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## Our People

### Population

In 2009, Basildon had a population of 174,100<sup>1</sup> people (representing just over 12% of the total population of Essex), making it the 2<sup>nd</sup> most populated of the 12 Essex districts (behind Colchester). Basildon district covers an area of around 110 square km, making it the 3<sup>rd</sup> smallest district in Essex. Based on ONS figures, Basildon is the 3<sup>rd</sup> most densely populated Essex district, with 1,583 people per square km.

*Figure 1.1 shows the district-level populations & population density in Essex (population, in 000's)*

	<b>Population (000's, 2009)</b>	<b>Area (sq. km)<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Population density (people per sq. km)</b>
<b>Essex</b>	<b>1,399.0</b>	<b>3,465</b>	<b>404</b>
Harlow	80.6	30.5	2,643
Castle Point	89.2	45.1	1,978
<b>Basildon</b>	<b>174.1</b>	<b>110.0</b>	<b>1,583</b>
Colchester	177.1	329.1	538
Chelmsford	167.8	338.8	495
Rochford	83.1	169.5	490
Brentwood	73.8	153.1	482
Tendring	148.0	337.7	438
Epping Forest	124.0	339.0	366
Braintree	142.7	611.7	233
Maldon	62.9	358.9	175
Uttlesford	73.8	641.2	115

According to the ONS 2009 estimates, 48.6% of Basildon's population are male & 51.4% are female.

Throughout this document, Basildon will be compared to other Essex districts, Essex as a whole, or regional & national averages. Where possible, reference is also made to Basildon's "statistical neighbours"; other local authorities with similar attributes to Basildon (including size, demography, geography, economic factors, etc). It is often more relevant to compare districts to their statistical neighbours rather than geographic ones. Basildon's nearest statistical neighbours are: Dacorum, Northampton, Dartford, Colchester, Stevenage, North Hertfordshire, Basingstoke & Deane, Braintree, Gloucester, Chelmsford, Harlow, Swale, Cherwell, Welwyn Hatfield & Gravesham.

<sup>1</sup>ONS, mid-year estimates 2009; [www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk)

<sup>2</sup> Source: [Office for National Statistics](http://www.statistics.gov.uk); UK Standard Area Measurements (SAM)

# Basildon District Profile

## Age profile

Figure 1.1a shows the age-structure of Basildon's residents

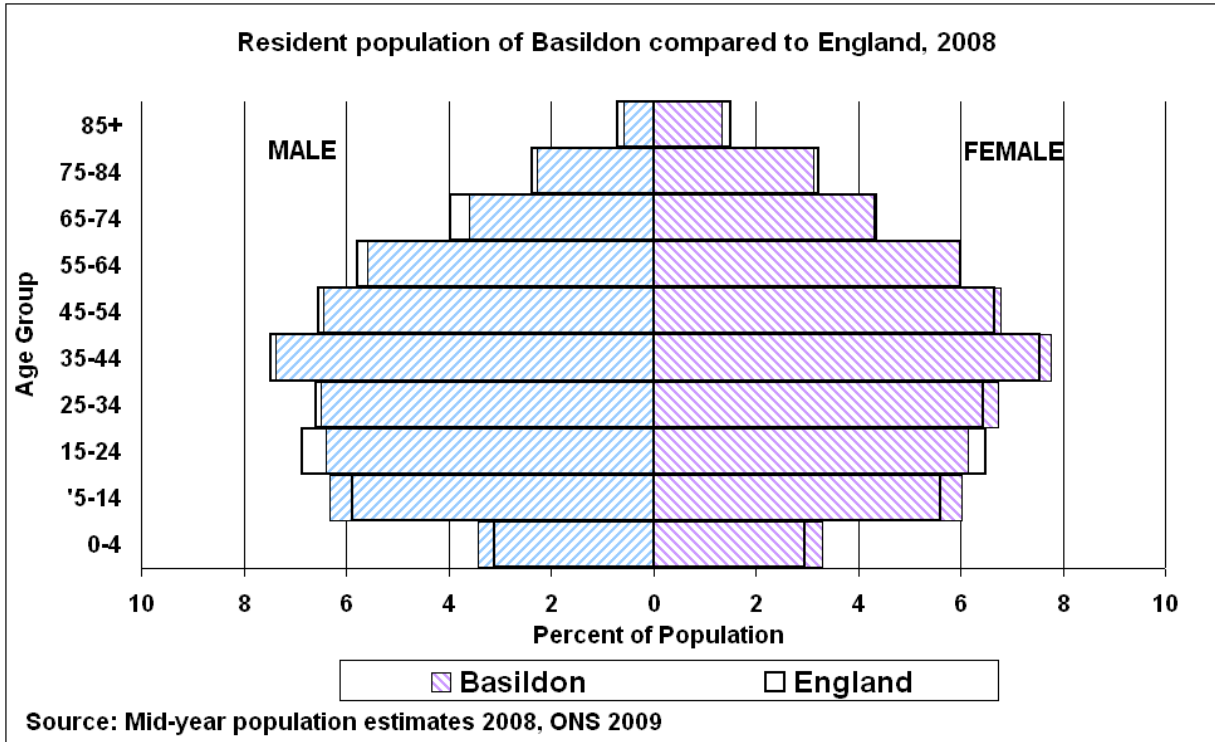
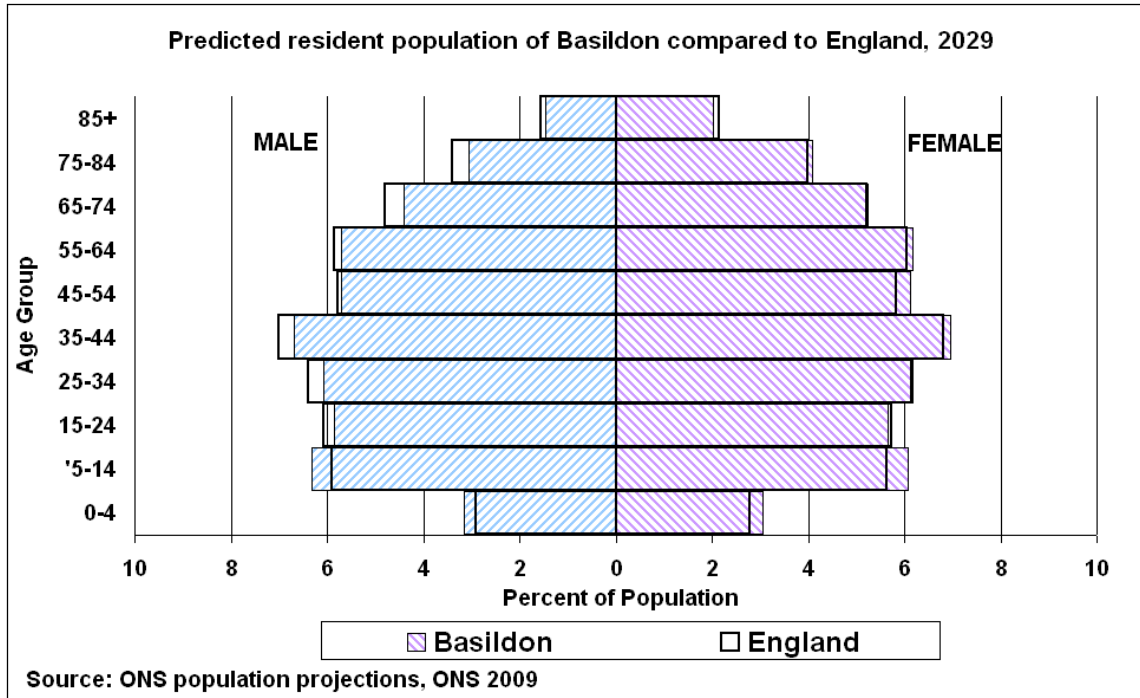


Figure 1.1a shows that Basildon has a higher proportion of under 15 year olds compared to the rest of England.

## Basildon District Profile

Figure 1.1b shows Basildon's predicted population in 2029, based on current patterns



This graph of projected population shows the estimated population of Basildon in 2029, compared to England. It is based on current population trends and does not take account of any policy changes or any other developments in things such as health & housing. It shows that compared to the England average, Basildon still has a higher proportion of under 15s and smaller proportions of 15+ males, compared to England.

## Basildon District Profile

### BME groups

Figure 1.2 below shows district-level BME population estimates based on 2007 projections by the ONS. Basildon had the 6<sup>th</sup> highest proportion of BME residents according to these projections. Basildon's proportion of BME residents is below the Essex, Eastern region & national averages.

*Figure 1.2 shows district-level populations by ethnic group, 2007<sup>3</sup>*

District	White British	White Irish & White Other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Chinese & Other
Maldon	93.11%	3.04%	0.96%	1.44%	1.12%	0.64%
Rochford	93.07%	2.55%	1.09%	1.46%	1.09%	0.61%
Castle Point	92.71%	2.47%	1.01%	1.79%	1.46%	0.67%
Braintree	92.34%	3.12%	1.14%	1.49%	1.14%	0.64%
Tendring	92.20%	2.53%	1.23%	1.71%	1.44%	0.82%
Uttlesford	90.76%	3.86%	1.10%	1.93%	1.24%	0.97%
<b>Basildon</b>	<b>90.11%</b>	<b>3.24%</b>	<b>1.41%</b>	<b>2.59%</b>	<b>1.88%</b>	<b>0.88%</b>
Chelmsford	89.54%	3.89%	1.40%	2.43%	1.58%	1.09%
Harlow	87.23%	3.96%	1.66%	2.81%	2.17%	1.79%
Colchester	86.89%	5.19%	1.65%	2.56%	1.42%	2.28%
Brentwood	86.73%	5.03%	1.40%	3.77%	1.82%	1.26%
Epping Forest	85.15%	4.79%	1.70%	4.46%	2.92%	1.05%
<b>ESSEX</b>	<b>89.82%</b>	<b>3.68%</b>	<b>1.35%</b>	<b>2.40%</b>	<b>1.64%</b>	<b>1.10%</b>
<b>EAST OF ENGLAND</b>	<b>86.92%</b>	<b>4.71%</b>	<b>1.55%</b>	<b>3.59%</b>	<b>1.92%</b>	<b>1.32%</b>
<b>ENGLAND</b>	<b>83.65%</b>	<b>4.59%</b>	<b>1.70%</b>	<b>5.71%</b>	<b>2.83%</b>	<b>1.52%</b>

<sup>3</sup> Source: Population estimates by ethnic group, mid-2007. ONS, Crown Copyright.

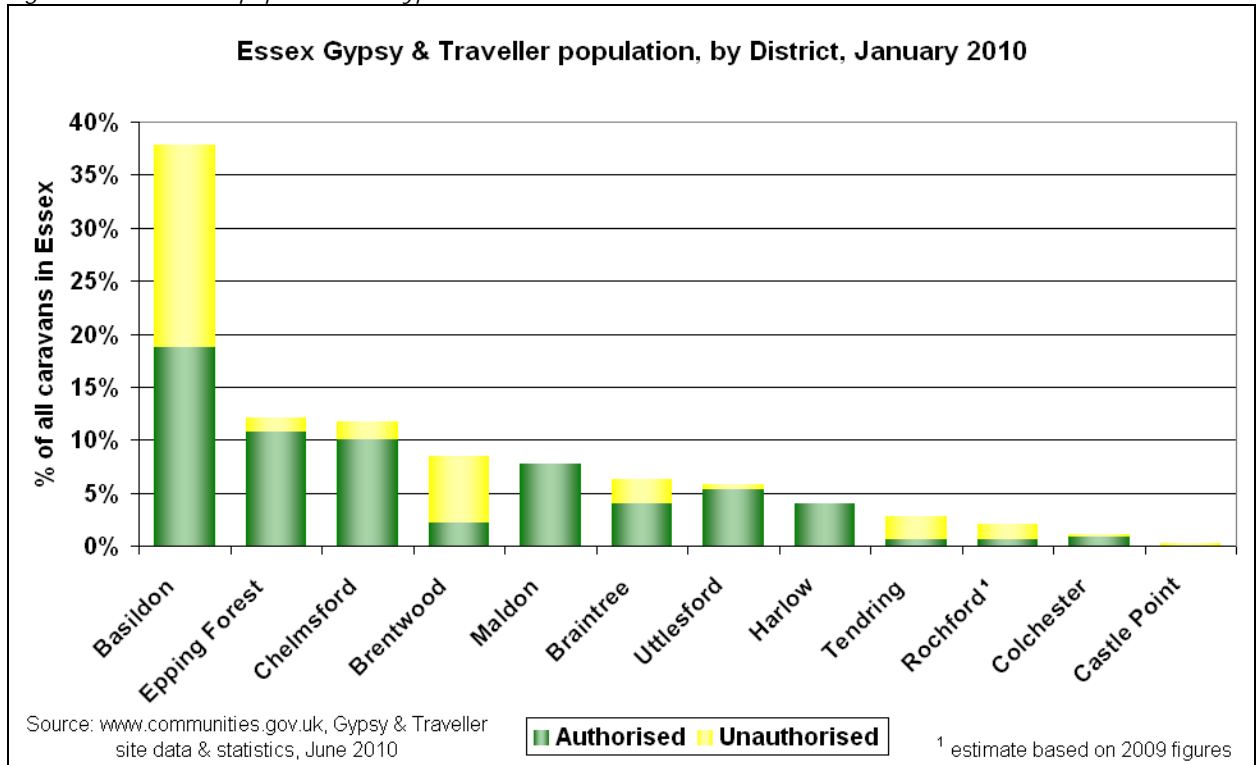
## Basildon District Profile

### Gypsy & traveller communities

In January 2010, Basildon was home to around 424 caravans. This was the most in Essex, and represented over a third of all the caravans in Essex<sup>4</sup>. Just over 50% of the caravans in Basildon were on unauthorised land, almost 95% of which were on private land but without planning consent. The rest of the caravans in Basildon were on authorised sites, around 35 (8%) on the Council-owned site at Hovefields and the rest on private sites with planning consent.

As shown in the graph below, Basildon is comfortably the Essex district with the most caravans, followed by Epping Forest and Chelmsford. Collectively, these 3 districts have over 60% of the total number of caravans in Essex.

Figure 1.4 shows the population of Gypsies & Travellers in Essex on authorised & unauthorised sites



<sup>4</sup> [www.communities.gov.uk](http://www.communities.gov.uk), Gypsy and Traveller site data and statistics, January 2010

Deprivation

Figure 1.5 shows the national IMD rankings of Essex's districts

**Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007: Essex Districts**

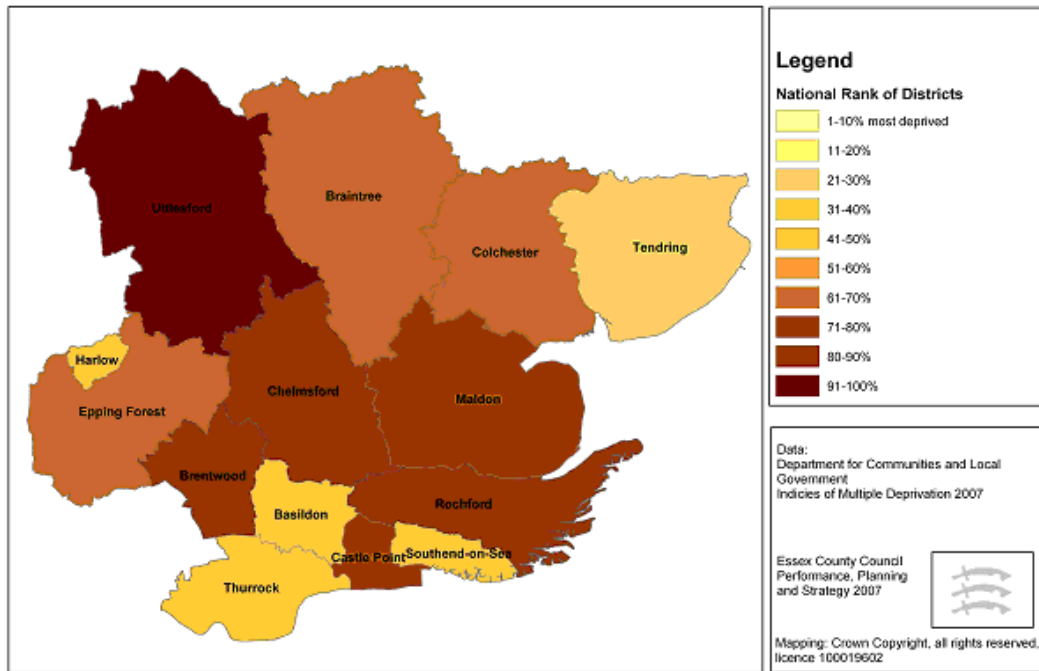


Figure 1.5 shows where the Essex districts rank nationally on the IMD scale.

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) combines a number of indicators, chosen to cover a range of economic, social and housing issues, into a single deprivation score for each small area in England. This allows each area to be ranked relative to one another according to their level of deprivation<sup>5</sup>. The latest version of the IMD is from 2007.

Basildon is ranked as the 3<sup>rd</sup> most deprived of Essex districts, ranked 136<sup>th</sup> of 354 authorities nationally (where 1 is the most deprived). 31 of Basildon's 110 LSOA areas are in the 10% most deprived in Essex. There are a further 15 areas that are in the 20% most deprived in Essex. Basildon has 12 areas in the 10% least deprived in Essex & a further 4 in the 20% least deprived. This highlights the level of diversity and inequality that exists within the district.

Figure 1.5a below shows deprivation in Basildon at Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level, which shows where the hot-spots of deprivation are, and also highlights the diversity within the borough with some areas showing as experiencing high levels of deprivation, and others very low levels. The lighter the shade, the more deprived an area is.

Figure 1.5b shows deprivation at LSOA in the rest of Essex.

<sup>5</sup> Communities and local government [website](#), 2007

# Basildon District Profile

Figure 1.5a shows deprivation in Basildon at LSOA level

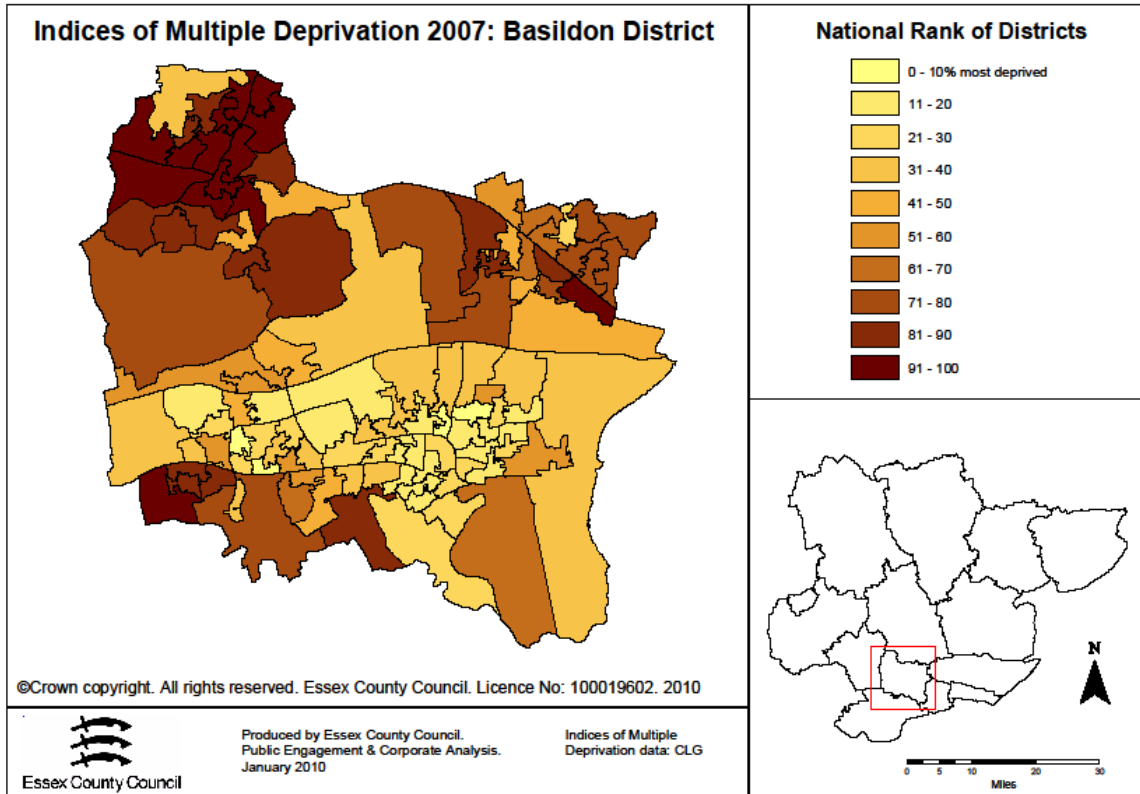
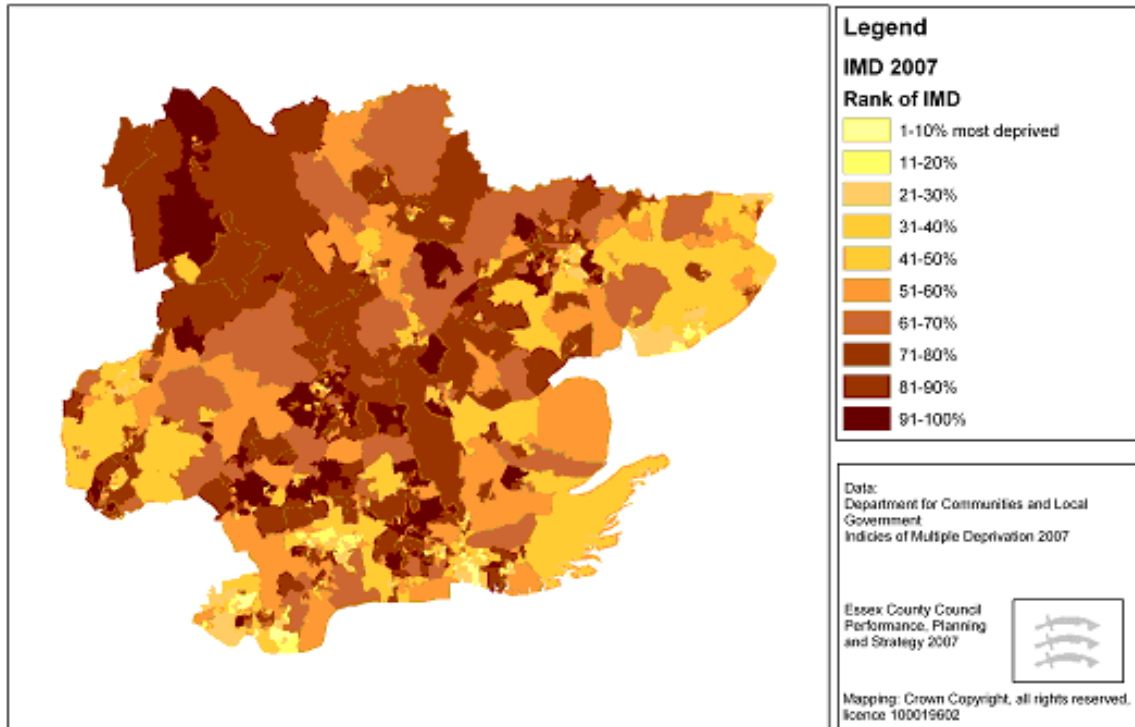


Figure 1.5b shows deprivation in the rest of Essex at lower super output area

## Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007



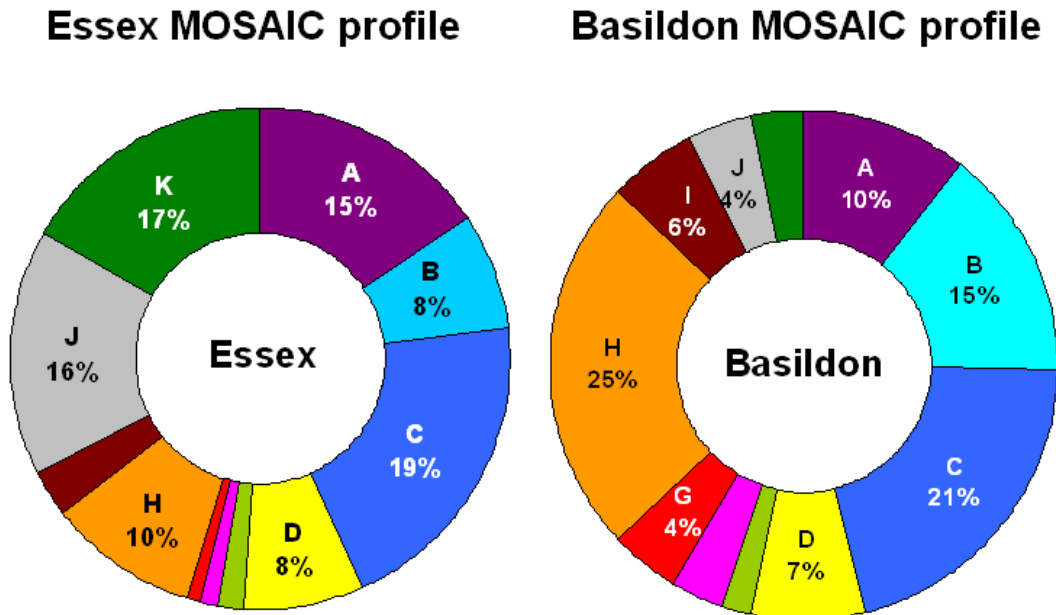
Geodemographic profiles

Geodemographics is described as the analysis and classification of people by where they live. The technique involves classifying small areas to help draw general conclusions about the characteristics and behaviours of the people who live in them. The idea being that people who live in similar places, will have similar interests, do similar things and have similar lifestyles. Public and private organisations can use geodemographics to estimate anticipated patterns in certain areas and can target their resources more effectively and efficiently.

