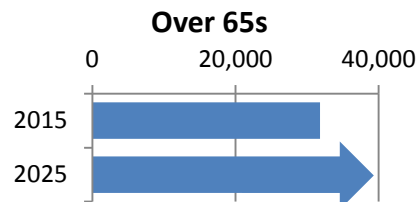# A profile of people living in Colchester

April 2016
Organisational Intelligence

The borough of Colchester is situated in the north east of Essex, is approximately 60 miles from London and covers an area of approximately 125 square miles. The main town is Colchester but there are many surrounding small towns and villages of which the largest are Stanway, Tiptree, West Mersea and Wivenhoe. The countryside areas of the borough are mainly used for agriculture. Colchester has a rich and vast heritage - as Camulodonum, it was the first capital of England and it is also Britain's oldest recorded town. The borough houses a large university of approximately 8,000 students and is also home to a garrison with capacity for approximately 4,000 military personnel.

An overview of Colcheter including key issues impacting the population, health and wellbeing, and demand on services

People and place

- An **ageing population** is increasing demand on services.

Over 65s

- A number of **deprived areas** with poor health/unemployment.
- High population density.
- Higher than average rate of **crime**.
- Below average waste **recycling** levels.

Lifestyles

- Reducing **smoking** and **obesity** are areas for improvement, although **physical activity** levels are above average.
- Interventions need to reach high risk groups to reduce the number of preventable health conditions and service demand.
- Hospital admissions due to **alcohol** related conditions are better than the England average.
- Increase in number of adults in **substance misuse** treatment.

Physical and mental health

- Increasing rate of **diabetes** although it is below average.
- Low rate of hospital admissions due to **hip fractures** in Essex.
- Both prevention and treatment are important to improving health outcomes.
- Average **wellbeing** amongst adults but a higher than average percentage with **mental health** problems.
- Increasing number of people with **dementia**. Unpaid carers require support to achieve their role.

Housing

- Below average proportion of owner occupiers, with low proportion of **social housing**.
- Increasing **house prices**.
- High numbers on the **housing waiting list** although lower than average rate in **temporary accommodation**.
- Third highest rate of **homeless** households.
- Ageing population will impact on the availability of health services, housing and care homes.

Children and Young people

- Lower than average rate of **teenage pregnancy** (which is linked to a range of poor outcomes in later life).
- Highest level of **Chlamydia** testing and low percentages testing positive.
- Pockets of **child poverty**.
- High rates of **children in care**.
- Average level of eligibility for free early education entitlement and fifth lowest **take up** rate.

Education

- Low percentage of children who are **ready for school**.
- The proportion who achieve a **good level of development** at age 5 is lower than average and there is a **gap** for those eligible for free school meals.
- Higher than average proportion achieve five or more **GCSEs** at grades A*-C.
- Lower than average proportion attend a **good or outstanding school**.
- High proportion of pupils who aspire to go to **university**.

Employment

- Average proportion of adults with **no qualifications**.
- Lower than average **adult unemployment** and proportion of **young people** Not in Education Employment or Training.
- Lower than average number of **economically inactive** adults.
- Higher than average ratio of **jobs** per population and increasing number of jobs.
- Most businesses have 9 or fewer employees.

Transport

- Average **travel time** by public transport or walking to reach key services.
- Above average percentage of residents satisfied with local **bus service**.
- Below average proportion of **local roads** need maintenance.
- Access to a car is essential for people out of work and not able to use public transport/walk to an employment centre. 17% may miss out on **work opportunities** unless they have access to a car.

Greater demand on health and social care due to an ageing population and schools and services supporting 5-15 year olds

This section links to the following Essex County Council Outcomes

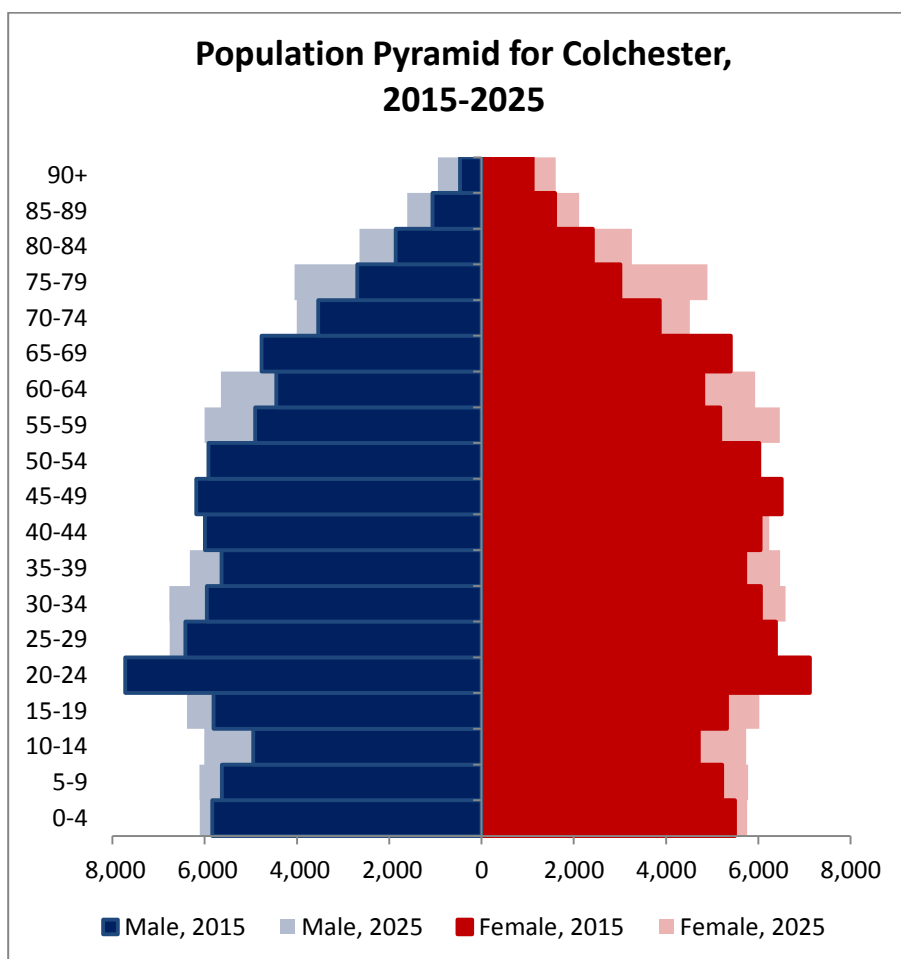| Children get the best start	Good health & wellbeing	Learning	Safer communities	Economic growth	Sustainable environment	Independence
✓	✓	✓		✓		✓

Colchester is the largest district in Essex in terms of total population numbers. It has a relatively low proportion of over 65s although a 23% increase is expected between 2015 and 2025 equating to 7,460 more people. This ageing population will put greater demand on health, social care services and housing needs.

The working population is essential for economic growth, requiring adequate housing, access to jobs and businesses, but the Colchester proportion is forecast to decrease by three percentage points by 2025.

