

INSIGHT PACK

This insight pack covers Thurrock and is structured as follows:

- Introduction – providing a short introduction to the area.
- Demographics
- Deprivation,
- Housing, Transport and Digital Services
- Economy
- Education
- Health & Wellbeing
- Community & Environment

Note, when Census Day is referred to this was 21st March 2021.

ABOUT

Thurrock is a unitary authority located in south Essex, England and borders Havering, Barking and Dagenham, and Basildon.

Covering an area of approximately 164 square kilometres, Thurrock is home to a population of around 176,000 residents.

Thurrock is situated on the north bank of the Thames estuary and has over 18 miles of riverfront including the Port of Tilbury, the principal port of London. It also contains key transportation links including the M25 motorway and the A13 and A1089 roads connecting Thurrock to Greater London and other parts of Essex.

The nearby Dartford Crossing provides a vital link to Kent.

The principal towns within Thurrock include Grays (administrative centre), Purfleet, Tilbury, and Stanford-le-Hope.



POPULATION

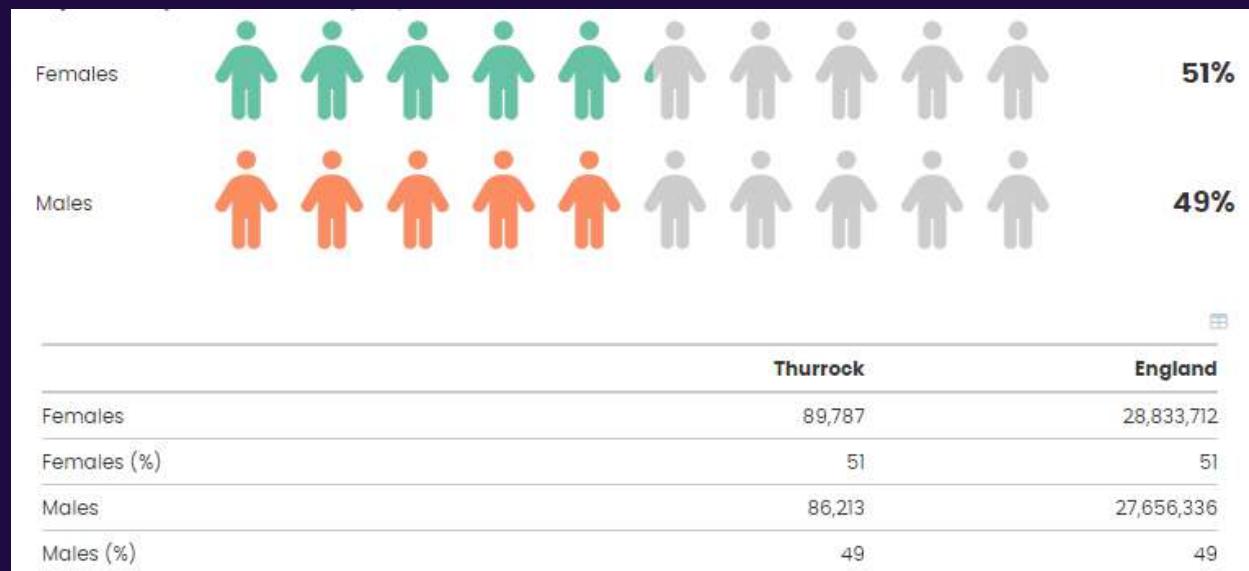
On Census Day (2021), the population of Thurrock was 175,997 (175,600 rounded to nearest 100).

Population by Sex for Thurrock:

51% (89,787 people) of the population was female.

49% (86,213 people) of the population was male.

The population percentages for both sexes for Thurrock were the same as England's proportions.



Source: Sport England Local Area Insights Report

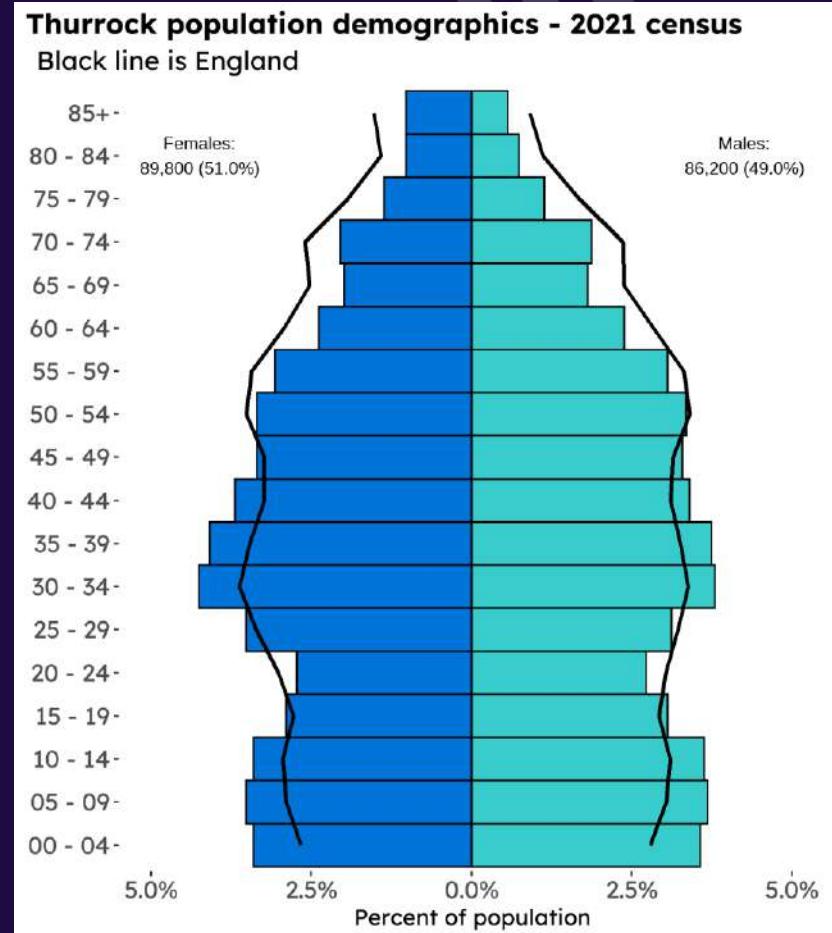
POPULATION

Population by Age for Thurrock:

