

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)

Summary report – 2019/2020

Contents

Southend 2050: 5 themes and 23 outcomes for 2023

Demography: The make-up of our borough's population

Deprivation: The scope and impact of wealth inequality in Southend-on-Sea

JSNA thematic areas: Health & Wellbeing Board priorities for 2019/20

Health and its determinants in Southend-on-Sea

JSNA 2019/20 Summary

This summary highlights the key findings from the 2019/20 Joint Strategic Needs Assessment for Southend-on-Sea including the current and projected population change, wider demographical information and determinants, health inequalities, and mortality. Also included is a summary of eleven key topics we have reviewed since the end of 2018.

Population

This is estimated to be 182,463 as at 2018 and is projected to grow to around 203,000 by 2031. We know that around 13% of the population is non-white British and that health risks are generally greater for these ethnicity groups. The working age population is expected to decrease by 3% by 2031, while the ageing population is expected to increase by 4%. This will impact on our health and care requirements, our planning for infrastructure, and the wider economy in the borough.

There remain significant gender inequalities in healthy life expectancy (HLE) with women living in good health for between one and two years longer than men, with male HLE being significantly below the regional average. As our population ages, it is ever more important to delay ill health and disability. The gap in life expectancy between most and least disadvantaged wards has increased since the 2018/19 summary report.

The greatest population density lies in our most disadvantaged wards and where we see broadly positive performance for childhood wellbeing indicators in the borough, in a number of areas we are performing below the national average.

Health and wellbeing

Southend-on-Sea has higher rates of premature and preventable mortality for cancer and respiratory disease, and a higher rate of excess winter deaths than the national average. Early identification of diseases remains concerning with lower uptake rates for several national screening programmes and some of the key lifestyle factors rate amongst the worst nationally, including teenage conception rates and tobacco and alcohol utilisation. The borough takes a combined approach in addressing 'harmful behaviours' and building more community and individual resilience. Southend has higher rates of secondary mental health care use than the regional and national average and higher prevalence of common mental health disorders. Southend has a higher rate of physical inactivity in adults (24%) and a higher prevalence of overweight and obesity (68%) than the national and regional average. This contributes to ill health and increasing obesity, with girls faring worse than boys. We continue to prioritise early intervention work with our children and their families to increase the likelihood of continuing with health positive behaviours across the life course, and reduce the health and life inequalities that we see in the population. Income is the biggest single determinant of health and poor health has a significant negative impact an individual or family's income generation. We need to ensure that people are supported to remain healthy in the workplace to enable people to maintain employment. Southend experienced a significant measles outbreak in autumn 2019. While uptake of MMR vaccination is increasing, we need to ensure that fewer members of our community miss out on the vital protection that vaccination provides.

Wider determinants

There is an increasing life expectancy gap within our communities of 11-12 years, with large pockets of disadvantaged communities, and 19% of children living in poverty. Noise complaints and fear of crime are higher than the national picture. We are performing generally well in terms of education, including a reduction in the number of registered SEND pupils, and children achieving a good level of development by the end of reception year at school. Insecure, poor quality, and low-paid jobs are harmful to health, as is the lack of support for people suffering from injuries and stress at work. In Southend, the proportion of people out of work due to sickness is lower than the national average but gaining employment for people with long term health conditions and disabilities continues to be a challenge. Poor air quality management from traffic and domestic fires is impacting on our residents' health locally with higher levels of traffic-derived pollution in our more deprived neighbourhoods. It remains of high importance to address air pollution as part of prevention work for cardiovascular and respiratory diseases.

Further, detailed information for each of the highlighted topic areas in this summary report are available in the specific JSNA theme modules which are available from the Southend-on-Sea Information Team and will be published as each are completed or refreshed.

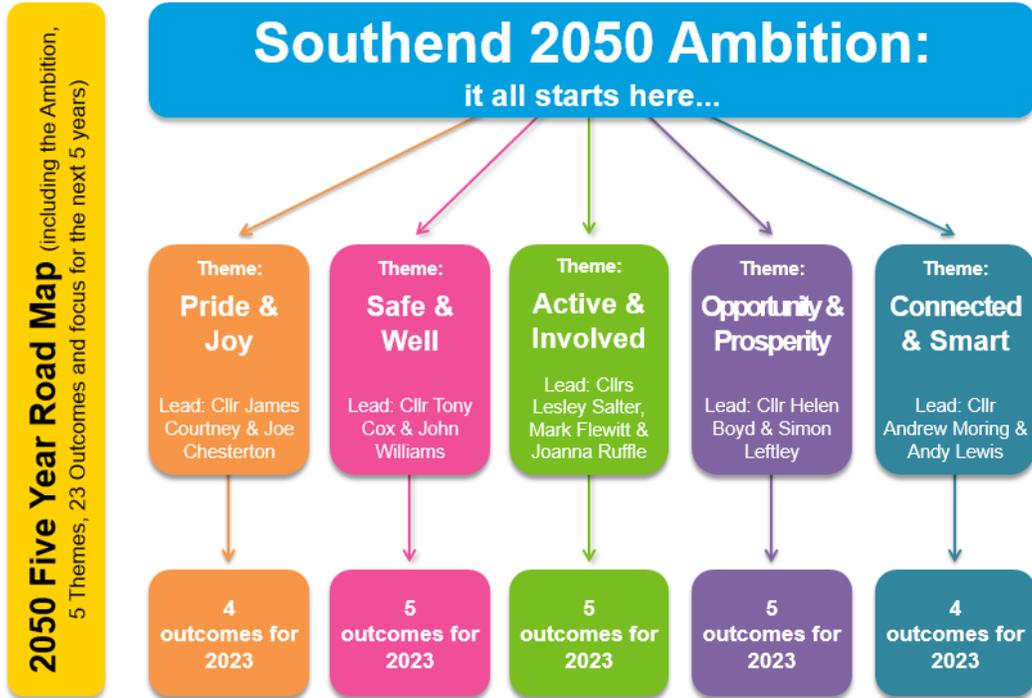
Southend 2050

Five themes and 23 outcomes for 2023

Working to make
lives better
www.southend.gov.uk



Southend 2050



Southend 2050 is the borough's vision for the kind of place we want Southend to be in 2050, and an examination of what we need to do to achieve this.

Twenty-three outcomes have been identified across each of the five themes. It is through measuring progress against these outcomes that we will know whether we have succeeded.

These outcomes are a major standard for progress monitoring within the JSNA process and production of JSNA modules.

Southend 2050

Pride and joy

There is a tangible sense of pride in the place and local people are actively, and knowledgeably talking up Southend.

The variety and quality of our outstanding cultural and leisure offer has increased and we have become the first choice English coastal destination for visitors.

We have invested in protecting and nurturing our coastline, which continues to be our much loved and best used asset.

Our streets and public spaces are clean and inviting.

Safe and well

People in all parts of the borough feel safe and secure at all times.

Southenders are remaining well enough to enjoy fulfilling lives, throughout their lives.

We are well on our way to ensuring that everyone has a home that meets their needs.

We are all effective at protecting and improving the quality of life for the most vulnerable in our community.

We act as a Green City with outstanding examples of energy efficient and carbon neutral buildings, streets, transport, and recycling.

Active and involved

Even more Southenders agree that people from different backgrounds are valued and get on well together.

The benefits of community connection are evident as more people come together to help, support and spend time with each other.

Public services are routinely designed, and sometimes delivered, with their users to best meet their needs.

A range of initiatives help communities come together to enhance their neighbourhood and environment.

More people have active lifestyles and there are significantly fewer people who do not engage in any physical activity.

Opportunity & prosperity

The local plan is setting an exciting planning framework for the Borough.

We have a fast-evolving, re-imagined and thriving town centre, with an inviting mix of shops, homes, culture and leisure opportunities.

Our children are school and life ready and our workforce is skilled and job ready.

Key regeneration schemes, such as Queensway, seafront developments and the Airport Business Park are underway and bringing prosperity and job opportunities to the Borough.

Southend is a place that is renowned for its creative industries, where new businesses thrive and where established employers and others invest for the long term.

Connected and smart

It is easier for residents, visitors and people who work here to get around the borough.

People have a wide choice of transport options.

We are leading the way in making public and private travel smart, clean and green.

