



# **A profile of people living in Basildon**

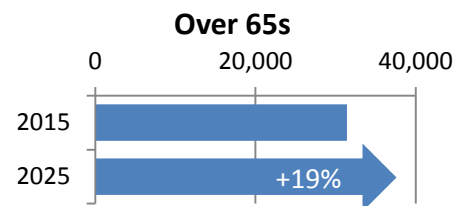
May 2016  
Organisational Intelligence

The Basildon district is situated in the southern part of Essex, 30 miles east of London. Covering some 42.5 square miles, the district includes the towns of Basildon, Billericay and Wickford. Some 70% of the district is rural with large areas of open farmland and scattered rural developments. Basildon is the largest district in the East of England region and the council serves a population of approximately 176,000 people. The main areas of employment are engineering, retail, distribution and financial services. As a major player in the Thames Gateway region, Basildon is a priority area for regeneration and is recognised as the business and economic hub of south Essex. Basildon is now the second biggest employment zone in the Thames Gateway, outside of Canary Wharf.

## An overview of Basildon including key issues impacting the population, health and wellbeing, and demand on services

### People and place

- An **ageing population** is increasing demand on services.



- Number of **deprived areas** with poor health and unemployment.
- High population density.
- Very high rate of **crime** and fewer residents feel safe.
- Higher than average waste **recycling** levels.



### Lifestyles

- Reducing **smoking** and child/adult **obesity**, plus increasing the level of physical activity, are all areas for improvement.
- Interventions need to reach high risk groups to reduce the number of preventable health conditions and service demand.
- Hospital admissions due to **alcohol** related conditions are better than the England average.
- Increase in number of adults in **substance misuse** treatment.

### Physical and mental health

- Fourth highest rate of **diabetes** in the county.
- Higher rate of hospital admissions due to **hip fractures** than England.
- Both prevention and treatment are important to improving health outcomes.
- Poor **wellbeing** amongst adults but a lower than average percentage with **mental health** problems.
- Increasing number of people with **dementia**. Unpaid carers require support to achieve their role.



### Housing

- High proportion of **social tenants**, with fewer than average number of residents owning their own homes.
- Large rise in **house prices**.
- Low proportion on the **housing waiting list** but highest in **temporary accommodation**.
- Highest rate of **homeless** households.
- Ageing population will impact on the availability of health services, housing and care homes.



### Children and Young people

- Very high rate of **teenage pregnancy** is linked to a range of poor outcomes in later life.
- Lower than average **Chlamydia** testing but higher percentages testing positive.
- High levels of **child poverty**.
- High rate of **children in care**.
- High level of eligibility for free early education entitlement (two year olds) but low **take up** rates.

### Education

- Low percentage of children who are **ready for school**.
- The proportion who achieve a **good level of development** at age 5 is close to the average but there is a **gap** for those eligible for free school meals.
- Lower than average proportion achieve five or more **GCSEs** at grades A\*-C.
- Lowest proportion attend a **good or outstanding school**.
- Higher than average **persistent secondary absenteeism**.
- Fewer pupils than average aspire to go to **university**.



### Employment

- Below average number of adults with **no qualifications**.
- Higher than average adult **unemployment** and highest proportion of **young people** Not in Education Employment or Training.
- Average level of **employment** amongst adults.
- Higher than average ratio of **jobs** per population and increasing number of jobs.
- Most businesses have 9 or fewer employees.



### Transport

- Short average **travel time** by public transport or walking to reach key services.
- Higher than average percentage of residents who are satisfied with local **bus service** and local transport information.
- Access to a car is essential for people out of work and not able to use public transport or walk to an employment centre. 16% may miss out on **work opportunities** unless they have access to a car.

## Greater demand on health and social care due to an ageing population and schools and services supporting 5-15 year olds

This section links to the following Essex County Council Outcomes



Children get the best start



Good health & wellbeing



Learning



Safer communities



Economic growth



Sustainable environment

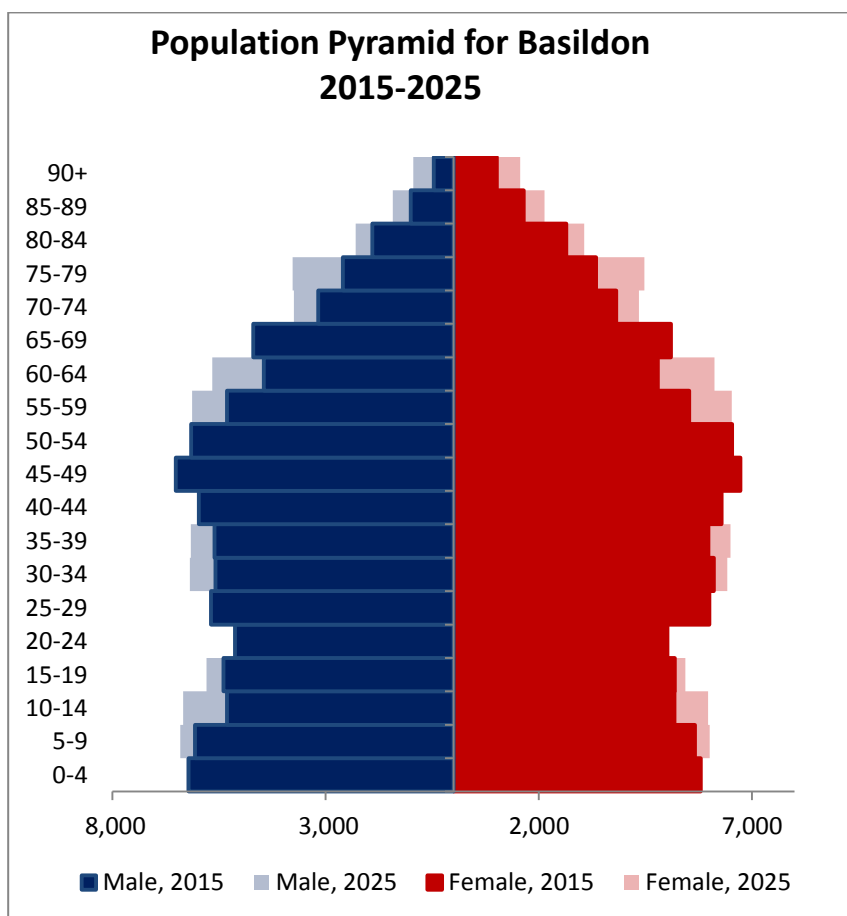


Independence



Basildon is the second largest district in Essex in terms of total population numbers, accounting for 18% of the total population in Essex. It has a lower proportion of over 65s compared to the county as a whole although a 19% increase is expected between 2015 and 2025 equating to 6,100 more people. This ageing population will put greater demand on health, social care services and housing needs.

The working population is essential for economic growth, requiring adequate housing, access to jobs and businesses, and the Basildon proportion is forecast to decrease by three percentage points by 2024.

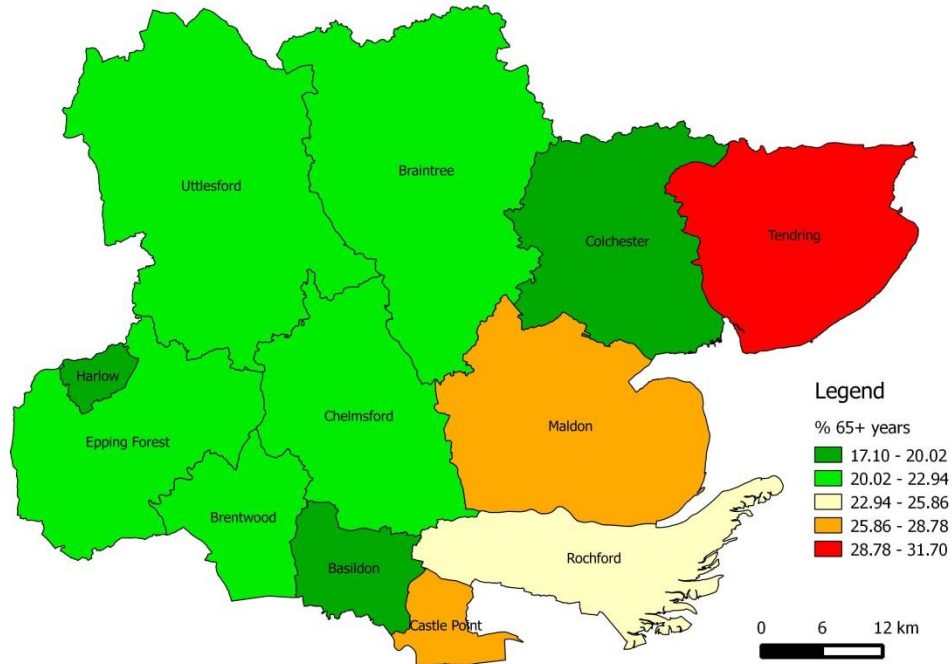


Between 2015 and 2025:

- The total population will increase from 179,600 to 191,600: an increase of 6% or 12,000 more people.
- Over 65s will increase from 31,400 to 37,500: an increase of 19% (6,100) and will represent 20% of the total population in the district.
- The proportion of the working age population will fall slightly from 58% to 55%.
- There will be 3,300 more under 19s.
- 26,200 new babies will be born over the period.

