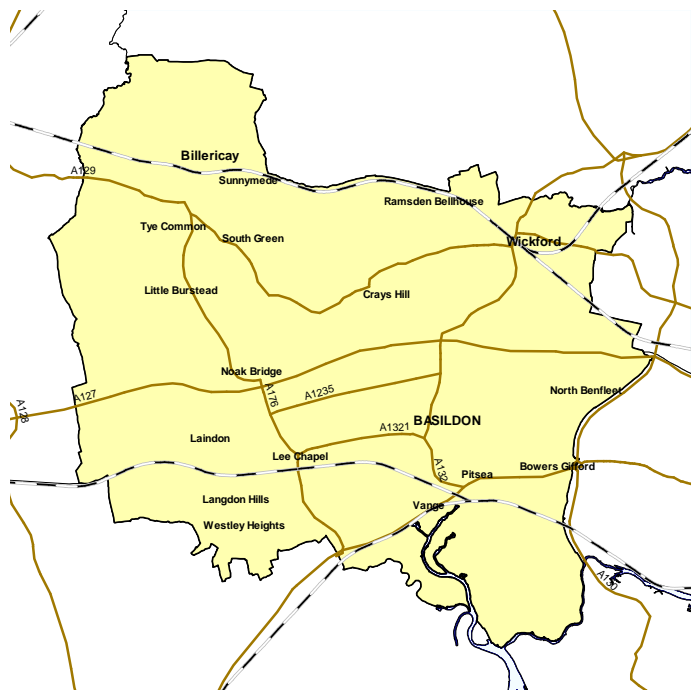


# Basildon

This profile gives a snapshot of health in your area. With other local information, this Health Profile has been designed to support action by local government and primary care trusts to tackle health inequalities and improve people's health.

Health Profiles are funded by the Department of Health and produced annually by the Association of Public Health Observatories.

To view Health Profiles for other local authorities and to find out how they were produced, visit [www.healthprofiles.info](http://www.healthprofiles.info)



**POPULATION 169,000**

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## Basildon at a glance

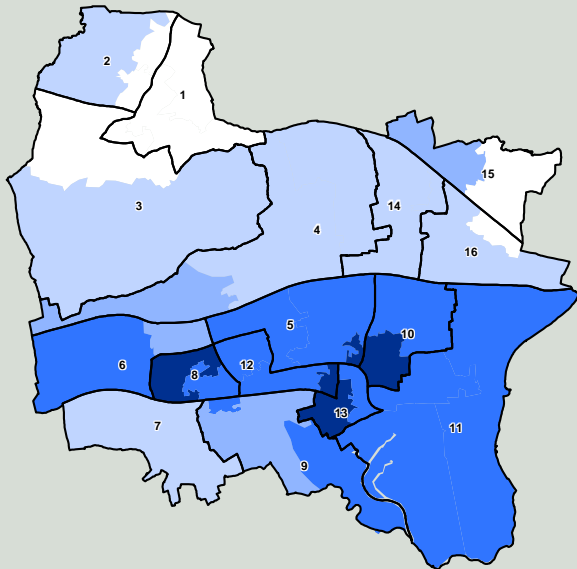
- The health of people in Basildon is generally not as good as the England average. Basildon has a higher proportion of children in poverty than the England average. Indicators of healthy lifestyle and death rates from cancer and smoking are worse than the England average. There are around 290 deaths per year from smoking.
- There are health inequalities within Basildon by location, gender, income and ethnicity. For example parts of the wards Lee Chapel North, Vange, Fryerns and Pitsea North West are among the 20% most deprived nationally. Men from the most deprived fifth of areas have 6.7 years shorter life expectancy than those in the least deprived fifth.
- Over the past ten years, all age, all cause mortality rates in Basildon have closely tracked the national trend.
- Smoking rates are well above the England average with nearly 3 adults in 10 smoking. One adult in 4 is obese; only 1 adult in 12 undertakes recommended levels of physical activity.
- Basildon is covered by the Essex Local Area Agreement, which prioritises tackling smoking, alcohol misuse, childhood obesity and health inequalities.
- The annual report of the Director of Public Health for SW Essex PCT provides further detail on the health of this area and is available at [www.swessexpct.nhs.uk](http://www.swessexpct.nhs.uk)

## Deprivation: a national perspective

This map shows differences in deprivation between small areas in this local authority, compared to the whole of England (based on IMD 2007).

