



Essex County Council

JOINT STRATEGIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT 2019

BRAINTREE LOCAL AUTHORITY PROFILE



**PREPARED BY
PUBLIC HEALTH INTELLIGENCE
RESEARCH AND INSIGHT
ESSEX COUNTY COUNCIL
SEPTEMBER 2019**

INTRODUCTION

What is a Joint Strategic Needs Assessment?

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

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

- NHS/LA Locality/Neighbourhood Profiles
- District/Borough Council Profiles
- A Countywide Report
- Specialist Topic Deep Dive Reports (ESCG to develop)

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

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

Notes of Terminology:

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

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JOINT STRATEGIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT 2019

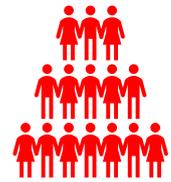
KEY FINDINGS



THE TOP THREE THINGS TO KNOW ABOUT...

POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

- In 2018, the total population of the Braintree District was an estimated 151,561 people making it the fourth largest local authority area in Essex in terms of population size but was also a reduction of 116 people compared to 2017 estimates.
- The proportion of broad age groups in the Braintree District looks similar the county average with children aged 0-15 (19.2%), 16 to 64 years olds (60.7%) and people aged 65+ (20.1%)
- The Braintree District has an Old Dependency Ratio of an estimated rate of 330 people age 65+ to 1000 working age people in 2019. This is equivalent to 3 working age people to every one person aged 65 and over.



ACCESS TO SERVICES

- Covering an area of approximately 612 square kilometres, the Braintree District is the second largest local authority in Essex in terms of area.
- With an estimated 248 residents per square kilometre, the Braintree District has the third lowest population density Essex, of nearly half the county average (424 people per sq. km).
- Braintree District residents have slightly longer travel times to local services compared to the Essex average (19.4 minutes), with an average of 23.7 minutes by walking or public transport to 8 key services, the third highest time in the county. Average times to hospitals were 60 minutes and were third highest times in Essex.



WIDER DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

- The average weekly income for a Braintree resident working full time in 2018 was £630.30, £11.70 (1.86%) higher than the average for Essex and £55.40 (8.79%) higher than the average for England.
- In Braintree in 2018 63% of pupils achieved grade 9-4 in English and Maths (a good pass) and 39% achieving grade 9-5 (a strong pass) at GCSE This just below the average for the Essex (63.3% and 40.7%) and the third lowest level in the county.
- The amount of residents claiming out of work benefits has increased to its highest level in 5 years from 1.2% in April 2015 to 1.9% in April 2019. This is lower than the averages for Essex (2.1%) and England average (2.6%) but compared to other areas is the fourth highest claimant rate overall.



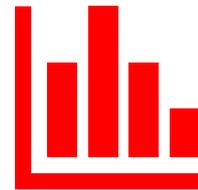
LIFESTYLE, SEXUAL HEALTH & SUBSTANCE MISUSE

- In 2017/18 24% of pupils in Reception class were classed as overweight or obese. This was higher than the average for England (22.4%) and Essex (21.1%) and was the 3rd highest rate in Essex. The sample of pupils in Year 6 showed that 32.5% of pupils in this year group were classed as overweight or obese in Braintree, 8.5 percentage points higher than their Reception class counterparts.
- Of residents aged over 18 years, 60.84% were classified as overweight or obese in 2016/17. This is slightly lower than the prevalence across the whole of England (61.29%) and Essex (63.56%)
- The percentage of current smokers aged over 18 years was 17.15%. This was the second highest prevalence compared across the other Districts in Essex.



LIFE EXPECTANCY & MORTALITY

- The average life expectancy at birth for a child born in Braintree (2015-2017) was 82.7 years for females and 80.2 years for males. This lower than the average for England for females (83.1 years) but slightly higher for males (79.6 years)
- Life expectancy at age 65 (the number of additional years a person could expect to live) was 20.6 years for females and 18.7 years for males; this is the (joint) lowest female life expectancy at 65 in the county.
- Breast cancer caused 60 recorded deaths between 2015 and 2017. This equivalent to a rate of 27.5 deaths per 100,000 people and is the highest rate in Essex; significantly higher than the average for Essex (21.5) or England (20.6).



BIRTH RATES & INFANT HEALTH

- The rate of conceptions in women aged under 18 years per 1,000 females aged 15 to 17 years in the Braintree District of Essex was 14.8 in 2016, the 7th highest rate compared across the other Essex Districts.
- Breast feeding initiation was 70.82. This was the third lowest compared across the Essex Districts with data available, and lower than that for the whole of Essex (75.02) and England (74.49).
- The percentage of mothers known to be smokers at the time of delivery was 7.76% in the Mid Essex CCG area in 2017/18. This was the second lowest level in Essex.



ILLNESS & HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS

- The admissions ratio for emergency admissions for all causes among persons of all ages was 86.52 in Braintree, which was ranked as being the 7th highest admission ratio across the Essex Districts.
- The directly age standard admissions rate of hip fractures was estimated to be 716.43 per 100,000 population ages 65 and over. This was higher than the average for England (577.8) and the highest level in Essex.
- The QOF prevalence of Dementia was estimated to be 0.80%. This was ranked as being the 5th highest prevalence compared across the other Districts in Essex

MENTAL HEALTH

- The Braintree District had the 5th highest estimated prevalence of any mental health disorder among children aged between 5 to 16 years across the Districts of Essex in 2015, with a prevalence of was 8.00%. This was slightly higher than the estimated prevalence across the whole of Essex (8.71%).
- The prevalence of depression and anxiety among persons aged over 18 years in NHS Mid Essex CCG was 11.23%. This was lower than the prevalence across England (13.74%), and was ranked as being the lowest in Essex
- The rate of suicide amongst men in Braintree (17.61 per 100,000) was 19.9% higher than the England average (14.69) but was also higher than the rate across Essex as a whole (16.90). This was the 6th highest suicide rate among males compared to the other Districts in Essex.



Essex County Council

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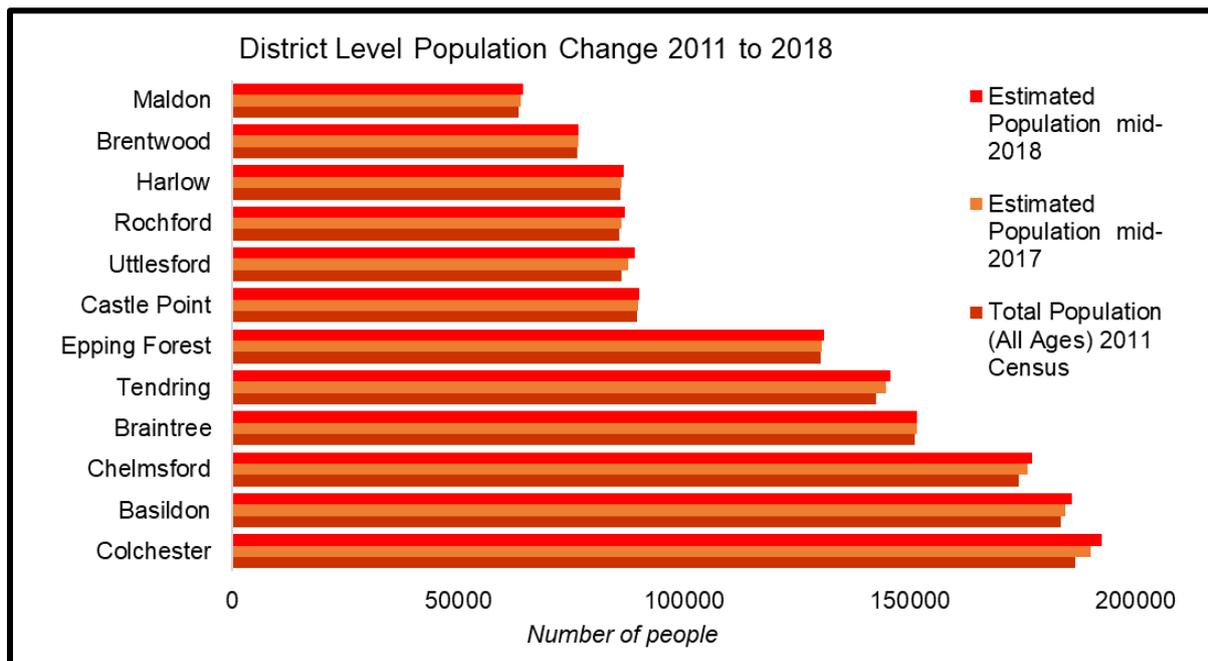
2: POPULATION & DEMOGRAPHICS



POPULATION & DEMOGRAPHICS

Population Growth

According to the Office of National Statistics in 2018, the total population of the Braintree District was an estimated 151,561 people making it the fourth largest local authority area in Essex in terms of population size. This is an estimated increase of 562 people since the 2011 census (a rise of 0.37%) which is lower than had previously been predicted by the Office of National Statistics in earlier mid-year estimates and was also a reduction of 116 people compared to estimates for 2017. Overall growth is below the rate for England (5.59%) and Essex (1.54%)

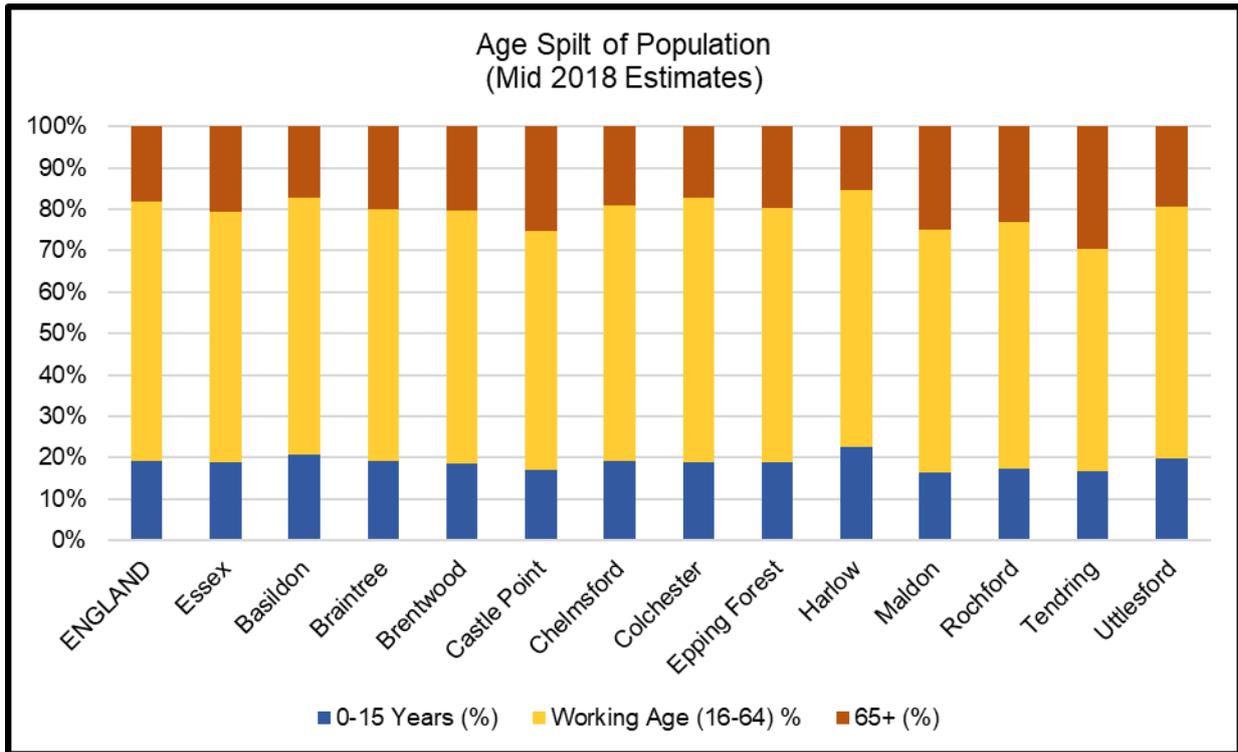


Looking forward, the Office of National Statistics population projections (2016 based) predict that by 2034 the total population will increase by another 12,123 people to a total of 157,300.

Age Split

The proportion of broad age groups in the Braintree District looks similar the county average with children aged 0-15 (19.2%), 16 to 64 years olds (60.7%) and people aged 65+ (20.1%) all being very close to the percentages for Essex as a whole (18.9%, 60.6% and 20.5%).

Over the next 15 years the age split of the population will see significant changes in the proportion of Older People (rising to 24.1%) and 2% decreases in the percentages of young people (falling to 17.1%) and residents aged 18 to 64 (down to 58.8%). As a result of these changes, it is predicted that the Braintree District will have a higher percentage of older people compared to the Essex average (22.6%) by 2034.

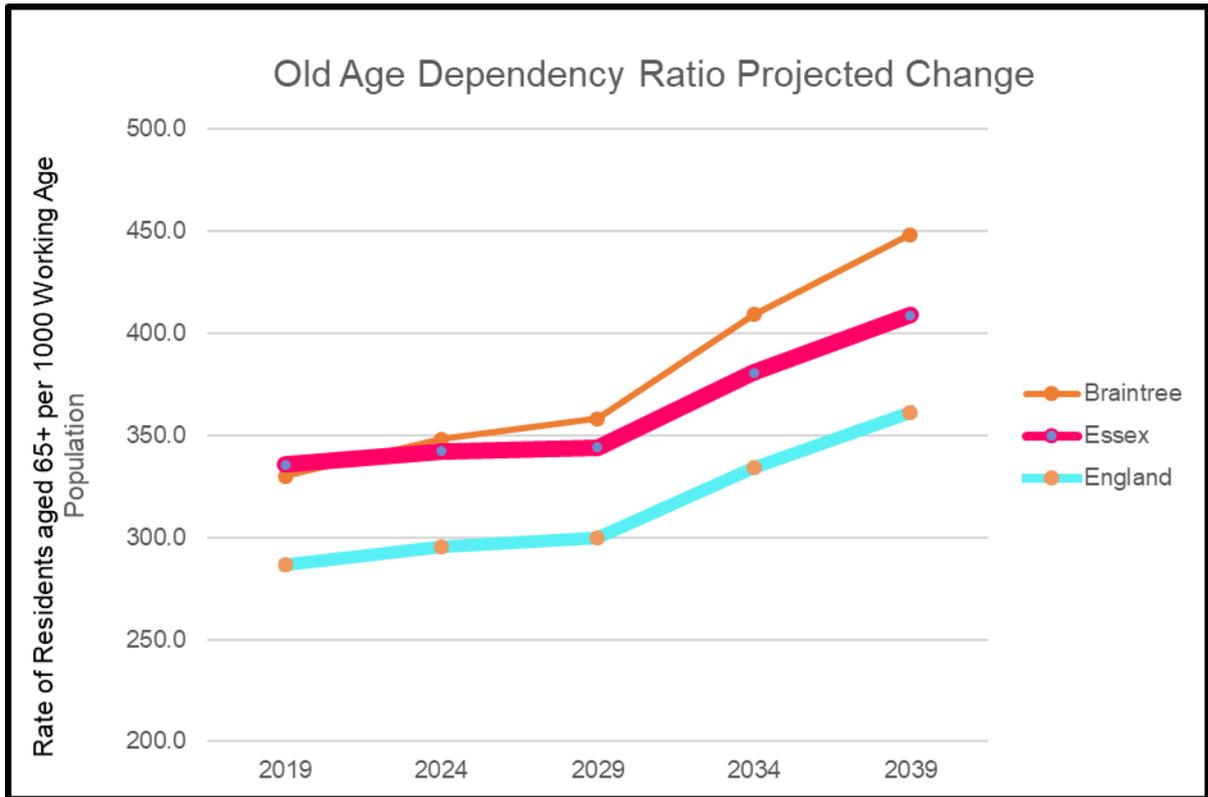


		Essex		Braintree	
2024	Total Population	1549200		157200	
	Under 18	292989	18.9%	28872	18.4%
	18-64	936049	60.4%	95202	60.6%
	65+	320162	20.7%	33126	21.1%
2029	Total Population	1602700		160700	
	Under 18	295387	18.4%	28195	17.5%
	18-64	972743	60.7%	97558	60.7%
	65+	334570	20.9%	34947	21.7%
2034	Total Population	1650800		164000	
	Under 18	296076	17.9%	28062	17.1%
	18-64	981362	59.4%	96467	58.8%
	65+	373362	22.6%	39471	24.1%

