

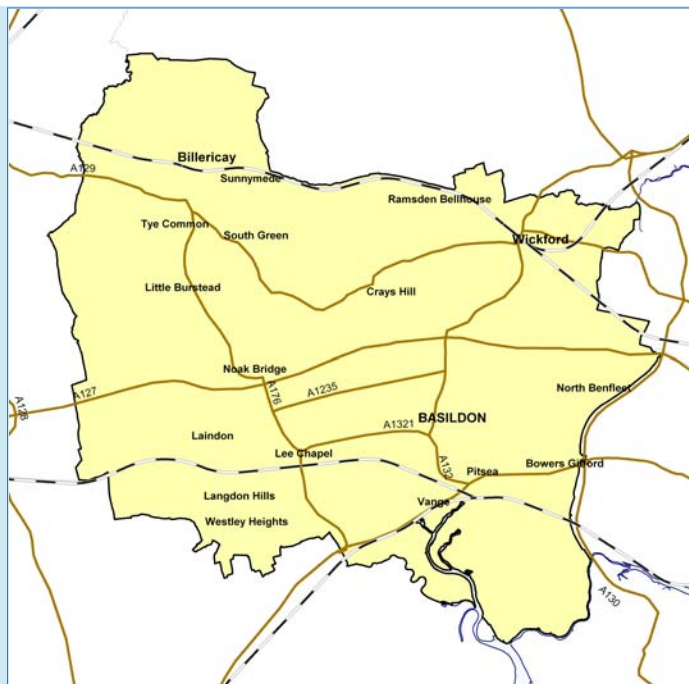
# Basildon Health Profile 2007



**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.communityhealthprofiles.info](http://www.communityhealthprofiles.info)**



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## Basildon at a glance

- Basildon has over 166,000 inhabitants. For the East of England, this is a relatively young community; just over 1 in 5 are children and fewer are over 65.
- Income deprivation is higher than average and 1 in 4 children live in households dependent on means-tested benefits.
- Reported violent crime rates are below average. Levels of statutorily homeless are above average. Educational attainment is below average.
- Teenage pregnancy rates remain high and are linked to areas of high deprivation and low educational attainment. There is a lack of robust local data relating to important indicators of child health.
- Estimated smoking rates exceed 1 in 4 adults. Physical activity rates are well below average (1 in 12 adults actively participate in exercise compared with 1 in 9 in England), and estimated rates of healthy eating are also low.
- Men can expect to live longer lives than average. Cancer death rates remain high. Men in the most deprived fifth of areas of Basildon can expect to die 5.6 years earlier than those in the least deprived fifth. For women this gap is 4.3 years.
- There are low rates of benefit claimants for severe mental illness and hospital admission rates for alcohol.
- Rates of recorded diabetes are low.
- Hip fracture rates are higher than average.
- The Basildon Local Area Agreement (LAA) has developed strategies to tackle low levels of physical activity and poor diet, and to prevent falls.
- Tackling smoking and improving uptake of screening are priorities for improving early deaths from cancer.

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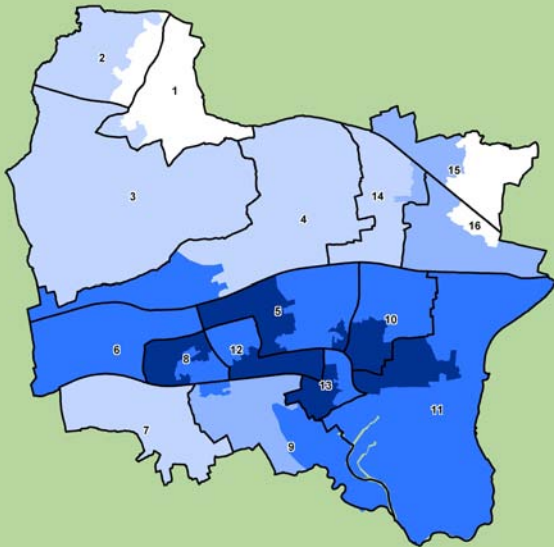


## Income inequalities: a national perspective

This map shows variation in the percentage of people on low income, between small areas in this local authority *in relation to the whole of England* (2003).

