

southend central area action plan
social and economic profile
july 2010

evidence base

southend on sea borough council
local development framework

delivering regeneration and growth



Central Area Socio-Economic Profile

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Summary of the characteristics of Southend central area

The centre of Southend has a dense, urban character with a high proportion of working age residents.

- ⇒ The central area of Southend is a densely populated urban area with an average of 57 residents and 31 dwellings per hectare.
- ⇒ It is estimated that in 2008, 13% of the population in the Borough were residing within the central area, 63% of which were of working age (compared with 59% in the rest of the town).
- ⇒ 16% of the residents in Southend fall within the age range of 20-30 compared with 11% in the rest of Southend (2001 data)
- ⇒ The ethnicity and religious beliefs of residents within the Central Area are slightly more diverse compared to the rest of Southend

The proportion of economically active residents in Central Southend is lower than in the rest of the Borough.

- ⇒ Despite a high working age population, a lower proportion of people of this age group are actually economically active within the central area (74%) compared with the rest of Southend (78%).
- ⇒ The majority of economically inactive residents in the central area are either looking after the home or family or are permanently sick or disabled.

A high proportion of working age people claim benefits within the central area.

- ⇒ The proportion of central area residents claiming jobseekers allowance in May 2010 was almost twice that reported in the rest of the Borough.
- ⇒ High proportions of residents also claim other working age benefits associated with incapacity and lone parenting in the central area.

Compared to the rest of the country, there are high levels of deprivation in the central area

- ⇒ There are certain neighbourhoods (LSOAs) within the central area that fall within the 10% most deprived areas of the country with regards to income, employment, health, education, crime and living environment.
- ⇒ The proportion of residents within the Central Area with no qualifications is slightly higher than the rest of Southend (33% compared with 29%)

There are approximately 1,800 VAT/PAYE registered businesses within the central area, the majority of which fall under the classification of Health & Social Work

- ⇒ The IDBR 2009 reports that of those VAT/PAYE registered businesses within the central area, 25% fall within the classification of health & social work, 21% within education, 20% within real estate and business activities and 11% within wholesale and retail trade.

A resident within the central area would most likely be living alone in a rented flat

- ⇒ Within the central area nearly 50% of households consist of just one person and over 60% of dwellings are either flats, maisonettes or apartments.
- ⇒ The proportion of people who rent their home in the central area (private, council or social rented) is double that in rest of the Borough.

Generally, residents within the central area travel short distances to work and have low car ownership compared with the rest of the Borough

- ⇒ 37% of central area residents travel less than 2km to work, 55% of whom travel by foot.
- ⇒ Nearly half of all residents in the central area do not own a car.

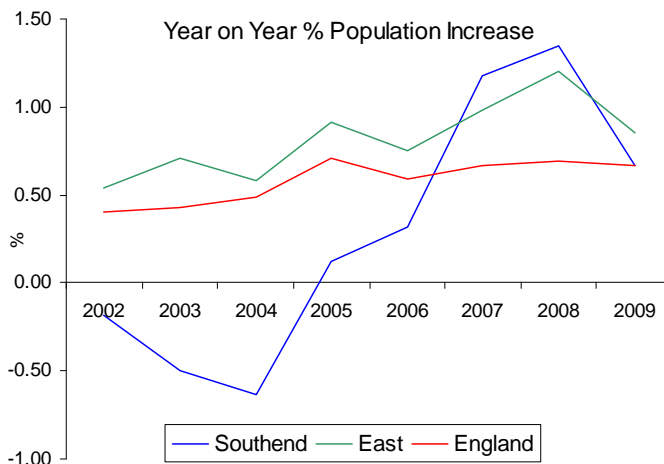
1.0 Key Features of Southend on Sea

1.1 Demographics

Total Population

The mid-year population estimates for Southend on Sea have fluctuated over the past 9 years (See table and graph below). The most recent figures show that there has been an estimated population increase of just 3,800 people or 2.3% since 2009, showing relatively low growth compared to the Regional and National increases over the same period (6.4% and 4.6% respectively). It must be noted, however that the population estimates are based on the 2001 census data, which at the time were widely regarded to have underestimated the population in Southend.

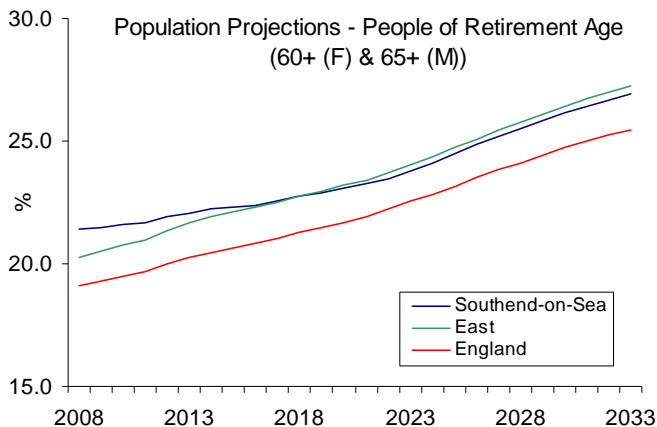
Southend on Sea		
Year	Estimate	% Increase
2001	160,400	
2002	160,100	-0.19
2003	159,300	-0.50
2004	158,300	-0.63
2005	158,500	0.13
2006	159,000	0.31
2007	160,900	1.18
2008	163,100	1.35
2009	164,200	0.67



Source: ONS - latest data updated June 2010

The Ageing Population

ONS estimated that in 2009 21.4% of the population living in Southend were of retirement age or above. This figure has consistently remained higher than both Regional and National averages (20.5% and 19.3% respectively). Over the next 25 years the number of older people in Southend is projected to increase by 33.3%, from 34,900 to 52,300 people (this does not take into account the changes to the retirement age). The graph shows that the proportion of older people is projected to change in line with the Regional and National figures.



Source: ONS Mid year Population estimates 2008 and Subnational Population Projections 2010

1.2 Health

In 2001, 91% of residents in Southend stated their health was good or fairly good. This is comparable with the rest of the region (93%) and with England as a whole (91%) (Source: census 2001).

The estimated life expectancy at birth for residents in Southend during 2008 was 77.6 years for males and 81.8 years for females, both similar to the national estimates (males = 77.9 years; females = 82.0 years) (Source: ONS).

In 2005, the rate of infant mortality (deaths at ages under one year per 1,000 live births) is lower in Southend at 3.8 per 1000 births compared to regionally (4.2) and nationally (5.1) (Source: ONS).

1.3 Economy

GVA

Southend's workplace based Gross Value Added (GVA) is one of the lowest in the region. The table below shows Southend's GVA is also lower than that Regionally and Nationally. However, the high out-commuting from Southend may affect this workplace based figure.