Source: ONS, 2012 sub-national populations

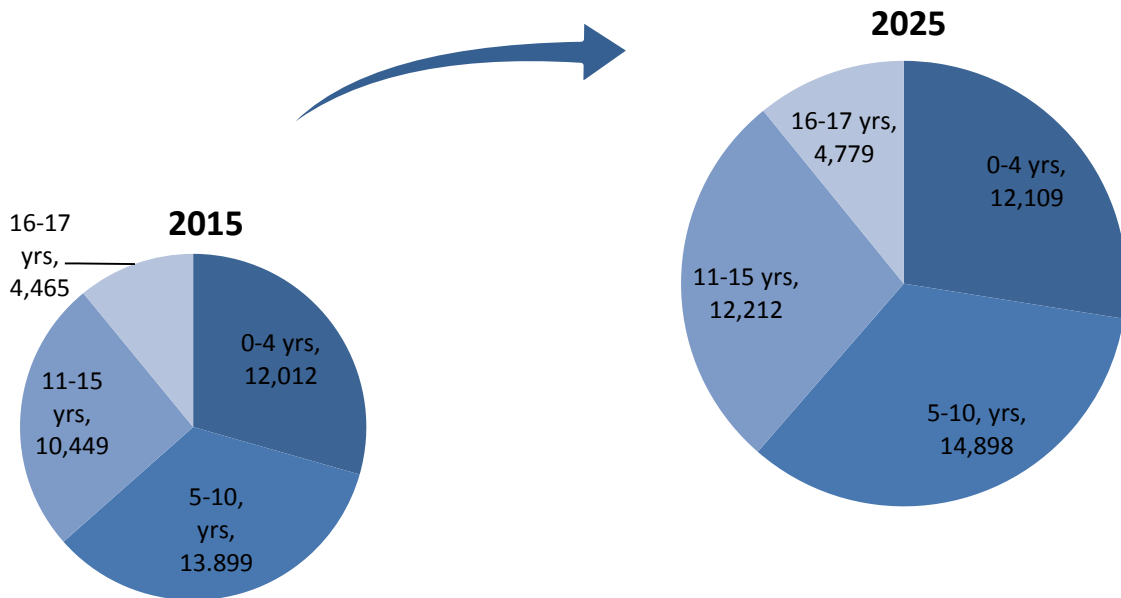
**Percentage of older people (65+ years) by district (2024)**



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Source: Office for National Statistics 2012-based sub-nation population projections

10th June 2015

Between 2015 and 2025, the 5-10 year old and 11-15 year old age groups will be the biggest growing age groups for children: an increase of 999 and 1,763 respectively. School places and services will need to be available to support these changes.



92.7% of Basildon's population is White, with 2.7% being Black, 2.7% being Asian and 2.0% being from other ethnic backgrounds. There are nearly 900 Gypsies/Irish Travellers accounting for 40% of all Gypsies/Irish Travellers in Essex, while 45% of Irish Traveller pupils in the county and 21% of Gypsy/Roma pupils attend schools in the district.

## Basildon has a number of areas of deprivation

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Children get the best start



Good health & wellbeing



Learning



Safer communities



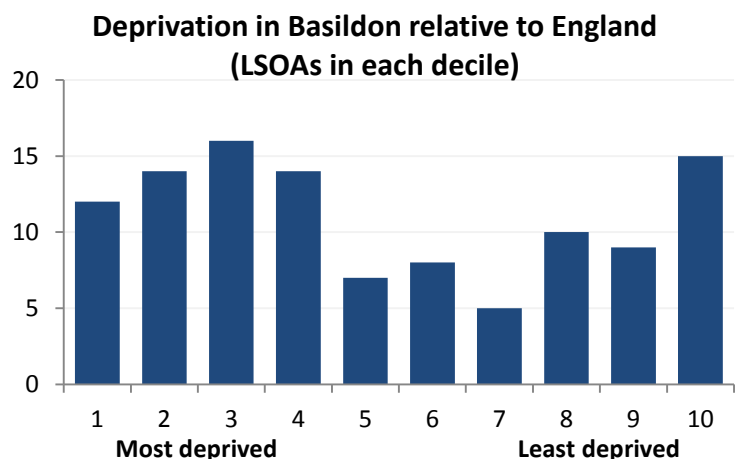
Economic growth



Sustainable environment



Independence



Source: DCLG, Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation are made up of a number of different domains including: income; employment; health and disability; education, skills and training and housing and services which impact the overall deprivation. The difference in deprivation between areas is a major determinant of health inequality: if deprivation inequalities decrease then health inequalities are likely to decrease also.

There are 110 LSOAs in Basildon, with 12 of them being amongst the most deprived 10% in England while 15 are in the most affluent 10%.

The distribution would suggest that there are a number of affluent areas of Basildon but many that are deprived. Basildon is ranked 98 out of 326 local authorities in England on overall deprivation (where 1 is the highest level of deprivation).

MOSAIC is a tool for identifying the characteristics of households within an area. There are 66 different household types in MOSAIC and some or all of them can be present in an area. The top three most prevalent household types in Basildon, representing 14% of households are:

<b>“M56 Solid Economy”</b> 6.6% of households	<b>“H35 Primary Ambitions”</b> 4.0% of households	<b>“D17 Thriving Independence”</b> 3.8% of households
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Families with children, aged 26-55.</li> <li>Renting from social landlord.</li> <li>Household income less than £15k.</li> <li>Lower wage service roles</li> <li>Relatively stable finances but small bills may be a struggle.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Co-habiting couples aged 26-45 with children under 11.</li> <li>Own (with a mortgage) their affordable homes in good suburbs which they may now be out-growing.</li> <li>Household incomes of £40-59k.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Well-qualified older singles and cohabittees without children, aged 35-46.</li> <li>Incomes of £30-49k, from successful professional careers.</li> <li>Living in good quality housing with large mortgages.</li> </ul>

Vange and Lee Chapel North wards are areas with high deprivation and health inequalities. The household profiles in these areas are quite different and therefore the approach needed to reduce inequalities is also likely to be different.

Vange ward	Lee Chapel North ward
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 19.4% of households are M56 'Solid Economy' who tend to be families with children, renting their homes with incomes under £15k.</li> <li>• 11.2% are M55 'Families with Needs' (see right for description).</li> <li>• 6.7% are M54 'Childcare Squeeze' who are couples likely to have pre-school children, own low value homes and have incomes of £30-39k.</li> <li>• 5.7% are N61 'Estate Veterans' who are 76-80, often living alone, on low incomes and long term social renters.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 16.3% of households are M56 'Solid Economy' (see left for description).</li> <li>• 8.7% are M55 'Families with Needs' who are cohabiting couples or singles with children, renting with household incomes under £15k.</li> <li>• 6.0% are K46 Self Supporters who live alone, are aged 46-65 and own 2/3 bedroom small homes with incomes of £20-29k.</li> <li>• 5.2% are O63 'Streetwise Singles' who are singles and sharers aged under 30 in low cost social flats with incomes of less than £15k.</li> </ul>

### Reducing smoking, drinking and adult obesity are areas for improvement

This section links to the following Essex County Council Outcomes



Children get the best start



Good health & wellbeing



Learning



Safer communities



Economic growth



Sustainable environment



Independence

Smoking, drinking alcohol and obesity can cause preventable health conditions. At 18.5% Basildon is in the mid-range of district figures for smoking prevalence, and it is slightly higher than the national average of 18.0%. Prevalence is higher in people in routine and manual jobs (24.2%).

Alcohol related admissions to hospital were lower than the national rate of 641 per 100,000 population in 2014/15. There were 320 arrests for drug possession in Basildon in the year to September 2015, down 42% from a year earlier and accounting for 13% of all arrests in Essex. 586 adults and 57 young people were receiving treatment for drug abuse, plus 261 adults and seven young people were receiving treatment for alcohol abuse in the district in 2014/15. This is a 3% increase since 2013/14 in the number of adults being treated and the number is the highest in the county.

- 18.5% of adults are smokers, higher than the national average.
- 919 people (547 per 100,000) were admitted to hospital with alcohol related conditions, better than the national average.
- 847 adults (and 64 young people) were in treatment for drug/alcohol misuse, up 3% from a year earlier.

**Citizen Insight** Source: Residents Survey 2015

15% of Basildon residents stated that they smoke, above the Essex average (10%).



Obesity in adults and children in Basildon is worse than the national figures, and levels of physical activity are slightly lower than average. The proportion of adults who are overweight or obese is the third highest in the county and is higher than the national average (64.6%). Basildon has the fourth highest proportion of children aged 10-11 who are obese or overweight in the county (the Essex average is 30.7%) although the figure was slightly below the national average of 33.3% in 2014/15.

Compared to the county average Basildon has a lower rate of physical activity levels in terms of organised sport participation (32.5% compared to 35.4%) and as part of a club membership (18.7% against 22.9%). Residents should do more to improve their levels of physical activity in order to benefit their health, to achieve a lower risk of cardiovascular disease, stroke and coronary heart disease and this may mean creating more opportunities for people to do so.