Geodemographic systems estimate the most probable characteristics of people based on the pooled profile of all people living in a small area. There are a number of geodemographic profiling tools available, but here we have used MOSAIC. For a list of the MOSAIC groups and types, please see the [Appendix](#).

The MOSAIC charts for Essex & Basildon are shown below:

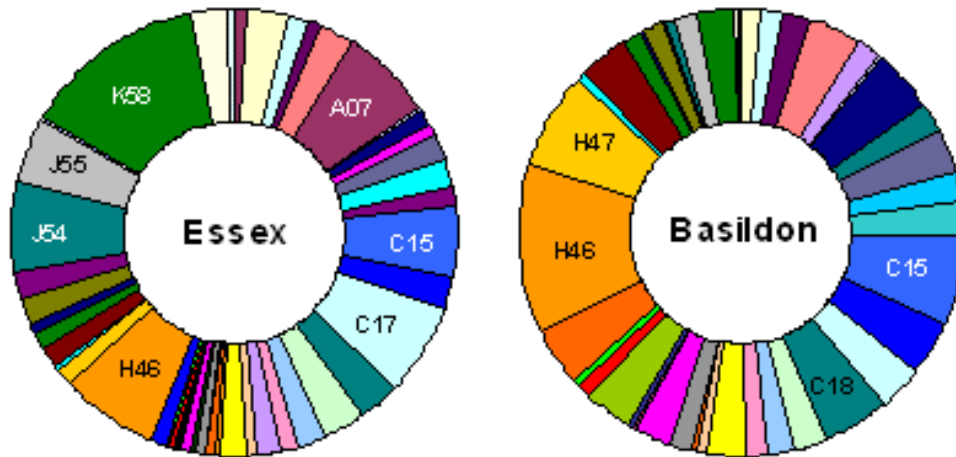
*Figure 1.6 shows the MOSAIC group profiles of Essex & Basildon*



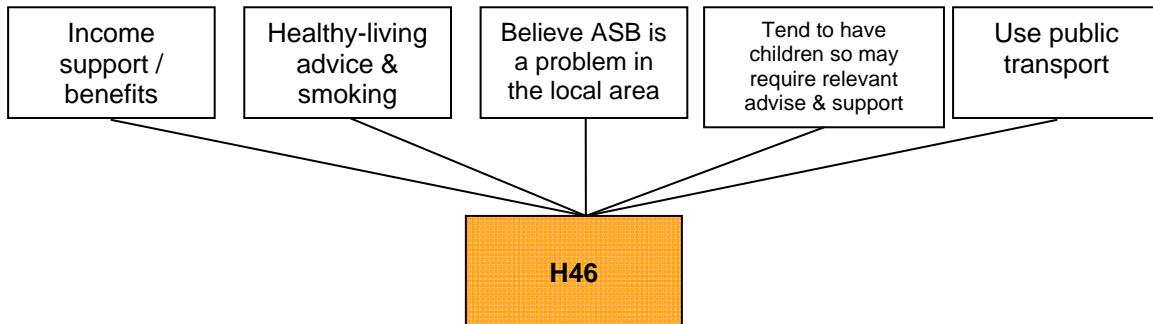
This comparison shows the similarities and differences between the MOSAIC group profiles of Basildon & Essex. Compared to Essex, Basildon has fewer of groups A, J & K, but more of groups B, G, H & I.

## Basildon District Profile

Figure 1.7 shows the MOSAIC "types" profile of Essex & Basildon.



Essex & Basildon MOSAIC profile types & charts of need; using MOSAIC we can determine the likely needs of the most common MOSAIC types in Basildon & Essex. For instance, group H46 is the most common MOSAIC type in Basildon. People in type H46 tend to have the following traits, which may determine what sort of services they require from the public sector:

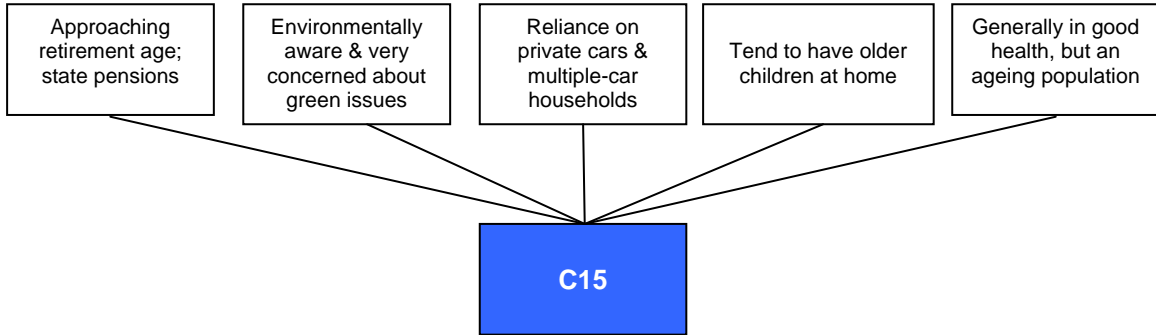


### **H46; Residents in 1930's & 1950's council estates, mostly owner occupiers.**

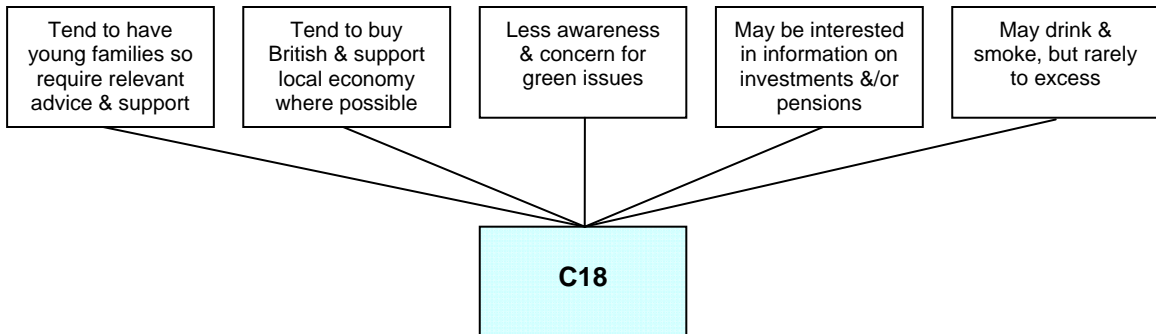
By identifying the services that this group is likely to require, we can target areas more efficiently. As we know that households in MOSAIC type H46 are receptive to TV, radio and poster communications (& unreceptive to newspapers & magazines) we also know how to get messages out to them. With the information provided by MOSAIC, the Health service could target these people to offer healthy living & smoking cessation support. The fire & rescue service might target them to promote the message about the risks & dangers of smouldering cigarettes. The Police could contact them to share with them the activities that they are engaged in aimed at reducing anti-social behaviour. Leisure services could target them with information about activities during school holidays. The Council might send them information on changes or updates to the local public transport network. All of these activities would be targeted at people that are most likely to be interested in them, reducing the amount of resources that public sector organisations use to communicate with their residents.

## Basildon District Profile

Other MOSAIC types that are common in Basildon include C15 & C18. The charts for these types are as follows:



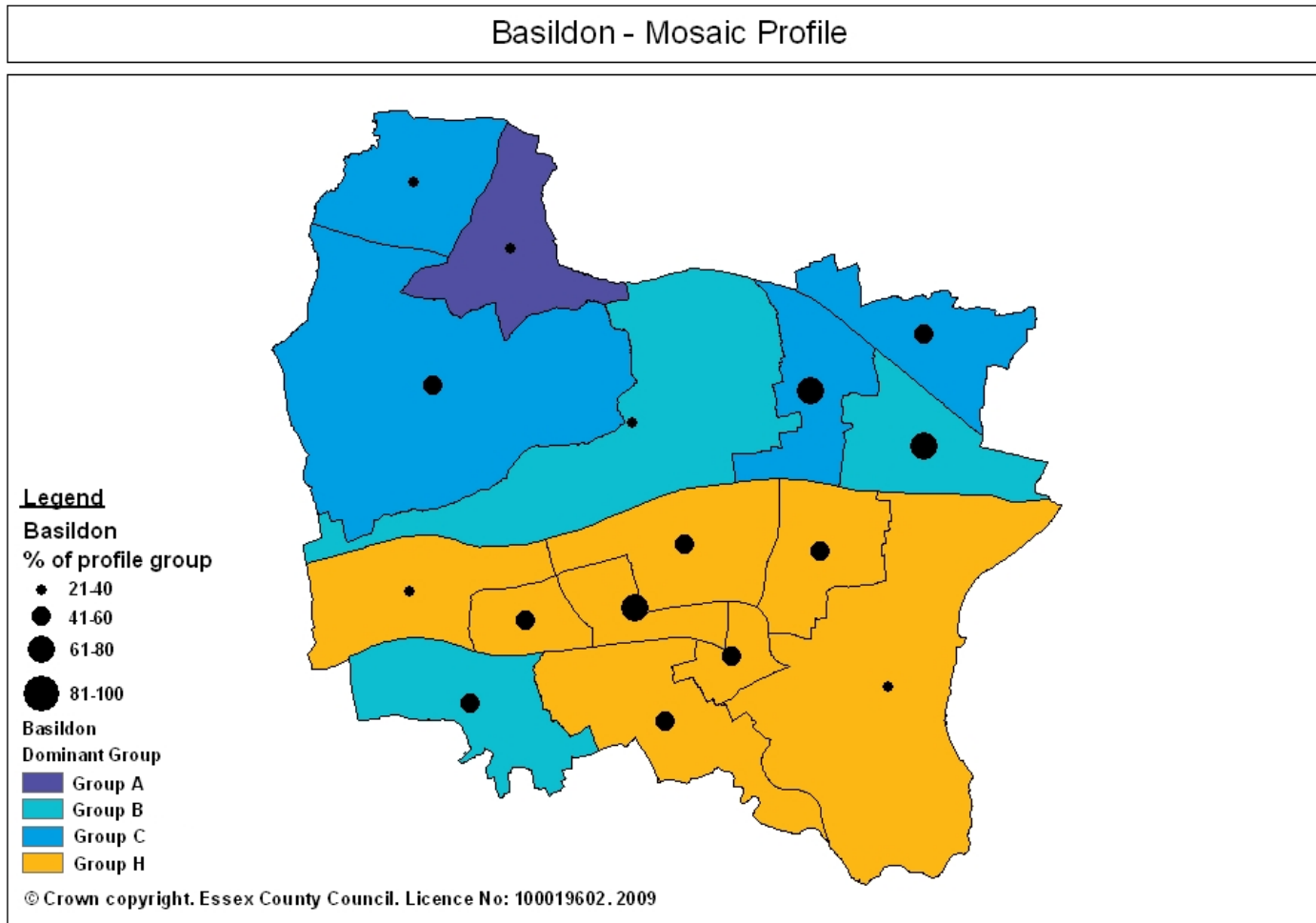
**C15; Senior white collar workers many on the verge of a financially secure retirement**



**C18; Inter war suburbs many with less strong cohesion than they originally had**

# Basildon District Profile

Figure 1.8 shows the MOSAIC profile map of Basildon, by ward



This map shows the predominant MOSAIC group in each ward in Basildon. The sizes of the black dots show the dominance of that particular group within an area. Group H dominates the South of the district, while the North of Basildon is made up of a mixture of groups A, B & C.

Community engagement

Figure 1.9 shows district-level NI4 scores from the 2008-9 Place survey

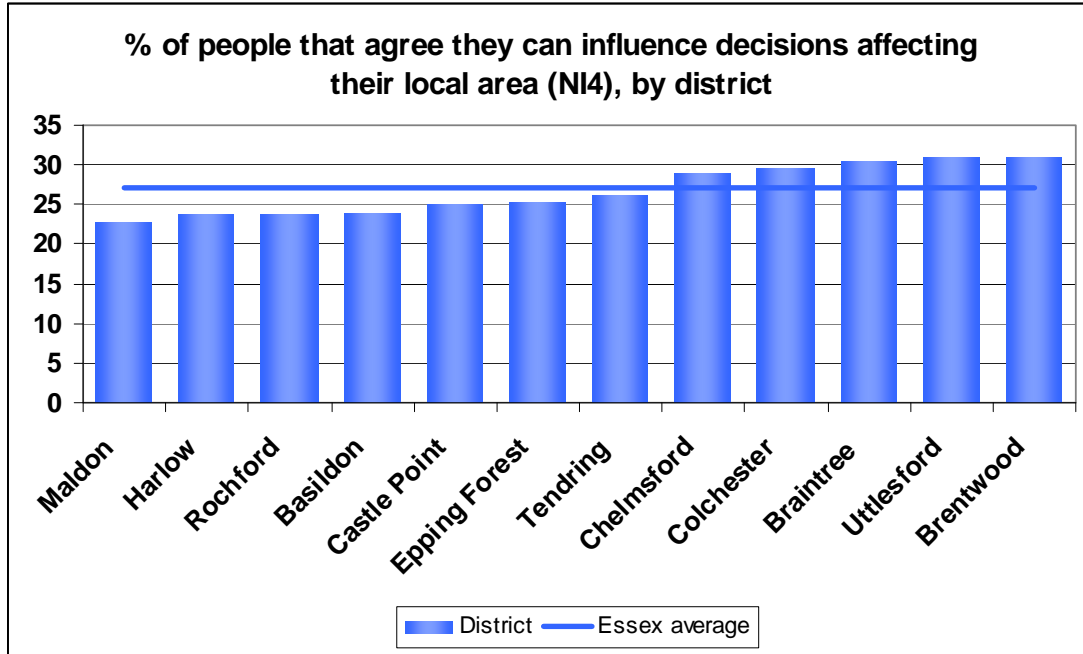
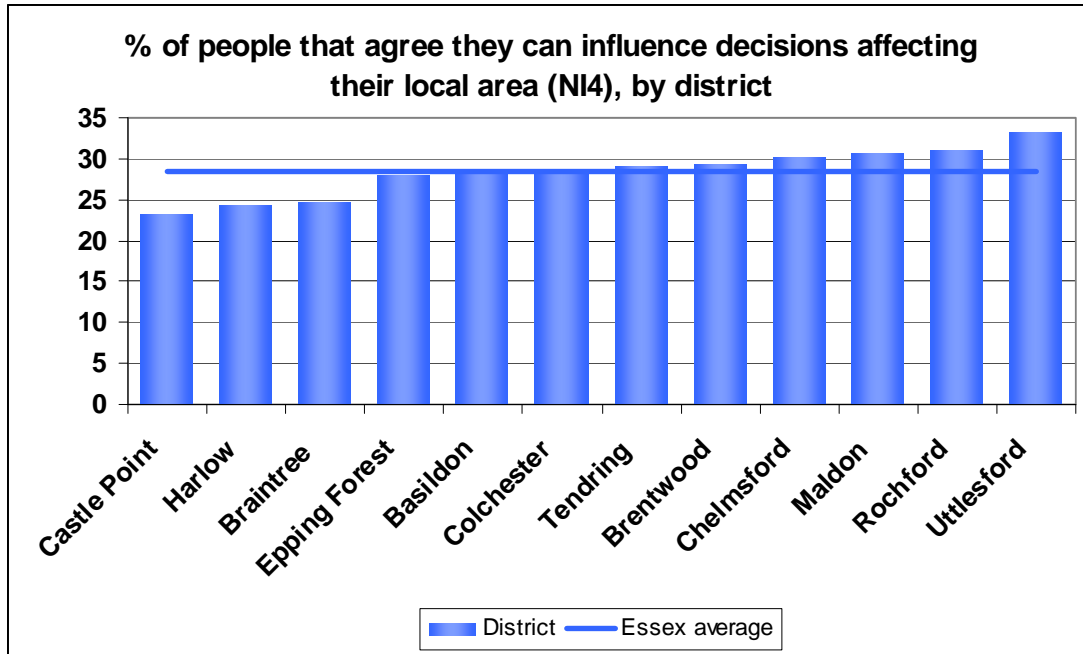


Figure 1.9a shows district-level NI4 scores from the 2009-10 tracker 8 survey



Basildon was ranked 8<sup>th</sup> out of the 12 Essex districts in the 2008-9 Place surveys for residents' perception that they can influence local decisions (National Indicator 4). Amongst its 15 statistical neighbours, Basildon was ranked 12<sup>th</sup> for NI4 in the 2008-9 Place survey.

## Basildon District Profile

### Education

In 2009 Basildon was ranked joint 6<sup>th</sup> of the 12 Essex districts for secondary school children achieving 5 or more grades A\*-C at GCSE<sup>6</sup>. In 2009 67.5% of pupils achieved 5 or more grades A\*-C. The Essex average was 68.2% and the national average was 70%.