Southend is a leading digital city with world class infrastructure

Demography

The make-up of our Borough's population

Southend-on-Sea Wards and Main Arteries



© Crown copyright and database rights 2018 Ordnance Survey 100019680
 Contains National Statistics data © Crown copyright and database right 2018
 Operational Performance & Intelligence Team
 Southend-on-Sea Borough Council
 Scale 1:35,878

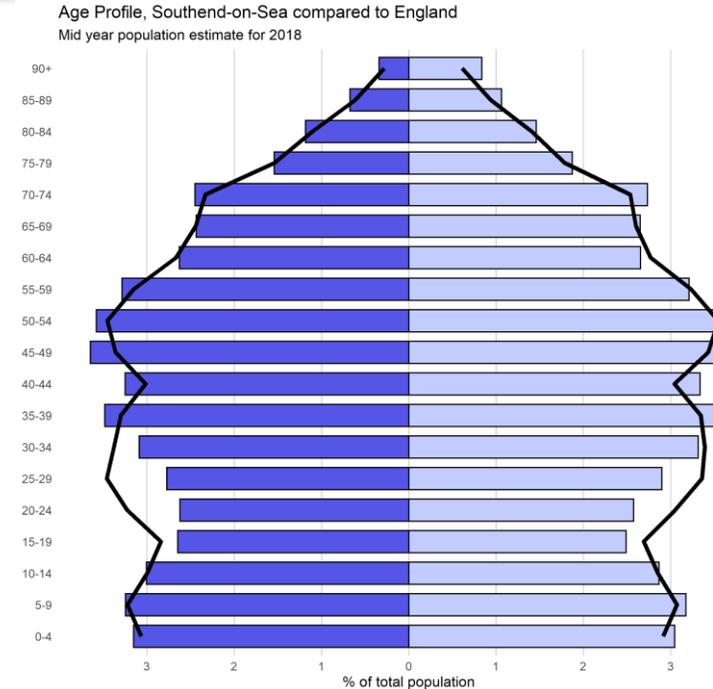
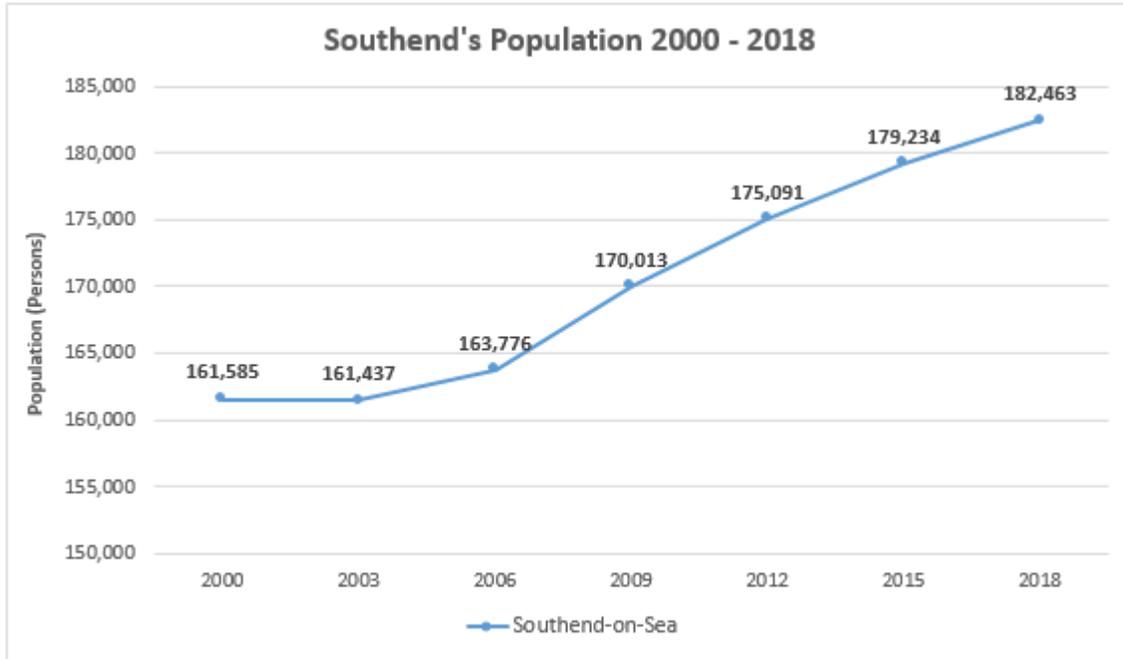
Public administration of Southend-on-Sea is commonly undertaken through the sub divisions of 17 electoral wards and four localities. Six of our wards are part of the national A Better Start scheme (indicated in orange on the map), which provides funding for innovation in improving outcomes for children and their families.

There are five NHS Primary Care Networks (PCNs) within the borough which are co-operative networks of General Practices.

Southend-on-Sea is also part of the Mid and South Essex Sustainability and Transformation Partnership (STP) which co-ordinates health services across a geographic area covering Southend-on-Sea, Basildon, Brentwood, Braintree, Castle Point and Rochford, Chelmsford, Maldon, and Thurrock District and Unitary Councils.



Current population size



Since 2000, Southend's population has grown from 161,585 to 182,463. This is a growth rate of 12.9% which is slightly less than the rate for England.

Estimates at mid year 2018, indicate there are 11,304 babies and children aged under 4 and 28,236 children of education age between 5 and 17. The working age population between 18 and 64 is 107,826 whilst there are 35,097 adults over 65.

Compared to England population figures, there are fewer 15 to 34 years old in Southend whilst there are more 35 to 55 year olds.

Within Southend there are significantly more females than males above the age of 85.



| | 2000 | 2003 | 2006 | 2009 | 2012 | 2015 | 2018 |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Southend-on-Sea | 161,585 | 161,437 | 163,776 | 170,013 | 175,091 | 179,234 | 182,463 |
| Southend growth from 2000 | | -0.1% | 1.4% | 5.2% | 8.4% | 10.9% | 12.9% |
| England | 49,233,311 | 49,925,517 | 50,965,186 | 52,196,381 | 53,493,729 | 54,786,327 | 55,977,178 |
| England growth from 2000 | | 1.4% | 3.5% | 6.0% | 8.7% | 11.3% | 13.7% |

Data: ONS, Mid Year Population estimates

Population breakdown by electoral ward

| Ward | 2018 Population | Early years (0-4) | Children (5 to 17) | Working age (18 to 64) | Older people (65+) | % of Southend Population | Land area (sq km) | Population Density (persons per sq km) |
|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--|
| Belfairs | 9661 | 4.51% | 13.64% | 52.30% | 29.54% | 5.29% | 2.6 | 3716 |
| Blenheim Park | 11055 | 5.97% | 16.61% | 57.42% | 20.00% | 6.06% | 2.3 | 4807 |
| Chalkwell | 10498 | 5.85% | 12.44% | 61.60% | 20.11% | 5.75% | 1.6 | 6561 |
| Eastwood Park | 9500 | 4.95% | 13.75% | 53.85% | 27.45% | 5.21% | 2.2 | 4318 |
| Kursaal | 12252 | 8.13% | 15.54% | 64.94% | 11.39% | 6.71% | 1.2 | 10210 |
| Leigh | 10474 | 6.60% | 14.73% | 62.20% | 16.47% | 5.74% | 1.5 | 6983 |
| Milton | 11739 | 6.24% | <i>11.76%</i> | 66.82% | 15.17% | 6.43% | 1.6 | 7337 |
| Prittlewell | 10626 | 5.78% | 16.34% | 56.35% | 21.53% | 5.82% | 2.5 | 4250 |
| Shoeburyness | 12000 | 6.26% | 16.08% | 59.21% | 18.45% | 6.58% | 3.8 | 3158 |
| Southchurch | 10099 | 5.61% | 16.31% | 53.48% | 24.60% | 5.53% | 4.7 | 2149 |
| St Laurence | 10333 | 5.18% | 15.39% | 56.49% | 22.95% | 5.66% | 2.9 | 3563 |
| St. Luke's | 11451 | 6.87% | 16.85% | 61.69% | 14.59% | 6.28% | 3.5 | 3272 |
| Thorpe | 9309 | 4.73% | 13.06% | 53.35% | 28.86% | 5.10% | 2.7 | 3448 |
| Victoria | 12389 | 7.71% | 17.98% | 62.18% | 12.12% | 6.79% | 1.6 | 7743 |
| West Leigh | 9434 | 5.71% | 16.42% | 56.68% | 21.19% | 5.17% | 3.1 | 3043 |
| West Shoebury | 10432 | 6.02% | 17.68% | 55.75% | 20.55% | 5.72% | 2.9 | 3597 |
| Westborough | 11211 | 7.92% | 17.60% | 65.11% | 9.37% | 6.14% | 0.9 | 12457 |

Figures in **bold** indicate highest % for the category
 Figures in *italics* indicate lowest % for the category
 Land areas have been rounded to one decimal place

Data: ONS, Population estimates 2018

Kursaal, Westborough and Victoria wards have a significantly higher proportion of Early Years children aged 0 - 4 in their population than Belfairs, Thorpe and Eastwood Park wards. This is important when creating an effective plan for health and early years development services together with infrastructure planning.

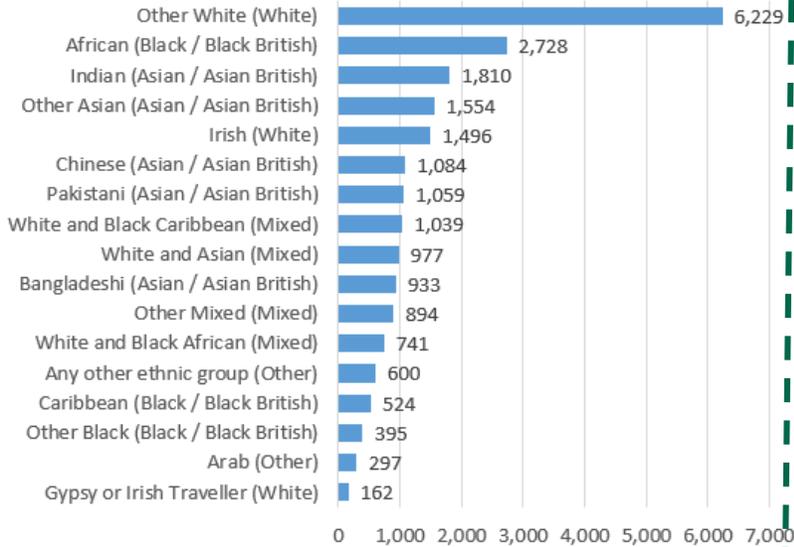
Conversely for older people aged 65 plus the opposite can be observed. Belfairs, Thorpe and Eastwood Park have a significantly higher proportion of the elderly population than Kursaal, Westborough and Victoria wards. This has an important impact on disease burden and need which can be used to effectively plan health and social care support and infrastructure planning.