- 69.1% of adults and 32.5% of 10-11 year old children are overweight or obese. This is higher than the national figure for adults and children.
- 17.1% of adults in Basildon are doing enough physical activity to benefit their health, in the mid range of districts but slightly below the national average of 17.6%.

**Citizen Insight** Source: Residents Survey 2015

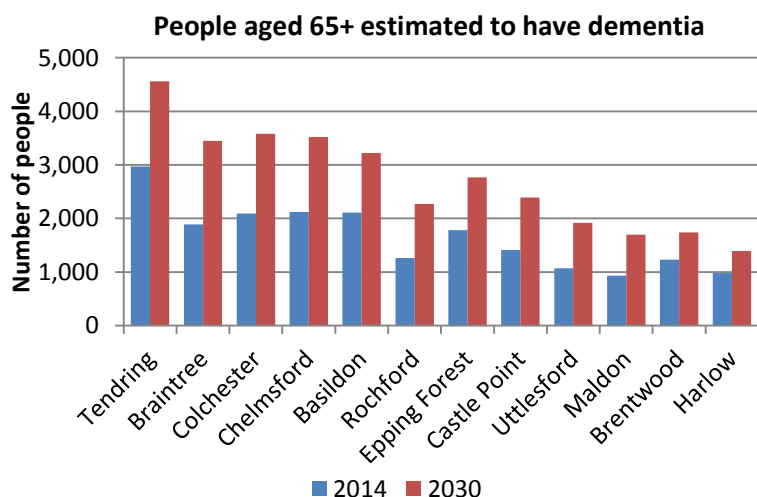
- 38% said that in the last week they did 30 minutes of moderate physical activity on five days or more, close to the county average of 39%.
- Basildon residents (43%) are most likely to cite lack of time as the main reason for not taking more exercise (the same as the Essex average). Other reasons given are that it is too expensive (26%) or lack of motivation (24%).

### Poor health and increasing numbers of people with dementia, diabetes and admissions due to hip fractures will put demand on health services

This section links to the following Essex County Council Outcomes

						
Children get the best start	Good health & wellbeing ✓	Learning	Safer communities	Economic growth ✓	Sustainable environment	Independence ✓

Increasing numbers of people with dementia will have an impact on health services including training of staff, support for unpaid carers, and the available housing stock as more places in supported and sheltered housing and care homes will be needed.



2,110 people aged over 65 are thought to have dementia and this number is expected to rise by 53% to 3,220 by 2030.

Basildon had the third highest rate of people who died prematurely from cardiovascular diseases (CVD) in the county, higher than the national average of 75.7. It has the third highest rate of preventable deaths from CVD, which is just above the national average of 49.2. There has been a general improvement of these rates which is consistent with the national picture, and likely due to improvements in treatment and lifestyle. Prevention and treatment are important to improve things further.

- 76.5 per 100,000 people (329) died prematurely from cardiovascular disease (2012-2014), the third highest rate in the county. 48.2 per 100,000 (206) were preventable deaths from CVD.

- 587 per 100,000 (192) residents aged 65+ were admitted to hospital with hip fractures in 2014/15.
- Basildon has the fourth highest rate of diabetes in Essex at 6.4% (9,786) of the GP registered population, and the rate has risen over the last four years.

The prevalence of hospital admissions due to hip fractures in the over 65s in 2014/15 was better than the previous year but was worse than the England average of 571 per 100,000 population. The rate was the fourth lowest in the county. Hip fractures can cause a loss of independence and are likely to result in an increased need for social care and care home places.

There was an increase in the number of recorded cases of diabetes in 2014/15, compared with the previous period, and the rate has been increasing over the last four years (as has the national figure). This may be due to higher levels of diabetes or improved detection by GPs. The rate is the same as the national average.

#### **Citizen Insight** Source: Residents Survey 2015

66% of Basildon residents rate their general health as good, the third lowest percentage in Essex and below the county average of 70%.



1,306 adults in Basildon were receiving social care support in 2014/15. 91% had personal budgets while 23% had Direct Payments, compared to 91% and 30% in the whole of Essex.

64% of adults who had accessed reablement services during the year left as self-carers, i.e. being able to live independently, below the county average of 71%. (Reablement is a short-term service to help people with their daily living activities in order to regain or increase their independence following an illness, injury, disability or when people need some support in re-building confidence).

- 1,306 adults in Basildon were receiving social care support in 2014/15.
- 91% of them had personal budgets, the same as the county average.



## Lower than average life satisfaction for adults, lower than average bullying levels but adult mental health prevalence in CCG area is better than England figures

This section links to the following Essex County Council Outcomes



Children get the best start



Good health & wellbeing



Learning



Safer communities



Economic growth



Sustainable environment



Independence



National research highlights that good emotional and mental health is fundamental to the quality of life and productivity of individuals, families, communities and nations. It is associated with improved learning; increased participation in community life; reduced risk-taking behaviour and improved health outcomes. Poor child emotional well-being and mental health can have a lasting effect into adulthood. Research has shown that early intervention, preventative strategies and resilience building are effective to improve emotional wellbeing and mental health and are most effective when they take a holistic, family centred approach.



### Citizen Insight

According to the 2015 Pupil Health and Wellbeing (SHEU) survey:

- Primary pupils in Basildon scored their overall wellbeing as 14.0 out of 20, the same as the county average while secondary pupils scored their overall wellbeing as 13.0 out of 20, also the same as the Essex figure.
- 16.7% of secondary school pupils in Basildon say they have sometimes felt afraid to go to school because of bullying, below the Essex average of 20.5%.

66% of residents rated their life satisfaction at 7 or more out of 10, fewer than the 72% in the whole of Essex and the lowest in the county (Residents Survey 2015)

People with a serious mental illness have mortality rates 2-3 times higher than the total population that is largely due to undiagnosed or untreated physical illness as there had been a focus on the mental illness.

The proportion of people with a mental health problem in the Basildon and Brentwood CCG area (0.79%) is better than the national figure. This indicator shows the prevalence of schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses. This figure is much lower than the 4.5% of those completing a GP survey who report they have a long term mental health problem, which may be due to an under recording of diagnosis or the increased likelihood of people with mental or physical health problems completing GP surveys.

A large proportion of older people diagnosed with mental health problems are often related to dementia. During 2014/15 the Older Age Mental Health team conducted 91 assessments for people entering the service and 181 reviews on residents in Basildon. This represented 20% of all assessments and 10% of all reviews conducted in Essex.

In the NHS Basildon and Brentwood CCG area:

- 0.79% have a mental health problem lower than the England figure (0.86%, QOF prevalence)
- 4.5% of people completing a GP survey report a long term mental health problem, lower than the England figure (5.1%)

## Basildon has high rates of children in care, with a Child Protection Plan and children in poverty, and a very high rate of teenage pregnancy

This section links to the following Essex County Council Outcomes



Children get the best start



Good health & wellbeing



Learning



Safer communities



Economic growth



Sustainable environment



Independence

The wellbeing of children and young people can be affected by many factors. Children and young people in care are among the most socially excluded children in England and there tend to be significant health and social inequalities for these children compared with all children. Basildon has the third highest rate of children in care in the county (43.1 per 10,000 population), although only a fifth of the children originating from Basildon are placed there. Twice as many children originating from outside the district are placed in Basildon, and it only has care places for half the number of children originating from the district.

The rate of children with a Child Protection Plan is 26.3, the highest in the county and above the Essex average of 16.9, while its rate of children receiving other social care support at 127.4 is lower than the county average of 152.5.

During 2015, Basildon had 159 families commenced on a Family solutions episode, representing 14% of all episodes in Essex. Family Solutions is an early intervention project.

The rate of hospital admissions caused by injury to children aged 0-14 (either unintentional or deliberate) was 79.3 per 10,000 in 2014/15, below the Essex average of 89.6 and in the mid-range of districts in the county.

35.2% of two year olds were eligible for Free Early Education Entitlement and the take up rate was the third lowest in the county at 61.5% in autumn term 2015.

Inequalities that develop in childhood tend to also disadvantage people as they become adults, for example poor health and social exclusion of care leavers and poor health, and financial outcomes for children who experience poverty. Early support can help to mitigate these problems later in life. Free Early Education Entitlement (FEEE) is a priority nationally for early years and Basildon, while having the third highest proportion of families who are eligible, had the third lowest take-up rate in the county.