Figure 1.10 shows school achievement by district, 2008 & 2009

Rank	District	Level 2 (5 or more grades A*-C) 2008	Level 2 (5 or more grades A*-C) 2009
1	Rochford	72.5%	81.7%
2	Brentwood	68.4%	72.2%
=3	Chelmsford	69.7%	71.1%
=3	Uttlesford	71.1%	71.1%
5	Maldon	58.9%	68.9%
<b>=6</b>	<b>Basildon</b>	<b>62.7%</b>	<b>67.5%</b>
=6	Harlow	59.1%	67.5%
8	Castle Point	58.2%	67.1%
9	Colchester	64.0%	66.0%
10	Epping Forest	57.9%	64.8%
11	Tendring	59.3%	63.2%
12	Braintree	55.6%	62.4%
Essex		<b>63.3%</b>	<b>68.2%</b>
East of England			<b>69.0%</b>
England		<b>65.3%</b>	<b>70.0%</b>

Source: Department for Children, Schools & Families [website](#)

Figure 1.10a shows school GCSE achievement by Basildon's statistical neighbours, 2008 & 2009

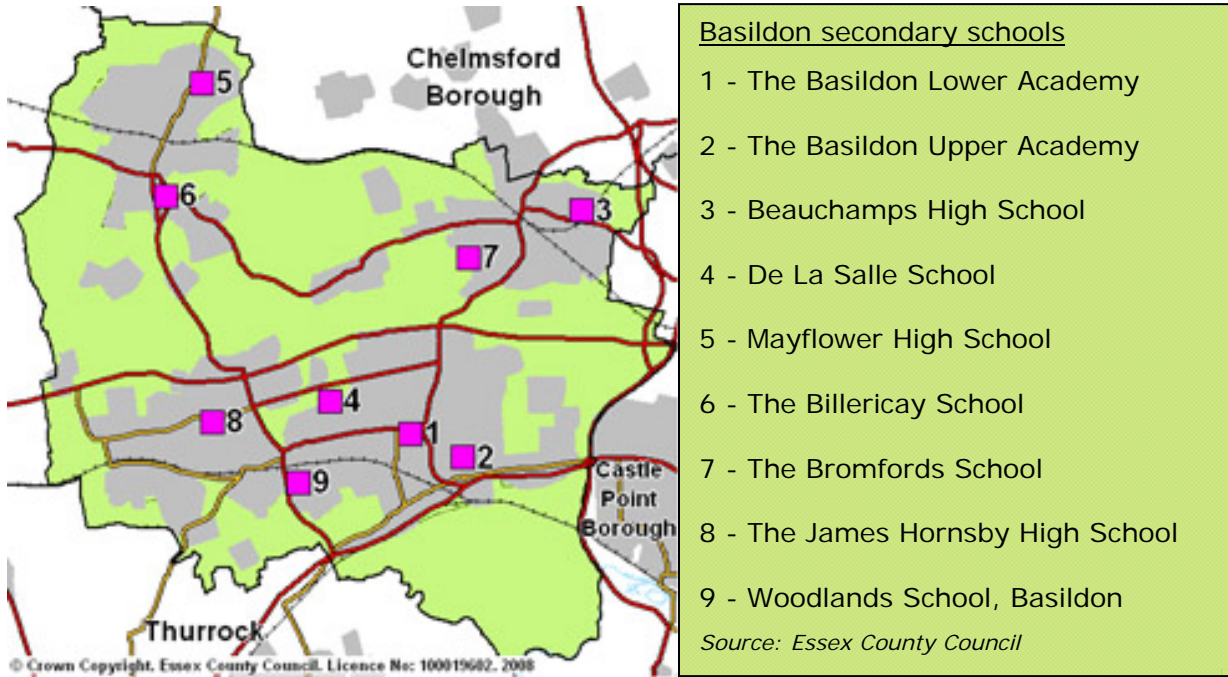
Rank amongst statistical neighbours	District	Level 2 (5 or more grades A*-C) 2008	Level 2 (5 or more grades A*-C) 2009
1	Dartford	73.6%	77.4%
2	Dacorum	69.4%	73.9%
=3	Chelmsford	69.7%	71.1%
=3	Gravesham	63.6%	71.1%
5	North Hertfordshire	68.1%	70.8%
6	Gloucester	67.6%	70.5%
7	Cherwell	63.2%	68.0%
<b>=8</b>	<b>Basildon</b>	<b>62.7%</b>	<b>67.5%</b>
=8	Basingstoke & Deane	62.8%	67.5%
=8	Harlow	59.1%	67.5%
11	Swale	61.3%	67.4%
12	Colchester	64.0%	66.0%
13	Welwyn Hatfield	60.0%	64.1%
14	Braintree	55.6%	62.4%
15	Stevenage	56.9%	59.1%
16	Northampton	47.4%	57.5%

Source: [DCSF website](#)

<sup>6</sup> Source: [DCSE](#), 2008 NB Excludes independent schools

## Basildon District Profile

Figure 1.11 shows the location of secondary schools in Basildon



There are 9 LEA-controlled secondary schools within Basildon. Beauchamps High School was the best performer in 2008; 95% of pupils achieving 5 or more A\*-C GCSEs (5<sup>th</sup> highest rate out of 75 Essex schools for which results are available). The James Hornsby High School was the worst in 2009; with a pass-rate of 51% (9<sup>th</sup> worst in Essex for schools which results are available). 5 schools scored below the Essex average of 68%. Figure 1.12 shows that 6 of the 7 schools for which results are available recorded an improvement in their results from 2008 to 2009.

Figure 1.12 shows the results of Basildon's schools 2005-2009

School	No. of pupils at end of KS4 ('08-09)	% of 15 old pupils achieving 5 or more A*-C (& equivalent)					overall absence ('08-09)	persistent absence ('08-09)
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009		
The Basildon Lower Academy		Not Applicable. School opened after January 2009						
The Basildon Upper Academy		Not Applicable. School opened after January 2009						
Beauchamps High School	228	73%	80%	86%	90%	95%	7.10%	5.60%
De La School & Language College	149	30%	34%	41%	41%	54%	8.00%	6.20%
Mayflower High School	235	65%	62%	71%	74%	79%	5.80%	2.50%
The Billericay School	274	59%	63%	59%	70%	64%	n/a	n/a
The Bromfords School	194	71%	73%	81%	59%	63%	7.40%	5.10%
The James Hornsby High School	143	37%	47%	45%	46%	51%	9.70%	9.40%
Woodlands School	293	55%	52%	54%	56%	62%	6.90%	5.60%

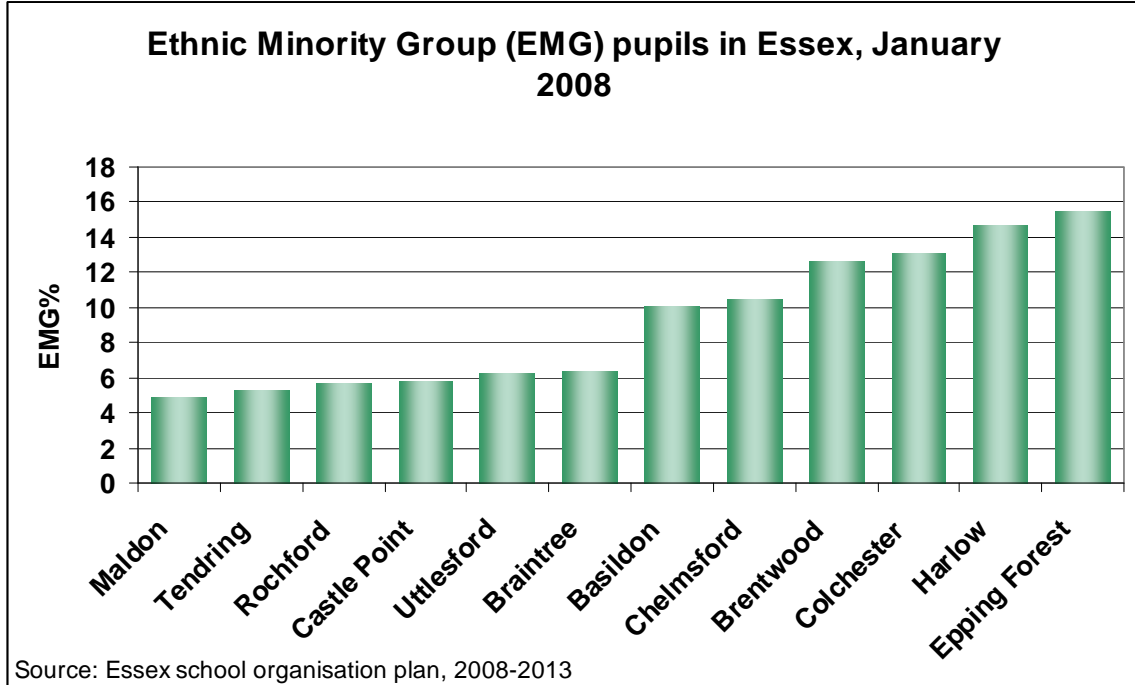
Source: Department for Children, Schools & Families [website](#)

Basildon District Profile

According to the autumn 2009 school census, there were 23,207 pupils attending Basildon schools, of which 1,043 (4.49% of the total) lived outside the district & travelled in. Most pupils travelled from Chelmsford (505) or from outside Essex (357). 1,866 pupils from Basildon attended schools elsewhere in Essex, predominantly in Brentwood (650), Chelmsford (568), Castle Point (522) & Rochford (111). Figures showing how many children from Basildon attended schools outside Essex are unavailable.

*Pupils from ethnic minorities*

Figure 1.13 shows ethnic minority pupils in Essex, by district

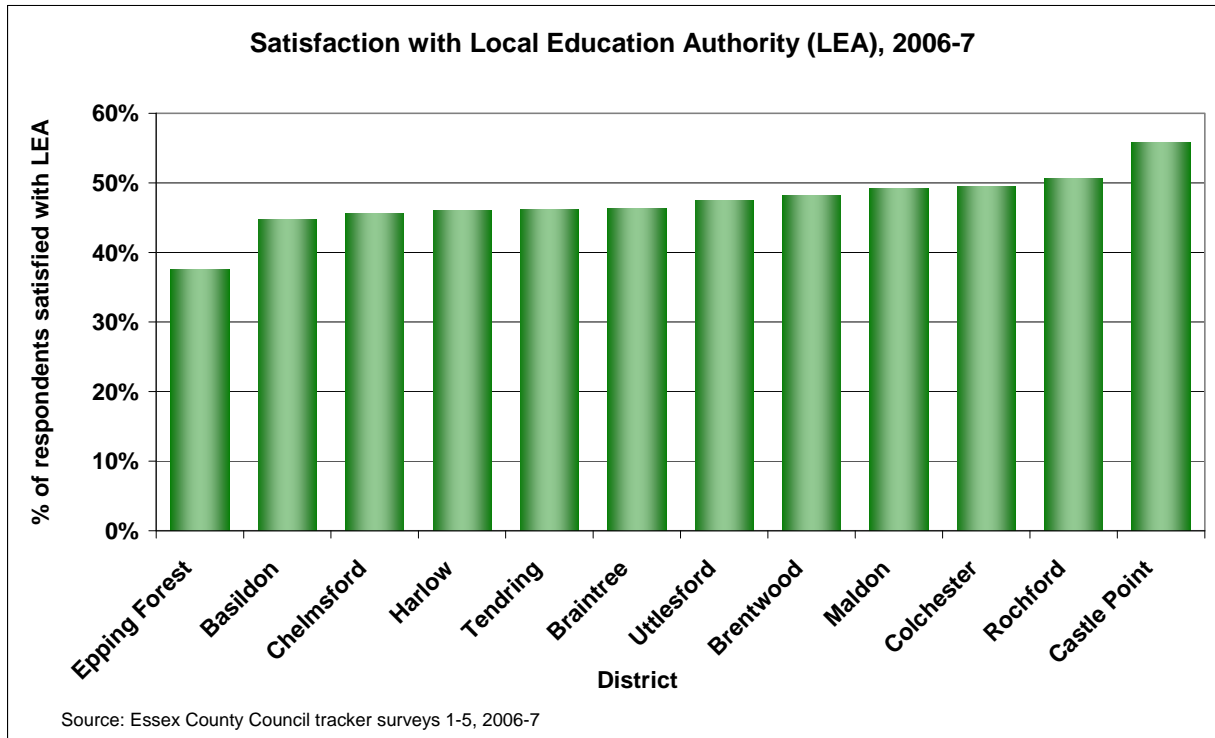


Basildon had the 6<sup>th</sup> highest rate of ethnic minority pupils in Essex; 10.1% compared to an Essex average of 9.6%. This rate has increased from 6.9% in 2005.

In the 2008-9 Place Survey, Basildon residents chose education provision as their 6<sup>th</sup> most important issue (selected by 25.8% of respondents). In the County-wide Place survey results, Essex residents selected education provision as their 5<sup>th</sup> most important issue (selected by 26.6% of respondents). For more details on the results of these surveys, please see the section on [perception data](#), below.

## Basildon District Profile

Figure 1.14 shows satisfaction with LEA by Essex district



Data was collected in the ECC tracker surveys between 2006 and 2007. It shows that Basildon residents were the 2<sup>nd</sup> least satisfied in Essex with their LEA.

## Basildon District Profile

*NEET (Children not in education, employment or training)*

In March 2010, Basildon had the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest rate of children NEET in Essex; 13.4%, compared to an Essex average of just under 7%<sup>7</sup>. Basildon's average rate for the year 2009-10 was 12.5%; 2<sup>nd</sup> highest in Essex, and above both the County & national averages. 2009-10 NEET rates for Essex are shown in figure 1.15 below.

Figure 1.15 shows the 2009-10 NEET rates for Essex, by district

	Apr '09	May '09	Jun '09	Jul '09	Aug '09	Sep '09	Oct '09	Nov '09	Dec '09	Jan '10	Feb '10	Mar '10	Avg. '09-10
Tendring	13.5%	13.7%	14.0%	14.8%	16.7%	14.3%	13.4%	13.8%	13.3%	13.4%	13.1%	13.6%	14.0%
<b>Basildon</b>	<b>11.0%</b>	<b>10.9%</b>	<b>10.9%</b>	<b>12.2%</b>	<b>14.7%</b>	<b>13.5%</b>	<b>13.2%</b>	<b>12.7%</b>	<b>12.6%</b>	<b>12.8%</b>	<b>12.5%</b>	<b>13.4%</b>	<b>12.5%</b>
Braintree	11.1%	11.4%	11.8%	12.4%	15.6%	14.4%	11.5%	10.8%	10.7%	11.4%	11.0%	11.1%	11.9%
Maldon	9.1%	8.0%	8.3%	8.9%	11.0%	11.9%	10.3%	10.7%	9.6%	10.5%	10.8%	10.6%	10.0%
Rochford	5.8%	5.6%	6.0%	7.1%	8.6%	7.2%	11.1%	10.3%	10.4%	10.6%	10.3%	9.4%	8.5%
Colchester	5.7%	5.5%	5.8%	6.9%	8.3%	8.1%	5.6%	5.0%	5.1%	5.2%	5.5%	5.7%	6.0%
Castle Point	6.1%	6.1%	6.0%	6.9%	8.3%	9.9%	4.6%	4.3%	4.3%	4.6%	4.6%	4.5%	5.9%
Brentwood	4.4%	4.0%	4.2%	5.3%	7.1%	6.2%	5.7%	6.2%	5.5%	6.2%	5.5%	4.7%	5.4%
Harlow	4.4%	4.6%	4.9%	5.7%	7.8%	5.6%	5.5%	5.3%	4.9%	4.1%	4.1%	4.2%	5.1%
Chelmsford	3.8%	3.7%	3.6%	3.8%	4.4%	4.9%	4.1%	3.8%	3.8%	3.4%	3.5%	3.5%	3.9%
Uttlesford	3.9%	3.4%	3.2%	3.6%	5.3%	4.6%	4.5%	3.6%	3.0%	3.0%	3.6%	3.5%	3.8%
Epping Forest	2.2%	2.5%	2.4%	3.1%	3.7%	4.7%	4.5%	3.4%	3.0%	2.8%	3.1%	2.9%	3.2%
<b>Essex</b>	<b>7.0%</b>	<b>6.9%</b>	<b>7.0%</b>	<b>7.4%</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>9.0%</b>	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>7.0%</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>6.9%</b>	<b>7.3%</b>
<b>England</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>8.0%</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>8.0%</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>6.5%</b>	<b>6.4%</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>6.4%</b>	<i>n/a</i>	<b>7.2%</b> <sup>8</sup>

Source: Essex Connexions Team, Data Services, SCF, June 2010

<sup>7</sup> Source: Essex Connexions Team, Data Services, SCF, June 2010

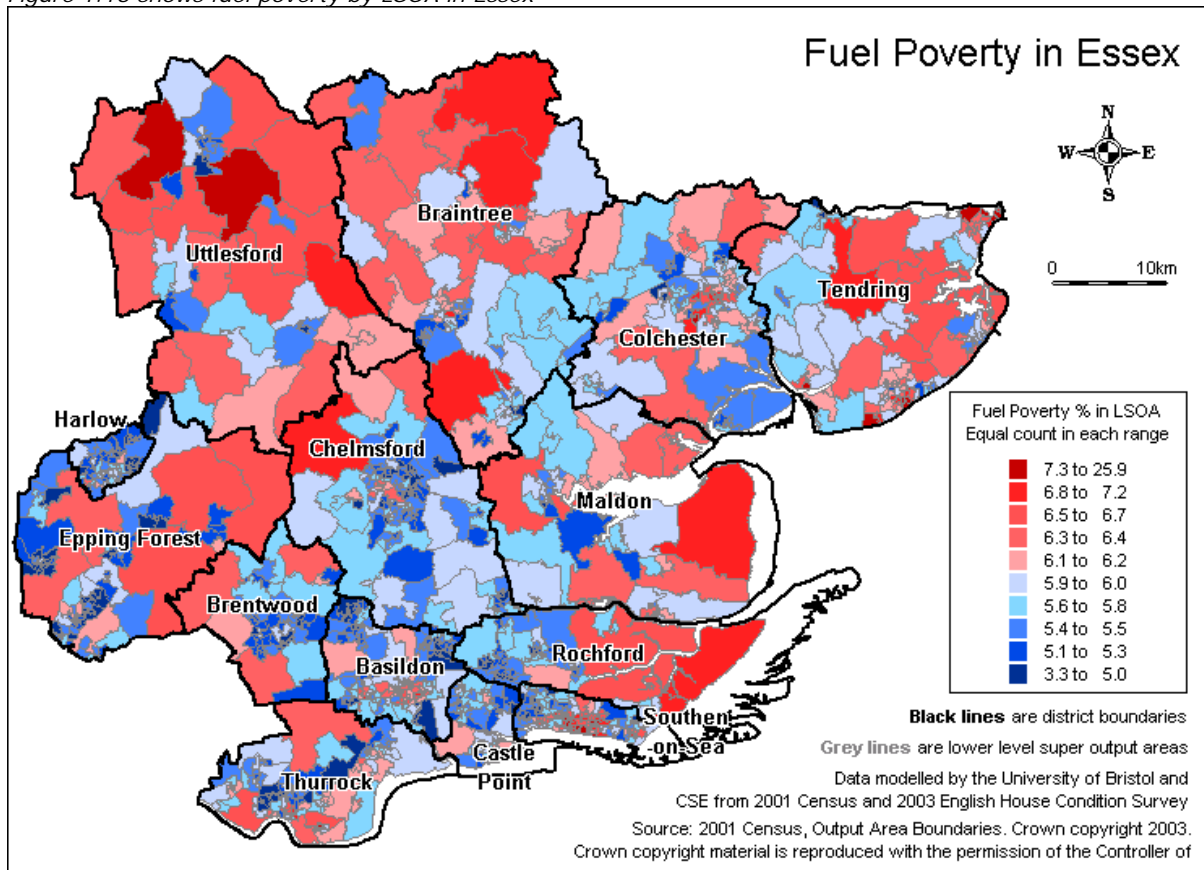
<sup>8</sup> Average is for Apr '09-Feb '10; excludes March 2010 as the national average figures are not available

Vulnerable people

*Fuel Poverty*

A household is said to be in fuel poverty if it needs to spend more than 10% of its income on fuel to maintain a satisfactory heating regime. 8 of Basildon's 110 LSOAs are in the 10% most at risk of experiencing fuel poverty, in Essex. A further 12 areas are in the 20% most at risk. 12 of Basildon's LSOAs are in the 10% least at risk of experiencing fuel poverty, with a further 12 in the 20% least at risk.<sup>9</sup>

Figure 1.16 shows fuel poverty by LSOA in Essex



<sup>9</sup> www.fuelpovertyindicator.co.uk

# Basildon District Profile

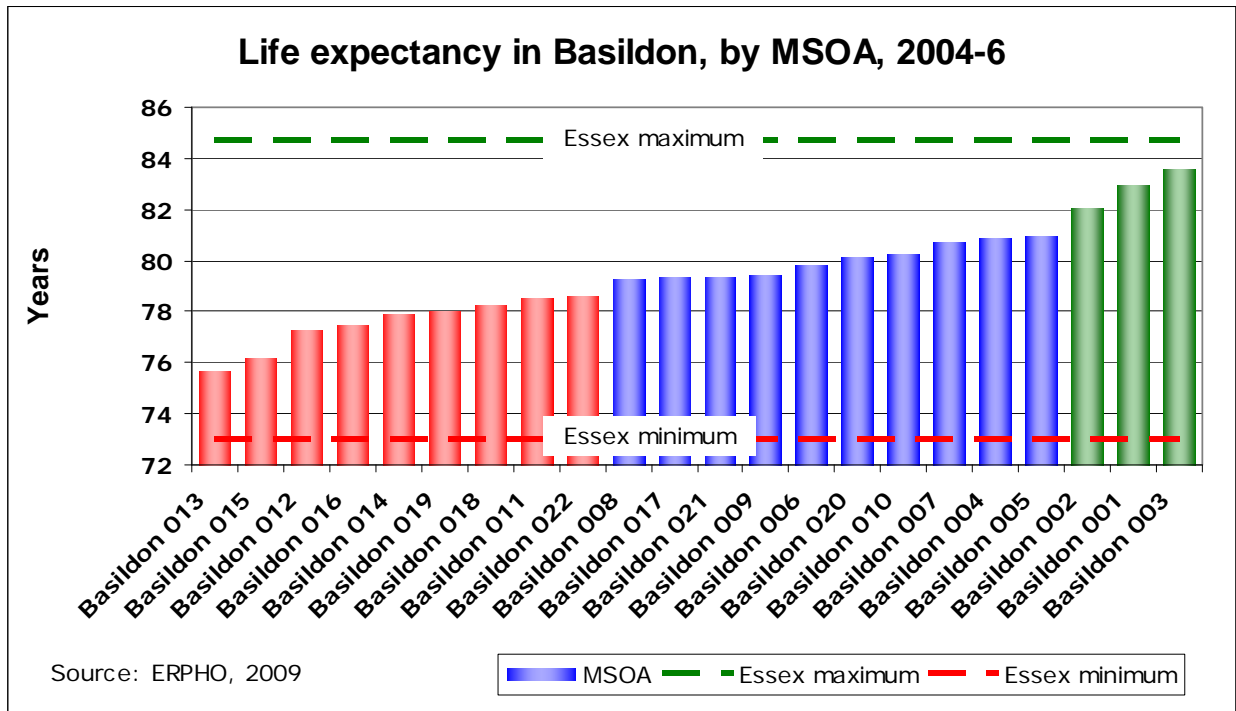
## Public health

Basildon's health profile is shown in [Appendix 1.6](#).

### Life expectancy

Between 2004 and 2006, Basildon MSOA 003 (Upper Colne, Bumpstead & Yeldham wards) had the 7<sup>th</sup> highest life expectancy in Essex. 3 of Basildon's 22 MSOAs were ranked in the top 20% in Essex. 9 were ranked in the bottom 20%<sup>10</sup>. The difference between the minimum and maximum within the district was 7.85 years. This difference is greater than the Essex average and highlights the inequalities that exist within Basildon.