Interestingly, the highest percentage of school age children between 5 and 17 live within Victoria ward (17.98%) whereas the lowest percentage for the borough is within neighbouring Milton ward (11.76%).

The greatest population density is in the most disadvantaged areas.

Ethnicity

Demographics

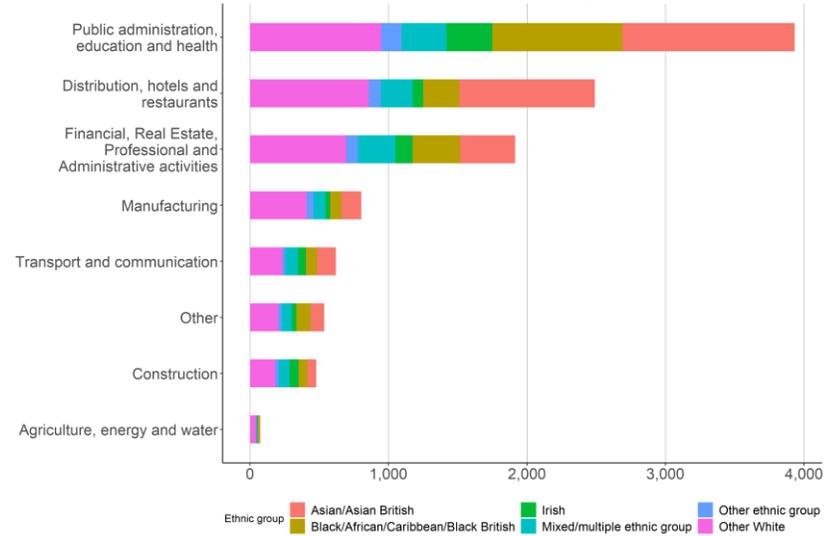


Excludes "British White" - population 151,136

With the exclusion of "British White", the largest ethnic group in Southend as self reported in the Census 2011 was "Other White" (6,229). This ethnic group primarily includes Poles, Germans, Romanians, Italians, French and was significantly greater than the second highest group "African" (2,728).

Source of all data: NOMIS, Office for National Statistics – Census 2011

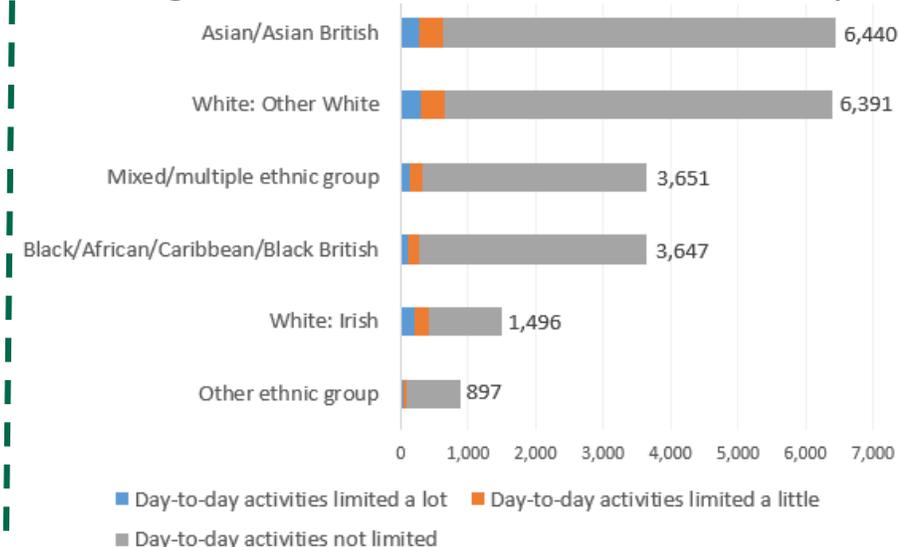
Work and Industry



Excludes "British White" – working population 71,047

From the Census 2011 it was self reported the majority of Southend's ethnic groups (excluding "British White") either worked in Public Admin, Education and Health or worked in Distribution, Hotels and Restaurants. These two industry types, are comprised mostly of "Other White" and "Asian/Asian British" followed by "Black/African/Caribbean/Black British".

Long Term Health Problem or Disability



Excludes "British White" - population 151,136

With the exclusion of "British White", the largest ethnic group in Southend with a long term health problem or disability during the Census 2011 was "Asian/Asian British" (6,440) very closely followed by "Other White"(6,391). Whereas a large proportion of this ethnic population were not limited in their day to day activities, it's worth noting that 27% of the "White Irish" population had their day to day activities limited either a lot or a little which was proportionally high.

Education performance

Education performance by school is published through gov.uk and the latest data (for 2018) is provided below.

Key Stage 2 (Primary School – Year 6)

Percentage of pupils meeting expected standard:

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| Southend-on-Sea | – 69% |
| England (State funded) | – 64% |
| England (all schools) | - 64% |

| | |
|---------|-----------------|
| Reading | - Average |
| Writing | - Above average |
| Maths | - Above average |

23 Schools performed at or above national average for % meeting expected standard
8 schools performed below national average for % meeting expected standard (2 of these schools were special schools).
There was no data provided for a further 17 schools.

Key Stage 4 (Secondary School – Year 11)

Progress 8 score:

| | |
|------------------------|------|
| Southend-on-Sea | 0.14 |
| England (State funded) | 0.02 |
| England (all schools) | 0 |

Entering Ebacc

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| Southend-on-Sea | 43.8% |
| England (State funded) | 38.4% |
| England (all schools) | 35.1% |

Grade 5 or above in English/Maths GCSE

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| Southend-on-Sea | 55.1% |
| England (State funded) | 43.0% |
| England (all schools) | 39.9% |

Attainment 8 score / Ebacc average point score

| | |
|------------------------|-------------|
| Southend-on-Sea | 51.9 / 4.61 |
| England (State funded) | 46.4 / 4.03 |
| England (all schools) | 44.3 / 3.83 |

A Level Performance

Average point score:

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| Southend-on-Sea | 34.69 |
| England (State funded) | 31.14 |
| England (all schools) | 32.39 |

Students completing main programme

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| Southend-on-Sea | 96.1% |
| England (State funded) | 95.3% |
| England (all schools) | - |

Achieving AAB or higher in 2 subjects

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| Southend-on-Sea | 22.8% |
| England (State funded) | 14.3% |
| England (all schools) | 17.0% |

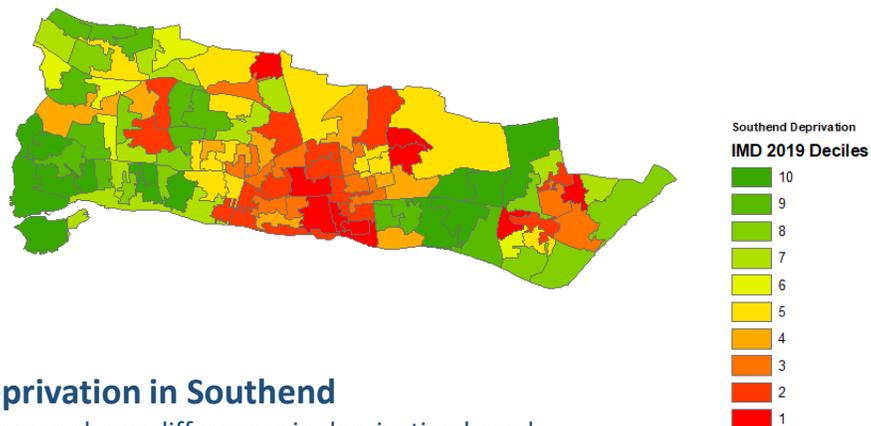
Points for a student's best 3 A Levels

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| Southend-on-Sea | 38.27 |
| England (State funded) | 34.09 |
| England (all schools) | 35.12 |

Inequalities & deprivation

The scope and impact of wealth inequality in Southend-on-Sea

Inequalities in Southend-on-Sea



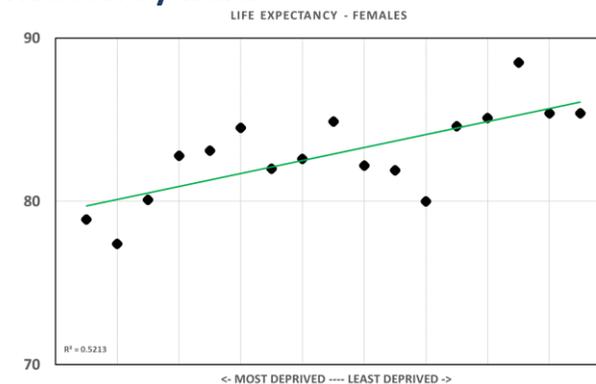
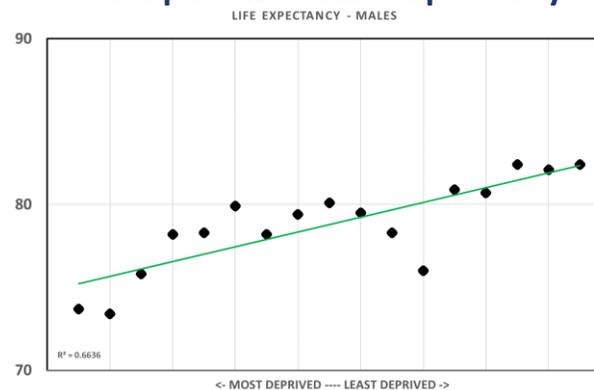
Deprivation in Southend

This map shows differences in deprivation based on national quintiles of the Index of Multiple Deprivation (2019) for lower super output areas.