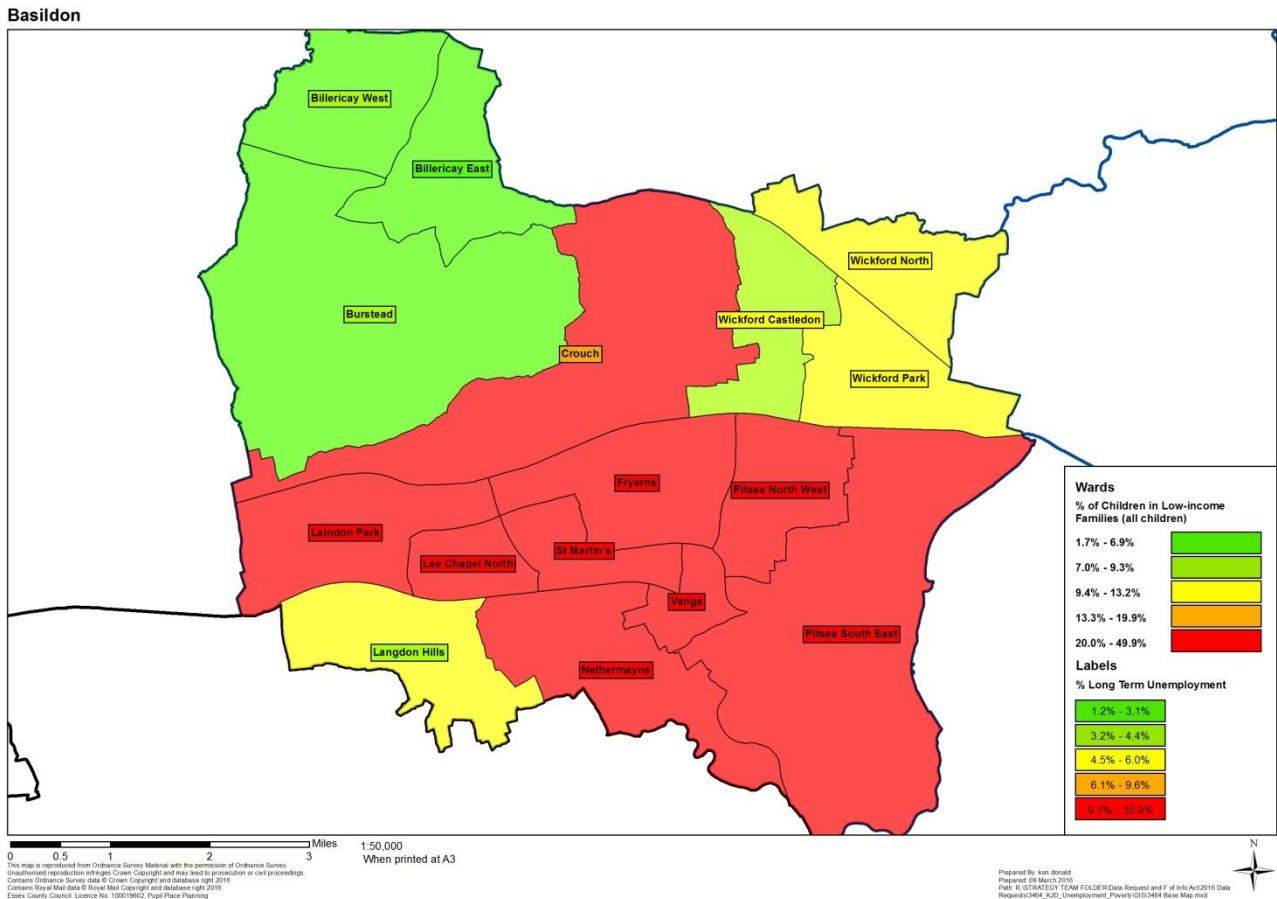
Low earnings and long-term worklessness are key factors impacting child poverty. Parental qualifications, family structure and size also have an impact on available income. Child poverty can lead to poor health outcomes including child-mortality and illness such as child mental health and low birth weight. Targeting initiatives at areas of high long-term unemployment may improve income and potentially reduce the risk of child poverty.

- At the end of December 2015 there were 177 children in care originating from the Basildon district.
- 108 children with a Basildon postcode had a Child Protection Plan in place.
- 523 children received other social care support.

- During 2015, Basildon had 159 families commenced on a Family Solutions episode.
- 272 children were admitted to hospital due to injury in 2014/15, a lower rate than the Essex average.

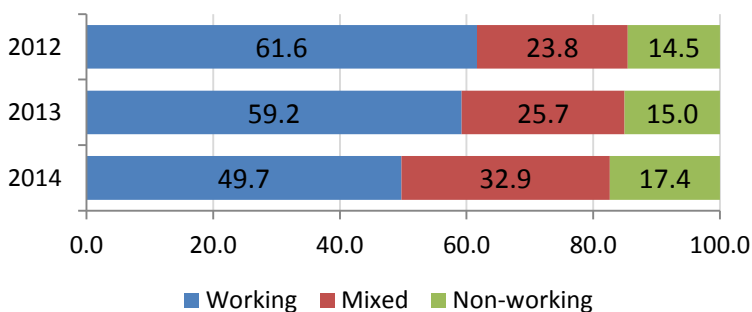
The map below shows the percentage of children in low income families compared to long-term unemployment (those claiming Job Seekers Allowance for more than 12 months). The bandings are based on the data across all wards in Essex and the map shows that Basildon has nine areas of significant child poverty when compared to the rest of the county.

**Percentage of children in low income families (2014) and long-term unemployment (2012/13) by ward**



All but four of Basildon’s 16 wards had a higher than average percentage of children living in low income families in 2013 – the highest were Vange (39.0%), Lee Chapel North (36.2%) and Pitsea North West (32.6%). Vange and Lee Chapel North also had the highest levels of long-term unemployment in 2013 (23.3% and 22.7% respectively).

**% Children in households**



- 20.7% of all children were in low-income families in 2013, the third highest figure in Essex and above national figures (18.0%).
- 7.7% of adults were long-term unemployed in 2014, above the national average of 7.1%.
- A larger proportion of children were in non-working households (17.4%) in 2014 than in 2013, and this was higher than the Essex average of 12.5%.

7.7% of Basildon residents were long term unemployed in 2014, the second highest proportion in the county (the Essex average was 4.9%), and above the national average of 7.1%. 82.6% of children in 2014 were in working/mixed households, compared to 85.5% in 2012.

Research evidence suggests that teenage mothers are less likely to finish their education, are more likely to bring up their child alone and in poverty and have a higher risk of poor mental health than older mothers.

- Basildon had the second highest rate of under 18s teenage conceptions in Essex in 2013, at 32.9 per 1,000, which was also above the national rate.
- 9.1% of Chlamydia tests were positive in 2014, the second highest proportion in Essex (7.6%).

The teenage pregnancy figures for Basildon were significantly higher than both the national and Essex averages (24.3 and 22.3 per 1,000) in 2013.

Chlamydia testing suggests that Basildon has a very high proportion of 15-24 year olds testing positive (the second highest in the county) although it has low proportions of this age group being tested. 17.0% of 15-24 year olds were tested compared to a county average of 21.5%.

### Early years measures and GCSE results are poor and aspirations are low

This section links to the following Essex County Council Outcomes

						
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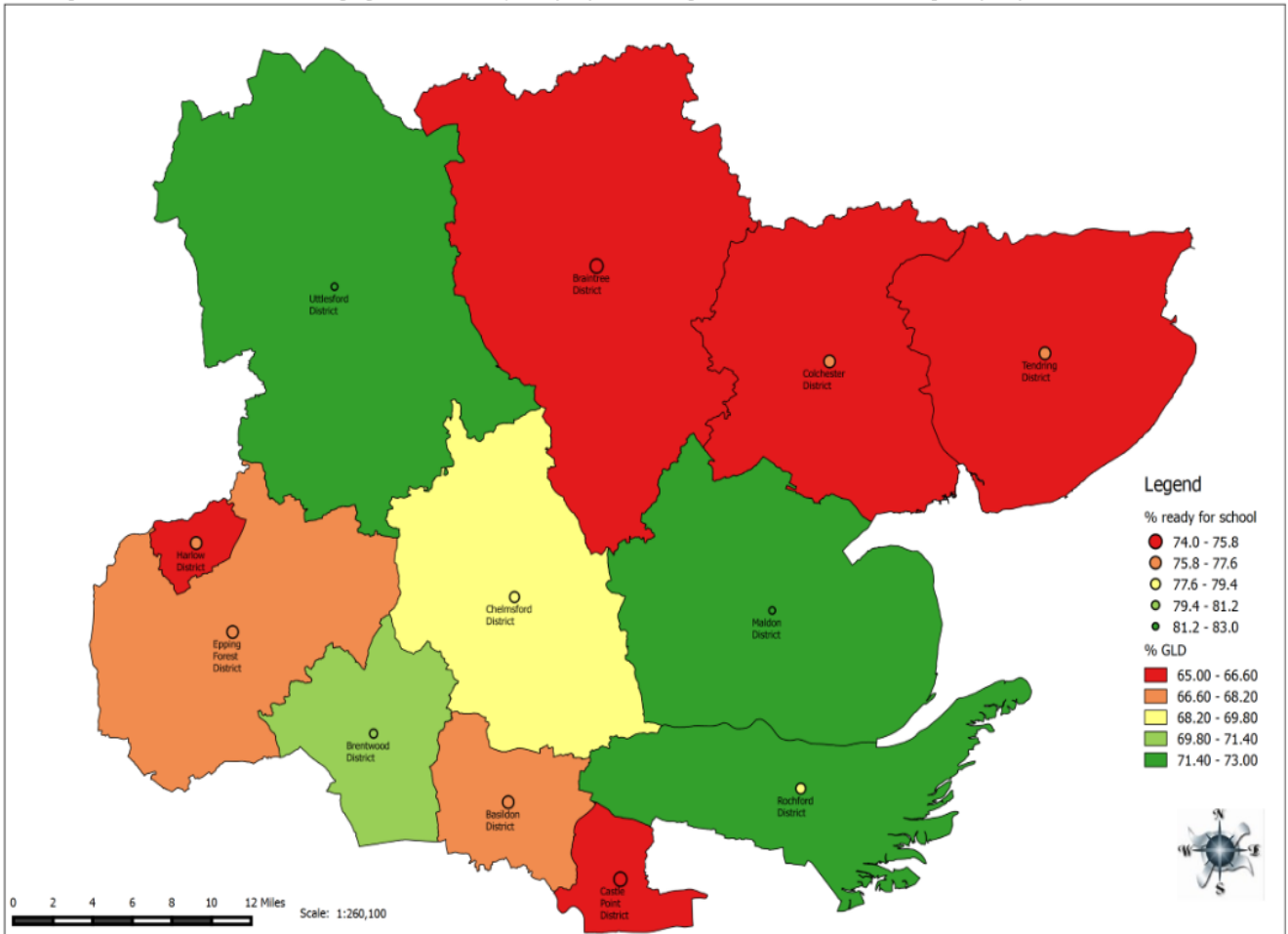
The general level of educational attainment within a population is closely associated with the overall health of that population. The long-term demographic and health problems for a child born into a family with traditionally low standards of educational attainment may be severe, affecting health choice behaviour and service provision uptake into adulthood. Parental unemployment, single parent households, having parents with low educational qualifications, being a persistent absentee and eligibility for free school meals are factors linked to low educational attainment. All attainment data relates to pupils attending schools in Basildon.