Old Age Dependency Ratio

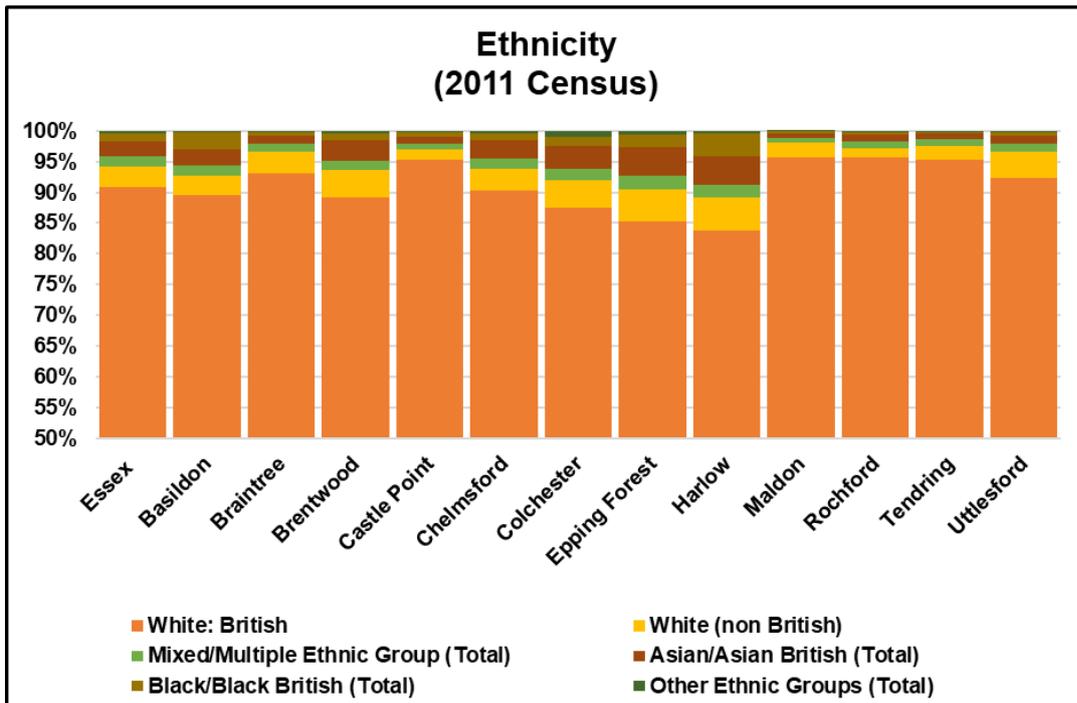
A useful measure to understand how the balance in the population will change, particularly when planning for the needs of the aging population is the old age dependency ratio (OADR) – the number of people over 65 years old for every 1,000 people aged between 16 and 64 years old.

Compared to other areas in Essex, the Braintree District has a higher OADR than seven other districts with an estimated rate of 330 in 2019. This is equivalent to 3 working age people to every one person aged 65 and over. This is just below the average for Essex as a whole (335.6) but higher than the average for England (286.8). By 2034 this rate is predicted to rise to 409.2 per 1000, overtaking the rate for Essex (380.4) and England (334.2).



Ethnicity

At the time of the 2011 census the population of the Braintree District was majority White British (93.2%) with the remainder (6.8%) of residents coming from Black and Minority Ethnic (BAME) ethnic groups including white non-British residents. The percentage of BAME residents was slightly lower than the average for Essex in 2011 (9.2%) and significantly lower than the average for England (20.3%).



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

Household Composition

At the time of the 2011 Census there were an estimated 61,043 households in the Braintree District of which 24.0% contained dependent children. This was just above the average for Essex (22.8%) and England (21.99%).

Households with married or civil partnership couples made up over a third (38.7%) of all households, higher than the averages for Essex (36.8%) or England (33.2%)

Single person households (27.1%) and lone parent households (9.8%) were similar to the averages for Essex (28.4%, 9.7%) and just below the average for England (30.2%, 10.6%).

12,673 households (20.8%) were occupied solely by residents aged 65 and over including 7,224 households (11.8%) where a resident aged 65 and over was living alone. This is slightly lower than the average for Essex (23.2%, 13.1%) and similar to the average for England (20.7%, 12.4%).

Learning Disabilities and Special Educational Needs

Exact figures for the number of residents with Learning Disabilities are not available however modelled predictions from POPPI/PANSI suggest the level could be around 2823 people of whom 2164 people are aged 18-64 and 683 people are aged 65+. This total is equivalent to 2.34% of the age weighted population and is similar to the levels across England (2.36%) and Essex (2.34%). Of this number it is estimated that a total of 582 (493 age 18-64; 89 age 65+) have severe learning disabilities thus may have additional support needs.

By 2035 it is predicted that the number of people with Learning disabilities will increase to 2149 people in the 18-64 age group, and to 936 for those aged 65+. In the severe learning disabilities category this is predicted to increase to 493 and 121 respectively.

Impaired Mobility

Exact figures for the number of people living in an area with a physical impairment are not available, as such for the purposes of the JSNA we will look at a number of proxy measures. For adults aged 18-64 predictions from PANSI (2019) estimate that 5149 people in the Braintree area might currently have some form of impaired mobility, 4540 have difficulty in performing personal care tasks, and 300 have health condition caused by a stroke.

For Adults aged 65+ predictions from POPPI (2019) estimate that 5676 people might be unable to manage one or more mobility task (*such as going out of doors and walking down the road; getting up and down stairs; getting around the house on the level; getting to the toilet; getting in and out of bed*), whilst 6309 people have their day to day activities limited a lot by their physical health.

Sensory Impairments

POPPI / Predictions estimate that there are 3074 people with severe hearing loss of which 2511 people are aged 65+. 59 people aged 18-64 were predicted to have serious visual impairments whilst 2716 people aged 65+ had moderate or severe visual impairment.

Table 1: Population Change

Area	Total Population (All Ages) 2011 Census	Estimated Population mid-2017	Estimated Population mid-2018	Percentage of Essex Population	Births minus Deaths	Internal Migration Net	International Migration Net	Other	1 year population change (count)	Change from 2011 Census (count)	Change from 2011 Census (%)
England	53,012,456	55,619,430	55,977,178		124,584	-19,026	253,497	-1,307	357,748	2,964,722	5.59%
Essex	1,455,340	1,468,177	1,477,764		1,403	5,682	2,582	-80	9,587	22,424	1.54%
Basilidon	183,378	184,479	185,862	12.6%	762	263	357	1	1,383	2,484	1.35%
Braintree	150,999	151,677	151,561	10.3%	118	-163	-74	3	-116	562	0.37%
Brentwood	76,386	76,575	76,550	.2%	14	-142	100	3	-25	164	0.21%
Castle Point	89,731	89,814	90,070	6.1%	-203	386	75	-2	256	339	0.38%
Chelmsford	17,4089	176,194	177,079	12.0%	440	344	223	-122	885	2,990	1.72%
Colchester	186,635	190,098	192,523	13.0%	562	931	946	-14	2,425	5,888	3.15%
Epping Forest	130,321	130,576	131,137	8.9%	302	-79	330	8	561	816	0.63%
Harlow	85,995	86,191	86,594	5.9%	428	-256	230	1	403	599	0.70%
Maldon	63,350	63,975	64,425	4.4%	-101	472	74	5	450	1,075	1.70%
Rochford	85,670	86,209	86,981	5.9%	-146	867	48	3	772	1,311	1.53%
Tendring	142,598	144,705	145,803	9.9%	-964	1,894	172	-4	1,098	3,205	2.25%
Uttlesford	86,188	87,684	89,179	6.0%	191	1,165	101	38	1,495	2,991	3.47%

Source: Office of National Statistics – Mid Year Population Estimates 2018

Table 2: Population by Broad Age Groups

Name	0-15 Years (Count)	0-15 Years (%)	Working Age (16- 64) Count	Working Age (16- 64) %	65+ (count)	65+ (%)	Pre- retirement (55-64) Count	Pre- retirement % of WA pop.	Pre- retirement % of total pop.
ENGLAND	10,748,458	19.2%	35,049,467	62.6%	10,179,253	18.2%	6,617,703	18.9%	11.8%
Essex	279,020	18.9%	895,444	60.6%	303,300	20.5%	183,549	20.5%	12.4%
Basildon	38,749	20.8%	115,191	62.0%	31,922	17.2%	21,586	18.7%	11.6%
Braintree	29,124	19.2%	91,962	60.7%	30,475	20.1%	19,364	21.1%	12.8%
Brentwood	14,295	18.7%	46,694	61.0%	15,561	20.3%	9,599	20.6%	12.5%
Castle Point	15,250	16.9%	52,086	57.8%	22,734	25.2%	11,859	22.8%	13.2%
Chelmsford	33,853	19.1%	109,347	61.8%	33,879	19.1%	21,058	19.3%	11.9%
Colchester	36,161	18.8%	123,193	64.0%	33,169	17.2%	20,373	16.5%	10.6%
Epping Forest	24,822	18.9%	80,582	61.4%	25,733	19.6%	16,480	20.5%	12.6%
Harlow	19,408	22.4%	53,901	62.2%	13,285	15.3%	9,976	18.5%	11.5%
Maldon	10,576	16.4%	37,784	58.6%	16,065	24.9%	9,438	25.0%	14.6%
Rochford	14,951	17.2%	52,004	59.8%	20,026	23.0%	11,475	22.1%	13.2%
Tendring	24,114	16.5%	78,620	53.9%	43,069	29.5%	20,478	26.0%	14.0%
Uttlesford	17,717	19.9%	54,080	60.6%	17,382	19.5%	11,863	21.9%	13.3%

Source: Mid -Year Population Estimates 2018

Table 3: Old Age Dependency Ratio

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

Source: Office of National Statistics Population Projections 2016

Table 4: Ethnicity

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

Source: Office of National Statistics 2011 Census

Table 5: Household Composition

	One person household: Total	One person household: Percent	One person household: Aged 65 and over: Percent	One person household: Aged 65 and over	One family only: Same-sex civil partnership couple: Total	One Family Married or Civil Partnership Combined: Total	One Family Married or Civil Partnership Combined: Percent	One family only: Lone parent: Total	One family only: Lone parent: Percent	Total number of households occupied solely by residents aged 65+	Total number of households occupied solely by residents aged 65+
England	6,666,493	30.2%	2,725,596	12.4%	30,775	7,329,455	33.2%	2,339,8	10.6%	4,576,776	20.7%
Essex	165,217	28.4%	76,477	13.1%	560	213,883	36.8%	56,338	9.7%	134,998	23.2%
Basilidon	21,480	29.5%	8,981	12.3%	39	25,430	35.0%	8,412	11.6%	15,056	20.7%
Braintree	16,537	27.1%	7,224	11.8%	78	23,611	38.7%	5,971	9.8%	12,673	20.8%
Brentwood	8,853	28.9%	4,179	13.6%	19	11,634	38.0%	2,658	8.7%	7,375	24.1%
Castle Point	9,524	26.1%	5,349	14.7%	17	13,958	38.3%	3,392	9.3%	9,868	27.1%
Chelmsford	19,138	27.5%	7,991	11.5%	81	27,029	38.8%	6,143	8.8%	14,707	21.1%
Colchester	20,849	29.1%	8,175	11.4%	87	25,223	35.2%	7,118	9.9%	14,454	20.2%
Epping Forest	15,285	29.4%	6,989	13.4%	60	18,904	36.4%	5,190	10.0%	11,810	22.7%
Harlow	10,599	30.6%	4,281	12.4%	31	11,035	31.9%	4,537	13.1%	6,863	19.8%
Maldon	6,923	26.8%	3,451	13.4%	24	10,488	40.6%	1,916	7.4%	6,378	24.7%
Rochford	8,112	24.2%	4,644	13.8%	30	13,976	41.6%	2,633	7.8%	8,698	25.9%
Tendring	20,545	33.1%	11,540	18.6%	56	19,043	30.7%	6,058	9.8%	20,272	32.6%
Uttlesford	7,372	23.5%	3,673	11.7%	38	13,552	43.3%	2,310	7.4%	6,844	21.9%

Source: Office of National Statistics, 2011 Census

Table 6: Learning Disability Predictions 2019

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

Table 7: Learning Disability Projections

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

Table 8: Physical Impairments

The number of people aged 18-64 predicted to have a physical impairment in 2019								
	Impaired Mobility		Any moderate or severe personal care disability		A longstanding health condition caused by a stroke		Combined Total	
	Number	%*	Number	%*	Number	%*	Number	%*
Essex	48922	5.23%	43109	4.61%	2817	0.30%	94848	10.13%
Basildon	6079	4.97%	5385	4.40%	345	0.28%	11809	9.66%
Braintree	5149	5.41%	4540	4.77%	300	0.32%	9989	10.49%
Brentwood	2618	5.27%	2307	4.65%	151	0.30%	5076	10.23%
Castle Point	2969	5.54%	2604	4.86%	172	0.32%	5745	10.73%
Chelmsford	5814	5.16%	5139	4.56%	334	0.30%	11287	10.01%
Colchester	5953	4.53%	5328	4.06%	338	0.26%	11619	8.85%
Epping Forest	4467	5.24%	3937	4.62%	256	0.30%	8660	10.16%
Harlow	2786	4.95%	2461	4.38%	155	0.28%	5402	9.61%
Maldon	2282	6.02%	1991	5.25%	135	0.36%	4408	11.63%
Rochford	2967	5.56%	2604	4.88%	172	0.32%	5743	10.76%
Tendring	4785	5.80%	4142	5.02%	273	0.33%	9200	11.16%
Uttlesford	3089	5.51%	2710	4.83%	181	0.32%	5980	10.66%
*Percentage of the total population aged 18-64 based on 2019 population projections								
	The number of Adults aged 65 and over with long term limiting conditions or restricted mobility							
	Day-to-day activities are limited a little		Day-to-day activities are limited a lot		Unable to manage at least one mobility** activity on their own			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
Essex	76314	24.6%	66662	21.5%	57212	18.4%		
Basildon	8044	24.6%	8043	24.6%	6058	18.5%		
Braintree	7669	24.3%	6309	20.0%	5676	18.0%		
Brentwood	3793	23.7%	3020	18.9%	3147	19.7%		
Castle Point	5593	24.1%	5482	23.6%	4180	18.0%		
Chelmsford	8433	24.3%	6379	18.4%	6387	18.4%		
Colchester	8386	24.7%	7079	20.8%	6142	18.1%		
Epping Forest	6265	24.0%	5398	20.7%	5017	19.2%		
Harlow	3465	25.5%	3615	26.6%	2625	19.3%		
Maldon	3909	24.0%	3237	19.9%	2893	17.7%		
Rochford	5259	25.7%	4198	20.5%	3727	18.2%		
Tendring	11449	26.1%	10819	24.6%	8078	18.4%		
Uttlesford	4309	23.9%	3242	18.0%	3358	18.7%		
**Activities include: going out of doors and walking down the road; getting up and down stairs; getting around the house on the level; getting to the toilet; getting in and out of bed								
Source POPPI/PANSI 2019								

Table 9: Sensory Impairments

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



Essex County Council

JOINT STRATEGIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT 2019

3: ACCESS TO SERVICES



ACCESS TO SERVICES

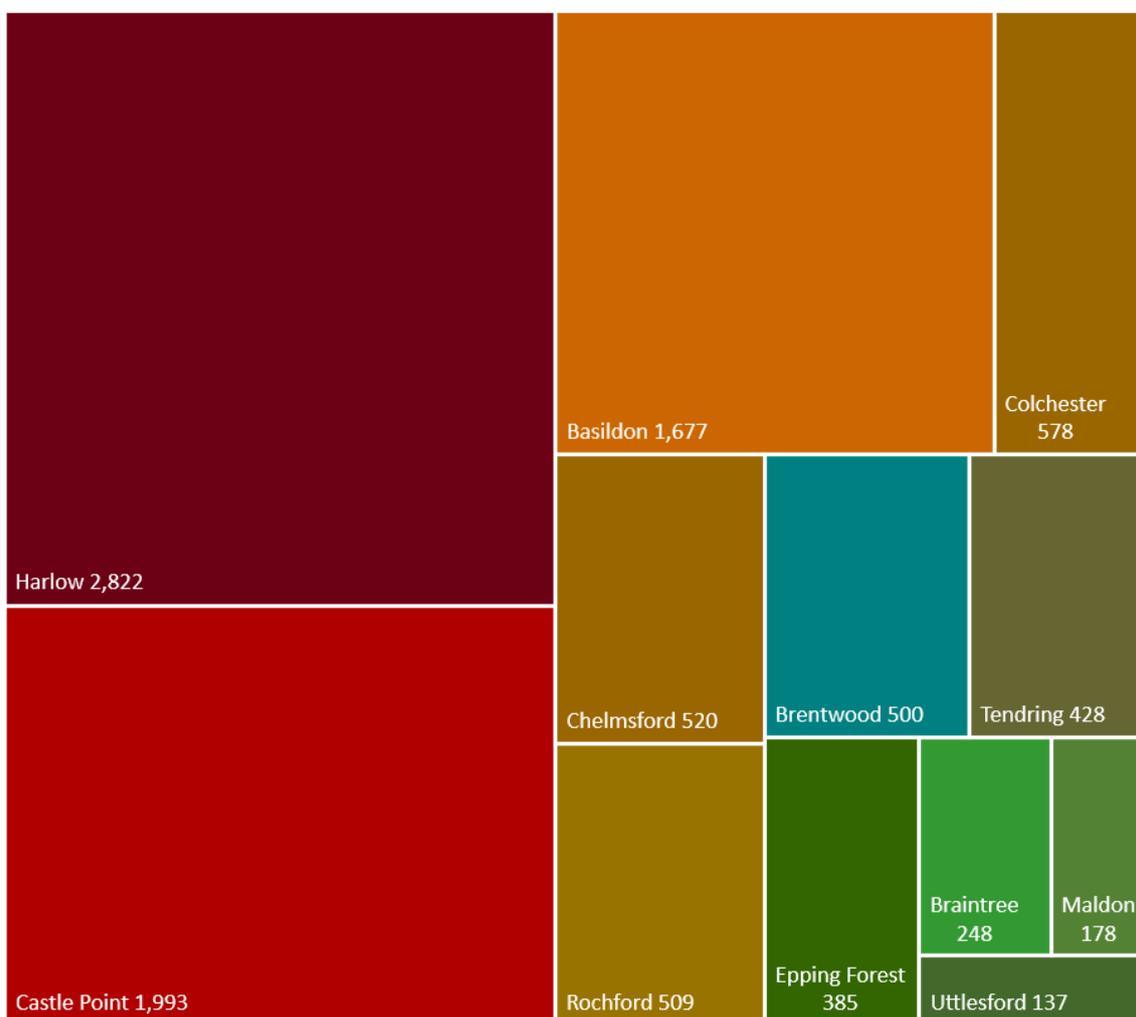
Area

Covering an area of approximately 612 square kilometres, the Braintree District is the second largest local authority in Essex in terms of area. It is classed statistically as predominantly rural with the majority of residents living in rural settlements or hub towns including the largest settlements of Braintree, Witham and Halstead.