There is a strong association between deprivation of neighbourhood and reduced life expectancy. In Southend-on-Sea, the **life expectancy gap between the most deprived and least deprived wards is just under 9 years for males, and just over 11 years for females.**

In Southend-on-Sea, just under 1 in 5 children live in low income families (households where income is less than 60% of the median income before housing costs). Around 10% of households experience fuel poverty.

Relationship between life expectancy and deprivation by ward



Homelessness in Southend-on-Sea

Public Health England presents monitoring data on statutory homelessness, and on stability of accommodation for vulnerable populations. For each indicator, the figures for 2017/18 show Southend as statistically better than the national average.

| | Southend | East of England | England |
|--|----------|-----------------|---------|
| Statutory homelessness – eligible homeless people not in priority need* | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| Statutory homelessness – households in temporary accommodation* | 1.8 | 2.3 | 3.4 |
| Adults with a Learning Disability in stable and appropriate accommodation | 85.5% | 75.6% | 76.2% |
| Adults in contact with MH services in stable and appropriate accommodation | 57.0% | 56.0% | 57.0% |

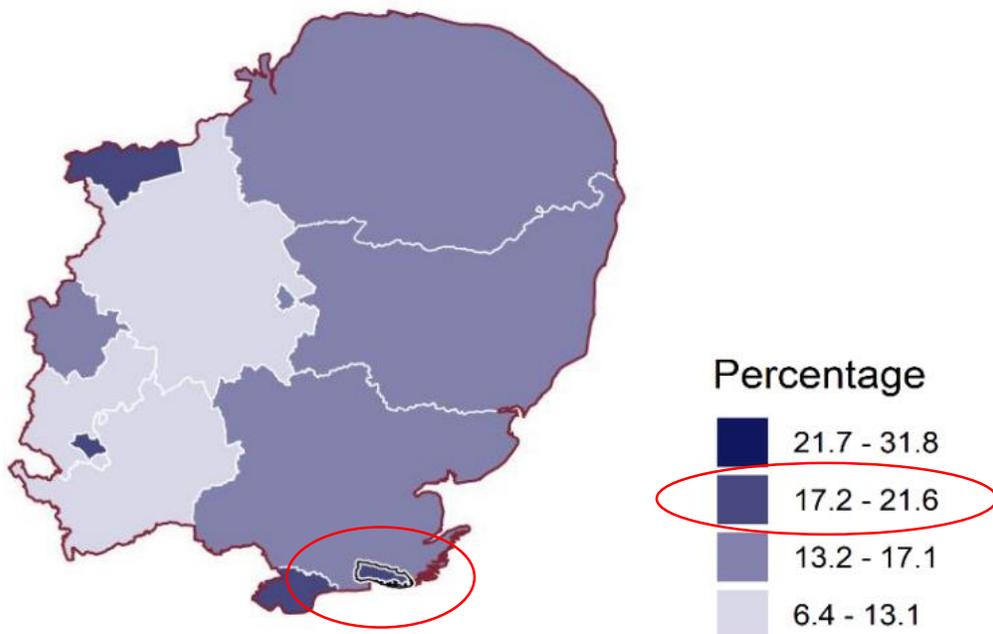
* Per 1,000 households

Source: PHE Fingertips

Inequalities in Southend-on-Sea

Children living in poverty

Map of the East of England, with Southend-on-Sea outlined, showing the relative levels of children living in poverty.



Children living in poverty, and Life expectancy

| | Southend | Region | National |
|--|----------|--------|----------|
| Children living in poverty <16 (2016) | 19.1% | 14.1% | 17.0% |
| Life expectancy at birth (2015-2017) Boys | 78.7 | 80.4 | 79.6 |
| Life expectancy at birth (2015-2017) Girls | 82.4 | 83.7 | 83.1 |

Inequalities in Southend-on-Sea

Provided here are the PHE Fingertips measures relating to deprivation where Southend-on-Sea is a **negative** outlier.

| Health improvement | SoS | East | Eng |
|--|-------|-------|-------|
| U18 conceptions** | 24.3 | 16.0 | 17.8 |
| Adults classified as overweight or obese % | 68.0 | 62.1 | 62.0 |
| Successful completion of alcohol treatment % | 32.0 | 38.2 | 38.9 |
| AAA screening coverage | 75.8 | 81.3 | 80.8 |
| Cancer screening coverage – breast | 68.1 | 75.5 | 74.9 |
| Cancer screening coverage – cervical | 74.0 | 76.9 | 76.2 |
| Cancer screening coverage - bowel | 53.9 | 60.0 | 59.0 |
| Emergency hospital admissions (falls) 80+* | 6,393 | 5,246 | 5,469 |

* Rate per 100,000

** Rate per 1,000

Data from PHE Fingertips

| Wider determinants | SoS | East | Eng |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|------|
| Children in low income families % | 18.9 | 13.9 | 17.0 |
| 16-17 year old NEETs % | 7.3 | 4.8 | 6.0 |
| Rate of complaints about noise** | 11.9 | 5.0 | 6.3 |

| Healthcare & premature mortality | SoS | East | Eng |
|--|-------|-------|-------|
| U75 mortality rate from cancer* | 146.5 | 126.0 | 132.3 |
| U75 mortality rate from respiratory disease* | 42.4 | 29.8 | 34.7 |
| Emergency readmissions within 30 days | 16.2 | 13.4 | 13.7 |
| Hip fractures in people aged 80+* | 1,805 | 1,543 | 1,539 |
| Excess winter deaths (85+) % | 60.8 | 41.1 | 42.2 |

JSNA thematic areas

- Health and Wellbeing Board priorities for 2019/20
- Link to relevant outcomes of Southend 2050

Physical activity and active travel

Physical activity and health

Approximately one in two women and one in three men in England are damaging their health through a lack of physical activity. Physical inactivity is a significant risk factor for breast and colon cancers, diabetes, cardiovascular disease, depression, and falls. The World Health Organisation identifies physical inactivity as the fourth leading risk factor for global mortality.

CMO Physical activity guidelines:

Source: UK Chief Medical Officers' physical activity guidelines, Sep 2019



Children and young people

Children and young people should engage in Moderate to Vigorous Physical Activity for an average of at least 60 minutes per day across the week. This can include all forms of activity such as physical education, active travel, after-school activities, play and sports. .



Adults 19-64 years old

Each week, adults should accumulate at least

- 150 minutes of moderate intensity activity (such as brisk walking or cycling);

or

- 75 minutes of vigorous intensity activity (such as running)

or

- A combination of both.



Adults 65+ years old

Each week older adults should accumulate at least

- 150 minutes of moderate intensity activity (such as brisk walking or cycling);

or

- 75 minutes of vigorous intensity activity (such as running)

or

- - A combination of both

In England

- 24% of men and 26% of women are physically inactive,
- 41% of disabled adults are inactive, compared to 25% of non-disabled adults,
- 35% of children in the lowest economic group are less active compared to 22% in the highest,
- 43% of girls are active for an average of 60+ minutes per day, compared to 51% of boys.

Source: Sport England 'Active Lives Adult Survey: May 18/19 Report', and 'Active Lives Children and Young People Academic Year 2018/19 report'

Physical activity in Southend-on-Sea

Public Health England collates and publishes data on physical activity in local authority populations through its Fingertips health intelligence service. Levels of physical activity in the Southend adult population are statistically similar to the national average but below the regional average.

2017/18

| | Southend | East of England | England |
|--|----------|-----------------|---------|
| Percentage of physically active adults | 63% | 65.4% | 66.3% |
| Percentage of physically inactive adults | 24.4% | 22.2% | 22.2% |
| Percentage of adults classified as overweight or obese | 68% | 62.1% | 61.3% |

The estimated costs to health services related to physical inactivity in Southend-on-Sea amount to approximately £5m each year, excluding the cost of obesity.

Physical activity and active travel

“For most people, the easiest and most acceptable forms of physical activity are those that can be built into everyday life. Examples include walking or cycling instead of travelling by car, and using stairs instead of lifts. ‘Active travel’ (or active transportation or mobility) means walking or cycling as an alternative to motorised transport (notably cars, motorbikes/mopeds etc.) for the purpose of making everyday journeys.