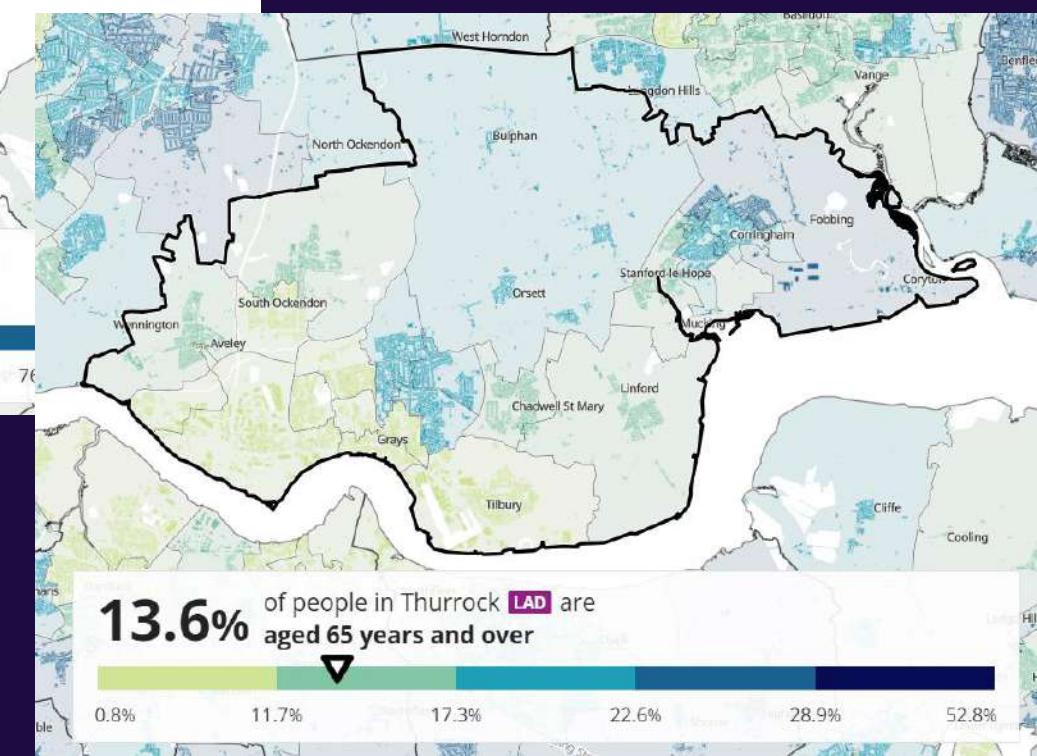
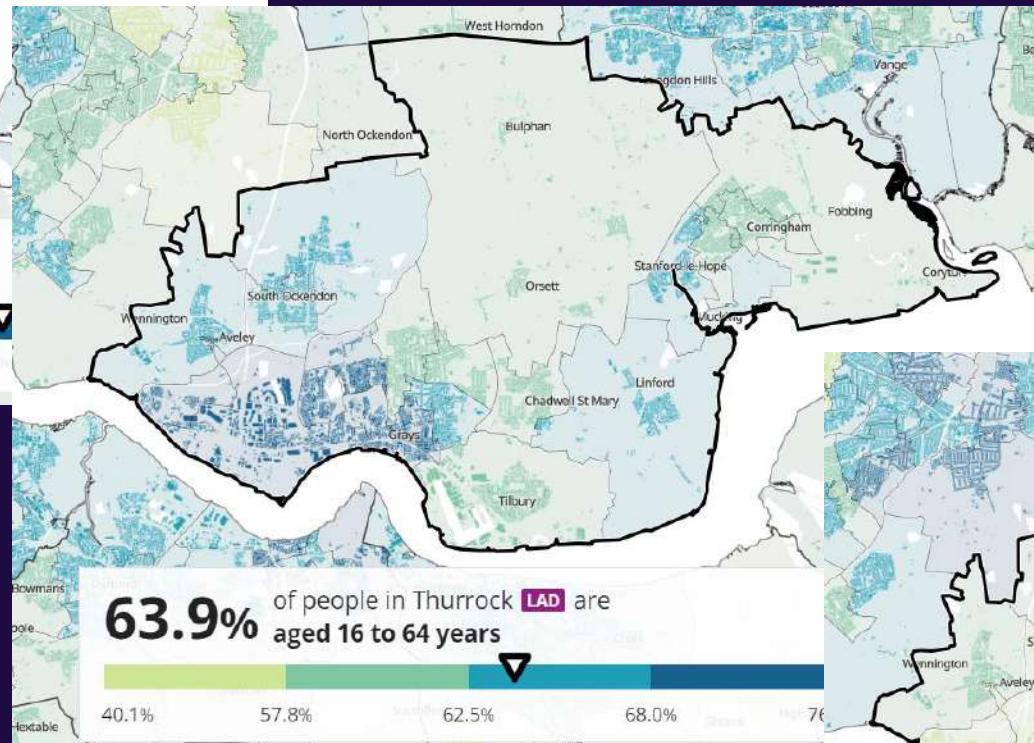
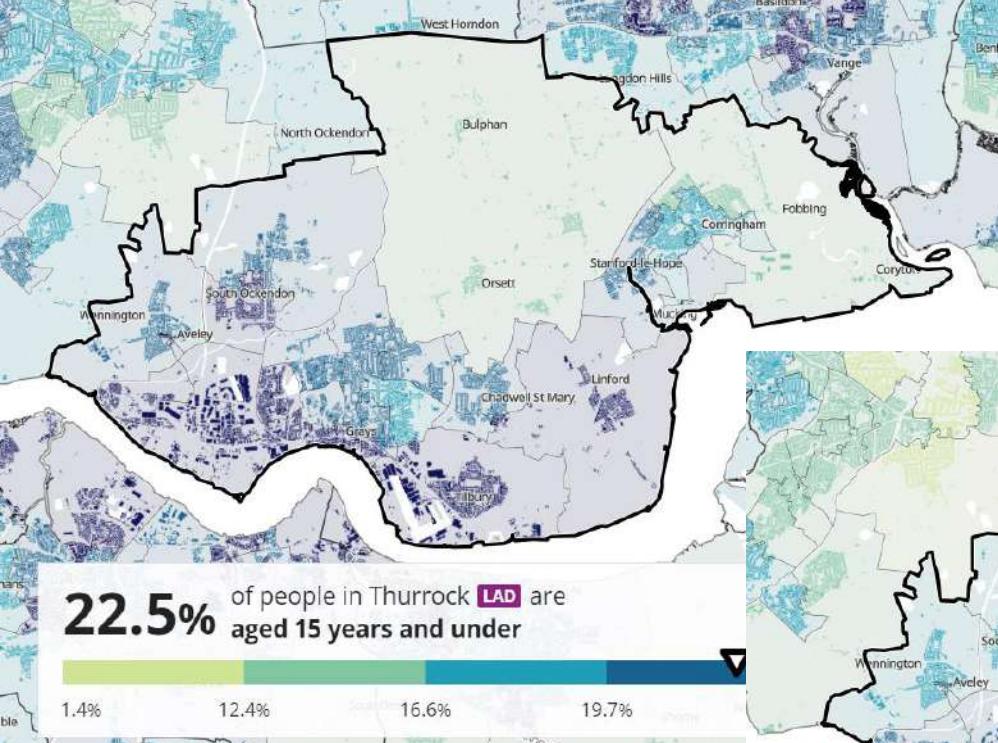
Broad Age Group	Count	%	Essex %	England %
Aged 0 - 15	39,636	22.5	18.6%	18.6%
Aged 16 - 64	112,510	63.9	60.8%	63.0%
Aged 65+	23,854	13.6	20.6%	18.4%