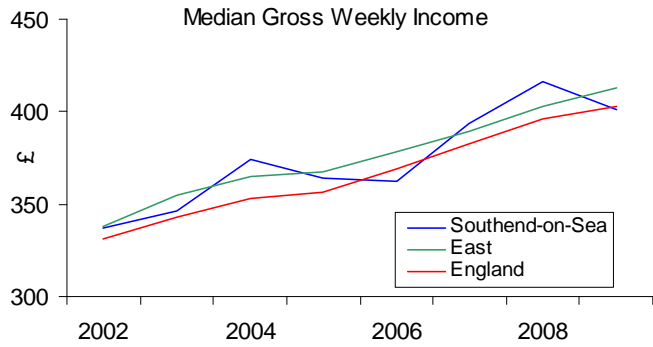
	Southend	East of England	England
Workplace based GVA per head (£)	15,728	19,083	20,458

Source: ONS

Income

Average gross weekly pay in Southend increased from £340 in 2002 to £400 in 2009, this falls in line with increases on a Regional and National level (see graph)

Source: ONS



Employment

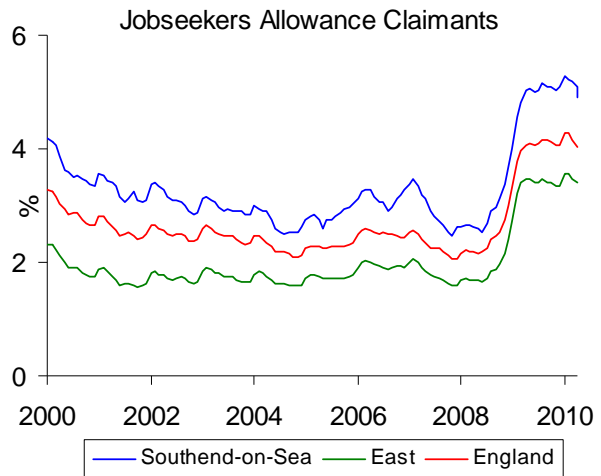
Approximately 63,000 employees work within Southend for over 5,300 VAT and/or PAYE registered businesses. Most businesses within Southend are small, with 81% of companies employing 1 to 10 people.

Source: IDBR 2009

Of the 97,800 estimated working age population in Southend, 85% are considered to be economical active and a model based estimate indicates that 7.4% of those economically active are currently unemployed.

Unemployment within Southend (measured as percentage of resident population claiming jobseekers allowance (JSA)) remains consistently above Regional and National figures (see graph).

Source: ONS



1.4 Physical Characteristics

Southend has a densely populated urban character (see table below), and covers an area of 4,163ha, 572ha of which is open space.

	Southend	East of England	England
Density – People per Hectare	38.4	2.8	3.8

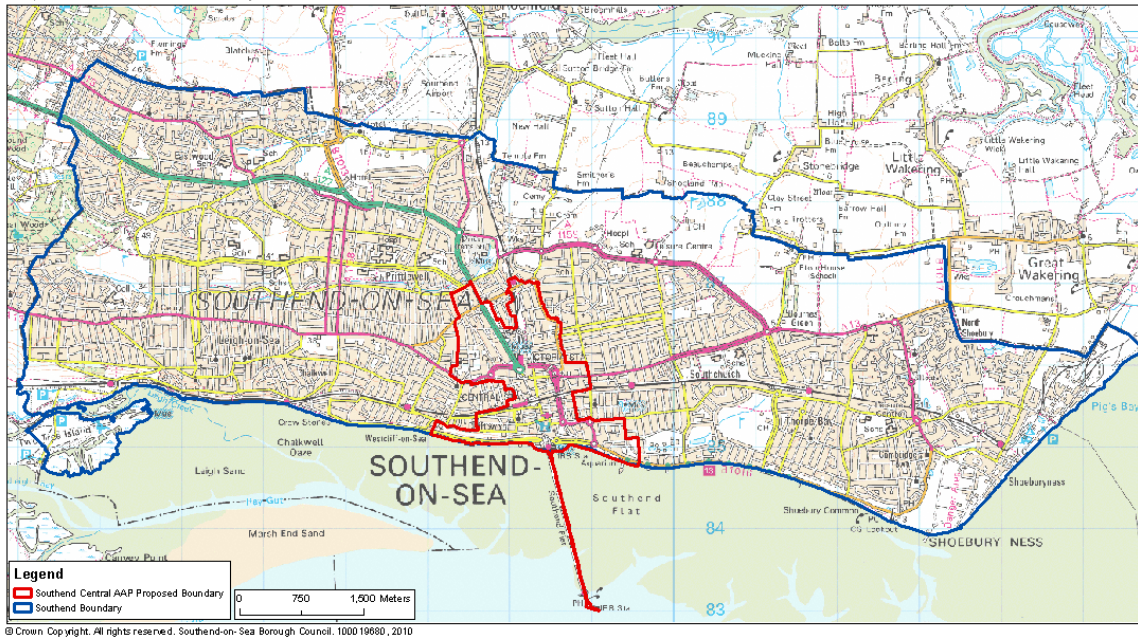
Southend has been awarded three Blue Flags Awards (beaches), five Green Flag awards (Parks) and seven Quality Coast Awards.

There are 14 designated Conservation Areas; approximately 150 Listed Buildings and 6 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

2.0 Key Features of Southend Central Area

2.1 Map of Borough and location of Central Area Boundary

Proposed Town Centre Boundary 2010



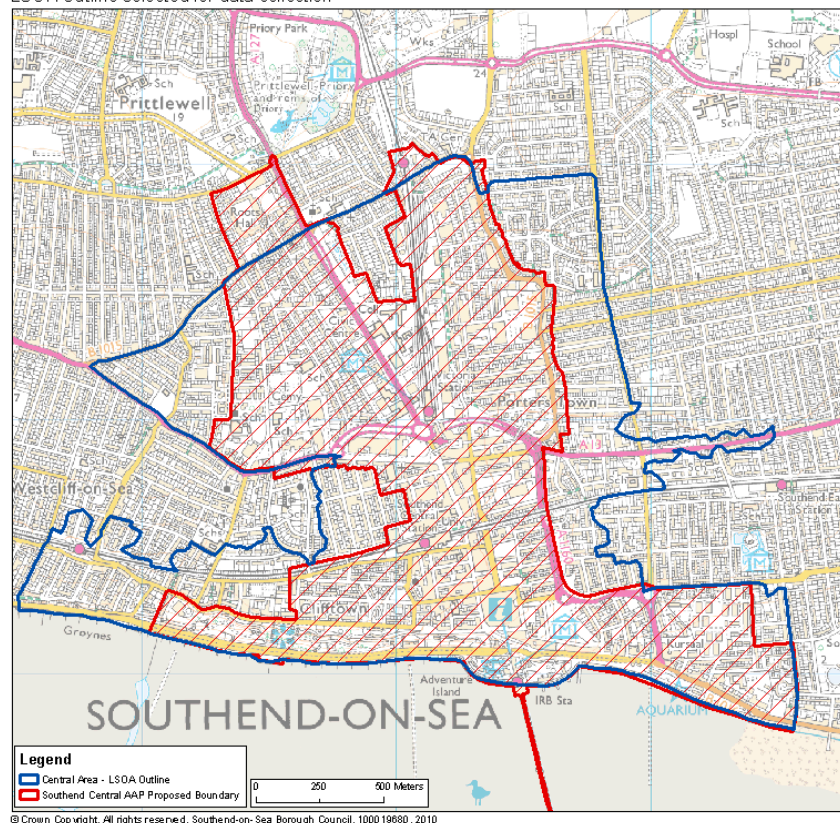
2.2 Definition of Central Area for Information Gathering Purposes

In order to obtain information relating to the Central Area, data was collected from selected wards or Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs). The table below identifies which LSOAs and wards were selected. For the purposes of this document, the Central Area will be defined by the boundary of the LSOAs chosen. The map on the left shows how this outline relates to the current, proposed Central AAP boundary.

