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Our People

Population

In 2009, Chelmsford had a population of 167,800¹ people (representing just under 12% of the total population of Essex), making it the 3rd most populated of the 12 Essex districts. Chelmsford district covers an area of around 339 square km, making it the 5th largest district in Essex. Chelmsford is the 5th most densely populated Essex district, with 495 people per square km. Accounting for the mix of rural and urban areas, the density within the towns of Chelmsford & South Woodham Ferrers is actually much greater than the County-average of 404.

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

	Population (000's, 2009)	Area (sq. km)²	Population density (people per sq. km)
Essex	1,399.0	3,465	404
Harlow	80.6	30.5	2,643
Castle Point	89.2	45.1	1,978
Basildon	174.1	110.0	1,583
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 2008 estimates, 49.5% of Chelmsford's population are male & 50.5% are female.

Throughout this document, Chelmsford will be compared to other Essex districts, Essex as a whole, or regional & national averages. Where possible, reference is also made to Chelmsford's "statistical neighbours"; other local authorities with similar attributes to Chelmsford (including size, demography, geography, economic factors, etc). It is often more relevant to compare districts to their statistical neighbours rather than geographic ones. Chelmsford's nearest statistical neighbours are: Maidstone, Colchester, Basingstoke & Deane, Huntingdonshire, Cherwell, Harrogate, Warwick, Tonbridge & Malling, Test Valley, Mid Sussex, Braintree, Charnwood, Ashford, Eastleigh & Vale of White Horse.

¹ONS, mid-year estimates 2009; www.statistics.gov.uk

² Source: [Office for National Statistics](#); UK Standard Area Measurements (SAM)

Chelmsford District Profile

Age profile

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

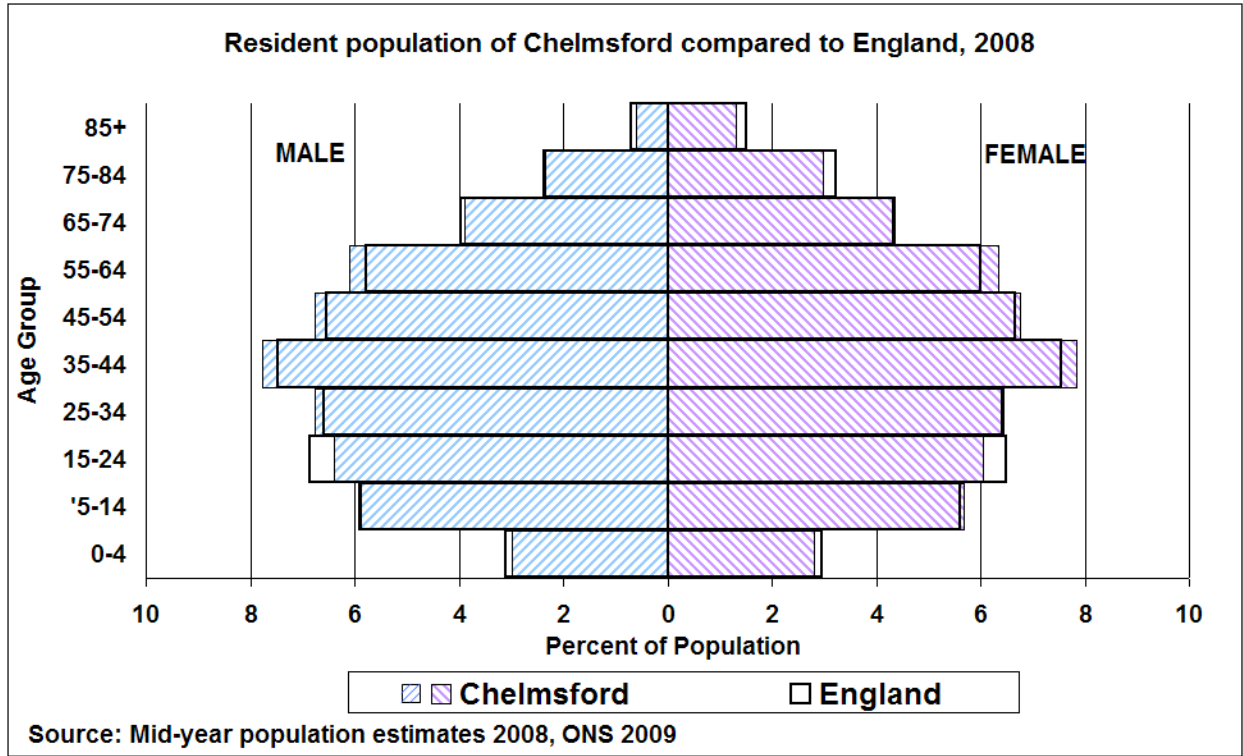
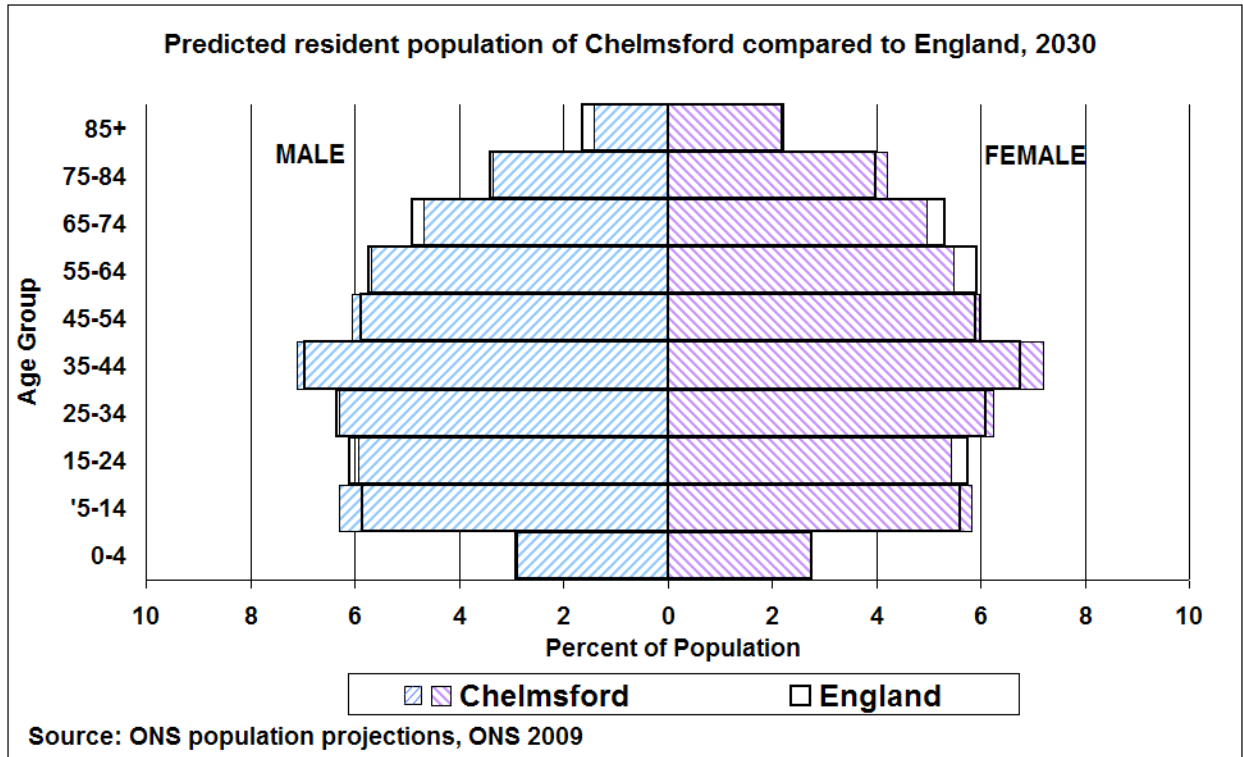


Figure 1.1a shows that Chelmsford has lower proportions of 15-24 year olds, and higher proportions of 25-64 year olds compared to the England average.

Chelmsford District Profile

Figure 1.1b shows Chelmsford's predicted population in 2030, based on current patterns



This graph of projected population shows the estimated population of Chelmsford in 2030, 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, Chelmsford still has a higher proportion of 5-14 year olds and smaller proportions of 15-24 year olds, but also has higher proportions of 35-54 year olds.

Chelmsford District Profile

Table 1.3 below shows district-level BME population estimates based on 2007 projections by the ONS. Chelmsford had the 5th highest proportion of BME residents according to these projections. Chelmsford's proportion of BME residents is just above the Essex average, but below the Eastern region & national averages.

Figure 1.3 shows district-level populations by ethnic group, 2007³

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%
Basildon	90.11%	3.24%	1.41%	2.59%	1.88%	0.88%
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%
ESSEX	89.82%	3.68%	1.35%	2.40%	1.64%	1.10%
EAST OF ENGLAND	86.92%	4.71%	1.55%	3.59%	1.92%	1.32%
ENGLAND	83.65%	4.59%	1.70%	5.71%	2.83%	1.52%

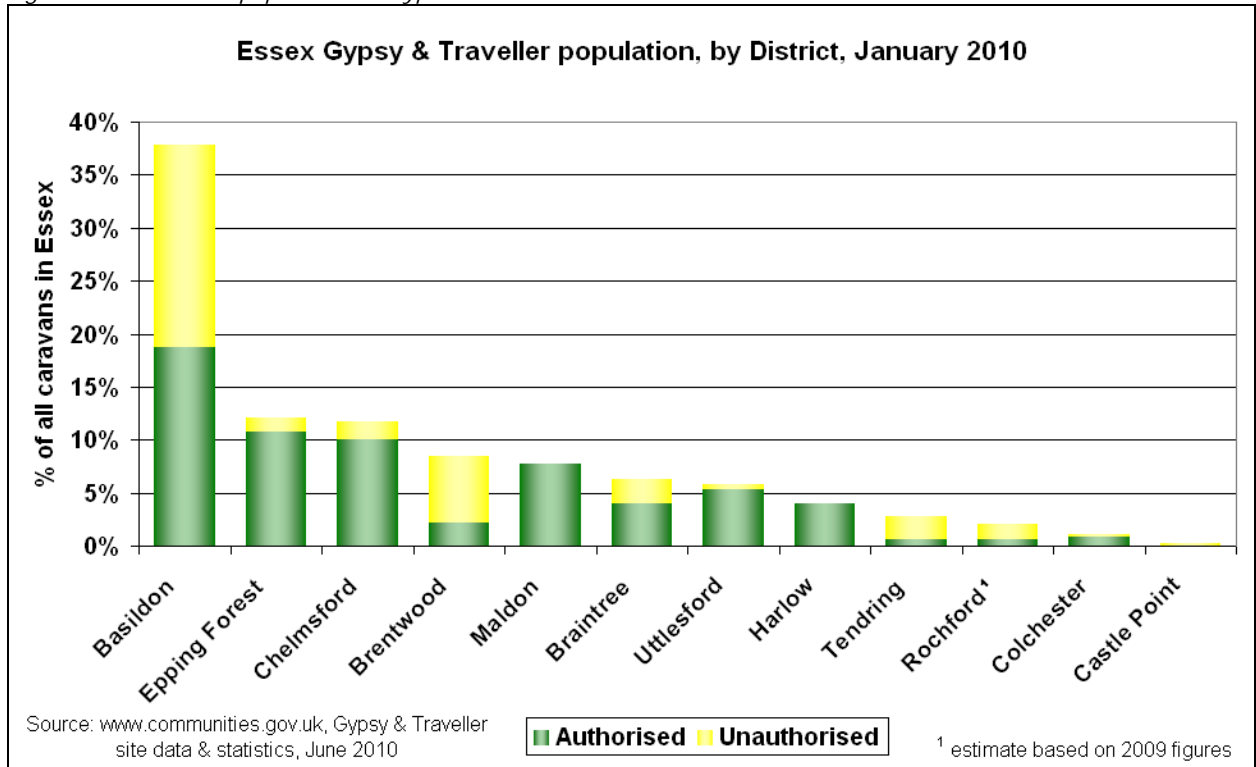
³ Source: Population estimates by ethnic group, mid-2007. ONS, Crown Copyright.

Gypsy & traveller communities

In January 2010, Chelmsford was home to around 131 caravans. This was the 3rd highest number in Essex, and represented almost 12% of all the caravans in Essex⁴. 85% of the caravans in Chelmsford were on authorised land, mostly on private land, with around 28 (just over 20% of the total amount) on the Essex County Council managed sites at Cranham & Ladygrove. There were a relatively small number of caravans in Chelmsford on unauthorised sites.

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



⁴ 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

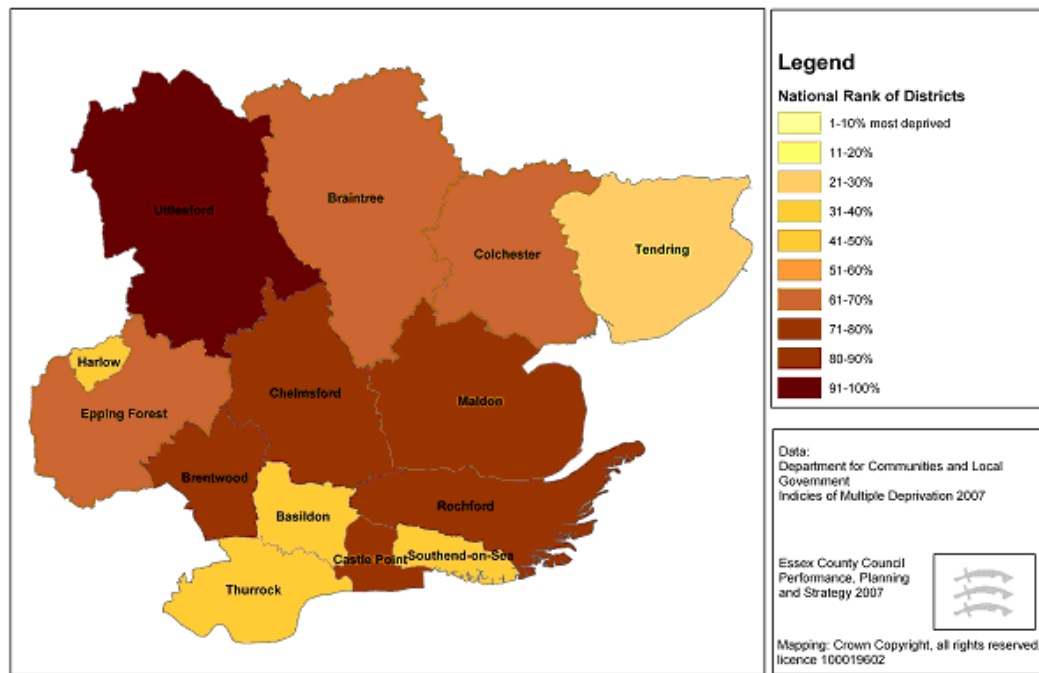


Figure 1.5 shows where the Essex districts rank nationally on the IMD scale.

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 deprivation⁵. The latest version of the IMD is from 2007.

Chelmsford is ranked as the 4th least deprived of the 12 Essex districts (behind Uttlesford, Rochford & Brentwood); ranked 312th of 354 authorities nationally (where 1 is the most deprived). 2 of Chelmsford's 104 LSOA areas are in the 10% most deprived in Essex (areas in the North West of Marconi ward & East of St Andrews ward), with a further 4 in the 20% most deprived. 30 areas are in the 10% least deprived in Essex & a further 19 are in the 20% least deprived. This highlights the inequality that exists within the borough; with some of the most deprived and least deprived areas within the County.

Figure 1.5a shows deprivation in Chelmsford at lower super output area (the lighter the shade, the more deprived an area is). One of the most striking features of this map is the proximity of some of the most affluent & least deprived areas of the district to some of the most deprived.

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

⁵ Communities and local government [website](#), 2007

Chelmsford District Profile

Figure 1.5a shows deprivation in Chelmsford at lower super output area

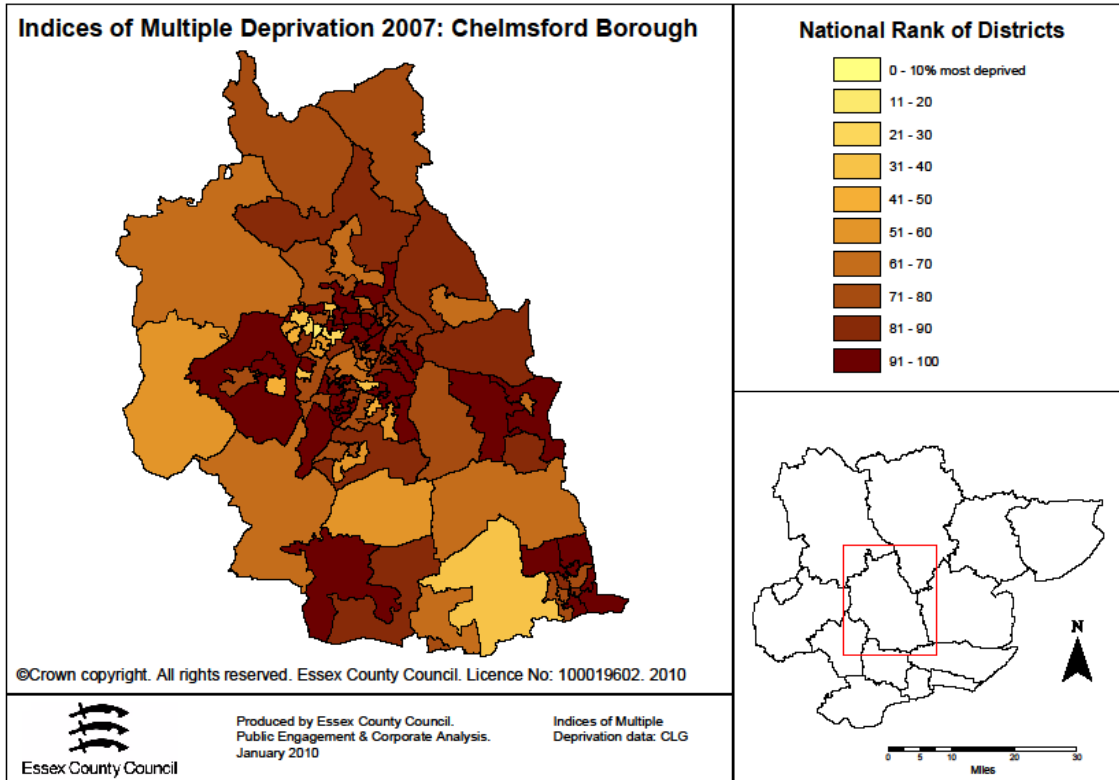
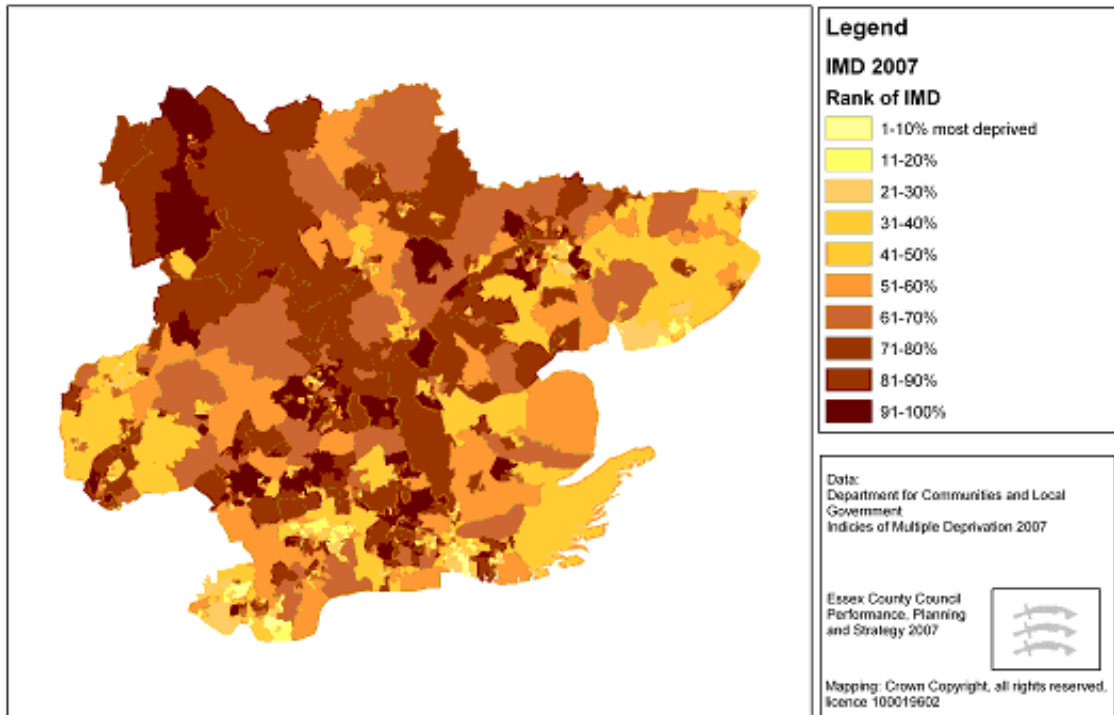