### National deprivation groups

- 1 Least deprived fifth of areas in England
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 Most deprived fifth of areas in England



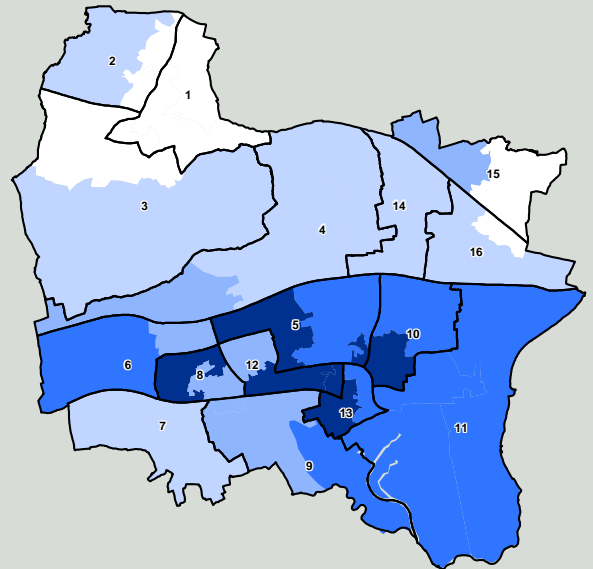
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## Deprivation: a local perspective

This map shows differences in deprivation between small areas in this local authority, compared to the local authority as a whole (based on IMD 2007).

### Local deprivation groups

- 1 Least deprived fifth in this local authority
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 Most deprived fifth in this local authority



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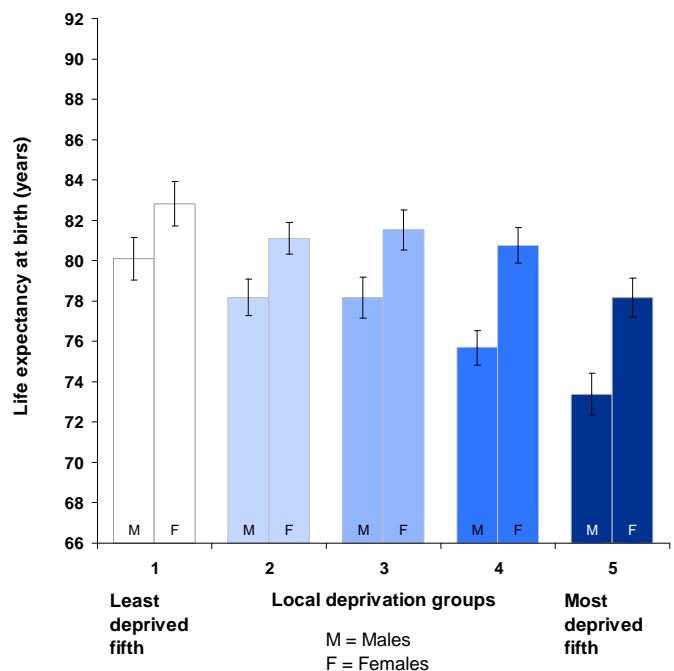
## Ward legend

- 1 Billericay East
- 2 Billericay West
- 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
- 15 Wickford North
- 16 Wickford Park

Ward boundaries 2005 are superimposed upon MSAO (Middle Super Output Area) boundaries. Each MSAO is shaded by Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2007. For details refer to [www.communities.gov.uk](http://www.communities.gov.uk). Numbers correspond to ward legend. Ward boundaries may have changed.

## Health inequalities: a local perspective

Inequalities in life expectancy (2002-2006) for men and women who live in areas with different levels of deprivation (within this local authority).



95% confidence interval. These indicate the level of uncertainty about each value on the graph. Longer/wider intervals mean more uncertainty. When two intervals do not overlap it is reasonably certain that the two groups are truly different.

## Health inequalities: changes over time

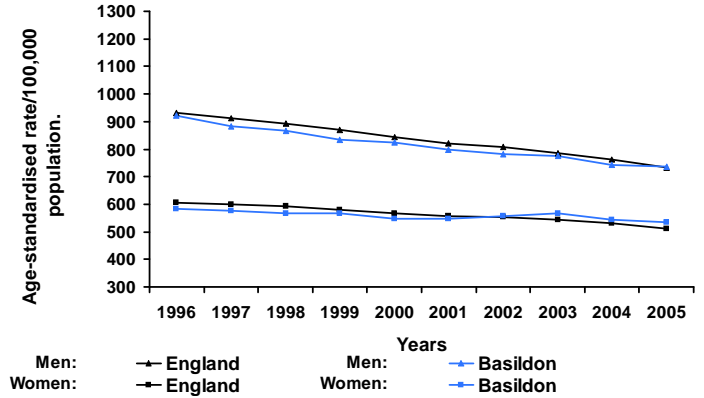
These trend graphs show how changes in health for this local authority compare with changes for the whole of England. Data points are mid-points of 3 year moving averages of annual rates i.e. 1996 represents the 3 year period 1995-97.