- 77% of pupils were 'ready for school' in 2014/15, the second lowest rate in the county but higher than the 67% in 2013/14.
- 67% achieved a good level of development at the end of the Early Years Foundation Stage, higher than the 61% a year earlier and close to the Essex average (68%).

The percentage of children in Basildon who are deemed 'ready for school' is one of the lowest in the county although it is close to the Essex average of 78%. The percentage who achieve a good level of development in the first year of school is close to the county average.

16% of primary and 12% of secondary pupils were eligible for free school meals in 2015, compared to 12% and 9% in the whole county. In 2014/15, just 42% of pupils who were eligible for free school meals (ie families with low income) achieved a good level of development, compared to 66% of those not eligible for meals, close to the equivalent Essex figures of 43% and 66% respectively. The proportion of those receiving free school meals who achieve this is an area for improvement.

Percentage of children in Essex schools achieving a good level of development (GLD) and those eligible for free school meals achieving GLD (2015)



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The percentage of pupils at Basildon secondary schools who achieved five or more GCSEs at grades A\*-C including English & Maths in 2015 fell from 52.8% a year earlier. This appears to be consistent with the national trend. The results are the fourth lowest in the county and are considerably below the Essex average of 57.6%.

77.1% of all primary and secondary children studying in Basildon attend a good or outstanding school, slightly lower than in 2014 and below the 84.3% in the whole of Essex.

- 51.5% of pupils attending secondary school in Basildon achieved five or more GCSEs at grades A\*-C including English & Maths, the fourth lowest proportion in Essex.
- 77.1% of all pupils attend a good or outstanding school, the lowest proportion in the county.

- 5.4% of half days in state funded secondary schools in the district were missed due to authorised and unauthorised absences in 2014/15.
- 5.1% of secondary pupils are deemed to be persistent absentees, above the county average.

Young people who attend school regularly are more likely to get the most they can out of their time at school, more likely to achieve their potential, and less likely to take part in anti-social or criminal behaviour. Reducing absenteeism and exclusion levels are therefore important. Basildon has a slightly higher absenteeism prevalence (in state funded secondary schools) than Essex (5.1%) and has the fifth highest percentage of persistent absentees in the county (the Essex average is 4.8%).



### Citizen Insight Source: SHEU 2015

- 70% of primary and 65% of secondary pupils in Basildon say they enjoy school most or all of the time, below the Essex average for primary (75%) but above the secondary figure of 62%.
- Aspirations in Basildon are the fifth lowest in the county, with just 47% of secondary pupils wanting to go to university compared to 54% overall in Essex.

## Lower than average proportion of adults with no qualifications while youth and adult unemployment is higher than average

This section links to the following Essex County Council Outcomes



Health and employment are intimately linked, and long term unemployment can have a negative effect on health and wellbeing. Unemployment leads to loss of income, which affects standards of living. The long-term effects can include depression and anxiety, a loss of identity and reduced perceptions of self-worth. In addition, work can play an important role in social networks and the complex interactions between the individual and society, as work is an integral part of modern day social networking.

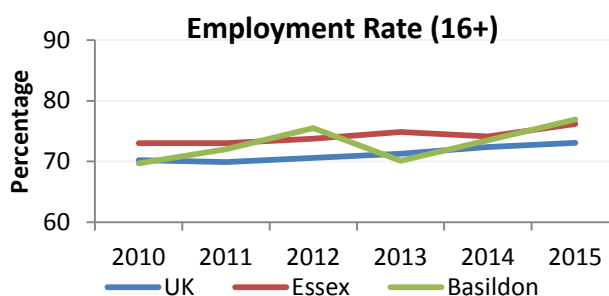
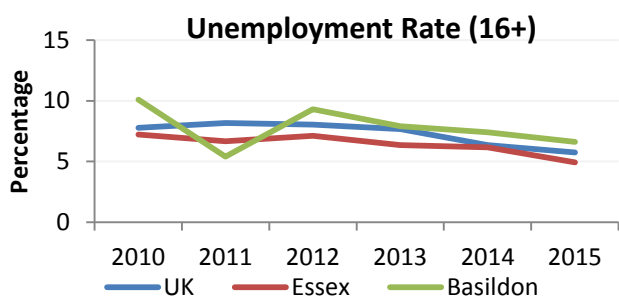
Young people with no qualifications are more likely to not be in education, employment or training post 16 and more at risk of not being in paid work and of receiving lower rates of pay.

- 5.5% of 16-64 year olds have no qualifications (2014), below the Essex and England averages (8.7% and 8.6%).
- 7.5% of young people were not in education, employment or training from Nov 2014 - Jan 2015, higher than the Essex average of 5.7%.
- 6.6% of 16-64 year olds were unemployed in June 2015, higher than the Essex average (4.9%).

Fewer working age adults in Basildon have no qualifications when compared to the national and Essex averages. Basildon has a slightly higher proportion (50.3%) of adults with qualifications at level NVQ 3 or above than the county average (49.5%). 2,000 adults were engaged in some form of further education in Basildon in 2013/14.

The proportion of adults over 16 who are unemployed in Basildon is higher than the whole of Essex and the percentage of young people aged 16-18 who are not in education, employment or training (NEET) is the highest in Essex.

540 young people under 19 were in apprenticeships in 2014/15 (plus another 1,160 aged 19+), a 22% rise over the previous year.



Basildon has an unemployment rate that is higher than the Essex average of 4.9% but has a percentage of adults aged 16-64 who were in employment in June 2015 that is close to the county average of 76.2%. The district has a proportion who were economically inactive that is below the Essex figure of 19.7%. The latter group includes, for example, all those who are looking after a home, retired or studying.

- 76.9% of adults were employed in June 2015, in the mid-range of districts in Essex.
- 17.6% were economically inactive, the third lowest figure in Essex.



**Citizen Insight** Source: Residents Survey 2015

31% of Basildon residents consider themselves to be a participant in lifelong learning, below the county average of 34%. The main barriers preventing them from participating in lifelong learning are lack of time and the cost of courses.

## Average job density, mostly small businesses and higher than average earnings compared to England

This section links to the following Essex County Council Outcomes



Children get the best start



Good health & wellbeing



Learning



Safer communities



Economic growth



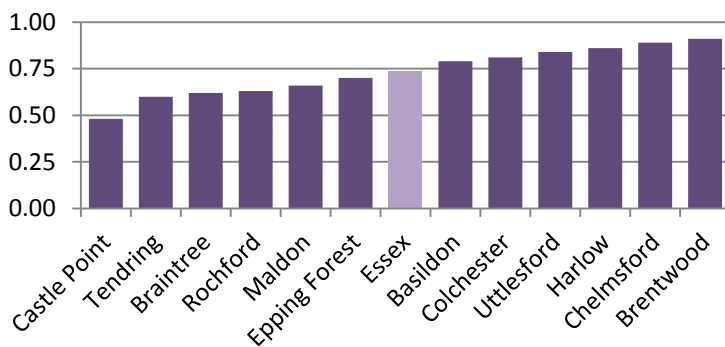
Sustainable environment



Independence

The number of jobs is expected to increase by 2.6% in the next five years, compared to 2.8% in the whole of Essex. Job density in Basildon is higher than the county average, with the ratio of total jobs to working age population in 2013 being 0.79 compared to 0.74 in Essex, but close to the England average of 0.80.