Most of the data used within this profile has been taken from the 2001 census as this provides the most accurate information available down to ward or LSOA level. More recent data available to this level of geography is usually classed as estimated or experimental statistics. Generally, data obtained for the Central Area is compared with that from the rest of Southend

LSOAs
E01015895 : Southend-on-Sea 010A
E01015896 : Southend-on-Sea 010B
E01015897 : Southend-on-Sea 010C
E01015898 : Southend-on-Sea 010D
E01015899 : Southend-on-Sea 010E
E01015900 : Southend-on-Sea 010F
E01015841 : Southend-on-Sea 014C
E01015842 : Southend-on-Sea 014D
E01015844 : Southend-on-Sea 014F
E01015851 : Southend-on-Sea 015A
E01015852 : Southend-on-Sea 015B
E01015853 : Southend-on-Sea 015C
E01015854 : Southend-on-Sea 015D
Wards
Milton
Kursaal
Victoria

LSOA Outline selected for data collection

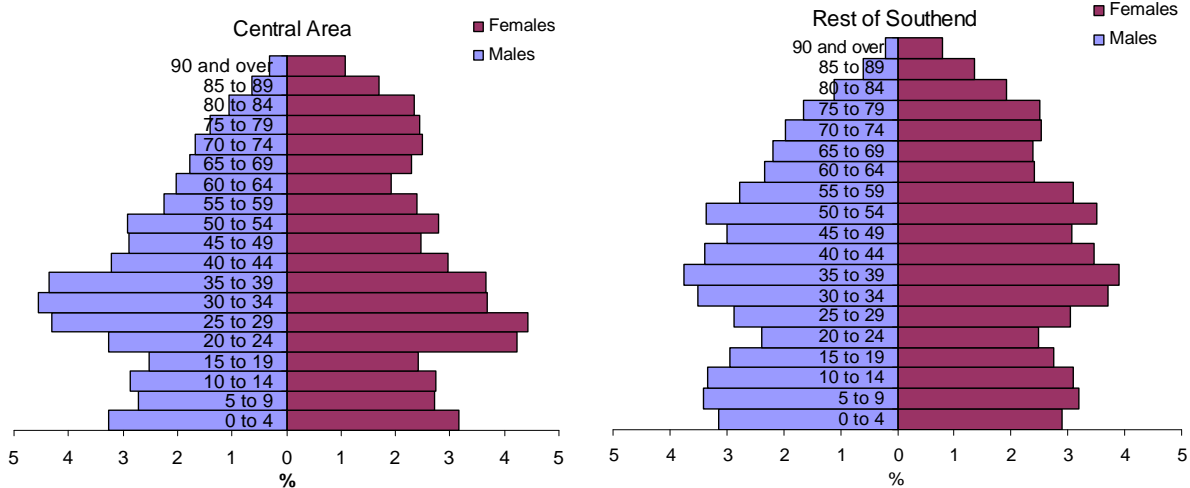


3.0 People

3.1 Population - Age and Gender

It is estimated that a total of 21,146 people were resident in the Central Area in 2008 (ONS mid year estimates).

The population pyramids below show that in 2001 there was a higher proportion of young working age residents (aged 20 to 29) in the Central Area compared to the rest of Southend.

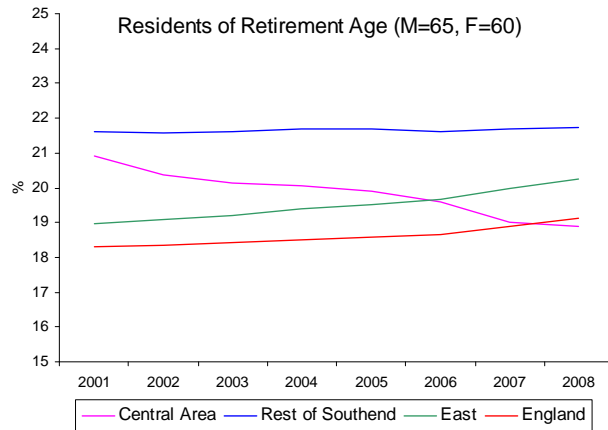
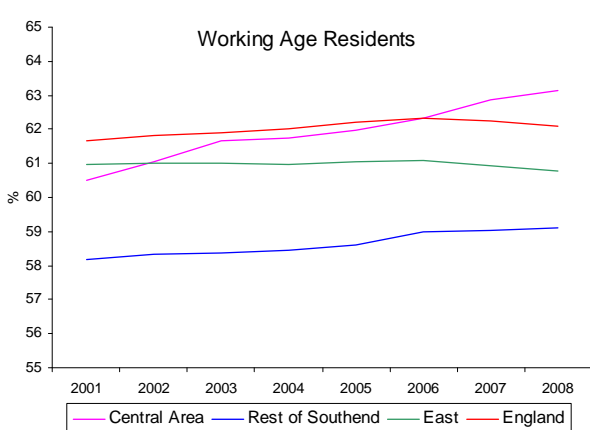


Source: 2001 Census

Mid year population estimates show that the proportion of working age residents has been growing in the Central Area since 2001, rising from 60.5% to 63.1% (see graphs below). This equates to an estimated total of 1363 people. Over the same period the proportion of older resident fell from 20.9% to 18.9%. The working age population in the central area is relatively high compared with local, regional and national figures (see table below)

	Central Area	Rest of Southend	Southend	East	England
Children (Ages 0-15)	18.0%	19.1%	19.1%	18.9%	18.7%
Working Age (Ages 16-59 (F) and 64(M))	63.1%	59.1%	59.6%	60.6%	61.9%
Retirement Age (Ages 60+ (F) and 65+ (M))	18.9%	21.7%	21.4%	20.5%	19.3%