Population Pyramid for Colchester, 2015-2025

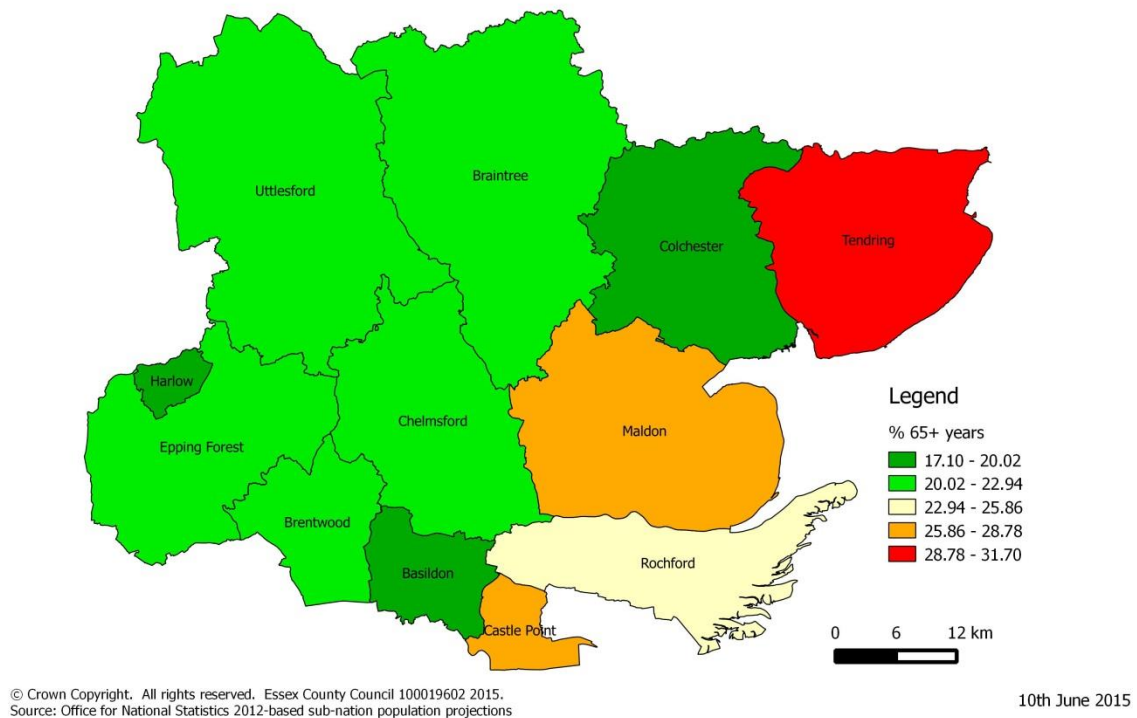Legend: Male, 2015 · Male, 2025 · Female, 2015 · Female, 2025
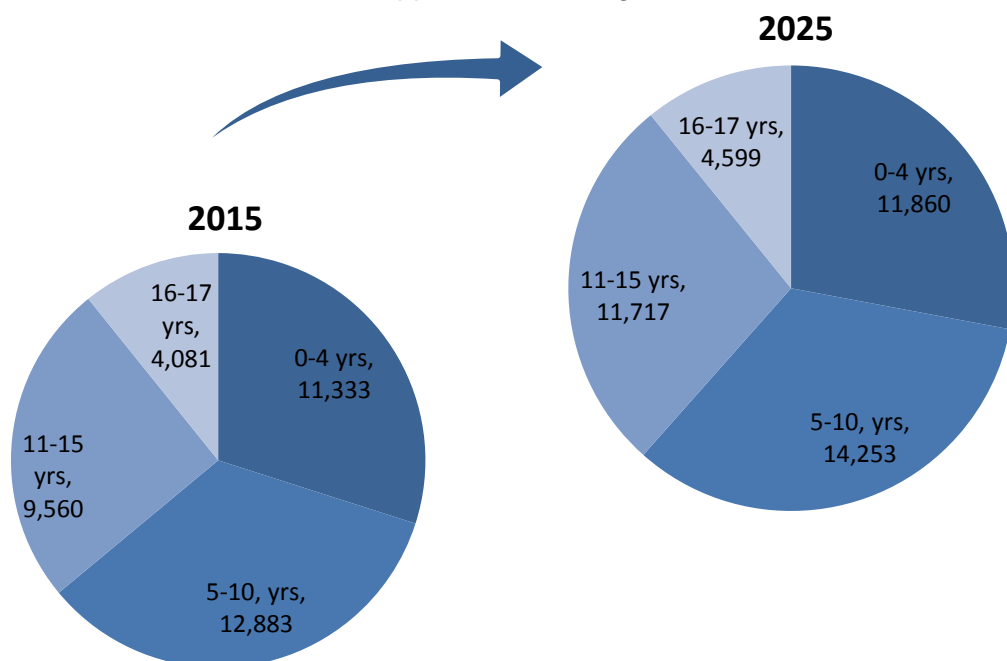
Between 2015 and 2025:
- The total population will increase from 181,750 to 199,720: a rise of 10% or 17,970 more people.
- Over 65s will increase from 31,780 to 39,240, an increase of 23%, and will represent 20% of the total population in the district.
- The working age proportion will fall from 59% to 56%.
- There will be 4,930 more under 19s.
- 25,790 new babies will be born over the period.

Source: ONS, 2012 sub-national populations

Percentage of older people (65+ years) by district (2024)

Legend
% 65+ years
- 17.10 - 20.02 (dark green)
- 20.02 - 22.94 (green)
- 22.94 - 25.86 (cream)
- 25.86 - 28.78 (orange)
- 28.78 - 31.70 (red)

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Source: Office for National Statistics 2012-based sub-nation population projections

10th June 2015

Between 2015 and 2025, the 5-10 year old and 11-15 year old age group will be the biggest growing age groups for children: an increase of 1,370 and 2,157 respectively. School places and services will need to be available to support these changes.

2025

16-17 yrs, 4,599
0-4 yrs, 11,860
11-15 yrs, 11,717
5-10, yrs, 14,253

2015

16-17 yrs, 4,081
0-4 yrs, 11,333
11-15 yrs, 9,560
5-10, yrs, 12,883

A number of affluent areas but also areas of deprivation

This section links to the following Essex County Council Outcomes

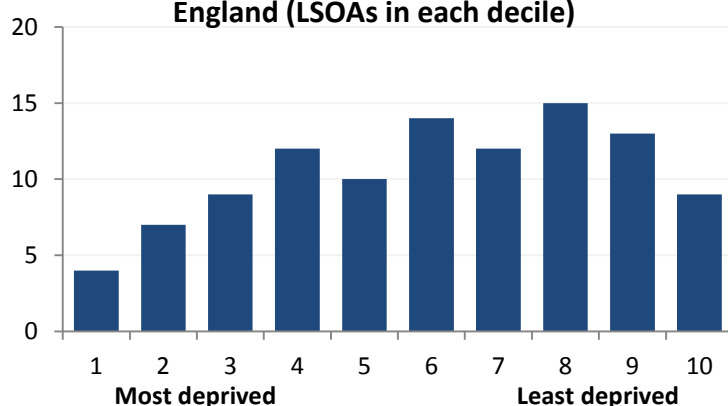| Children get the best start	Good health & wellbeing ✔	Learning ✔	Safer communities	Economic growth ✔	Sustainable environment	Independence ✔

Deprivation in Colchester relative to England (LSOAs in each decile)

1 Most deprived ... 10 Least deprived

Source: DCLG, Indices of Mutliple Deprivation (IMD) 2015

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation are made up of a number of different domains including: income; employment; health and disability; education, skills and training and housing and services which impact the overall deprivation.

There are 105 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Colchester, with four of them being amongst the most deprived 10% in England. There are nine that are in the top 10%, ie the most affluent.

The distribution would suggest that there are a significant number of affluent areas in Colchester but also a number that are deprived. Colchester is ranked 182 out of 326 local authorities in England on overall deprivation (where 1 is the highest level of deprivation).

MOSAIC is a tool for identifying the characteristics of households within an area. There are 66 different household types in MOSAIC and some or all of them can be present in an area. The top three most prevalent household types in Colchester, representing 13.2% of households are:

"J45 Bus-Route Renters" 4.9% of households	"H35 Primary Ambitions" 4.4% of households	"D16 Mid-Career Convention" 3.9% of households
• Living alone or sharing. • Aged 25-40. • Renting affordable private flats away from central amenities and often on main roads. • Household income of £20-39k.	• Families with children under 11 who sought affordable homes in good suburbs which they may now be out-growing. • Aged 26-45. • Own 2/3 bedroom terraces or semis with a mortgage. • Household income of £30-59k.	• Professional families with children under 11. • Aged 36-55. • Own their homes in traditional mid-range suburbs with a mortgage. • Household income of £40-59k

St Andrew's, Newtown and Old Heath wards are areas with high deprivation and health inequalities. The household profiles in these areas are quite different and therefore the approach needed to reduce inequalities is also likely to be different.

St Andrew's ward	Newtown ward	Old Heath ward
• 18.6% are O63 'Streetwise Singles' who are singles and sharers aged under 30 in low cost social flats with incomes of less than £15k. • 9.9% are L49 'Dis-connected Youth' who are under 25, mostly living alone in rented flats or terraces and with an income of under £19k. • 8.9% are N61 'Estate Veterans' who are 76-80, often living alone, on low incomes and long term social renters. • 8.3% are M56' Solid Economy' These tend to be mainly families with children renting from a social landlord with relatively low incomes.	• 14.0% are L52 'Midlife Stopgap' who have an average age of 45, and are home sharers in employment without children. • 12.5% are H35 'Primary Ambitions' (see right for description). • 11.5% are J45 'Bus-Route Renters' who tend to be 25-40, living alone and renting lower value flats. • 8.4% are L50 'Renting a Room' who are under 35 and short term renters of low cost shared accommodation with incomes of under £29k.	• 8.7% are J45 'Bus-Route Renters' (see left for description) • 6.4% are H35 'Primary Ambitions' who are families with children under 11 owning 2/3 bedroom terraces or semis with household incomes of £30-59k. • 5.3% are M56 Solid Economy (see left for description). • 5.0% are F23 'Solo Retirees' who are elderly singles whose incomes of under £15k are satisfactory in their affordable but pleasant owned homes.

Above average rates of smoking and obesity but alcohol related issues are lower than average

This section links to the following Essex County Council Outcomes

Children get the best start	Good health & wellbeing ✓	Learning	Safer communities	Economic growth	Sustainable environment	Independence

Smoking, drinking alcohol and obesity can cause preventable health conditions. Colchester has the fifth highest smoking prevalence in the county, and it is also higher than the national average of 18%. Prevalence is significantly higher in people in routine and manual jobs (36.3%).

Alcohol related admissions to hospital were lower than the national rate of 645 per 100,000 population in 2013/14. There were 240 arrests for drug possession in the 12 months to September 2015, down 22% from a year earlier and accounting for 9.7% of all arrests across the county. 473 adults and 66 young people were receiving treatment for drug abuse, plus 336 adults and 19 young people were receiving treatment for alcohol abuse in the district in 2014/15.

- 21% of adults are smokers, higher than the national average.
- 1,024 people (611 per 100,000) were admitted to hospital with alcohol related conditions, better than the national average.
- 809 adults (and 85 young people) were in treatment for drug/alcohol misuse, up 2% from a year earlier.

Obesity in adults and children in Colchester is slightly worse than the national figure, but levels of physical activity are higher than average. The proportion of adults who are overweight or obese is the fourth lowest in Essex but slightly above the national average (64.6%). The district performs slightly better than the national average for 10-11 year old children (33.3% in 2014/15) and has the fifth lowest district figure in Essex, just under the county average of 30.7%.