As the table (above) and age pyramid chart (right) indicates, over 20% of Thurrock's population are children and young people, which is higher than the Essex and England's percentages. There are also fewer people aged 65 and over (13.6%), compared to Essex (20.6%) and England (18.4).

The average (median) age remained at 36 years in Thurrock. This area had a lower average (median) age than the East of England (41 years) and England (40 years).



Source: Essex County Council, Census 2021 Demography, Households & Migration Report



Source: Office for National Statistics, Census Maps

POPULATION CHANGE

Change since 2011

Between the last two censuses (2011 and 2021), the population of Thurrock increased by 11.6%, from 157,700 in 2011 to around 176,000 in 2021 (approximately 18,000 people). The population increased by a greater percentage than the population of the East of England (8.3%) and across England (6.6%)

Projection Projections

The estimated population of Thurrock in 2021 was 176,000 and it is projected to grow to 205,438 by 2043.

The age composition of the population is determined by the patterns of births, deaths and migration that have taken place in previous years. The result is that the broad age groups in the population are changing at different rates.

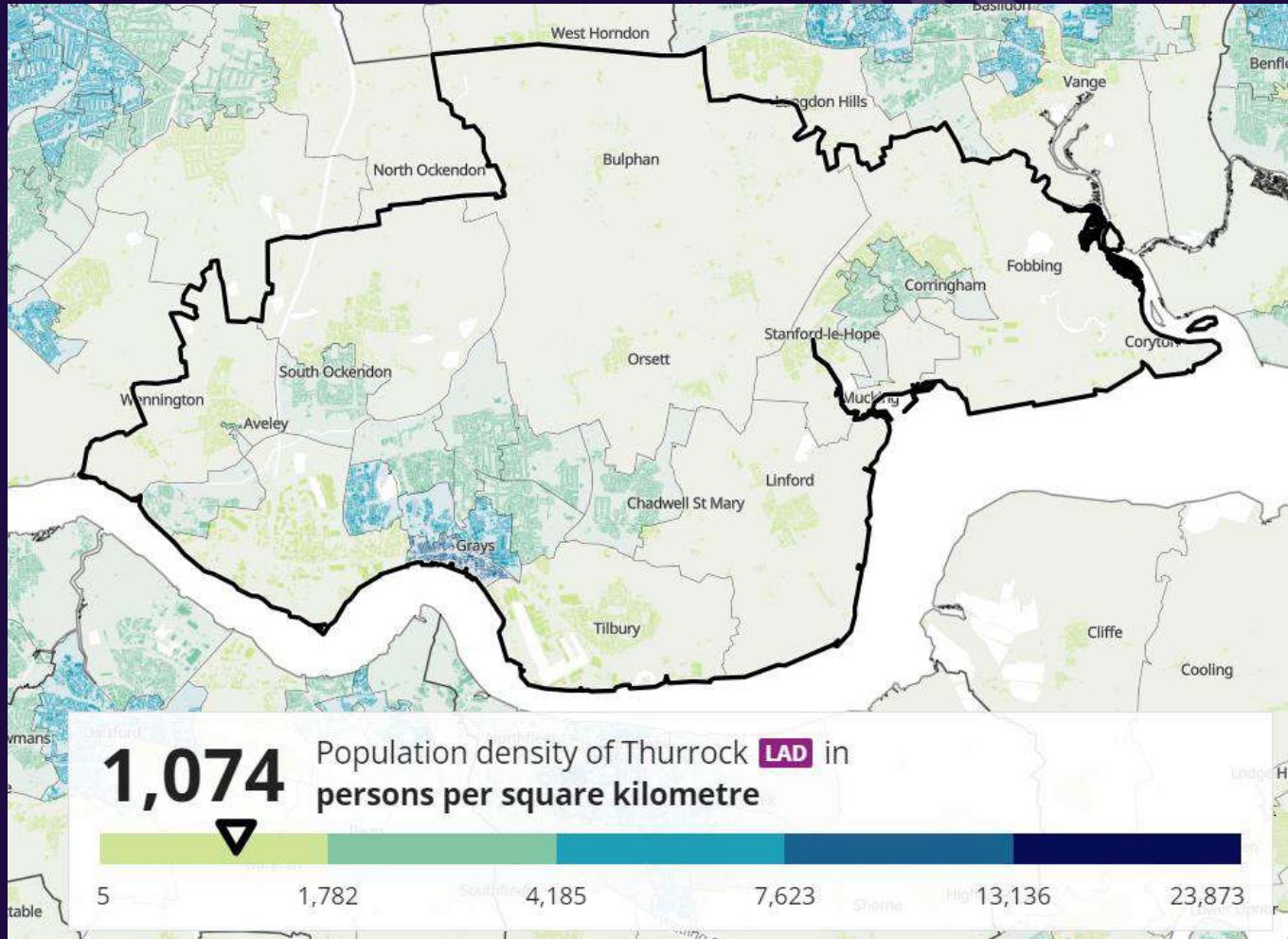
The working age population (aged 16-64) of Thurrock is projected to be at 61.9% while the percentage of people aged over 65 will reach 17.3% in mid-2043. For comparison, the percentage of the population aged over 65 in Essex will reach 25.2% and England, 22.6%.