Population Density

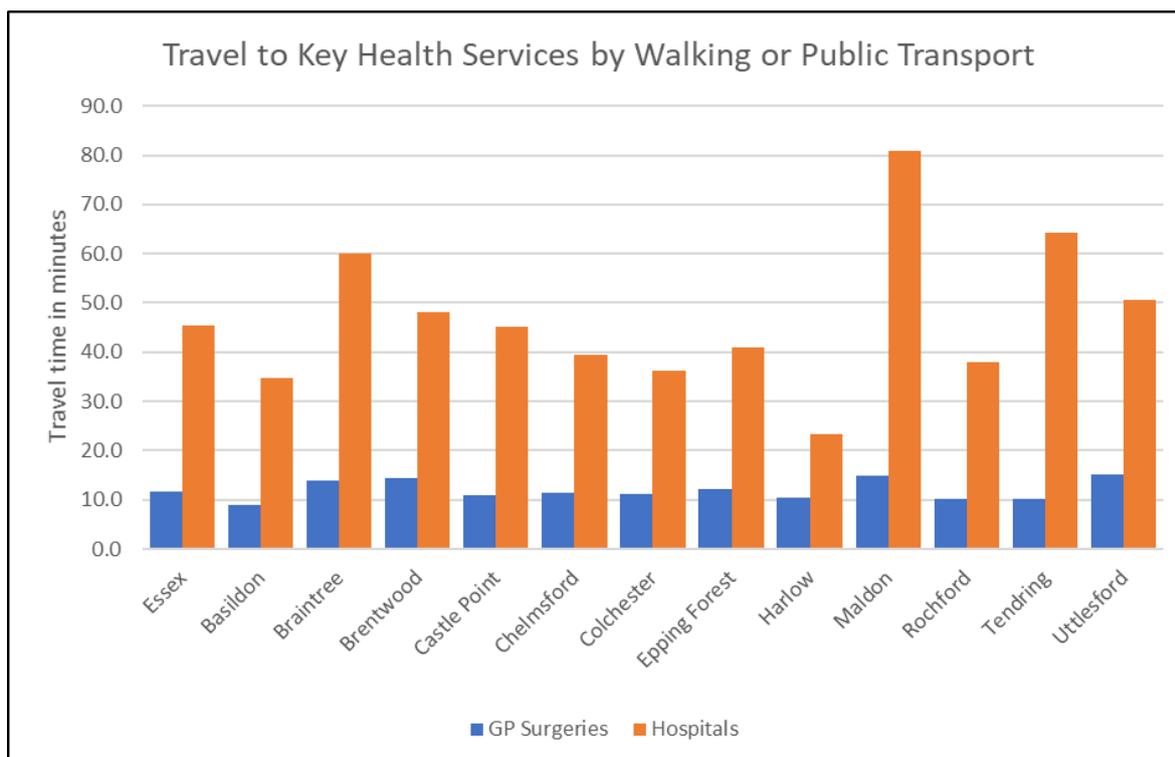
With an estimated 248 residents per square kilometre, the Braintree District has the third lowest population density Essex, of nearly half the county average (424 people per sq. km).

Population Density: Number of People Per Square Kilometre



Travel Time to Key Services

According to the Department for Transport, Braintree District residents have slightly longer travel times to local services compared to the Essex average (19.4 minutes), with an average of 23.7 minutes by walking or public transport to 8 key services, the third highest time in the county. Average times to GP surgeries were estimated at just under 14 minutes, whilst hospitals were 60 minutes and were the fourth and third highest times in Essex. Access to a car reduced these travel times significantly to 8.5 minutes for GP surgeries and 30 minutes to hospitals.



Source: Department for Transport

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

Satisfaction with GP Services

Information about satisfaction with GP services from the GP Patient Survey are only available at CCG level so it is not possible to present views of Braintree District residents in isolation. According to data from the 2018 survey, 79.2% of patients in the Mid Essex CCG reported a positive experience of their GP practice. This lower than the average for both England (83.75%) and the NHS Eastern Region (83.3%) but is in line with the combined average for all CCGs in Essex (80.35%).

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

Source: GP Patient Survey 2018

Carers

The exact number of residents providing informal or unpaid care to friends or family members is not known, however figures from the Department for Work and Pensions identified 1750 residents in the Braintree area who had been in receipt of Carers Allowance benefits in November 2018. The largest numbers of claimants in Basildon were in the 45-54 age group. Women in Braintree were more than three times more likely to be in receipt of carers allowance (1360 / 77.7%) compared to Men however this rate was similar to the levels across Essex as a whole (77.4%).

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

Travel Time to 8 Key Public Services by Public Transport (time in minutes)										
	Average travel time to key local services	Employment Centre (500-4999 Jobs)	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	Further Education	GP Surgeries	Hospitals	Food Stores	Town Centres	
Essex	19.4	14.6	10.8	19.4	22.0	11.6	45.4	10.0	21.6	
Basilidon	16.1	12.6	9.9	16.7	19.8	8.9	34.8	9.0	17.1	
Braintree	23.7	17.3	11.6	23.0	28.1	13.8	60.0	12.0	23.7	
Brentwood	18.8	11.7	12.0	18.2	18.2	14.3	48.0	8.9	18.8	
Castle Point	17.6	13.8	10.0	14.5	22.1	11.0	45.3	7.4	16.6	
Chelmsford	17.9	14.8	10.4	17.6	17.3	11.5	39.5	9.6	22.7	
Colchester	18.7	12.9	10.2	20.7	24.9	11.0	36.3	9.1	24.5	
Epping Forest	19.3	13.9	12.2	20.4	22.7	12.1	41.1	12.0	19.7	
Harlow	14.5	12.9	7.5	14.5	18.8	10.4	23.4	9.8	18.9	
Maldon	28.5	24.4	13.5	24.4	24.4	14.9	80.9	12.1	33.3	
Rochford	16.9	14.7	10.7	17.2	17.4	10.1	38.0	8.8	18.5	
Tending	21.5	14.3	11.0	19.7	21.8	10.2	64.3	8.8	21.9	
Uttlesford	23.7	17.3	11.6	26.8	27.6	15.1	50.6	14.1	26.1	

Source: Department for Transport: Travel Time to 8 Key Local Services



Essex County Council

JOINT STRATEGIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT 2019

4: WIDER DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

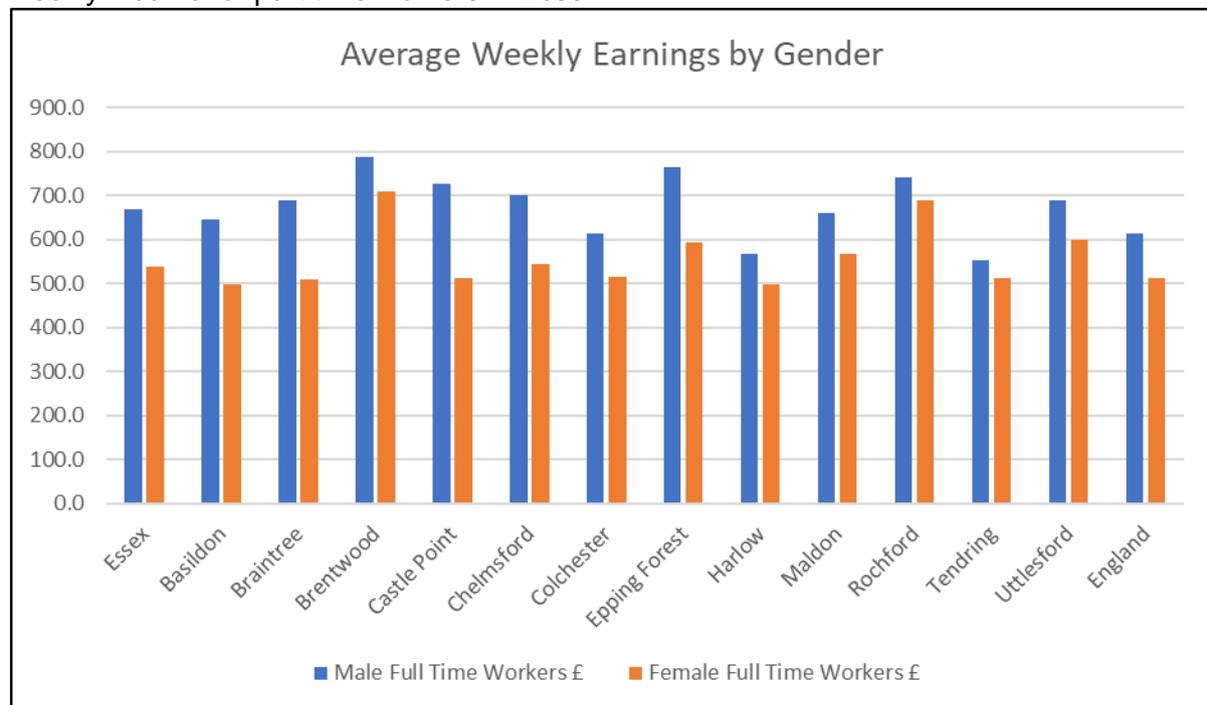


WIDER DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

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

Income & Average Earnings

The average weekly income for a Braintree resident working full time in 2018 was £630.30, £11.70 (1.86%) higher than the average for Essex and £55.40 (8.79%) higher than the average for England. This was the fifth highest average income out of 12 Districts. Part time workers in Braintree earned £193.90 per week, £11.80 (6.1%) more than the average for Essex, and £6.60 (3.4%) more than the average for England. This was the third highest weekly income for part time workers in Essex.



Male residents generally earned £179.50 (26%) more per week than females with an average weekly pay of £689.10 for male full time workers compared to £509.60 for females. This was the second highest difference in income in Essex for both percentage and actual income.

Deprivation

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

Compared to the other local authority areas in Essex, Braintree is ranked as 7th out of 12 in the county for overall deprivation. Braintree is one of three areas in Essex which fall into the 7th Decile nationally.

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

Fuel Poverty

Figures from 2016 estimate that 5614 households the Braintree area were classed as fuel poor. This is equivalent to 8.8% of the total number of households in the area which was higher than the average for Essex (8.6%) but lower than England (11.1%).

Estimated Households in Fuel Poverty (2016 Based)														
	Basildon	Braintree	Brentwood	Castle Point	Chelmsford	Colchester	Epping Forest	Harlow	Maldon	Rochford	Tendring	Uttlesford	Essex	England
Number	5,923	5,614	2,601	3,564	5,771	7,147	4,411	2,869	2,432	2,670	6,947	2,884	52,833	2,551,000
%	7.8	8.8	8.1	9.3	7.9	9.5	8.1	7.9	9.0	7.6	10.6	8.8	8.6	11.1

Source: Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy

Child Poverty

3750 children and young people (11.7% living in the area) are recorded as being in low income households either in receipt of Child Tax Credits, Income Support or Job Seeker Allowance. This is the 7th highest rate in Essex and is lower than the rate for England (16.6%). It is also estimated that 1800 pupils (9.2%) were eligible for free-school meals at the time of the last school census, lower than the average for Essex (9.87%) and for England (13.4%).

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

Department for Education performance tables estimate that in 2017/18 there were 1800 pupils (9.2%) who were eligible for free school meals in the area. This was lower than the average for Essex (9.9%) or England (13.9%).

Students known to be eligible for fsm (Performance Table Statistics) 2017/18														
	Basildon	Braintree	Brentwood	Castle Point	Chelmsford	Colchester	Epping Forest	Harlow	Maldon	Rochford	Tendring	Uttlesford	Essex	England
Number	3360	1800	662	1289	2030	2674	1475	1766	668	780	3056	502	20062	1061314
%	13.1%	9.2%	5.2%	10.4%	7.7%	9.8%	8.6%	12.6%	10.2%	6.8%	16.9%	4.3%	9.9%	13.4%

Source: Department for Education

Education & Skills

Adult Qualifications

22.8% of Braintree residents aged 16+ had no formal qualifications at the time of the 2011 Census, 1.1% lower than the average for Essex (23.9%) and 0.36% higher than the average for England (22.5%). Braintree residents also achieved lower levels of NVQ level four qualifications (certificate of higher education) or higher (Batchelors Degree and above) with 22.2% of residents gaining this level of qualification compared to an average of 23% for the whole of Essex and 27.4% at the England level. These are the eighth and seventh highest levels in Essex respectively.

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

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

Early Years

In Braintree the percentage of children achieving a good level of development has generally improved since 2015 with 73% of children achieving a good level of development in 2018, an increase of 6% compared to 2015. The 2018 score is just above the averages for Essex (72.1) and England (71.5%) but is a slight reduction (-1%) compared to 2017. A similar trend was seen in the percentage of children achieving at least the expected level across all early learning goals. This has increased to 72% in 2018, up by 9% compared to 2015 but no change on the previous year. This was also just above the averages for Essex (70.7%) and England (70.2%).

Achieving at least the expected level across all early learning goals

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

Good level of development (GLD)

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

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

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

% of ELG = % of pupils achieving at least the expected standard in all Early Learning Goals
 % of GLD = % of pupils achieving a Good Level of Development at the Early Years foundation Stage

GCSE Attainment

Since the introduction of the new GCSE grading system, pupil performance in Braintree has gradually fallen with 63% of pupils achieving grade 9-4 in English and Maths (a good pass) and 39% achieving grade 9-5 (a strong pass) in 2018. This is higher than the England average for good passes (59.1%) but just below for for strong passes (39.9%). This is also just below the average for the Essex (63.3% and 40.7%). Compared to scores for 2017 this is slight reduction in the overall attainment rate (-0.6%, -1.4%) however it is not possible to make a longer term comparison due to changes in the grading system.