Source: ONS 2008 Mid year population estimates



Source: 2001 Census and 2002-2008 mid year population estimates: ONS

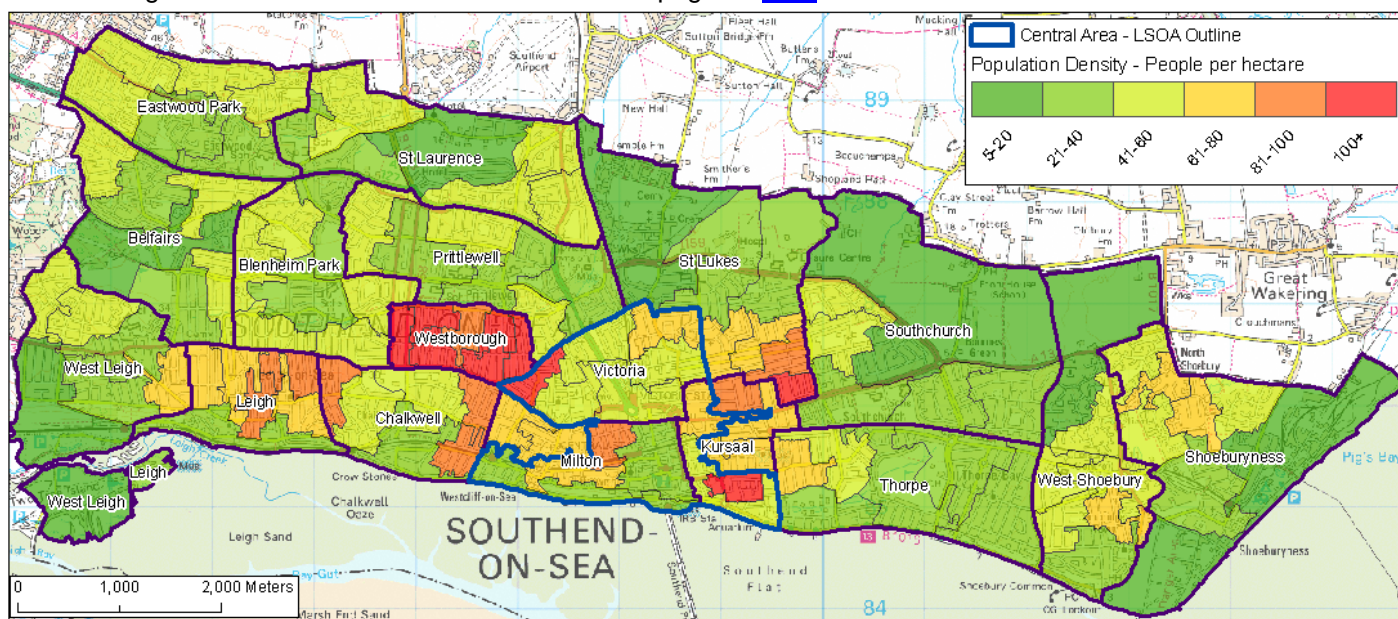
3.2 Population Density

The population density (number of residents per hectare) within the Central Area is higher than that in the rest of the Borough and much higher than that in the East of England or in England as a whole (see table below).

Location	Population Density (Persons per ha)
Central Area	56.7
Rest of Southend	36.7
Southend-on-Sea	38.4
East of England	2.8
England	3.8

Source: 2001 Census

The map below identifies those super output areas with the highest population density. This shows that there are a number of other areas in the Borough that have a high resident population per hectare, particularly within the wards of Westborough and Leigh. Population density is directly proportional to the number of dwellings which will be looked at in more detail on page 11 [Link](#).



3.3 Ethnicity and Religion

Data from the 2001 census (see tables below) shows that the ethnicity and religious beliefs of residents within the Central Area are slightly more diverse compared to the rest of Southend or the East of England.

ETHNICITY	White	Mixed	Asian or Asian British	Black or Black British	Chinese or Other Ethnic Group
Central Area	92.4%	1.8%	2.9%	1.8%	1.1%
Rest of Southend	96.3%	1.0%	1.5%	0.5%	0.7%
Southend	95.8%	1.1%	1.7%	0.7%	0.7%
East	95.1%	1.1%	2.3%	0.9%	0.6%
England	90.9%	1.3%	4.6%	2.3%	0.9%

Source: 2001 Census

Definition: White: British; Irish; Other
 Mixed: White and Black Caribbean; White and Black African; White and Asian; Other
 Asian or Asian British: Indian; Pakistani; Bangladeshi, Other
 Black or Black British; Caribbean; African; Other
 Chinese or Other Ethnic Group;

RELIGION	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Any other religion	No religion
Central Area	67.0%	0.4%	0.7%	2.7%	2.9%	0.0%	0.4%	25.8%
Rest of Southend	76.0%	0.3%	0.6%	1.8%	1.1%	0.1%	0.4%	19.8%
Southend	74.9%	0.3%	0.6%	1.9%	1.3%	0.1%	0.4%	20.5%
East	78.2%	0.2%	0.6%	0.6%	1.6%	0.3%	0.3%	18.1%
England	77.7%	0.3%	1.2%	0.6%	3.4%	0.7%	0.3%	15.8%

Source: 2001 Census

4.0 Labour Market

4.1 Economic Activity

Data collected in the 2001 census shows that the proportion of working age, economically active residents in the Central Area (73.9%) is lower than the rest of Southend (77.6%) – see table below. The data shows a higher proportion of ‘Other’ economically inactive in the Central Area. This group accounts for those residents looking after their home or family and those permanently sick or disabled. During 2001 there were also a considerably higher percentage of unemployed residents (9.4%) in the Central Area compared with the rest of Southend (5.0%), the Region (3.8%) and England as a whole (5.1%). More recent unemployment data will be considered below ([Unemployment](#))

	% Economically Active				% Economically Inactive			
	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Full-time Student	Total	Retired	Student	Other
Central Area	73.9	87.8	9.4	2.8	26.1	5.5	13.7	80.8
Rest of Southend	77.6	91.9	5.0	3.2	22.4	11.2	15.6	73.2
Southend	77.1	91.3	5.6	3.2	22.9	10.4	15.5	74.2
East	79.3	92.8	3.8	3.4	20.7	10.8	20.6	68.6
England	76.4	91.0	5.1	4.0	23.6	9.3	23.2	67.6

Source: 2001 Census

4.2 Employment

The 2009 IDBR indicated there were over 26,000 people working within Southend Central Area (composed of 3 wards – Milton, Kursaal and Victoria). This equates to approximately 43% of the total employees in the town. The table below shows that the ratios of male to female employees and part time to full time jobs are similar in the Central Area compared with the rest of Southend.

	Male employees	Female Employees	Full-time Employees	Part-time Employees
Central Area *	41%	59%	64%	36%
Rest of Southend	43%	57%	65%	35%

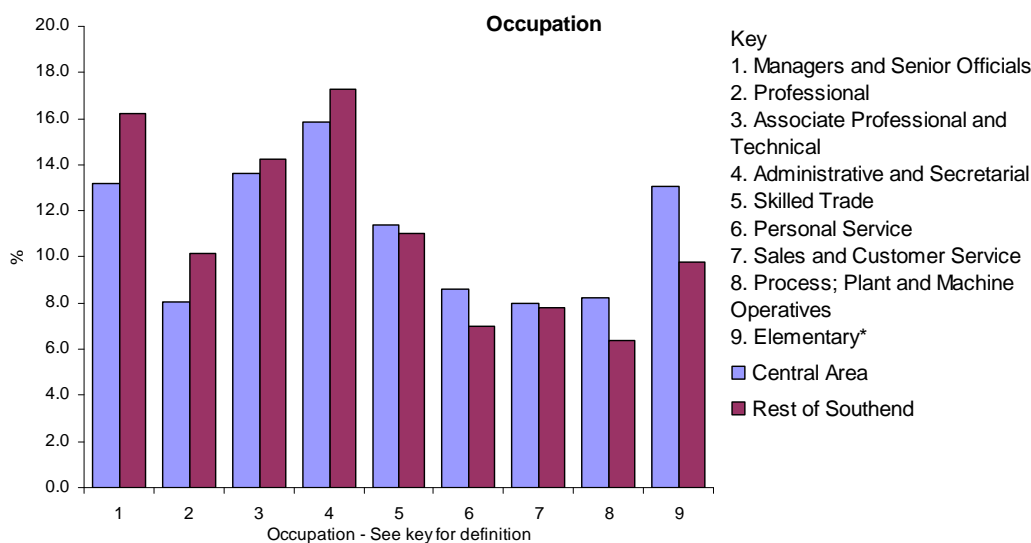
*Town Centre Area = Milton, Kursaal & Victoria Wards

Source: IDBR 2009

More information regarding [Businesses and Industry](#) can be found below or by following the link.

4.3 Occupation

There were fewer people employed in management (1), professional (2), administrative and secretarial (4) occupations in the Central Area in 2001 compared with the rest of the Borough (see graph below). Instead there were more people in the Central Area with jobs in personal service (6), process and plant operatives (8) and elementary (9) occupations. Personal service and elementary occupations include roles within healthcare, childcare, travel services, hairdressing, food & hospitality, cleaning, postal delivery, etc (see link for full details: <http://www.data-archive.ac.uk/doc/6411%5Cmrdoc%5Cpdf%5Csoc2000.pdf>).