Figure 1.5b shows deprivation in the rest of Essex at lower super output area

Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007



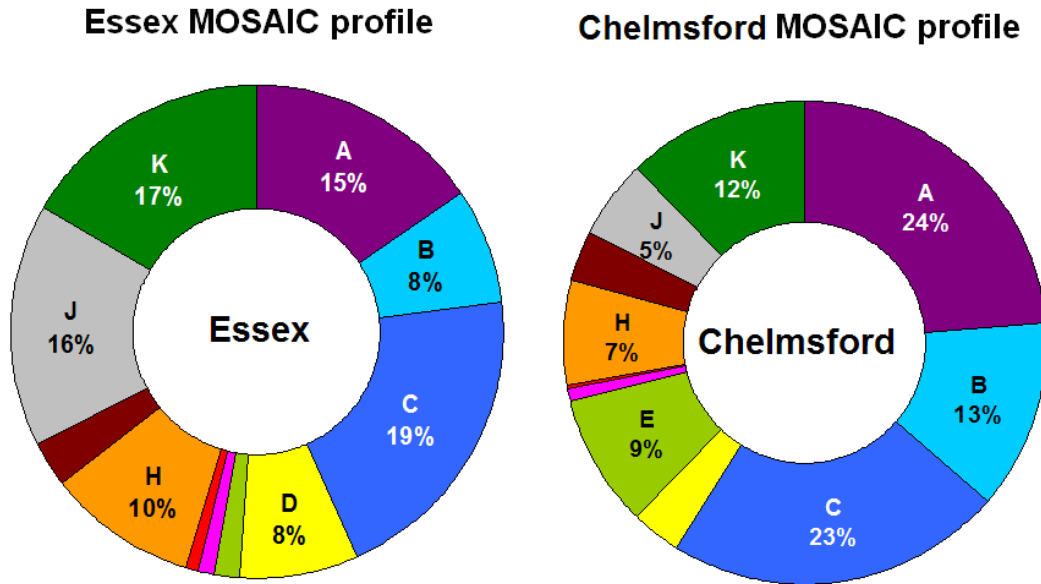
Geodemographic profiles

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 & Chelmsford are shown below:

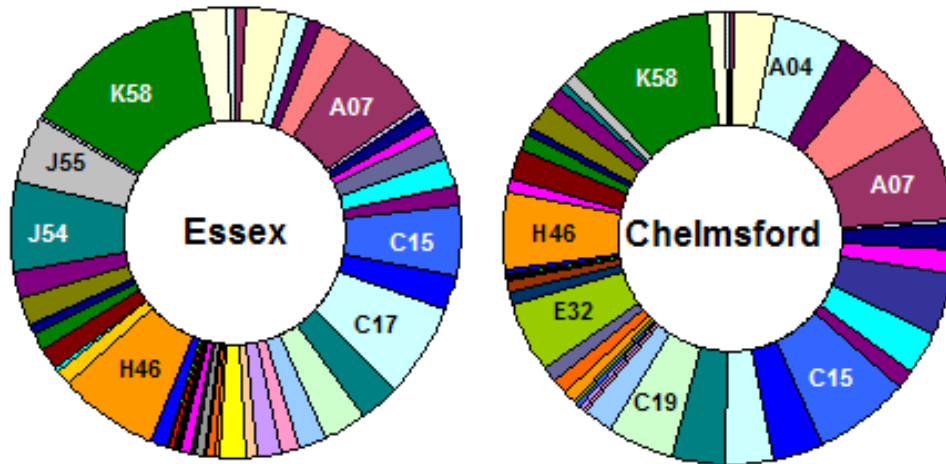
Figure 1.6 shows the MOSAIC group profiles of Essex & Chelmsford



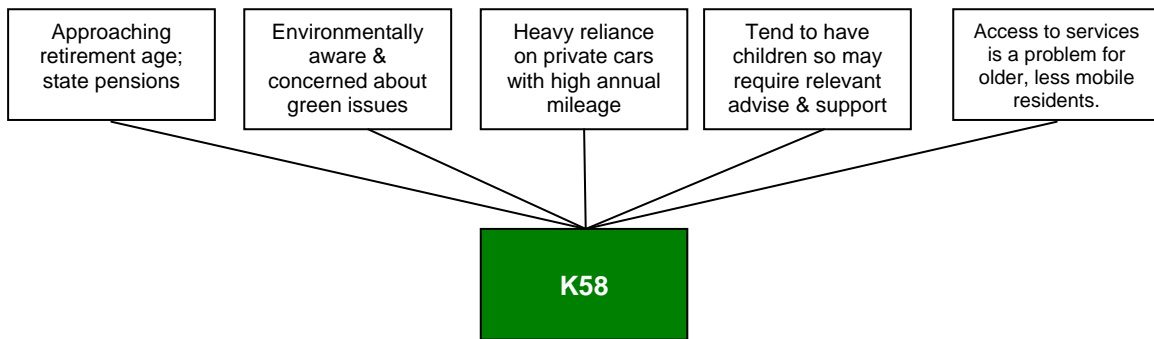
This comparison shows the similarities and differences between the MOSAIC group profiles of Chelmsford & Essex. Compared to Essex, Chelmsford has more of groups A, B, C & E and fewer of groups D, H, I, J & K.

Chelmsford District Profile

Figure 1.7 shows the MOSAIC "types" profile of Essex & Chelmsford



Essex & Chelmsford MOSAIC profile types & charts of need; using MOSAIC we can determine the likely needs of the most common MOSAIC types in Chelmsford & Essex. For instance, group K58 is the most common MOSAIC type in Chelmsford. People in type K58 tend to have the following traits, which may determine what sort of services they require from the public sector:

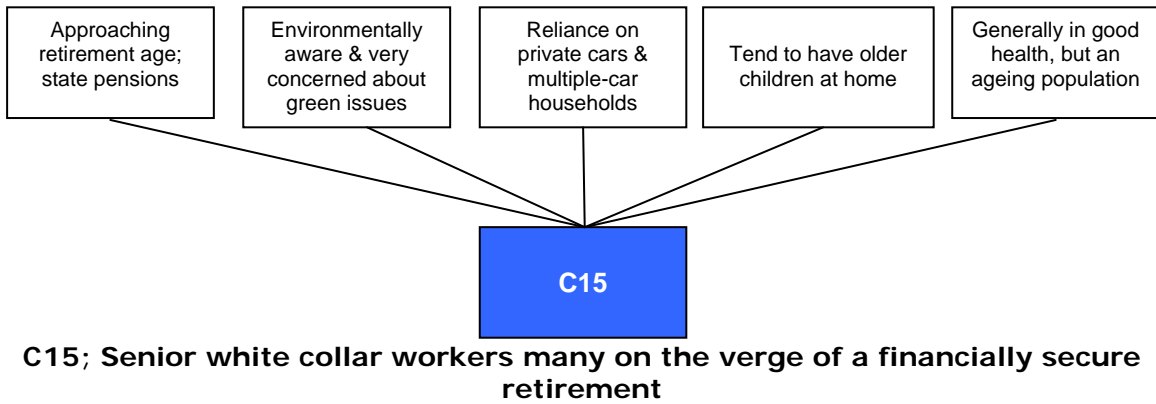
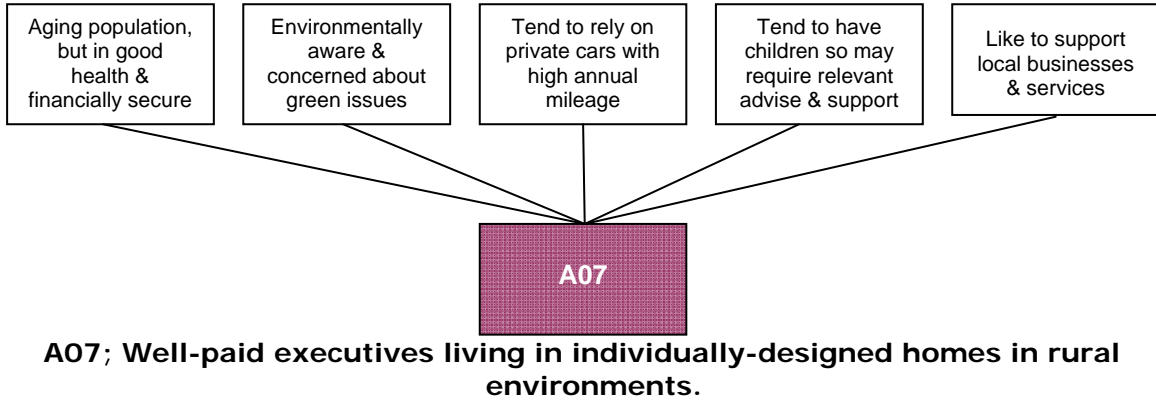


K58; Well-off commuters & retired people living in attractive country villages.

By identifying the services that this group is likely to require, we can target areas more efficiently. Because we know that households in MOSAIC type K58 are receptive to telephone advice lines, the internet & the centre-right press (and unreceptive to TV, direct mail & leaflets), we also know how to get messages out to them effectively. With the information provided by MOSAIC, the Health service could target these people with information about vaccinations for their children. The environmental team might target them with ideas on how to be more environmentally friendly. The Police could contact them about specific issues that affect people in rural locations. Leisure services could target them with information about activities for children during school holidays. 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.

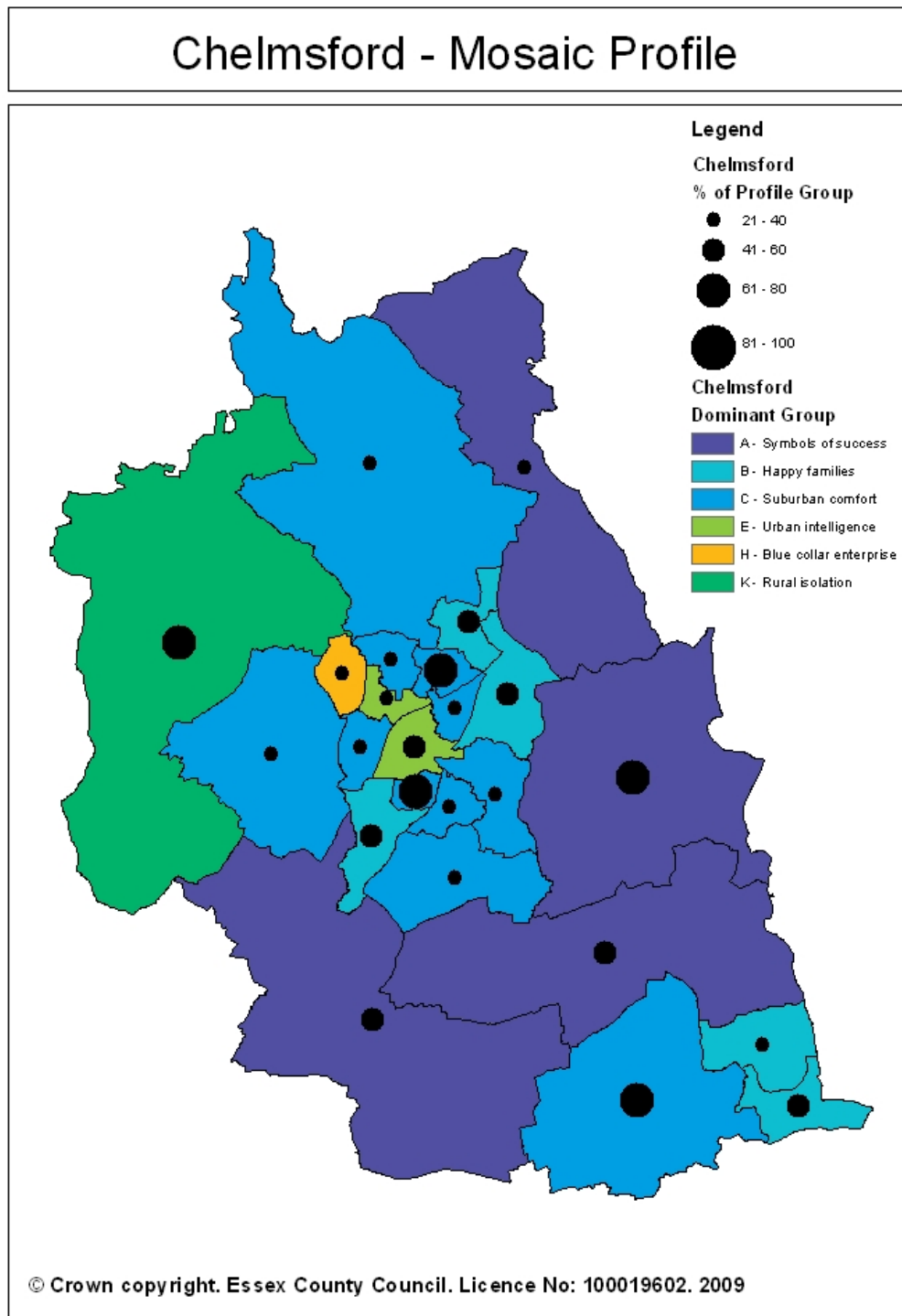
Chelmsford District Profile

Other MOSAIC types that are common in Chelmsford include A07 & C15. The charts for these types are as follows:



Chelmsford District Profile

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



This map shows the predominant MOSAIC group in each ward in Chelmsford. The sizes of the black dots show the dominance of that particular group within an area. Group A dominates the East, while the rural North-West is predominantly made up of group K. There is a mix of other groups around Chelmsford town & South Woodham Ferrers.

Community engagement

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

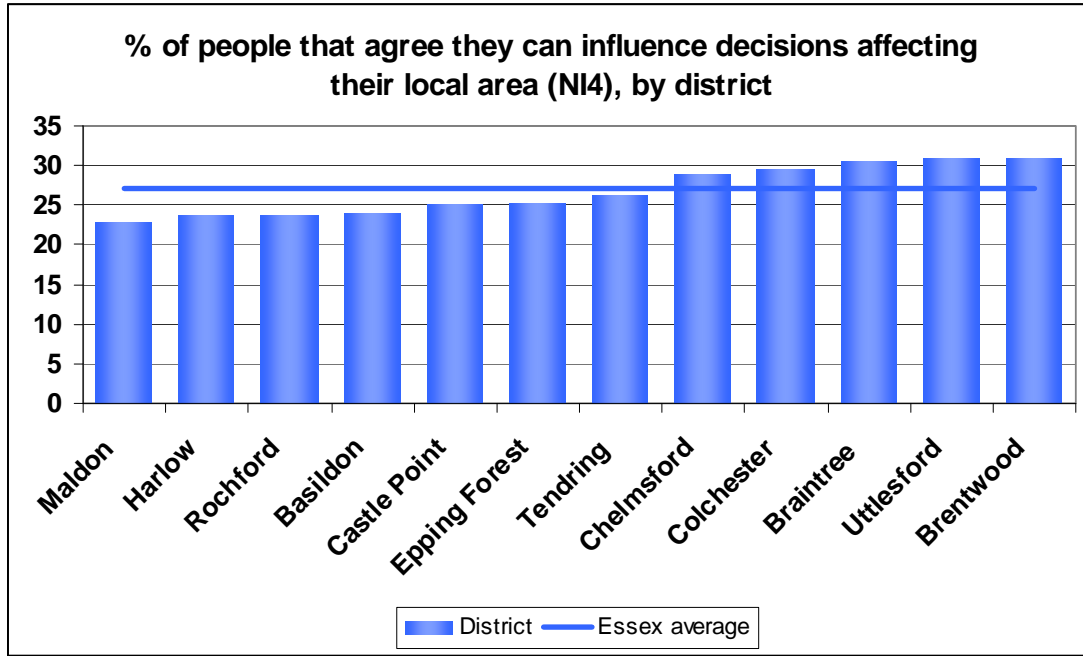
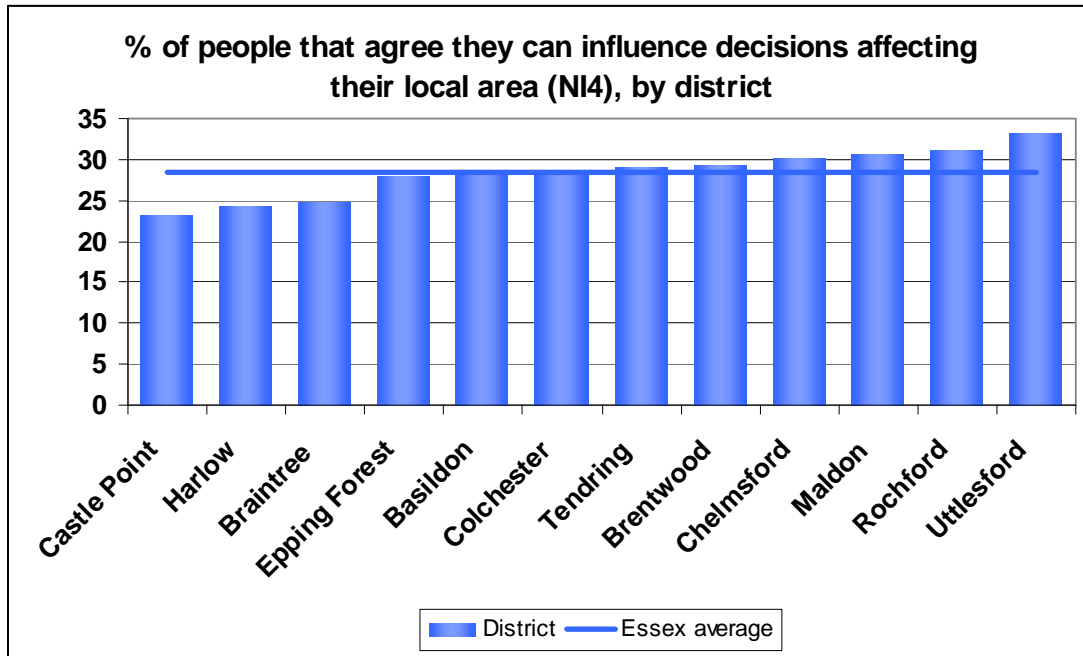


Figure 1.9a shows district-level NI4 scores from the 2009-10 tracker 8 survey



Chelmsford was just above the Essex average in both the Place survey & the most recent tracker survey for residents' perceptions that they can influence decisions affecting their local area (NI4). In tracker 8, Chelmsford had the 4th highest score of all Essex districts (30.3% compared to an Essex average of 28.4%). Amongst its 13 statistical neighbours, Chelmsford ranked 6th for NI4⁶.