Figure 1.17 shows life expectancy in Basildon, by MSOA (there is a Basildon MSOA map in [Appendix 1.2](#))



<sup>10</sup> Eastern Region Public Health Observatory using information from the ONS, 2009

## Basildon District Profile

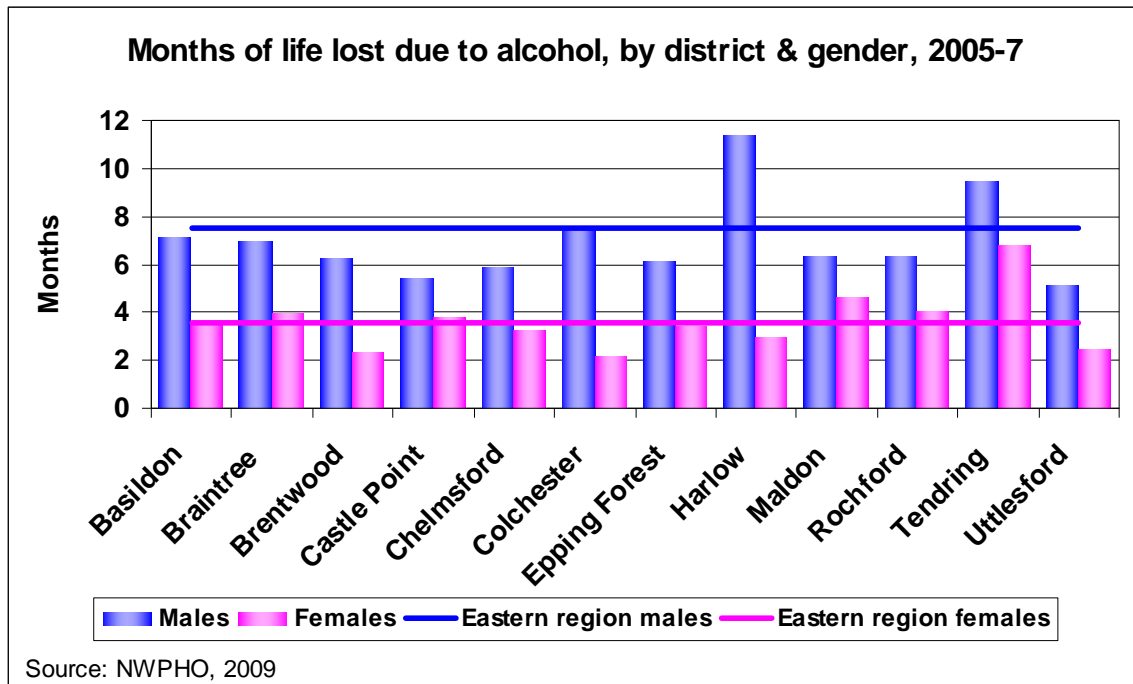
### Alcohol

The alcohol profile for Basildon is available at [www.nwph.net/alcohol/lape](http://www.nwph.net/alcohol/lape)

In 2007 Basildon had the 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest rate in Essex for female alcohol-specific hospital admission; 87.9 per 100,000 compared to an Essex average of 96.77. The rate for male alcohol-specific hospital admission was 184.31 per 100,000 population compared to an Essex average of 198.89.<sup>11</sup>

Figures 1.18-1.20 below show that Basildon generally has below average rates for alcohol-related health issues, especially amongst males.

Figure 1.18 shows the months of life lost due to alcohol, by district & gender, 2005-7



<sup>11</sup> NWPHO alcohol profiles

Basildon District Profile

Figure 1.19 shows the alcohol-specific mortality rate in Essex, by district

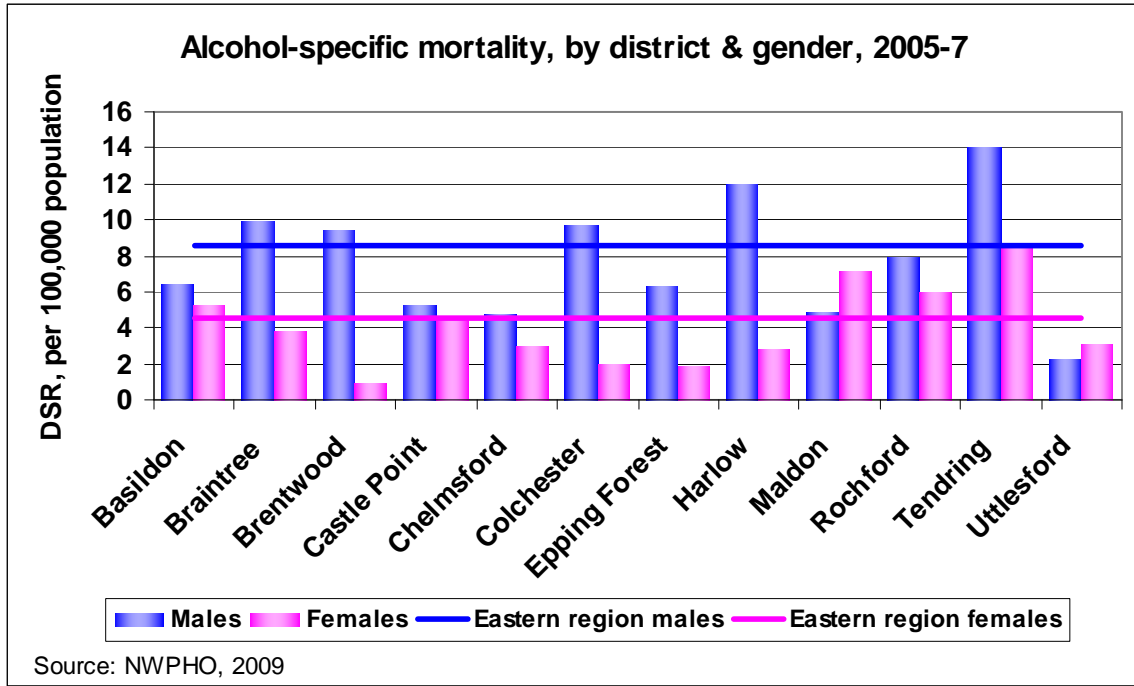
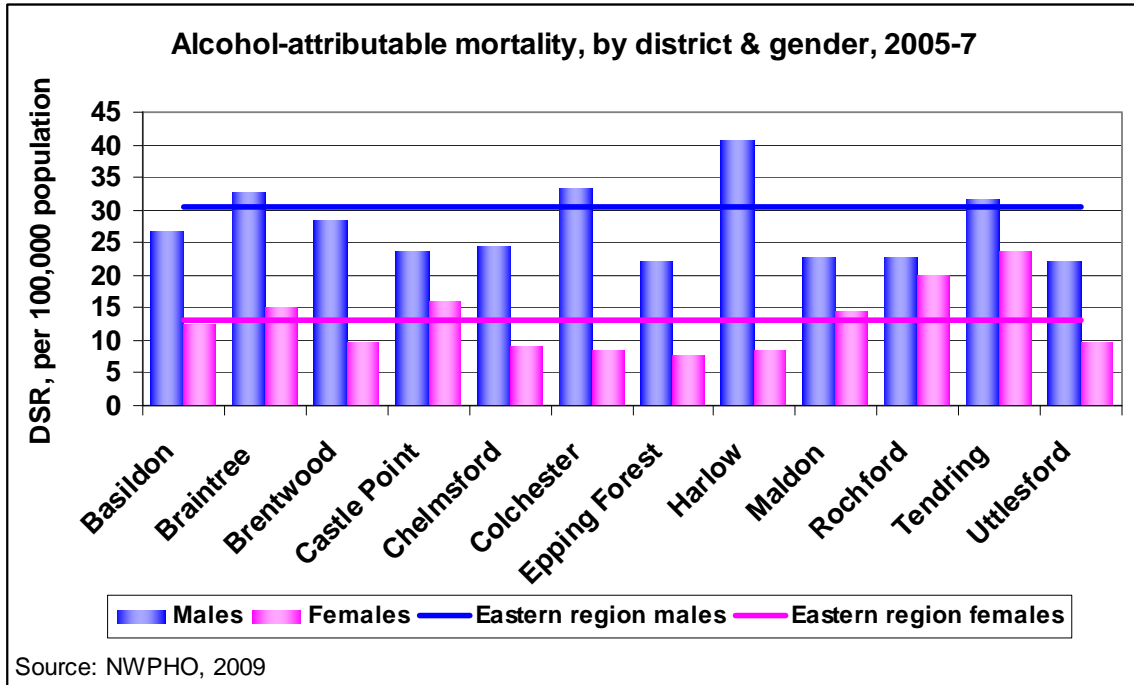


Figure 1.20 shows the alcohol-attributable mortality rate in Essex, by district



## Basildon District Profile

### Obesity

From 2003-5 Basildon had an estimated adult obesity rate of 25.8%. This rate was above the Essex average.

In 2008-9, Basildon had the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest obesity rate in Essex & 6<sup>th</sup> highest for reception-age children; 9.0% were obese, which is above the Essex average of 8.2%. 16.8% of Year 6 children were obese, which is also above the Essex average of 16%<sup>12</sup>. Both of these rates increased from 2007-8 to 2008-9.

Figure 1.21 shows childhood obesity rates in Essex in 2008-9, by district

2008-9	Reception	Rank in Essex	Year 6	Rank in Essex
Harlow	11.0%	1	21.7%	1
Epping Forest	8.8%	5	17.8%	2
Rochford	8.3%	8	17.3%	3
<b>Basildon</b>	<b>9.0%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16.8%</b>	<b>4</b>
Colchester	8.5%	7	16.2%	5
Castle Point	8.7%	6	16.0%	6
Braintree	7.0%	9	15.8%	7
Tendring	9.6%	2	15.6%	8
Chelmsford	6.4%	10	14.8%	9
Maldon	4.7%	12	13.8%	10
Uttlesford	5.6%	11	12.4%	11
Brentwood	9.0%	4	10.9%	12
<b>ENGLAND</b>	<b>9.6%</b>		<b>18.3%</b>	
<b>Essex</b>	<b>8.2%</b>		<b>16.0%</b>	

Figure 1.21a shows childhood obesity rates in Basildon's statistical neighbours, 2008-9

2008-9	Reception	Rank	Year 6	Rank
Harlow	11.0%	2	21.7%	1
Gravesham	10.6%	3	21.4%	2
Dartford	9.5%	5	20.7%	3
Northampton	8.6%	=8	19.0%	4
Gloucester	8.5%	=10	18.1%	5
Welwyn Hatfield	8.6%	=8	17.5%	6
Basingstoke & Deane	10.0%	4	17.1%	7
Dacorum	8.5%	=10	17.0%	8
<b>Basildon</b>	<b>9.0%</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16.9%</b>	<b>9</b>
Swale	8.9%	7	16.5%	10
Cherwell	7.9%	13	16.4%	11
Colchester	8.5%	=10	16.2%	12
Braintree	7.0%	15	15.8%	13
Chelmsford	6.4%	16	14.8%	14
Stevenage	11.4%	1	14.1%	15
North Hertfordshire	7.6%	14	12.2%	16

<sup>12</sup> The National Obesity Observatory e-Atlas; <http://www.noo.org.uk/maps/eatlas>, 2008-9

## Basildon District Profile

Figure 1.21a shows obesity in reception-age children, by district, 2008-9

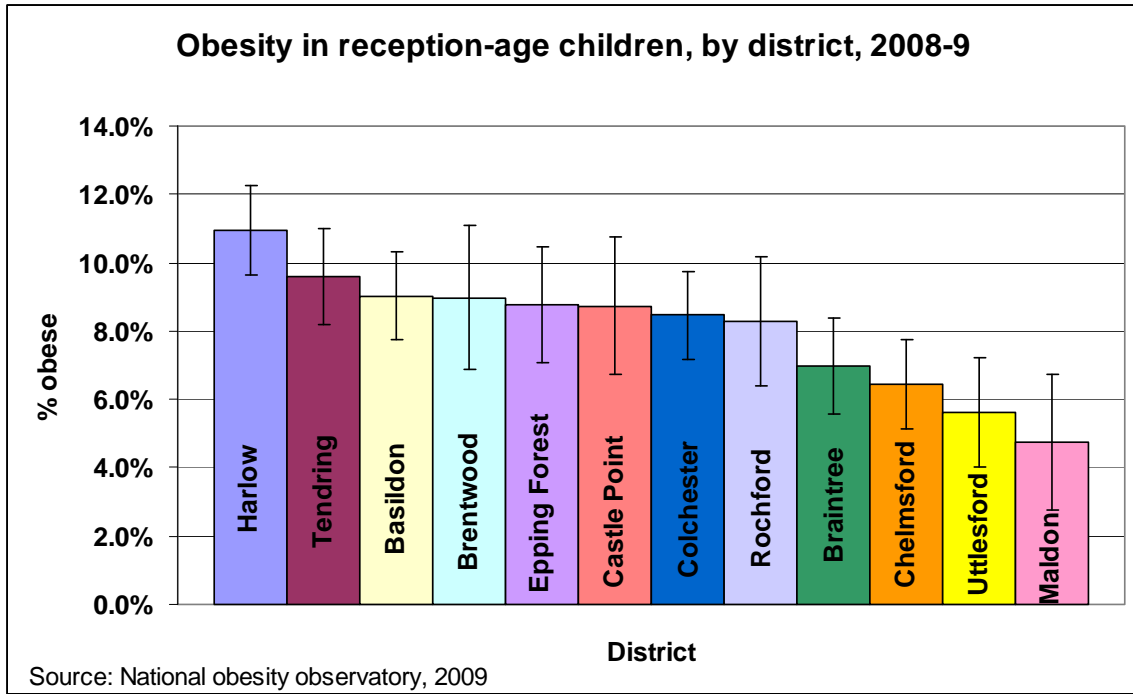
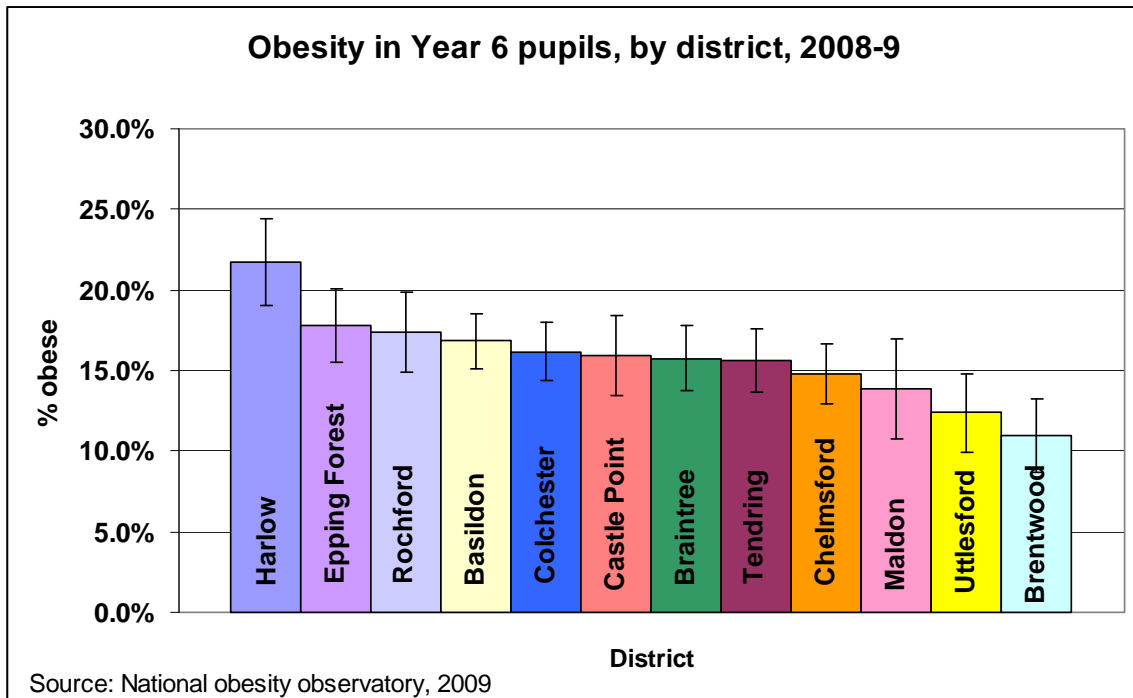
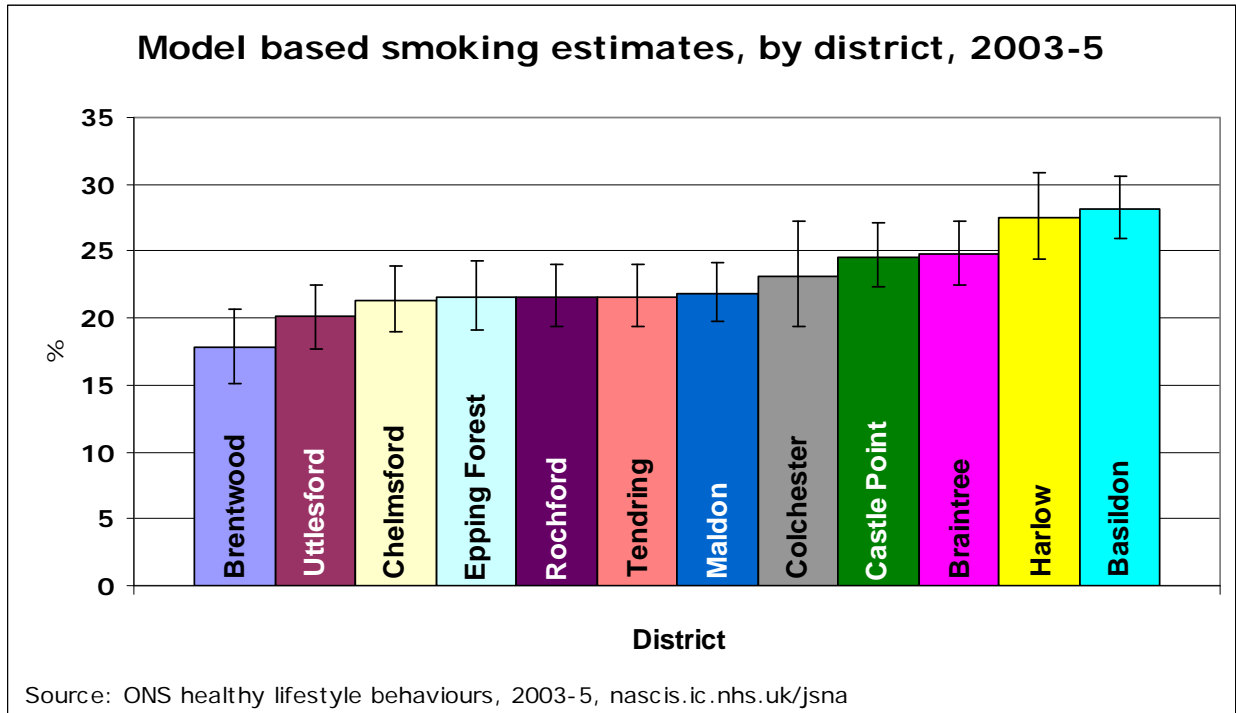


Figure 1.21b shows obesity in year 6 pupils, by district, 2008-9



Smoking

Figure 1.22 shows modelled estimates of smoking prevalence, by Essex district, 2003-5



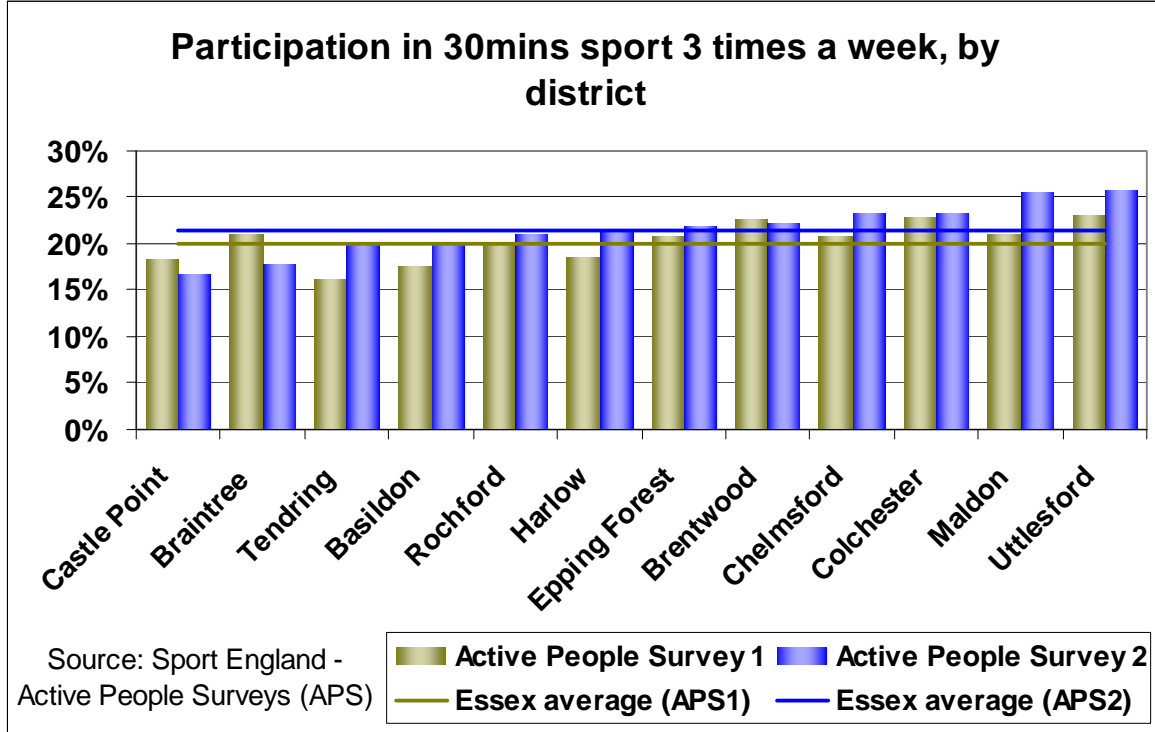
This graph shows the estimated smoking rates in each Essex district between 2003 & 2005. Basildon had the highest estimated rate of smoking prevalence in Essex.

Amongst its 15 statistical neighbours, Basildon had the 4<sup>th</sup> highest estimated smoking rate.

Basildon District Profile

According to Active People Surveys (APS) 1 (2005-6) & 2 (2007), Basildon had a below-average rate of people taking part in the recommended 30 minutes of exercise, 3 times per week. Although participation in Basildon increased from 17.6% in the first survey and 20.2% in the second survey, the increase was not statistically significant<sup>13</sup> and both rates were below the County averages. District-level results of both Active People’s Surveys are shown below:

Figure 1.22 shows level of participation in 30 minutes of exercise 3 times per week, by district



The Active People’s Survey information is useful because the level of active people within a district is a barometer for how well the people of Basildon are looking after their health. Levels of activity are a good indicator for future obesity rates. A population with high levels of physical activity is less likely to suffer from obesity-related health issues in the near future, provided these levels can be encouraged & maintained.