Looking at the pupils' Attainment 8 score provides a slightly longer term comparison of performance and shows that overall performance has fallen 4.0% down from 49.5% in 2016 to 45.5% in 2018. These figures are

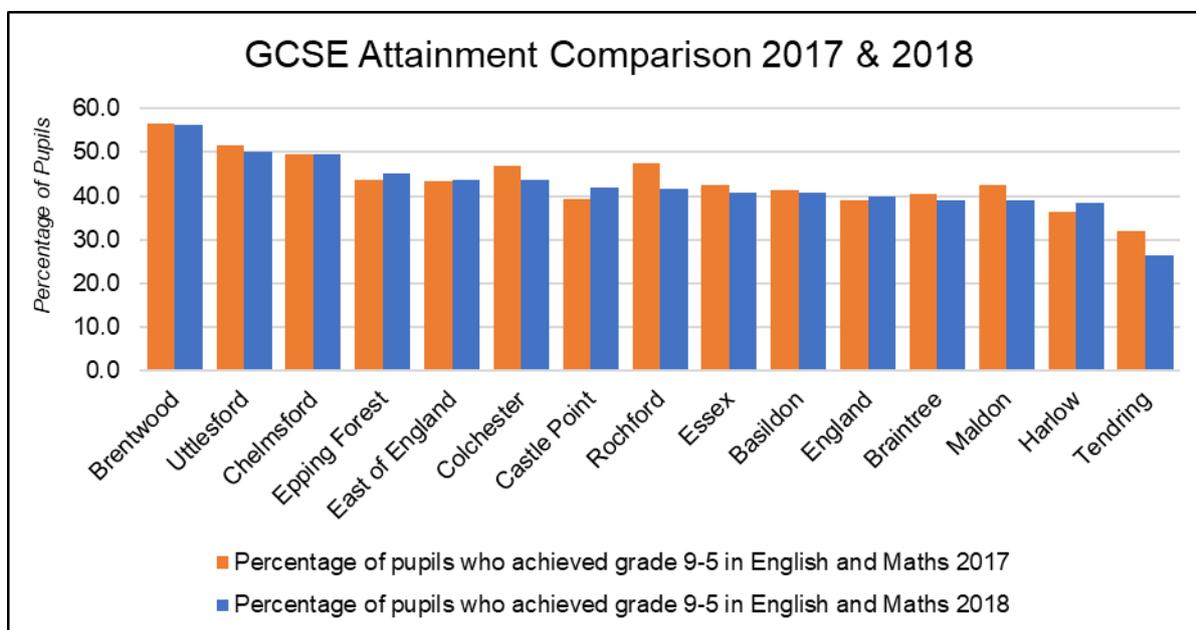
higher than the average for England (48.5, 44.5) but lower than Essex (50.4, 46.1) and were the fifth lowest scores in the county in 2018. The downward trend in performance for Braintree matches the trend observed at across England since the introduction of the new GCSE grading system which has seen a 4% reduction in average attainment 8 scores between 2016 and 2018.

Attainment 8

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

English and maths: (double-weighted)
English Baccalaureate (Ebacc): the highest scores from the sciences, computer science, geography, history and languages.

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



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

Destinations of School Leavers

In 2017 94% of pupils in Braintree were in sustained Education, Employment or Training at the end of Key stage 4 (Secondary School). This is in line with the average for England (94%) and just below the average for Essex (95%). Within this group 85% were in education, just below the county and England averages (86%). 5% were in apprenticeships whilst another 5% were in employment. At this stage approximately 5% of young people were not in any form of sustained education, employment or training, in line with the national and county average (5%).

After Key Stage 5 (Further Education) the number of young people in sustained education employment or training was estimated to have reduced to 88%. Of this cohort, 50% were believed to be in Education including 42% in Higher Education. The rate of young people attending university was 8% below the national average (50%) and 4% below the average for the Essex (46%).

The next largest destination was sustained employment accounting for approximately 30% of the cohort, 8% more than the England average (22%) and 4% more than Essex (26%). 7% were in apprenticeships whilst 9% were not in any form of sustained education, training or employment. This was just below the average for Essex for both measures (8%, 7%).

Percentage of pupils with destinations sustained for at least two terms post KS4 in 2016/17:

Area	Any sustained education or employment	Any sustained education destination	Sustained apprenticeships	Sustained employment destination	Destination not sustained	Activity not captured in the data
ENGLAND*	94	86	5	3	5	1
EAST	95	87	4	3	5	1
Essex	95	86	5	4	5	1
Basildon	93	82	5	5	7	1
Braintree	94	85	5	5	5	1
Brentwood	96	90	3	2	3	2
Castle Point	94	83	8	3	5	1
Chelmsford	96	89	4	3	4	0
Colchester	95	87	4	4	5	1
Epping Forest	95	88	5	2	4	x
Harlow	95	88	4	3	3	2
Maldon	96	85	6	5	3	x
Rochford	95	86	7	3	4	2
Tendring	92	82	5	6	7	1
Uttlesford	94	87	5	3	5	0

Percentage of pupils with destinations sustained for at least two terms post KS5 in 2016/17:

Area	Any sustained education destination	Higher education (level 4 and above)	Sustained apprenticeships	Sustained employment destination	Destination not sustained	Activity not captured in the data
ENGLAND*	61	50	6	22	8	4
EAST	58	49	7	25	7	3
Essex	56	46	8	26	7	3
Basildon	50	40	11	28	9	3
Braintree	53	42	7	30	6	4
Brentwood	58	52	10	21	8	3
Castle Point	45	32	10	32	9	4
Chelmsford	60	54	7	25	5	2
Colchester	62	48	4	24	7	3
Epping Forest	59	47	8	22	8	4
Harlow	52	39	7	32	9	1
Maldon	50	41	9	32	5	3
Rochford	47	39	12	30	9	3
Tendring	51	41	8	28	9	4
Uttlesford	61	52	5	26	6	2

* State-funded schools (mainstream and special)

x Data not available

NB: England figures may not add to 100% due to rounding

Employment and Economic Activity

Economic Activity

87.2% of residents (84,000 people) aged 16-64 in the Braintree District are economically active, 6.3% higher than the average for Essex (80.8%) and 8.4% higher than England (78.7%). This is the highest rate of economic activity in the county (Lowest = Brentwood (71.9%)). Within the same age group, it is estimated that 82.8% of residents (including both economically active and inactive) are in Employment, 4.7% higher than the Essex Average (78.1%) and 7.4% higher than England (75.4%).

The amount of residents claiming out of work benefits has increased to its highest level in 5 years from 1.2% in April 2015 to 1.9% in April 2019, equivalent to an increase of 565 claimants. This is lower than the averages for Essex (2.1%) and England average (2.6%) but compared to other areas is the fourth highest claimant rate overall. It should be noted however that some of the increases in claimant rates may be affected by the introduction of universal credit and changes in the way in which certain claimants are logged as "out of work", with all districts and boroughs showings increases. As such these figures may not actually reflect real term increases.

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

11,900 people or 12.9% of residents aged 16-64 are thought to be economically inactive (not in employment who have not been seeking work within the last 4 weeks and/or are unable to start work within the next 2 weeks). The Braintree average is lower than the rate for Essex (19.2%) and England (21.3%) and is the lowest rate of economic inactivity in the county (Highest = Brentwood (28.1%)).

The most common reason for working age people to be economically inactive was either Looking after the home or family (43.7%), being retired (22.5%) or long term sickness (19%).

Compared to the rest of Essex, the Braintree District has the highest proportion of residents classed as looking after the home or family and is 12.9% higher than the county average (30.8%) and 19.3% higher than the rate for England (24.4%). It is not known what proportion of the population students were, as data has been suppressed due the sample size being too small to give accurate estimates.

Occupations

Braintree residents are most likely to work in Professional Occupations (18.7%), as Managers, Directors and Senior Officials (14.4%), or in Associate Professional and Technical Occupations (15.4). The smallest occupation groups were people working in Process, Plant and Machine Operative roles (2.9%). Braintree has the second highest level of people working in elementary occupations (12.9%) compared to the rest of Essex.

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

Housing

According to the most recent statistics there are an estimated 10,622 social housing units in the Braintree area with the majority owned and operated by other social housing providers and 4 units retained by the Local Authority. This is the fourth highest number of social housing units of any district or borough in the Essex County Council area (Highest: Basildon = 16,890, Lowest: Castle Point = 2,104 units).

Across both the Social and Private rented housing sector in 2018-19 a total of 20 properties were inspected and found to have one or more "category 1 hazard". i.e. it poses a serious and immediate risk to a person's health and safety (Highest: Epping Forest = 614, Lowest: Brentwood = 0). All properties with these hazards were found to be in the private rented sector.

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

In 2018/19 there were a total of 2,749 households on the housing waiting list in Braintree, equivalent to 4.27% of all households in the area. During the same period, it is estimated that 309 homes were let directly or through nominations from the local authority, equivalent to 11.25% of households on the waiting list. Out of the total number of households on waiting list it was recorded that:

- 1,070 households (38.9%) were classed as being in a "reasonable preference category" (Highest: Rochford=100%/638 Households. Lowest: Maldon 10.1%/95 Households)

- 47 households (1.7%) were classes as "homeless" regardless of statutory duty to be housed (Highest: Castle Point=21.2%/114 Households. Lowest: Epping Forest and Maldon= 0 Households)
- 773 households (28.1%) were classed as being overcrowded or unsatisfactory conditions (Highest: Tendring = 43.3%/589 Households. Lowest: Epping Forest = 0 Households)
- 276 households (10%) need to move due to welfare, medical or disability grounds (Highest: Rochford = 60.8%/388 Households. Lowest: Chelmsford = 4.39%/173 Households)

Compared to other areas Braintree has the 4th largest housing waiting list in the county with a below average number of applicants in a reasonable preference category (Essex average = 54.5%), and a higher than average number of people seeking housing for overcrowding or unsanitary conditions (Essex average 15.9%).

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

Source: LA Housing Returns 2018-19; Regulator of Social Housing Statistical returns 2017/18

Homelessness & Rough Sleeping

According to Public Health England, homeless people experience the most significant health inequalities and that the mean life expectancy of somebody who is homeless is just 44 years

for men and 42 years for women. Since 2010 the number of rough sleepers across the Braintree area reached its highest number in 2018 with 5 people identified. Compared to the average rates of rough sleeping in other areas, Braintree had estimated 0.77 rough sleepers to every 10,000 households in the area. This is lower than the average for England (2.01 per 10,000) and the rest of the Essex County council area (1.09) and is the seventh highest rate compared to the other districts and boroughs (Highest: Harlow = 2.51, Lowest: Castle Point, Maldon, Uttlesford = 0).

Across the area, the all of the rough sleepers identified were aged 26 years or older, with four out of the five (80%) male and one person identified as female (20%).

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

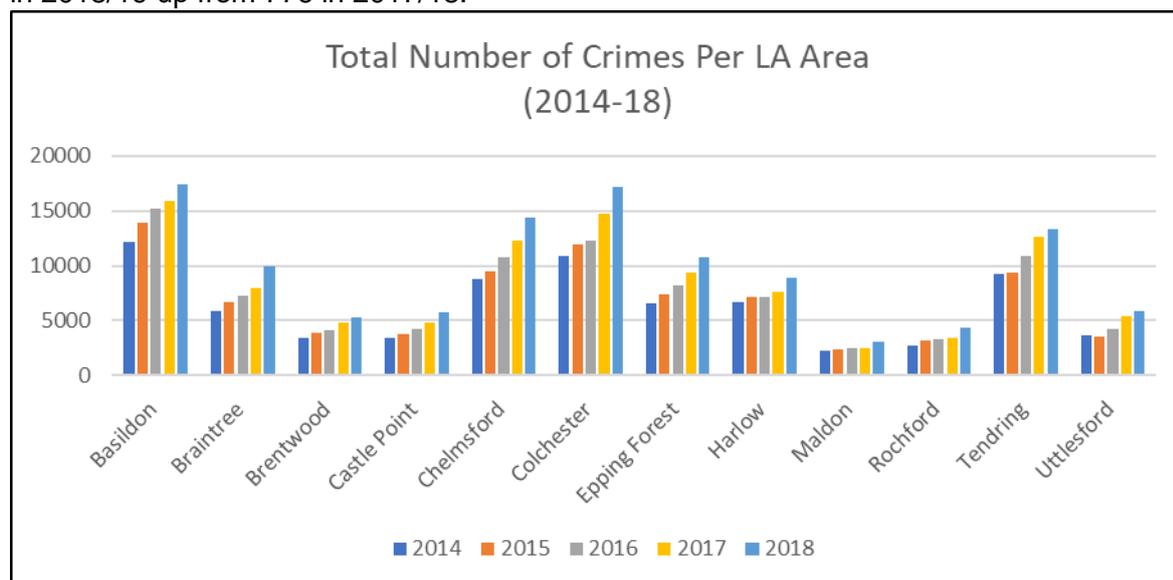
Crime and Community Safety

Nationally and locally the number of crimes recorded by the police force in England and Wales is on the increase. Over a four year period the number of crimes recorded in the Braintree area has risen by 48% from 6,864 incidents or 46 crimes per 1000 residents in 2015/16 to 10,175 crimes or 67 crimes per 1000 in 2018/19. This percentage increase is higher than rates seen across the rest of the Essex Police Force area (42.7%) however the overall crime rate for Braintree is 24% lower than the average for England (89 per 1000) and the Essex Police Force area (87 per 1000) and is the 11th (out of 14) highest local authority in Essex (including Southend and Thurrock).

The largest categories of crime in the area for the last year was Violent Crime which accounted for 3904 (38.4%) offences or a rate of 25.7 crimes per 1000; and Theft with 3468 (34.1%) offences or 22.8 crimes per 1000. The proportion of these crime types is similar to the averages for the Essex Police Force area (Theft = 35.3%, Violent Crime = 36.2%) although the rates per 1000 people are lowest than both the Essex Police average (Theft =

30.7 per 1000, Violent Crime = 31.5 per 1000) and the rate for England (Theft = 34.3 per 1000, Violent Crime = 28.2 per 1000).

The most significant four year change in the number of crimes recorded in the Braintree area is the increase in the levels of Violent Crime, which has seen an additional 2007 offences in 2018/19 (an increase of 105%) compared to the same period in 2015/16. The increase in the rate of violent Crime locally reflects a national trend which includes an increase in the number of crimes recorded as stalking or harassment. Nationally the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) reports that there was a 69% increase in prosecutions started for stalking offences from 2016–17 to 2017–18 because of improvements in awareness following a police and CPS inspection and the implementation of Violence Against Women Strategies. This development is reflected locally with 1,573 crimes recorded as stalking or harassment in 2018/19 up from 776 in 2017/18.



Environmental Health and Licencing

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

Noise

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

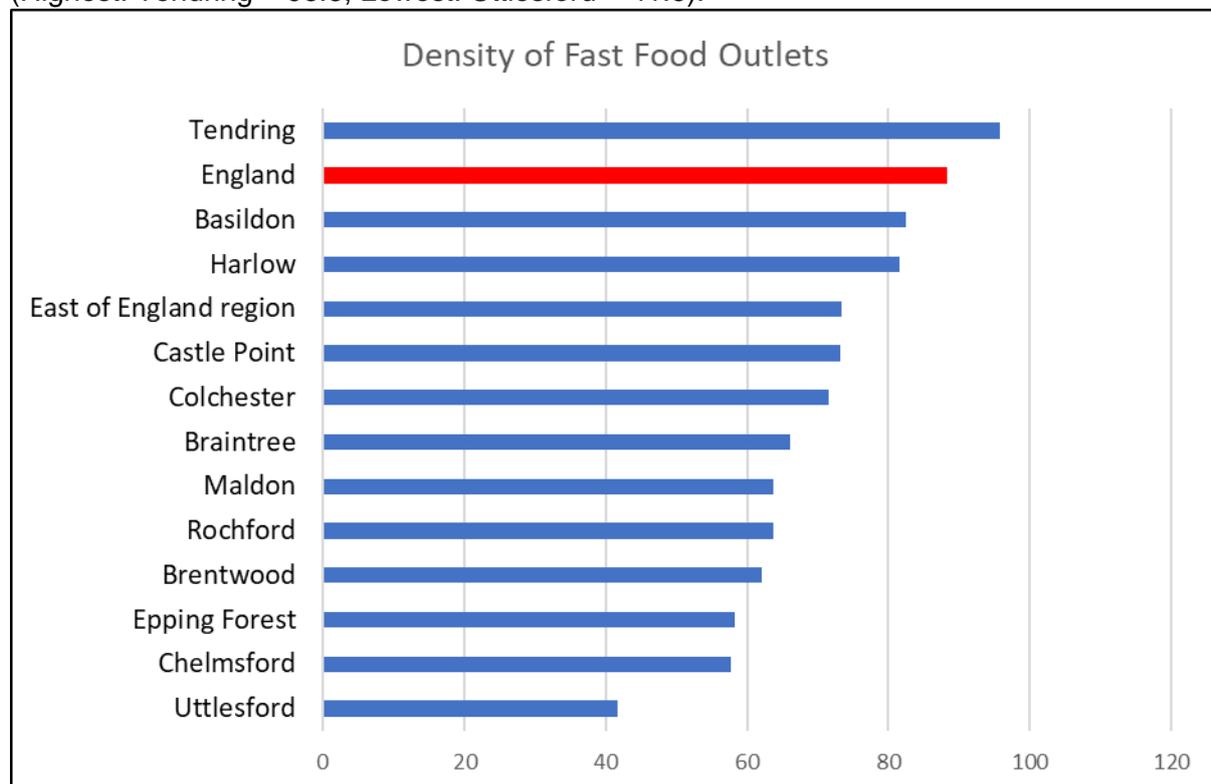
Public Health England estimates that in 2016 there was an average of 2.7 noise complaints per 1000 residents across the Braintree area, well below the average rates for Essex (4.8) or England (6.3). Compared to other areas, this was the 3rd lowest estimated rate in the Essex County Council area (Highest: Epping Forest = 9.8, Lowest: Castle Point = 1.6).