⁶ Based on CLG Place survey data: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/placesurvey2008>

Chelmsford District Profile

Education

In 2009 Chelmsford was ranked joint 3rd of the 12 Essex districts for secondary school children achieving 5 or more grades A*-C at GCSE⁷ and 8th amongst its statistical neighbours. In 2009 71.1% of pupils achieved 5 or more grades A*-C. The Essex average was 68.2% and the national average was 70.0%.

Figure 1.10 shows school GCSE achievement by district, 2008 & 2009

Rank (based on 2009 figures)	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%
=6	Basildon	62.7%	67.5%
=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		63.3%	68.2%
East of England			69.0%
England		65.3%	70.0%

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

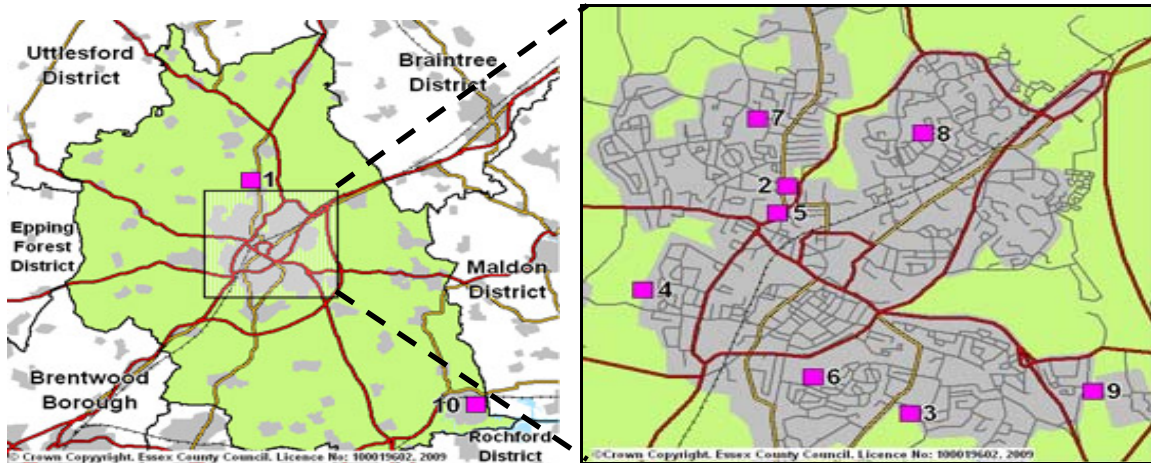
Figure 1.10a shows school GCSE achievement by Chelmsford's statistical neighbours, 2008 & 2009

Rank amongst statistical neighbours	District	Level 2 (5 or more grades A*-C) 2008	Level 2 (5 or more grades A*-C) 2009
1	Harrogate	81.0%	85.5%
2	Tonbridge and Malling	71.2%	79.6%
3	Maidstone	71.6%	78.9%
4	Eastleigh	69.7%	74.6%
=5	Mid Sussex	71.8%	71.8%
=5	Vale of White Horse	63.2%	71.8%
=5	Warwick	70.3%	71.8%
8	Chelmsford	69.7%	71.1%
9	Test Valley	62.4%	69.2%
10	Huntingdonshire	64.1%	68.9%
11	Cherwell	63.2%	68.0%
12	Basingstoke and Deane	62.8%	67.5%
=13	Ashford	61.4%	64.6%
=13	Charnwood	64.5%	64.6%

⁷ Source: [DCSE](#), 2009 NB Excludes independent schools

Chelmsford District Profile

Figure 1.11 shows the location of secondary schools in Chelmsford



Chelmsford secondary schools

- 1 – Chelmer Valley High School
- 2 – Chelmsford County High School for Girls
- 3 – Great Baddow High School
- 4 – Hylands School
- 5 – King Edward VI Grammar School
- 6 – Moulsham High School & Humanities College
- 7 – St John Payne Catholic Comprehensive School
- 8 – The Boswells School
- 9 – The Sandon School
- 10 – William De Ferrers School

Source: Essex County Council

There are 10 LEA-controlled secondary schools within Chelmsford⁸. Chelmsford County High School for Girls & King Edward VI Grammar School were the best performers in 2009; 99% & 100% of pupils achieving 5 or more A*-C GCSEs respectively (4th & joint 1st out of 75 Essex schools for which results are available). St Peter's C of E & Specialist Arts College was the worst performer in 2009; with a pass-rate of 17% (worst in Essex for schools which results are available). 2 schools scored below the Essex average of 68%. Figure 1.12 shows that 5 of the 11 schools for which results are available recorded a decline in their results from 2008 to 2009.

⁸ This excludes St Peter's Church of England & Specialist Arts College, which will close in 2011.

Chelmsford District Profile

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

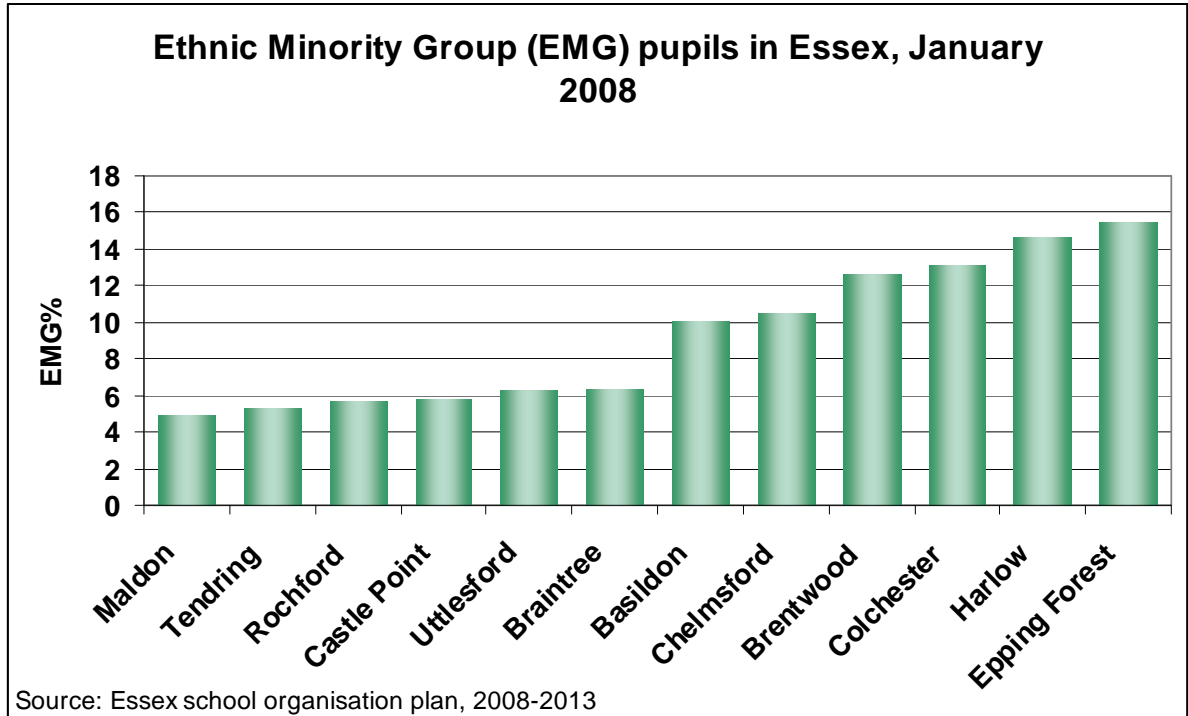
School	No. of pupils at end of KS4 ('08-09)	% of 15 old pupils achieving 5 or more A*-C (& equivalent)					overall absence ('08-09)	persistent absence ('08-09)
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009		
Chelmer Valley High School	178	62%	65%	70%	79%	73%	6.9%	5.1%
Chelmsford County High School for Girls	125	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%	5.6%	2.3%
Great Baddow High School	239	65%	60%	73%	77%	83%	7.6%	6.0%
Hylands School	179	54%	50%	56%	58%	55%	8.5%	8.2%
King Edward VI Grammar School	110	100%	99%	98%	100%	100%	5.3%	1.8%
Moulsham High School & Humanities College	273	74%	69%	71%	64%	71%	7.5%	6.3%
St John Payne Catholic Comprehensive School	192	71%	81%	75%	76%	74%	6.8%	4.7%
The Boswells School	248	70%	70%	73%	75%	75%	6.5%	4.7%
The Sandon School	215	56%	57%	60%	63%	69%	n/a	n/a
William de Ferrers School	317	65%	70%	73%	71%	74%	7.3%	5.6%
St Peter's Church of England & Specialist Arts College (closing 2011)	119	24%	23%	23%	31%	17%	8.8%	9.6%

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

Chelmsford District Profile

According to the autumn 2009 school census, there were 25,701 pupils attending Chelmsford schools (the highest number in Essex), of which 3,991 (15.5% of the total) lived outside the district & travelled in. 1,371 pupils travelled from Maldon, 768 from Braintree, 568 from Basildon & 602 from outside Essex. 1,203 pupils from Chelmsford attended schools elsewhere in Essex, predominantly in Basildon (505) & Brentwood (372).

Figure 1.13 shows ethnic minority pupils in Essex, by district

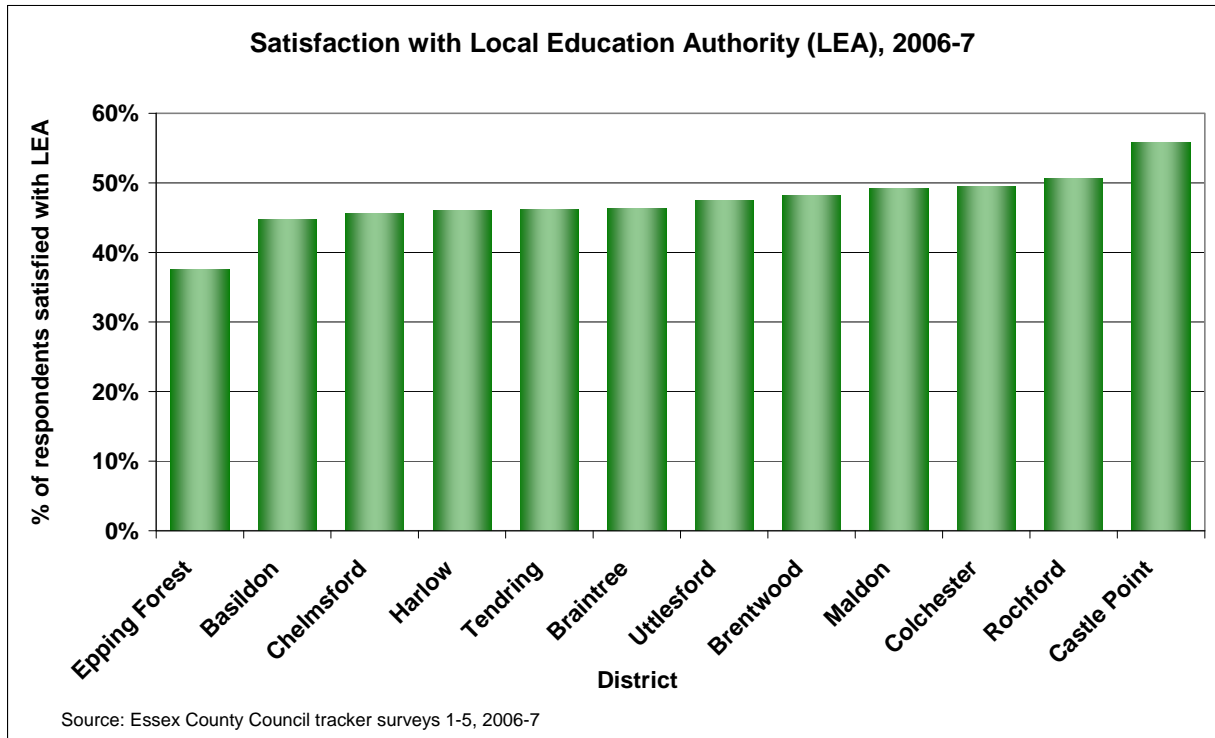


Chelmsford had the 5th highest rate of ethnic minority pupils in Essex; 10.5% compared to an Essex average of 9.6%. This rate has increased from 7.5% in 2005.

In the 2008-9 Place Survey, Chelmsford residents chose education provision as their 6th most important issue (selected by 28.7% of respondents). In the County-wide Place survey results, Essex residents selected education provision as their 5th 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.

Chelmsford 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 Chelmsford residents were the 3rd least satisfied in Essex with their LEA.

Chelmsford District Profile

NEET (Children not in education, employment or training)

In March 2010, Chelmsford had the joint 2nd lowest rate of children NEET in Essex; 3.5%, compared to an Essex average of just under 7%⁹. Chelmsford's average rate for the year 2009-10 was 3.9%; 3rd lowest in Essex, and below 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%
Basildon	11.0%	10.9%	10.9%	12.2%	14.7%	13.5%	13.2%	12.7%	12.6%	12.8%	12.5%	13.4%	12.5%
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%
Essex	7.0%	6.9%	7.0%	7.4%	8.4%	9.0%	7.5%	7.0%	6.8%	6.8%	6.8%	6.9%	7.3%
England	7.3%	7.3%	7.5%	8.0%	8.7%	8.0%	7.1%	6.5%	6.4%	6.2%	6.4%	<i>n/a</i>	7.2% ¹⁰

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

⁹ Source: Essex Connexions Team, Data Services, SCF, June 2010

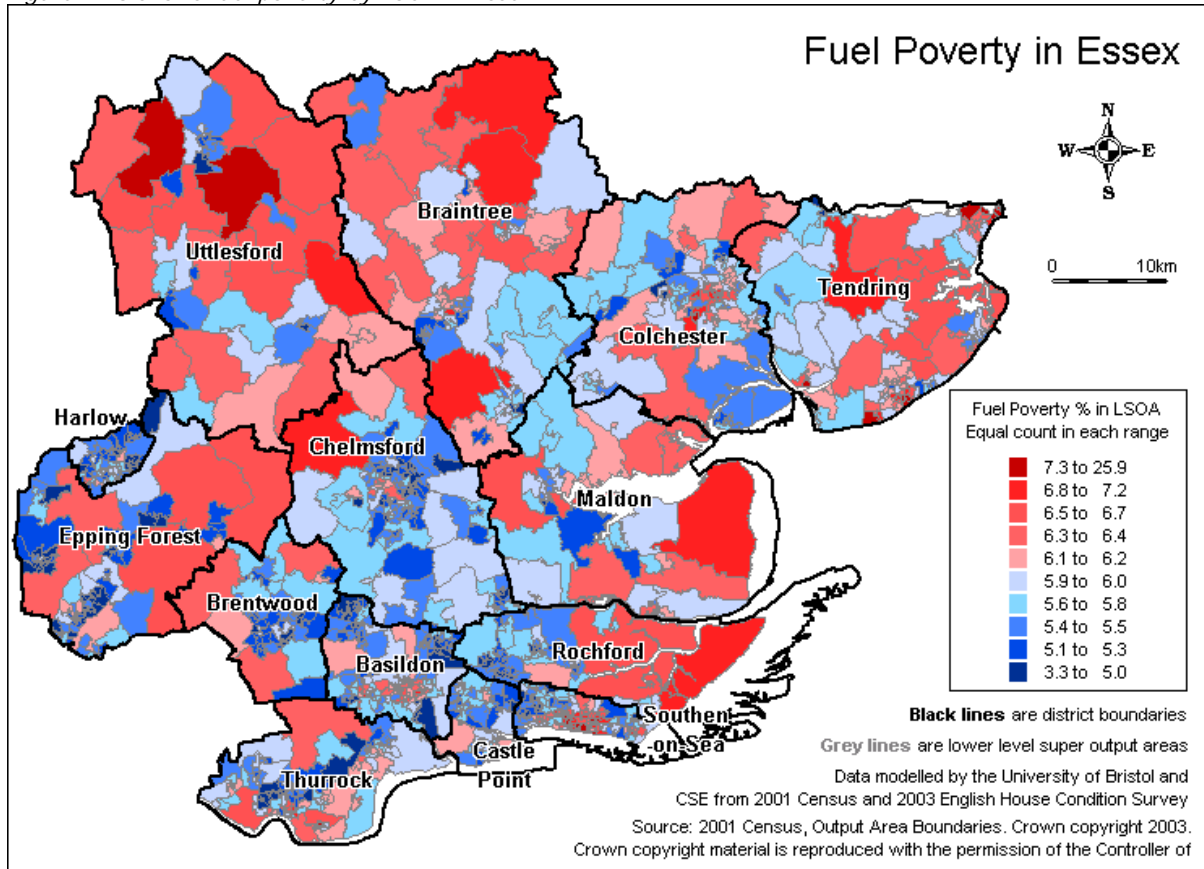
¹⁰ Average is for Apr '09-Feb '10; excludes March 2010 as the national average figures are not available

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. 1 of Chelmsford's 104 LSOAs is in the 10% most at risk of experiencing fuel poverty, in Essex (within the ward of Chelmsford Rural West). A further 5 areas are in the 20% most at risk. These tend to be in the more rural areas of the district. 15 of Chelmsford's LSOAs are in the 10% least at risk of experiencing fuel poverty, with a further 21 in the 20% least at risk.¹¹

Figure 1.16 shows fuel poverty by LSOA in Essex



¹¹ www.fuelpovertyindicator.co.uk

Public health

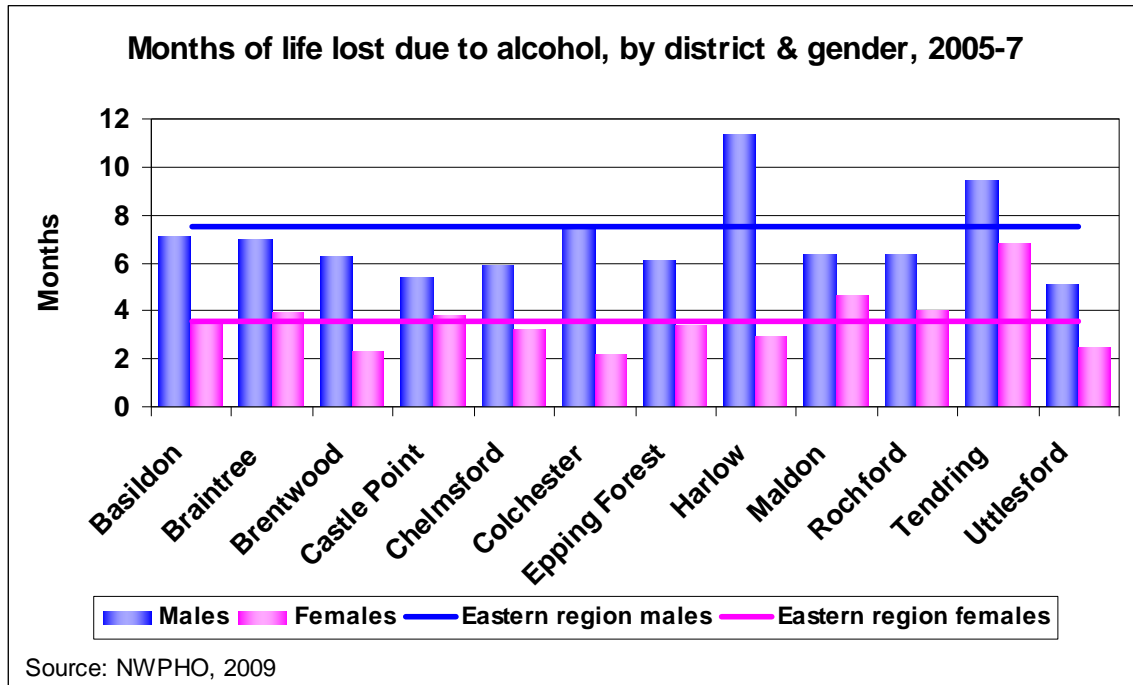
Chelmsford's health profile is shown in [Appendix 1.6](#).