Compared to the county average Colchester has a higher level of physical activity in terms of organised sport participation (44.2% compared to 35.4% for the whole of Essex) and higher participation as part of a club membership (25.3% against 22.9%). Residents could still do more to improve their levels of physical activity in order to benefit their health, to achieve a lower risk of cardiovascular disease, stroke and coronary heart disease and this may mean creating more opportunites for people to do so.

- 65.4% of adults and 29.1% of 10-11 year old children are overwieght or obese, both slightly worse than national figures.
- 22.1% of adults are doing enough physical activity to benefit their health (i.e. exercising three or more times per week), the highest in the county and above the national average of 17.6%.

Increasing numbers of people with dementia and diabetes will put demand on health services

This section links to the following Essex County Council Outcomes

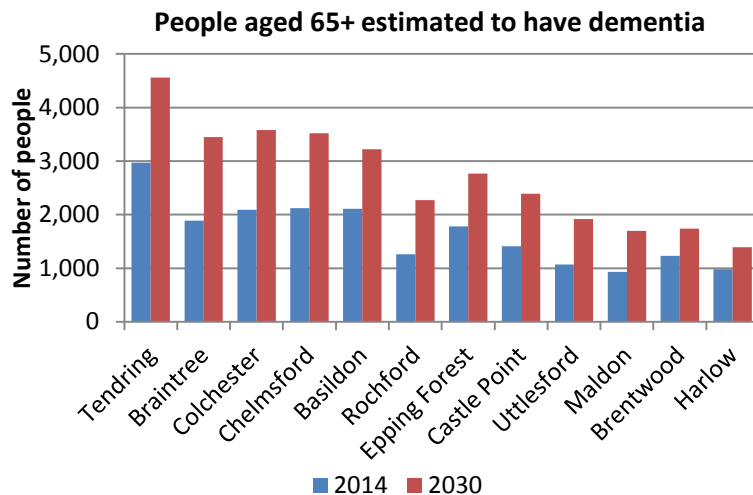| Children get the best start	Good health & wellbeing	Learning	Safer communities	Economic growth	Sustainable environment	Independence
	✓			✓		✓

Increasing numbers of people with dementia will have an impact on health services including training of staff, support for unpaid carers, and the available housing stock as more places in supported and sheltered housing and care homes will be needed.

People aged 65+ estimated to have dementia

Number of people (y-axis): 0 to 5,000

Districts (x-axis): Tendring, Braintree, Colchester, Chelmsford, Basildon, Rochford, Epping Forest, Castle Point, Uttlesford, Maldon, Brentwood, Harlow

Legend: ■ 2014　■ 2030

2,090 people aged over 65 are thought to have dementia and this number is expected to rise by 71% to 3,580 by 2030.

Colchester had the fourth highest rate of people who died prematurely from cardiovascular diseases (CVD) in the county, and the fifth highest rate of preventable deaths from CVD. However, these figures are both better than the national rates of 75.7 and 49.2 per 100,000 population respectively. There has been a general improvement of these rates which is consistent with the national picture, and likely due to improvements in treatment and lifestyle. Prevention and treatment are important to improve things further.

- 65.1 per 100,000 people (275) died prematurely from cardiovascular disease (2012-2014), the fourth highest rate in the county. 43.8 per 100,000 (184) were preventable deaths from CVD.

- 557 per 100,000 (179) residents aged 65+ were admitted to hospital with hip fractures in 2013/14, the second lowest district figure.
- Colchester has the second lowest rate of diabetes in Essex at 5.3% (8,043) of the GP registered population, although the rate has risen over the last four years.

The prevalence of hospital admissions due to hip fractures in the over 65s in 2013/14 was lower than the England average of 571 per 100,000 population and was the second lowest figure in the county. Hip fractures can cause a loss of independence and are likely to result in an increased need for social care and care home places.

There was a slight increase in the number of recorded cases of diabetes in 2014/15, compared with the previous period, and the rate has been increasing over the last five years (as has the national figure). This may be due to higher levels of diabetes or improved detection by GPs. The rate is lower than the national average of 6.4%.

Citizen Insight Source: Residents Survey 2015

69% of Colchester residents rate their general health as good, close to the county average of 70%.

1,274 adults in Colchester were receiving social care support in 2014/15. 95% had personal budgets while 31% had Direct Payments, higher than the proportions in the whole of Essex (91% and 30% respectively).

77% of adults who had accessed reablement services during the year had left as self-carers, i.e. being able to live independently, higher than the 71% in the whole of Essex. (Reablement is a short-term service to help people with their daily living activities in order to regain or increase their independence following an illness, injury, disability or when people need some support in re-building confidence).

- 1,274 adults were receiving social care support in 2014/15.
- 95% of them had personal budgets, higher than the county average.

Wellbeing levels are average but adult mental health prevalence in North East Essex CCG is higher than England figures

This section links to the following Essex County Council Outcomes

Children get the best start	Good health & wellbeing	Learning	Safer communities	Economic growth	Sustainable environment	Independence
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓

National research highlights that good emotional and mental health is fundamental to the quality of life and productivity of individuals, families, communities and nations. It is associated with improved learning; increased participation in community life; reduced risk-taking behaviour and improved health outcomes. Poor child emotional well-being and mental health can have a lasting effect into adulthood. Research has shown that early intervention, preventative strategies and resilience building are effective to improve emotional wellbeing and mental health and are most effective when they take a holistic, family centred approach.

Citizen Insight

According to the 2015 School, Health and Education Unit (SHEU) survey:
- Primary pupils in Colchester scored their overall wellbeing as 13.80 out of 20 while secondary pupils scored their overall wellbeing as 12.9 out of 20. Both these scores are close to the Essex figure.
- 20.5% of secondary school pupils in Colchester say they have sometimes felt afraid to go to school because of bullying, the same as the Essex average.

72% of residents rated their life satisfaction at 7 or more out of 10, the same as the whole of Essex. (Residents Survey 2015)

People with a serious mental illness have mortality rates 2-3 times higher than the total population, which is largely due to undiagnosed or untreated physical illness as there had been a focus on the mental illness.

The proportion of people with a mental health problem in the North East Essex CCG area is higher than the national figure. This indicator shows the prevalence of schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses. This figure is much lower than the 5.6% of those completing a GP survey who report they have a long term mental health problem, which may be due to an under recording of diagnosis or the increased likelihood of people with mental or physical health problems completing GP surveys.

A large proportion of older people diagnosed with mental health problems are often related to dementia. During 2014/15 the Older Age Mental Health team conducted 47 assessments for people entering the service and 209 reviews on residents in Colchester. This represented 10% of all assessments and 12% of all reviews conducted in conducted in Essex, proportions that in proportion to the population of the district.

In the NHS North East Essex CCG area, which covers Colchester and Tendring:
- 0.90% have a mental health problem above the England figure (0.86%, QOF prevalence)
- 5.6% of people completing a GP survey report a long term mental health problem, above the England figure (5.1%)

Colchester has a higher than average rate of children in care and pockets of significant child poverty, but lower than average teenage pregnancy

This section links to the following Essex County Council Outcomes

Children get the best start	Good health & wellbeing	Learning	Safer communities	Economic growth	Sustainable environment	Independence
✓	✓	✓		✓		

The wellbeing of children and young people can be affected by many factors. Children and young people in care are among the most socially excluded children in England and there tend to be significant health and social inequalities for these children compared with all children. Colchester has the fifth highest rate of children in care in the county (32.7 per 10,000 population), although only a fifth of children originating from Colchester are placed there while over 50 of the children placed there originate from outside the area.

The rate of children with a Child Protection Plan is 12.8 per 10,000, lower than the Essex average of 16.9, while its rate of children receiving other social care support at 168.9 is above the county average of 152.5. During 2015, Colchester had 176 families commenced on a Family solutions episode, representing 16% of all episodes in Essex. Family Solutions is an early intervention project.

The rate of hospital admissions caused by injury to children aged 0-14 (either unintentional or deliberate) was 115.9 per 10,000 in 2013/14, above the Essex average of 92.3 and the highest district figure.

- At the end of December 2015 there were 123 children in care originating from the Colchester district.
- 48 children with an Colchester postcode had a Child Protection Plan in place.
- 193 children received other social care support.