Transport systems and the wider built environment play a crucial role by either promoting or hindering physical activity. Recent analysis of data from the Active People Survey has shown that people who cycle for travel purposes (i.e. rather than simply for recreation) are four times as likely to meet physical activity guidelines as those who do not”

Source: Working Together to Promote Active Travel: A briefing for local authorities (App B: 2-1)



The 2017/18 Sports England Active Lives survey found that 1.9% of adults in Southend cycle for travel on at least three days a week, down from 3.2% in the previous year. This is worse than the England average.

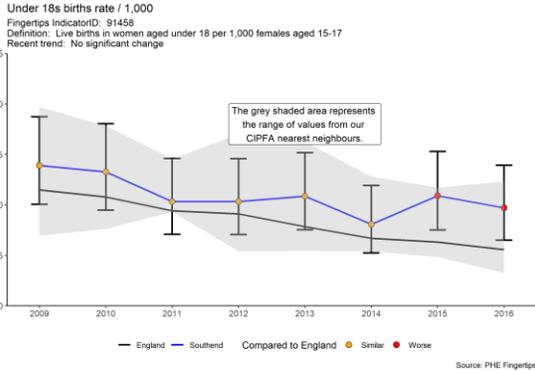
Source: PHE Fingertips



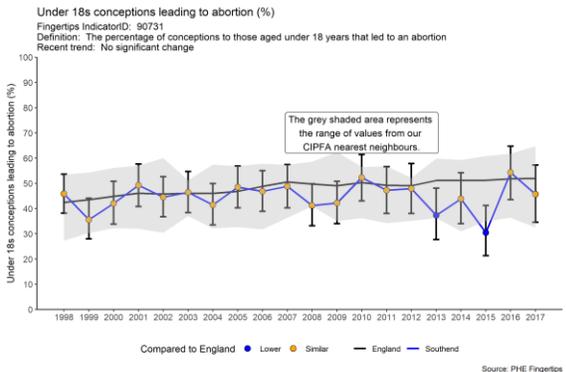
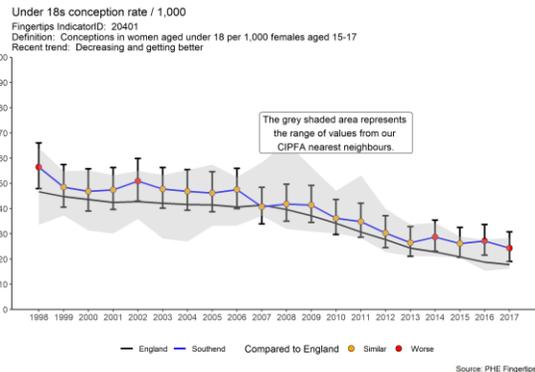
The same Sports England survey found that 26% of adults in Southend walk for travel on at least three days a week, up from 23.6% in the previous year. This is similar to the England average.

Source: PHE Fingertips

Teenage pregnancy and sexual health



After falling in line with the national trend, Southend's under 18 birth rate levelled off in 2011 while England's rate continued to fall. Southend's rate then rose in 2015 but has dropped again in 2016. Despite this drop, Southend's 2016 birth rate (9.7/1000) is still significantly above the England (5.6/1000) and East of England (5.1/1000) averages.



Compared with benchmark: Better Similar Worse Lower Similar Higher Not compared

Recent trends: — Could not be calculated ↑ Increasing / Getting worse ↑ Increasing / Getting better ↓ Decreasing / Getting worse ↓ Decreasing / Getting better ↔ No significant change ↑ Increasing ↓ Decreasing

Display: Values Trends Values & Trends Export table as image Export table as CSV file

| Indicator | Period | England | Neighbours average | Southeast-on-Sea | 1 - Sefton | 2 - Wirral | 3 - Torbay | 4 - North Tyneside | 5 - Darlington | 6 - Plymouth | 7 - Calderdale | 8 - Bury | 9 - Medway | 10 - Derby | 11 - Bournemouth, Christchurch, and Poole... | 12 - Stockport | 13 - Bolton | 14 - Kirklees | 15 - Swindon |
|---|---------|---------|--------------------|------------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------|------------|------------|--|----------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Under 18s conception rate / 1,000 | 2017 | 17.8 | 20.1* | 24.3 | 17.4 | 20.5 | 25.8 | 18.3 | 23.3 | 25.1 | 17.4 | 17.0 | 21.7 | 22.3 | 19.1* | 16.1 | 21.7 | 18.9 | 18.3 |
| Under 16s conception rate / 1,000 | 2017 | 2.7 | - | 5.6* | 3.1* | 4.4 | 4.1* | 3.5* | 3.5* | 3.5* | 2.3* | 4.3* | 4.9 | 3.3* | - | 2.6* | 3.7* | 2.7 | 4.8* |
| Under 18s conceptions leading to abortion (%) | 2017 | 52.0 | 52.2* | 45.7 | 61.8 | 64.0 | 49.0 | 47.4 | 32.5* | 46.3 | 57.1 | 57.4 | 59.2 | 41.5 | 56.7 | 53.9 | 46.7 | 46.9 | 62.1 |
| Under 18s abortions rate / 1,000 | 2018 | 8.1 | 9.5* | 8.6 | 10.8 | 9.0 | * | 7.4 | 5.9 | 11.9 | 8.3 | 15.8 | 12.4 | * | - | 7.7 | 8.1 | 7.6 | 10.1 |
| Under 18s births rate / 1,000 | 2016 | 5.6 | 6.6* | 9.7 | 5.1 | 6.7 | 5.4 | 8.4 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 7.1 | 4.6 | 9.7 | 9.8 | - | 4.3 | 6.6 | 6.1 | 4.8 |
| Teenage mothers | 2017/18 | 0.7 | 0.8* | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.8 | * | - | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.6 |

Southend's under 18 conception rate was also falling in line with national trends until 2013 where it has since levelled off while England's rate has continued to fall. As of 2017, Southend's under 18 conception rate (24.3/1000) is significantly above the England (17.8/1000) and CIPFA neighbour group average (20.1/1000).

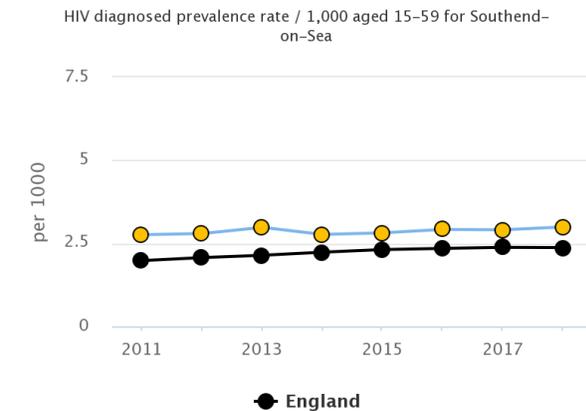
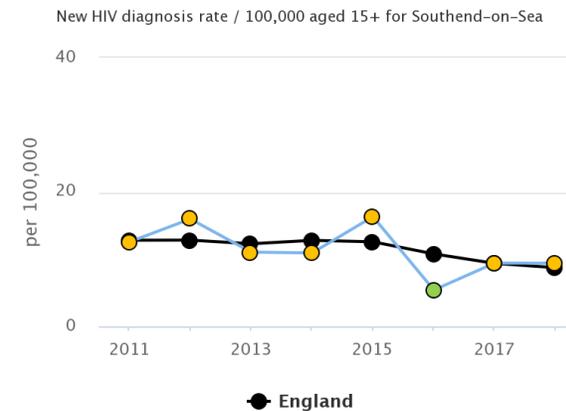
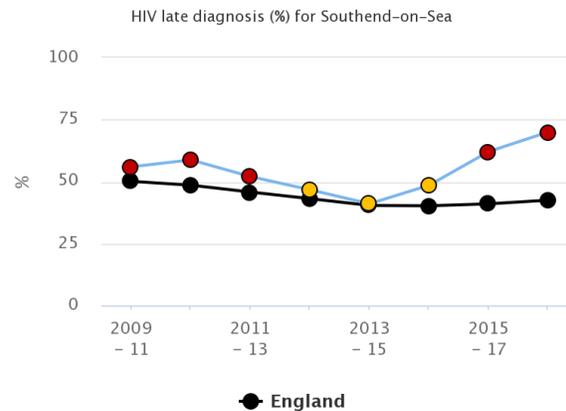
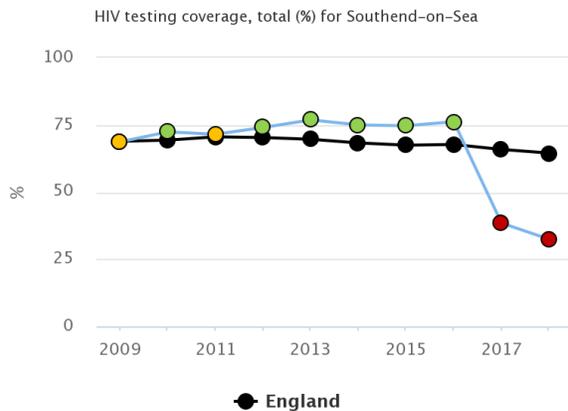
It may be significant that from the period 2010 to 2015 there was an overall downward trend for Southend in the percentage of conceptions ending in abortion for women under 18. This was defying the relatively stable national trend of around 50%. However, in 2016 Southend's percentage of conceptions leading to abortion in under 18s increased. In 2017 Southend's rate of 45.7% was statistically similar to England (52.2%) and our CIPFA neighbour group average (52.2%).