Alcohol

The alcohol profile for Chelmsford is available at www.nwph.net/alcohol/lape

Figures 1.18-1.20 below show that Chelmsford generally has below average rates for alcohol-related health issues.

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



Chelmsford District Profile

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

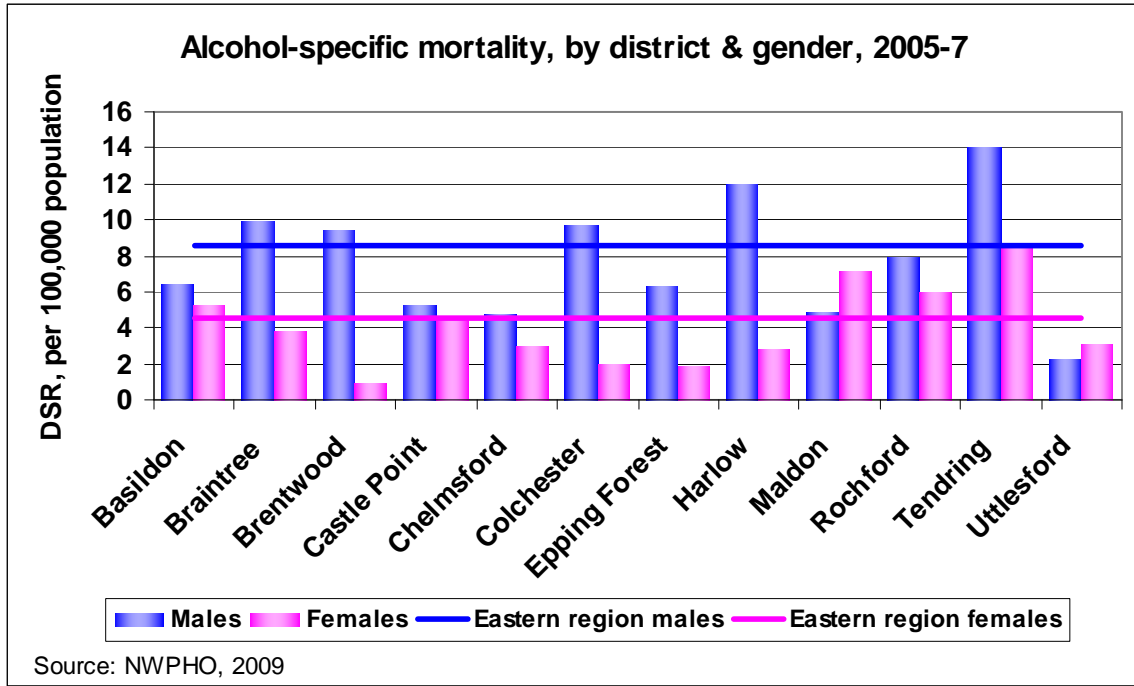
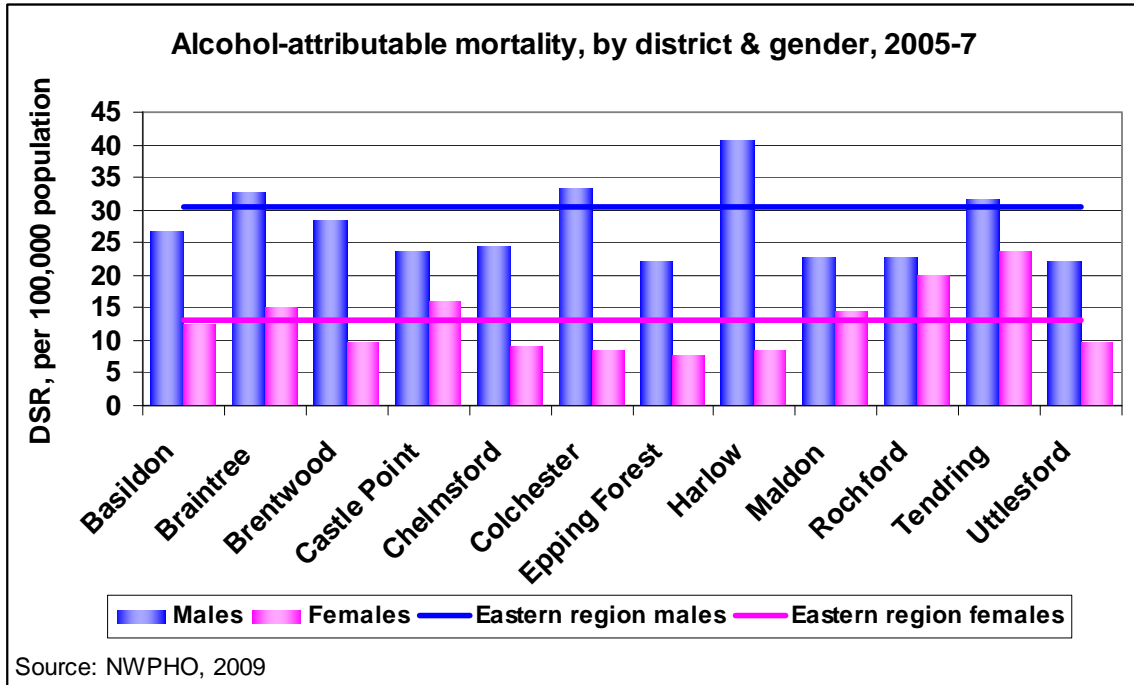


Figure 1.20 shows the alcohol-attributable mortality rate in Essex, by district



Chelmsford District Profile

Obesity

In 2008-9, Chelmsford had the 3rd lowest obesity rate in Essex & 2nd lowest amongst statistical neighbours for reception-age children; 6.4% were obese, which is below the Essex average of 8.2%. 14.8% of Year 6 children were obese, which is also below the Essex average of 16%¹². Both of these rates decreased 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
Basildon	9.0%	3	16.8%	4
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
ENGLAND	9.6%		18.3%	
Essex	8.2%		16.0%	

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

2008-9	Reception	Rank in Essex	Year 6	Rank in Essex
Charnwood	9.4%	3	18.8%	1
Basingstoke and Deane	10.0%	2	17.1%	2
Tonbridge and Malling	8.5%	=6	17.0%	3
Cherwell	7.9%	9	16.4%	4
Huntingdonshire	8.1%	8	16.1%	5
Ashford	9.2%	=4	16.0%	6
Maidstone	10.3%	1	15.8%	7
Test Valley	8.5%	=6	15.0%	=8
Vale of White Horse	7.3%	11	15.0%	=8
Chelmsford	6.4%	13	14.8%	10
Harrogate	7.7%	10	14.6%	11
Warwick	6.8%	12	14.0%	12
Eastleigh	9.2%	=4	13.9%	13
Mid Sussex	6.1%	14	12.2%	14

¹² The National Obesity Observatory e-Atlas; <http://www.noo.org.uk/maps/eatlas>, 2007-8

Chelmsford District Profile

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

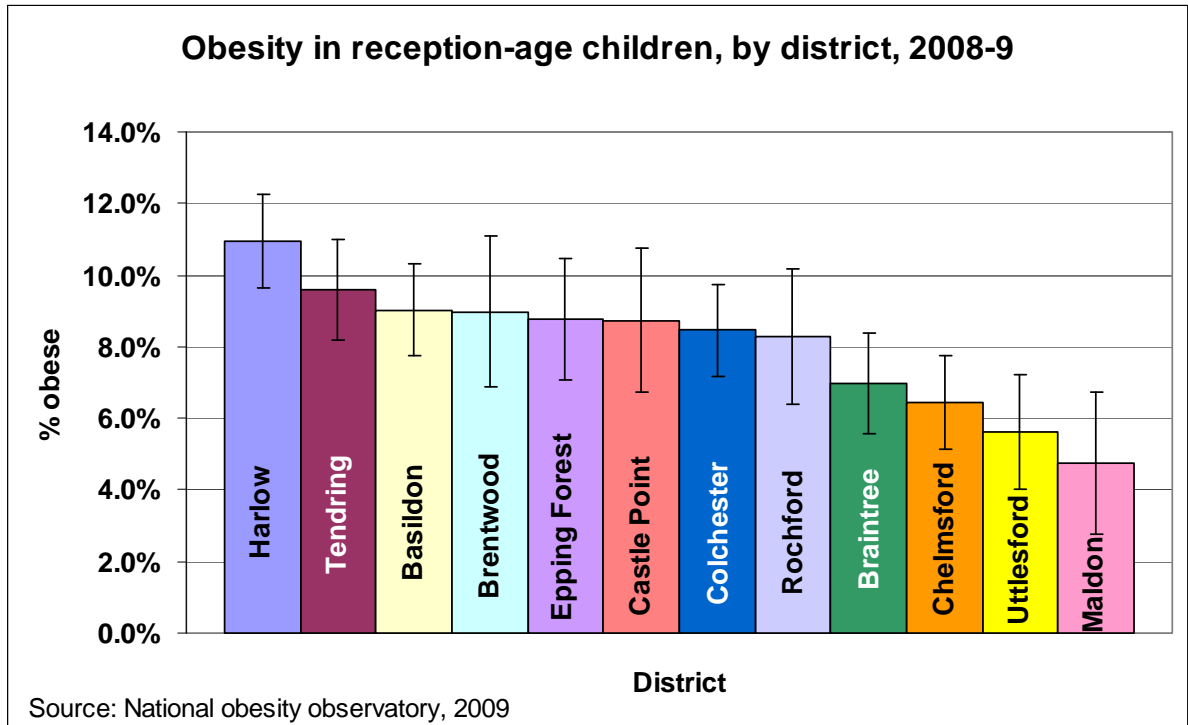
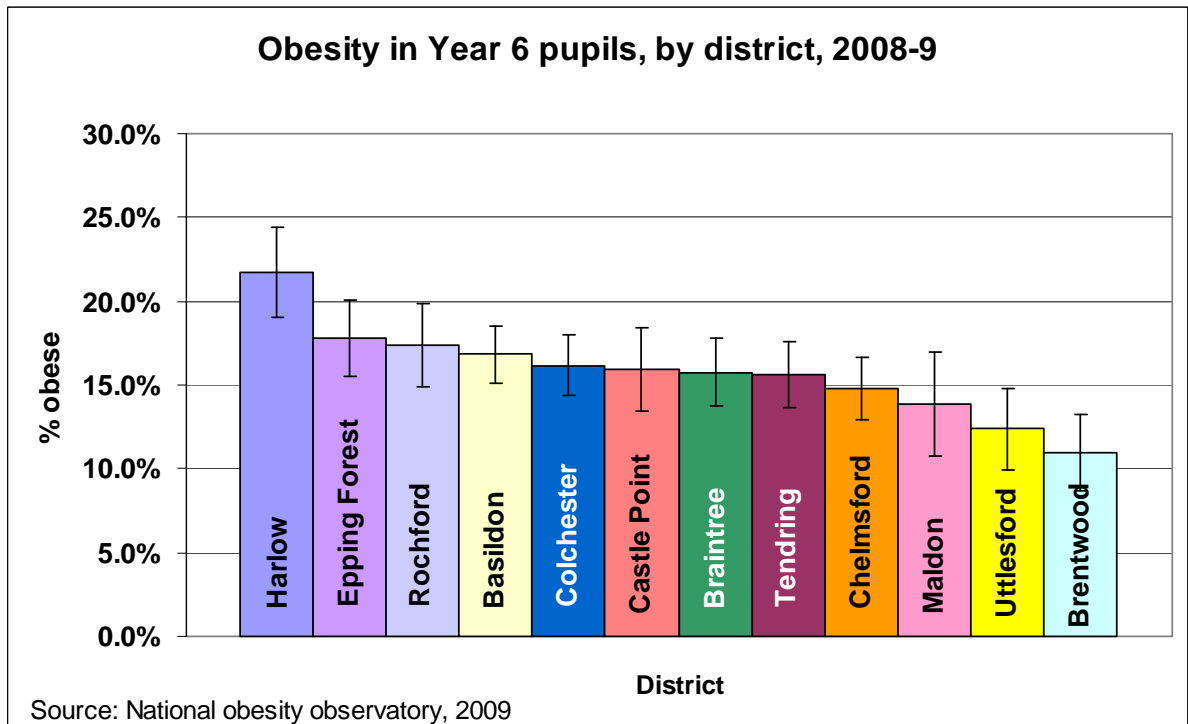
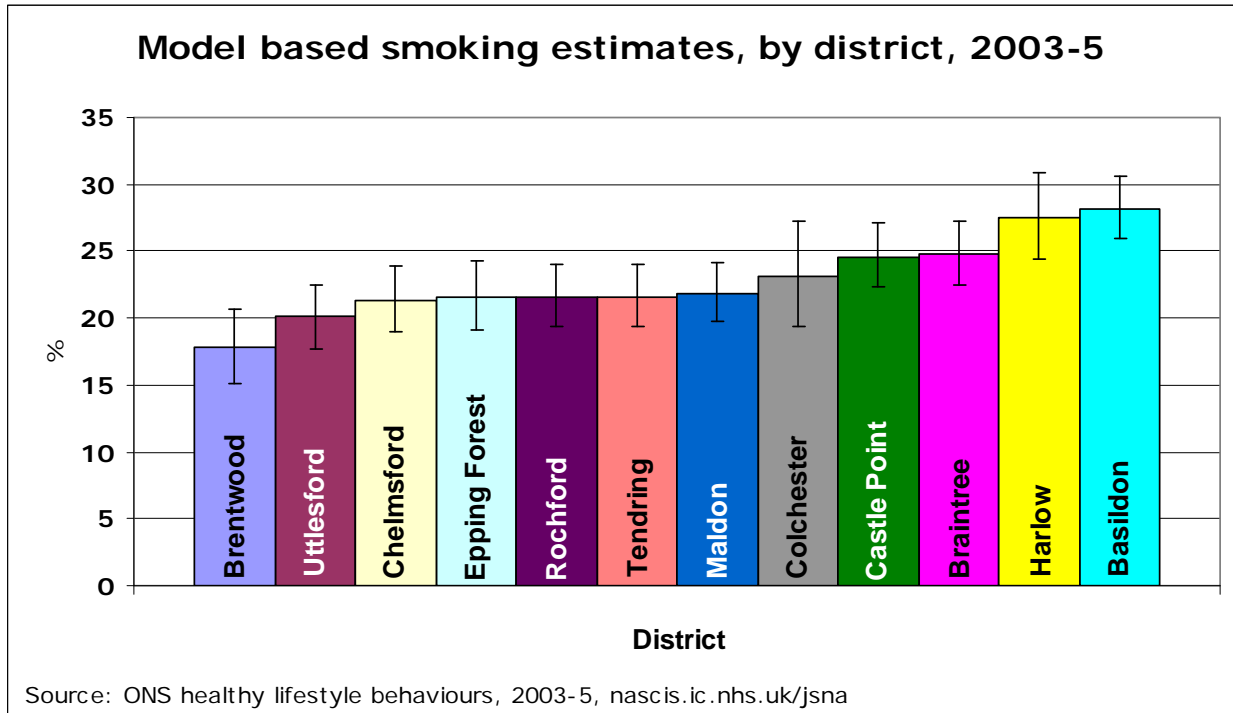


Figure 1.21c shows obesity in year 6 pupils, by district, 2008-9



Smoking

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

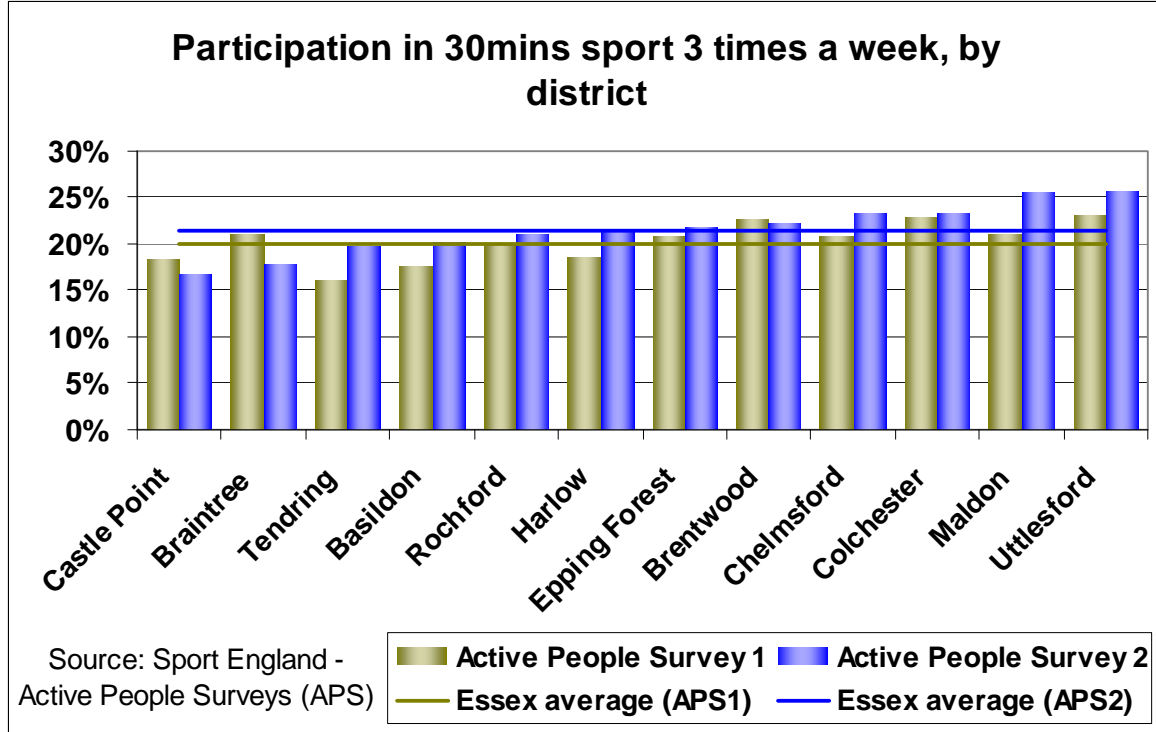


This graph shows the estimated smoking rates in each Essex district between 2003 & 2005. Chelmsford had the 3rd lowest estimated rate of smoking prevalence in Essex.

Amongst its 13 statistical neighbours, Chelmsford had the joint 7th highest estimated smoking rate.