- During 2015, Colchester had 176 families commenced on a Family Solutions episode.
- 358 children were admitted to hospital due to injury in 2013/14, the highest district figure in Essex.
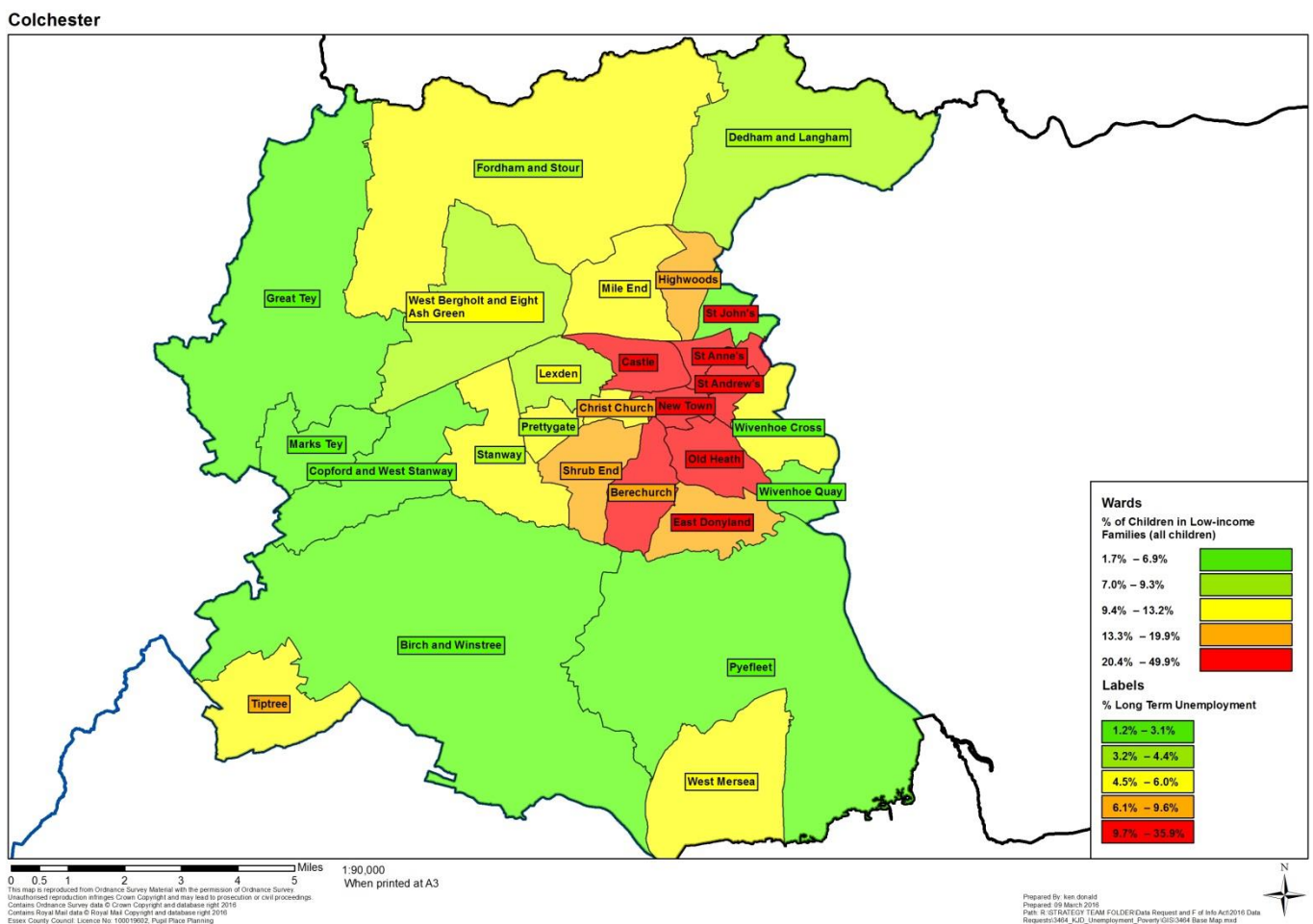
20.5% of two year olds were eligible for Free Early Education Entitlement and the take up rate was 65.4% in autumn term 2015, the fifth lowest in Essex.

Inequalities that develop in childhood tend to also disadvantage people as they become adults, for example poor health and social exclusion of care leavers and poor health, and financial outcomes for children who experience poverty. Early support can help to mitigate these problems later in life. Free Early Education Entitlement (FEEE) is a priority nationally for early years and Colchester, while being in the mid-range of districts for the proportion of families who are eligible, had the fourth lowest take-up rate in the county.

Low earnings and long-term worklessness are key factors impacting child poverty. Parental qualifications, family structure and size also have an impact on available income. Child poverty can lead to poor health outcomes including child-mortality and illness such as child mental health and low birth weight. Targeting initiatives at areas of high long-term unemployment may improve income and potentially reduce the risk of child poverty.
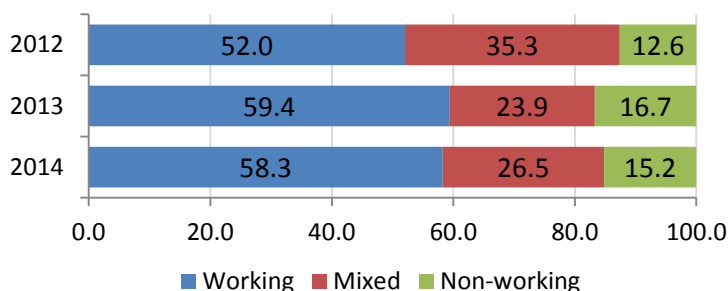
The map below shows the percentage of children in low income families compared to long-term unemployment (those claiming Job Seekers Allowance for more than 12 months). The bandings are based on the data across all wards in Essex and the map shows that Colchester has six areas of significant child poverty when compared to the rest of the county plus five other wards that show above average child poverty or long-term unemployment.

Percentage of children in low income families (2014) and long-term unemployment (2012/13) by ward

Colchester has nine wards with a percentage of children living in low income families that is higher than average – St Andrew's (37.2%), Newtown (28.8%), Old Heath (27.5%), Berechurch (23.7%), St Anne's (20.5%), Castle (19.9%), Highwoods (15.8%), Shrubend (15.3%) and East Donyland (15.2%). All of these wards also show higher than average levels of long-term unemployment.

- 15.0% of all children are in low-income families, the fifth highest in Essex but below the national figure (18.0%).
- 4.1% of adults were long-term unemployed (2014/15), below the national average (7.1%).
- A higher proportion of children were in non-working households (15.2%) in 2014 than in 2012, and it was above the Essex average of 12.5%.

% Children in households

Year	Working	Mixed	Non-working
2012	52.0	35.3	12.6
2013	59.4	23.9	16.7
2014	58.3	26.5	15.2

■ Working ■ Mixed ■ Non-working

The proportion of Colchester residents who were long term unemployed in 2014/15 was below the Essex average of 7.4%, and significantly below the national average of 9.0%. 84.8% of children in 2014 were in working/mixed households, compared to 87.4% in 2012.

Research evidence suggests that teenage mothers are less likely to finish their education, are more likely to bring up their child alone and in poverty and have a higher risk of poor mental health than older mothers.

- Colchester had a rate of under 18s teenage conceptions in 2013 of 20.6 per 1,000, lower than England and Essex.
- 6.3% of Chlamydia tests were positive in 2014, the lowest district figure in Essex.

Teengage prenancy figures for Colchester were lower than both the national and Essex averages (24.3 and 22.3 per 1,000) in 2013. The rate was in the mid-range of district figures in the county.

Chlamydia testing suggests that Colchester has a proportion of 15-24 year olds testing postive that is below the county average of 7.6%. 35.3% of all 15-24 year olds were tested, above the county figure of 21.5% and the highest district figure in the county.

Early years measures and the proportion of pupils attending good or outstanding schools are lower than average while GCSE results are high

This section links to the following Essex County Council Outcomes

Children get the best start	Good health & wellbeing	Learning	Safer communities	Economic growth	Sustainable environment	Independence
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓

The general level of educational attainment within a population is closely associated with the overall health of that population. The long-term demographic and health problems for a child born into a family with traditionally low standards of educational attainment may be severe, affecting health choice behaviour and service provision uptake into adulthood. Parental unemployment, single

parent households, having parents with low educational qualifications, being a persistent absentee and eligibility for free school meals are factors linked to low educational attainment. All attainment data relates to pupils attending schools in Colchester.
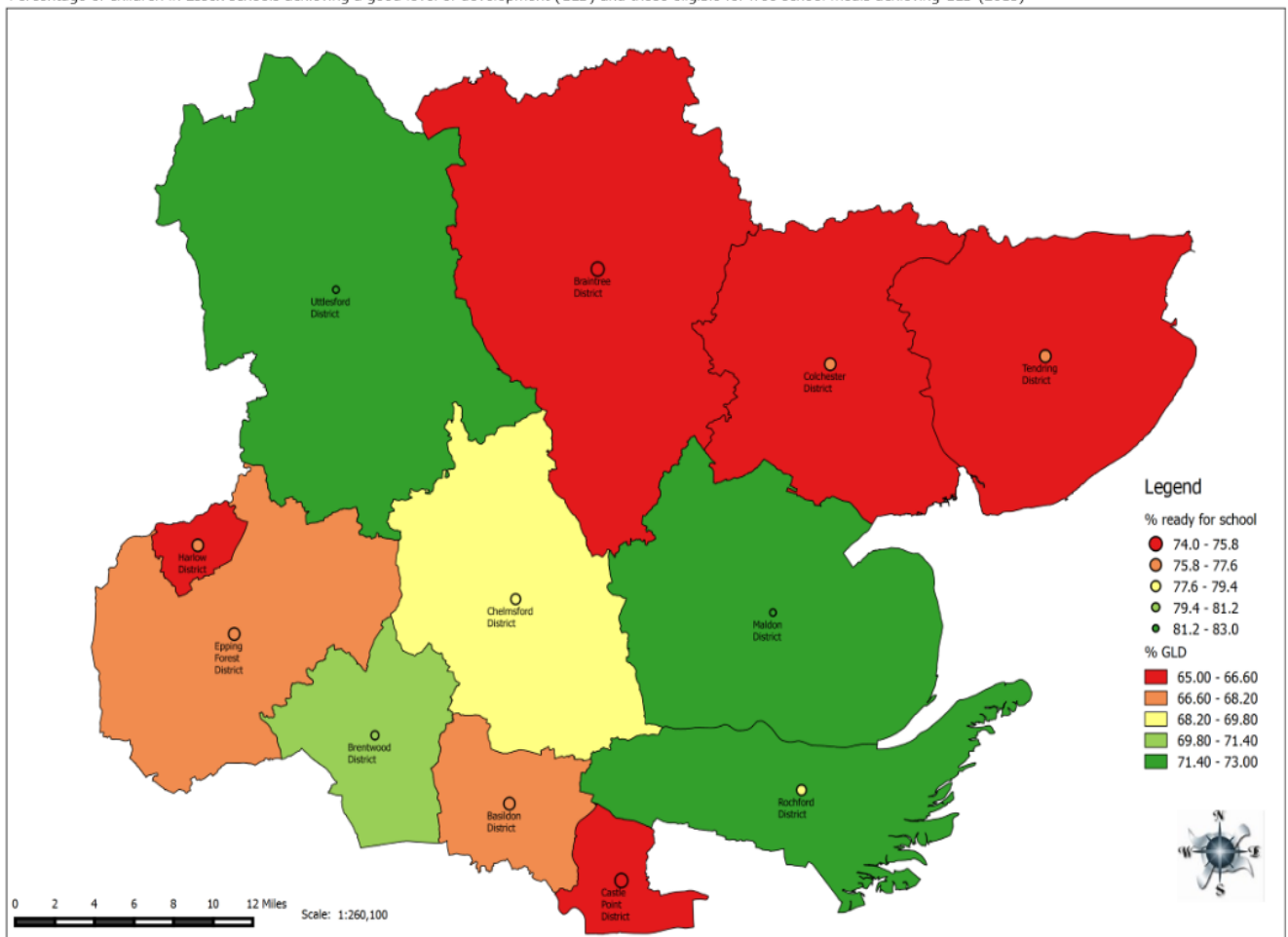
The percentages of children in Colchester who are deemed 'ready for school' and who achieve a good level of development in the first year of school are lower than the county averages of 78% and 68% respectively.