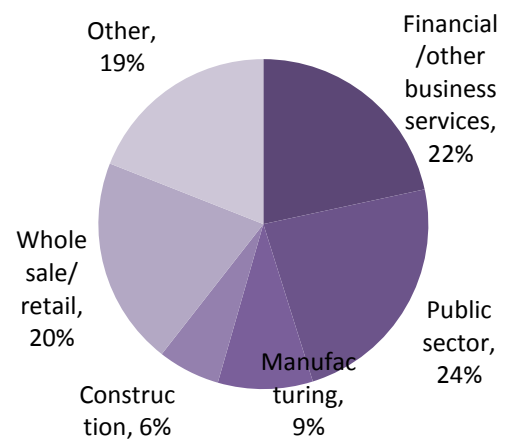
**Jobs Density 2013**



- The jobs to population ratio of 0.79 is higher than the Essex figure.
- 2.6% growth in number of jobs is expected between 2015 and 2020, just above the Essex average growth of 2.8%.
- Average weekly earnings are £574, close to the Essex figure.

Average gross weekly earnings for full time workers in 2015 were £574 in Basildon, close to the Essex average of £575 but higher than the England figure of £533.

24% of jobs are in the public sector, 22% are in financial/other business services and 20% are in the wholesale/retail sector. 87.5% of businesses in Basildon have 9 employees or less (fewer than the Essex average of 89.5%).





## Lower than average proportion of Basildon residents feel safe and the rate of crime is very high

This section links to the following Essex County Council Outcomes



Children get the best start



Good health & wellbeing



Learning



Safer communities



Economic growth



Sustainable environment



Independence

A lower than average proportion of Basildon residents say that they feel safe during the day or after dark.



### Citizen Insight Source: Residents Survey 2015

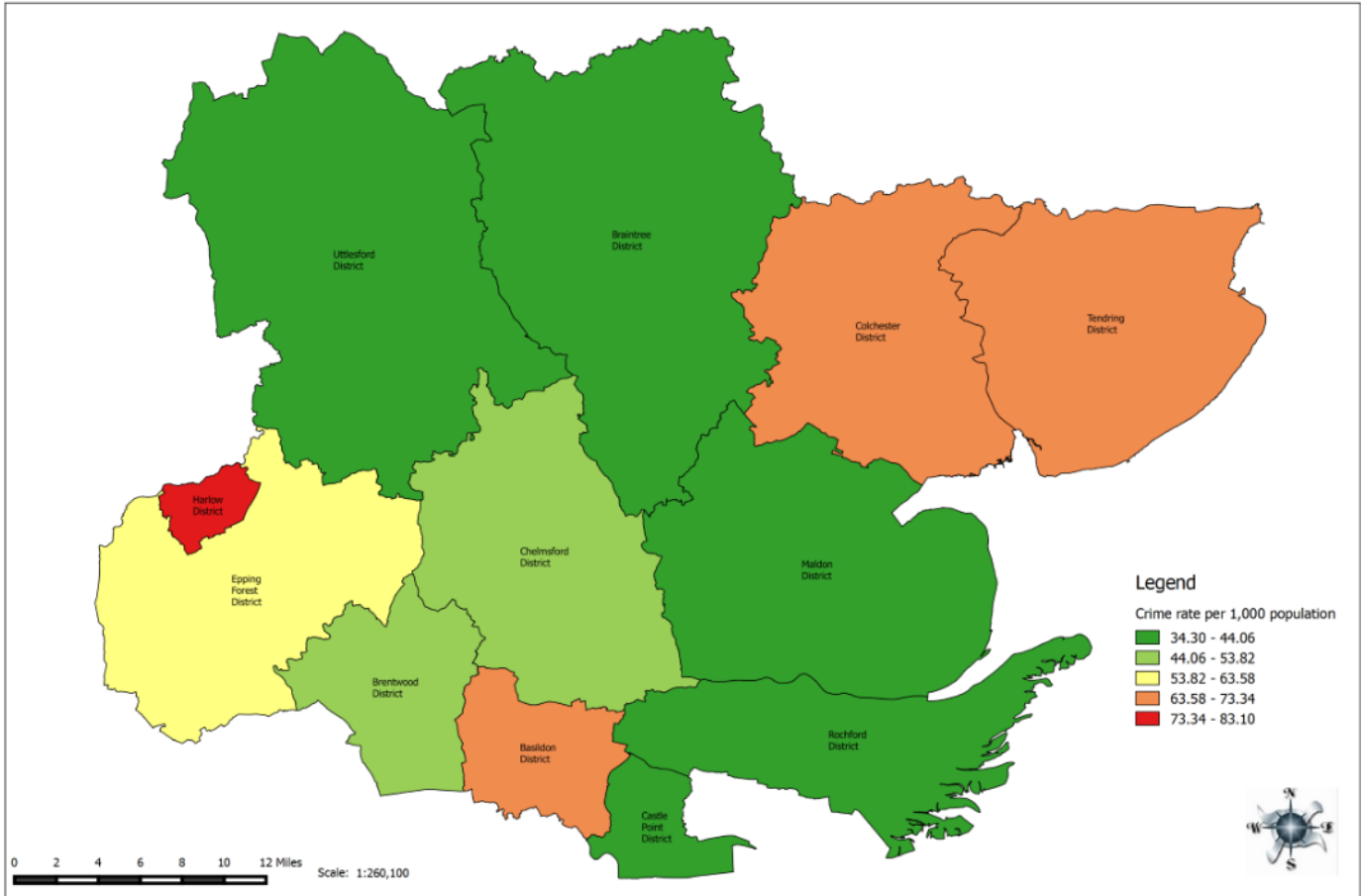
- 76% of adults in Basildon say they feel safe during the day, the second lowest district figure and well below the Essex average of 85%.
- Just 36% say they feel safe after dark, also the second lowest district figure and considerably lower than the county average of 49%.
- 43% of adults are satisfied with safety on the roads, near the county average of 42%.

Motor vehicle traffic accidents are a major cause of preventable deaths, particularly in younger age groups. For children and for men aged 20-64 years, mortality rates for motor vehicle traffic accidents are higher in lower socio-economic groups. The vast majority of road traffic collisions are preventable and can be avoided through improved education, awareness, road infrastructure and vehicle safety. Basildon had a rate of 37.0 per 100,000 population of people killed and seriously injured on the roads in 2012-2014, lower than the Essex figure of 42.2 and the England rate of 39.3.

The rate of those killed/seriously injured on the roads (37.0 per 100,000 population) is lower than the county and national rates.

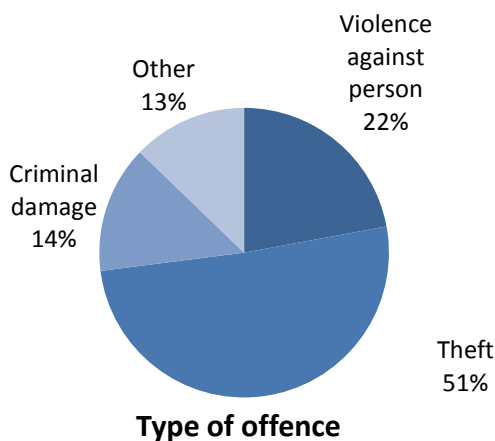
There are many risk factors that increase the likelihood of offending and other poor outcomes. These risk factors include: a person's attitude to crime, risk taking behaviour, substance misuse, mental and physical health, access to employment and training, financial issues and family relationships. These poor outcomes may not only impact the individual but their children and have long-lasting effect. The pathways into offending are very complex and there may be no link, an indirect link or direct link from risk factor to offending and some risk factors may make certain types of offending more likely. Evidence suggests that supporting people with the right support at the right time and ensuring that there are not any gaps or inconsistencies between agencies may be most effective way in reducing crime.

Crime rate per 1,000 population in the 12 months to September 2015



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 Created Date: 28-01-2016  
 Created By: Andrew Heynes  
 File Path: R:\STRATEGY TEAM\FOLDER\Data Request and F of Info Act\2016 Data Request\3424\_AH\_GLD vs PFM map for district profiles  
 Data Source: Office for National Statistics, Crime in England and Wales

Basildon had a crime rate per 1,000 population in the 12 months to September 2015 that was up 7.5% on the previous year and the second highest in the county. Theft offences accounted for half of all offences during this period (this comprises burglary 15%, vehicle theft 16% and other theft 20%).



- The rate of crime in Basildon is 72.8 per 1,000 population and represents 13,136 offences.
- The rate of domestic abuse offences at 18.8 is slightly below the county average.
- The rate of anti-social behaviour incidents is 33.9 (6,125 offences).
- 24.7% of offenders re-offended in 2013, the fourth highest rate in Essex.

There were 1,293 domestic abuse offences in 2014/15, a rate per 1,000 population which was just below the county average of 19.7. The rate of anti-social behaviour incidents in Basildon is the second highest in the county at 33.9, almost unchanged over the previous year.

The percentage of all offenders who re-offended was the second highest in the county in 2013 (this is the latest data publically available).