Teenage pregnancy and sexual health

| Sexual Health | Southend | Commentary |
|--|----------|-------------------------------|
| Syphilis diagnostic rate / 100,000 (2018) | 5.5 | Better than England |
| Gonorrhoea diagnostic rate / 100,000 (2018) | 56.7 | Better than England |
| Chlamydia detection rate / 100,000 aged 15-24 (PHOF indicator 3.02) (2018) | 1616 | Rated Red against benchmark |
| New STI diagnoses (exc chlamydia aged <25) / 100,000 (2018) | 682 | Better than England |
| HIV testing coverage, total (%) (2018) | 32.4% | Worse than England |
| HIV late diagnosis (%) (PHOF indicator 3.04) (2016-18) | 70% | Rated Red against benchmark |
| New HIV diagnosis rate / 100,000 aged 15+ (2018) | 9.4 | Similar to England |
| HIV diagnosed prevalence rate / 1,000 aged 15-59 (2018) | 2.9 | Rated Amber against benchmark |

A “deep dive” assessment has been completed to better understand the local challenges around teenage pregnancy, as requested by the Health and Wellbeing Board. An implementation plan will be finalised in March 2020.

For sexual health, 2019/20 saw the implementation of a new service with facilities for online testing and clinics on Saturdays. This is expected to reduce late diagnosis when the data for 2019 is published. 2020 will see procurement of a further developed sexual health service for 2021.



Violence and Vulnerability

Violence and Vulnerability – the national picture

Overall levels of crime have remained broadly stable in recent years as stated by the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW)¹.

Domestic abuse: According to the CSEW, there was no change in the proportion of adult victims experiencing domestic abuse in the year ending March 2019 (6.3%) compared with the previous year (6.1%)

Sexual offences: According to the CSEW, there was no change in the proportion of adults who experienced sexual assaults in the year ending March 2019 (2.9%) compared with the previous year (2.7%).

Violence and weapons offences: No change in overall violent offences estimated by the CSEW. Police recorded offences involving a knife or sharp instrument increased by 7%. The rate of increase has fallen from 14% in the year ending June 2018.

Addressing violence and vulnerability in Southend

In Southend, each of the local Strategic Boards, (Community Safety Partnership [CSP], Local Safeguarding Children's Board [LSCB], Safeguarding Adults Board [SAB], Health and Wellbeing Board [HWB]), have responsibility for managing part of the approach to addressing gang related crime including violent crime and drug related crime, domestic abuse, modern slavery human trafficking and prevent.

Future work for the Violence & Vulnerability board includes further community engagement, inclusion of 3rd sector groups and agencies. Plus allowing for Southend citizens becoming an active partner in resolving violence and vulnerability. Performance indicators will be consider to measure impacts.

1. <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingjune2019>

Activities undertaken locally

Gangs & Criminal Exploitation

- Police Operations
- Multi agency focus on perpetrators
- New Risk Assessment Tool (CE & CSE)
- Referrals to NRM
- Specialist staff working
- Training
- Developing a new risk assessment tool to capture vulnerable adults at risk (e.g. cuckooing)
- County wide drug market profile
- PR Campaign/Communications.
- Schools awareness training ongoing – every year, every school

Domestic Abuse

- Strategic Framework to compliment and respond to Southend, Essex and Thurrock (SET) Domestic Abuse
- Clear pathway from identification to safety and survivor
- Robust interventions with all identified perpetrators including criminal justice disposals

Modern Slavery Human Trafficking (MSHT)

- Developing a MSHT agenda and local action plan
- Devised referral mechanism and case workers for victims
- Provide a clear and concise framework for victim support through partnership (Southend Against Modern Slavery (SAMS))

Prevent

- Raise awareness to local communities
- Monitor referrals
- Reviewed impact of PREVENT
- Delivered training

Health and its determinants in Southend-on-Sea

- **Key messages**
- **Link to relevant outcomes of Southend 2050**

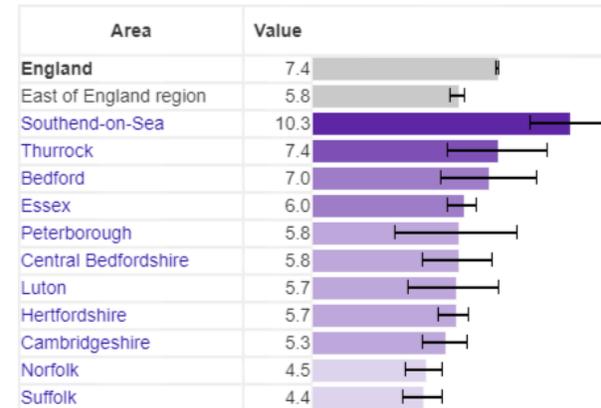
Health inequality (life expectancy & variation in care)

Public Health England compares Southend with 15 similar local authorities known as CIPFA neighbours. For its Public Health Dashboard, the table below shows Southend's ranking with these 15 neighbours for eight key indicators of health and health determinants.

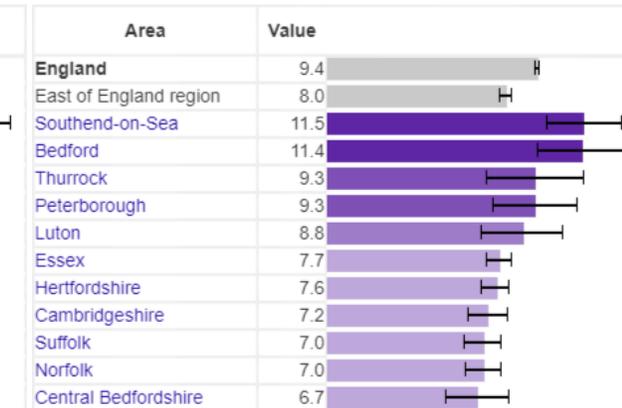
| | Southend | Best | Worst |
|---|------------------|------------|------------------|
| Child obesity summary rank | 4 th | Poole | Stockton on Tees |
| NHS Health Check summary rank | 3 rd | Bolton | Bournemouth |
| Tobacco control summary rank | 11 th | Poole | Derby |
| Alcohol treatment summary rank | 8 th | N Tyneside | Bournemouth |
| Drug treatment summary rank | 10 th | Calderdale | Plymouth |
| Best start in life summary rank | 1 st | Southend | Bury |
| Sexual and reproductive health summary rank | 13 th | Calderdale | Stockton on Tees |
| Proportion of population living within Air Quality Management Areas (%) | 0.2 | Poole (0) | Stockport (3.5) |

The gap in life expectancy between the most and least deprived wards in the borough has increased from the last JSNA summary report, for both men and women. The gap is now 11.5 years for men (up from 11.1) and 10.3 years for women (up from 9.7).

Female



Male



Health inequalities can be exacerbated where there is variation in the care provided by health and social care services. For example, atrial fibrillation (AF) is a major risk factor for stroke and is important to diagnose to mitigate this risk. While a number of GP practices in Southend are diagnosing over 80% of the estimated of their populations with AF, other practices are only diagnosing around half of their expected number. NHS Southend is providing a system of automated Health Pods across all its practices to increase access to such diagnostic testing to help reduce this variation in care.

Children and young people

As at mid-year 2018, it's estimated that there were 39,540 children and young people under the age of 18 living in Southend. This is around 22% of the total population.

Childhood obesity

As at March 2019, it's estimated that Southend has a similar percentage to the national average of children in both Reception and Year 6 who have excess weight.

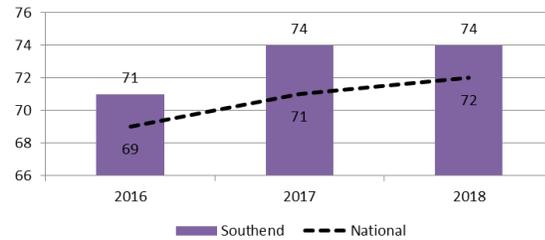
Reception = 22.7% **Year 6 = 32.5%**

Early Years Development

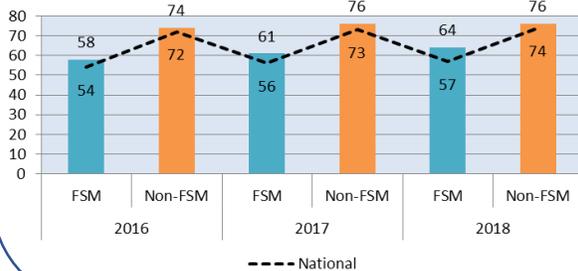
Southend performs above the national average for children attaining a good level of development in early years. The borough is ranked 36th out of 152 nationally.

The attainment gap between pupils receiving free school meals (FSM) and their peers has narrowed since 2016.