12% of both primary and 9% of secondary pupils were eligible for free school meals in 2015, the same proportions as in the whole county.

- 76% of pupils were 'ready for school' in 2014/15, the third lowest rate in the county although higher than the 73% in 2013/14.
- 66% achieved a good level of development at the end of the Early Years Foundation Stage, higher than the 61% a year earlier but the third lowest in the county.

In 2014/15, just 45% of pupils who were eligible for free school meals (ie families with low income) achieved a good level of development, compared to 65% of those not eligible for meals (this was just above the equivalent Essex figures of 43% and 66% respectively). Although the proportion of those receiving free school meals who achieve this is better than the national and county averages, it is still an area for improvement.

Percentage of children in Essex schools achieving a good level of development (GLD) and those eligible for free school meals achieving GLD (2015)

The percentage of pupils at Colchester secondary schools who achieved five or more GCSEs at grades A*-C including English & Maths in 2015 rose from 55.0% a year earlier. This is contrary to the national trend where results have declined. The results are the third highest in the county and are above the Essex average (although the data does include pupils at the two grammar schools in the district).

Nearly 80% of all primary and secondary children studying in Colchester attend a good or outstanding school. The figure is above the 69.9% in 2014 but lower than the 84.3% in the whole of Essex.

- 64.6% of pupils attending secondary school in Colchester achieved five or more GCSEs at grades A*-C including English & Maths, above the Essex average of 57.6%.
- 79.1% of all pupils attend a good or outstanding school, the third lowest in the county.

- 4.8% of half days in state funded secondary schools in the district were missed due to authorised and unauthorised absences in 2014/15.
- 4.3% of secondary pupils are deemed to be persistent absentees, slightly below the county average.

Young people who attend school regularly are more likely to get the most they can out of their time at school, more likely to achieve their potential, and less likely to take part in anti-social or criminal behaviour. Reducing absenteeism and exclusion levels are therefore important. Colchester has a slightly lower absenteeism prevalence (in state funded secondary schools) as Essex (5.1%) and its proportion of persistent absentees is slightly below the county average of 4.8%.

Citizen Insight Source: SHEU 2015

- 75% of primary and 68% of secondary pupils say they enjoy school most or all of the time, the same as the county average for primary pupils but above the Essex secondary average of 62%.
- 65% of secondary pupils in Colchester want to go to university compared to 54% overall in Essex, the second highest district figure.

Average proportion of adults with no qualifications, higher than average employment and lower than average unemployment

This section links to the following Essex County Council Outcomes

Children get the best start	Good health & wellbeing	Learning	Safer communities	Economic growth	Sustainable environment	Independence
	✓	✓		✓		

Health and employment are intimately linked, and long term unemployment can have a negative effect on health and wellbeing. Unemployment leads to loss of income, which affects standards of living. The long-term effects can include depression and anxiety, a loss of identity and reduced perceptions of self-worth. In addition, work can play an important role in social networks and the complex interactions between the individual and society, as work is an integral part of modern day social networking.
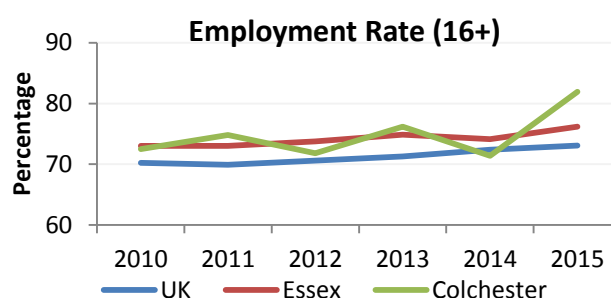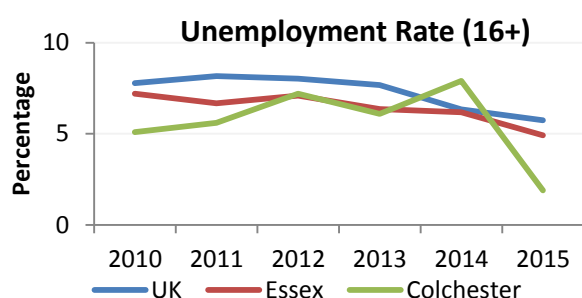
Young people with no qualifications are more likely to not be in education, employment or training post 16 and more at risk of not being in paid work and of receiving lower rates of pay.

A similar proportion of working age adults in Colchester have no qualifications when compared to the national and Essex averages (8.7% and 8.6% respectively). 52.3% of adults have qualifications at level NVQ 3 or above, higher than the Essex average of 49.5% but is lower than the England average of 56.5%. 1,020 adults were engaged in some form of further education in Colchester in 2013/14.

There are significantly fewer adults over 16 who are unemployed in Colchester than the county average, and also fewer young people aged 16-18 who are not in education, employment or training (NEET).

340 young people under 19 were in apprenticeships in 2014/15 (plus another 1,230 aged 19+), a 9.8% rise over the previous year.

- 8.6% of 16-64 year olds have no qualifications (2014), similar to the Essex and England averages.
- 5.4% of young people were not in education, employment or training from Nov 2014 - Jan 2015, slightly lower than the Essex average of 5.7%.
- 1.9% of 16-64 year olds were unemployed in June 2015, significantly below the Essex average of 4.9%.
- 1,570 people were in apprenticeships in 2014/15.

Unemployment Rate (16+)

Employment Rate (16+)

Colchester has a percentage of adults aged 16-64 who were in employment in June 2015 that is higher than the county average of 76.2%. The district had the second lowest proportion who were economically inactive, below the Essex figure of 19.7%. The latter group includes, for example, all those who are looking after a home, retired or studying.

- 81.9% of adults were employed in June 2015, higher than the Essex average.
- 16.4% were economically inactive, the second lowest district proportion.

Citizen Insight Source: Residents Survey 2015

41% of Colchester residents consider themselves to be a participant in lifelong learning, above the county average of 34% and the second highest district figure. The main barriers preventing them from participating in lifelong learning are lack of time and the cost of courses.

Higher than average job density and job growth but lower than average weekly earnings

This section links to the following Essex County Council Outcomes

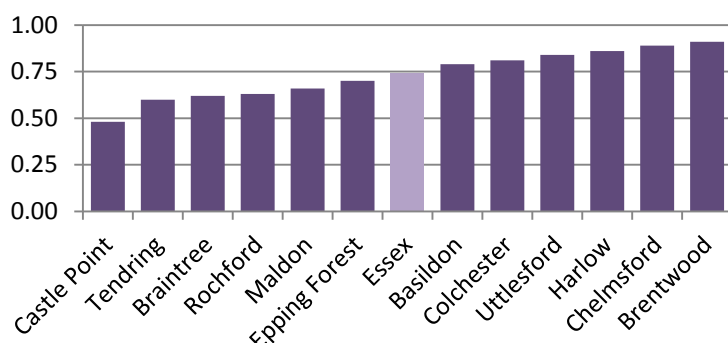| Children get the best start | Good health & wellbeing ✔ | Learning | Safer communities ✔ | Economic growth ✔ | Sustainable environment | Independence |

The number of jobs is expected to increase in the next five years by a higher rate than the 2.8% in the whole of Essex. Job density in Colchester is higher than average, with the ratio of total jobs to working age population in 2013 being 0.81 compared to 0.74 in Essex and 0.80 in England.
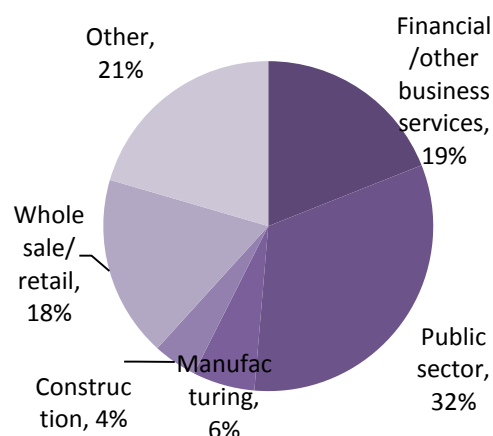
Jobs Density 2013

- 3.8% growth in the number of jobs is expected between 2015 and 2020, higher than the Essex average growth of 2.8%.
- The jobs to population ratio of 0.81 is higher than the Essex and England figures.
- Average weekly earnings are £532, lower than average earnings for the whole of Essex.
- Tourism is worth £46m to the Colchester economy, but the average spend is lower than the county as a whole.