Alcohol Licences

Number of premises licences and club premises certificates permitted to sell or supply alcohol on trade and/or off trade is another measure used to look at the impact of the physical environment on health, particularly when considering alcohol harm and illness. Local Alcohol Profiles for England estimate that in 2016/17 there were an average of 0.7 licenced premises per square kilometre in the Braintree area, lower than the England average of 1.4 (data is not available for an Essex countywide average). Compared to other districts in Essex this is the (joint) second lowest area* (Highest: Harlow = 5.4, Lowest: Uttlesford = 0.5).

Density of Fast Food Outlets

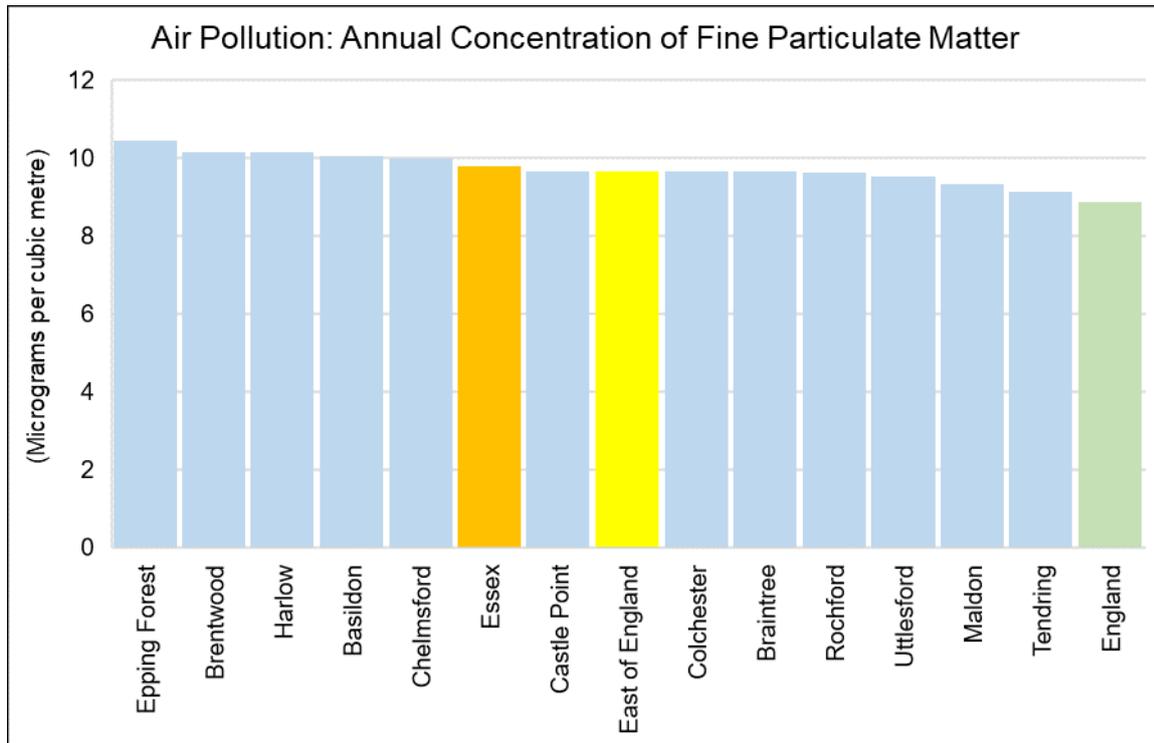
The availability of fast food is an issue which is associated with a range of negative health outcomes for our communities such as obesity. This indicator calculates the number of fast food outlets per 100,000 population at an area level as a proxy for the density of these businesses within a particular local authority area. In 2014 it was estimated that Braintree had a density of 66 per 100,000, lower than the Essex (69.5) and England (88.2) average densities. Compared to other districts, this is the 6th (out of 12) highest density in Essex (Highest: Tendring = 95.8, Lowest: Uttlesford = 41.6).



Air Quality

Poor air quality is a significant public health issue with clear evidence that particulate matter (human made air pollution) having a significant contributory role in a range of poor health outcomes including respiratory disorders and cardiopulmonary mortality. The Indicator for fine particulate matter looks at the average annual concentration in micrograms per cubic metre (weighted for population exposure) and showed that in 2016 the air pollution levels were 9.5 micrograms per cubic metre, higher than the average levels for England (9.3) but lower than Essex (9.6). Compared to other areas Braintree had the (joint) 6th highest air

pollution levels in the county (Highest: Epping Forest = 10.1 per cubic metre, Lowest: Maldon/Tendring/Uttlesford = 9.2).



Air pollution: fine particulate matter (2017)	
Area Name	micrograms per cubic metre
England	8.904
East of England	9.6851
Essex	9.8132
Basildon	10.0819
Braintree	9.6742
Brentwood	10.1725
Castle Point	9.6913
Chelmsford	10.002
Colchester	9.6771
Epping Forest	10.4769
Harlow	10.1565
Maldon	9.3362
Rochford	9.6448
Tendring	9.1363
Uttlesford	9.5392

Annual concentration of human-made fine particulate matter at an area level, adjusted to account for population exposure. Fine particulate matter is also known as PM2.5 and has a metric of micrograms per cubic metre (µg/m3).



Essex County Council

JOINT STRATEGIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT 2019

5: LIFESTYLE, SEXUAL HEALTH & SUBSTANCE MISUSE



LIFESTYLE, SEXUAL HEALTH & SUBSTANCE MISUSE

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

- Children's Weight
- Adult Healthy Eating, Obesity and Physical Activity
- Sexual Health
- Substance Misuse

CHILDREN'S WEIGHT

Reception Class

In 2017/18 the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) estimated that 24% of pupils in Reception class (R in the table below) in Braintree were classed as overweight or obese. This was higher than the average for England (22.4%) and Essex (21.1%) and was the 3rd highest rate in Essex. Of this group 8.8% were classed as obese, with a further 1.6% also classed as severely obese. Compared to the rest of Essex the overall level of obesity was just above the average for Essex (8.6%) but lower than the average for England (9.53%). The levels of severe obesity for this age group were however lower than the county and national averages.

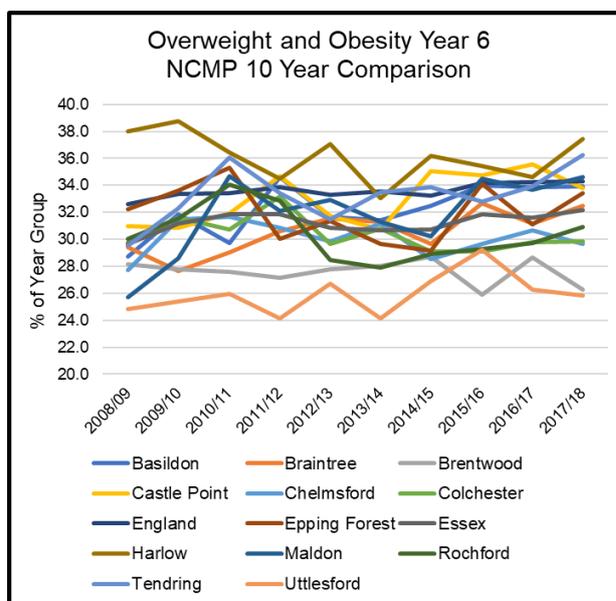
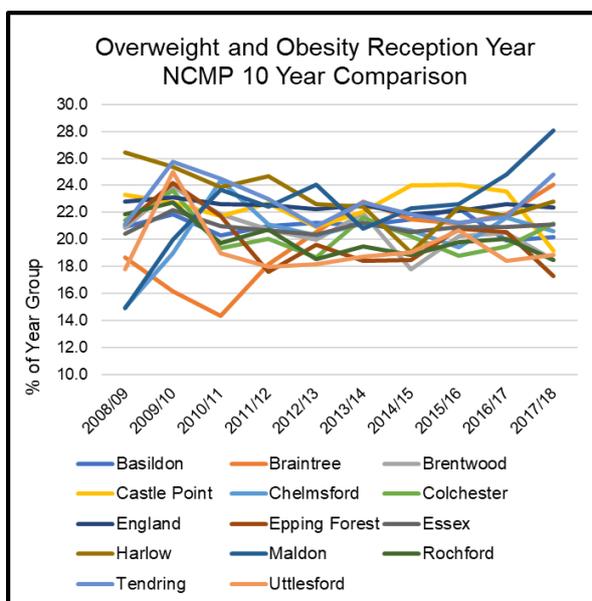
National Child Measurement Programme	Prevalence of all overweight (including overweight, obesity and severe obesity)				Prevalence of overweight (%)		Prevalence of obesity including severe obesity (%)		Prevalence of severe obesity (%)	
	Reception (R)		Year 6 (Y6)							
	2017/18	%	Rank	%	Rank	R	Y6	R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

Year 6

The sample of pupils in Year 6 in the 2017/18 NCMP showed that 32.5% of pupils in this year group were classed as overweight or obese in Braintree, 8.5 percentage points higher than their Reception class counterparts. This was just below the England average (34.3%) and is similar to than the average for Essex (32.2%). Compared to other areas in Essex this was the 7th highest level out of any district or borough in Essex. Within this year group it estimated that 17.7% of pupils were classed as obese (8.9% higher than Reception Class), of whom 3.4% were classed as severely obese. Combined obesity levels were the 6th highest level in the county but remained just below the county and national averages.

Change Over Time

Over the last 10 years the prevalence levels of overweight and obese children in both Reception class and Year 6 has fluctuated around similar levels but not shown definitive upward or downward trends in most areas. In Braintree the lowest recorded prevalence in the last 10 years was in 2010/11 (14.3%) for Reception class but was in 2009/10 (27.7%) for Year 6 pupils. The 10 year high was recorded in 2017/18 (24%) for Reception class but 2015/16 (32.6%) for Year 6 pupils.



HEALTHY & UNDERWEIGHT CHILDREN

Across reception year in Braintree 0.47% of children were recorded as being underweight in 2017/18, less than the England (0.98%) and Essex (0.8%) averages and was the lowest prevalence compared to the other Essex Districts (where data was available). For pupils in year 6 during the same time period the prevalence of underweight children (1.03%) was more than double the level observed in reception but remained lower than England (1.39%) and Essex (1.34%). In Reception class in 2017/18 the prevalence of healthy weight children was lower than the England and Essex levels, however in Year 6 the levels were similar to the Essex and England averages. The difference between the prevalence of healthy weight children in Reception class and Year 6 was a drop of 9 percentage points from 75.49% to 66.47% and is the second smallest downward change compared to the other districts and boroughs. Although a small amount of the observed difference can be attributed to the small increase in levels of underweight children in Year 6, the majority of the change is due to increases in the prevalence of Overweight and Obesity between the year groups.

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

Adult Obesity, Healthy Eating, and Physical Activity

Of residents in Braintree aged over 18 years, 60.84% were classified as overweight or obese in 2016/17. This is slightly lower than the prevalence of adult overweight or obesity across the whole of England (61.29%) and Essex (63.56%) and was ranked as being the 8th highest prevalence across the Essex Districts (highest: Basildon 70.47%; lowest: Uttlesford 55.32%).

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

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

Physical inactivity is classified as doing less than 30 minutes of moderate intensity activity per week. Of adults aged over 19 years, 19.17% were classified as being physically inactive in 2017/18. This is lower than the proportion of adults physically inactive across Essex (21.78%) and England (22.23%), and a reduction compared to the previous period.

The proportion of adult residents classified as physically active (doing more than 150 minutes of moderate intensity activity per week) was 67.55% (highest: Uttlesford 70.72%; Lowest: Basildon 61.87%). This was slightly higher than the proportion of adults physically active across Essex as a whole (60.7%) and England (66.26%) and an increase compared to 2016/17 levels (66.45%). Compared to 2015/16 levels, physical activity in Braintree has risen by 9.75% and is the largest increase observed across all districts.

In 2016/17 Braintree was also ranked as having the 9th highest percentage of residents involved in organised sports across the Essex Districts, with 33.7% in 2016/17. This was lower than the percentage across the whole of Essex (35%).

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

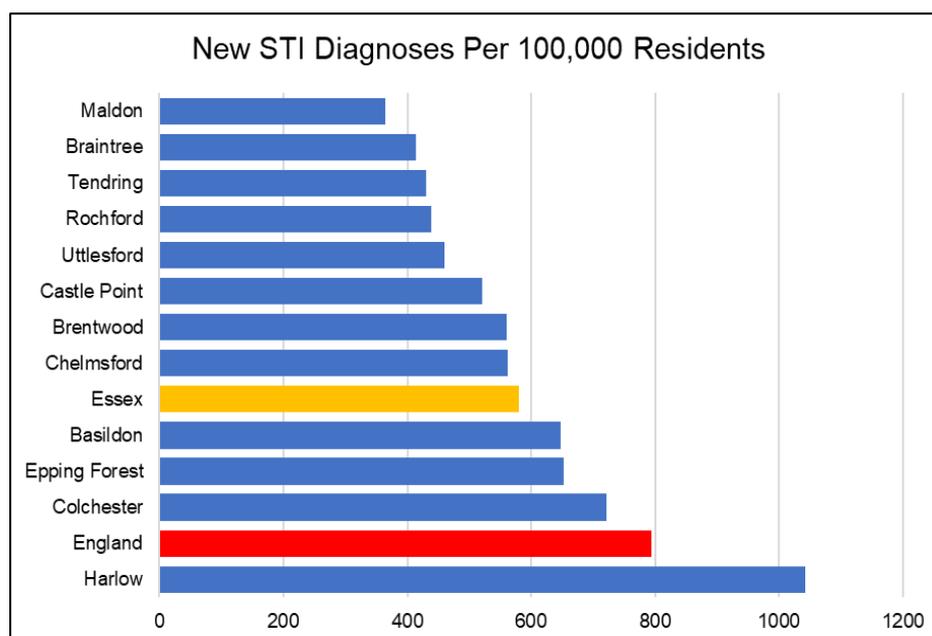
SEXUAL HEALTH

New STI Diagnosis

According to Public Health England in 2017, the rate of new STI diagnoses among persons in the Braintree District was 414.14 per 100,000 population aged between 15 - 64 years. This was the second lowest rate compared across the other Districts in Essex, and significantly lower than that for Essex as a whole (580.81) and England (793.85). STI diagnoses excluded chlamydia in under 25 year olds and was among persons attending specialist (level 3) and non-specialist (level 1 and 2) sexual health services.

Chlamydia

The proportion of all 15 - 24 year olds in the Braintree District in 2017 screened for chlamydia with asymptomatic screens and symptomatic tests at sexual health services was 12.5 This was the second lowest proportion



compared to that of the other Districts in Essex, and lower than that across the whole of Essex (15.5) and England (19.3).

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

In Braintree, the rate of all chlamydia diagnoses among 15 to 24 year olds attending sexual health services was 1199.6 per 100,000 population aged 15 to 24. This was the 8th highest detection rate compared to the other Districts in Essex.

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

HIV

According to Public Health England, HIV late diagnosis is a CD4 cell count of less than 350 cells per mm³ among all new diagnoses with a CD4 cell count available within 91 days of diagnosis. In the Braintree District, the percentage of adults aged over 15 years with a HIV late diagnosis accessing HIV care was 30.0 over the three year period of 2015 - 2017. This was the lowest percentage compared across the other Districts in Essex with data available, and lower than that for the whole of Essex (44.52) and England (41.12). Values for Castle Point and Maldon were not disclosed.