POPULATION DENSITY

On Census Day, Harlow had around 1,074 people per square kilometre. This is around 7.7 people per football pitch-sized piece of land, compared with 6.9 in 2011.

This area was among the top 45% most densely populated English local authority areas at the last census

The map (right) shows that the population is densely populated in Grays.



Source: Office for National Statistics, Census Maps

COUNTRY OF BIRTH & PASSPORTS

79% of Thurrock residents (139,059 people) were born in the UK.

Of these, 137,396 people (78% of Thurrock's population) were born in England.

For comparison, 88.1% of Essex residents and 80.3% of England's population was born in England.

89.6% (157,657 people) of Thurrock's population were born in Europe, compared to 94.7% of Essex residents and 89.8% of England's population.

The remainder of the population was born in Africa (5.6%), Middle East and Asia (3.8%), Americas and the Caribbean (0.8%) and Antarctica and Oceania (0.1%). The proportion of Harlow's population born in Africa was higher than Essex (1.8%) and England (2.8%).

Passport held can be used as a proxy for nationality and a way of identifying people who hold two or more nationalities. 85% of the population in Thurrock held a passport from Europe region.

Also of note, 20,269 of Thurrock's residents do not have a passport.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE & MIGRATION

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE

21% of Thurrock's population was born outside the UK.

Of those born outside the UK, Thurrock residents had lived in the UK for the following periods:

12.9% (22,752 people) for 10 years or more

4.3% (7,544 people) for 5 years or more, but less than 10 years

2.3% (4,086 people) for 2 years or more, but less than 5 years

1.5% (2,559 people) for less than 2 years

236 people were non-UK short-term residents, they arrived in the UK within the year before the Census day and did not intend to stay longer than 12 months), of which 56.8% (134) were female and 43.2% (102) were male.

MIGRATION

Census 2021 respondents were asked whether their address was the same as their address one year previously i.e. on 21 March 2020. This information can be used to assess migration to England and Wales in the year before the census.

91.5% (158,909 people) of Thurrock residents had the same address as enumeration (one year previously).

For comparison, 90.4% of Essex residents and 88.9% of England's population had the same address as enumeration.

Of those who did not have the same address as enumeration, 7.8% (13,548 people) were migrants from within the UK and 0.6% (996 people) were migrants from outside the UK.

ETHNICITY

The table (right) shows the broad ethnic group breakdown for Thurrock, Essex and England's population.

On Census Day, 76.7% of Thurrock's population self-identified with the ethnic group of White, a decrease from 85.9% in 2011 and higher than England's percentage.

11.9% of the population self-identified with the ethnic group of Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African increased, up from 7.8% in 2011. The 4.0 percentage-point change was the largest increase among high-level ethnic groups in this area.

6.9% of the population self-identified with the ethnic group of Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh. This is an increase, up from 3.8% in 2011.

3% of the population self-identified Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups, up from 2% in 2011.

1.5% of the population self-identified with the ethnic group of Other, up 0.6% in 2011.

Ethnic Group	Thurrock Count	Thurrock %	Essex %	England %
Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh	12,205	6.9	3.7	9.6
Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African	20,877	11.9	2.5	4.2
Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups	5,252	3	2.4	3.0
White	134,984	76.7	90.4	73.5
Other ethnic group	2,675	1.5	1	2.2

Note: There are many factors that may be contributing to the changing ethnic composition of areas, such as differing patterns of ageing, fertility, mortality, and migration. Changes may also be caused by differences in the way individuals chose to self-identify between censuses.