Average gross weekly earnings for full time workers in 2015 were £532 in Colchester, lower than the Essex average of £575 but close to the England figure of £533.

A third of jobs are in the public sector while a fifth are in financial/other business services and nearly a fifth are in in wholesale/retail. 88% of businesses in Colchester have 9 employees or less (similar to the whole of Essex).

The tourism industry was worth £46m to the Colchester district (2014 data), accounting for 23% of tourism spending in Essex and a figure that has been steadily increasing over the last few years. Around a fifth of the income generated was due to holiday spending. The 300,000 trips made in Colchester accounted for 19% of the total trips in the county, indicating that the spend per trip is slightly higher than average.

> Superfast broadband coverage in Colchester will rise from 75% to 92% by 2020.

The superfast broadband project is expected to make a real difference to Colchester residents and businesses, whose ability to trade and communicate online will be greatly enhanced. Better connectivity will also support digital inclusion in terms of lifelong learning and skills development as well as the use of public services provided through online channels.

Superfast broadband coverage in Colchester was 75% in 2013, in the mid-range of district figures in Essex, but 92% of premises (close to the 94% in the whole of Essex) will have access to superfast broadband by early 2020.

Many residents of Colchester feel safe but the rate of crime is above average

This section links to the following Essex County Council Outcomes

Children get the best start	Good health & wellbeing	Learning	Safer communities	Economic growth	Sustainable environment	Independence
✓	✓			✓		

A high proportion of Colchester residents feel safe during the day and also after dark.
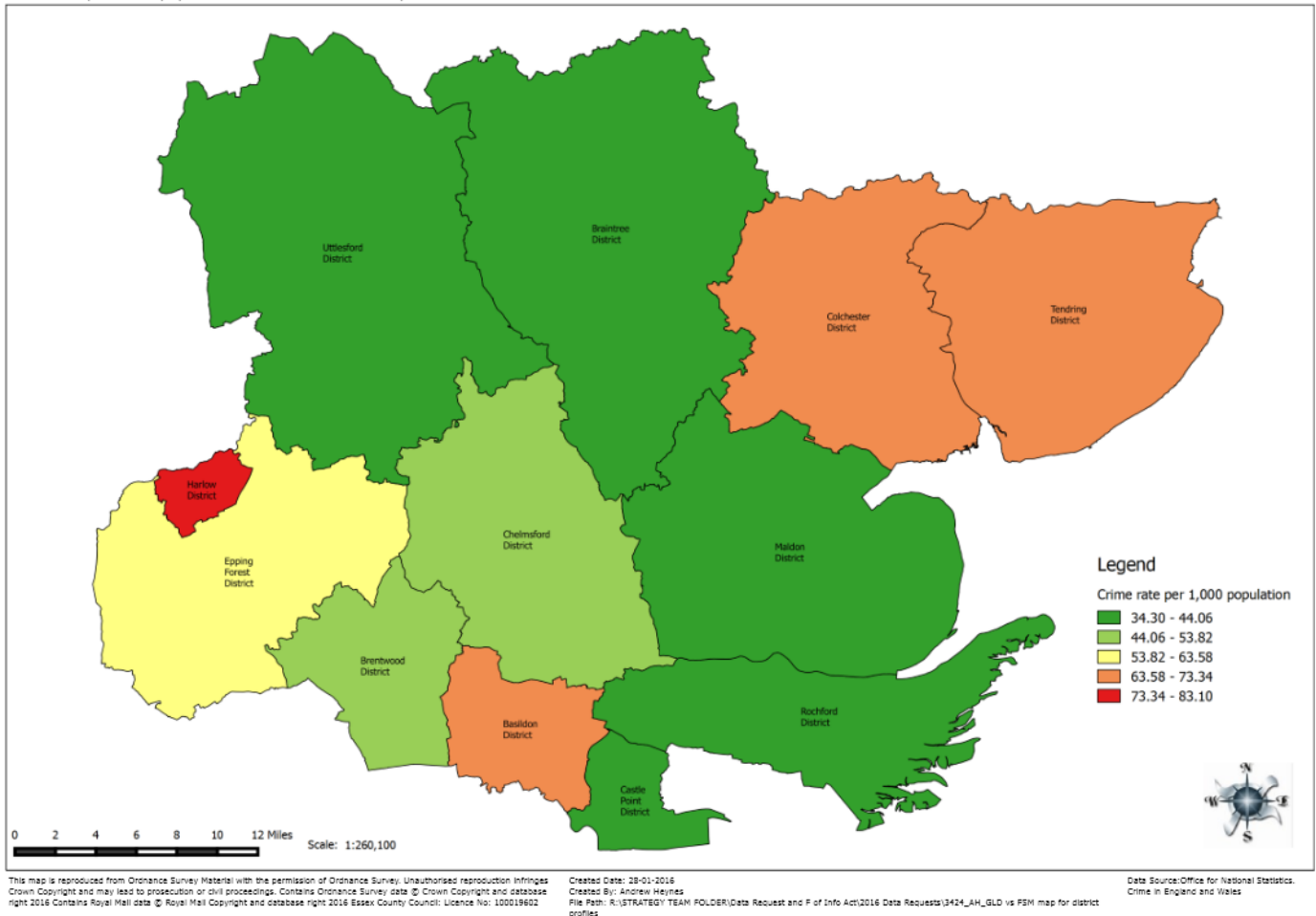
Citizen Insight Source: Residents Survey 2015

- 86% of adults in Colchester say they feel safe during the day, close to the Essex average of 85%.
- 48% say they feel safe after dark, close to the county average of 49%.
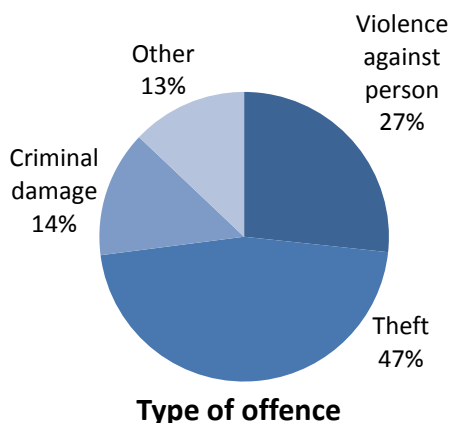- 34% are satisfied with safety on the roads, above to the Essex average of 42%.

Motor vehicle traffic accidents are a major cause of preventable deaths, particularly in younger age groups. For children and for men aged 20-64 years, mortality rates for motor vehicle traffic accidents are higher in lower socio-economic groups. The vast majority of road traffic collisions are preventable and can be avoided through improved education, awareness, road infrastructure and vehicle safety. Colchester's rate of people killed and seriously injured on the roads in 2012-2014 was above both the Essex and England rates of 42.2 and 39.3 per 100,000 population respectively.

> The rate of those killed/seriously injured on the roads (43.0 per 100,000 population) is above the Essex and national averages.

There are many risk factors that increase the likelihood of offending and other poor outcomes. These risk factors include: a person's attitude to crime, risk taking behaviour, substance misuse, mental and physical health, access to employment and training, financial issues and family relationships. These poor outcomes may not only impact the individual but their children and have long-lasting effect. The pathways into offending are very complex and there may be no link, an indirect link or direct link from risk factor to offending and some risk factors may make certain types of offending more likely. Evidence suggests that supporting people with the right support at the right time and ensuring that there are not any gaps or inconsistencies between agencies may be most effective way in reducing crime.

Legend

Crime rate per 1,000 population

- 34.30 - 44.06
- 44.06 - 53.82
- 53.82 - 63.58
- 63.58 - 73.34
- 73.34 - 83.10

Colchester had a crime rate in the 12 months to September 2015 that was up 10.3% on the previous year and the fourth highest district rate in the county. Theft offences accounted for 47% of all offences during this period (this comprises burglary 12%, vehicle theft 8% and other theft 26%).

Type of offence

- The rate of crime is 65.4 per 1,000 population (11,799 offences), above the county average of 55.7.
- The rate of domestic abuse offences is 17.4 per 1,000 population, the fourth highest in the county.
- The rate of anti-social behaviour incidents is 31.9 per 1,000 population, above the Essex average of 28.4.
- 24.6% of offenders re-offended in 2013, below the national average of 26.4.

There were 1,223 domestic abuse offences in 2014/15 with the rate being just below the county average of 19.7. The rate of anti-social behaviour incidents in Colchester (equating to 5,759 offences) is the fourth highest in the county and up 1.1% over the previous year.

The percentage of all offenders who re-offended was the fifth highest in the county in 2013 (this is the latest data publically available).