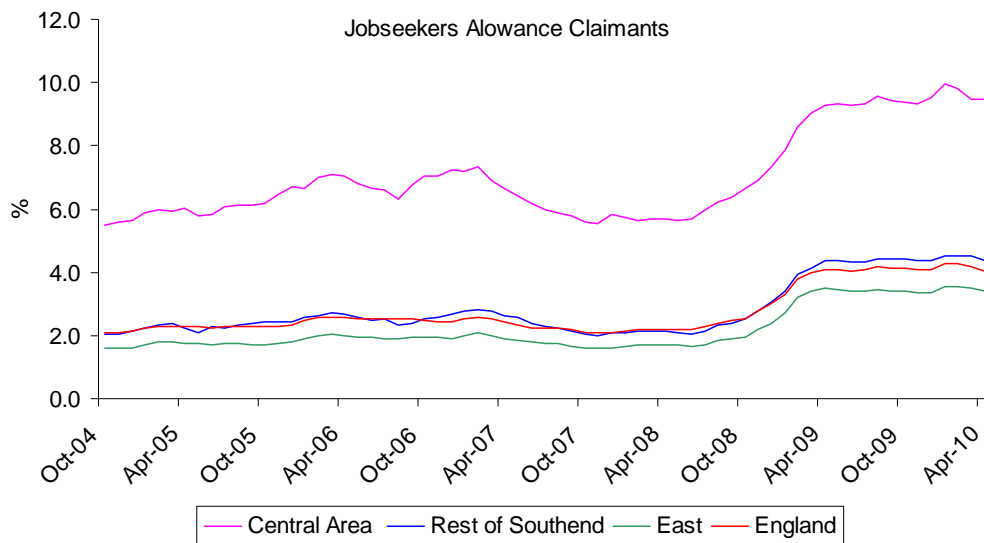


Source: 2001 Census

*Elementary occupations include: waiting staff, bar staff, porters, postal workers, cleaners, traffic wardens, etc (link for more details: <http://www.data-archive.ac.uk/doc/6411%5Cmrdoc%5Cpdf%5Csoc2000.pdf>)

4.4 Unemployment

The most up to date data available to estimate unemployment is jobseekers allowance (JSA) the graph below shows the proportion of working age residents claiming JSA up to May 2010. Unemployment in the Central Area (9.1% - May '10) consistently remains higher than that in the rest of Southend, in the east of England or in England as a whole (4.2%, 3.2% and 3.9% respectively – May '10). This trend continues to occur despite the Central Area having a relatively high proportion of [working age residents](#) and an average percentage of [economically active](#) residents.



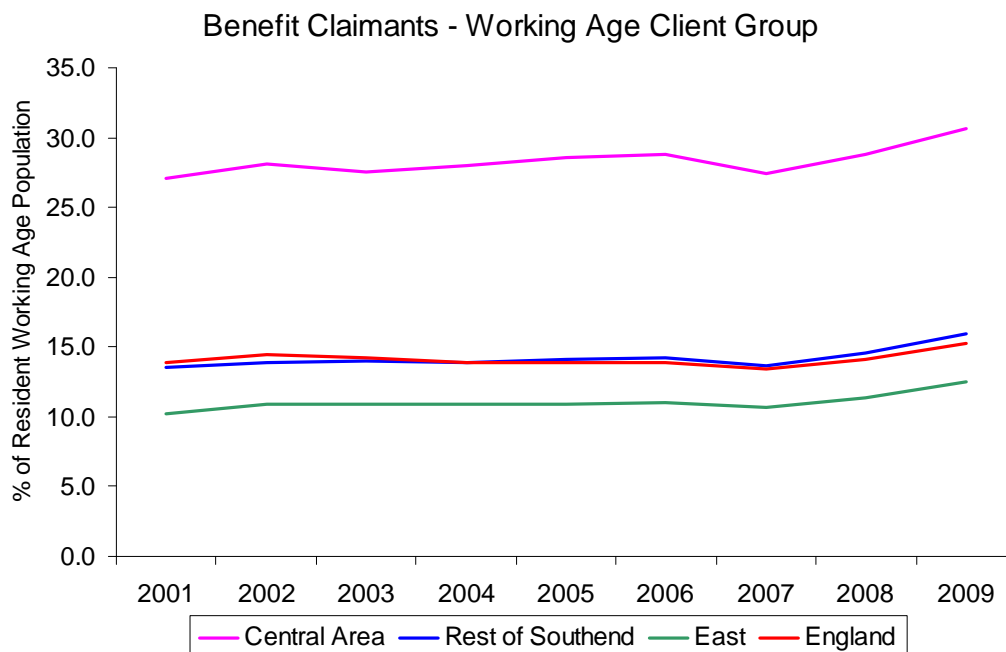
Source: ONS - NOMIS

Between May '09 and May '10 there were on average 1,263 JSA claimants per month within the Central Area, over this same period the average number of vacancies available through jobcentre plus was 373 per month. (Source: ONS – NOMIS)

4.5 Benefit Claimants

This dataset includes DWP administrative data on the population of working age (females aged 16-59 and males aged 16-64) who were claiming at least one of the following key benefits: Bereavement Benefit; Carer's Allowance; Disability Living Allowance; Incapacity Benefit/Severe Disablement Allowance; Income Support; Jobseeker's Allowance; Pension Credit; Widow's Benefit.

The graph below shows that in 2009 30.6% of the working age population resident in the Central Area were claiming at least one of the benefits listed above, compared to 15.94% in the rest of Southend.



Source: ONS - NOMIS

In the table below, claimants are allocated to statistical groups according to the main reason for which they are claiming, so people are not counted twice if they are receiving two or more benefits. The data shows that

the proportion of people in the Central Area claiming benefits whilst seeking a job (9.1%), incapacitated (13.3%), being a lone parent (4.3%) or on a low income (1.2%) are almost twice that recorded in the rest of Southend (4.2%, 6.8%, 2.1% and 0.5% respectively).