## Some areas show significantly worse health across a number of indicators, compared to England

This section links to the following Essex County Council Outcomes



Children get the best start



Good health & wellbeing



Learning



Safer communities



Economic growth



Sustainable environment



Independence

Health inequalities are differences in health outcomes between different population groups. To improve health and reduce inequalities, we need to consider all the factors that influence health, which are known as the wider determinants of health. This ‘tartan rug’ table shows for each Middle Super Output Area (MSOA) in the local authority, the value for each key indicator and whether it is significantly different from the England average. The map shows the exact location of individual MSOAs.

The Basildon district as a whole has mostly significantly worse outcomes for wider health determinants than the England and Essex averages. The health of people within Basildon is varied compared with the England average. There are large differences between MSOA's. Basildon 001 for example performs significantly better than England on most indicators, however Basildon 014 & 015 perform significantly worse on most.

The chart also demonstrates that the Basildon district has a lower than average 65+ population, which also varies throughout MSOA's. The areas with a higher population of over 65+ appear to perform better on wider health determinant indicators than areas with a younger population.



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*Please note that some of this data may differ from those presented earlier in the report due to varying data sources. (It may not be the most recent source as it is broken down by MOSA).*

Key: ■ significantly worse than England (higher for population indicators)  
■ significantly better than England (lower for population indicators)  
■ not significantly different

	Percentage of population aged 65 years and over	Income Deprivation	Child Poverty	Older people deprivation	GCSE achievement (5 A*-C incl. Eng & Maths)	Unemployment	Adult obesity	Adult Binge Drinking
<b>England</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>20.1</b>
<b>Essex CC</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>19.4</b>
<b>Basildon CD</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>19.1</b>
Basildon 001	18.4	2.5	1.9	4.5	76.7	1.1	23.4	16.8
Basildon 002	17.7	7.2	9.0	11.5	63.6	2.0	23.1	18.6
Basildon 003	20.1	6.2	8.2	10.6	66.3	1.8	22.1	17.0
Basildon 004	25.8	6.4	6.9	9.2	77.1	1.5	22.2	16.3
Basildon 005	23.5	12.2	15.1	18.8	61.4	3.0	25.4	17.6
Basildon 006	25.7	7.3	7.1	12.4	71.1	2.1	26.5	16.5
Basildon 007	15.5	5.4	6.6	10.2	76.7	2.0	28.6	20.5
Basildon 008	11.9	11.0	16.4	18.5	53.6	2.3	28.0	22.4
Basildon 009	19.1	11.8	23.7	12.1	62.7	1.7	26.1	17.0
Basildon 010	15.4	16.4	24.8	23.3	47.1	3.6	28.1	20.1
Basildon 011	12.4	16.2	26.0	26.4	51.2	4.1	30.7	22.7
Basildon 012	15.2	19.6	28.4	24.9	49.1	5.6	27.8	18.4
Basildon 013	12.3	34.8	52.6	41.6	50.0	7.2	27.6	20.8
Basildon 014	17.9	20.0	30.2	25.5	43.5	5.2	26.6	18.9
Basildon 015	18.7	23.7	35.3	27.7	39.6	5.6	28.7	15.5
Basildon 016	9.7	31.5	50.4	28.3	36.0	7.6	26.9	21.8
Basildon 017	16.9	17.9	27.9	20.2	36.7	6.0	27.0	21.0
Basildon 018	16.9	21.6	32.4	28.5	47.3	5.5	29.8	20.7
Basildon 019	11.9	30.1	43.3	35.0	37.5	8.3	29.0	20.1
Basildon 020	18.7	12.7	16.7	17.1	60.7	3.4	26.0	18.5
Basildon 021	13.2	7.2	10.3	11.8	64.7	2.1	23.8	17.3
Basildon 022	14.3	19.6	32.0	24.0	57.4	5.7	29.5	19.8

Life expectancy for both men and women is similar to the England average. Middle Super Output Areas (MSOA) Basildon 013, east of Basildon town area, has significantly worse outcomes for a number of the indicators listed in the table. MSOA 015, to the northwest of Basildon town and MSOA 018 to the south east of Basildon, also perform significantly worse on several of the metrics.

### Life expectancy & Causes of death (per 100,000 population)

	Life Expectancy for males	Life Expectancy for females	Deaths all ages, all causes	Deaths under 75, all causes	Deaths under 75, all circulatory disease	Deaths under 75, all cancer	Deaths under 75, all coronary heart disease	Deaths all ages, stroke	Deaths all ages, all respiratory disease
England	78.9	82.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Essex CC</b>	<b>79.8</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>96.1</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>89.5</b>	<b>93.2</b>
<b>Basildon CD</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>97.7</b>	<b>103.6</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>119.0</b>
Basildon 001	83.9	87.1	68.0	49.5	51.3	67.4	30.7	80.5	64.7
Basildon 002	81.7	83.9	88.2	79.9	87.3	86.0	79.1	97.5	100.3
Basildon 003	81.7	86.0	79.4	78.4	58.7	92.7	31.0	80.1	78.0
Basildon 004	82.1	84.7	81.3	69.3	73.2	82.8	58.1	106.5	77.4
Basildon 005	80.2	81.3	109.6	101.6	100.2	108.4	122.9	122.7	105.3
Basildon 006	81.8	83.8	87.4	75.0	70.9	101.3	66.2	85.2	106.7
Basildon 007	82.4	84.6	77.5	71.1	72.1	82.6	78.9	70.9	81.4
Basildon 008	80.0	86.4	82.9	87.2	117.7	98.0	128.9	89.4	69.5
Basildon 009	83.3	86.8	70.8	62.3	64.1	80.8	60.9	70.6	61.8
Basildon 010	78.4	82.6	108.5	96.1	79.5	134.1	102.7	69.6	133.0
Basildon 011	80.1	85.2	86.8	93.6	81.4	93.8	51.5	82.7	97.8
Basildon 012	80.5	82.2	101.9	93.7	76.5	122.5	77.5	60.4	119.7
Basildon 013	74.8	77.4	144.3	161.5	150.0	184.0	136.3	106.6	184.2
Basildon 014	77.3	83.1	106.9	115.4	158.1	104.3	167.7	95.1	151.1
Basildon 015	75.6	79.2	140.6	130.4	167.5	110.1	123.1	137.0	194.1
Basildon 016	77.1	83.5	106.6	126.7	135.7	125.8	149.6	43.0	143.2
Basildon 017	79.4	83.0	96.1	99.4	120.0	86.5	154.9	96.9	116.6
Basildon 018	75.7	79.8	145.4	131.1	126.0	122.6	127.2	119.3	212.0
Basildon 019	76.3	82.5	108.4	127.2	131.7	122.3	142.3	78.7	149.1
Basildon 020	81.5	85.7	81.3	96.0	91.1	110.7	89.1	76.3	90.5
Basildon 021	80.6	82.7	106.5	67.4	65.9	85.6	68.4	106.9	129.0
Basildon 022	79.8	80.5	111.4	112.5	117.0	112.7	84.4	133.7	143.2