No areas show significantly worse health across a number of indicators, compared to England

This section links to the following Essex County Council Outcomes

Children get the best start	Good health & wellbeing	Learning	Safer communities	Economic growth	Sustainable environment	Independence
✓	✓	✓		✓		

Health inequalities are differences in health outcomes between different population groups. To improve health and reduce inequalities, we need to consider all the factors that influence health, which are known as the wider determinants of health.

This 'tartan rug' table shows for each Middle Super Output Area (MSOA) in the local authority, the value for each key indicator and whether it is significantly different from the England average. The map shows the exact location of individual MSOAs.

Middle Super Output Area (MSOA) Colchester 008, which, is the Greenstead area, has significantly worse outcomes for a number of the indicators listed in the table. MSOA 011, covering the town centre, and MSOA 018 also perform significantly worse on several of the metrics.

Colchester overall has a lower than average over 65 population, however certain MOSA's have a higher than average over 65 population. This could influence service provision.

Please note that some of this data may differ from those presented earlier in the report due to varying data sources. (It may not be the most recent source as it is broken down by MOSA)

	Percentage of population aged 65 years and over	Income Deprivation	Child Poverty	Older people deprivation	GCSE achievement (5 A*-C incl. Eng & Maths)	Unemployment	Adult obesity	Adult Binge Drinking
England	16.9	14.7	21.8	18.1	58.8	3.8	24.4	20.1
Essex CC	19.2	15.5	16.5	14.9	59.8	3.0	24.2	19.4
Colchester CD	16.4	10.9	17.4	13.9	58.7	2.8	23.6	22.2
Colchester 001	20.9	6.8	9.7	7.8	50.0	1.7	23.1	19.0
Colchester 002	8.4	11.6	16.9	14.9	48.1	2.9	23.5	24.0
Colchester 003	21.0	7.2	8.3	10.7	71.2	1.7	24.5	24.1
Colchester 004	9.5	7.9	12.3	11.3	64.9	2.2	21.6	22.4
Colchester 007	15.3	12.9	27.4	16.1	58.3	3.8	18.2	26.0
Colchester 008	10.3	22.3	39.6	32.4	36.7	4.5	25.5	28.6
Colchester 009	23.2	8.5	11.2	10.5	68.2	2.5	21.5	20.0
Colchester 010	19.5	6.2	8.3	10.6	63.0	1.4	24.7	20.1
Colchester 011	7.2	15.0	29.2	21.0	48.0	4.4	22.6	27.4
Colchester 012	20.6	8.7	11.4	14.8	60.4	2.0	24.6	21.1
Colchester 013	12.6	7.3	10.8	10.2	74.6	3.1	17.9	23.1
Colchester 014	25.1	7.3	9.0	9.6	68.2	1.8	23.2	16.8
Colchester 015	9.0	13.1	17.8	23.8	46.2	3.2	26.0	20.3
Colchester 016	15.9	14.8	21.3	20.1	50.5	4.4	27.5	24.0
Colchester 017	15.1	5.7	10.4	10.3	78.6	1.1	16.6	23.0
Colchester 018	12.7	17.2	29.7	20.6	52.4	3.9	29.0	20.8
Colchester 019	20.0	6.3	7.6	11.1	64.4	1.1	22.0	18.0
Colchester 020	25.3	9.1	13.1	11.6	65.9	2.6	29.8	24.2
Colchester 021	31.3	8.6	12.9	9.8	61.3	2.0	22.9	18.0

The health of people in Colchester is varied compared with the England average. Life expectancy for men in the Colchester borough is significantly better than the national average while life expectancy for women is similar to the national average.

Life expectancy & Causes of death (per 100,000 population)

	Life Expectancy for males	Life Expectancy for females	Deaths all ages, all causes	Deaths under 75, all causes	Deaths under 75, all circulatory disease	Deaths under 75, all cancer	Deaths under 75, all coronary heart disease	Deaths all ages, stroke	Deaths all ages, all respiratory disease
England	78.9	82.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Essex CC	79.8	83.3	95.3	89.3	84.7	96.1	81.5	89.5	93.2
Colchester CD	79.6	83.3	95.2	91.2	82.7	92.8	82.4	85.9	88.6
Colchester 001	81.5	81.9	96.4	73.5	63.7	69.2	63.3	105.1	70.4
Colchester 002	79.8	83.3	97.4	89.2	93.8	85.6	73.8	85.2	87.0
Colchester 003	80.7	84.8	84.7	73.6	75.2	76.6	64.3	60.2	67.9
Colchester 004	80.8	81.0	105.1	95.7	97.3	85.0	111.5	82.7	123.3
Colchester 007	77.6	80.9	118.2	103.0	61.0	95.8	71.5	99.6	143.4
Colchester 008	74.9	81.6	118.6	137.3	168.9	109.0	215.0	89.4	123.4
Colchester 009	82.1	83.7	92.9	71.2	80.2	73.8	56.5	80.9	82.5
Colchester 010	81.5	84.1	92.5	71.0	69.5	79.1	65.6	106.9	66.3
Colchester 011	77.5	81.8	107.4	131.7	117.1	142.9	118.5	59.3	108.2
Colchester 012	78.7	83.8	100.6	84.2	67.8	102.2	70.1	79.4	93.4
Colchester 013	82.1	87.4	70.3	74.1	66.7	54.4	70.3	59.6	65.6
Colchester 014	81.2	84.5	80.3	75.5	62.6	78.9	50.6	82.4	65.6
Colchester 015	76.2	82.9	110.7	128.3	142.8	109.8	142.5	101.7	102.3
Colchester 016	75.4	81.7	121.6	126.2	121.9	119.3	84.6	147.0	110.8
Colchester 017	82.0	86.3	78.8	62.7	55.0	74.2	63.9	80.3	72.1
Colchester 018	79.2	82.7	97.6	118.5	120.7	130.1	91.4	72.2	104.9
Colchester 019	81.6	83.7	88.5	69.2	43.0	89.1	30.8	116.7	77.7
Colchester 020	79.2	87.0	83.9	98.9	98.3	114.9	120.3	52.2	71.7
Colchester 021	82.0	88.2	68.1	64.6	56.3	75.4	77.2	47.4	60.1

Good quality environment and above average satisfaction with bus services, but low recycling rates and low satisfaction with road conditions

This section links to the following Essex County Council Outcomes

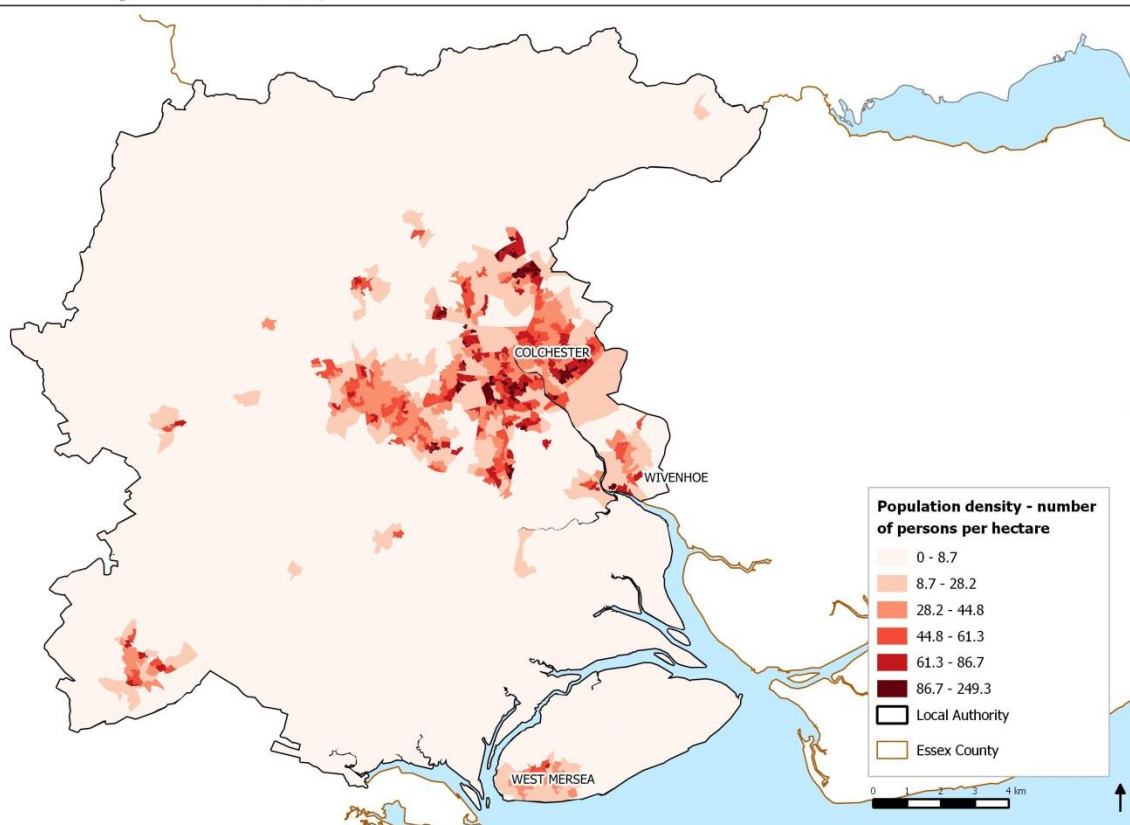| Children get the best start ✓ | Good health & wellbeing ✓ | Learning ✓ | Safer communities | Economic growth ✓ | Sustainable environment ✓ | Independence |

Colchester has a population density of 4.73 persons per hectare, the fourth highest district in the county and above the 4.0 average of the whole of Essex. The population density map below shows the highest rates of population are in the Colchester town and surrounding areas. 80% of the district is classified as green space, in the mid-range of Essex districts (the highest is 93% in Uttlesford while the lowest is 51% in Castle Point): green spaces are important for wellbeing, community cohesion and for wildlife.