According to Active People Surveys (APS) 1 (2005-6) & 2 (2007), Chelmsford had an above-average rate of people taking part in the recommended 30 minutes of exercise, 3 times per week. 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



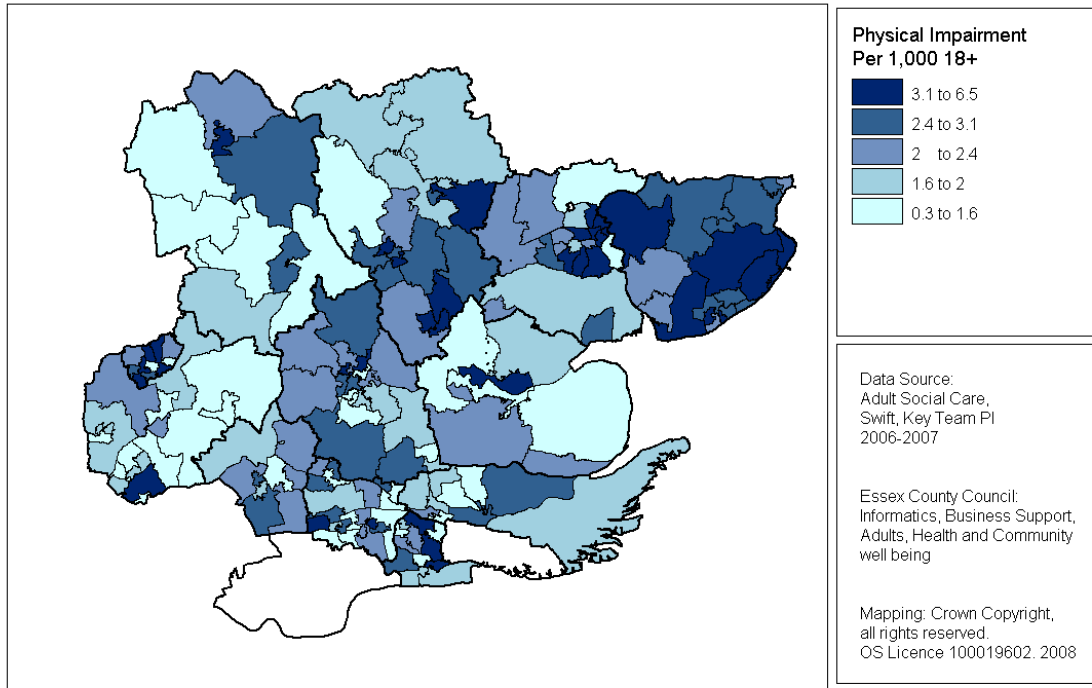
The Active People's Survey information is useful because the level of active people within a district is a barometer for how well the people of Chelmsford are looking after their health. Levels of activity are a good indicator for future obesity rates. A population with high levels of physical activity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

Chelmsford District Profile

Physical & Sensory impairment

Figure 1.23 shows MSOA-level physical impairment in Essex

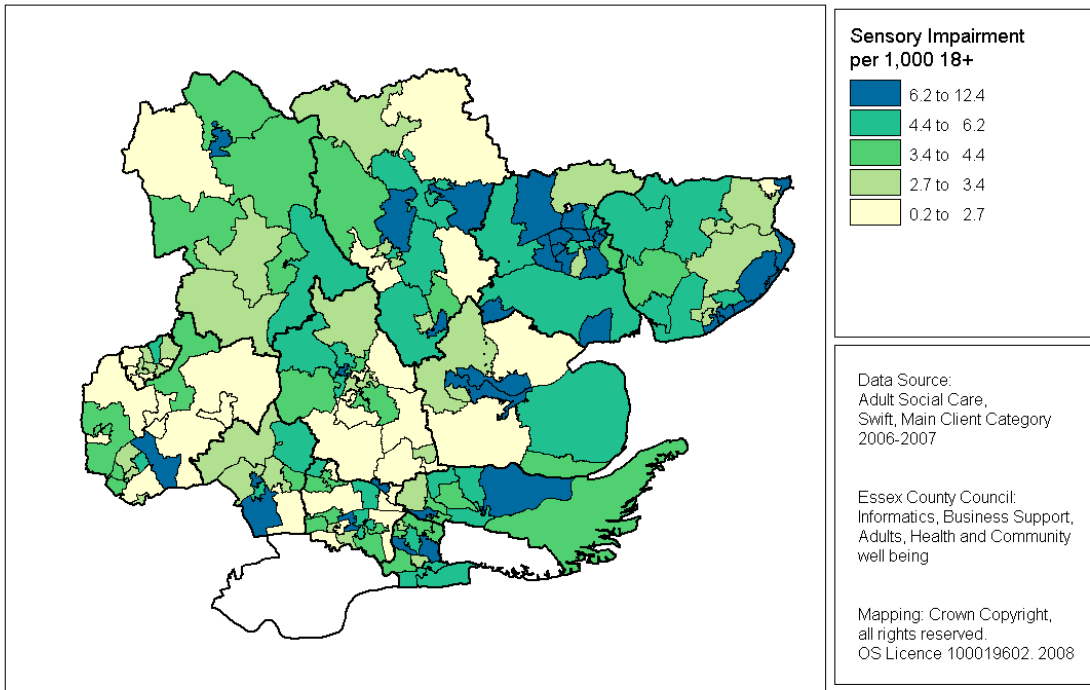
Physical Disability: Rate of adults with a physical disability known to a social care team during the year 2006-2007



Chelmsford District Profile

Figure 1.24 shows MSOA-level sensory impairment in Essex

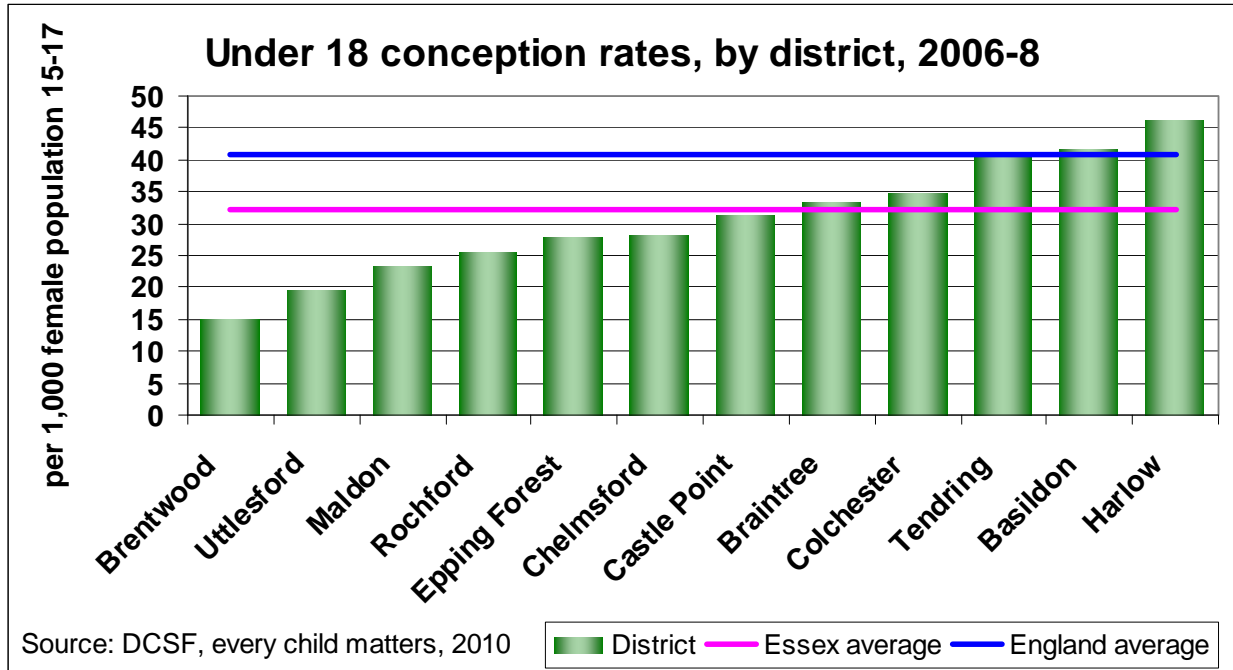
Sensory Impairment: Rate of adults and older people with a Sensory Impairment known to social care during the year 2006-2007



*Teenage conceptions*¹³

From 2006-8 Chelmsford had the 7th highest teenage conception rate in Essex & 8th ; 28.1 per 1,000 15-17 year old girls, compared to the Essex average of 32.1. Chelmsford's rate is below the national average of 40.9¹⁴. 55% of teenage pregnancies in Chelmsford lead to abortions. This is above the national (50%) average, but equal to the Essex average.

Figure 1.25 shows teenage conception rates across Essex, by district



Amongst its statistical neighbours, Chelmsford has the 8th highest rate, the highest rate is Ashford; 40.9. The lowest rate is Harrogate; 21.7.

¹³ Conception info is compiled by combining data from birth registrations & abortion notifications. Conception stats include pregnancies that result in: live or still births or a legal abortion under the Abortion Act 1967¹³. Note: Miscarriages & illegal abortions aren't included. For more info, visit [teenage pregnancy section of the DCSF website](#).

¹⁴ Teenage pregnancy unit, 2010

Chelmsford District Profile

Perception data

Figure 1.26 below shows the response from Essex & Chelmsford 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 & Chelmsford

Issues	Most Important				Most needs improving			
	Chelmsford		Essex		Chelmsford		Essex	
	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%
<i>Access to nature</i>	9	20.5%	9	24.1%	12	4.1%	14	4.0%
<i>Activities for teenagers</i>	11	16.2%	10	18.6%	2	42.9%	1	43.5%
<i>Affordable decent housing</i>	7	28.3%	6	26.1%	7	17.0%	7	18.7%
<i>Clean streets</i>	3	36.5%	3	38.7%	5	22.0%	6	20.2%
<i>Education provision</i>	6	28.7%	5	26.6%	13	3.9%	13	5.3%
<i>Health services</i>	2	42.0%	2	42.0%	9	14.3%	10	14.8%
<i>Job prospects</i>	13	13.5%	13	13.4%	10	11.4%	8	16.2%
<i>Parks & open spaces</i>	5	29.0%	8	25.9%	11	4.6%	12	8.0%
<i>Public transport</i>	4	31.3%	4	27.9%	4	25.1%	4	23.9%
<i>Road & pavement repairs</i>	12	15.7%	12	17.4%	1	53.5%	2	42.7%
<i>Shopping facilities</i>	8	26.4%	7	26.0%	14	14.8%	9	15.8%
<i>Sports & leisure facilities</i>	14	11.9%	14	9.8%	8	14.8%	11	13.8%
<i>The level of congestion</i>	10	19.7%	11	18.2%	3	39.0%	3	33.6%
<i>The level of crime</i>	1	56.0%	1	52.0%	6	20.1%	5	23.2%

Source: 2008-9 Place Survey

Crime, health services & clean streets were selected as the three most important issues to Chelmsford & Essex residents. Chelmsford residents regarded Parks & Open spaces as more important than the rest of Essex did.

In terms of what most needs improving in the area, Chelmsford residents selected Road & Pavement repairs & activities for teenagers as the first & second priority. This was the same as Essex, although the order was reversed among Essex residents.

Broadly speaking, the results from Chelmsford match closely with those of the rest of Essex.

Chelmsford District Profile

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

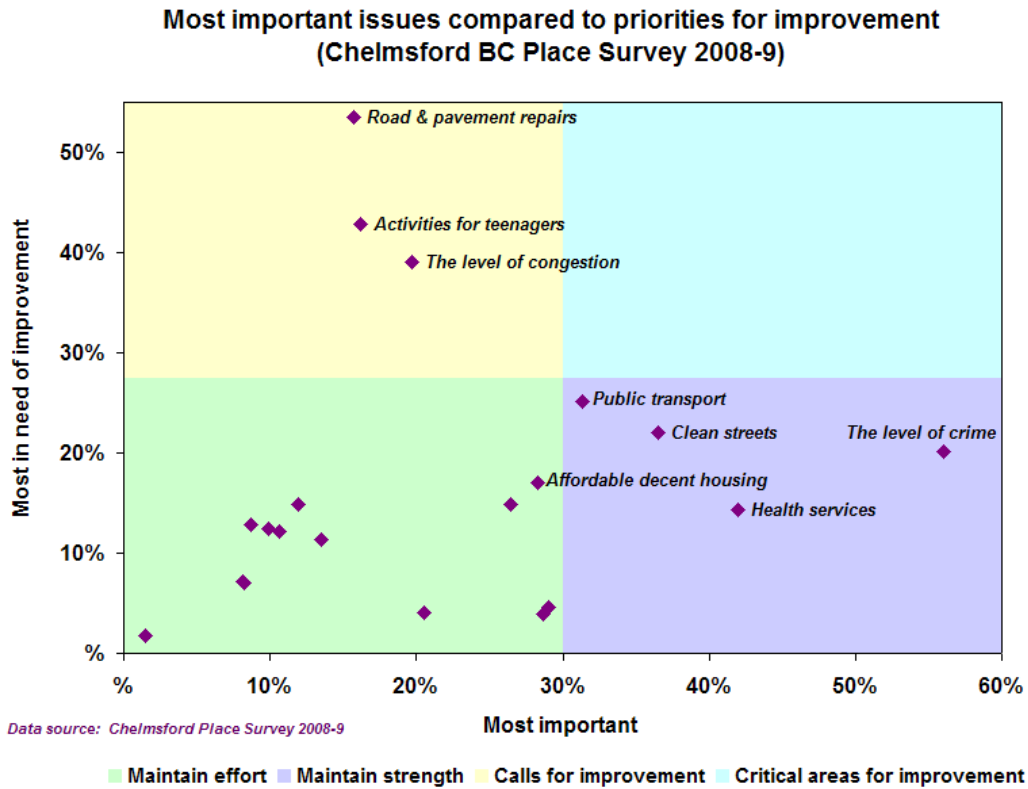
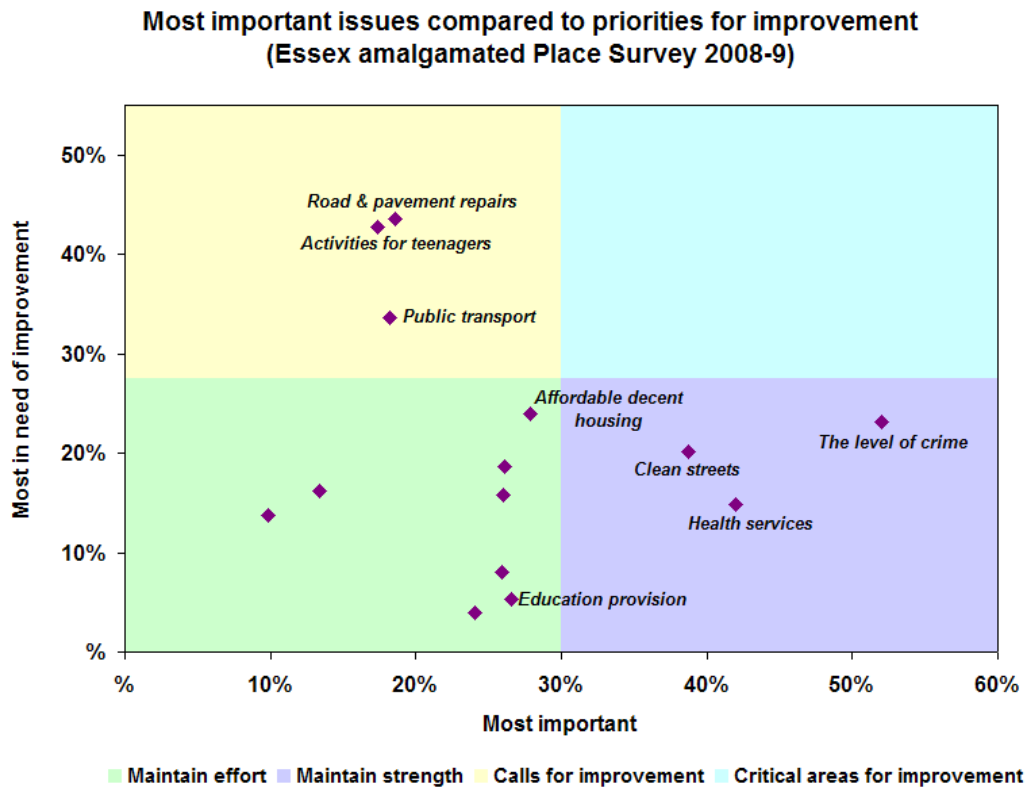


Figure 1.28 (below) shows the results from the amalgamated Essex Place survey, 2008-9



Our Communities

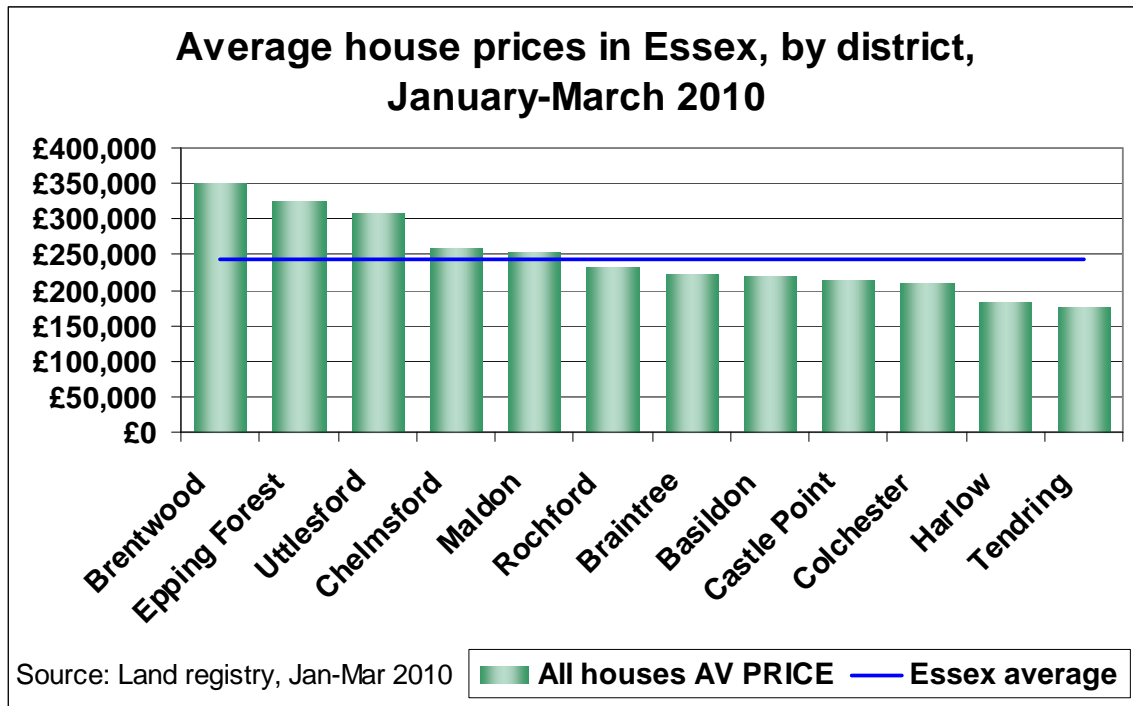
Access to services

Some areas of Chelmsford have very easy access to a range of services, whereas this is a significant issue in other locations, particularly in rural areas. [Appendix 1.5](#) shows ward-level access to services in Chelmsford. It shows that the wards of Chelmsford Rural West, Bicknacre & East & West Hanningfield, and Broomfield & The Walthams are those that are generally furthest away from services such as banks, supermarkets, schools & doctors.