### National income groups

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

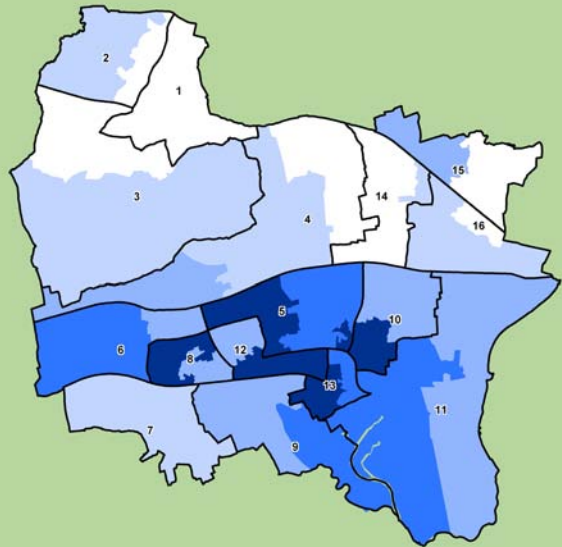


## Income inequalities: a local perspective

This map shows variation in the percentage of people on low income, between small areas *within this local authority* (2003).

### Local income groups

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



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## Ward legend

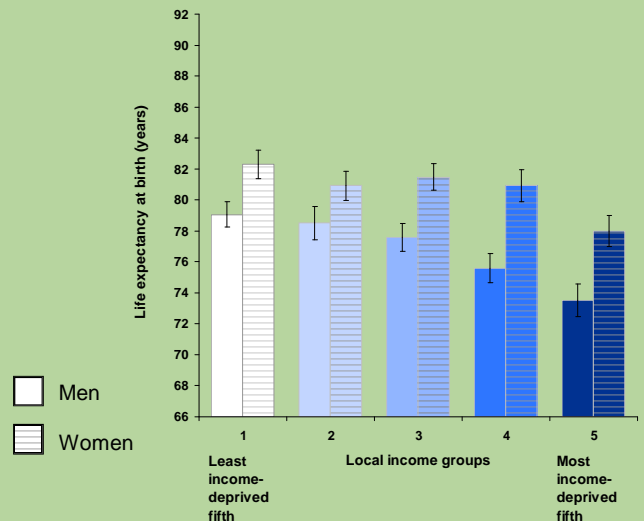
- 1 Billericay East
- 2 Billericay West
- 3 Burstead
- 4 Crouch
- 5 Fryerns
- 6 Laindon Park
- 7 Langdon Hills
- 8 Lee Chapel North
- 9 Nethermayne
- 10 Pitsea North West
- 11 Pitsea South East
- 12 St Martin's
- 13 Vange
- 14 Wickford Castledon
- 15 Wickford North
- 16 Wickford Park

Ward boundaries 2005 superimposed upon MSAO (Middle Super Output Area) boundaries. Numbers correspond to ward legend. Ward boundaries may have changed.



## Health inequalities: a local perspective

This chart shows inequalities in life expectancy (2001-05) at birth for men and women for the five local income groups presented in the map directly above.



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.



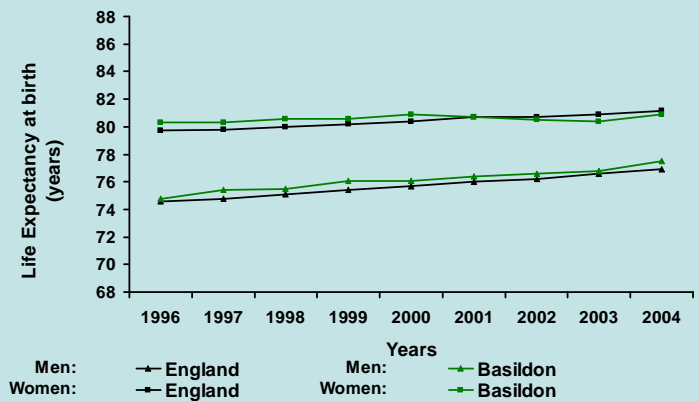
## Health inequalities: changes over time

Trend 1 compares the trend in life expectancy at birth for men and women in this local authority with that for England.