Population Density in Colchester, 2011

Population density - number of persons per hectare
- 0 - 8.7
- 8.7 - 28.2
- 28.2 - 44.8
- 44.8 - 61.3
- 61.3 - 86.7
- 86.7 - 249.3
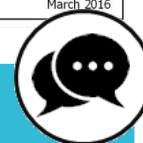- Local Authority
- Essex County

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Citizen Insight Source: Residents Survey 2015

- 77% of residents agree that they have a high quality environment, above the Essex average of 75%. 89% are satisfied with the local area as a place to live, above the Essex average of 82% and the third highest figure in the county.
- 26% say they have given unpaid help to groups, clubs or organisations over the last 12 months (volunteering), above the county average of 23%.

Transport impacts on the health of a population via a number of factors including unintentional injuries, physical activity undertaken, air pollution and access to services. The last of these involves people traveling for basic necessities such as work, education, healthcare and purchasing food. Good transport links have an important role in enabling access to business and jobs which are important to allow for economic growth. Some 17% of people seeking jobs in Colchester (ie on job seekers allowance) may miss out on employment opportunities unless they have access to a car.

- At 13 minutes, the average travel time by public transport or walking to reach key services is the same as the county average.
- 83% of those on job seekers allowance are able to access employment centres by public transport or walking, also the same as the Essex average.

The affordability and accessibility of driving a car has increased over the past 30 years and this has heavily influenced planning decisions to be car focussed. However, there is still a significant proportion of the population without car access who are reliant on public transport, cycling and walking. The 13 minute average travel time by public transport or walking to reach key services is the same as the Essex average. Improvements in the travel time to key services (i.e. employment centres, primary schools, secondary schools, further education, GPs, hospitals and food stores) by public transport/walking is a national trend.

In 2015, 2% of the main road network was in a condition where structural maintenance should be considered (similar to the countywide figure). However, 10% of the local road network was in this condition, which was better than the county average of 13%.

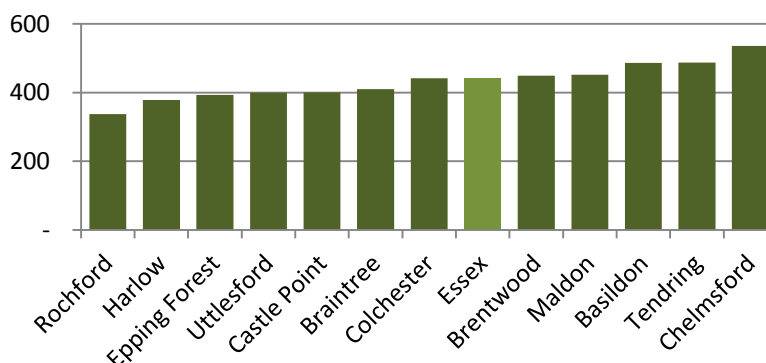**Citizen Insight** Source: Residents Survey 2015

- 56% of residents are satisfied with their local bus service (the fourth highest in the county and above the county average of 51%) while 34% are satisfied with their local transport information, below the county average of 39%.
- 11% are satisfied with the condition of roads, the lowest district figure and below the county average of 17%.

Colchester has the second lowest district figure for recycling with just 42.5% of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting in 2014/15. It had a similar amount of residual waste per household in 2014/15 to the county average.

- Colchester recycled 42.5% of household waste in 2014/15, below the Essex average of 51.1%.
- It had 442 kg of residual waste per household, similar to the county average.

Residual Household Waste Per Household (kg) 2014/15

Increasing house prices and numbers with above average homelessness and proportions on housing waiting list

This section links to the following Essex County Council Outcomes

Children get the best start	Good health & wellbeing	Learning	Safer communities	Economic growth	Sustainable environment	Independence
	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔

The relationship between housing and health is a recognised association but a complex one. A number of elements in and around the home can impact on health and wellbeing and will be influenced by other determinants such as education, employment and infrastructure. Specific housing related issues affecting health are indoor pollutants, cold and damp, housing design, overcrowding, accessibility, neighbourhood safety, social cohesion and housing availability.

Additionally as people get older and demand for people to stay within their own homes for longer, the demand for specific housing needs will also increase.

Economic growth and housing are inextricably linked. Without a sustainable housing programme providing homes for people to live in and without a growing local economy, an area will be unable to provide the jobs and homes to attract new people and retain current residents and drive the economy forward.
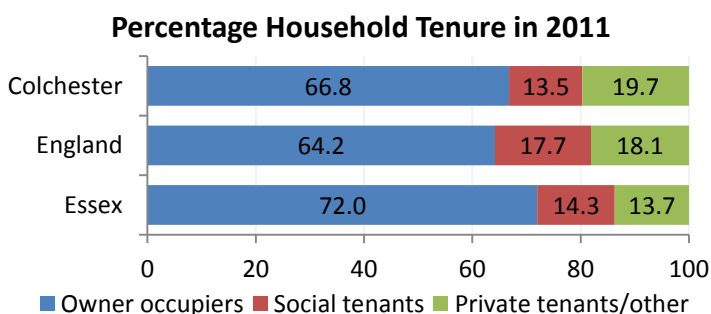
- The number of dwellings in Colchester rose by 3.1% to 76,940 between 2011 and 2014, higher than the rise in Essex and England (both 1.7%).
- House prices have increased by 9.0% since 2011, the third lowest of district figures.
- 8.4% of Colchester households were deemed fuel poor in 2013, the third highest district in Essex.

The percentage increase in dwellings in Colchester since 2011 is the second highest rise in Essex.

House prices across Essex have been increasing year on year outstripping wages, making home ownership less and less affordable for a large proportion of the Essex community. The increase in Colchester has been the third lowest district figure in Essex.

High energy prices coupled with low income mean 8.4% of households in Colchester are considered to be fuel poor, the third highest district in Essex. (A household is said to be fuel poor if it needs to spend more than 10% of its income on fuel to maintain an adequate standard of warmth.) From 2013-2014 there were 35 excess winter deaths in Colchester. This is around 7.5% additional deaths, below the national average of 11.6%.

66.8% of households in Colchester are people that own their own homes (either with a mortgage or outright), slightly more than nationally (64.2%) but lower than the Essex figure (72.0%). There is a proportion of social tenants (13.5%), who may be impacted by low stock levels, and private tenants (19.7%).

Percentage Household Tenure in 2011

	Owner occupiers	Social tenants	Private tenants/other
Colchester	66.8	13.5	19.7
England	64.2	17.7	18.1
Essex	72.0	14.3	13.7

- 31.9% of residents in Colchester own their homes outright, lower than the Essex average of 34.7%.

- Second highest number of households on the housing waiting list.
- 3.4 per 1,000 households were homeless or in priority need in Colchester in 2014/15, the third highest rate in Essex.
- The rate of homeless households in temporary accommodation at 1.97 per 1,000 households was slightly lower than the county average of 2.21.
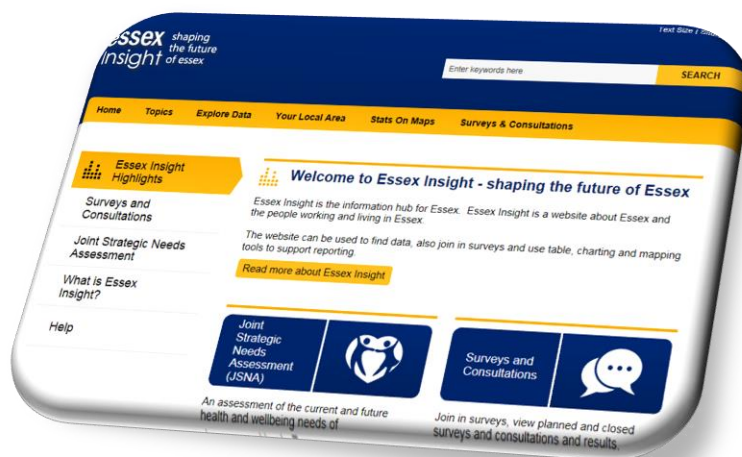
There were 3,442 households on the housing waiting list in 2014/15, which was the second highest number in Essex.

Homelessness is associated with severe poverty and is a social determinant of health. It is also associated with adverse health, education and social outcomes, particularly for children. In 2014/15, the rate of households which were homeless or in priority need in Colchester was the third highest in Essex and worse than the national average of 2.4 per 1,000. Colchester had a rate of homeless households in temporary accommodation awaiting a settled home in March 2015 that was the fourth highest in the county although slightly below the Essex average.

Essex Insight is the Partnership information hub for Essex and a website about Essex and the people working and living in Essex.

The website can be used to find data, also join in surveys and use table, charting and mapping tools to support reporting.

It is home to a suite of products that supports the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment   (JSNA).

There are links in this report to the JSNA specialist topic reports found on Essex Insight e.g. Child Poverty and CAMHS Needs Assessments.

Bookmark it now as your one stop shop for data on Essex

www.essexinsight.org.uk