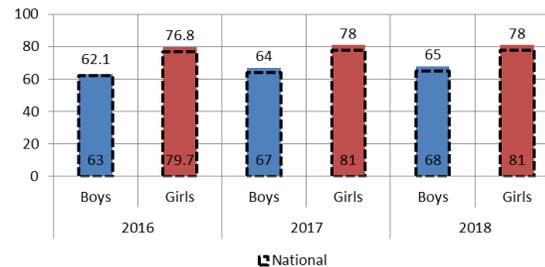
% Achieving a Good Level of Development at EYFS



% Achieving GLD at EYFS by FSM



Southend % GLD at EYFS by Gender



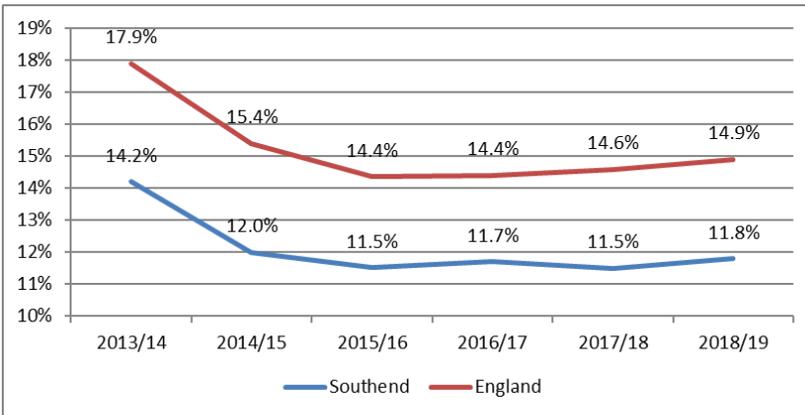
Child Health Profile for Southend

Provided below is a table showing where Southend was statistically better or worse than the national average in 2019 for a set of key indicators of health:

| | Better | Worse |
|--|--------|-------|
| Children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception | ● | |
| First time entrants to the Youth Justice System* | ● | |
| Hospital admissions due to substance misuse, injuries, asthma, mental health, or self harm | ● | |
| Breastfeeding initiation, and prevalence at 6-8 weeks post birth | ● | |
| MMR vaccination for one dose (2 years) | | ● |
| Children in care immunisations | | ● |
| 16-17 year olds not in education, employment, or training | | ● |
| Children in low income families | | ● |
| Under 18 conceptions | | ● |

Special educational needs and disability (SEND)

Percentage of pupils with SEND (all schools)



2018/19 – Percentage of pupils with:

EHC Plan

Southend: 3.6%
England: 3.1%

SEN Support

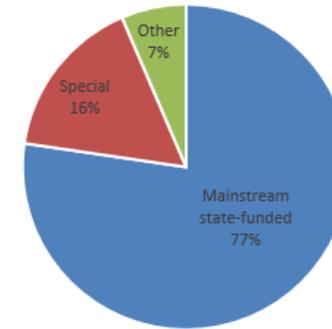
Southend: 8.2%
England: 11.9%

Percentage with EHC Plans is up from 3.2% in 2015/16
Percentage with SEN is down from 8.3% 2015/16

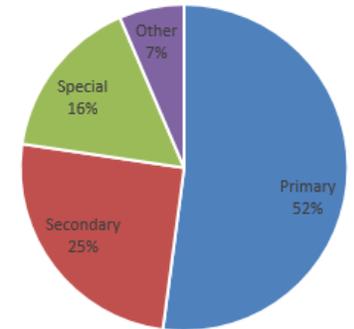
Following the joint area SEND inspection in October 2018, approval for the Written Statement of Action (WSOA) was given in May 2019. Since that time the local area (Education, Health and Social Care alongside the CCG) have worked increasingly closely to implement the WSOA, including securing the necessary budget approval, recruitment to areas where a serious weakness was identified and importantly coproducing, designing, commissioning and launching a new SEND Local Offer Website where parents, practitioners and children and young people with SEND can access information regarding SEND. Progress has been made in joint commissioning to identify and assess the need for services. Significant and successful work continues in ensuring the Education, Health and Care Planning processes are co-produced including contributions from all agencies, focus on outcomes, are timely and of better quality. Focus on preparing for adulthood from the earliest age has ensured that pathways into education, training or employment for SEND pupils have significantly improved. Attention as an area will now refocus on the impact of this work on improving outcomes and life chances for learners with SEND.

There is a significant attainment gap for pupils with SEND. In 2019, 77% of Southend children with no recorded SEND achieved the expected standard in reading, writing, and mathematics at Key Stage 2. Only 16% of pupils with SEND in Southend achieved this.

SEND by School Type



SEND by School Phase



Percentage of Southend Pupils by School Type

| School Type: | All Pupils | SEND |
|--------------|------------|------|
| Primary | 52% | 52% |
| Secondary | 43% | 25% |
| Special | 2% | 16% |
| Other | 4% | 7% |

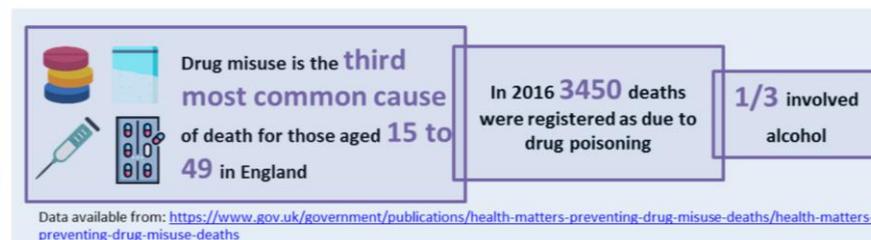
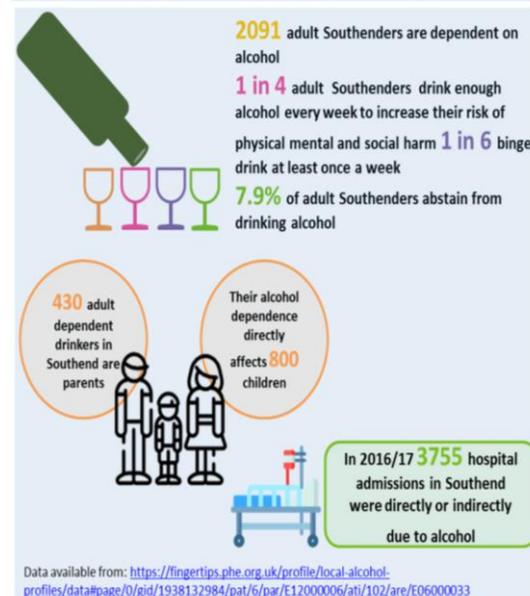
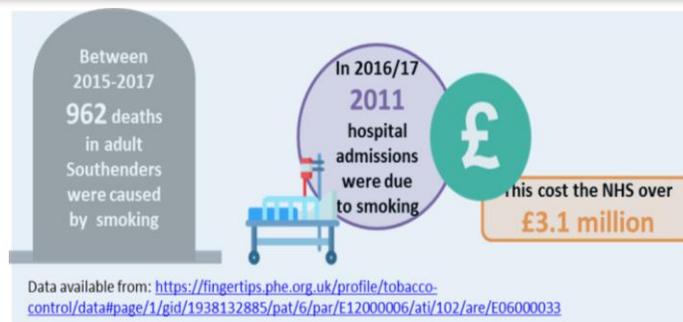
[Special educational needs in England: January 2019](#)

Harmful behaviours

The Southend Tackling Harmful Behaviours Strategy targets reductions in the use of tobacco, alcohol, drugs, and problem gambling in its residents and visitors. PHE publish data for several key indicators in this health improvement area:

| | Southend | England |
|--|----------|---------|
| Smoking status at time of delivery | 9.3% | 10.6% |
| Smoking prevalence in adults (current smokers) | 15.9% | 14.4% |
| Successful completion of drug treatment (opiates) | 8.5% | 6.5% |
| Successful completion of drug treatment (non-opiates) | 38.7% | 36.9% |
| Successful completion of alcohol treatment | 32.0% | 38.9% |
| Deaths from drug misuse (rate per 100,000 pop) | 4.4 | 4.5 |
| Adults with substance misuse treatment need successfully engaging in treatment following release from prison | 33.3% | 34.2% |
| Admission episodes for alcohol related conditions (narrow) | 595 | 632 |

In order to support implementation of the Tackling Harmful Behaviours Strategy, it has been agreed that a joint Harm Reduction Manager post will be recruited between Public Health and Public Protection. This post will lead the delivery of the strategic plan across the Council and the wider system. The recruitment process is in progress as at January 2020.