Housing

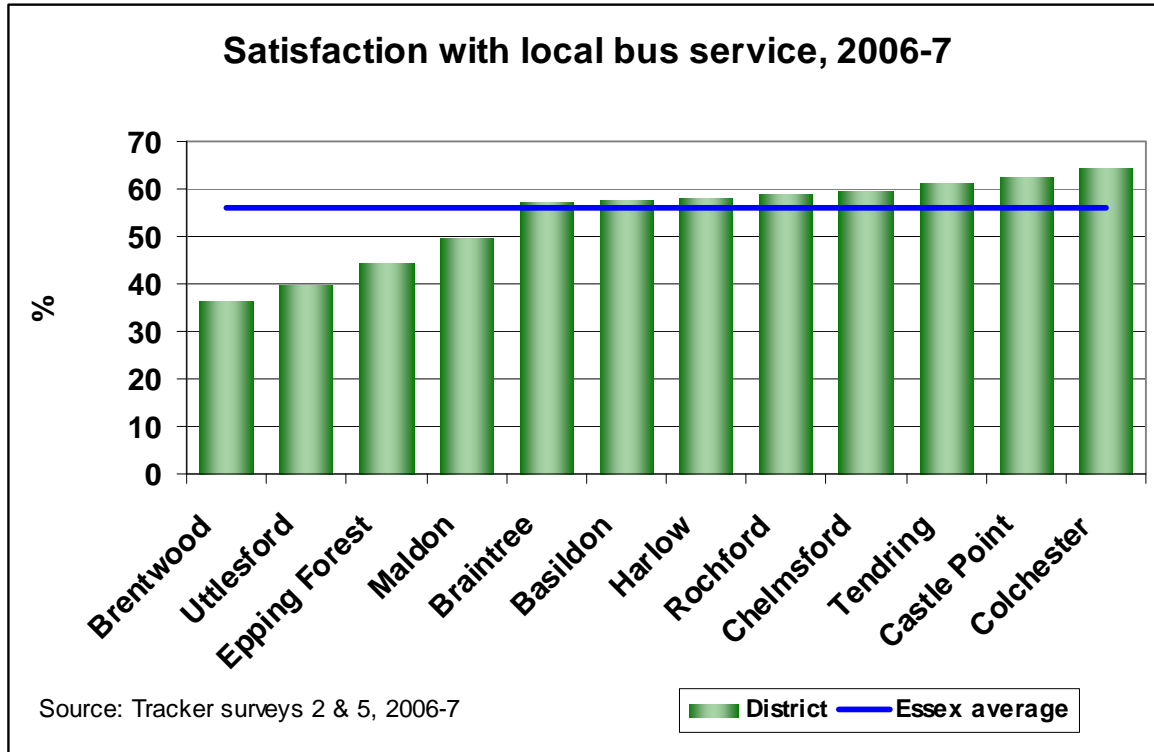
In Jan-March 2010, the average house price in Chelmsford was £259,602, which was the 4th highest in Essex and 6th highest amongst its statistical neighbours, above the Essex (£243,993) & national (£224,064) averages; see figure 1.29 below

Figure 1.29 shows average house prices in Essex, by district



Public transport

Figure 1.30 shows satisfaction with local bus service, by district



Community safety

Road accidents (KSI - killed & seriously injured)

In 2008, Chelmsford had the 4th highest number of KSI casualties in Essex (76 compared to an Essex average of around 60). The district had the 5th lowest number of KSI casualties per capita (46.68 per 100,000 population compared to a County average of over 50 per 100,000 population).

The number of KSI casualties in Chelmsford is on target (baselined 1994-1998) for 2010; after the 3rd quarter of 2009 there have been 55 KSI casualties, 6 fewer than at the same stage last year and 10 fewer than the target for this period. Chelmsford's KSI 2008 report is available in [Appendix 1.4](#)

Chelmsford 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
Basildon	63	4	19	8	12	37.37
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
Essex	706	44	178	110	155	51.87

Fear of crime

The 2008-9 Place survey shows that Chelmsford had the 5th lowest level of fear of crime in the local area during the day, and the 2nd lowest 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

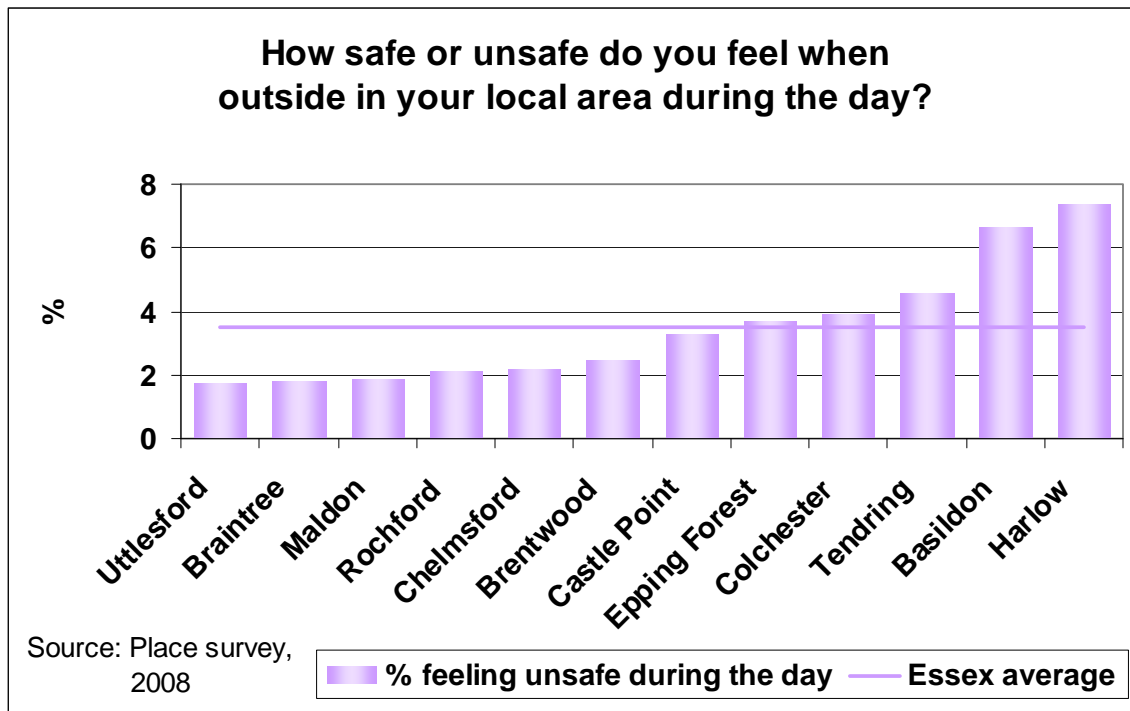
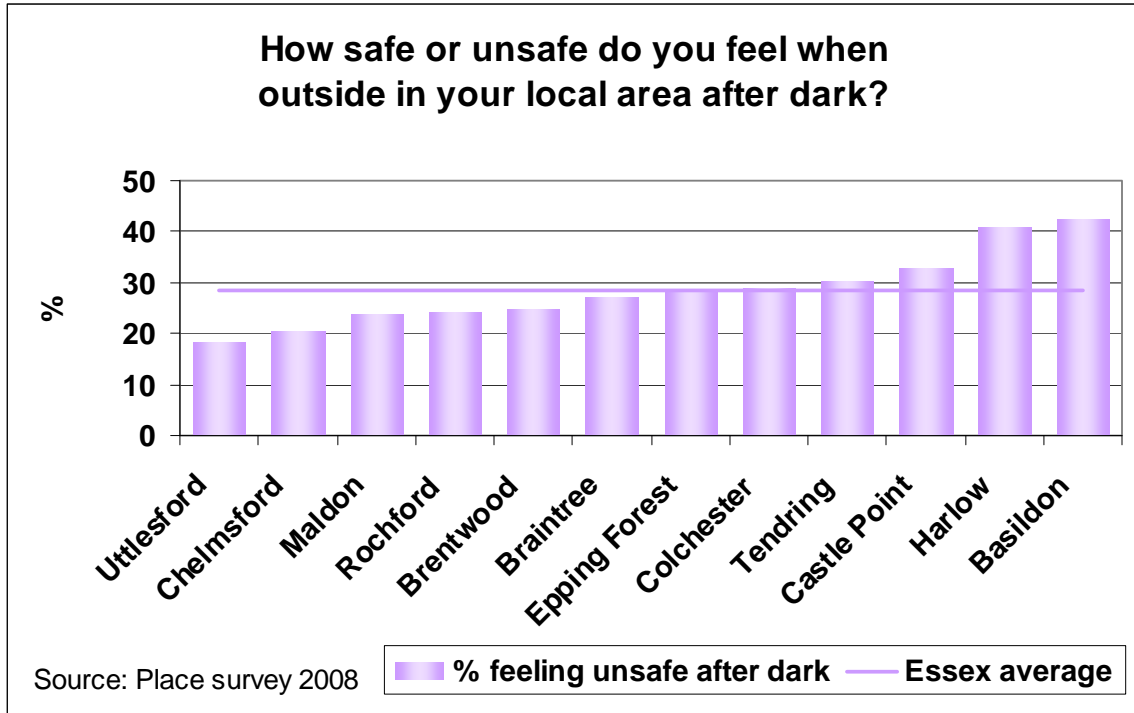
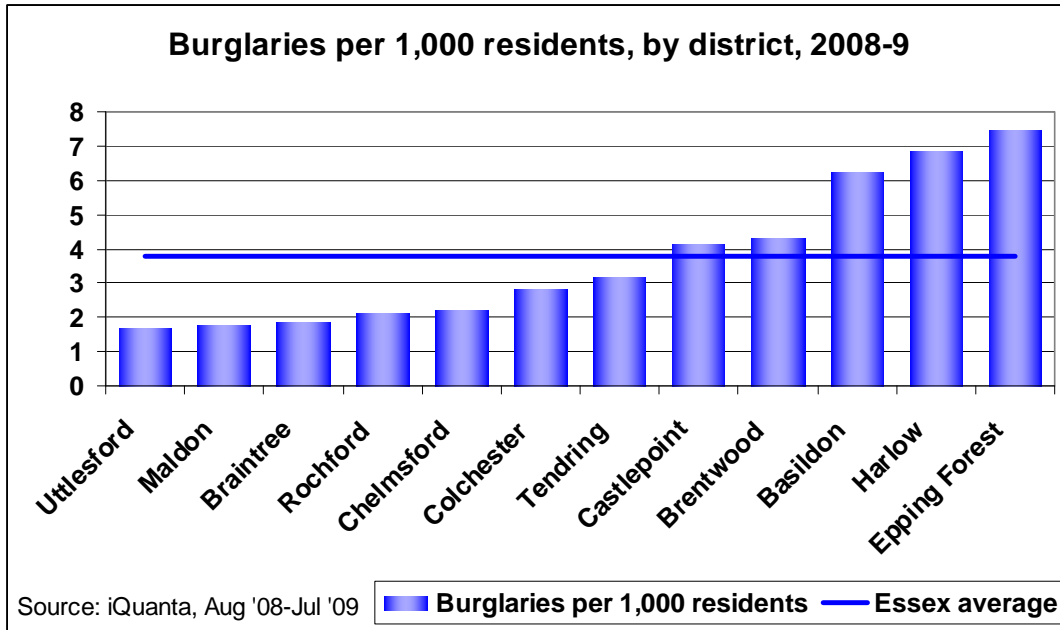


Figure 1.33 shows district-level fear of crime after dark



Chelmsford District Profile

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



Cleaner communities

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

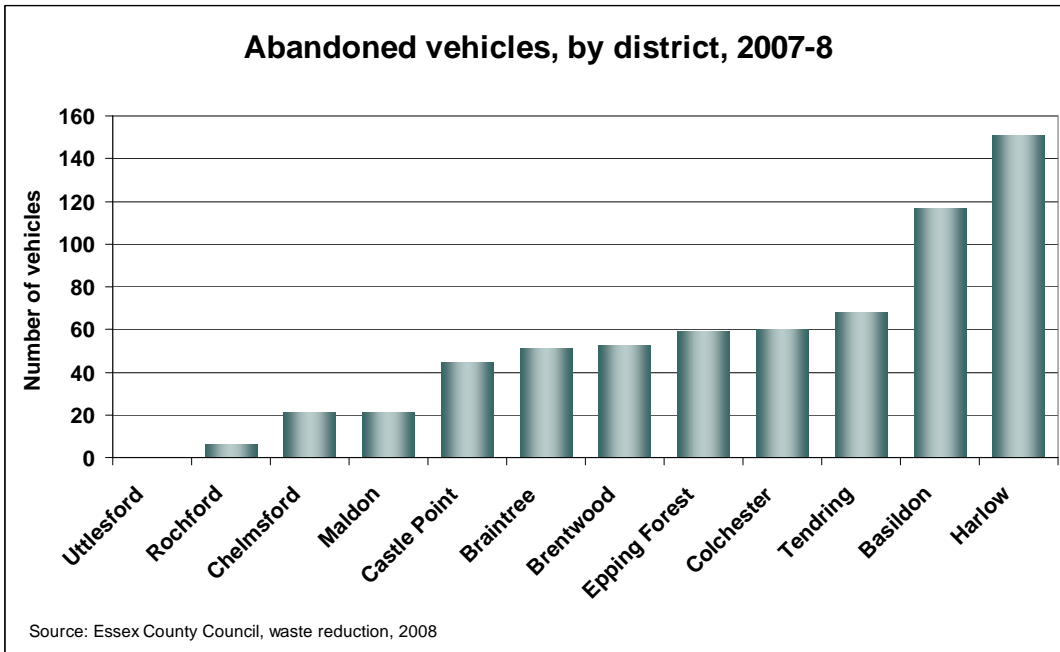


Figure 1.35 shows that Chelmsford had the 3rd lowest number of abandoned vehicles in Essex in 2007-8.

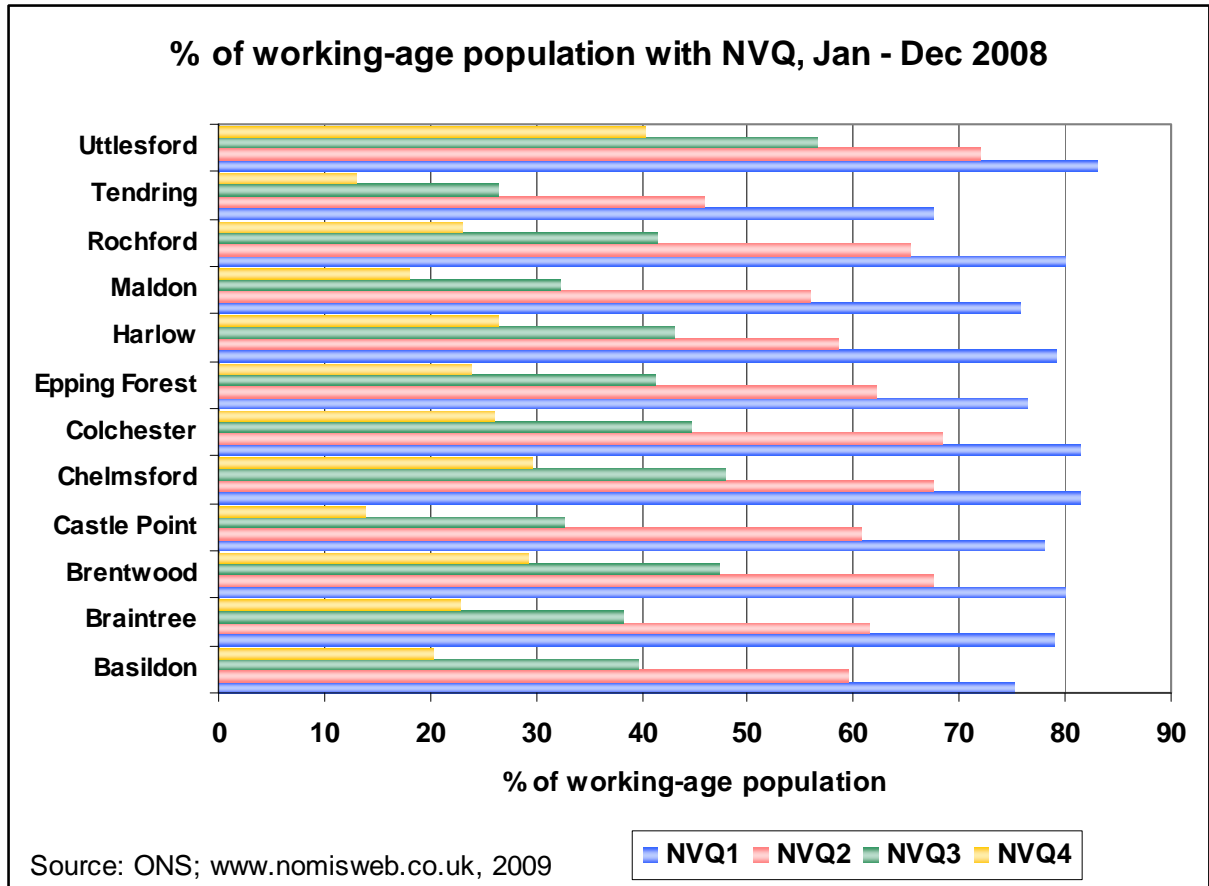
Our Economy

Skills amongst the working population

In 2008, Chelmsford was ranked 4th out of the 12 Essex districts (with 1 being the best), for working-age population with no qualifications; 11.6% of the working age population had no qualifications, compared to a county average of 14.1%.

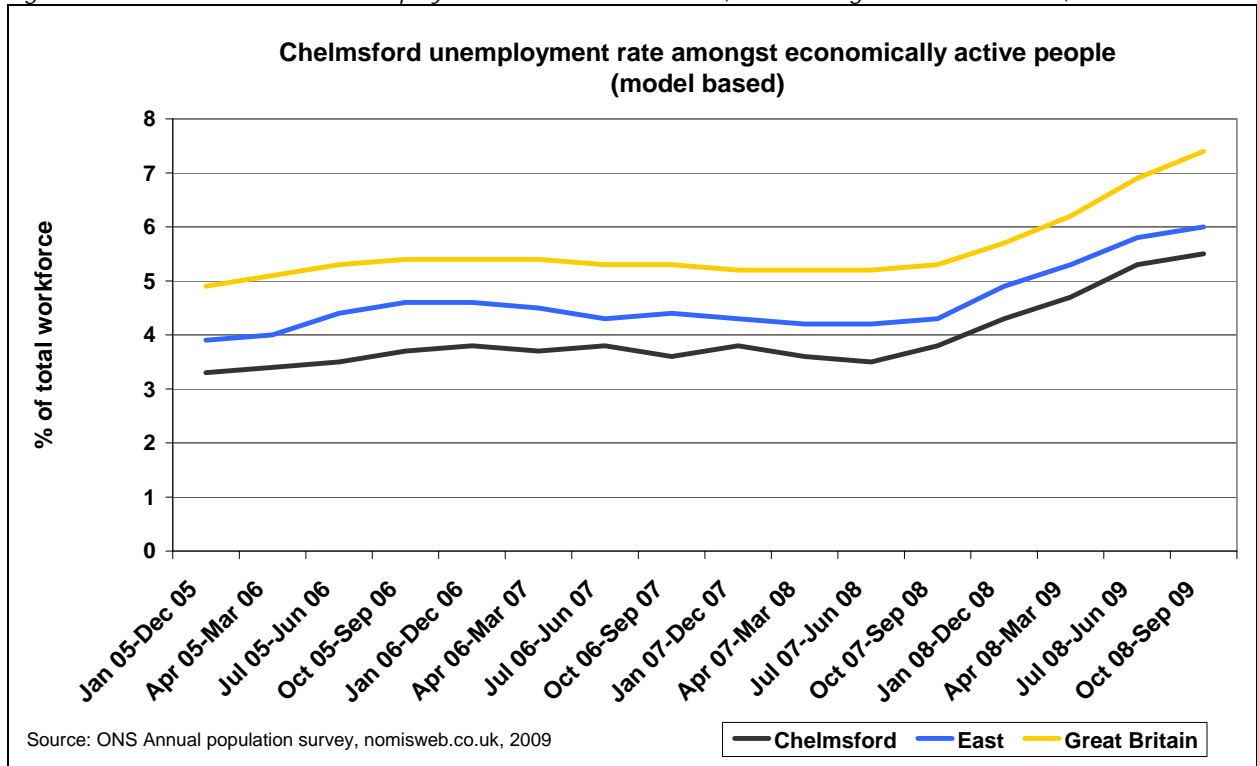
Chelmsford had the 2nd highest rate of working age adults with NVQ level 1 qualifications in Essex; 81.4% compared to a County average of 77.9%. 67.6% of Chelmsford's working age population had an NVQ level 2 qualification (ranked 3rd in Essex, above the County average of 62.2%). 48% have an NVQ level 3 qualification (ranked 2nd in Essex, above the county average of 40.9%). 29.7% of working-age adults are qualified to NVQ level 4 or above (ranked 2nd 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 Chelmsford, Eastern region & Great Britain, '05-'09



The latest available data shows that Chelmsford's unemployment rate has consistently been below both the regional & national average.¹⁵ Since 2008, unemployment has begun to rise as the effects of the credit crunch and recession take hold. Chelmsford's current unemployment rate of 5.5% is the highest since 1996.