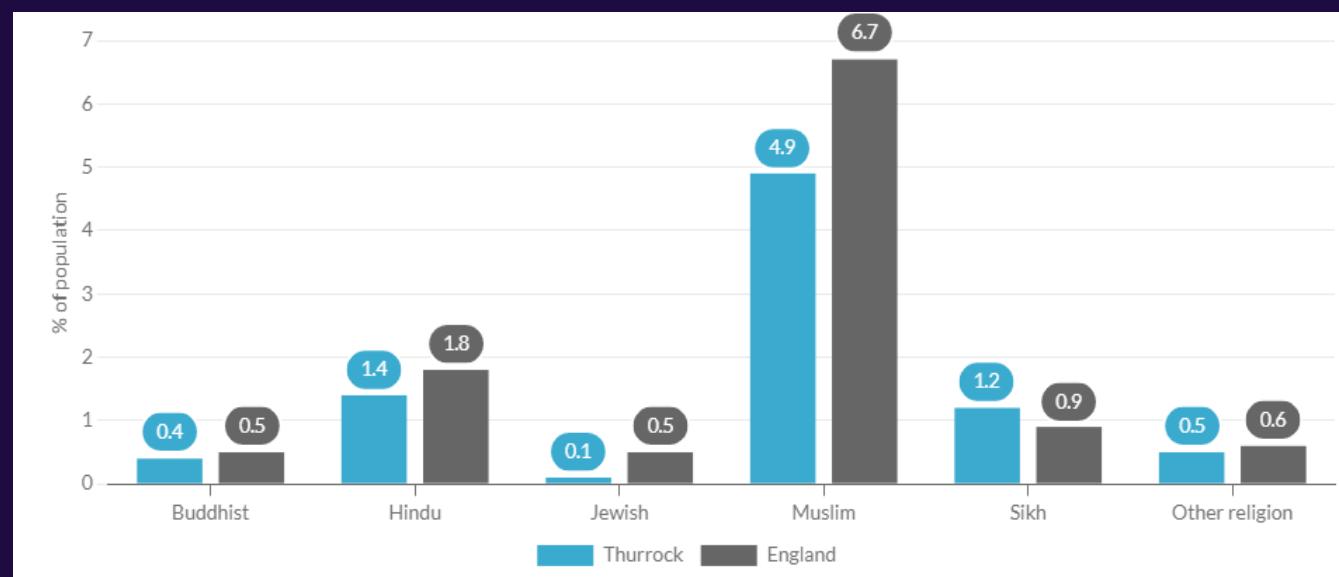
RELIGION

On Census Day, 35% of Thurrock's population reported that they had "No Religion", an increase from 26 in 2011. The rise of 8.6 percentage points was the largest increase of all broad religious groups in Thurrock

52% of Thurrock's population reported that they were Christian, down from 63.3 in 2011.

The chart (right) shows the percentage of Thurrock's population by religion (excluding Christian). It shows 1.2% of the population reported that they were Sikh, which was higher than England (0.9%).

38.4% of Thurrock households reported the same religion in their household. 13.7% reported same religion and no religion, the same as England. Furthermore, 1.4% reported two different religions in their household.



Source: Sport England Local Area Insights Report

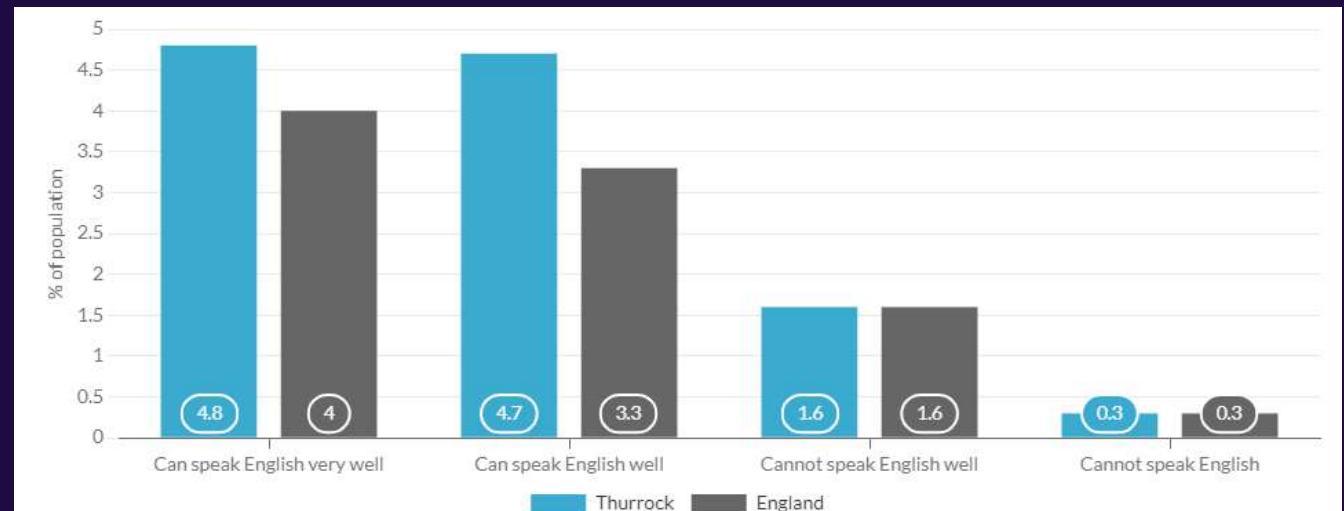
Note: The census question about religious affiliation is voluntary and response rates vary. There are many factors that can cause changes to the religious profile of an area, such as a changing age structure or residents relocating for work or education. Changes may also be caused by differences in the way individuals chose to self-identify between censuses.

LANGUAGE

Language is a key defining characteristic of people's identity. Data on the main languages spoken in an area facilitates the provision of public services, for example, to help identify the need for translation and the interpretation for providing English language lessons.

On Census Day, 89% of Thurrock residents reported that their main language was English. This means 11% of Thurrock's population reported that English was not their main language. In Thurrock, the other main languages are other European (EU), African, East Asian, Russian, Portuguese and other European (non EU).

Of the population whose main language is not English, the chart (right) shows that 8.7% of this group can speak English well or very well, whereas 1.7% cannot speak English well or at all.



Source: Sport England Local Area Insights Report

68.4% of all Thurrock households had the same language, compared to 68.4% for Essex and 63.7% in England.

In 2.2% of households the main language differed within partnerships and in 2.7% the main language differed between generations but not within partnerships. 2.3% had a combination of multiple languages in a household.