Health Protection

Public Health England publish data for a set of key health protection indicators. Provided below is a table showing those indicators where Southend is statistically better or worse than the national average:

| | Better | Worse |
|--|--------|-------|
| Scarlet fever notification | ● | |
| Cryptosporidium incidence | ● | |
| Measles and Mumps 5 year incidence rate | ● | |
| Pertussis incidence rate | ● | |
| Vaccination coverage: MMR 1 dose at 5 years, Men C | ● | |
| TB incidence (3 year average) | ● | |
| Diagnostic rate for Syphilis and Gonorrhoea | ● | |
| Campylobacter incidence | | ● |
| Vaccination coverage: MMR 2 doses at 5 years, Flu (at risk and 65+), PPV, Shingles | | ● |
| Diagnostic rate for Genital warts and Chlamydia | | ● |
| HIV late diagnosis | | ● |
| HIV testing coverage | | ● |

Measles outbreak

While the 5 year incidence rate for measles in Southend is below the national average, the borough experienced an outbreak in 2019. This outbreak saw 11 confirmed cases and significant distress and disruption for many residents. A multi-agency response to the outbreak limited the spread of the outbreak and is now continuing to work to increase the uptake of MMR and other vaccinations across the population and in vulnerable communities.

Air quality

There is strong evidence that air pollution is a major risk factor for a number of health conditions including respiratory diseases and cardiovascular disease. Public Health England estimates the percentage of deaths per year caused by air pollution in Southend to be **5.5%** which is slightly above the national average of 5.1%.

There is one Air Quality Management Area within Southend with a Government agreed action plan for mitigating the risks of air pollution in that location.

| | Southend | Lowest/ Highest |
|---|----------|--------------------|
| Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution | 5.5% | 2.5%/7.0% |

Screening

Participation in the national screening programmes is an important way for our residents to detect early signs of disease and reduce the risk of premature mortality. Currently, Southend has lower rates of uptake than the national average for a number of screening programmes:

| | Southend | England |
|---------------------------|----------|---------|
| Breast cancer | 68.1% | 74.9% |
| Cervical cancer (25-49) | 69.5% | 69.8% |
| Cervical cancer (50-64) | 74.0% | 76.2% |
| Bowel cancer | 53.9% | 59.0% |
| Abdominal Aortic Aneurism | 75.8% | 80.8% |

NHS Health Checks

The NHS offers Health Checks every 5 years for people aged 40-74 who have no identified long term condition. While this is not a screening programme, it can provide useful early diagnosis of key conditions.

| % eligible population | Southend | England |
|-------------------------|----------|---------|
| Offered a health check | 100% | 90.0% |
| Received a health check | 54.4% | 43.3% |

Lifestyle



Breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks **48.2%**
Compared to 46.2% for England

15.9%



of Southenders smoke
Compared to 14.4% for England

63.0% of



Southend's adults are physically active
Compared to 66.3% for England

48.1 in every



10,000 Children are on child protection plans
Compared to 42.9 for England

14.8% of Adults



binge drink at least once a week
Compared to 16.5% for England



The Southend volunteering sector brought in an estimated **£139m** for good causes

33.2% of Year

6 pupils are overweight



Compared to 34.3% for England

601 new



STI diagnoses
Per 100,000 people
Compared to 784 for England

5.6 in every

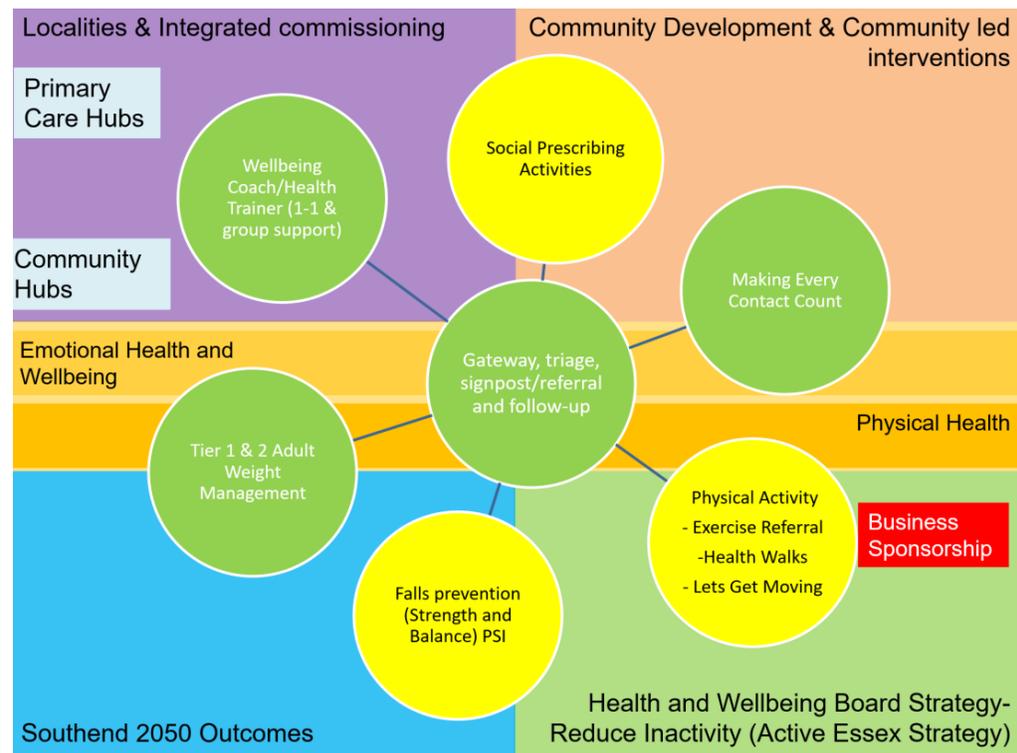
1,000* Under 16's have conceived
Compared to **2.7** for England



*Conceptions in women aged under 16 per 1,000 females aged 13-15

Lifestyle

Wellbeing services are provided to Southend's residents across a varied range of providers and disease prevention areas. The diagram below shows this range of services and activities/interventions. Major developments in 2019/20 have been the commissioning of Everyone Health as a key provider for prevention interventions and the further development of a Social Prescribing system for the borough.

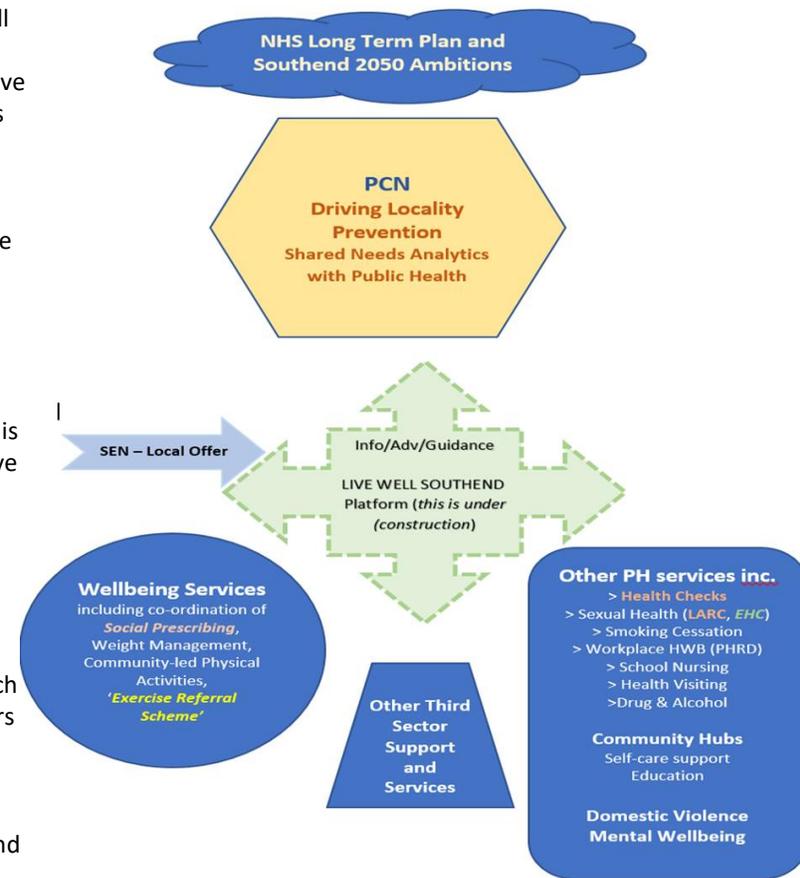


A key change in the local health economy in 2019/20 was the introduction of Primary Care Networks (PCNs). These are small networks of GP surgeries working together within neighbourhoods, with primary care in Southend arranged in five such networks. PCNs work in collaboration with the borough's lifestyle and wellbeing services, provided through Council and NHS commissioning and through the voluntary sector.

The link for all of these health and care services will be the Live Well Southend information, advice, and guidance digital platform which is due to launch in January 2020. This is the principal gateway for access to information about all such services in Southend.

The Council and partners recognise that health and wellbeing is dependent on the quality of the environment in which they live and the resilience of our communities. As such there is clear recognition of the value and importance of individuals' and communities' strengths and resources.

Understanding and building on these strengths and resources gives residents the best chance to live fulfilling lives and stay well and connected for longer. Social care staff and partners are being trained in an asset-based approach exemplified by the question, "what is strong, and what matters to you?" This asset based community development (ABCD) approach informs the Southend 2050 work all partners. The further development of Community Hubs with Live Well Southend and social prescribing will bring together services and community groups to enable everyone to access any support that they need.



Further information

Individual thematic modules of the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment are available through the Southend-on-Sea Borough Council website at:

https://www.southend.gov.uk/info/200233/health_and_wellbeing/468/health_and_wellbeing_board