Trend 1 compares death rates (at all ages and from all causes) in this local authority with those for England.

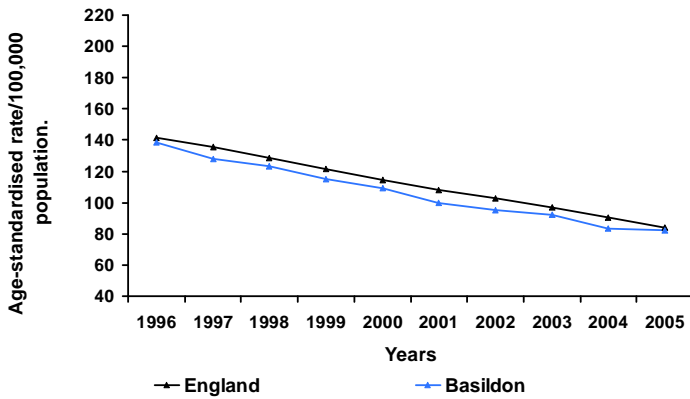
Trend 2 compares rates of early death from heart disease and stroke (in people under 75) in this local authority with those for England.

Trend 3 compares rates of early death from cancer (in people under 75) in this local authority with those for England.

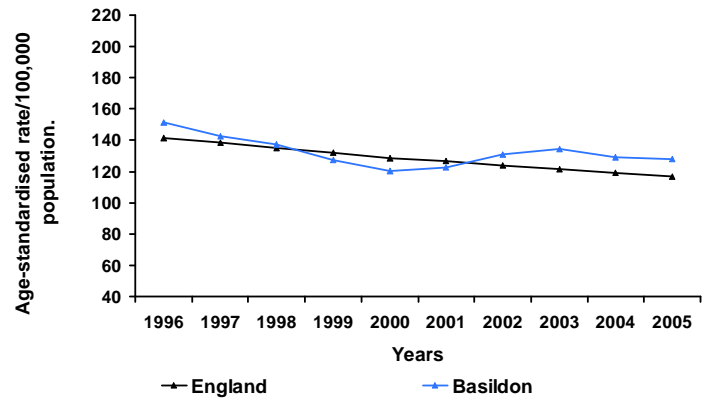
### Trend 1: All age, all cause mortality



### Trend 2: Early death rates from heart disease and stroke



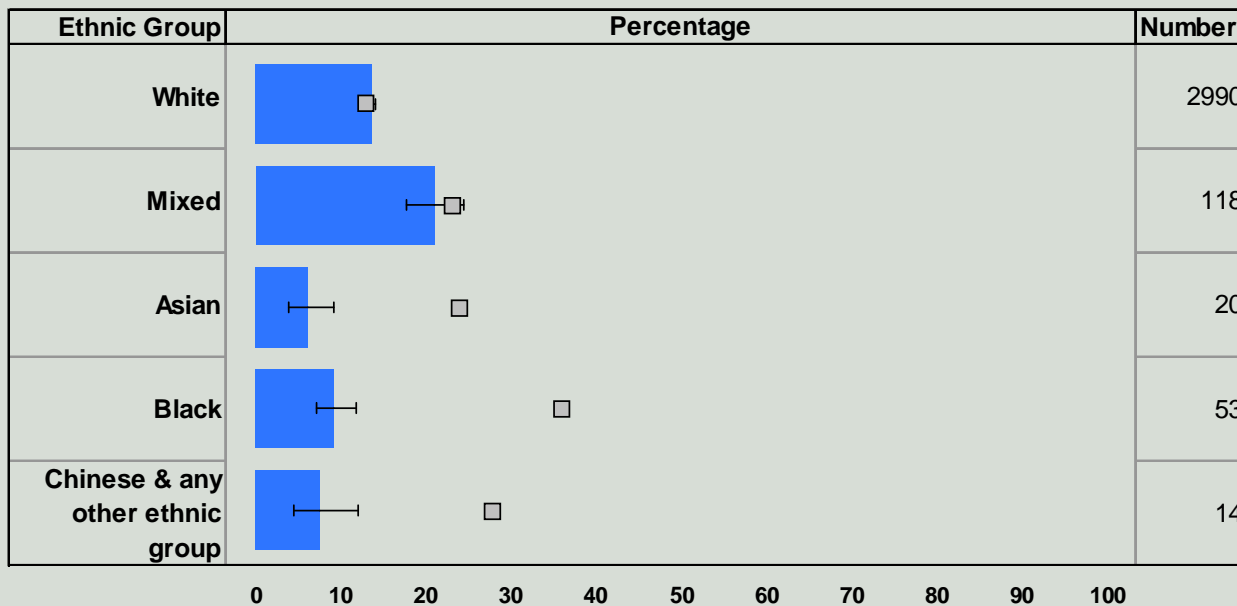
### Trend 3: Early death rates from cancer