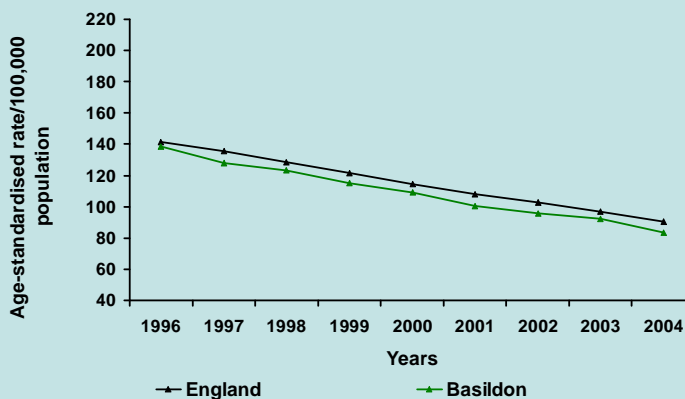
Trend 2 compares the trend in early death rates (all persons under 75 years) from heart disease and stroke in this local authority with that for England.

Trend 3 compares the trend in early death rates (all persons under 75 years) from cancer in this local authority with that for England.

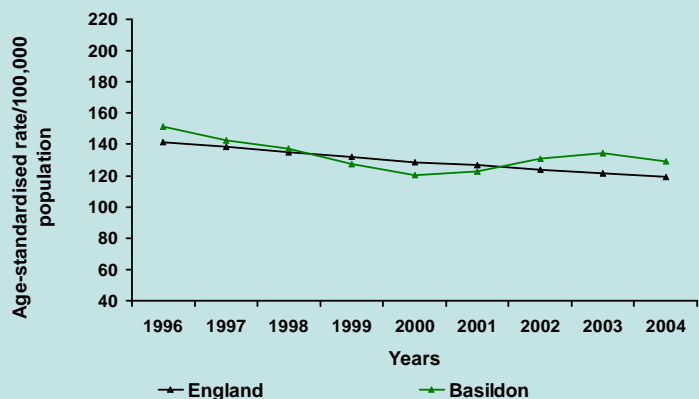
**Trend 1:**  
Life expectancy at birth



**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 the population of each ethnic group in the local authority who are in routine and manual occupations. People in these occupations have poorer health than those in professional

occupations, and are more likely to be smokers. The infant death rate is higher than average among babies born into this group. There are national targets to address these health inequalities.

**Percentage and number of people aged 16-74 in routine and manual occupations**

Ethnic Group	Percentage	Number
White British	~28	32691
White Irish	~22	318
White Other	~18	366
Mixed	~25	173
Indian	~15	105
Pakistani	~22	39
Bangladeshi	~28	32
Asian Other	~12	31
Black Caribbean	~28	133
Black African	~18	57
Black Other	~30	17
Chinese	~18	87
Other	~28	69

Note: This chart is based on the 2001 Census. Where the total 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.

Confidence intervals are shown for local data

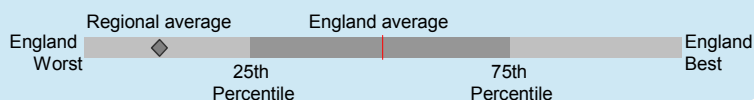
□ England - average  
■ Basildon

# Health summary for Basildon

The chart below shows a number of indicators of people's health in this local authority. It shows the local value for each indicator compared to the England worst, England best, England average and Regional average. The circle indicating the local value is shown as amber if it is significantly better or red if it is significantly worse than the England average. An amber circle may still indicate an important public health burden. A white circle is not significantly different from the England average. For technical information about each indicator, see [www.communityhealthprofiles.info](http://www.communityhealthprofiles.info)