<sup>13</sup> Sport England APS website: [http://www.sportengland.org/research/active\\_people\\_survey.aspx](http://www.sportengland.org/research/active_people_survey.aspx)

## Basildon District Profile

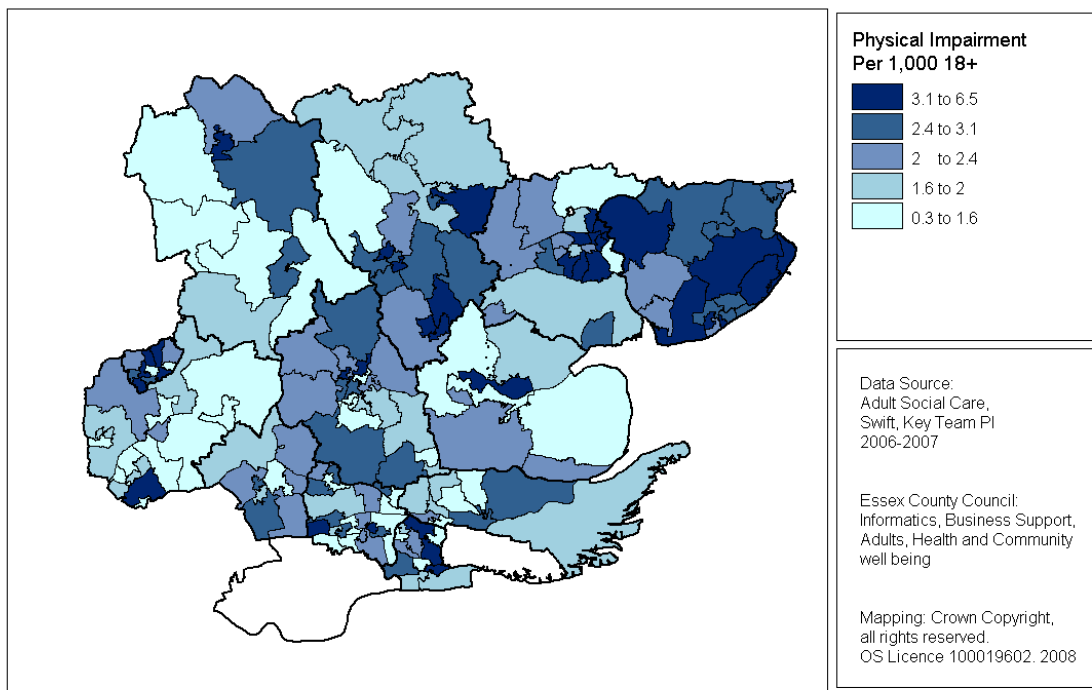
### *Physical & Sensory impairment*

In 2006-7 Basildon had a below average number of service users with physical impairments in Essex; 2.2 per 1,000 users, compared to an Essex average of 2.4 per 1,000. However, this masks small areas with higher rates, such as Pitsea, which has one of the highest rates of people with a disability in Essex.

In 2006-7 Basildon had a below-average rate of people with sensory impairments; 3.7 per 1,000 compared to an Essex average of 4.4. Of those experiencing sensory impairment, 0.7 per 1,000 had severe impairment; an above average rate compared to the rest of Essex.

Figure 1.23 shows MSOA-level physical impairment in Essex

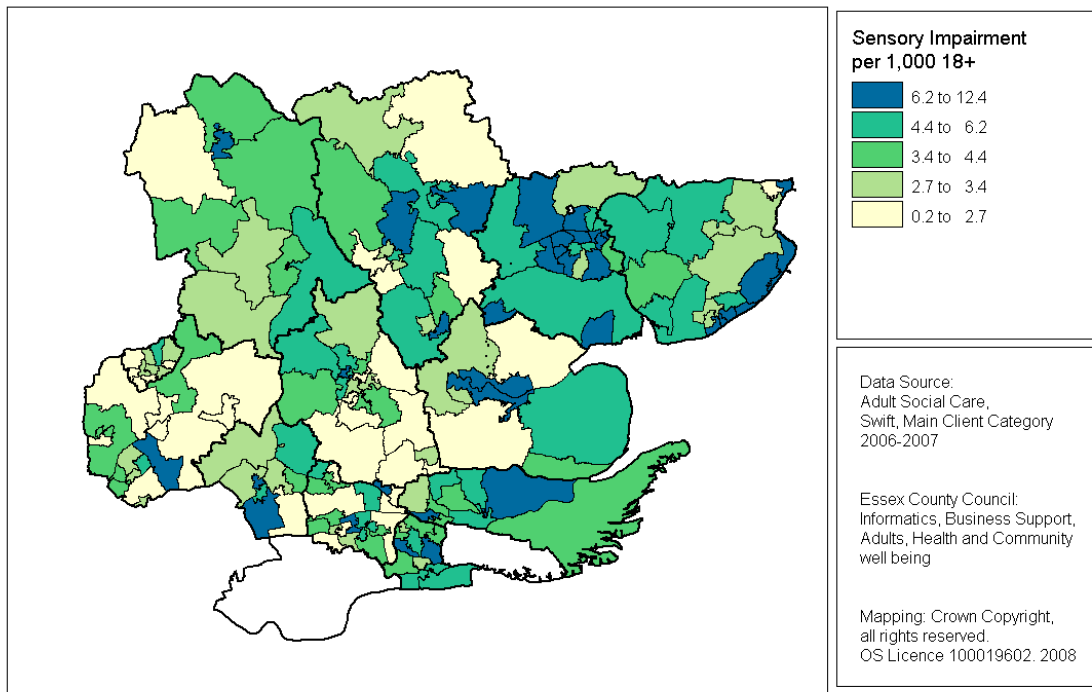
#### **Physical Disability: Rate of adults with a physical disability known to a social care team during the year 2006-2007**



# Basildon District Profile

Figure 1.24 shows MSOA-level sensory impairment in Essex

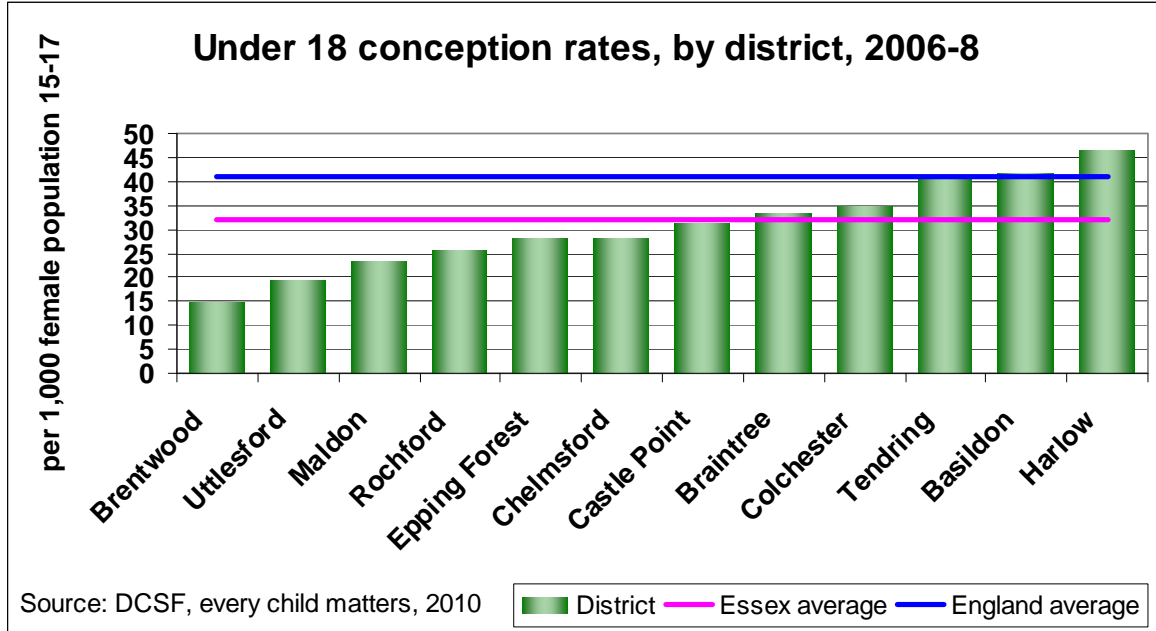
## **Sensory Impairment: Rate of adults and older people with a Sensory Impairment known to social care during the year 2006-2007**



*Teenage conceptions*

From 2006-8 Basildon had the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest teenage conception rate in Essex; 41.6 per 1,000 15-17 year old girls, compared to the Essex average of 32.1. Basildon's rate is above the national average of 40.9<sup>14</sup>. 53% of teenage pregnancies in Basildon lead to abortions. This is in-between the national average of 50% and the Essex average of 55%.

Figure 1.25 shows teenage conception rates across Essex, by district, 2006-8



*NB conception information is compiled by combining data from birth registrations & abortion notifications. Conception statistics include pregnancies that result in: one or more live or still births or a legal abortion under the Abortion Act 1967<sup>15</sup>. Note: Miscarriages & illegal abortions are not included. For more information, visit the [teenage pregnancy section of the DCSF website](#).*

<sup>14</sup> Teenage pregnancy unit, 2009

<sup>15</sup> DCSF website: <http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/everychildmatters/download/?id=5361>

## Basildon District Profile

### Perception data

Figure 1.26 below shows the response from Essex & Basildon residents to the questions of what is most important in making somewhere a good place to live, & which things most need improving in the local area.

Figure 1.26 shows most important vs. most need improving results from the Place survey for Essex & Basildon

Issues	Most Important				Most needs improving			
	Basildon		Essex		Basildon		Essex	
	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%
<i>Access to nature</i>	11	20.3%	9	24.1%	14	4.1%	14	4.0%
<i>Activities for teenagers</i>	10	20.4%	10	18.6%	2	46.9%	1	43.5%
<i>Affordable decent housing</i>	5	26.7%	6	26.1%	6	18.4%	7	18.7%
<i>Clean streets</i>	2	43.7%	3	38.7%	4	25.1%	6	20.2%
<i>Education provision</i>	6	25.8%	5	26.6%	13	5.4%	13	5.3%
<i>Health services</i>	3	39.9%	2	42.0%	11	12.0%	10	14.8%
<i>Job prospects</i>	13	12.5%	13	13.4%	9	14.4%	8	16.2%
<i>Parks &amp; open spaces</i>	4	29.2%	8	25.9%	12	9.9%	12	8.0%
<i>Public transport</i>	8	24.6%	4	27.9%	7	17.2%	4	23.9%
<i>Road &amp; pavement repairs</i>	9	20.8%	12	17.4%	1	52.5%	2	42.7%
<i>Shopping facilities</i>	7	25.3%	7	26.0%	10	13.3%	9	15.8%
<i>Sports &amp; leisure facilities</i>	14	8.5%	14	9.8%	8	16.3%	11	13.8%
<i>The level of congestion</i>	12	13.8%	11	18.2%	5	24.7%	3	33.6%
<i>The level of crime</i>	1	54.5%	1	52.0%	3	34.5%	5	23.2%

Source: 2008-9 Place Survey

Crime, health services & clean streets were selected as the three most important issues to Basildon & Essex residents. Basildon residents tend to think Parks & Open spaces and road and pavement repairs are more important than the rest of Essex. Essex residents appear to prioritise education provision, public transport and the level of congestion more than Basildon residents do.

Road and pavement repairs top the list of things that most need improving in Basildon, followed by activities for teenagers. Improving the level of crime was the 3<sup>rd</sup> most selected response in Basildon. Basildon residents believe clean streets, crime and sports and leisure facilities are in need of improvement more than Essex residents do, whereas Essex residents prioritise the improvement of health services, public transport & the level of congestion more than residents in Basildon.

Basildon District Profile

Figure 1.27 (below) shows the results from the Basildon Place survey, 2008-9

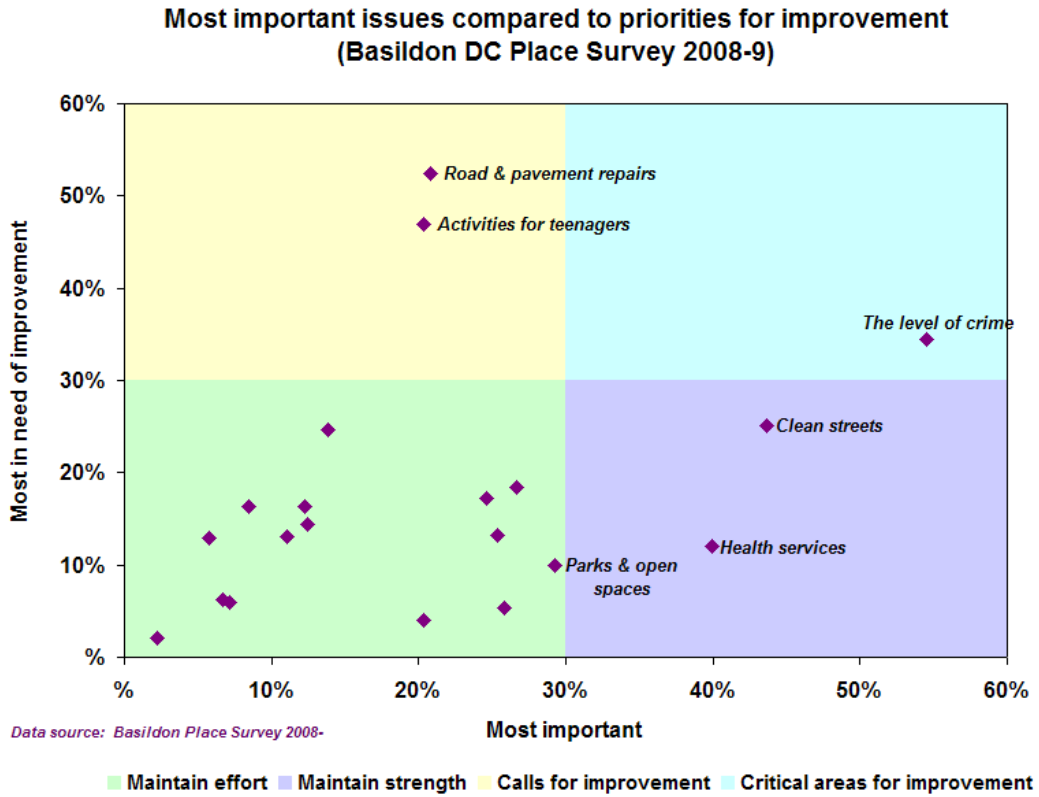
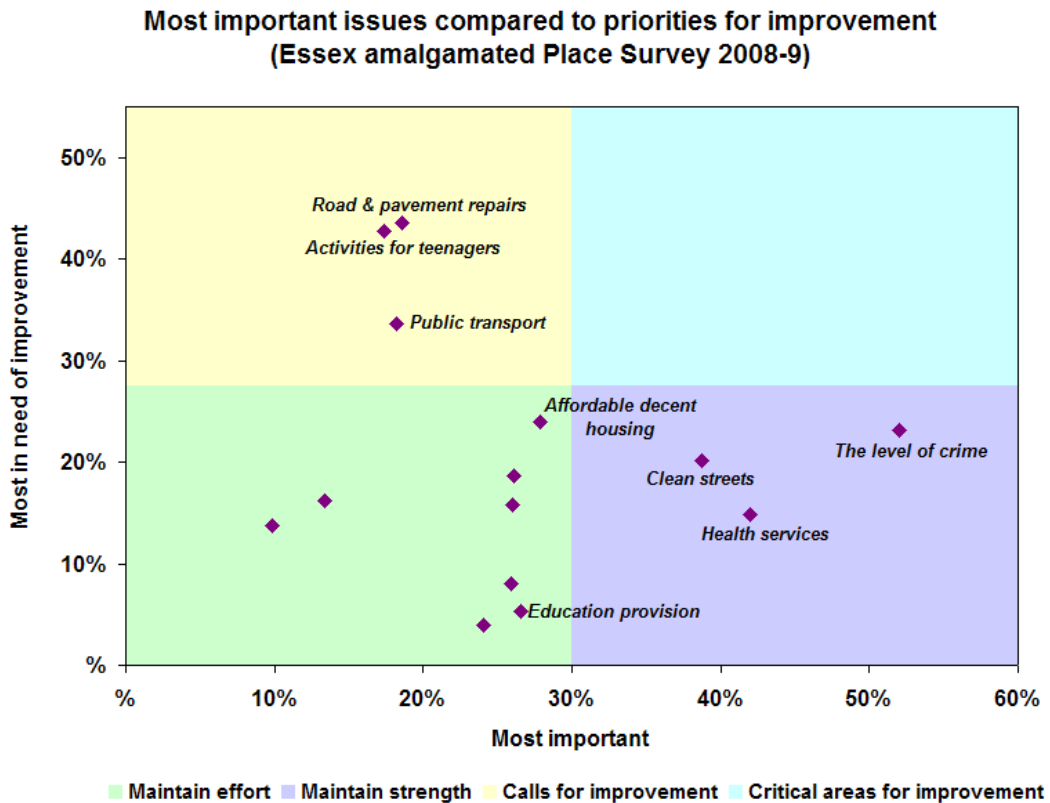


Figure 1.28 (below) shows the results from the amalgamated Essex Place survey, 2008-9

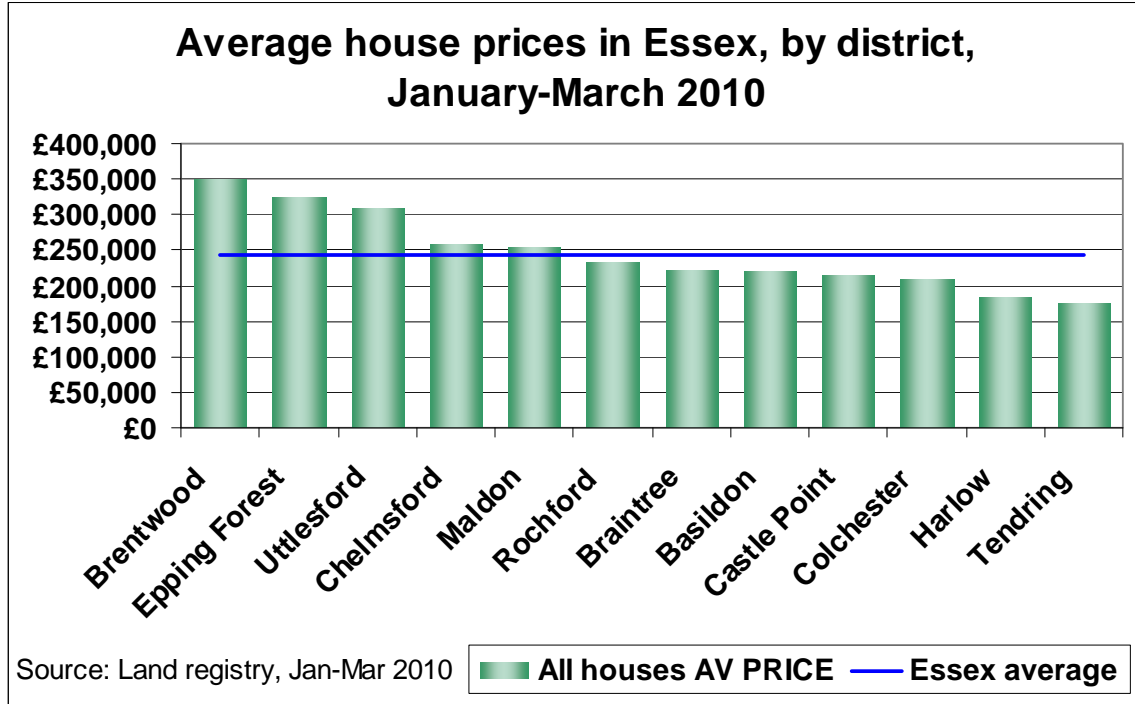


**Our Communities**

Housing

From Jan-March 2010, the average house price in Basildon was £219,819, which was the 8<sup>th</sup> highest in Essex, below the Essex (£243,993) & national (£224,064) averages; see figure 1.29 below.

Figure 1.29 shows average house prices in Essex, by district



Access to services

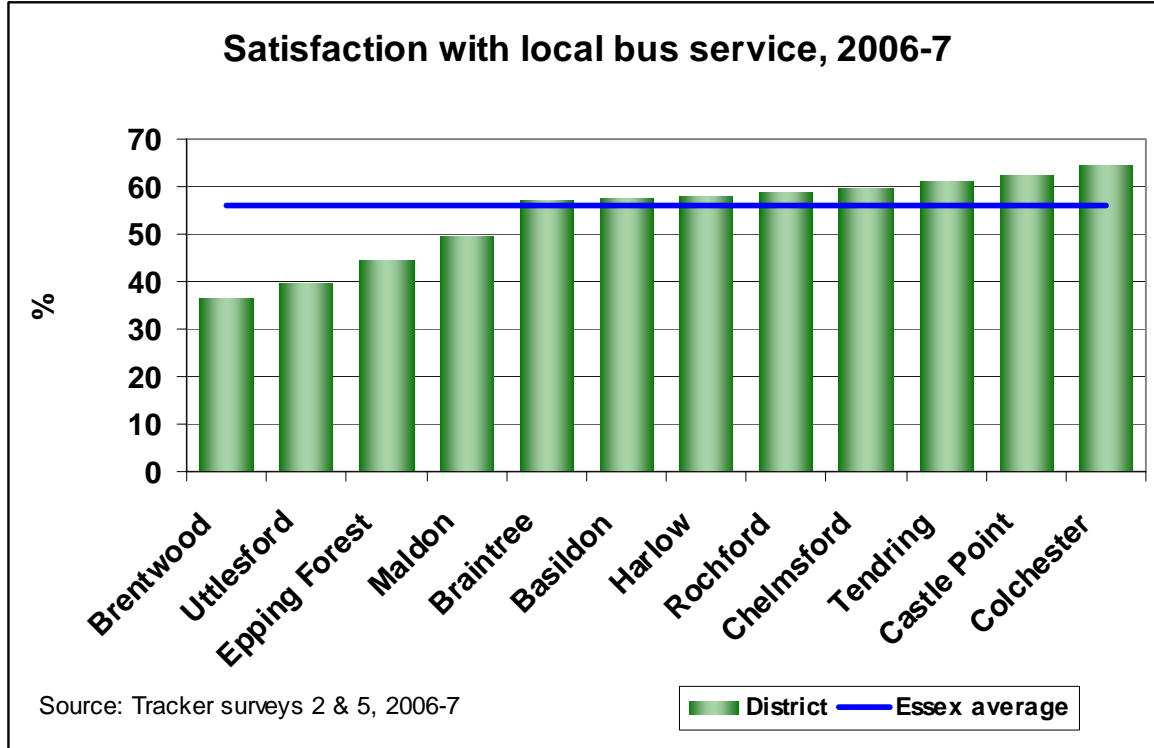
Most of Basildon's wards have very good access to services such as schools, doctors, banks and supermarkets. See [Appendix 1.5](#) for a breakdown of access to services in Basildon, by ward.