## Health inequalities: ethnicity

This chart compares the percentage of children in each ethnic group who are eligible for free school meals (2007). Eligibility for free school meals is an indicator of deprivation, and people who suffer more deprivation tend to have poorer health. Comparing deprivation by ethnic group helps identify potential health inequalities between groups.

### Percentage and number of children eligible for free school meals



Where the total school population in an ethnic group in the local authority is less than 30, no data have been presented and the number column shows n/a. Where the number is less than 5, no percentage is shown.

□ England - average  
■ Basildon

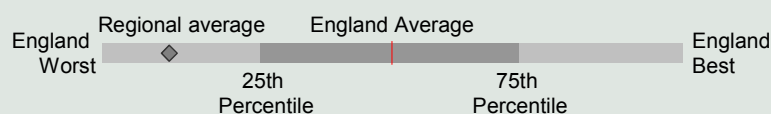
Confidence intervals are shown for local data

# Health summary for Basildon

The chart below shows how people's health in this local authority compares to the rest of England. The local result for each indicator is shown as a circle, against the range of results for England which is shown as a bar. A green circle may still indicate an important public health problem.

- Significantly worse than England average
- Not significantly different from England average
- Significantly better than England average
- No significance can be calculated

\* relates to National Indicator 2007



Domain	Indicator	Local No. Per Year	Local Value	Eng Avg	Eng Worst	England Range	Eng Best
Our communities	<b>1</b> Deprivation	31628	18.8	19.9	89.2	[Bar chart showing local result as a green circle]	0.0
	<b>2</b> Children in poverty *	8545	24.5	22.4	66.5	[Bar chart showing local result as a red circle]	6.0
	<b>3</b> Statutory homelessness	267	3.7	4.4	14.4	[Bar chart showing local result as a green circle]	0.0
	<b>4</b> GCSE achievement (5 A*-C) *	1196	58.2	60.1	35.8	[Bar chart showing local result as a yellow circle]	82.7
	<b>5</b> Violent crime	2403	14.4	19.3	38.9	[Bar chart showing local result as a green circle]	4.5
	<b>6</b> Carbon emissions *	1181	7.1	7.6	20.6	[Bar chart showing local result as a white circle]	4.6
Children and young people's health	<b>7</b> Smoking in pregnancy	286	13.5	16.1	38.8	[Bar chart showing local result as a green circle]	4.4
	<b>8</b> Breast feeding initiation *	1457	69.1	69.2	33.2	[Bar chart showing local result as a yellow circle]	90.9
	<b>9</b> Physically active children *	17116	75.2	85.7	63.3	[Bar chart showing local result as a red circle]	99.2
	<b>10</b> Obese children *	97	8.1	9.9	16.1	[Bar chart showing local result as a green circle]	4.9
	<b>11</b> Children's tooth decay (at age 5)	n/a	1.4	1.5	3.2	[Bar chart showing local result as a yellow circle]	0.4
	<b>12</b> Teenage pregnancy (under 18) *	136	41.4	41.1	83.1	[Bar chart showing local result as a yellow circle]	12.5
Adults' health and lifestyle	<b>13</b> Adults who smoke *	n/a	28.1	24.1	40.9	[Bar chart showing local result as a red circle]	13.7
	<b>14</b> Binge drinking adults	n/a	15.0	18.0	28.9	[Bar chart showing local result as a green circle]	9.7
	<b>15</b> Healthy eating adults	n/a	23.0	26.3	14.2	[Bar chart showing local result as a red circle]	45.8
	<b>16</b> Physically active adults	n/a	8.3	11.6	7.5	[Bar chart showing local result as a red circle]	17.2
	<b>17</b> Obese adults	n/a	25.8	23.6	31.2	[Bar chart showing local result as a red circle]	11.9
Disease and poor health	<b>18</b> Under-15s 'not in good health'	399	12.2	11.6	20.8	[Bar chart showing local result as a yellow circle]	6.4
	<b>19</b> Incapacity benefits for mental illness *	2510	24.2	27.5	68.6	[Bar chart showing local result as a green circle]	8.4
	<b>20</b> Hospital stays related to alcohol *	224	130.4	260.3	741.1	[Bar chart showing local result as a green circle]	87.6
	<b>21</b> Drug misuse	462	4.3	9.9	34.9	[Bar chart showing local result as a white circle]	1.3
	<b>22</b> People diagnosed with diabetes	5984	3.6	3.7	5.9	[Bar chart showing local result as a green circle]	2.1
	<b>23</b> Sexually transmitted infections					[Bar chart showing local result as a white circle]	
	<b>24</b> New cases of tuberculosis	11	6.0	15.0	102.0	[Bar chart showing local result as a green circle]	0.0
	<b>25</b> Hip fracture in over-65s	156	485.4	479.8	699.8	[Bar chart showing local result as a yellow circle]	219.0
Life expectancy and causes of death	<b>26</b> Life expectancy - male *	n/a	77.5	77.3	73.0	[Bar chart showing local result as a yellow circle]	83.1
	<b>27</b> Life expectancy - female *	n/a	81.1	81.6	78.3	[Bar chart showing local result as a yellow circle]	87.2
	<b>28</b> Infant deaths	10	4.5	5.0	10.3	[Bar chart showing local result as a yellow circle]	0.0
	<b>29</b> Deaths from smoking	289	242.6	225.4	355.0	[Bar chart showing local result as a red circle]	139.4
	<b>30</b> Early deaths: heart disease & stroke *	147	82.4	84.2	142.4	[Bar chart showing local result as a yellow circle]	39.7
	<b>31</b> Early deaths: cancer *	223	128.0	117.1	167.8	[Bar chart showing local result as a red circle]	76.7
	<b>32</b> Road injuries and deaths *	85	50.8	56.3	194.6	[Bar chart showing local result as a yellow circle]	20.8