Other STIs

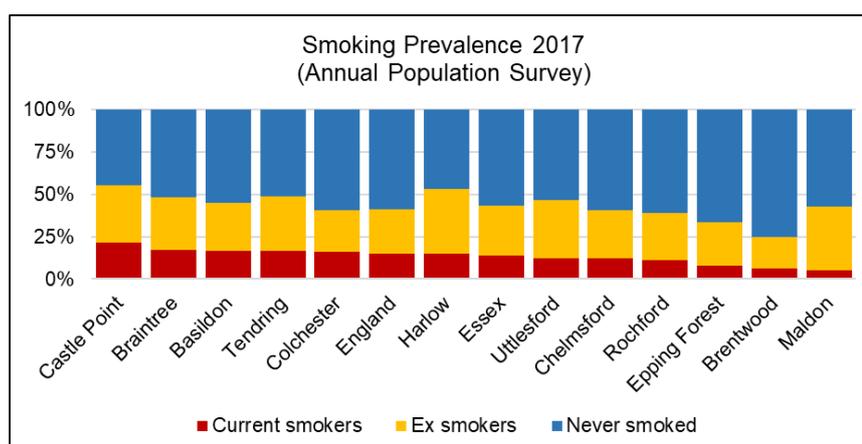
The diagnosis rate of the first episode of genital herpes among those accessing sexual health services was 29.76 per 100,000 population in the Braintree District. This was the second lowest rate compared across the other Districts in Essex, and lower than that for the whole of Essex (50.00) and England (56.66).

Braintree also had one of the lowest diagnoses rates of gonorrhoea. The rate was 21.82 per 100,000 population, the third lowest rate compared across the other Districts in Essex. This was also lower than the rate across Essex as a whole (37.38), and lower than that for England (78.79).

SUBSTANCE MISUSE

Smoking

In 2017, the prevalence of current smokers among persons aged over 18 years was 17.15%. This was the second highest prevalence compared across the other Districts in Essex, and higher than the prevalence of current smokers across Essex as a whole (13.84) and England (14.87).



Smoking attributable mortality in Braintree over the three year period of 2012 - 14 was estimated to be 243.10, of which 26.03 was due to heart disease. Overall, it was estimated that 1133.79 potential years of life were lost due to smoking in Braintree. See Table 4 for the ranked prevalence of current and previous smoking status across the Districts in Essex in 2017/18.

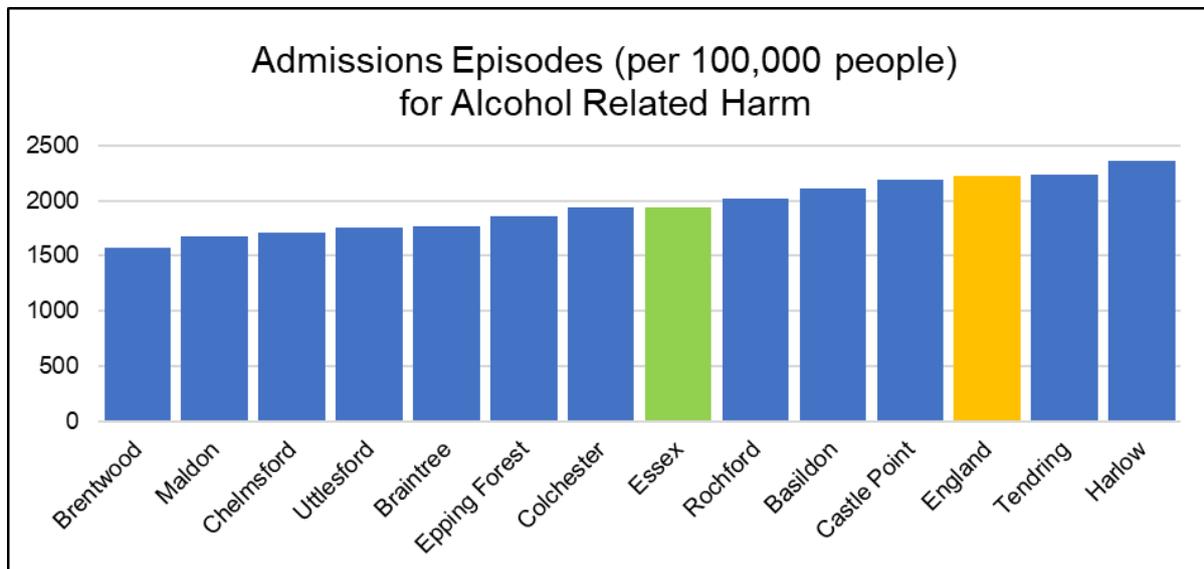
See table below for the ranked prevalence of current and previous smoking status across the Districts in Essex in 2017/18.

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

Alcohol

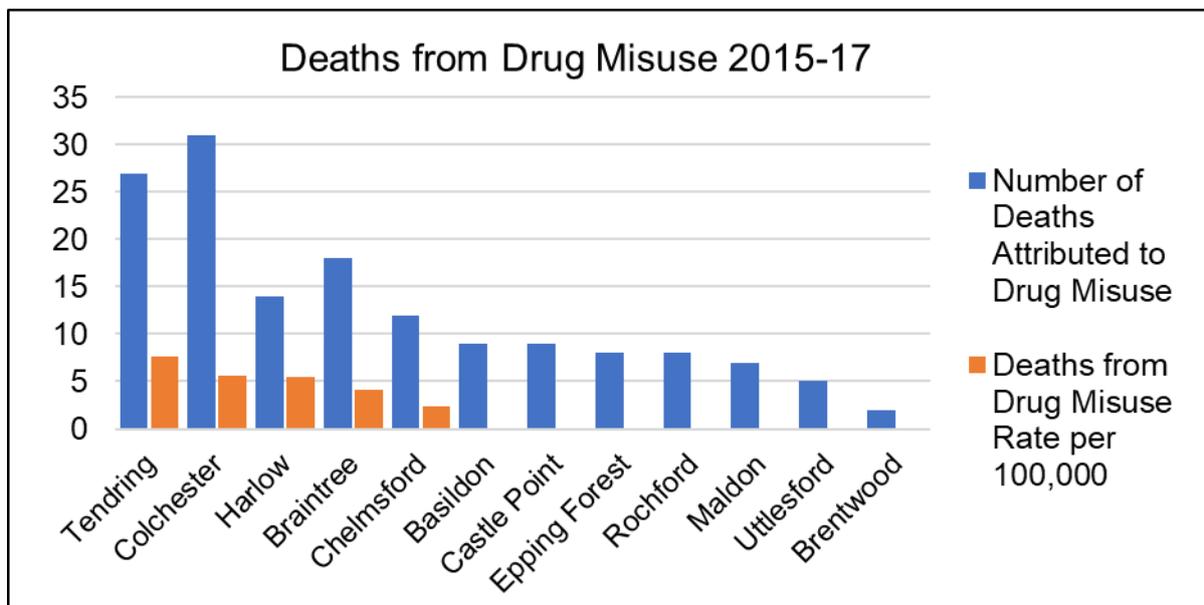
Alcohol-related hospital admissions are defined as admissions where the primary and any secondary diagnoses are an alcohol-attributable code. According to Public Health England, the directly age standardised rate of alcohol-related hospital admissions in the Braintree District in 2017/18 was 1761.83 per 100,000 population, the 8th highest rate compared across the other Districts in Essex.

The directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population of alcohol-related mortality was estimated to be 41.66 in Braintree in 2017. This was the 4th highest rate compared to the other districts in Essex, but similar to that of Essex as a whole (41.90) and England (46.15).



Drug Use

According to the Office for National Statistics, the age-standardised mortality rate from drug misuse per 100,000 population in the Braintree District was 4.19 over the period of 2015 - 2017. This was the second lowest rate compared across that of the other Districts in Essex with data available. The rate was unable to be calculated for the Districts of Basildon, Brentwood, Castle Point, Epping Forest, Maldon, Rochford and Uttlesford as the number of cases was too small.



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

*value cannot be calculated as number of cases too small



Essex County Council

JOINT STRATEGIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT 2019

6: LIFE EXPECTANCY AND MORTALITY

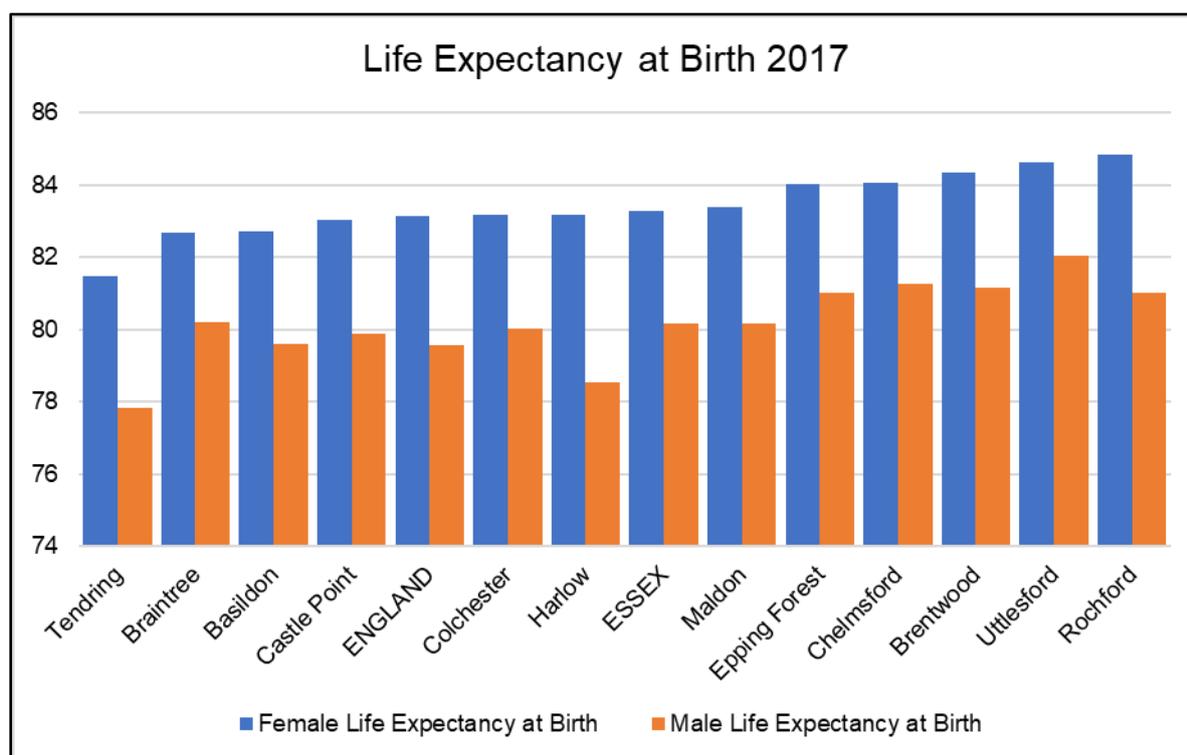


LIFE EXPECTANCY & MORTALITY

Life Expectancy

Life Expectancy at Birth

The average life expectancy at birth for a child born in Braintree (2015-2017) was 82.7 years for females and 80.2 years for males. This lower than the average for England for females (83.1 years) but slightly higher for males (79.6 years) and is the second lowest life expectancy for females in Essex. In this area, it estimated that the inequality in life expectancy at birth between most and least deprived areas is an average of 5 years for females and 5.5 years for males, lower than the average number of years difference for Essex (6 and 7.7) and England (7.4, 9.4).



Life Expectancy at 65

During the same period, life expectancy at age 65 (the number of additional years a person could expect to live) was 20.6 years for females and 18.7 years for males; this is lower than the England average for females (21.1 years), and just below for males (18.8 years), and is the (joint) lowest female life expectancy at 65 in the county. Like life expectancy at birth, life expectancy at age 65 can vary considerably between the most and least deprived areas with an estimated gap of 2.1 years for females and 2.4 years for males, lower than the county (3.2, 4.2) and England (4.5, 4.9) averages.

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

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

Mortality

In 2017 the Braintree area had an all ages mortality rate of 1000.8 deaths per 100,000 residents, based on 1530 deaths recorded during that time period. This overall mortality rate was higher than the England average of 958.7 (per 100K), was a slight increase compared the previous year (945.4 per 100K) and was the 3rd highest rate in Essex. Looking at mortality rates across the different age groups, 43.7% of all deaths during this period were from residents aged 85 years and over with an age standardised mortality rate of 1684.1 per 100K (based 668 actual deaths). This was higher than the England average (40.4%, 15280.8 per 100K) and similar to Essex (43.3%, 16031.7 per 100K). Mortality rates for residents aged 75-84 (4473.8 per 100,000) were also higher than the England (4287.1) and Essex (4268.1) averages.

Premature Mortality

The Braintree District has the fifth highest rate of all premature mortalities in Essex with a rate of 311 deaths per 100,000 residents under the age of 75. This is 6.9% lower than to the average for England (332), but just above the average for the county (+1.1%), and 18.6% higher than the best performing area (Uttlesford). This indicates a possible health inequality for residents in this area compared to some of the less deprived areas of Essex.

There is also a significant difference in the under 75 mortality rates between females (260 per 100,000) and males (365 per 100,000) a difference of 29%, slightly smaller than the average difference across England (34%).

Premature Deaths from Cancer

558 deaths from cancer under the age of 75 were recorded in the Braintree District between 2015-17, equivalent to a rate of 132 per 100,000 residents. This is slightly higher than the average for Essex (131) but lower than the rate for England (135) and is the fourth highest rate of all Local Authority areas in Essex. Experimental statistics for early stage cancer diagnosis that 56.3% of cases were diagnosed at either stage 1 or 2 in 2017. This is higher than the Essex (53.3%) and England (52.2%) averages and is the third highest rate across Essex.

Breast cancer caused 60 recorded deaths between 2015 and 2017. This equivalent to a rate of 27.5 deaths per 100,000 people and is the highest rate in Essex; significantly higher than the average for Essex (21.5) or England (20.6). The percentage of eligible women in the Braintree District who were screened adequately for breast cancer within the previous three years (from 31st March 2018) was 77.1%. This is the better than the average for Essex (73.5%) and England (74.9%) and an increase on the previous year (up from 70.8% in 2017). Public Health England recommends that improvements in coverage would mean more breast cancers are detected at earlier more treatable stages.

Colorectal cancer was the second most common cause of premature deaths by cancer with 41 deaths recorded in 2015/17. This is equivalent to a rate of 9.6 per 100,000 residents (the fourth lowest mortality rate for all districts) and is slightly below the rate for Essex (11.3) or England (12).

Preventable Mortality

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

In the period of 2015-2017 it is estimated that 749 deaths for all age groups or 16.7% of all deaths that occurred in the Braintree area were preventable. This is equivalent to a rate of 162.2 per 100,000 people, lower than the rate (181.5) and percentage (18.9%) for England but a slight increase on the previous year. Males were 35% more likely to die from a preventable cause (SMR= 198.9 per 100K) compared to females (SMR= 128.6 per 100K) during the same period.

For the under 75 age group Cancer was the largest cause of preventable mortality with a rate of 79.6 preventable deaths per 100,000 for all persons, higher than the England baseline (82.8) and the rate for Essex (74.2). For each sex the rate of preventable deaths for males (SMR = 82.1) was lower than average (England Males = 89.9), whilst of the rate for females in Braintree (SMR 77.4) was higher than the rate for England (72.3) and was the fourth highest rate in the county. This gender based difference may be related to the higher rate of Breast Cancer mortality (mentioned earlier in this section) observed in this area, however further investigation would be needed to confirm this. Cardiovascular disease was the next largest preventable cause with a combined rate of 40.8 per 100,000 for both sexes, however the rate for all persons and the rate for each sex were all below the national average for the latest time period.

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

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

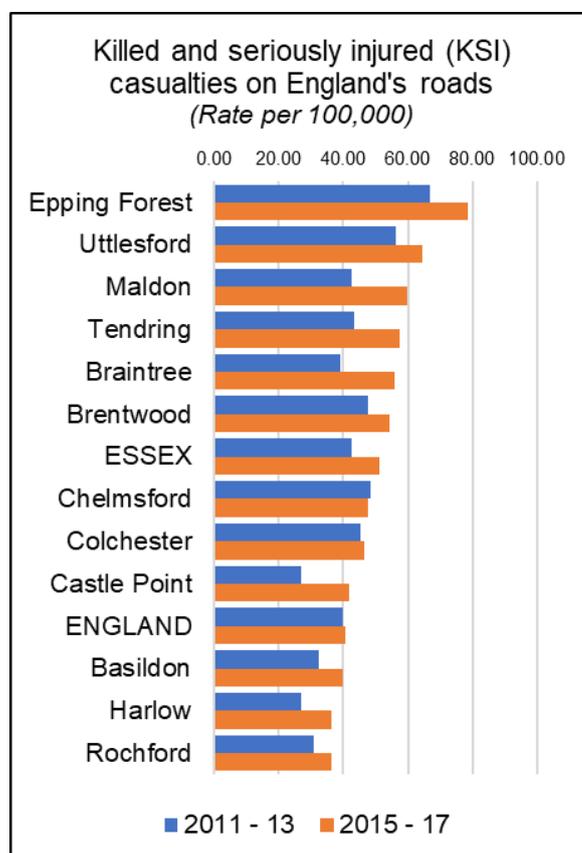
	Mortality Rates for Male Residents									
	Under 75 mortality from colorectal cancer	Under 75 mortality rate from all	Under 75 mortality rate from all causes	Under 75 Mortality rate from breast	Under 75 mortality rate from cancer	Under 75 mortality rate from heart	Under 75 mortality rate from injuries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

Killed and Seriously Injured in Road Traffic Accidents

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

Braintree had a rate of 55.74 which was the above the England and county average in 2015-17 and was the 5th highest level in the county. Rates in Braintree have increased by 16.67 per 100K or 42.7% since 2011-13. This increase is higher than the average increase for Essex as a whole (20%) and the increase observed at the England level (2.7%). This is also the second highest percent increase in the county.

