

Health Profile for Basildon 2006

Introduction



Local authority health profiles are designed to show the health of people in each local authority area, and include comparisons with other similar populations. They are produced by Public Health Observatories and will be updated annually. With other local information¹ these profiles demonstrate where action can be taken to improve people's health and reduce health inequalities.

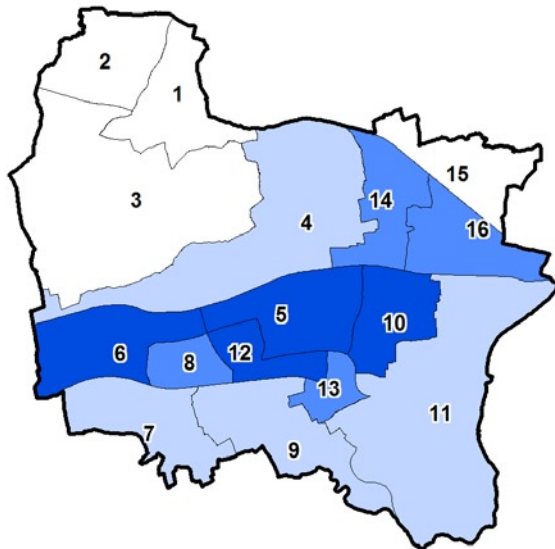
¹e.g. Community Plans, Director of Public Health Annual Reports, Local Area Agreements.

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Key points

- Basildon has over 166,000 inhabitants. The population of the area grew by 8% in the last 20 years, but it is expected to grow more slowly in future. For the East of England this is a relatively young community: just over 1 in 5 are children and fewer are pensioners.
- Deprivation is similar to England but high for Essex. Almost 1 in 4 children live in poverty.
- Compared to England, educational achievements at GCSE are low. There are relatively high numbers of teenage pregnancies, and local authority housing quality is poor.
- Life expectancy, heart disease and stroke deaths are in line with England, but smoking deaths are high. In line with the national trend, life expectancy is rising; and deaths from heart disease falling. Cancer deaths fell, in line with England, until 2000, but appear to have increased recently. The gap in life expectancy between wards is nearly 5 years.
- Despite this pattern the health indicators show that in comparison to England:
 - Violent crime is low, and a high proportion of older people are helped to live at home;
 - Low numbers of people report that they are in poor health, children have healthier teeth and there are low levels of alcohol related hospital admissions;
 - There are also low numbers of people with diabetes. This may be due to low diagnosis levels or to true low levels of diabetes in local people.
- The number of people in contact with drug misuse services is low and there are relatively few on GP mental health registers. This may reflect low need or low access to services.
- Serious and fatal road traffic accidents, by vehicle kilometres, are relatively high.
- Examination of lifestyle factors shows that almost 1 in 3 people smokes (a high level), about 1 in 6 binge drinks, over 1 in 5 are obese and only 1 in 5 eat healthily.
- The Community Strategy action plan focuses on the improvement of services and addresses the challenge of the major diseases, of accidents and teenage conceptions.

Health inequalities – life expectancy



This map shows inequalities in life expectancy at birth for males and females combined, by ward. It is based on significance above and below the England average.

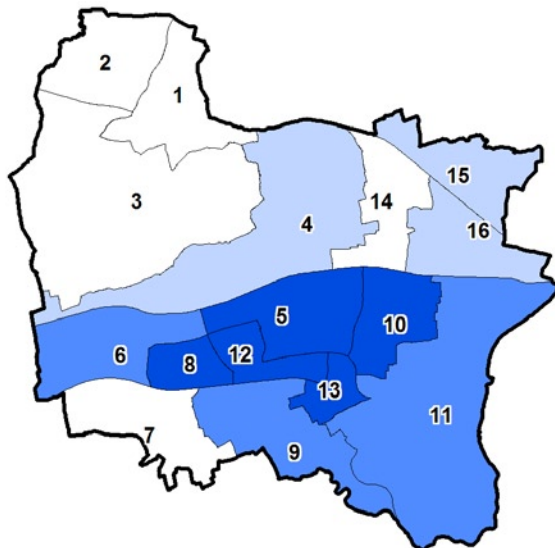
Comparison to England average (78.5 years) 2000-04

- Significantly lower
- Lower but not statistically significant
- Higher but not statistically significant
- Significantly higher

Life expectancy in the lowest fifth of wards is 76.6 years compared with 81.2 years for the highest fifth.

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Health inequalities – deprivation



This map shows deprivation by ward. The four categories are population-based, ie. 'most deprived 25%' refers to the most deprived wards accounting for 25% of England's population.

Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 Ward averages

- Most deprived 25%
- Second most deprived 25%
- Second least deprived 25%
- Least deprived 25%

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Ward legend

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1 Billericay East | 15 Wickford North |
| 2 Billericay West | 16 Wickford Park |
| 3 Burstead | |
| 4 Crouch | |
| 5 Fryerns | |
| 6 Laindon Park | |
| 7 Langdon Hills | |
| 8 Lee Chapel North | |
| 9 Nethermayne | |
| 10 Pitsea North West | |
| 11 Pitsea South East | |
| 12 St Martin's | |
| 13 Vange | |
| 14 Wickford Castledon | |

Wards are Standard Table Wards, Census 2001. Boundaries may have changed.

PROTOTYPE

Health summary

How to interpret:

First look at the circle which shows how this local authority is doing, compared with the England average (central line), best (right side) and worst (left side). Look at the numbers, values and time periods in the columns. Some numbers shown are totalled over more than 1 year. Red is significantly worse and amber significantly better than the England average (95% confidence intervals used for the local data). Amber may still indicate a significant public health burden. A clear circle is not significantly different from the England average. Then, compare with the regional average (+ symbol), and the range for similar areas - New and growing towns (— ONS Group cluster range).

Domain	Indicator	No.	Value		Basildon	Period	Notes
Our communities	Deprivation	33,410	20.1	%		2001	1,2
	Air quality*					2001	2
	Poor quality housing*	5,277	45.2	%		01.04.05	3,10
	Children in poverty*	8,641	24.4	%		2001	2
	GCSE achievement (5 A*-C)*	1,016	50.5	%		2004/05	
	Violent crime	2,722	16.3	CR1		2004/05	
	Older people supported at home*	23,659	103.5	CR2		31.03.05	4
Giving children and young people a healthy start	Smoking in pregnancy						5
	Breast feeding						5
	Obese children*						5
	Physically active children*						5
	Teenage pregnancy (under 18)*	490	53.1	CR3		2001-03	
The way we live	People who smoke*		27.0	%		2000-02	6
	Binge drinking		16.4	%		2000-02	6
	Healthy eating		19.6	%		2001-02	6
	Physically active adults						5
	Obese adults		23.2	%		2000-02	6
How long we live and what we die of	Life expectancy - Male*		76.8	yrs		2002-04	
	Life expectancy - Female*		80.4	yrs		2002-04	
	Deaths - smoking	882	136.3	DSR1		2002-04	
	Early deaths - heart disease & stroke*	491	92.1	DSR2		2002-04	
	Early deaths - cancer*	696	134.6	DSR2		2002-04	
	Infant deaths (under 1 year)*	30	4.5	CR4		2002-04	
	Road injuries and deaths*	225	14.9	CR5		2003-04	7
Health and ill health in our community	Feeling "in poor health"	13,499	7.5	DSR3		2001	
	Mental health treatment	603	0.4	%		2005	8
	Alcohol related hospital stays	798	94.9	DSR4		1998-03	
	Drug misuse treatment*	316	459.6	CR6		2004/05	9
	People with diabetes	5,077	3.1	%		2005	9
	Children's tooth decay		1.2	DMFT		2003/04	10,11
	Sexually transmitted infections						5

Significantly better than England average
 Significantly worse than England average
 Not significantly different from England average
 England Worst England Average England Best
 + Regional average — Cluster range

Notes

Full indicator information in metadata report, see www.communityhealthprofiles.info

Notes	<p>1. No. and % of people in this area living in the 20% most deprived areas of England. 2. No significance is calculated for this indicator. 3. No data for authorities that have undertaken large scale voluntary transfer (LSVT). 4. Data only available for County/Unitary Authorities/London Boroughs; data presented at District Authority level is County data. 5. GAP indicator - no data currently available, but will be provided when it becomes available. 6. Synthetic estimates derived from the Health Survey for England. 7. New indicator - People killed or seriously injured per 100 million vehicle kilometres. 8. High rates considered 'better' as reflects better service provision. 9. High rates considered 'worse' as reflects high prevalence. 10. Data incomplete or missing for some areas. 11. DMFT: Average no. decayed, missing or filled teeth.</p>
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Key	<p>* Supports PSA Targets 2005-2008.</p> <p>DSR1 Directly age standardised rate / 100,000 population aged 35 or over; DSR2 Directly age standardised rate / 100,000 population under 75; DSR3 Directly age standardised percentage; DSR4 Directly age standardised rate / 100,000 population; CR1 Crude rate / 1,000 population; CR2 Crude rate / 1,000 population aged 65 or over; CR3 Crude rate / 1,000 female population aged 15-17; CR4 Crude rate / 1,000 live births; CR5 Crude rate / 100 million vehicle kilometres; CR6 Crude rate / 100,000 resident population aged 15-44; CR7 Crude rate / 100,000 resident population.</p>
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