**Note** (numbers in bold refer to the above indicators)

1 % of people in this area living in 20% most deprived areas of England 2005 2 % of children living in families receiving means-tested benefits 2005 3 Crude rate per 1,000 households 2005-2006 4 % at Key Stage 4 2006-2007 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes (crude rate per 1,000 population) 2006-2007 6 Total end user CO2 emissions per capita (tonnes CO2 per resident) 2005 7 % of mothers smoking in pregnancy where status is known 2006-2007 8 % of mothers initiating breast feeding where status known 2006-2007 9 % 5-16 year olds who spend at least 2 hrs/wk on high quality PE and school sport 2006-2007 10 % Schoolchildren in Reception year. 2006-2007 11 Average (mean) number of teeth per child which were actively decayed, filled, or had been extracted (age 5) 2005-2006 12 Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females (crude rate) 2004-2006 (provisional) 13 % Modelled estimate from Health Survey for England. 2003-2005 14 % Modelled estimate from Health Survey for England. 2003-2005 15 % Modelled estimate from Health Survey for England. 2003-2005 16 % aged 16+ 2005/06 17 % Modelled estimate from Health Survey for England. 2003-2005 18 % who self assessed general health as 'not good' (directly age standardised) 2001 19 Crude rate per 1,000 working age population. 2006 20 Directly age and sex standardised rate per 100,000 pop. 2006-2007 21 Crude rate per 1000 population aged 15-64. No significance calculated for lower tier authorities. 2004-2005 22 % of people on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes. 2005-2006 23 Indicator blank as data not yet available for local authorities. 24 Per 100,000 population (3-year average crude rate) 2004-2006 25 Directly age-standardised rate for emergency admission 2006/07 26 At birth, years 2004-2006 27 At birth, years 2004-2006 28 Rate /1,000 live births 2004-06 29 Per 100,000 population age 35+, directly age standardised rate. 2004-2006 30 Directly age standardised rate/100,000 pop. under 75 2004-2006 31 Directly age standardised rate/100,000 pop. under 75 2004-2006 32 Per 100,000 population (3-year average crude rate) 2004-2006

For more information from your regional PHO, visit [www.apho.org.uk](http://www.apho.org.uk)

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