Basildon District Profile

Public transport

Public transport was identified in the 2009 Place Survey as the 8<sup>th</sup> most important issue to Basildon residents (selected by 24.6% of respondents). It was 7<sup>th</sup> on the list of things that most need improving in the district (selected by 17.2% of respondents). These results are lower than the Essex-wide figures and suggest that public transport is an area that Basildon residents do not consider to be a key priority or in urgent need of improvement compared to the rest of the County. According to the 2006-7 tracker surveys, residents of Braintree rate around average in terms of satisfaction with their local bus service; see figure 1.30 below.

Figure 1.30 shows satisfaction with local bus service, by district



Community safety

*Road accidents (KSI - killed & seriously injured)*

In 2008, Basildon had the 6<sup>th</sup> highest number of KSI casualties in Essex (63 compared to an Essex average of around 60). The district had the 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest number of KSI casualties per capita (37.37 per 100,000 population compared to a County average of over 50 per 100,000 population).

The number of KSI casualties in Basildon is on target (baselined 1994-1998) for 2010; after the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2009 there have been 34 KSI casualties, 13 fewer than at the same stage last year and 17 less than the target for this period. Basildon's KSI 2008 report is available in [Appendix 1.4](#)

Basildon District Profile

Figure 1.31 shows 2008 KSI figures in Essex, by district

District	All	Drink driving	Motor-cycles	Speed related	Young drivers	KSI per 100,000 population
<b>Basildon</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>37.37</b>
Braintree	66	5	15	13	18	47.24
Brentwood	39	0	7	4	12	55.01
Castle Point	41	2	8	3	11	46.28
Chelmsford	76	5	24	10	16	46.68
Colchester	94	4	30	19	20	55.04
Epping Forest	113	7	27	22	21	91.94
Harlow	16	1	4	1	3	20.49
Maldon	37	4	7	6	9	59.97
Rochford	22	4	6	3	7	27.13
Tendring	80	6	19	7	13	55.33
Uttlesford	59	2	12	14	13	82.63
<b>Essex</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>51.87</b>

*Fear of crime*

The 2008-9 Place survey shows that Basildon had the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest level of fear of crime in the local area during the day, and the highest level of fear of crime after dark, in Essex. This is shown in figures 1.32 & 1.33 below.

Figure 1.32 shows district-level fear of crime during the day

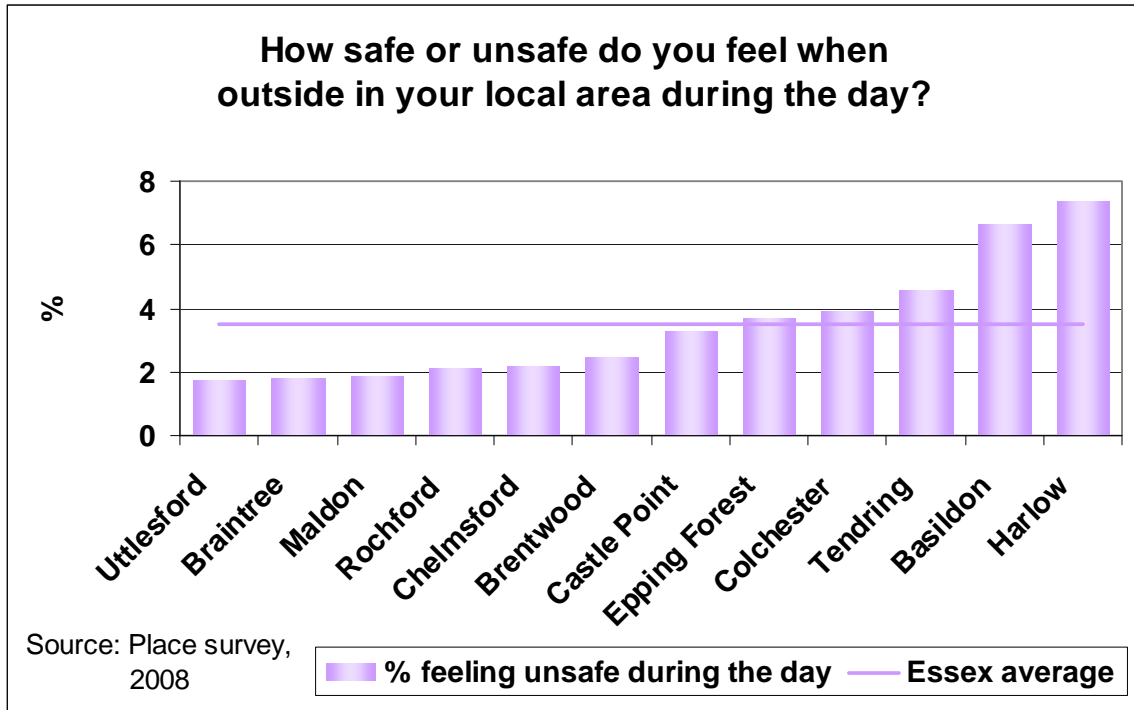
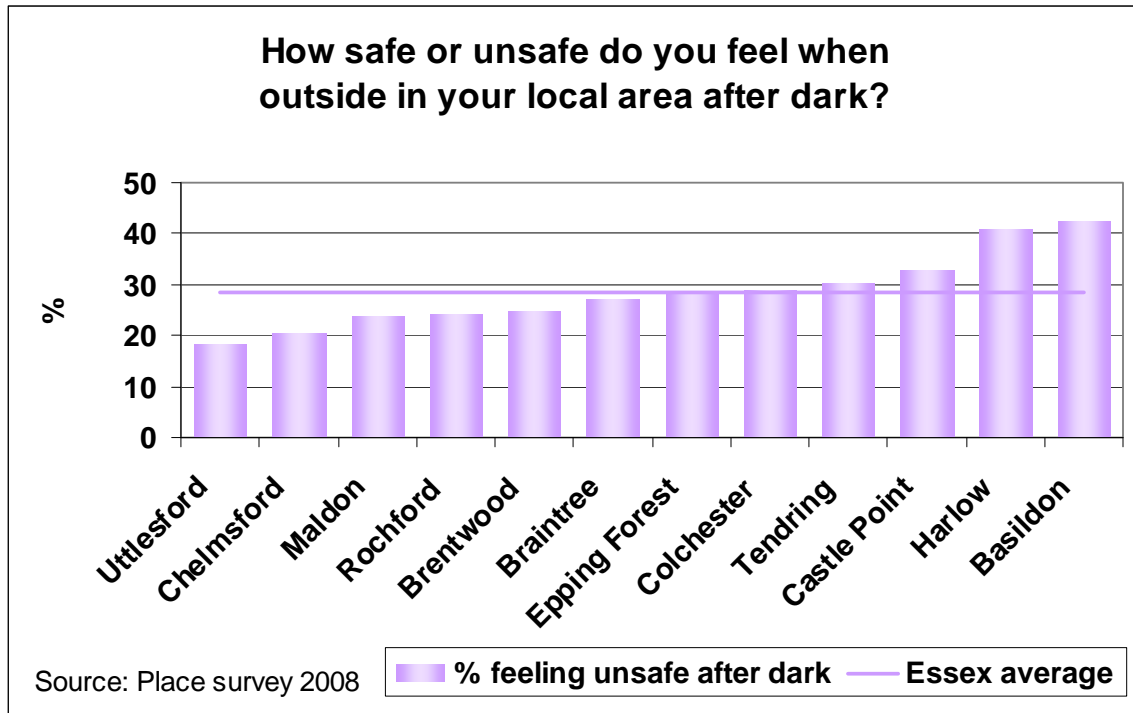


Figure 1.33 shows district-level fear of crime after dark

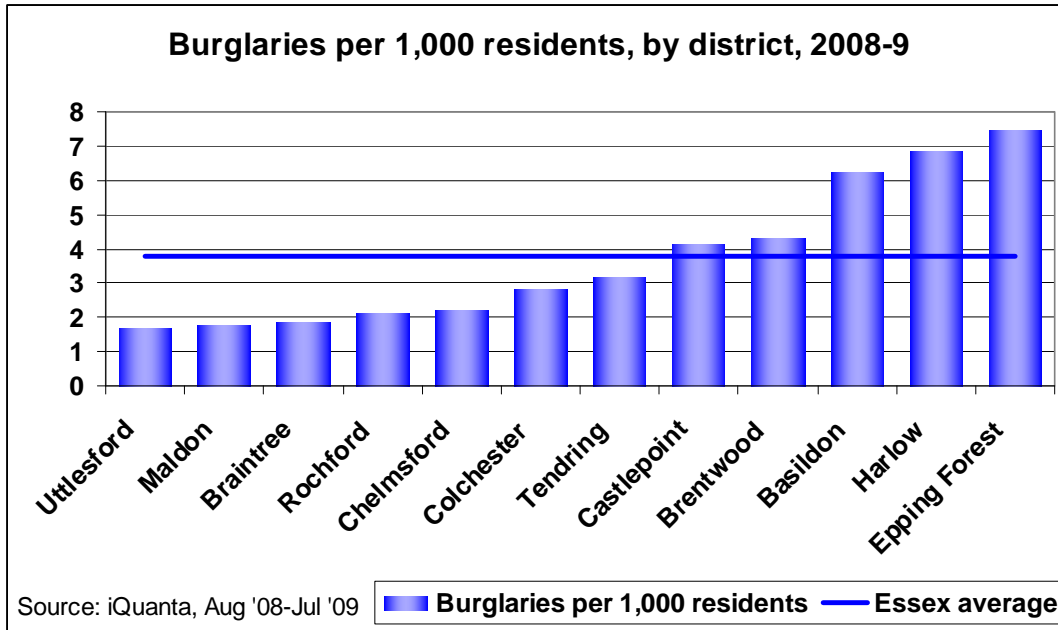


Essex is ranked as the 8th 'safest' county in England – based upon recorded crime figures published in July 2008 – yet fear of crime is still an issue for local people. Fear of crime is a key driver of overall satisfaction with the local area as a place to live.

The 2009 Place Survey results show that the level of crime is top of the list of Basildon residents' most important issues (selected by over half of respondents), and is 3<sup>rd</sup> on the list of things that most need improving; selected by over one third of respondents.

## Basildon District Profile

Figure 1.34 shows the number of burglaries, per 1,000 residents in Essex, by district, 2008-9



### Cleaner communities

In the 2009 Place survey, 43.7% of Basildon's respondents selected clean streets as an important issue, making it the 2<sup>nd</sup> most popular response.

On the list of things that most need improving in Basildon, the issue of clean streets was ranked 4<sup>th</sup>, selected by 25.1% of residents.

Figure 1.35 shows the number of abandoned vehicles, by district, 2007-2008

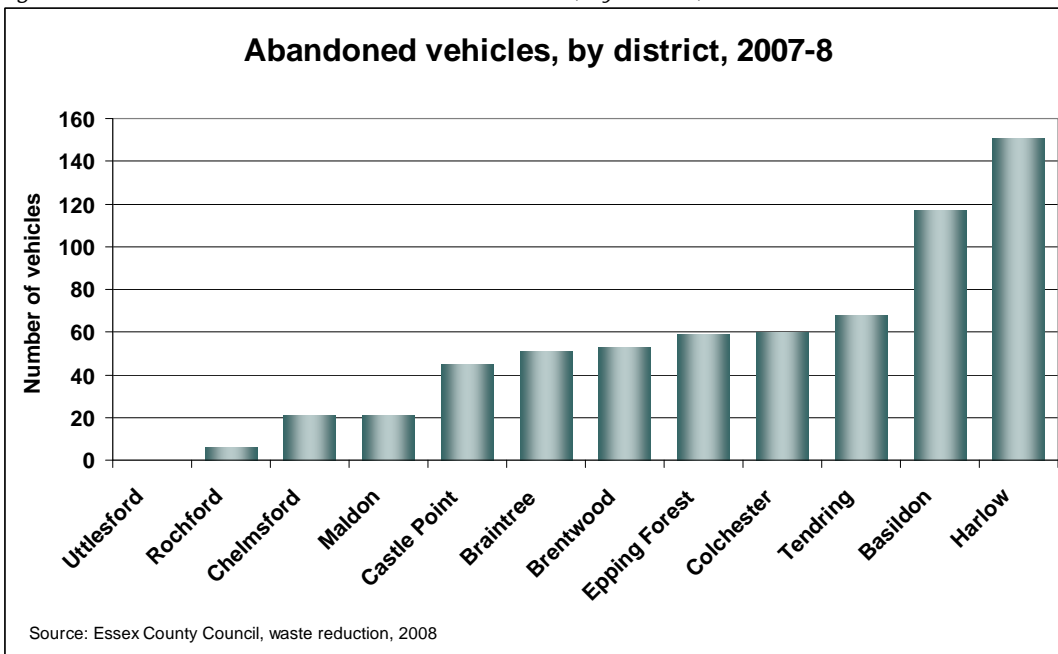


Figure 1.35 shows that Basildon had the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest number of abandoned vehicles in Essex in 2007-8.

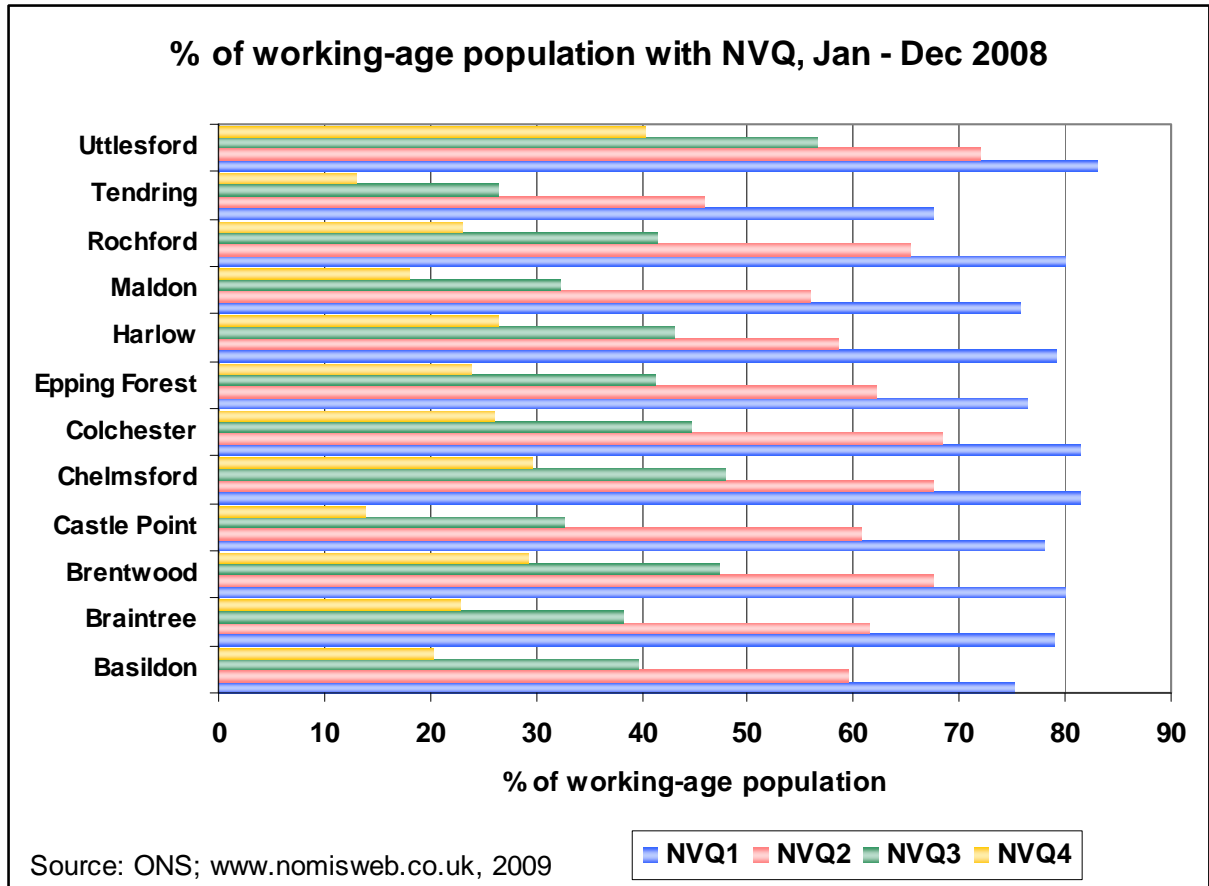
**Our Economy**

Skills amongst the working population

In 2008, Basildon was ranked 10<sup>th</sup> out of the 12 Essex districts (with 1 being the best), for working-age population with no qualifications; 18% of the working age population had no qualifications, compared to a county average of 14.1%.

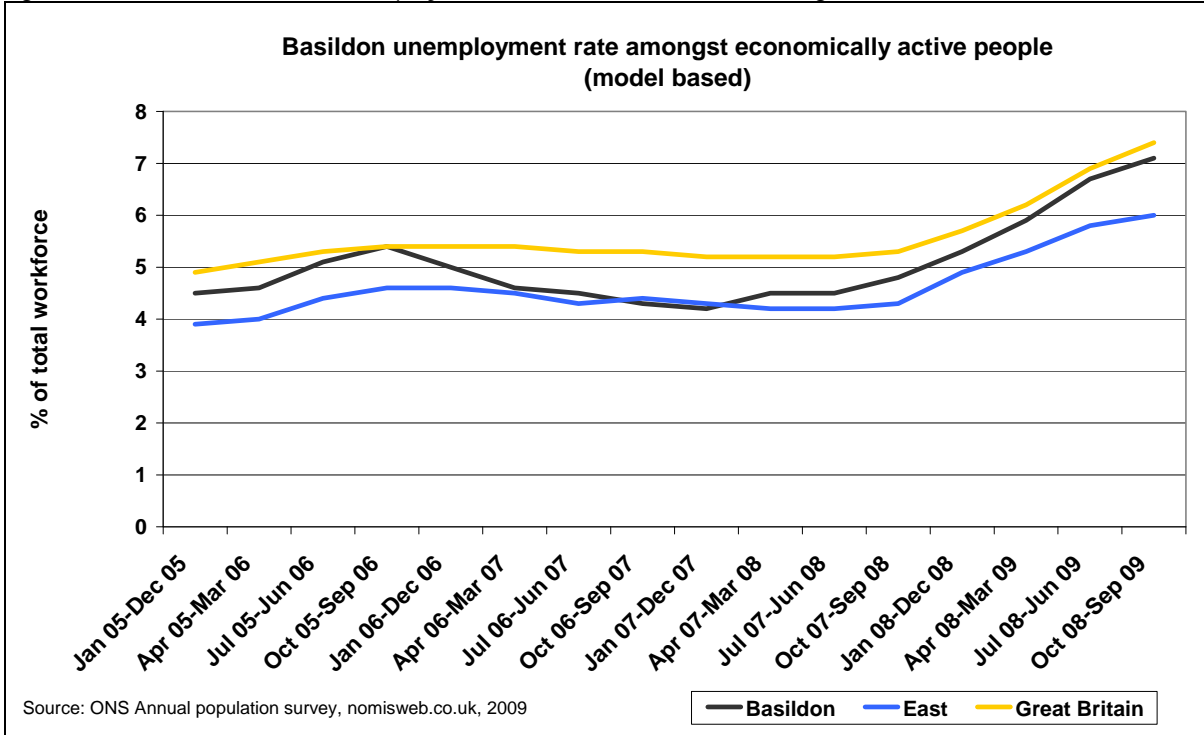
Basildon had the 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest rate of working age adults with NVQ level 1 qualifications in Essex; 75.1% compared to a County average of 77.9%. 59.6% of Braintree’s working age population had an NVQ level 2 qualification (ranked 9<sup>th</sup> in Essex and below the County average of 62.2%). 39.6% have an NVQ level 3 qualification (ranked 8<sup>th</sup> in Essex, below the county average of 40.9%). 20.2% of working-age adults are qualified to NVQ level 4 or above (ranked 9<sup>th</sup> in Essex), this compares to an Essex average of 23.6%.

Figure 1.36 shows the % of the working age population with NVQ-level qualifications, by district



Unemployment

Figure 1.37 is a time-series of Unemployment levels in Basildon, Eastern region & Great Britain, 2005-'09



The latest available data shows that Basildon’s unemployment rate was consistently below the national average, but above the regional average from 2005-2008, but has since been getting closer to the national average as the effects of the recession take hold.<sup>16</sup> The current unemployment rate of 7.1% is the highest since 1996-7.

The graph in figure 1.38 below shows how Basildon’s unemployment rate compared to other Essex districts from July 2008-June 2009. Basildon had an unemployment rate above the Essex average, and similar to the national average.