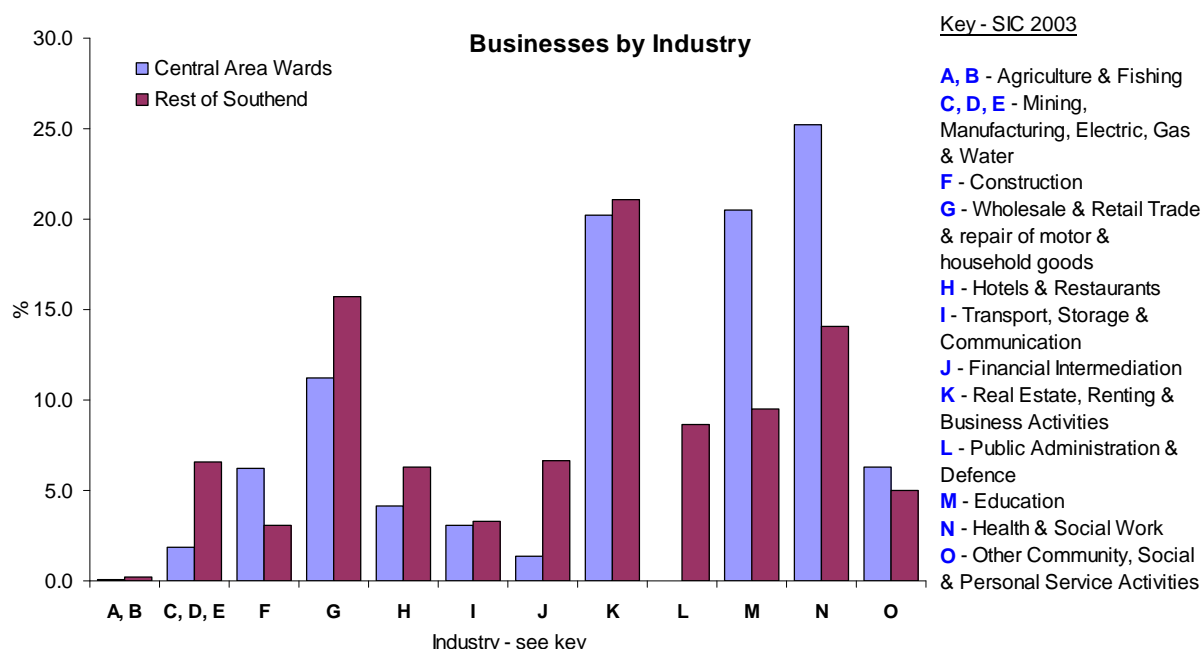
2009 % of resident working age residents	Total Claimants	Statistical Group						
		Job seekers	ESA and incapacity benefits	Lone parents	Carers	Others on income related benefits	Disabled	Bereaved
Central Area	30.6%	9.1%	13.3%	4.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%	0.2%
Rest of Southend	15.9%	4.2%	6.8%	2.1%	1.2%	0.5%	0.9%	0.2%
East	12.5%	3.2%	5.2%	1.5%	1.0%	0.4%	0.9%	0.2%
England	15.3%	3.9%	6.6%	1.9%	1.1%	0.5%	1.0%	0.2%

Source: ONS - NOMIS

NB. ESA = Employment and Support Benefit – Replaced Incapacity Benefit in 2008

4.6 Businesses and Industry

In 2009 there were just under 5,400 VAT and PAYE registered businesses in Southend according to the IDBR. 33% of these lie within the Central Area wards of Milton, Kursaal and Victoria and 77% of the business in Southend Central Area employ 10 people or less. The graph below shows a generalised breakdown of business by industry within the Central Area wards compared to the rest of Southend. This identifies that 25% of the businesses within the Central Area are associated with health and social work.



Source: IDBR 2009

Further detail regarding Standard Industrial Classifications 2003 (SIC 2003):

[http://www.statistics.gov.uk/methods_quality/sic/downloads/uk_sic_vol1\(2003\).pdf](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/methods_quality/sic/downloads/uk_sic_vol1(2003).pdf)

5.0 Lifestyles and Health

5.1 Travel to Work

Despite travelling by car or van being the most popular method of travel to work in the Central Area, the proportion of residents who use this method is lower than the rest of Southend (see table below).

Accordingly a higher number of people walk to work in the Central Area.

	Central Area	Rest of Southend	East	England
Car or Van	44%	58%	65%	61%
On foot	24%	10%	9%	10%
Train	13%	13%	6%	4%
Work from home	7%	8%	9%	9%
Bus or coach	7%	6%	4%	8%
Bicycle	3%	3%	4%	3%
Other	1%	1%	1%	4%
Motor cycle or moped	1%	1%	1%	1%
Taxi or minicab	1%	1%	0%	1%

The 2001 census data indicates that the majority of residents within the Central Area travel less than 2km to get to work. This is consistent with statistics from the table above, showing a higher number of people walk to work within the Central Area. With London at a distance of approximately 60km from Southend, the data also shows that Southend is a commuter town.

	Central Area	Rest of Southend	East	England
Less than 2km	37%	21%	20%	20%
2km to less than 5km	15%	23%	17%	20%
5km to less than 10km	8%	12%	14%	18%
10km to less than 20 km	7%	8%	15%	15%
20km to less than 40km	6%	7%	12%	8%
40km to less than 60km	11%	13%	4%	2%
60km and over	3%	3%	4%	3%
Other	13%	14%	15%	14%

Source: 2001 Census

NB: Other includes working from home.

5.2 Car Ownership

Fewer households have use of a car in the Central Area compared with the rest of the Borough (see table)

% of households with a car/van available	Central Area	Rest of Southend	East	England
None	46%	26%	20%	27%
1 car/van	41%	46%	44%	44%
2 or more cars/vans	12%	28%	36%	29%

Source: 2001 Census

5.3 General Health

% of residents with:	Central Area	Rest of Southend	East	England
Good or Fairly Good Health	88%	91%	93%	91%
Not Good Health	12%	9%	7%	9%

No limiting long-term illness	79%	82%	84%	83%
Limiting long-term illness	21%	18%	16%	17%

Source: 2001 Census

5.4 Carers

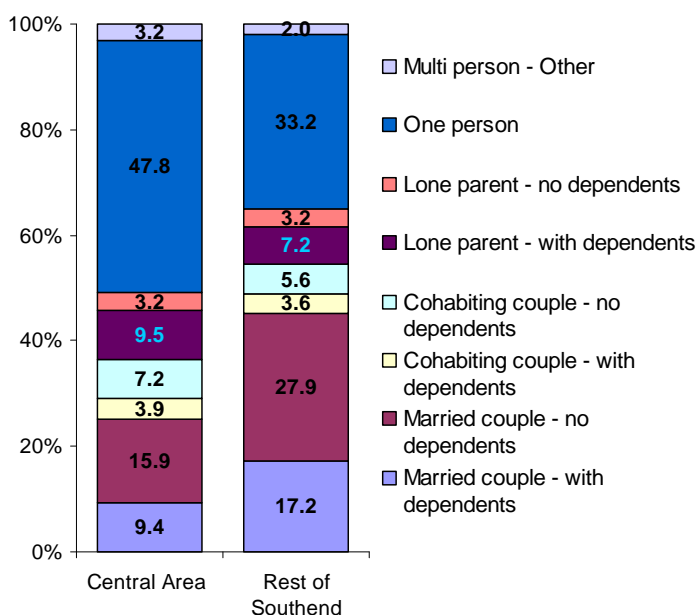
The 2001 census collected information regarding the provision of unpaid care. In the Central Area, 8% of residents provide unpaid care – approximately 1590 people. This is slightly lower than the proportion of carers in the rest of Southend (10% of residents) (source: 2001 census).

6.0 Housing

6.1 Household Type

Data from the 2001 census shows that the majority of households in the Central Area are inhabited by just one person (see graph). There are generally fewer married couples and slightly more lone parents with children in the Central Area compared to the rest of the Southend.

Source: 2001 census

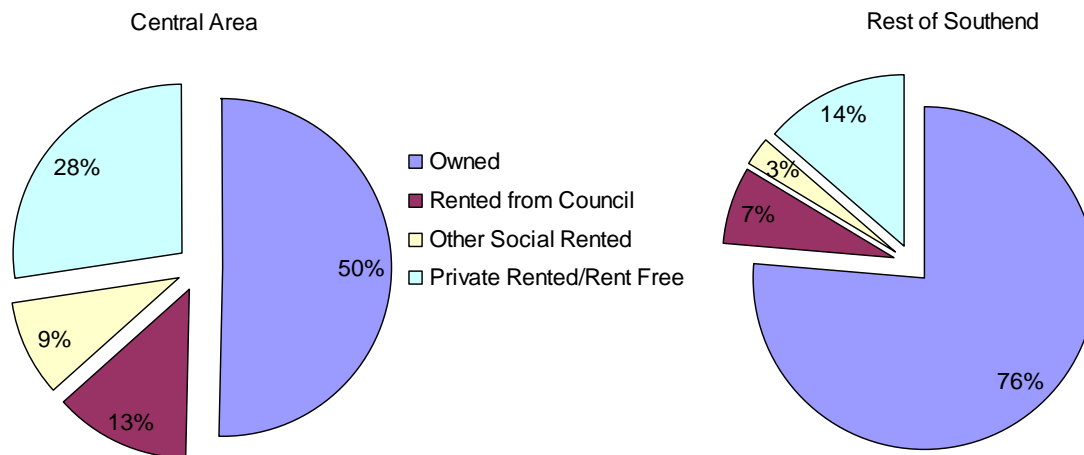


6.2 Household Tenure

A higher proportion of dwellings are rented within the central area compared with the rest of the borough (see table and charts below).