SEXUAL ORIENTATION & GENDER IDENTITY

SEXUAL ORIENTATION

On Census Day, 91.4% of Thurrock's population self-identified as Straight or Heterosexual.

2% of Thurrock's population self-identified as Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, Pansexual, Asexual, Queer or all other sexual orientations.

6.6% did not answer the sexual orientation question.

GENDER IDENTITY

On Census Day, 93.8% of Thurrock's population self-identified their gender as the same sex as registered at birth.

0.3% of the population identified their gender as different from sex registered at birth no specific identify given.

0.2% of Thurrock's population identified as a trans woman or man. A small number of residents (62 people) identified as either non-binary or another gender identity.

5.7% did not answer the gender identity question.

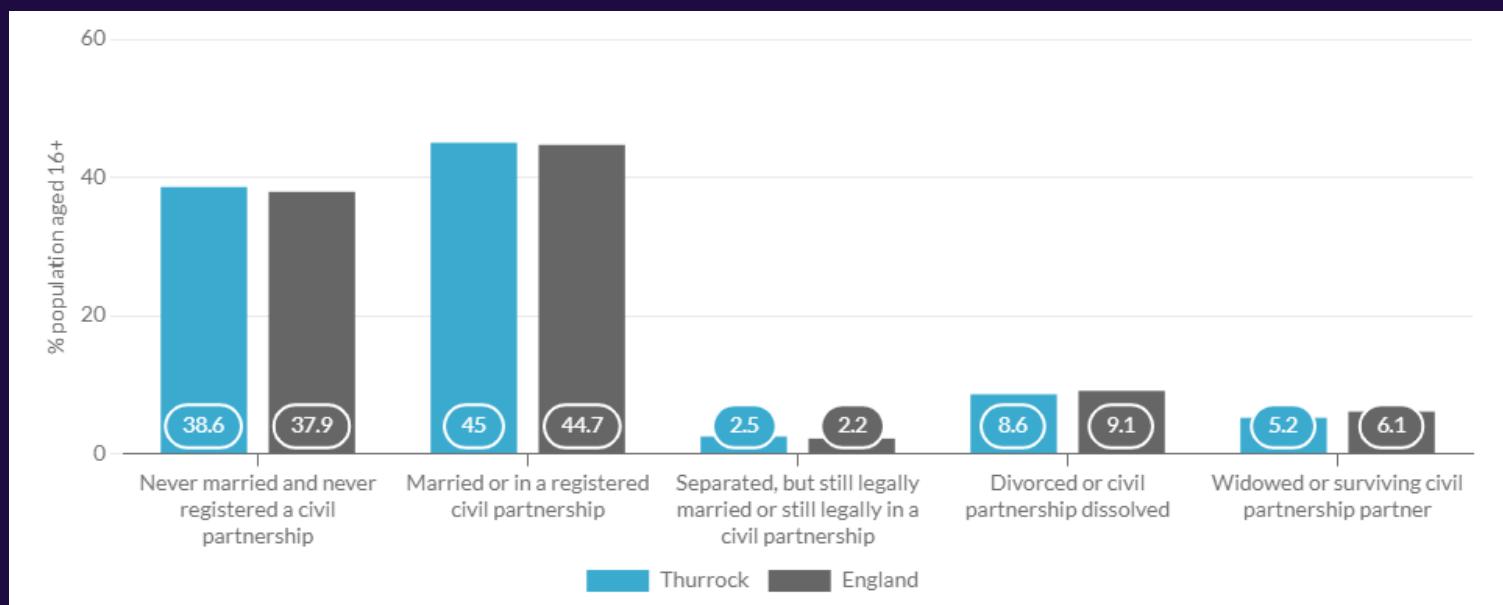
Note: The sexual orientation and gender identity questions were voluntary and was only asked of people aged 16 years and over.
This variable was new for Census 2021 and there is no comparability with the 2011 Census.

LEGAL PARTNERSHIP STATUS & LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

On Census Day, 45% of Thurrock's population were married (44.9%) or in a registered civil partnership (0.2%), which was lower than Essex (47.7%) and England (44.7%) populations (see chart below).

It also shows that 8.6% of the population were divorced or civil partnership dissolved, which was lower than Essex (9.6%) and England (9.1%).

With regards to living arrangement, 58% of Thurrock's population were living in a couple and 42% were not.