<sup>16</sup> Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

Basildon District Profile

Figure 1.38 shows unemployment by Essex district, Jul '08-Jun '09

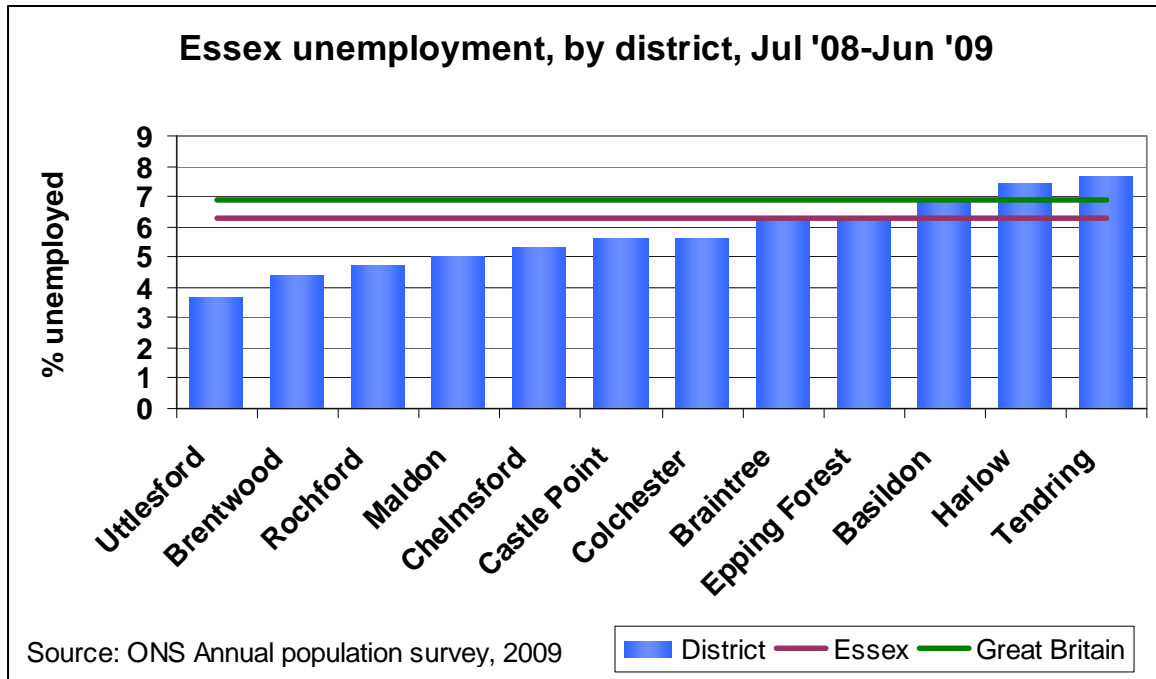
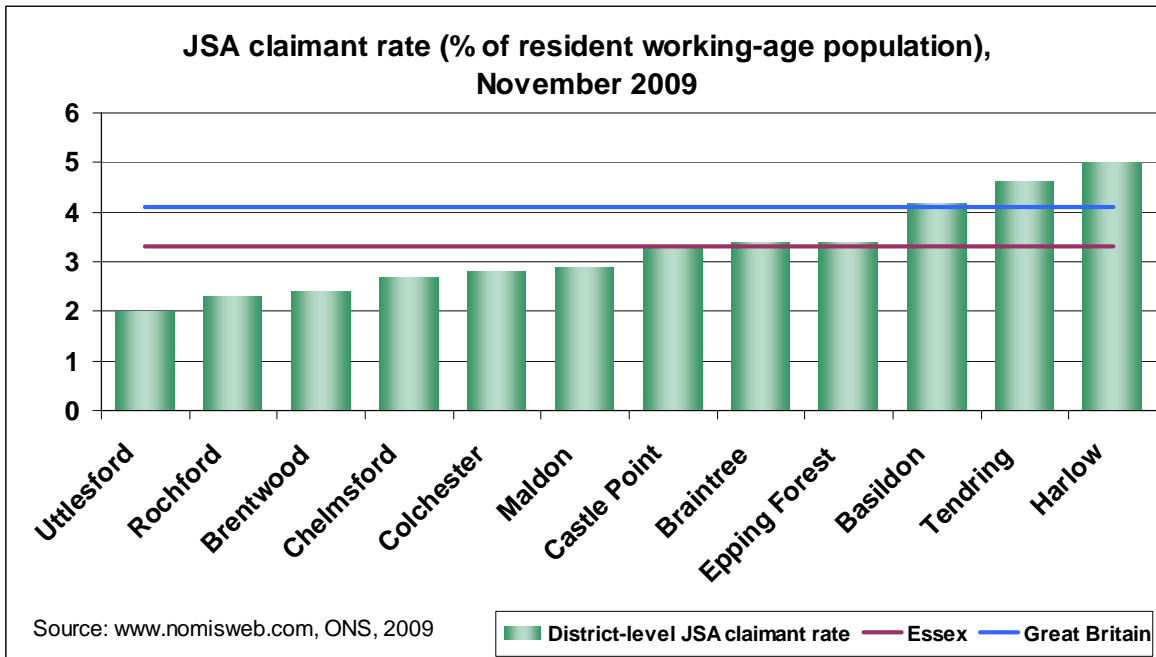


Figure 1.38a below shows that Basildon has an above-average rate of job seekers allowance claimants; 4.2% of the working-age population, compared to an Essex average of 3.3% & a national average of 4.1%.

Figure 1.38a shows district-level job seekers allowance claimants



Migrant registrations

The most recent statistical data shows that in 2009, immigration numbers fell compared to a year earlier and from the peak in 2003-4. Most striking is the reduction in immigration from A8 countries (those that joined the EU in May 2004), which actually shows a net emigration from Britain for the first time since those countries joined the EU - 12,000 more A8 citizens left Britain than arrived in the year to September 2009 - a considerable reduction from the peak inflow of over 80,000 in 2007<sup>17</sup>.

Figure 1.39 shows district-level immigrant registrations Jan-Dec 2009

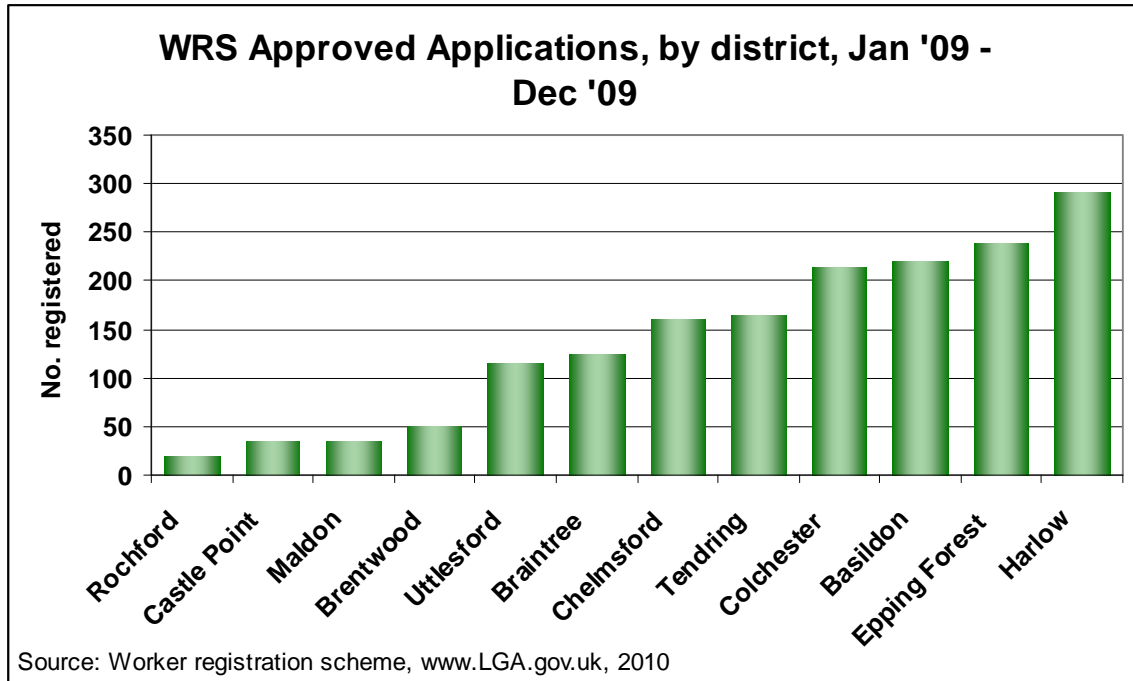
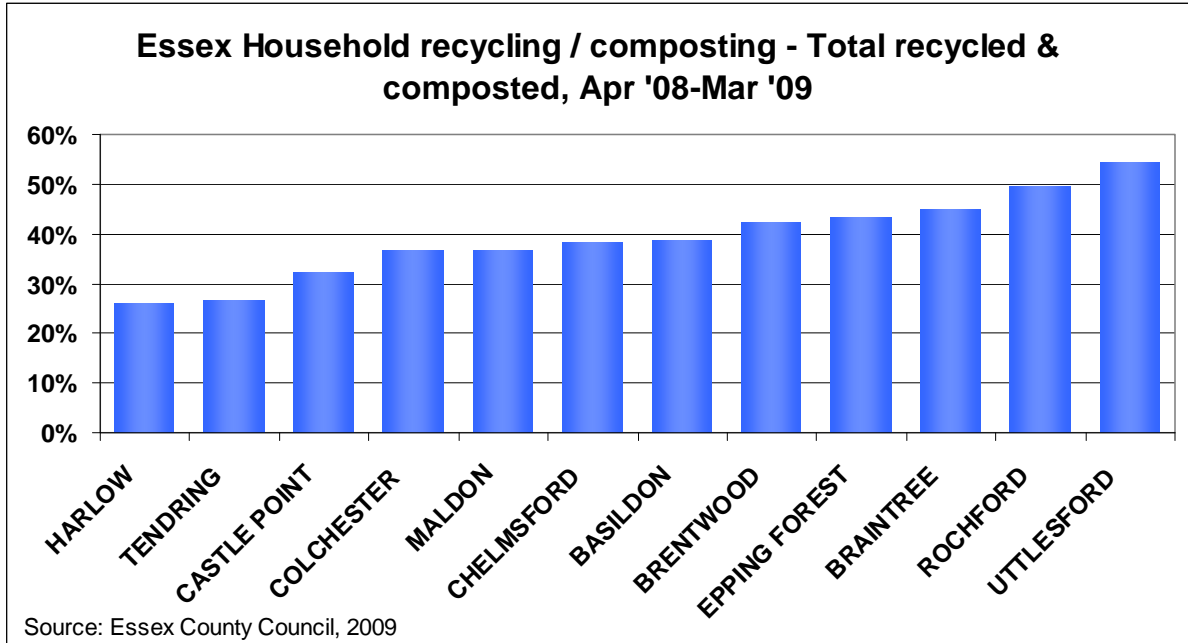


Figure 1.39 shows that Basildon had the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest number of immigrant registrations in Essex between January & December 2009.

<sup>17</sup> Source: ippr briefing – May 2010 Migration Statistics | www.ippr.org

**Our World**

Waste & recycling



Basildon had the 6<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of recycling and composting per capita in Essex between 2008 & 2009; 38.6%, narrowly missing the recycling target of 39% set in the Local Area Agreement.

**Appendix**

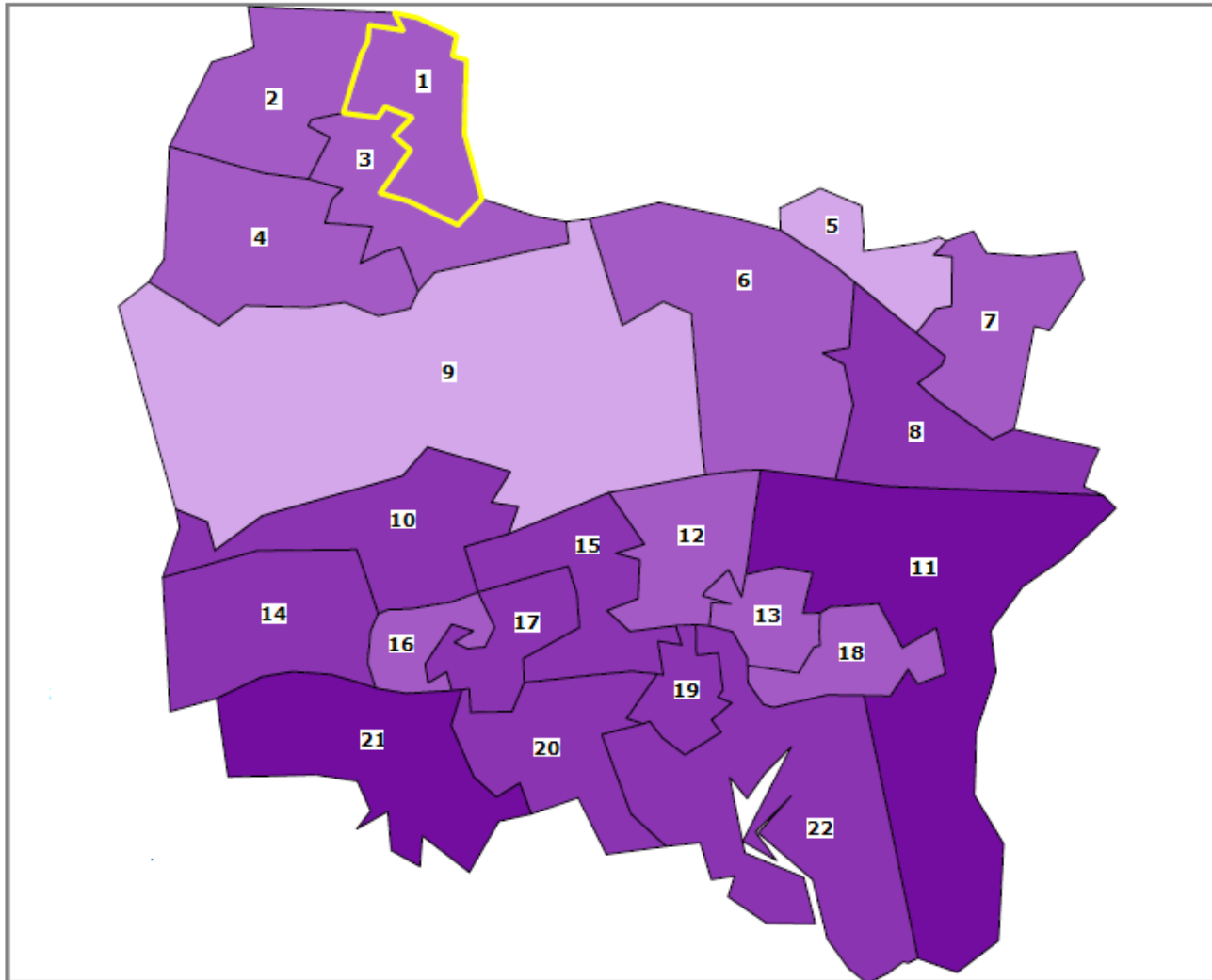
**1.1 Geodemographic profiles - MOSAIC**

Mosaic group	Group description	Type	Type description
A	Symbols of success	A01	Financially successful people living in cosmopolitan inner city locations
		A02	Highly educated senior professionals, many working in the media, politics and law
		A03	Successful managers living in very large houses in outer suburban locations
		A04	Financially secure couples, many close to retirement, living in sought-after suburbs
		A05	Senior professionals and managers living in the suburbs of major regional centres
		A06	Successful, high-earning couples with new jobs in areas of growing high-tech employment
		A07	Well paid executives living in individually-designed homes in rural environments
B	Happy Families	B08	Families and singles living in developments built since 2001
		B09	Well-qualified couples typically starting a family on a recently built private estate
		B10	Financially better off families living in relatively spacious modern private estates
		B11	Dual income families on intermediate incomes living on modern estates
		B12	Middle income families with children living in estates of modern private homes
		B13	First generation owner-occupiers, many with large amounts of consumer debt
		B14	Military personnel living in purpose-built accommodation
C	Suburban Comfort	C15	Senior white collar workers, many on the verge of a financially secure retirement
		C16	Low density private estates, now with self-reliant couples approaching retirement
		C17	Small business proprietors living in low density estates in smaller communities
		C18	Inter-war suburbs, many with less strong cohesion than they originally had
		C19	Singles and childless couples increasingly taking over attractive older suburbs
		C20	Suburbs sought-after by the more successful members of the Asian community
D	Ties of Community	D21	Mixed communities of urban residents living in well-built, early 20th century housing
		D22	Comfortably off manual workers living in spacious but inexpensive private houses
		D23	Owners of affordable terraces built to house 19th century heavy industrial workers
		D24	Low income families living in cramped Victorian terraced housing in inner city locations
		D25	Centres of small market towns and resorts containing many hostels and refuges
		D26	Communities of lowly paid factory workers, many of them of South Asian descent
		D27	Inner city terraces attracting second generation Londoners from diverse communities
E	Urban Intelligence	E28	Neighbourhoods with transient singles living in multiply occupied large old houses
		E29	Economically successful singles, many living in small inner London flats
		E30	Young professionals and their families who have 'gentrified' older terraces in inner London

Basildon District Profile

Mosaic group	Group description	Type	Type description
E (cont.)	Urban Intelligence	E31	Well-educated singles and childless couples colonising inner areas of provincial cities
		E32	Singles and childless couples in small units in newly-built private estates outside London
		E33	Older neighbourhoods increasingly taken over by short term student renters
		E34	Halls of residence and other buildings occupied mostly by students
F	Welfare Borderline	F35	Young people renting hard to let social housing, often in disadvantaged inner city locations
		F36	High density social housing, mostly in inner London, with high levels of diversity
		F37	Young families living in upper floors of social housing, mostly in Scotland
		F38	Singles, childless couples and older people living in high rise social housing
		F39	Older people living in crowded apartments in high density social housing
		F40	Older tenements of small private flats often occupied by highly disadvantaged individuals
G	Municipal Dependency	G41	Families, many single parents, in deprived social housing on the edge of regional centres
		G42	Older people living in very large social housing estates on the outskirts of provincial cities
		G43	Older people, many in poor health from work in heavy industry, in low rise social housing
H	Blue Collar Enterprise	H44	Manual workers, many close to retirement, in low rise houses in ex-manufacturing towns
		H45	Older couples, mostly in small towns, who now own houses once rented from the council
		H46	Residents in 1930s and 1950s London council estates, now mostly owner-occupiers
		H47	Social housing, typically in 'new towns', with good job opportunities for the poorly qualified
I	Twilight Subsistence	I48	Older people living in small council and housing association flats
		I49	Low income older couples renting low rise social housing in industrial regions
		I50	Older people receiving care in homes or sheltered accommodation
J	Grey Perspectives	J51	Very elderly people, many financially secure, living in privately-owned retirement flats
		J52	Better off older people, singles and childless couples in developments of private flats
		J53	Financially secure and physically active older people, many retired to semi-rural locations
		J54	Older couples, independent but on limited incomes, living in bungalows by the sea
		J55	Older people preferring to live in familiar surroundings in small market towns
		J56	Neighbourhoods with retired people and transient singles working in the holiday industry
K	Rural Isolation	K57	Communities of retired people and second homers in areas of high environmental quality
		K58	Well off commuters and retired people living in attractive country villages
		K59	Country people living in still agriculturally active villages, mostly in lowland locations
		K60	Smallholders and self-employed farmers, living beyond the reach of urban commuters
		K61	Low income farmers struggling on thin soils in isolated upland locations

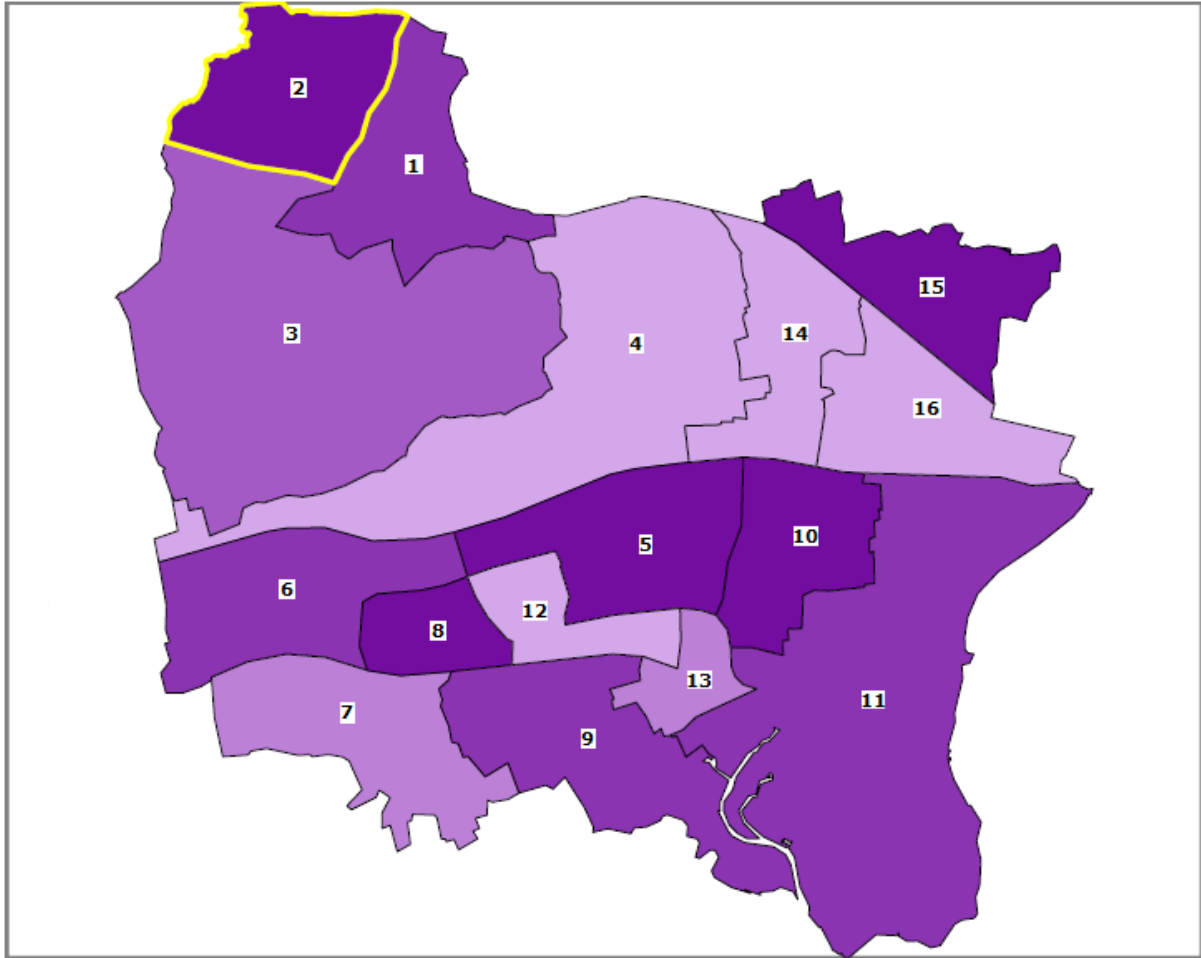
1.2 Basildon MSOA map



Basildon MSOAs

Source: ONS neighbourhood statistics

1.3 Basildon ward map



Source: ONS neighbourhood statistics

**KEY:**

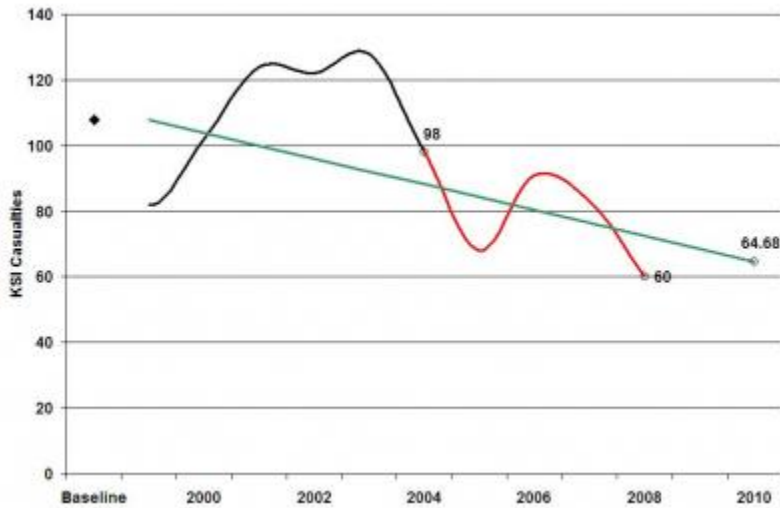
	<b>Ward name</b>		<b>Ward name</b>
1	Billericay East	9	Nethermayne
2	Billericay West	10	Pitsea North West
3	Burstead	11	Pitsea South East
4	Crouch	12	St Martin`s
5	Fryerns	13	Vange
6	Laindon Park	14	Wickford Castledon
7	Langdon Hills	15	Wickford North
8	Lee Chapel North	16	Wickford Park

### 1.4 Basildon road casualties report (2008-9)

#### Progress towards the 2010 target in Basildon

The 2010 target is to achieve a 40% reduction on the 1994-1998 baseline average.