## Recycling levels, travel times and satisfaction with buses are good but satisfaction with the environment is very low

This section links to the following Essex County Council Outcomes



Children get the best start



Good health & wellbeing



Learning



Safer communities



Economic growth



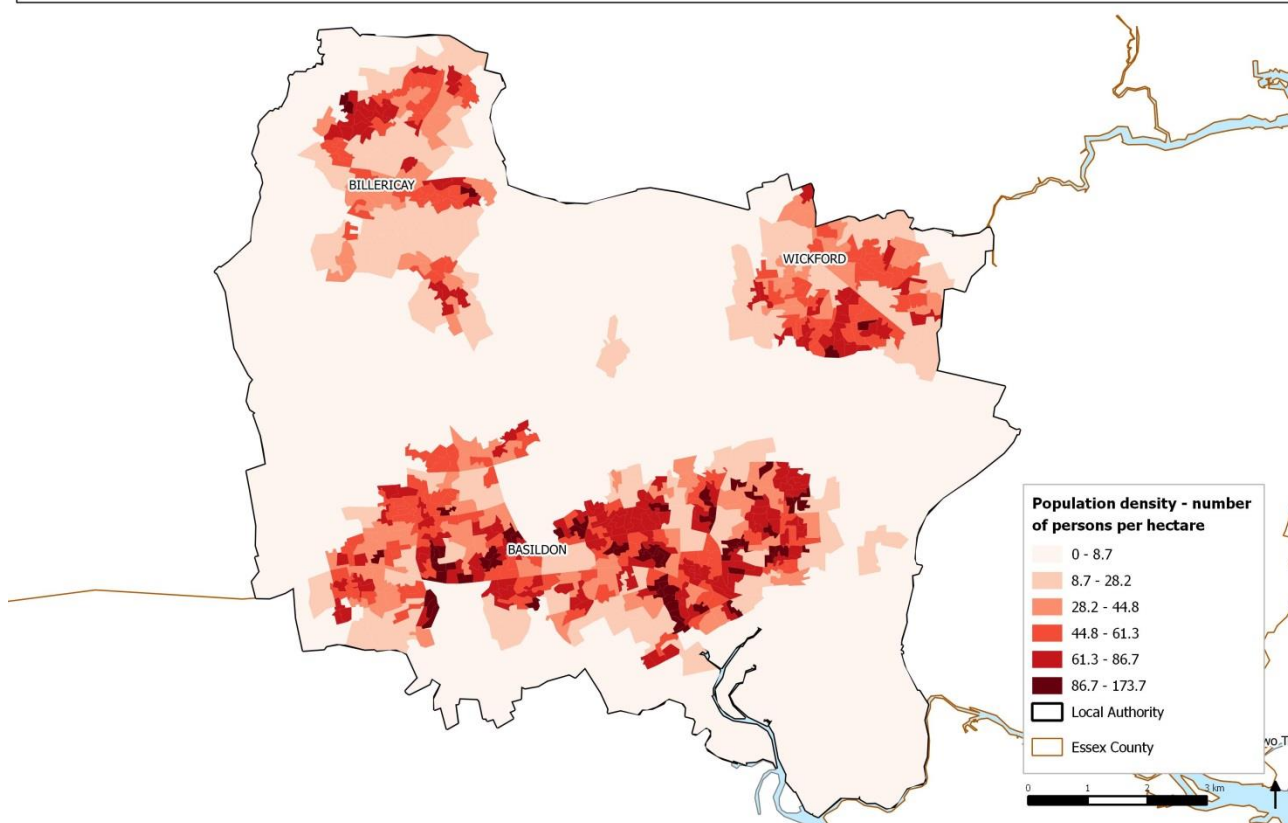
Sustainable environment



Independence

Basildon has a population density of 15.06 persons per hectare, the third highest district in the county and significantly above the 3.8 average of the whole of Essex. The population density map below shows where the highest rates of population are, although 65% of the Basildon district is classified as green space (the Essex highest is 93% in Uttlesford, while the Essex lowest is 51% in Castle Point): green spaces are important for wellbeing, community cohesion and for wildlife.

### Population Density in Basildon, 2011



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March 2016

### Citizen Insight Source: Residents Survey 2015

- Just 52% of Basildon residents agree that they have a high quality environment, well below the Essex average of 75%. 71% are satisfied with the local area as a place to live, below the county average of 82%. Both figures are the lowest in the county
- 18% say they have given unpaid help to groups, clubs or organisations over the last 12 months (volunteering), lower than the county average of 23% and the second lowest district figure.

Transport impacts on the health of a population via a number of factors including unintentional injuries, physical activity undertaken, air pollution and access to services. The last of these involves people traveling for basic necessities such as work, education, healthcare and purchasing food. Good transport links have an important role in enabling access to business and jobs which are important to allow for economic growth. Some 16% of people seeking jobs in Basildon (ie on job seekers allowance) may miss out on employment opportunities unless they have access to a car.

The affordability and accessibility of driving a car has increased over the past 30 years and this has heavily influenced planning decisions to be car focussed. However, there is still a significant proportion of the population without car access who are reliant on public transport, cycling and walking. The 11 minute average travel time by public transport or walking to reach key services is lower than the Essex average of 13 minutes. Improvements in the travel time to key services (i.e. employment centres, primary schools, secondary schools, further education, GPs, hospitals and food stores) by public transport/walking is a national trend.

- At 11 minutes, the average travel time by public transport or walking to reach key services is one of the shortest in the county.
- 84% of those on job seekers allowance are able to access employment centres by public transport or walking, close to the Essex average (83%).

In 2015, 2-3% of the main road network was in a condition where structural maintenance should be considered (the same as the countywide figure). Just 6% of the local road network was in this condition, the second lowest district proportion in Essex and better than the county average of 13%.



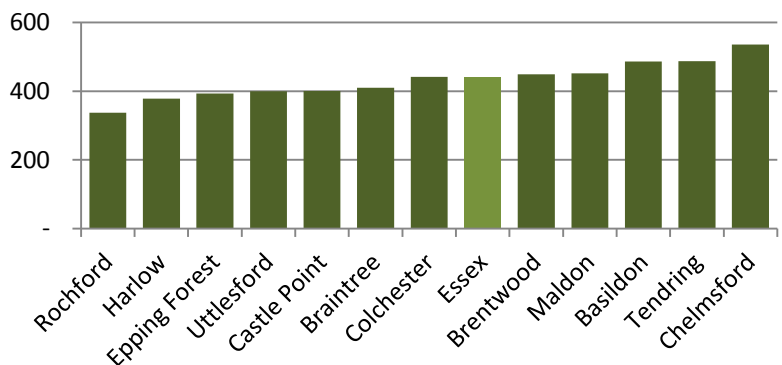
**Citizen Insight** Source: Residents Survey 2015

- 55% of residents are satisfied with their local bus service and 41% are satisfied with their local transport information. Both are above the county averages of 51% and 39% respectively.
- 18% are satisfied with the condition of roads in Basildon, close to the county average (17%).

Basildon has the fifth highest levels of recycling in the county with just over half of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting in 2014/15.

- With 51.7% of household waste being recycled in 2014/15, Basildon was the fifth highest district and above the Essex average of 51.1%.
- It had 486 kg of residual waste per household, the third highest in the county.

**Residual Household Waste Per Household (kg) 2014/15**



## Highest rate of homelessness and households in temporary accommodation, with high proportion of social tenants and high house price increase

This section links to the following Essex County Council Outcomes



Children get the best start



Good health & wellbeing



Learning



Safer communities



Economic growth



Sustainable environment



Independence



The relationship between housing and health is a recognised association but a complex one. A number of elements in and around the home can impact on health and wellbeing and will be influenced by other determinants such as education, employment and infrastructure. Specific housing related issues affecting health are indoor pollutants, cold and damp, housing design, overcrowding, accessibility, neighbourhood safety, social cohesion and housing availability.

Additionally as people get older and demand for people to stay within their own homes for longer increases the demand for specific housing needs will also increase.

Economic growth and housing are inextricably linked. Without a sustainable housing programme providing homes for people to live in and without a growing local economy, an area will be unable to provide the jobs and homes to attract new people and retain current residents and drive the economy forward.

- The number of dwellings in Basildon rose by 1.9% to 75,450 between 2011 and 2014, slightly more than the rise in Essex and England (both 1.7%).
- House prices have increased by 14.3% since 2011, the third highest district rise.
- 7.0% of Basildon households were deemed fuel poor in 2013, the lowest district in Essex.

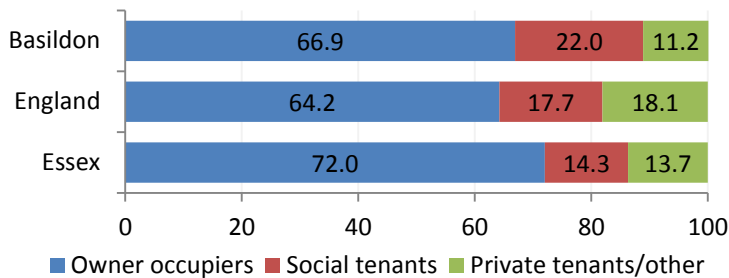
The 1.9% increase in dwellings in Basildon since 2011 is slightly higher than the increase in Essex and England.

House prices across Essex have been increasing year on year outstripping wages, making home ownership less and less affordable for a large proportion of the Essex community. The 14.3% rise in Basildon has been higher than most other districts in Essex.

High energy prices coupled with low income mean 7.0% of people in Basildon are considered to be fuel poor, the lowest district figure in Essex. (A household is said to be fuel poor if it needs to spend more than 10% of its income on fuel to maintain an adequate standard of warmth.) From 2013-2014 there were 96 excess winter deaths in Basildon. This is around 20.8% additional deaths, nearly twice the national average (11.6%).

Around two thirds of households in Basildon are people that own their own homes (either with a mortgage or outright), the third lowest district figure and below the Essex average but just above the national average. There is a very high proportion of social tenants, who may be impacted by low stock levels, but a low proportion of private tenants.

**Percentage Household Tenure in 2011**



- Residents in Basildon are less likely than all other districts to own their homes, either with a mortgage (37%) or outright (29%).

- Third lowest number of households on the housing waiting list at 725.
- 4.69 per 1,000 households were homeless or in priority need in Basildon in 2014/15, the highest rate in Essex.
- The rate of homeless households in temporary accommodation at 6.89 per 1,000 households was the highest in the county.

There were 725 households on the housing waiting list in 2014/15, which was the third lowest number in Essex although Basildon has the second largest population in the county.

Homelessness is associated with severe poverty and is a social determinant of health. It is also associated with adverse health, education and social outcomes, particularly for children. In 2014/15, 351 households were accepted as homeless or in priority need in Basildon, the highest rate in Essex and worse than the national rate of 2.4 per 1,000. Basildon had 591 homeless households in temporary accommodation awaiting a settled home in March 2015, the highest rate in the county (the Essex average was 2.21).



Essex Insight is the Partnership information hub for Essex and a website about Essex and the people working and living in Essex.

The website can be used to find data, also join in surveys and use table, charting and mapping tools to support reporting.

It is home to a suite of products that supports the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA).

There are links in this report to the JSNA specialist topic reports found on Essex Insight e.g. Child Poverty and CAMHS Needs Assessments.

**Bookmark it now as your one stop shop for data on Essex**

[www.essexinsight.org.uk](http://www.essexinsight.org.uk)