Domain	Indicator	Local No. Per Year	Local Value	Eng Avg	Eng Worst	England Range	Eng Best
Our communities	<b>1</b> Income deprivation	23780	14.3	12.9	31.1		3.3
	<b>2</b> Ecological footprint	n/a	5.364	5.470	6.430		4.904
	<b>3</b> Homelessness	258	9.2	7.8	35.8		0.0
	<b>4</b> Children in poverty	8641	24.4	21.3	58.8		5.2
	<b>5</b> GCSE achievement *	1060	54.5	57.5	33.6		81.9
	<b>6</b> Violent crime	2162	13.0	19.8	41.1		5.0
Giving children and young people a healthy start	<b>7</b> Smoking in pregnancy						
	<b>8</b> Breast feeding						
	<b>9</b> Obese children						
	<b>10</b> Physically active children *						
	<b>11</b> Teenage pregnancy (under 18) *	158	50.3	42.1	95.3		12.8
The way we live	<b>12</b> Adults who smoke *	n/a	27.0	26.0	37.3		15.5
	<b>13</b> Binge drinking adults	n/a	16.4	18.2	29.2		8.8
	<b>14</b> Healthy eating adults	n/a	19.6	23.8	11.4		38.1
	<b>15</b> Physically active adults	n/a	8.3	11.6	7.5		17.2
	<b>16</b> Obese adults	n/a	23.2	21.8	31.0		14.6
How long we live and what we die of	<b>17</b> Life expectancy - male *	n/a	77.5	76.9	72.5		82.2
	<b>18</b> Life expectancy - female *	n/a	80.9	81.1	78.1		86.2
	<b>19</b> Deaths from smoking	285	244.5	234.4	366.5		147.6
	<b>20</b> Early deaths: heart disease & stroke *	149	83.6	90.5	151.3		44.9
	<b>21</b> Early deaths: cancer *	224	129.0	119.0	168.0		81.6
	<b>22</b> Infant deaths *	7	3.2	5.1	9.9		1.2
	<b>23</b> Road injuries and deaths	98	58.7	59.9	214.1		20.2
Health and ill health in our community	<b>24</b> Feeling 'in poor health'	13499	7.5	7.8	15.4		4.2
	<b>25</b> Mental health	2450	23.9	27.4	72.0		8.5
	<b>26</b> Hospital stays due to alcohol	277	165.2	247.7	652.4		85.6
	<b>27</b> Drug misuse	462	4.3	9.9	34.9		1.3
	<b>28</b> People with diabetes	5984	3.6	3.7	5.9		2.1
	<b>29</b> Children's tooth decay	n/a	1.4	1.5	3.2		0.4
	<b>30</b> Sexually transmitted infections						
	<b>31</b> Older people: hip fracture	232	750.2	565.3	936.8		259.7

- Significantly better than England average
- Significantly worse than England average
- Not significantly different from England average
- \* PSA Target Measure 2005-2008



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

**1** % of residents dependent on means-tested benefits. 2003. **2** Land (hectares per capita) required to support an average resident's lifestyle; no significance calculated. 2001. **3** % of households on local authority housing register who are statutorily homeless. 2004/05. **4** % in low-income households. 2001. **5** % achieving 5 A\*-C. 2005/06. **6** Crude rate/1,000 pop 2005/06. **7 8 9 10 30** No comparable local data currently available. **11** Crude rate/1,000 female pop. aged 15-17. 2002-04. **12 13 14 16** % . Modelled estimates from the Health Survey for England. **12 13 16** 2000-02. **14** 2001-02. **15** % . 2005/06. **17 18** Years. 2003-05. **19** Directly age standardised rate/100,000 pop. aged 35 or over. 2003-05. **20 21** Directly age standardised rate/100,000 pop. under 75. 2003-05. **22** Crude rate/1,000 live births. 2003-05. **23** Crude rate/100,000 pop. 2003-05. **24** Directly age standardised % . 2001. **25** Crude rate claimants of benefits/allowances for mental or behavioural disorders/1,000 working age pop. 2005. **26** Directly age sex standardised rate/100,000 pop. 2005/06. **27** Crude rate/1,000 pop. aged 15-64; no significance calculated for lower tier authorities. 2004/05. **28** % . 2005/06. **29** Average no. of decayed, missing and filled teeth in children aged 5; data incomplete or missing for some areas. 2005/06. **31** Directly age standardised rate/100,000 pop. aged 65 and over. 2005/06.

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

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