This graph shows the number of casualties each year since that average (the red line), compared with the progress required to meet the 2010 target (the green line).

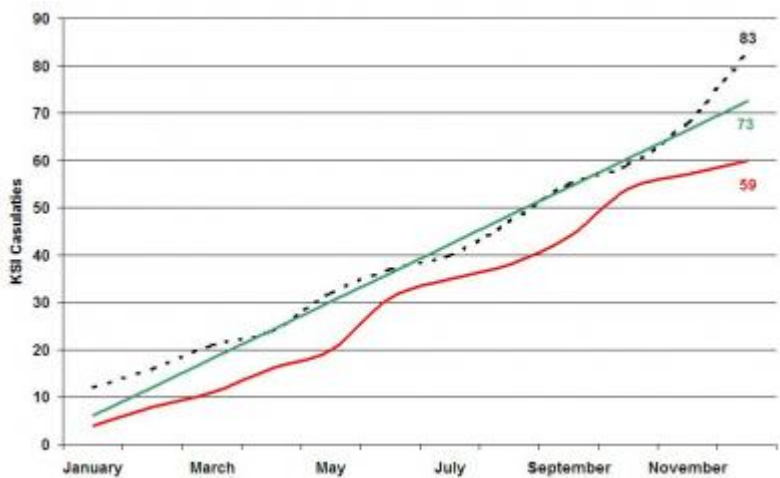


#### Progress in 2008

This graph shows the provisional number of KSI casualties in 2008 (red line).

The green line shows the level required to be on target for 2010.

Provisional figures show that KSI casualties in 2008 were 60 - which is below the required target for that year.



## Basildon District Profile

### Comparison with other districts

In 2008 Basildon was ranked sixth by number of KSI casualties and tenth by KSI casualties per 100000 population.

	KSI casualties - 2008 to Q4 ONLY						KSI per 100000 population
	Population	All	Drink Drive	Motorcycles	Speeding	Young Drivers	
Basildon	168600	60	4	19	8	11	35.59
Braintree	139700	66	5	15	13	18	47.24
Brentwood	70900	39	0	7	4	12	55.01
Castle Point	88600	41	2	8	3	11	46.28
Chelmsford	162800	75	5	24	10	16	46.07
Colchester	170800	90	4	28	19	20	52.69
Epping	122900	113	7	27	22	21	91.94
Harlow	78100	16	1	4	1	3	20.49
Maldon	61700	37	4	7	6	9	59.97
Rochford	81100	22	4	6	3	7	27.13
Tendring	144600	76	5	18	7	13	52.66
Uttlesford	71400	57	2	10	14	13	79.83
<b>New Essex</b>	<b>1361200</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>50.84</b>

Source: 2006 mid-year population estimates, ONS Crown Copyright Reserved (from Nomis on 23 June 2008)

[Click here](#) to download the third quarter 2009 RCO Report for Basildon.

[Click here](#) to download category definitions.

**1.5 Basildon ward-level access to services**

Ward	Access to a Bank or Building Society (%) 2008	Access to a Dr's Surgery (%) 2008	Access to a Post Office (%) 2008	Access to a Primary School (%) 2008	Access to a Super-market (%) 2008
Billericay East	100.0	100.0	83.7	100.0	100.0
Billericay West	100.0	100.0	97.2	100.0	100.0
Burstead	100.0	100.0	98.7	99.7	100.0
Crouch	100.0	100.0	99.1	99.5	100.0
Fryerns	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Laindon Park	100.0	100.0	99.3	100.0	100.0
Langdon Hills	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lee Chapel North	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nethermayne	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pitsea North West	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pitsea South East	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0
St Martin`s	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Vange	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wickford Castledon	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wickford North	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wickford Park	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Columns 2-6 show the % of residents that are within 2km of various services.

1.6 Basildon health profile ([www.healthprofiles.info](http://www.healthprofiles.info))

## Health Profile 2010

# Basildon

updated 28 July 2010


This profile gives a picture of health in this area. It is designed to help local government and health services improve people's health and reduce health inequalities.

Health Profiles are produced every year by the Association of Public Health Observatories.

Visit the Health Profiles website to:




- see profiles for other areas
- use interactive maps
- find more detailed information

[www.healthprofiles.info](http://www.healthprofiles.info)



Based on Ordnance Survey material. © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved.  
DH 100020290 2010. Other map data © Collins Bartholomew.

**Population 172,600**  
Mid-2006 population estimate  
Source: National Statistics website: [www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk)



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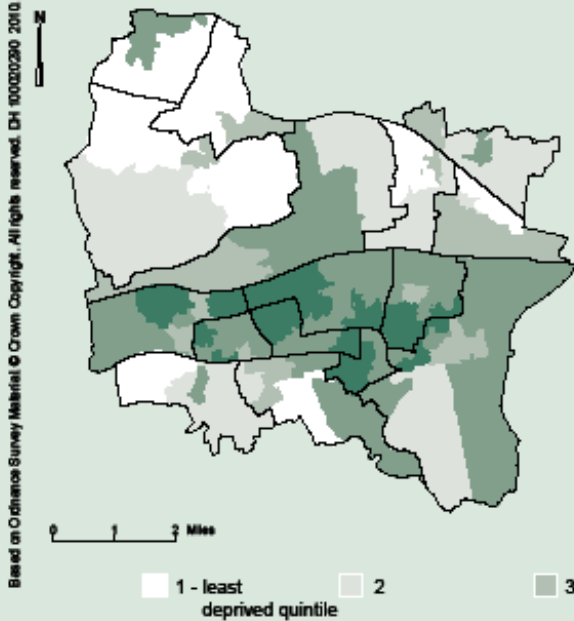
Basildon - updated 28 July 2010

### Basildon at a glance

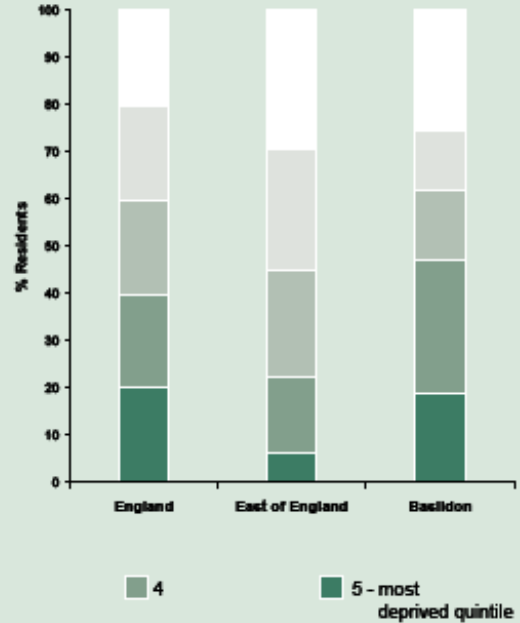
- The health of the population in Basildon is generally similar to the England average. The rate of smoking in pregnancy is better than average and there is less violent crime. Fewer people claim incapacity benefit for mental illness and there are fewer hospital stays for alcohol related harm than the England average.
- There are inequalities within Basildon. For example, men in the most affluent areas can expect to live about 8 and a half years longer than men in the most deprived areas. Asian children achieve significantly better GCSE results than white children.
- Rates of death from all causes and early deaths from heart disease and stroke have closely tracked the England trend. For several years the cancer death rate has been worse than average but is showing signs of improvement. Since the 2009 profile, the number of hip fractures has risen and is now significantly worse than the average.
- In Basildon, more children live in poverty than in England on average. There is less breast feeding initiation, fewer children are physically active in schools and their GCSE achievements are below the average.
- The Annual Report of the Director of Public Health for South West Essex provides further detail about local health needs. Information about the plans of NHS SW Essex and its partners to address these issues is provided in the PCT's Strategic Plan. Both documents are available at [www.swessex.nhs.uk](http://www.swessex.nhs.uk). For more local adult lifestyle data please refer to [www.erpho.org.uk/lr](http://www.erpho.org.uk/lr).

### Deprivation: a national view

This map shows differences in deprivation levels in this area based on national quintiles (of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 by Lower Super Output Area). The darkest coloured areas are some of the most deprived areas in England.

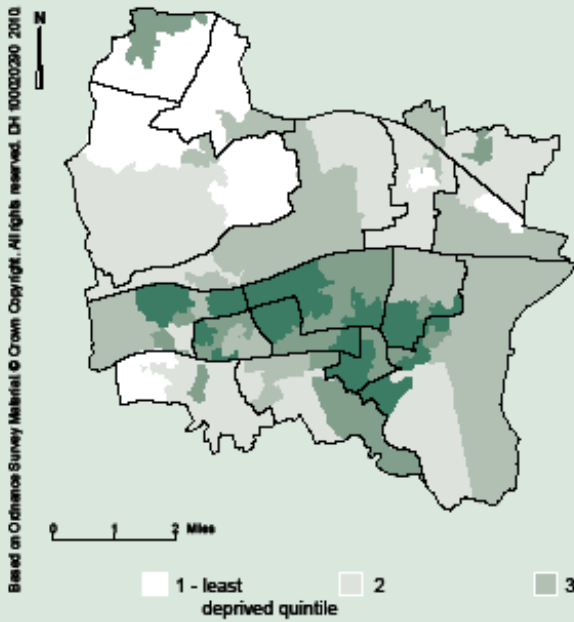


This chart shows the percentage of the population in England, this region, and this area who live in each of these quintiles.

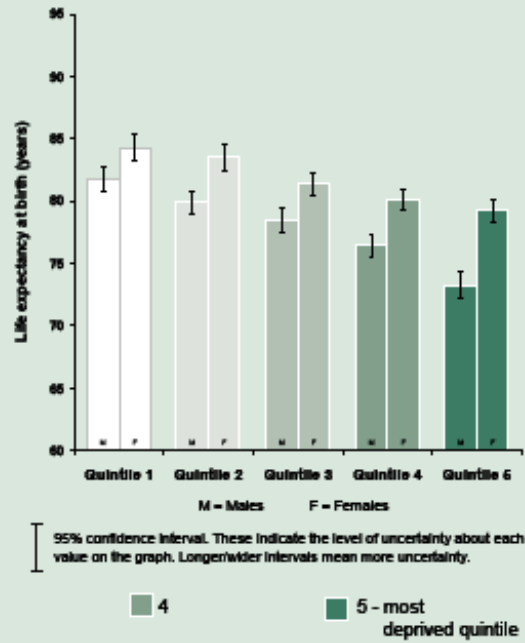


### Health inequalities: a local view

This map shows differences in deprivation levels in this area based on local quintiles (of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 by Lower Super Output Area). The darkest coloured areas are the most deprived in this area.



This chart shows the life expectancy at birth for males and females (2004-2008) for each of the quintiles in this area.



Basildon - updated 28 July 2010

[www.healthprofiles.info](http://www.healthprofiles.info)

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### Health inequalities: changes over time

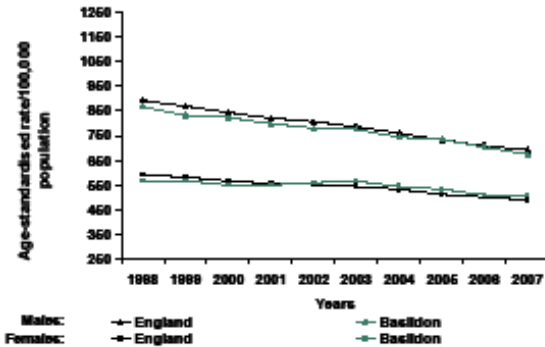
These graphs show how changes in death rates for this area compare with changes for the whole of England. Data points on the graph are mid-points of 3-year averages of yearly rates. For example the dot labelled 2003 represents the 3-year period 2002 to 2004.

Trend 1 compares rates of death, at all ages and from all causes, in this area with those for England.

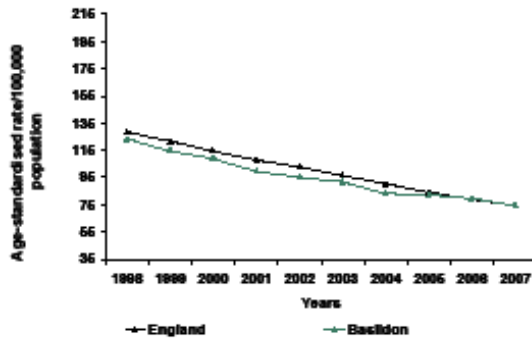
Trend 2 compares rates of early death from heart disease and stroke (in people under 75) in this area with those for England.

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

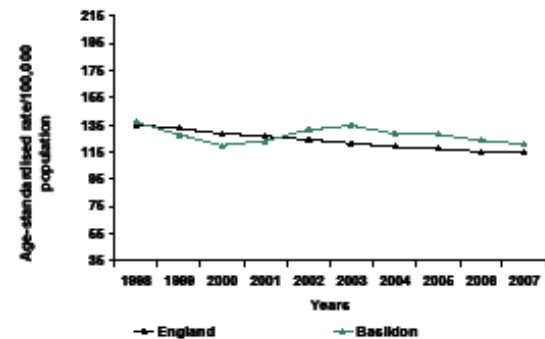
**Trend 1:**  
All age, all cause mortality



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

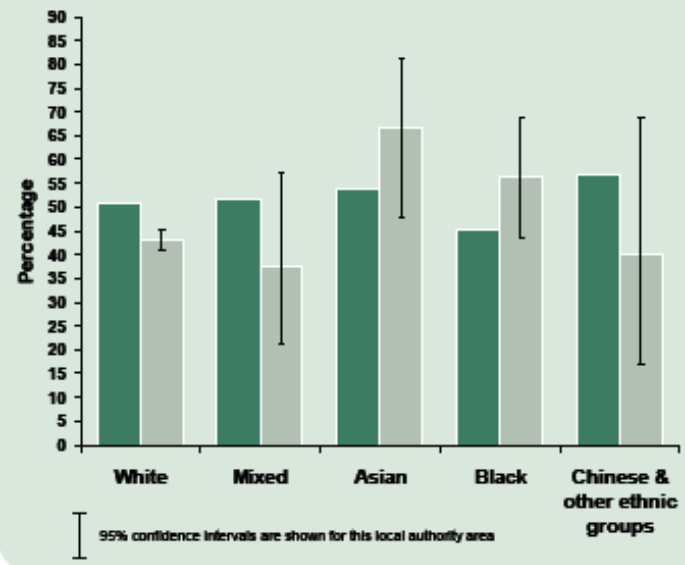


**Trend 3:**  
Early death rates from cancer



### Health inequalities: ethnicity

This chart shows the percentage of pupils by ethnic group in this area who achieved five GCSEs in 2008/09 (A\* to C grades including English and Maths). Comparing results may help find possible inequalities between ethnic groups.



Legend:  
■ England  
■ Basildon

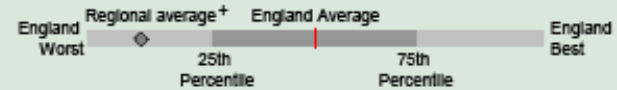
Ethnic Groups	% pupils achieved grades	No. of pupils achieved grades
White	43.0	813
Mixed	37.5	9
Asian	66.7	18
Black	56.4	31
Chinese/other	40.0	4

If there are any empty cells in the table this is because data has not been presented where the calculation involved pupil numbers of 0, 1 or 2. Some further groups may not have data presented in order to prevent counts of small numbers being calculated from values for other ethnic groups or areas.

## Health summary for Basildon

The chart below shows how the health of people in this area compares with the rest of England. This area's result for each indicator is shown as a circle. The average rate for England is shown by the red line, which is always at the centre of the chart. The range of results for all local areas in England is shown as a grey bar. A red circle means that this area is significantly worse than England for that indicator; however, 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



+ In the South East Region this represents the Strategic Health Authority average

Domain	Indicator	Local No. Per Year	Local Value	Eng Avg	Eng Worst	England Range	Eng Best
Our communities	1 Deprivation	31614	18.8	19.9	89.2	[Bar chart showing Basildon significantly better than England average]	0.0
	2 Children in poverty	8541	24.5	22.4	66.5	[Bar chart showing Basildon significantly worse than England average]	6.0
	3 Statutory homelessness	221	3.05	2.48	9.84	[Bar chart showing Basildon significantly worse than England average]	0.00
	4 GCSE achieved (5A*-C Inc. Eng & Maths)	889	43.8	50.9	32.1	[Bar chart showing Basildon significantly better than England average]	76.1
	5 Violent crime	2508	14.8	16.4	36.8	[Bar chart showing Basildon significantly better than England average]	4.8
	6 Carbon emissions	1230	7.2	6.8	14.4	[Bar chart showing Basildon significantly better than England average]	4.1
Children's and young people's health	7 Smoking in pregnancy	239	10.1	14.6	33.5	[Bar chart showing Basildon significantly better than England average]	3.8
	8 Breast feeding initiation	1606	68.4	72.5	39.7	[Bar chart showing Basildon significantly better than England average]	92.7
	9 Physically active children	10299	44.5	49.8	24.8	[Bar chart showing Basildon significantly worse than England average]	79.1
	10 Obese children	160	9.0	9.8	14.7	[Bar chart showing Basildon significantly better than England average]	4.7
	11 Tooth decay in children aged 5 years	n/a	1.2	1.1	2.5	[Bar chart showing Basildon significantly better than England average]	0.2
	12 Teenage pregnancy (under 18)	138	41.6	40.9	74.8	[Bar chart showing Basildon significantly better than England average]	14.9
Adult health and life style	13 Adults who smoke	n/a	25.0	22.2	35.2	[Bar chart showing Basildon significantly worse than England average]	10.2
	14 Binge drinking adults	n/a	20.9	20.1	33.2	[Bar chart showing Basildon significantly better than England average]	4.6
	15 Healthy eating adults	n/a	25.4	28.7	18.3	[Bar chart showing Basildon significantly better than England average]	48.1
	16 Physically active adults	n/a	10.4	11.2	5.4	[Bar chart showing Basildon significantly better than England average]	16.6
	17 Obese adults	n/a	26.3	24.2	32.8	[Bar chart showing Basildon significantly better than England average]	13.2
Diseases and poor health	18 Incidence of malignant melanoma	18	10.6	12.6	27.3	[Bar chart showing Basildon significantly better than England average]	3.7
	19 Incapacity benefits for mental illness	2680	25.3	27.8	58.5	[Bar chart showing Basildon significantly better than England average]	9.0
	20 Hospital stays for alcohol related harm	2554	1300	1580	2860	[Bar chart showing Basildon significantly better than England average]	784
	21 Drug misuse					[Bar chart showing Basildon significantly better than England average]	
	22 People diagnosed with diabetes	7460	4.32	4.30	6.72	[Bar chart showing Basildon significantly better than England average]	2.99
	23 New cases of tuberculosis	14	8	15	110	[Bar chart showing Basildon significantly better than England average]	0
	24 Hip fracture in over-65s	194	578.8	479.2	643.5	[Bar chart showing Basildon significantly worse than England average]	273.6
Life expectancy and causes of death	25 Excess winter deaths	103	22.5	15.8	26.3	[Bar chart showing Basildon significantly better than England average]	2.3
	26 Life expectancy - male	n/a	78.2	77.9	73.6	[Bar chart showing Basildon significantly better than England average]	84.3
	27 Life expectancy - female	n/a	81.6	82.0	78.8	[Bar chart showing Basildon significantly better than England average]	88.9
	28 Infant deaths	12	4.97	4.84	8.67	[Bar chart showing Basildon significantly better than England average]	1.08
	29 Deaths from smoking	278	228.3	208.8	380.3	[Bar chart showing Basildon significantly better than England average]	118.7
	30 Early deaths: heart disease & stroke	133	74.8	74.8	125.0	[Bar chart showing Basildon significantly better than England average]	40.1
	31 Early deaths: cancer	213	121.0	114.0	164.3	[Bar chart showing Basildon significantly better than England average]	70.5
	32 Road injuries and deaths	79	46.5	51.3	167.0	[Bar chart showing Basildon significantly better than England average]	14.6

### Indicator Notes

1 % of people in this area living in 20% most deprived areas of England 2007 2 % of children living in families receiving means-tested benefits 2007 3 Crude rate per 1,000 households 2008/09 4 % at Key Stage 4 2008/09 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes crude rate per 1,000 population 2008/09 6 Total end user CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> per resident) 2007 7 % of mothers smoking in pregnancy where status is known 2008/09 8 % of mothers initiating breast feeding where status is known 2008/09 9 % of year 1-13 pupils who spend at least 3 hours per week on high quality PE and school sport 2008/09 10 % of school children in reception year 2008/09 11 Weighted mean number of teeth per 5 yr old child sampled that were actively decayed, missing or filled 2007/08 12 Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17 (crude rate) 2006-2008 (provisional) 13 % adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2006-2008 14 % adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2007-2006 15 % adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2006-2008 16 % aged 16+ 2008/09 17 % adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2006-2008 18 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population under 75 2004-2006 19 Crude rate per 1,000 working age population 2008 20 Directly age and sex standardised rate per 100,000 population 2008/09 (rounded) 21 New Problematic Drug User estimates were not available in time for inclusion 22 % of people on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 2008/09 23 Crude rate per 100,000 population 2006-2008 24 Directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population for emergency admission 2008/09 25 Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths 1.08.05- 31.07.08 26 At birth, 2006-2008 27 At birth, 2006-2008 28 Rate per 1,000 live births 2006-2008 29 Per 100,000 population age 35+, directly age standardised rate 2006-2008 30 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population under 75, 2006-2008 31 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population under 75, 2006-2008 32 Rate per 100,000 population 2006-2008

More Indicator Information is available in The Indicator Guide: [www.healthprofiles.info](http://www.healthprofiles.info) For information on your area contact your regional PHO: [www.apho.org.uk](http://www.apho.org.uk)

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