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



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

Excess Winter Deaths

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

Between August 2014 and July 2017, the three year average rate of Excess Deaths for all ages in Braintree was 26.1%, higher than the average for England (21.9%) and Essex (23.3%) and the third highest level compared to the other Districts in the county (Highest: Uttlesford = 30.1%; Lowest: Brentwood = 9.3%). Looking at the level of Excess Winter Deaths specifically in the over 85s age group shows a higher level with a rate of 30.9% Excess Winter Deaths for this age group during the same period. This is just above than the England rate of 29.3% but below the county average of 31.7% and is the third lowest level in Essex (Highest: Maldon = 39.5%; Lowest: Brentwood 14.5%). A breakdown of the levels of Excess Winter Deaths for each district can be found in the table below.

According to the Office of National Statistics...

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

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

* <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/deaths/bulletins/excesswintermortalityinenglandandwales/2017to2018provisionaland2016to2017final>



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JOINT STRATEGIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT 2019

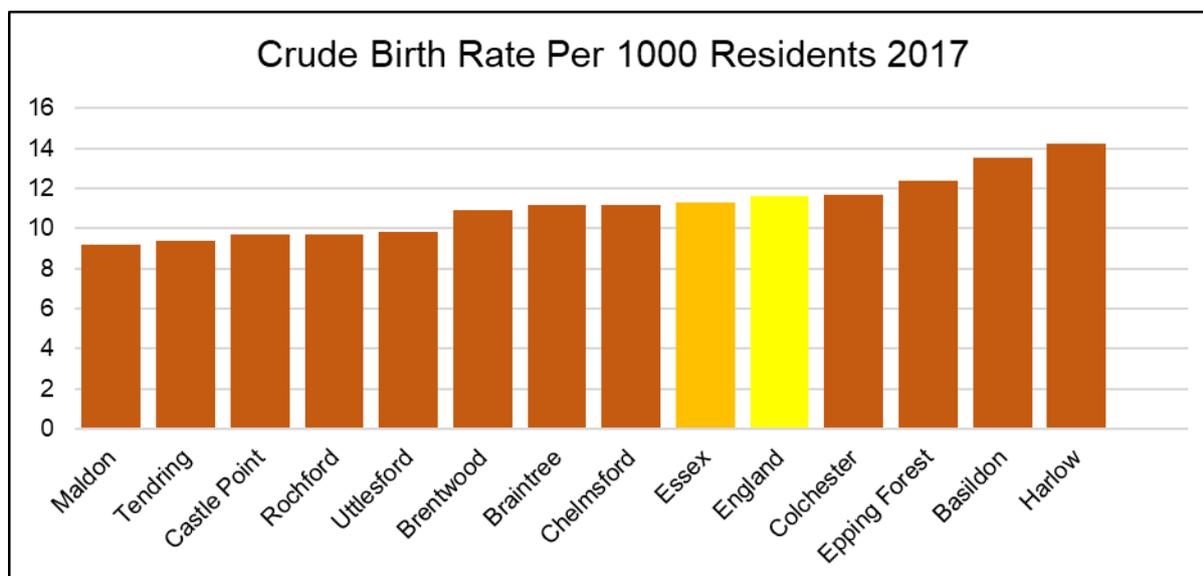
7: BIRTH RATES & INFANT HEALTH



BIRTH RATES & INFANT HEALTH

Birth Rates

According to the Office for National Statistics, the Crude Birth Rate (CBR; all births per 1,000 population) was 11.2 in Brentwood in 2017. This was the 5th highest CBR compared to the other Districts in Essex and was similar to the CBR for Essex as a whole (11.3) and for England (11.6).



Between 2013 to 2017, the CBR has slightly increased overall in Braintree with, for example, a CBR of 11.1 in 2013. This is similar to the stability seen in CBR across Essex (2013 and 2017: 11.3); however, that across England decreased by 0.7 (2013: 12.3; 2017: 11.6).

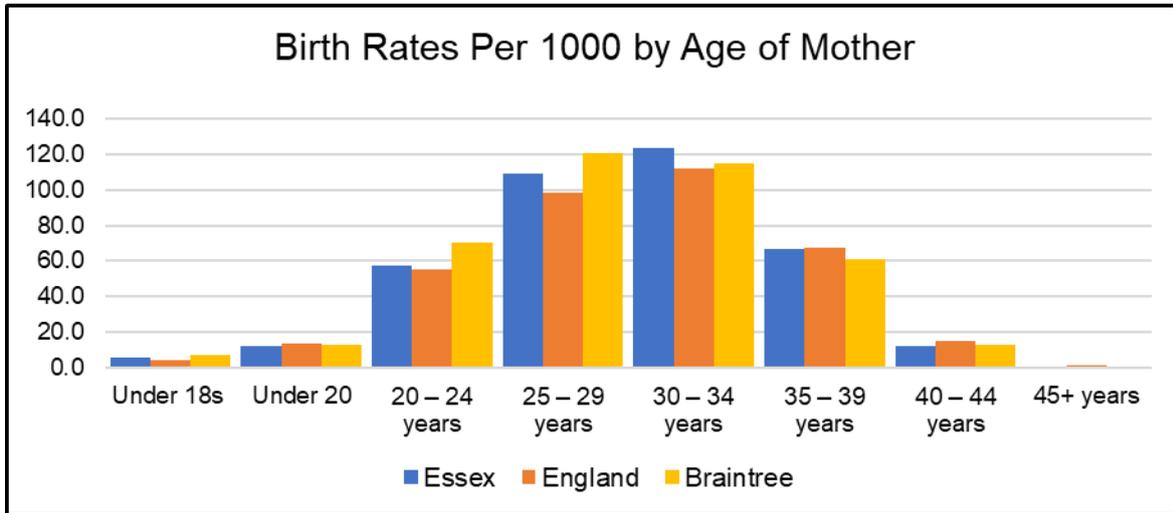
The Table below provides the ranked CBR in each district in each year from 2013 to 2017

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

Birth rates by age of mother

The rate of births per 1,000 population among females aged 25 - 29 years was the third highest in Braintree compared to the other Districts in Essex in 2016 (rate 120.80 per 1,000) and was higher than that for Essex as a whole (109.2) and England (98.5).

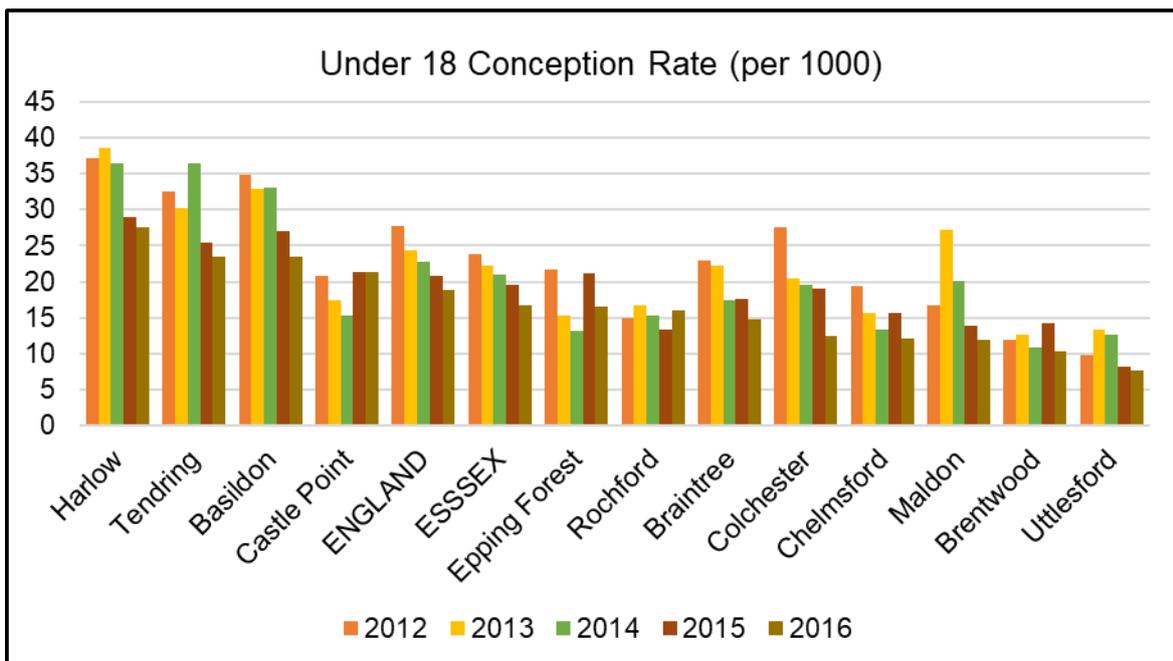
The rate of births per 1,000 population among females aged over 45 years was 0.70, the lowest in Braintree compared to the other Districts in Essex with data available in 2016, and lower than that for Essex as a whole (1.0) and England (1.10).



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

Under 18 Conceptions and Births

The rate of conceptions in women aged under 18 years per 1,000 females aged 15 to 17 years in the Braintree District was 14.8 in 2016, the 7th highest rate compared across the other Essex Districts.



The rate of live births in women aged under 18 per 1,000 females aged 15 to 17 years was 7.18 in Braintree in 2016. This was the third highest rate compared to the other Districts in Essex, and higher than that for Essex as a whole (4.64) and England (5.55).

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

INFANT HEALTH

Premature Births

Premature births are live or still births at a gestational age of less than 37 weeks. The rate of premature births per 1,000 total live and still births in the Braintree District was 73.88 over the 3 year period of 2014 - 2016. This was the 7th highest rate compared to the other Districts in Essex, similar to that for Essex as a whole (74.69) but lower to that for England (79.52).

Low Birth Weight

Low birth weight is defined as a live birth with a recorded weight under 2500g and gestational age of at least 37 weeks. In Braintree in 2016, the percentage of low birth weight out of all live births with a recorded weight (and gestational age ≥ 37 weeks) was 2.32. This was the 4th highest out of the other Districts in Essex, but similar to that for Essex as a whole (2.11) and England (2.79).

Infant Mortality

According to Public Health England, the rate of infant mortality aged under 1 years old was 3.19 per 1,000 live births in the Braintree District over the period 2015 - 2017. This was the 5th highest compared to the other districts of Essex and similar to that for the whole of Essex (3.10), but lower than that for England (3.92).

Breastfeeding Initiation

Breastfeeding initiation is mothers giving their babies breast milk in the first 48 hours after delivery. The percentage of breastfeeding initiation of the total number of maternities in Braintree in 2016/17 was 70.82. This was the third lowest compared across the Essex Districts with data available, and lower than that for the whole of Essex (75.02) and England (74.49).

Smoking at The Time of Delivery

The percentage of mothers known to be smokers at the time of delivery out of all maternities was 7.76% in 2017/18 for the Mid Essex CCG. This was the second lowest CCG compared across the others in Essex and was lower than that for Essex as a whole (10.60) and England (10.80).

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

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



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8: ILLNESS & HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS



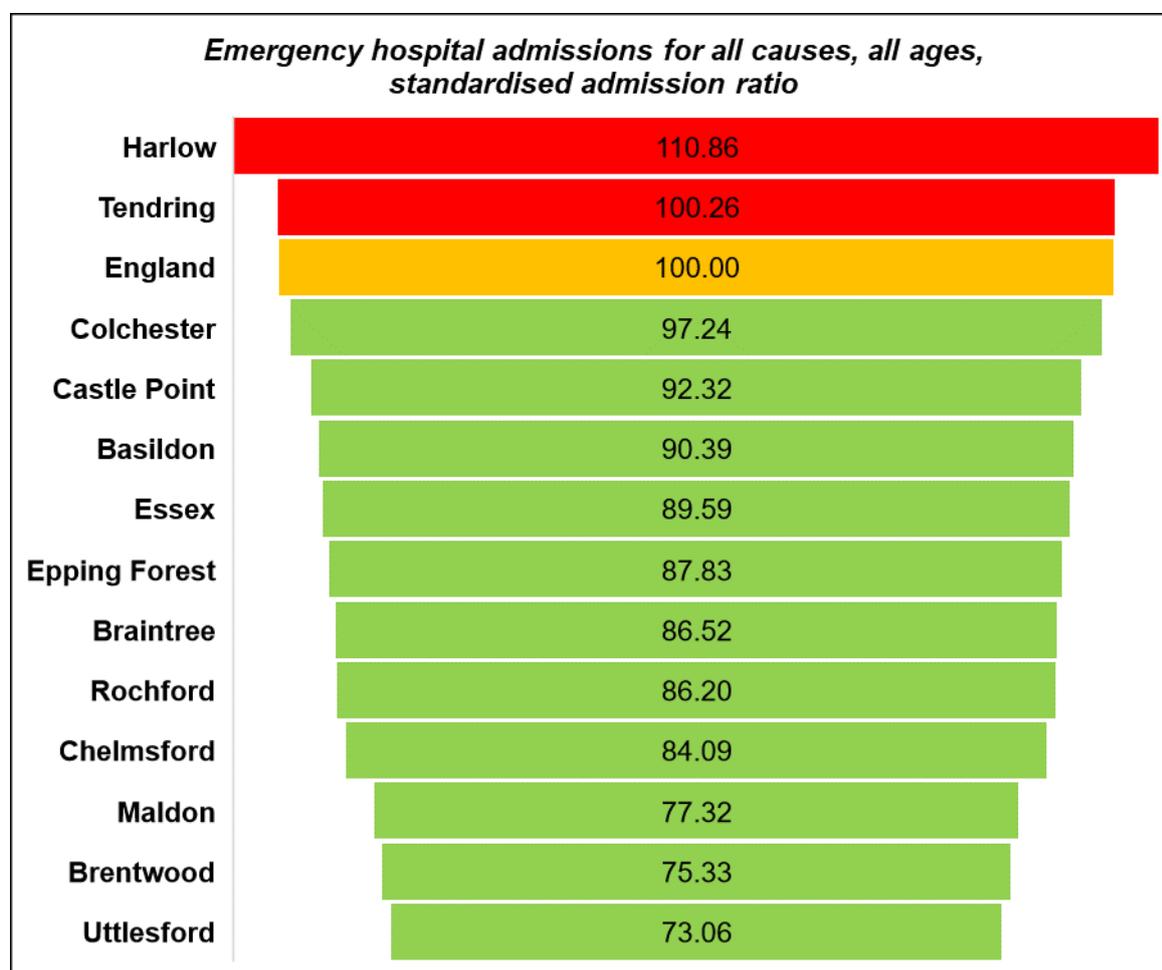
ILLNESS & HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS

Emergency Hospital Admissions

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

Emergency Admissions; all causes and all ages

The admissions ratio for emergency admissions for all causes among persons of all ages was 86.52 in Braintree, which was ranked as being the 7th highest admission ratio across the Essex Districts.



Emergency Admissions for under 18s

The emergency hospital admission rate per 1,000 population among those aged 18 years or younger was 5.59 in Braintree. This was ranked as being the 4th highest rate compared across the rates of the Essex Districts (highest: Colchester 10.09; lowest: Castle Point 3.57). Note that this data is an estimate produced by aggregating GP level data. This data is available from Public Health England Fingertips.

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

Heart Attack

Over the period of 2013/14 - 2017/18, the admissions ratio for emergency admissions for Myocardial Infarction (heart attack) was 85.25 in Braintree. This was ranked as being the 5th highest admissions ratio across the Essex Districts. Every District of Essex had a significantly better admissions ratio for Myocardial Infarction than England, with exception for Basildon and Harlow.

Coronary Heart Disease

The admission ratio for emergency admissions due to Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) was 83.52 in Braintree, which was ranked as the 8th highest admission ratio across the Essex Districts.