The graph in figure 1.38 below shows how Chelmsford's unemployment rate compared to other Essex districts from July 2008-June 2009. Chelmsford's unemployment rate was the 5th lowest in Essex. Amongst its 13 statistical neighbours, Chelmsford had the 3rd highest unemployment rate.

¹⁵ Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

Chelmsford District Profile

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

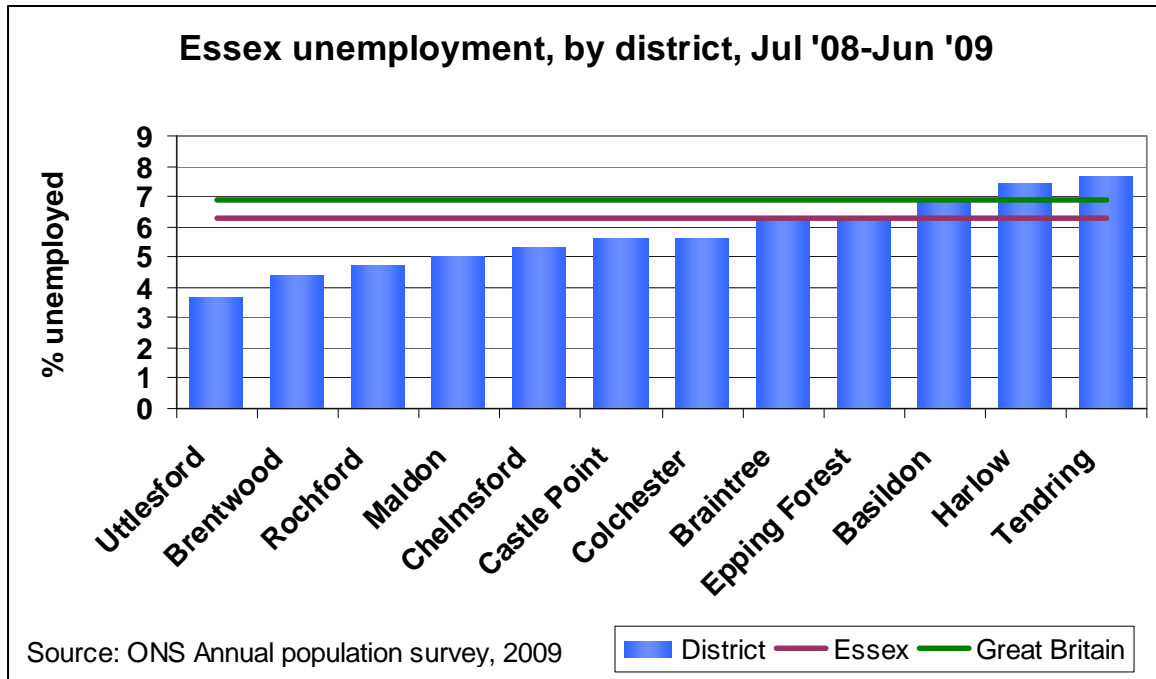
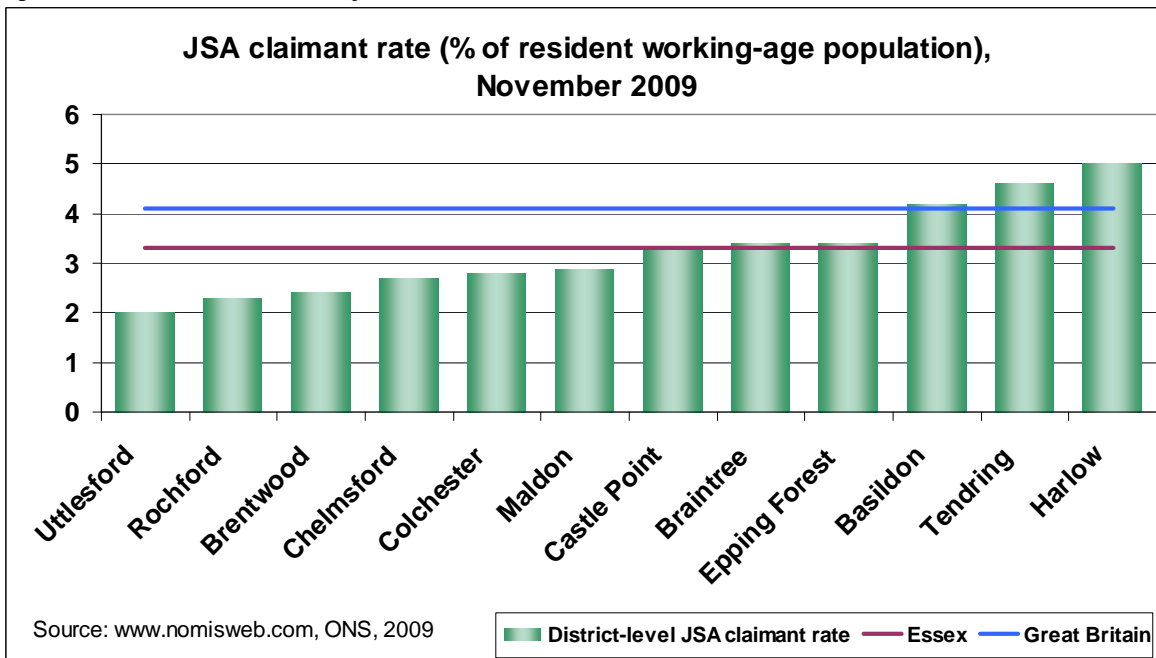


Figure 1.38a below shows that Chelmsford had the 4th lowest JSA claimant rate in Essex; 2.7% of the working-age population, compared to an Essex average of 3.3% & a national average of 4.1%. Chelmsford had the 6th highest JSA claimant rate amongst its 13 statistical neighbours.

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 2007¹⁶.

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

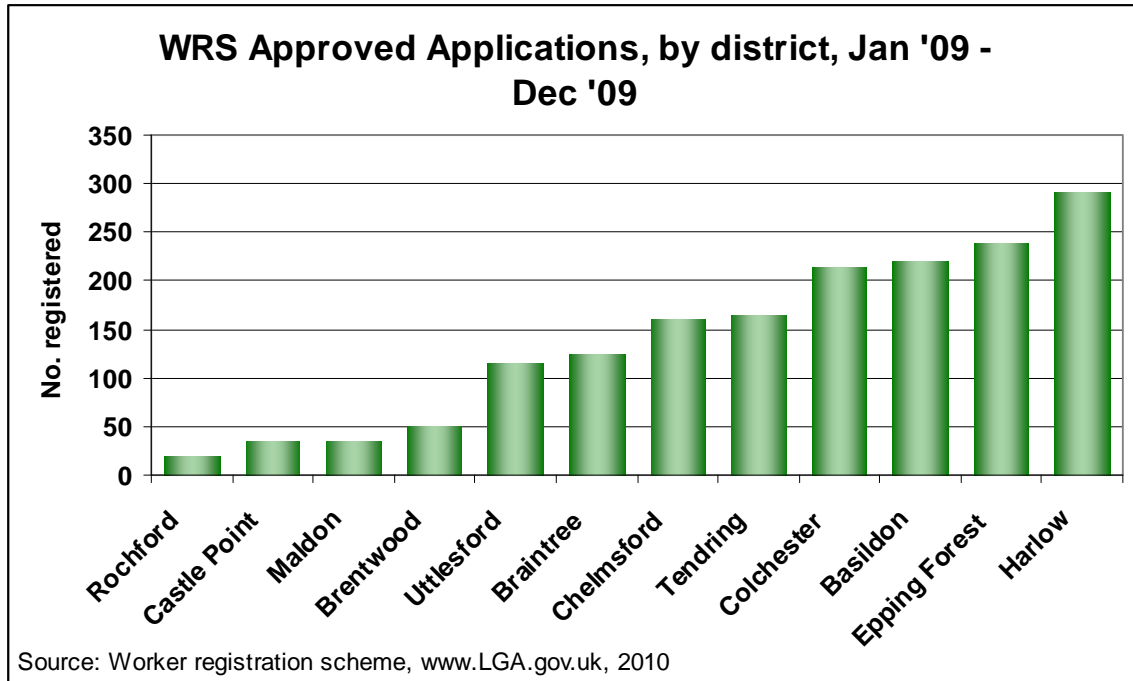
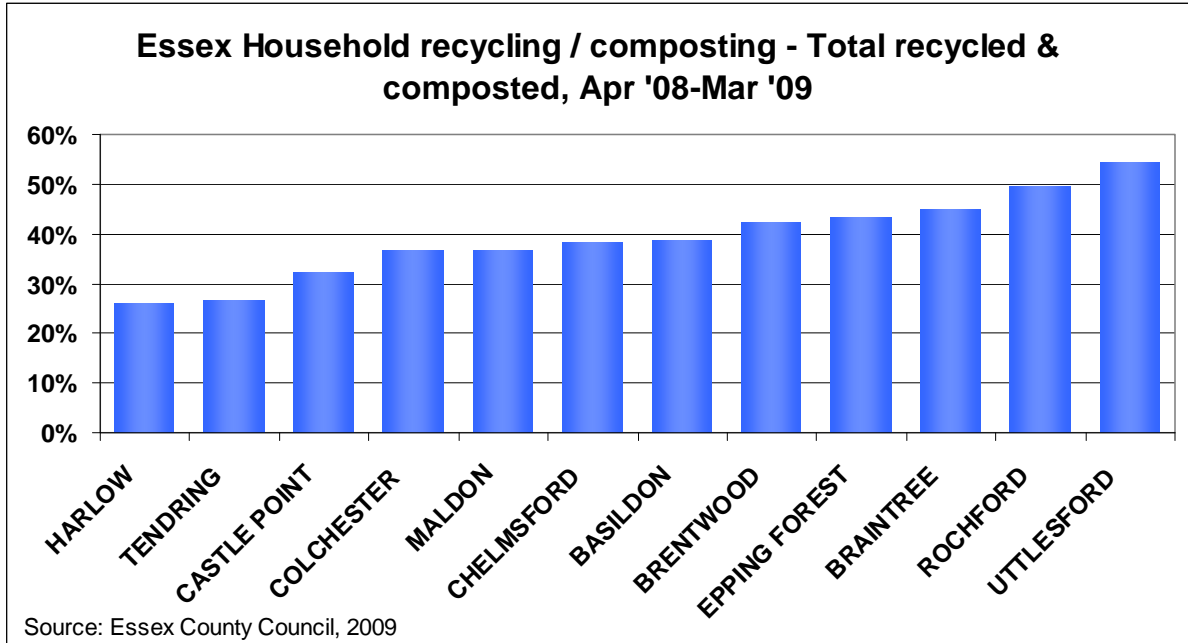


Figure 1.39 shows that Chelmsford had the 6th highest number of immigrant registrations in Essex between January & December 2009.

¹⁶ Source: ippr briefing – May 2010 Migration Statistics | www.ippr.org

Our World

Waste & recycling



Chelmsford had the 7th highest percentage of recycling and composting per capita in Essex between 2008 & 2009; 38.3%, just behind the recycling target of 40% set in the Local Area Agreement.

Chelmsford District Profile

Appendix

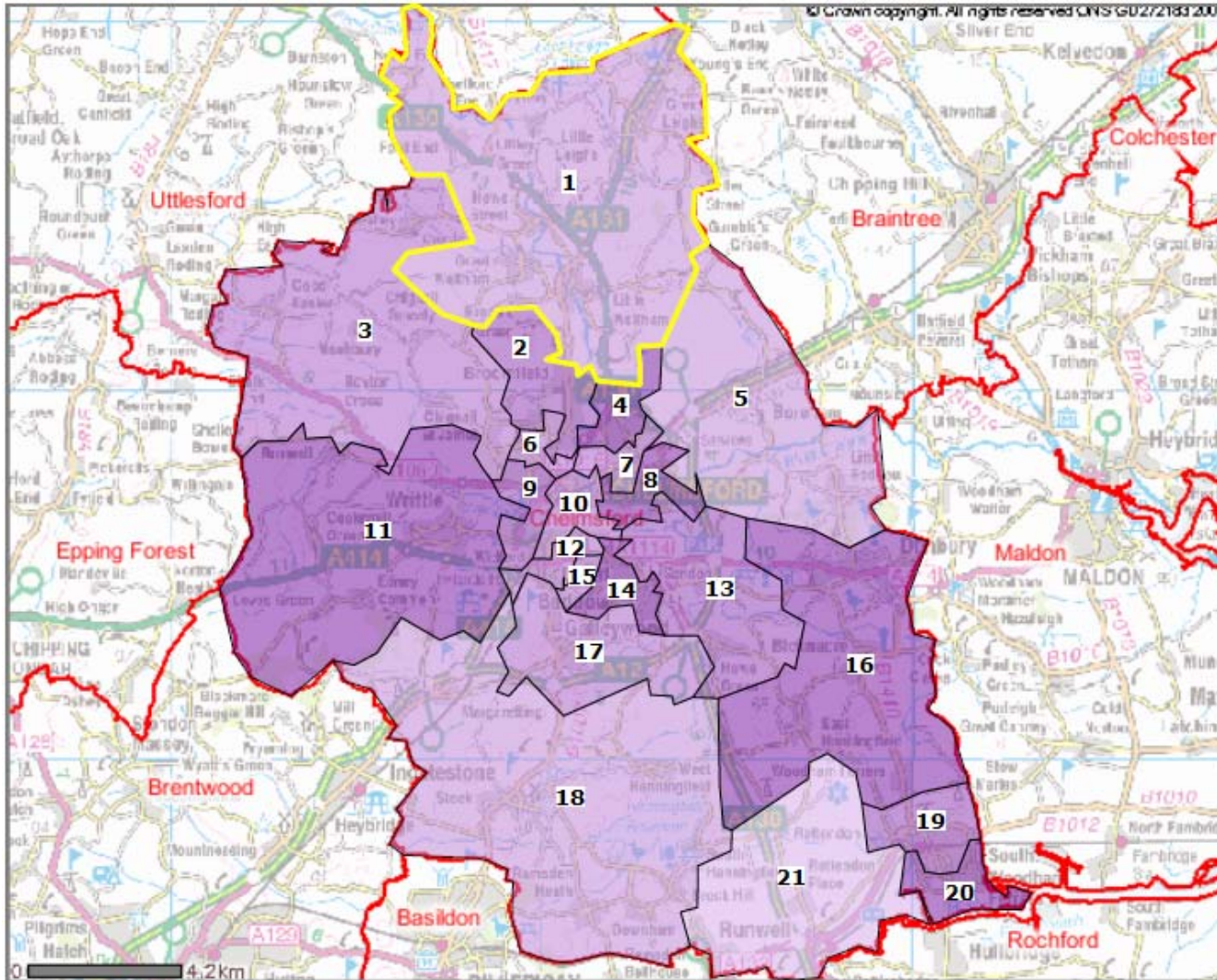
1.1 Geodemographic profiles - MOSAIC

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

Chelmsford 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

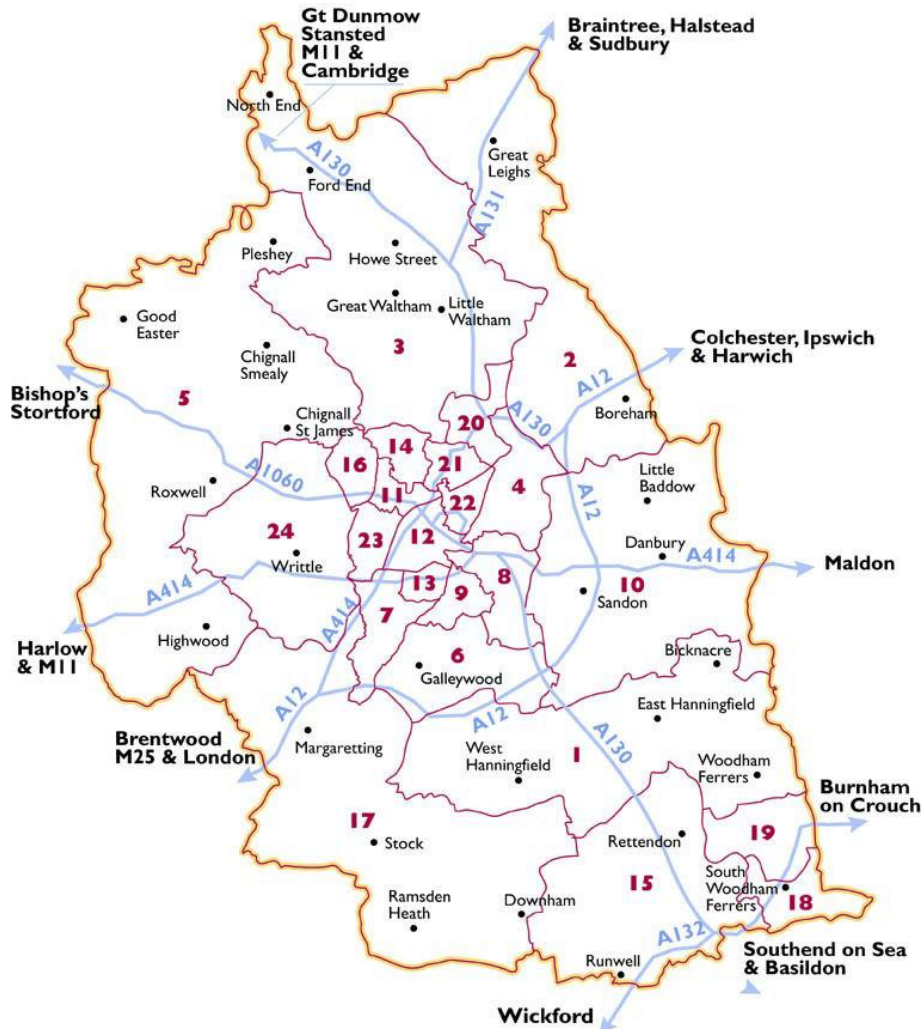
1.2 Chelmsford MSOA map



Chelmsford MSOAs 1-21

Chelmsford District Profile

1.3 Chelmsford ward map



Source: Chelmsford BC website (www.chelmsford.gov.uk)