Source: Sport England Local Area Insights Report

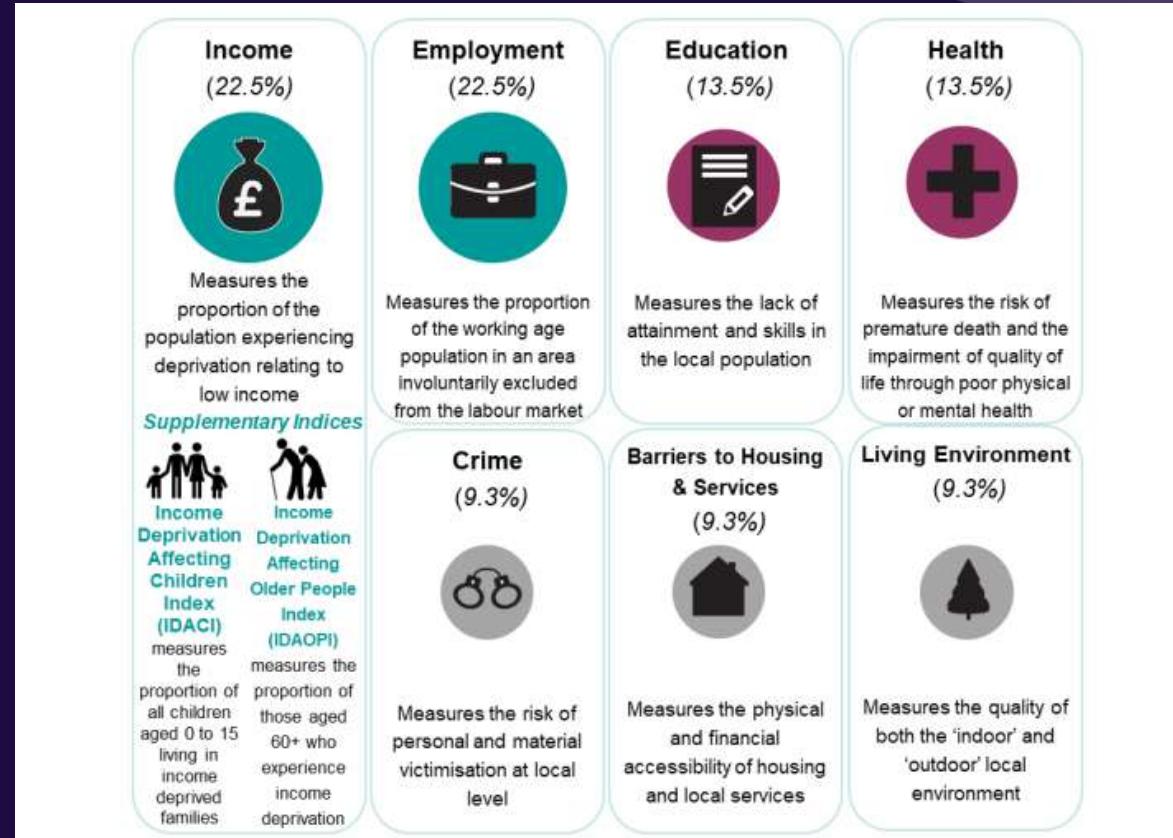
DEPRIVATION

The English Indices of Deprivation (IoD) measures relative levels of deprivation in 32,844 small areas or neighbourhoods, called Lower-layer Super Output Areas, in England. It is based on 39 separate indicators, organised across seven distinct domains of deprivation which are combined and weighted to calculate the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD).

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is an overall measure of multiple deprivation experienced by people living in an area. It provides a place-based insight into deprivation.

All neighbourhoods in England are ranked according to their level of deprivation relative to that of other areas. Areas were divided into 10 equal groups (or deciles) according to their deprivation rank.

High ranking LSOAs or neighbourhoods can be referred to as the 'most deprived' or as being 'highly deprived' to aid interpretation. However, there is no definitive threshold above which an area is described as 'deprived'.



Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government

DEPRIVATION

In the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019, Thurrock was ranked 116 out of 317 lower tier authorities in England based on the average rank of the LSOAs in this area.

This places Thurrock in the 50% of most deprived lower tier local authorities nationally.

As of 2019 the Thurrock area contains 98 LSOAs, of which 11 are ranked in the bottom two most deprived deciles nationally. This is equivalent to 11% of LSOAs in the area and is similar to the average for Essex County Council area (8.6%).

At the other end of the spectrum, Thurrock was identified as also having 12 LSOAs in the Deciles 9 and 10 (the top 20% least deprived LSOAs nationally). Equivalent to 12% of all LSOAs in the Thurrock area, this is lower than the Essex average of 25.8%.

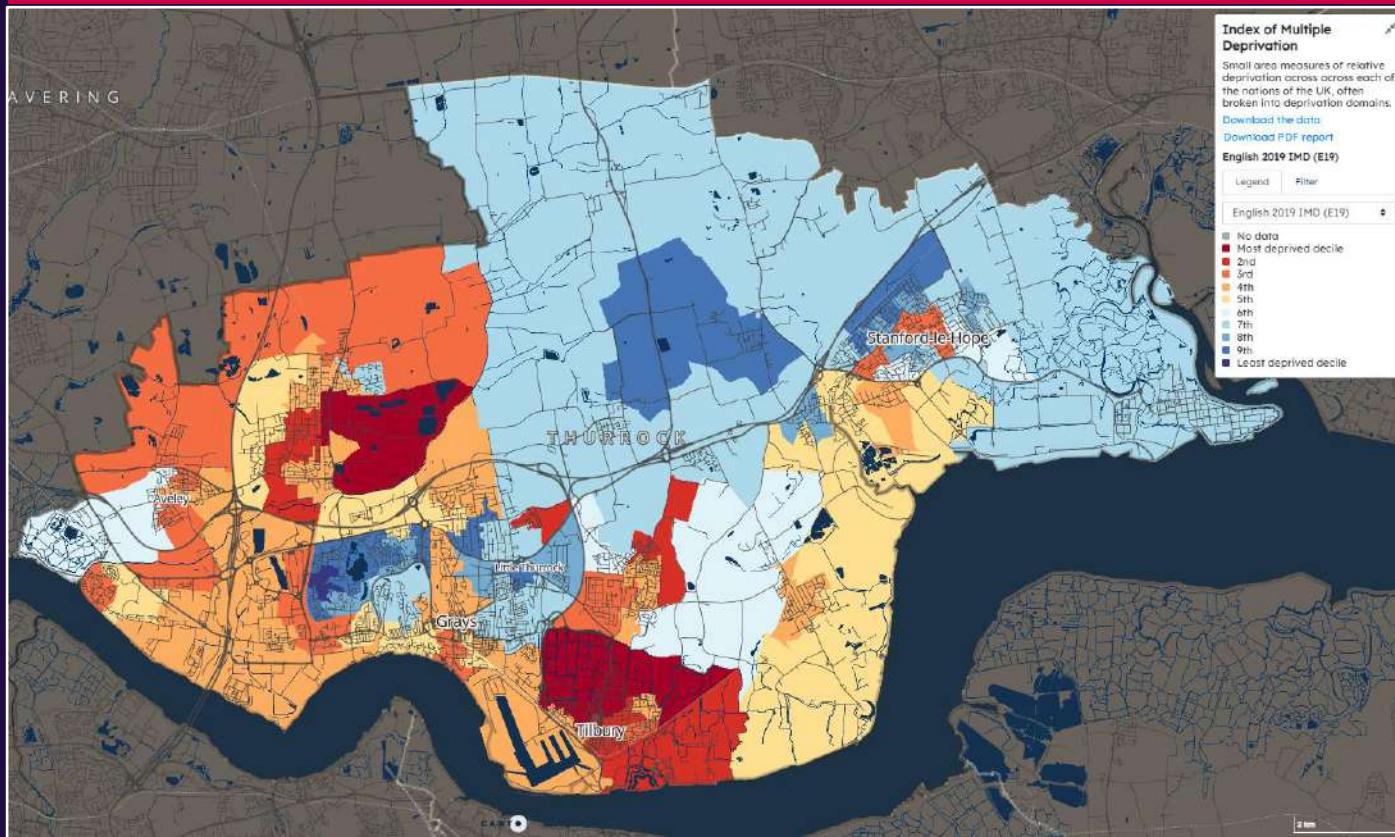
The number of Thurrock residents living in the most deprived 20% of areas (Decile 1 & 2) was 18,549 people, which is about 10.6% of the area's population and less than England's average (20%).