Stroke

The emergency admission ratio for Stroke in Braintree was 88.77, which was the 9th highest admission ratio compared across the Essex Districts. All Districts in Essex had an admission ratio similar to (Harlow, Rochford, Tendring) or significantly better than that of England, with exception of significantly worse in Basildon.

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) refers to serious lung conditions, including chronic bronchitis and emphysema. According to data from the Hospital Episode Statistics, the age standardised rate of emergency hospital admissions for COPD in adults aged over 35 years was 318.27 per 100,000 in Braintree in 2017/18. This was ranked as the 6th highest rate across the Essex Districts (lowest: Uttlesford 215.50; highest: Basildon 490.48).

VIOLENCE AND INJURIES

Violence Related Admissions

In the Braintree District, the directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population of emergency hospital admissions for violence was 18.06 over the period of 2015/16 - 2017/18. This was ranked as being the 3rd lowest rate compared across the Essex Districts (highest: Tendring 50.75; lowest: Uttlesford 12.80), and significantly better than the emergency hospital admission rate for Essex as a whole (28.83) and England (43.36).

Injuries

Brentwood had a lower than average rate of hospital stays due to alcohol related harm with a SAR of 77.7 and for intentional self-harm at 78.1.

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

Injuries to Children & Young People

The rate of hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children aged under 15 years per 10,000 resident population aged under 15 was 96.73 in Braintree in 2017/18, ranked as being the 4th highest across the Essex Districts. Braintree had the third highest rate among females aged under 15 years compared across the Districts in Essex in 2017/18, with a rate of 83.54. This was also higher than the Essex (73.74) rate, but similar to that across England (85.56). Similarly, among young people aged between 15 - 24 years, the rate of hospital admissions due to unintentional or deliberate injuries was 135.54 per 10,000 population aged 15-24 in Braintree in 2017/18. This was also ranked as being the third highest compared across the rates of the other Essex Districts and higher than the average rate across Essex (125.93), but relatively similar to that across England (132.67). Basildon was the only district with a rate higher than England.

FALLS AND HIP FRACTURES

According to data from the Hospital Episode Statistics, the age standardised rate of emergency hospital admissions due to falls in persons aged over 65 years was 2122.3 per 100,000 in 2017/18. This was higher than the rate across Essex (2059.46) but lower than England (2170.43). Basildon, Castle Point and Rochford were the only Districts in Essex with a higher rate than England.

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

In Braintree in 2017/18, the age standardised rate of emergency hospital admissions due to hip fractures among persons aged over 65 years was 716.43 per 100,000 population. This was higher than the rate across Essex as a whole (611.91) and England (577.76) and was ranked as being the highest rate across the Districts in Essex (lowest: Uttlesford 532.18).

ILLNESS AND LONG TERM CONDITIONS

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

Hypertension & Stroke

In 2015/16, the estimated proportion of all those registered at General Practitioner surgeries in the Braintree District with a diagnosis of Hypertension, also known as the QOF prevalence, was 13.70%. This was similar to the prevalence across England (13.94%), but lower than the prevalence across Essex as a whole (15.11%) and was ranked as being the third lowest QOF prevalence compared across the Essex Districts (highest: Tendring 19.58%; lowest: Colchester 13.32%).

In 2015, the prevalence of diagnosed hypertension among persons aged over 16 years was estimated to be 21.15. This was slightly higher than the prevalence across England (20.78) and ranked as being the 5th highest prevalence across the Essex Districts (highest: Tendring 27.44; lowest: Colchester 19.01). Similarly, Braintree was ranked as 4th highest in terms of the prevalence of undiagnosed hypertension among persons aged over 16 years, with an estimate of 12.62 (highest: Tendring 14.04; lowest: Colchester 11.61). This was also slightly higher than the prevalence across England (12.15).

The percentage of patients in the Braintree District with a stroke or transient ischemic attack, as registered on the disease practice register, was 1.77% in 2017/18. This was similar to that across Essex (1.76%) and England (1.77%) and ranked as being the 7th highest across the Essex Districts.

Coronary Heart Disease

The QOF prevalence of Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) in the Braintree District was 3.25% in 2017/18. This was ranked as the 5th highest estimated prevalence across the Essex Districts. Among persons aged between 55 - 79 years in Braintree, the estimated prevalence of CHD was 8.22 in 2015. This was ranked as being the 2nd highest estimated prevalence across the Essex Districts, and higher than the prevalence across England (7.94).

Asthma

The proportion of patients with Braintree District with a diagnosis of Asthma was estimated to be 6.29%. This was ranked as being the 4th highest prevalence compared across the other Districts in Essex. Note that this estimate is produced by aggregating from GP level data.

Epilepsy

In 2017/18, the estimated proportion of all those registered at General Practitioner surgeries in Braintree with a diagnosis of Epilepsy was 0.89%. This was ranked as being the 2nd highest QOF prevalence compared across the Essex Districts, and was slightly higher than the prevalence across England (0.80).

Table: QOF Prevalence of Long -Term Conditions

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

Dementia

The QOF prevalence of Dementia was estimated to be 0.80%. This was ranked as being the 5th highest prevalence compared across the other Districts in Essex. Among persons aged over 65 years in the Braintree District in 2018, the estimated Dementia diagnosis rate was 62.2%. This was ranked as being the 5th highest rate compared across the Districts. In 2019 information from Projecting Older People's Population Information (POPPI) estimated that in the Braintree area there were 2174 people with dementia which would rise to 3633 by 2035. Projected dementia numbers of people with dementia for individual districts are set out in the table below (Source: POPPI 2019)

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

Cancer

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

- lung cancer
- breast cancer
- prostate cancer
- bowel cancer

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

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

All Cancers

The incidence ratio for all cancers over the period of 2012 - 2016 was 95.66. This was significantly better than the incidence ratio for all cancers across England (100) and was ranked as being the 7th highest across the Essex Districts (highest: Harlow: 105.18; lowest: Rochford 91.62).

Lung Cancer

In Braintree, the incidence ratio for lung cancer was 84.42. This was significantly better than the incidence ratio relative to England (100) and was ranked as being the 7th highest across Essex Districts (highest: Harlow 123.62; lowest: Uttlesford 67.11).

Breast Cancer

The incidence ratio for Breast Cancer was 98.91 in Braintree, which was ranked as being the 8th highest incidence ratio compared across the Districts of Essex (highest: Uttlesford 108.04; lowest: Castle Point 92.74). The incidence ratio of all Districts in Essex for breast cancer was not significantly different to England (100).

Colorectal Cancer

The incidence ratio for colorectal cancer was 88.86, which was also ranked as being the second lowest incidence ratio across the Essex Districts. However, this was not significantly different relative to that across England (100).

Prostate Cancer

The incidence ratio of prostate cancer was 104.95, which was ranked as being the 4th highest incidence ratio across the Essex Districts (highest: Epping Forest 132.98; lowest Basildon 92.01).

Musculoskeletal (MSK) Conditions

An estimated 33.4% of residents were recorded as reporting a long term musculoskeletal (MSK) problem. This was lower than the Essex average (34.9%) and similar to the average for England (33.5%)

The percentage of residents reporting a long term back problem (8.7%) was lower than the average for England (9.4%) and Essex (9.3%). The percentage of residents reporting arthritis or a long term joint problem (12.8%) was just above the county and national averages.

The QOF prevalence of patients aged 50+ recorded with a diagnosis of Osteoporosis (0.45%) was lower than the national average (0.62%) but slightly above the average for Essex (0.39%).

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

Diabetes

Diabetes is a lifelong condition that causes a person's blood sugar level to become too high. There are 2 main types of diabetes:

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

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

The recorded QOF prevalence of Diabetes for people aged 17+ in the Mid Essex CCG area was 6.4%. This is similar to the average for England (6.5%) and Essex (6.6%) was the joint second lowest prevalence rate out of the 5 CCGs in Essex. Public health England estimates that around 8.1% of residents in the CCG area are likely to have diabetes suggesting that around 1.7% of people are undiagnosed.

Diabetes can reduce the blood supply to feet and cause a loss of feeling known as peripheral neuropathy. This can mean foot injuries don't heal well and you may not notice if your foot is sore or injured. Annual foot checks for people with diabetes are therefore an essential part of care monitoring procedures. In the Mid Essex CCG area, an estimated 58.3% of people with Type 1 diabetes and 65.7% of people with type 2 diabetes have received an annual foot check. This is significantly lower than the average for England with all but one CCG area in Essex (North East Essex) have rates well below the national average, and none reaching 100 coverage.

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

VACCINATIONS

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

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

Vaccine Preventable Conditions

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

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

Measles

In 2018 the rate of measles per 100,000 people in Braintree was 0 and was classed as similar to the England average of 1.7. Only one area in Essex (Castle Point) was classified as significantly worse than the level for England whilst two other areas, Epping Forest (3.8%) and Harlow (3.5%) also had rates which were higher than the county and England average.

Mumps

The incidence rate of Mumps in 2017 was 0.00 per 100,000 and was significantly better than the rate for England (3.2) and Essex (1.1). Compared to other areas this is second lowest level with three areas (Maldon, Brentwood, and Braintree) having no recorded incidents during this period.

Pertussis (Whooping Cough)

The incidence rate of pertussis in 2017 was 9.89 per 100,000 people and was higher than the average for Essex (5.4 per 100,000) and England (7.8 per 100,000).

Childhood Vaccination Coverage

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

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

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

Measles, Mumps and Rubella (MMR)

By age 5 it is estimated that 97% of the GP registered children in the Mid Essex CCG have received one of the two MMR vaccination injections required to achieve full vaccination coverage. This is higher than the average for England of 94.9% and similar to the Essex average of 96.5%, with 38 out of 45 GP practices (84.4%) in the area achieving at least 95% coverage or Higher.

By comparison the rate of GP registered children who have received both of MMR vaccination injections by age five drops to 91.9%, which although higher than the England (87.2%) and Essex (89.4%) averages is still lower than the NHS target of 95% to eliminate measles within the population. NHS England Child Vaccination coverage statistics identified 10 GP practices (22.2%) in the CCG area with less than 90% vaccination coverage of the eligible population, and 10 (22.2%) which were achieving coverage of 95% or higher. The level practices achieving less than 90% coverage is lower than the whole Essex average (45.5%) and was the best performing CCG in Essex (Highest: West Essex CCG = 60.6%).

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

98% of GP registered children in the Mid Essex CCG area had received the full course of DTaP/IPV/Hib injections by Age 5. This is similar to the Essex average of 97.1%, was higher than the average for England (95.6%) and is the second highest vaccination coverage level out of the 5 CCG areas in Essex (Highest: Castle Point & Rochford CCG = 98.3%; Lowest: West Essex CCG = 94.6%). At practice level the NHS vaccination coverage statistics identified only no practices which had coverage levels below 90% and 44 out of 45 (97.8%)

which were achieving coverage levels of 95% or higher; better than the averages for Essex (3%, 83.7%).

Rotavirus

An estimated 95.1% of GP registered children in the Mid Essex CCG area had received their vaccinations against Rotavirus by 12 months, higher the average for Essex (92.4%) and England (90.1%). Compared to the other CCG areas in Essex this is the highest coverage level out of five areas (Lowest: North East Essex CCG = 88.5%). Looking at coverage levels across individual GP practices, NHS England statistics identified 4 practices (8.9%) which had coverage levels below 90% and 27 practices (60%) achieving coverage of 95% or higher. This is better than the Essex average for both measures (22.5%, 35.4%) and has the second highest percentage of GP practices achieving 95% coverage or higher in the county (Highest: Castle Point and Rochford CCG = 62.5%; Lowest: North East Essex CCG = 13.5%).

Pneumococcal Vaccine (PCV)

The pneumococcal vaccine protects against serious and potentially fatal pneumococcal infections such as pneumonia, septicaemia (a kind of blood poisoning) and meningitis and is given to infants over three separate doses at 8 weeks, 16 weeks and 1 year. By 24 months old 94.3% of the GP registered children in the Mid Essex CCG area have received their PCV vaccinations, higher the Essex (92.8%) and England (91%) averages. This is second highest coverage level out of 5 CCG areas (Highest: Castle Point and Rochford CCG = 96.2%; Lowest: North East Essex CCG = 89.9%) with 4 out of 45 GP practices (8.9%) achieving coverage levels of less than 90% and 22 practices (48.9%) achieving coverage levels of 95% or higher. These coverage levels are better than the Essex average for both measures (77.5%, 41.6%) and is the second highest level of GP practices achieving 95% or higher in the County (Highest: Castle Point and Rochford CCG = 70.8%; Lowest: North East Essex CCG = 18.9%).

Meningitis

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

Coverage levels of the Hib & Meningitis C vaccination across the Mid Essex CCG area is 95.6% of eligible GP registered children by age 5, just above the Essex (94.8%) and the England (92.4%) averages and is the second highest coverage level out of the 5 CCGs in Essex (Highest: Castle Point and Rochford CCG = 96.5%; Lowest: North East Essex CCG = 93.8%). NHS England statistics identified 2 out of 45 GP practices (4.4%) with coverage levels below 90% and 30 practices (66.7%) achieving 95% coverage or higher. This is similar to the Essex average for those with less than 90% coverage (10.1%) and slightly better for those achieving 95% or higher (59%).

Coverage levels of the new Meningitis B vaccination across the Mid Essex CCG area is 95.6% of eligible GP registered children at 12 months, just above the Essex average of 94.2% and the rate for England of 92.5%. This is the second highest coverage level out of the 5 CCGs in Essex (Highest: Castle Point and Rochford CCG = 95.8%; Lowest: North East Essex CCG = 92.4%) with 4 out of 45 GP practices (8.9%) with coverage levels below 90%

and 22 practices (48.9%) achieving 95% coverage or higher. This is better than the Essex average for both measures (16.9%, 46.1%) but is lower than the CCG area with the highest percentage of GP practices achieving 95% coverage (Highest: Castle Point and Rochford CCG = 70.8%; Lowest: West Essex CCG = 30.3%).

Children in Care Immunisations

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

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

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

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

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

JOINT STRATEGIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT 2019

**9: MENTAL
HEALTH**



MENTAL HEALTH

Common Mental Health Conditions

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

Severe Mental Health Conditions

Severe mental health conditions include schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses. The prevalence of these as recorded on general practise disease registers in the Braintree District in 2017/18 was 0.75%. This was ranked as seventh highest prevalence compared to the other Districts in Essex.

Long Term Mental Health Conditions

The prevalence of reporting a long-term mental health condition among persons aged over 18 years in the NHS Mid Essex CCG of Essex, according to the GPPS, was 8.39% in 2017/18. This was ranked as being the second highest prevalence compared across the CCGs of Essex (highest: NHS North East Essex CCG 9.63%; lowest: NHS West Essex CCG 7.19%) but was similar to that across Essex (8.23%) and England (9.06%).

Children and Young People

The Braintree District had the 5th highest estimated prevalence of any mental health disorder among children aged between 5 to 16 years across the Districts of Essex in 2015, with a prevalence of was 8.00%. This was slightly higher than the estimated prevalence across the whole of Essex (8.71%).

This estimate was based on the prevalence's previously given in the Office for National Statistics survey Mental Health of Children and Young People in Great Britain (2004).

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

Self-Harm

According to estimates produced by Public Health England, the Braintree District in 2017/18 had the 5th highest rate of emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm among persons of all ages, with a rate of 145.48. However, this is lower than the rate across Essex as a whole (156.98) and England (185.48). This data is also shown by gender breakdown in Table 4. Women in Braintree also had the sixth highest admissions rate in the county (191.7), below the rates for Essex (201.7) or England (235.3) and were 1.9 times more likely to be admitted to hospital for intentional self-harm than men (101.1 per 100,000).

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

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

Suicide

The age-standardised mortality rate per 100,000 population from suicide and injury of undetermined intent among persons aged over 10 years in Braintree was 11.12 in 2015/17, which was ranked the 6th highest rate across the Districts in Essex. This is slightly higher than the rate across Essex as a whole (10.88) and England (9.57).

The rate of suicide amongst men in Braintree (17.61 per 100,000) was 19.9% higher than the England average (14.69) but was also higher than the rate across Essex as a whole (16.90). This was the 6th highest suicide rate among males compared to the other Districts in Essex.

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

Data Sources and Further Information

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



The development of this report was led by the Public Health Intelligence team within Essex Council's Research and Insight Function.

It has been developed with the guidance and input from partners across Essex and steered by the Essex Strategic Co-ordination Group.

For further information please contact the Public Health Intelligence Team at PHI@essex.gov.uk

Or write to:

**Research and Insight
Essex County Council
Market Road
Chelmsford
CM1 1LX**



Essex County Council