Key:-

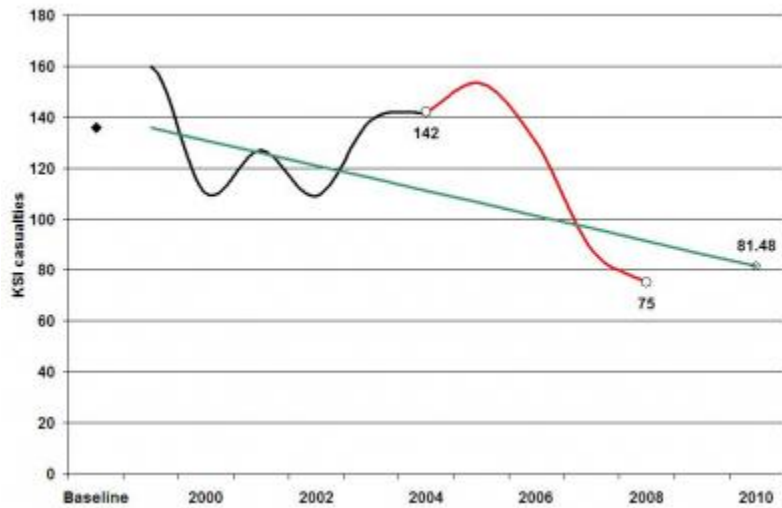
1	Bicknacre & East & West Hanningfield	13	Moulsham Lodge
2	Boreham & the Leighs	14	Patching Hall
3	Broomfield & the Walthams	15	Rettendon & Runwell
4	Chelmer Village & Beaulieu Park	16	St Andrews
5	Chelmsford Rural West	17	South Hanningfield, Stock & Margaretting
6	Galleywood	18	South Woodham - Chetwood & Collingwood
7	Goat Hall	19	South Woodham - Elmwood & Woodville
8	Great Baddow East	20	Springfield North
9	Great Baddow West	21	The Lawns
10	Little Baddow, Danbury & Sandon	22	Trinity
11	Marconi	23	Waterhouse Farm
12	Moulsham & Central	24	Writtle

1.4 Chelmsford road casualties report (2008-9)

Progress towards the 2010 target in Chelmsford

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

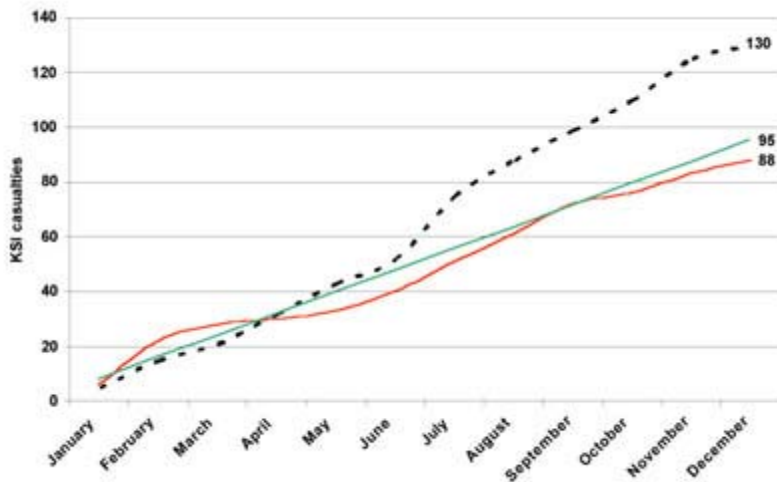
This graph shows the number of casualties each year since that average (the black line), compared with the progress required to meet the 2010 target (the green line).



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, while the dotted line shows casualties in 2007.



Chelmsford District Profile

Comparison with other districts

In 2008 Chelmsford was ranked fourth by number of KSI casualties and ninth by KSI casualties per 100000 population

	Population	KSI casualties - 2008 to Q4 ONLY					KSI per 100000 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
New Essex	1361200	692	43	173	110	154	50.84

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 Chelmsford.

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

1.5 Chelmsford 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
Bicknacre & East & West Hanningfield	70.4	98.8	62.5	97.5	81.5
Boreham & The Leighs	57.9	98.8	97.4	97.4	96.0
Broomfield & The Walthams	53.2	99.5	72.8	96.0	72.6
Chelmer Village & Beaulieu Park	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Chelmsford Rural West	27.4	55.1	37.2	59.5	64.8
Galleywood	100.0	100.0	99.7	99.7	100.0
Goat Hall	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Great Baddow East	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Great Baddow West	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Little Baddow Danbury & Sandon	100.0	100.0	78.2	84.1	100.0
Marconi	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Moulsham & Central	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Moulsham Lodge	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Patching Hall	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rettendon & Runwell	89.6	100.0	71.5	97.0	90.5
South Hanningfield Stock & Margaretting	65.8	100.0	49.5	94.3	97.7
South Woodham-Chetwood & Collingwood	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
South Woodham-Elmwood & Woodville	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Springfield North	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
St Andrews	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
The Lawns	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Trinity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Waterhouse Farm	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Writtle	100.0	100.0	98.4	99.3	100.0

Columns 2-6 show the % of residents that are within 4km of various services.

Source: Rural Services Survey, Commission for Rural Communities, 2008

1.6 Chelmsford health profile (www.healthprofiles.info)

Health Profile 2010

Chelmsford

updated 28 July 2010

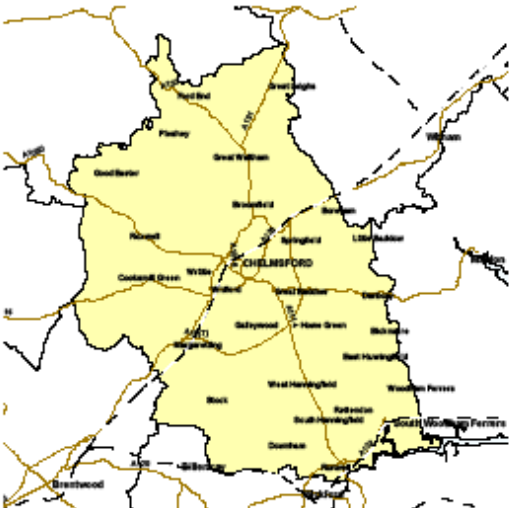
This profile gives a picture of health in this area. It is designed to help local government and health services improve people's health and reduce health inequalities.

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






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DH 100020290 2010. Other map data © Collins Bartholomew.

Population 167,100
Mid-2008 population estimate
Source: National Statistics website: www.statistics.gov.uk

Chelmsford at a glance

- The health of people in Chelmsford is generally better than the England average. Road injuries and deaths is the only indicator where Chelmsford is significantly worse than average.
- Overall, Chelmsford is a relatively affluent area, when compared to other areas in England, but there are inequalities. While there is very little difference in life expectancy between the most and the least deprived areas for women, the most affluent men can expect to live about 5 years longer than the most deprived. Asian children's GCSE results are significantly better than those of white pupils.
- Over the past 10 years, early death rates from heart disease and stroke and from cancer, and deaths from all causes, remain consistently better than the England average and track the overall downward trend.
- Fewer children than average in Reception class are classified as obese, which is an improvement on the 2009 profile. Both children's dental health and teenage pregnancy are also significantly better than in England as a whole.
- For adults, while estimated smoking rates are better than average, estimates of obesity, binge drinking and healthy eating are very similar to the England rates.
- For further information please refer to the NHS Mid Essex Public Health Annual Report at www.midessex.nhs.uk and for more local adult lifestyle data please go to www.erpho.org.uk/lsr.

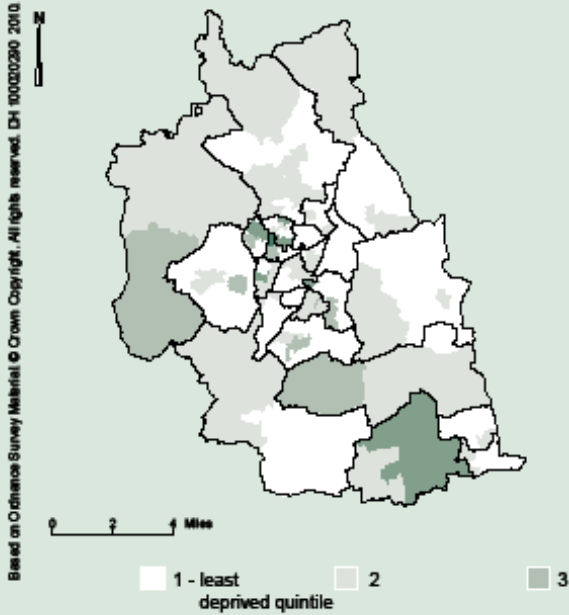




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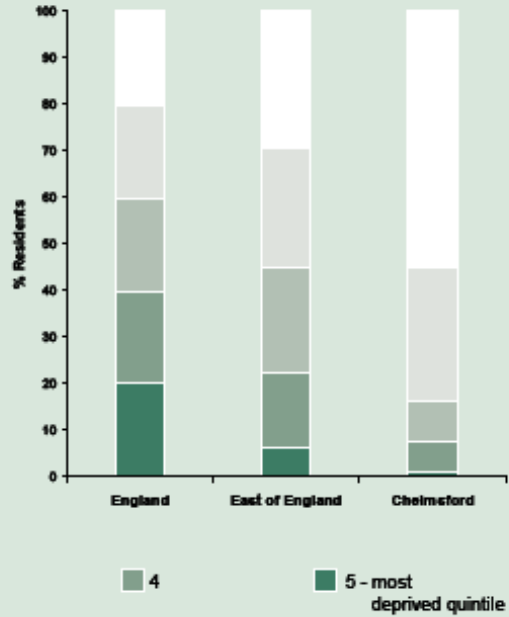
Chelmsford - updated 28 July 2010

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.

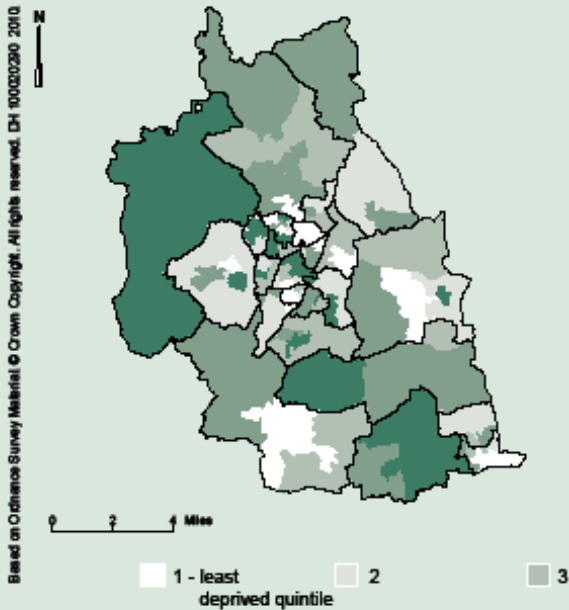


This chart shows the percentage of the population in England, this region, and this area who live in each of these quintiles.

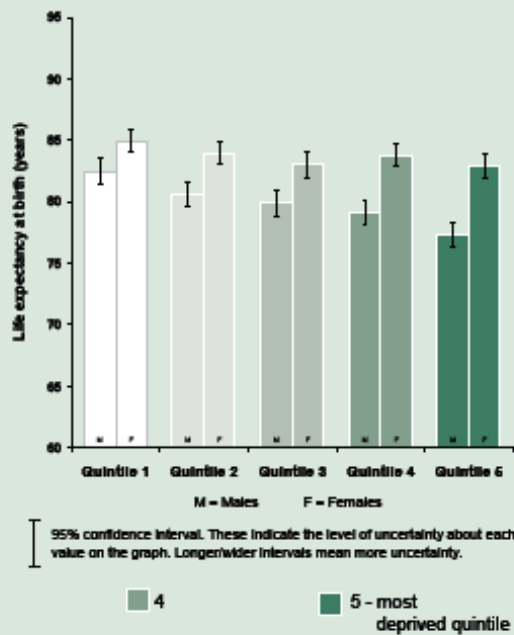


Health inequalities: a local view

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.



**Health inequalities:
changes over time**

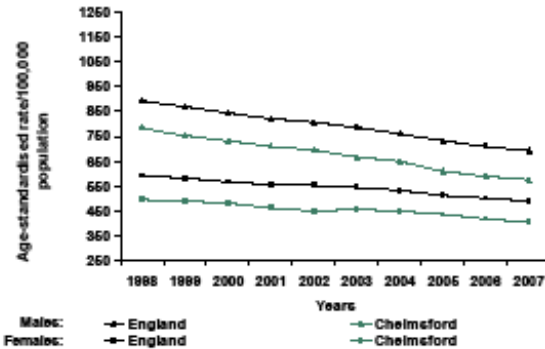
These graphs show how changes in death rates for this area compare with changes for the whole of England. Data points on the graph are mid-points of 3-year averages of yearly rates. For example the dot labelled 2003 represents the 3-year period 2002 to 2004.

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

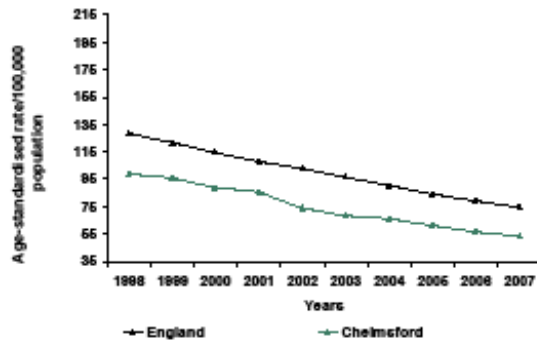
Trend 2 compares rates of early death from heart disease and stroke (in people under 75) in this area with those for England.

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

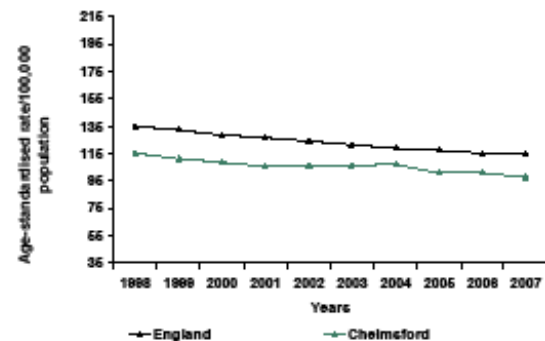
**Trend 1:
All age, all cause mortality**



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

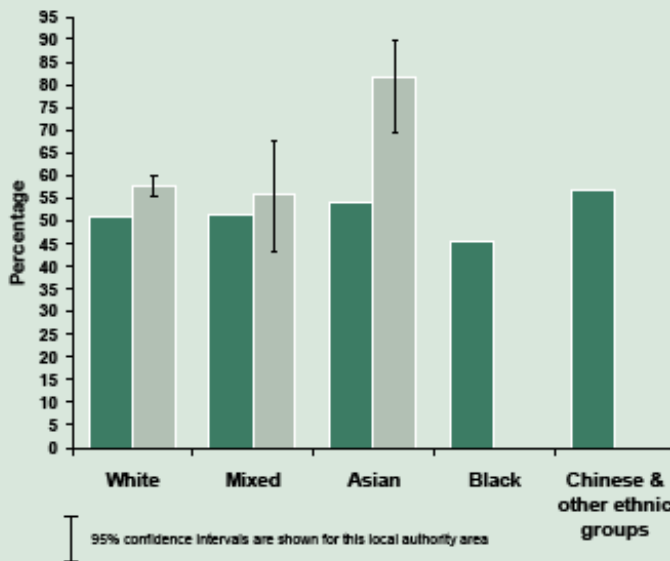


**Trend 3:
Early death rates from cancer**



**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
■ Chelmsford

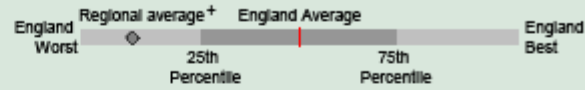
Ethnic Groups	% pupils achieved grades	No. of pupils achieved grades
White	57.7	1,143
Mixed	55.9	33
Asian	81.8	45
Black		
Chinese/other		

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 Chelmsford

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	1641	1.0	19.9	89.2	[Grey bar]	0.0
	2 Children in poverty	3006	12.5	22.4	66.5	[Grey bar]	6.0
	3 Statutory homelessness	89	1.30	2.48	9.84	[Grey bar]	0.00
	4 GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths)	1301	58.7	50.9	32.1	[Grey bar]	78.1
	5 Violent crime	1998	12.1	16.4	36.8	[Grey bar]	4.8
	6 Carbon emissions	1137	6.9	8.8	14.4	[Grey bar]	4.1
Children's and young people's health	7 Smoking in pregnancy			14.8	33.5	[Grey bar]	3.8
	8 Breast feeding initiation	1272	73.1	72.5	39.7	[Grey bar]	92.7
	9 Physically active children	12329	49.4	49.8	24.8	[Grey bar]	79.1
	10 Obese children	84	6.4	9.6	14.7	[Grey bar]	4.7
	11 Tooth decay in children aged 5 years	n/a	0.7	1.1	2.5	[Grey bar]	0.2
	12 Teenage pregnancy (under 16)	89	28.1	40.9	74.8	[Grey bar]	14.9
Adult health and lifestyle	13 Adults who smoke	n/a	18.6	22.2	35.2	[Grey bar]	10.2
	14 Binge drinking adults	n/a	19.1	20.1	33.2	[Grey bar]	4.8
	15 Healthy eating adults	n/a	29.0	28.7	18.3	[Grey bar]	48.1
	16 Physically active adults	n/a	12.9	11.2	5.4	[Grey bar]	16.6
	17 Obese adults	n/a	24.0	24.2	32.8	[Grey bar]	13.2
Diseases and poor health	18 Incidence of malignant melanoma	17	10.0	12.8	27.3	[Grey bar]	3.7
	19 Incapacity benefits for mental illness	1592	15.2	27.8	58.5	[Grey bar]	9.0
	20 Hospital stays for alcohol related harm	2304	1150	1580	2860	[Grey bar]	784
	21 Drug misuse					[Grey bar]	
	22 People diagnosed with diabetes	6444	3.88	4.30	6.72	[Grey bar]	2.89
	23 New cases of tuberculosis	8	5	15	110	[Grey bar]	0
Life expectancy and causes of death	24 Hip fracture in over-65s	170	497.1	479.2	643.5	[Grey bar]	273.6
	25 Excess winter deaths	69	18.5	15.8	26.3	[Grey bar]	2.3
	26 Life expectancy - male	n/a	80.2	77.9	73.6	[Grey bar]	84.3
	27 Life expectancy - female	n/a	84.2	82.0	78.8	[Grey bar]	88.9
	28 Infant deaths	9	4.81	4.84	8.67	[Grey bar]	1.08
	29 Deaths from smoking	178	147.1	206.8	380.3	[Grey bar]	118.7
Mortality	30 Early deaths: heart disease & stroke	97	53.8	74.8	125.0	[Grey bar]	40.1
	31 Early deaths: cancer	173	98.0	114.0	184.3	[Grey bar]	70.5
	32 Road Injuries and deaths	98	59.6	51.3	167.0	[Grey bar]	14.8

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 CO₂ emissions per capita (tonnes CO₂ 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 2007-2008 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 For information on your area contact your regional PHO: www.apho.org.uk

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