	House or bungalow		Flat, maisonette or apartment	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
Central Area	27.6%	10.8%	23.5%	38.1%
Rest of Southend	64.9%	9.6%	11.8%	13.7%
Southend	59.8%	9.7%	13.4%	17.1%
East	68.4%	17.6%	4.5%	9.6%
England	63.2%	17.8%	5.7%	13.3%

Source: 2001 Census – House and flats rented or owned as a proportion of total dwellings in that area.



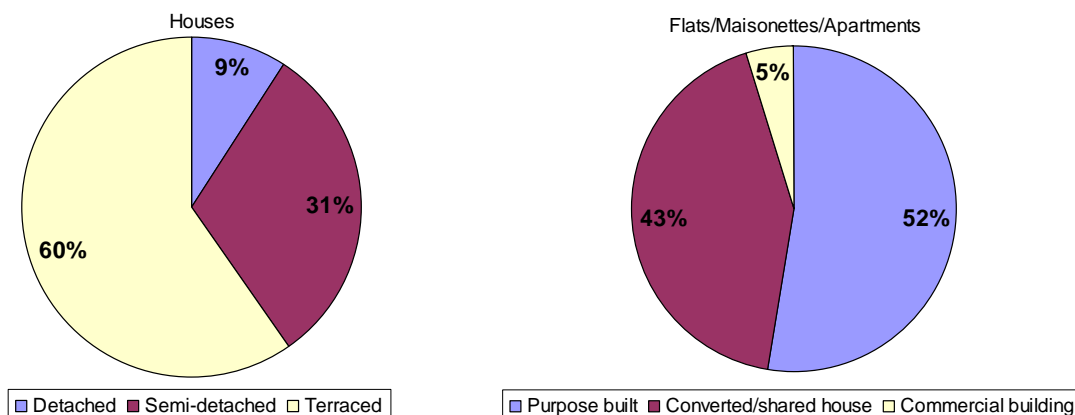
Source: 2001 Census

6.3 Dwelling Type

The majority of dwellings in the Central Area are flats, maisonettes or apartments (see table below). The pie charts below show the accommodation type of dwellings within the Central Area. Only 9% of houses within the Central Area are detached (compared to 26% across the rest of Southend).

	Central Area	Rest of Southend	East	England
House/Bungalow	38.4	74.5	85.5	80.8
Flat/Maisonette/Apartment	61.5	25.5	13.9	18.9
Caravan/mobile structure	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.4

Source: 2001 Census



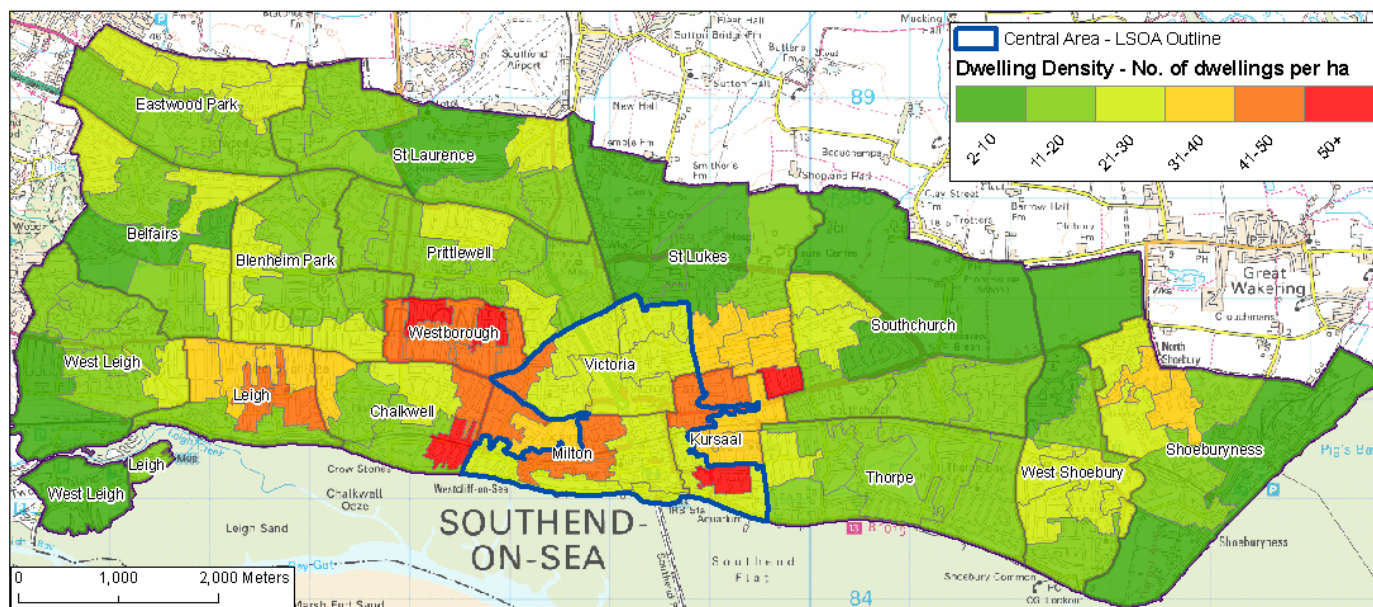
Source: 2001 Census

6.4 Dwelling density

There are on average a higher number of dwellings per hectare in the Central Area (31) than across the rest of the Borough (16.5) (see table below). However, the map below shows that larger areas with the highest dwelling densities do not actually lie within the Central Area and instead fall within areas of Westcliff, Leigh and St. Lukes.

	Central Area	Rest of Southend	East	England
Dwelling density (dwellings per hectare)	31.0	16.5	1.2	1.6

Source: 2001 Census



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Source: 2001 Census

7.0 Qualifications

The proportion of residents within the Central Area with no qualifications is slightly higher than the rest of Southend as shown in the table below.

	Central Area	Rest of Southend	East	England
No Qualifications	33.2	29.3	27.9	28.9
Level 1	19.2	19.5	18.2	16.6
Level 2	20.0	22.0	20.5	19.4
Level 3	7.6	7.8	7.9	8.3
Level 4/5	12.7	13.7	18.1	19.9
Other	7.3	7.6	7.2	6.9

Definitions

No qualifications	No academic, vocational or professional qualifications
Level 1	1+ 'O' levels/CSE/GCSE (any grade), NVQ level 1, Foundation GNVQ
Level 2	5+ 'O' levels, 5+ CSEs (grade 1), 5+ GCSEs (grade A - C), School Certificate, 1+ 'A' levels/'AS' levels, NVQ level 2, Intermediate GNVQ or equivalents
Level 3	2+ 'A' levels, 4+ 'AS' levels, Higher School Certificate, NVQ level 3, Advanced GNVQ or equivalents
Level 4/5	First degree, Higher Degree, NVQ levels 4 - 5, HNC, HND, Qualified Teacher Status, Qualified Medical Doctor, Qualified Dentist, Qualified Nurse, Midwife, Health Visitor or equivalents
Other	Other qualifications (e.g. City and Guilds, RSA/OCR, BTEC/Edexcel), Other Professional Qualifications

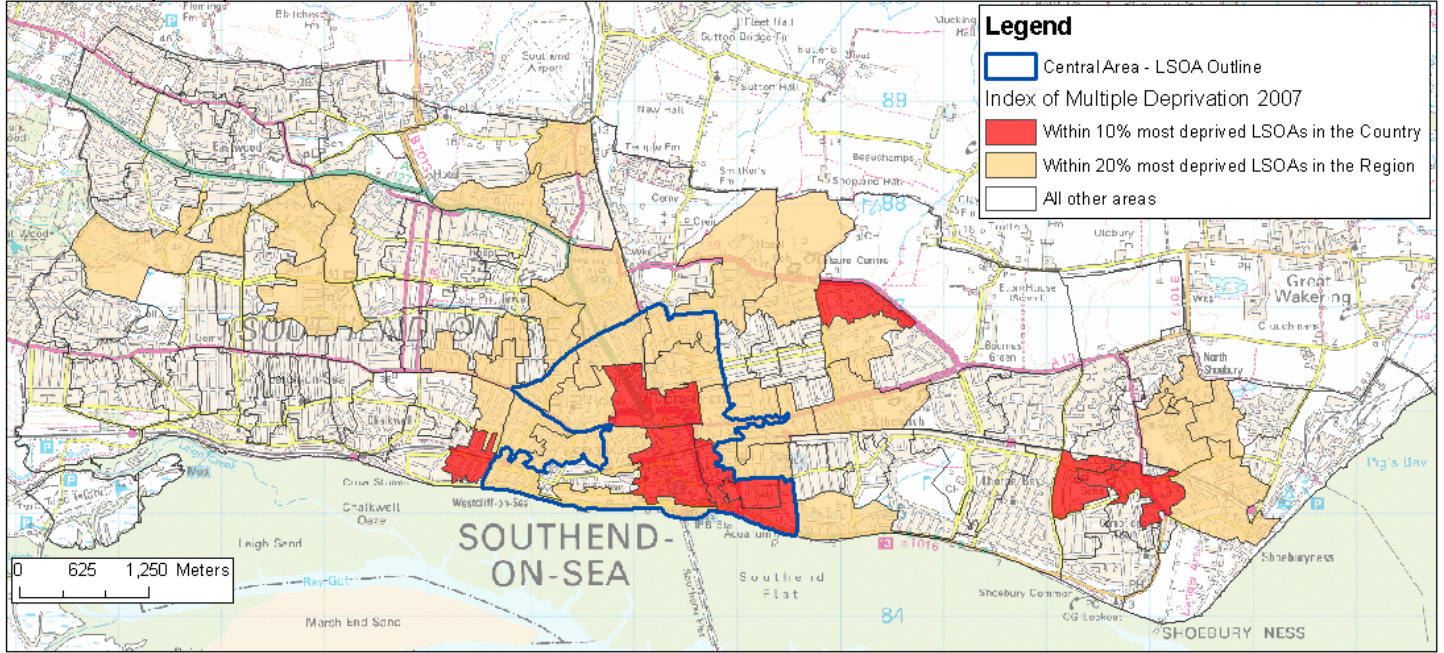
Source: 2001 Census

8.0 Deprivation

Eight out of the 107 LSOAs in the Borough fall within the 10% most deprived areas in the Country, of these 4 fall within the Central Area (see map below). On a regional level, all LSOAs within the Central Area except one are within the 20% most deprived areas in the East of England. The IMD is made up of 7 domains. The table below identifies the national rank for each domain for each LSOA within the Central Area. There is an LSOA within Kursaal ward that falls within the 10% most deprived areas in the country with regards to Income, employment, health, education and crime.

Source: Communities and Local Government 2007

Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007



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Ward & LSOA	Ward	IMD 2007	Income Domain	Employment Domain	Health, Deprivation & Disability Domain	Education, Skills & Training Domain	Barriers to Housing & Services Domain	Crime & Disorder Domain	Living Environment Domain	2007 Population Estimate
014D	Kursaal	93	70	97	274	1,251	9,392	2,313	10,762	1,492
010A	Victoria	676	601	102	301	4,013	19,763	16,228	9,356	1,698
015B	Milton	894	1,137	280	876	5,850	13,379	13,013	2,016	1,375
014C	Kursaal	2,027	2,636	1,881	4,242	3,335	13,007	1,450	3,367	1,835
010C	Victoria	3,640	2,395	2,040	3,503	4,392	15,201	12,275	15,972	1,524
014F	Kursaal	4,382	4,298	2,586	3,474	7,089	17,739	8,389	6,511	1,573
010B	Victoria	4,727	4,506	3,439	4,487	6,045	21,967	6,141	5,547	1,675
010D	Victoria	6,841	5,252	7,045	6,237	8,319	20,914	6,324	6,840	1,640
015A	Milton	7,402	9,125	4,536	6,917	20,440	10,563	9,432	3,131	1,565
015D	Milton	8,092	6,018	8,284	10,398	8,033	19,488	12,128	4,398	1,655
010E	Victoria	8,285	8,981	8,960	7,842	11,169	19,157	4,463	4,458	1,704
010F	Victoria	10,104	9,213	8,997	8,668	13,879	25,123	12,370	4,864	1,510
015C	Milton	14,258	11,575	13,042	10,991	21,253	17,640	18,207	9,148	1,399

KEY	
Rank - Cut off	National %
3,248	10%
6,496	20%
9,745	30%
12,993	40%
16,241	50%
19,489	60%
22,737	70%
25,986	80%
29,234	90%
32,482	100%

Source: Communities and Local Government 2007

9.0 Environment

9.1 Domestic Energy Consumption

This is an estimate of the average energy consumption for each household. Average consumption of gas and electricity looks to be lower in the Central Area compared to the rest of the borough. This may be due to the [dwelling type](#) in this area (mainly flats and terrace houses).

	Central Area	Rest of Southend	East	England
Annual consumption of domestic electricity and gas - megawatt hours	182,828	1,403,547	44,335,952	421,263,399
Number of occupied households	9,990	61,098	2,231,974	20,451,427
Annual consumption of domestic electricity and gas per household - megawatt hours	1,830	2,297	1,986	2,060

Source: ONS - Domestic Energy Consumption, Jan08-Dec08 Department of Energy and Climate Change

9.2 Physical Environment

Water has been excluded from the calculation as the ward/LSOA boundaries used in data collection include large parts of the estuary, skewing the data considerably. As expected within the Central Area, the land used for buildings, roads, paths, etc is greater than the rest of Southend due to the built up nature of the area.

Type of land use	Central Area	Rest of Southend
Domestic Buildings	13.8%	10.7%
Non Domestic Buildings	10.7%	2.8%
Road	22.3%	13.5%
Path	1.3%	0.8%
Rail	2.2%	0.8%
Domestic Gardens	20.9%	33.4%
Greenspace	14.7%	33.5%
Other	13.9%	4.6%

Source: ONS - Land Use Statistics (Generalised Land Use Database) – Jan 2005