DEPRIVATION

The map (right) shows that the overall IMD (2019) decile for each neighbourhood in Thurrock.

The table (below) provides the top 10 most deprived LSOAs in Thurrock and the wards where they are located.

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LSOA Name	Ward Name	IMD Rank	IMD Decile
Thurrock 018H	Tilbury St. Chads	1553	1
Thurrock 018E	Tilbury St. Chads	1662	1
Thurrock 018D	Tilbury Riverside and Thurrock Park	2323	1
Thurrock 006A	Belhus	2955	1
Thurrock 007E	Belhus	3747	2
Thurrock 018B	Tilbury Riverside and Thurrock Park	4040	2
Thurrock 018G	Tilbury St. Chads	4976	2
Thurrock 012F	Chadwell St. Mary	5389	2
Thurrock 007C	Belhus	5855	2
Thurrock 007F	Ockendon	6031	2

HOUSING - DEPRIVATION

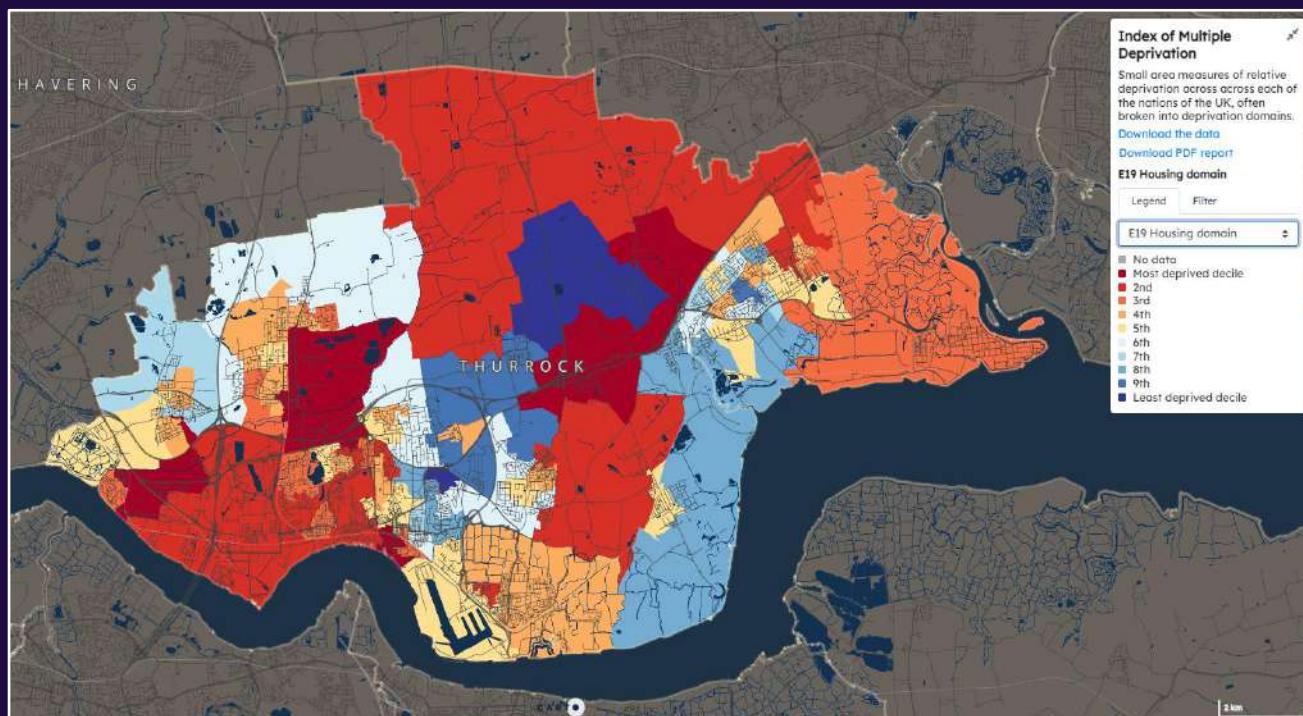
The Barriers to Housing and Services Domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers', which relate to the physical proximity of local services, and 'wider barriers' which includes issues relating to access to housing such as affordability and homelessness.

In IMD 2019, this was Thurrock's second lowest ranking (76th out of 317 local authorities) for the Barriers to Housing and Services domain, which falls into the bottom 20% nationally. Harlow's rank for this domain decreased by 47 places from IMD 2015 to 2019.

The map (right) shows that a large proportion of neighbourhoods across Thurrock are within the top 20% most deprived nationally. These includes: Southfields, North Stifford, South Stifford and West Tilbury.

The number of Harlow residents living in the most deprived 20% of areas (Decile 1 & 2) was 40,330 people, equivalent to 23.1% of the total population of the area. This proportion of the population in these deciles is higher than the England average (22.4%).

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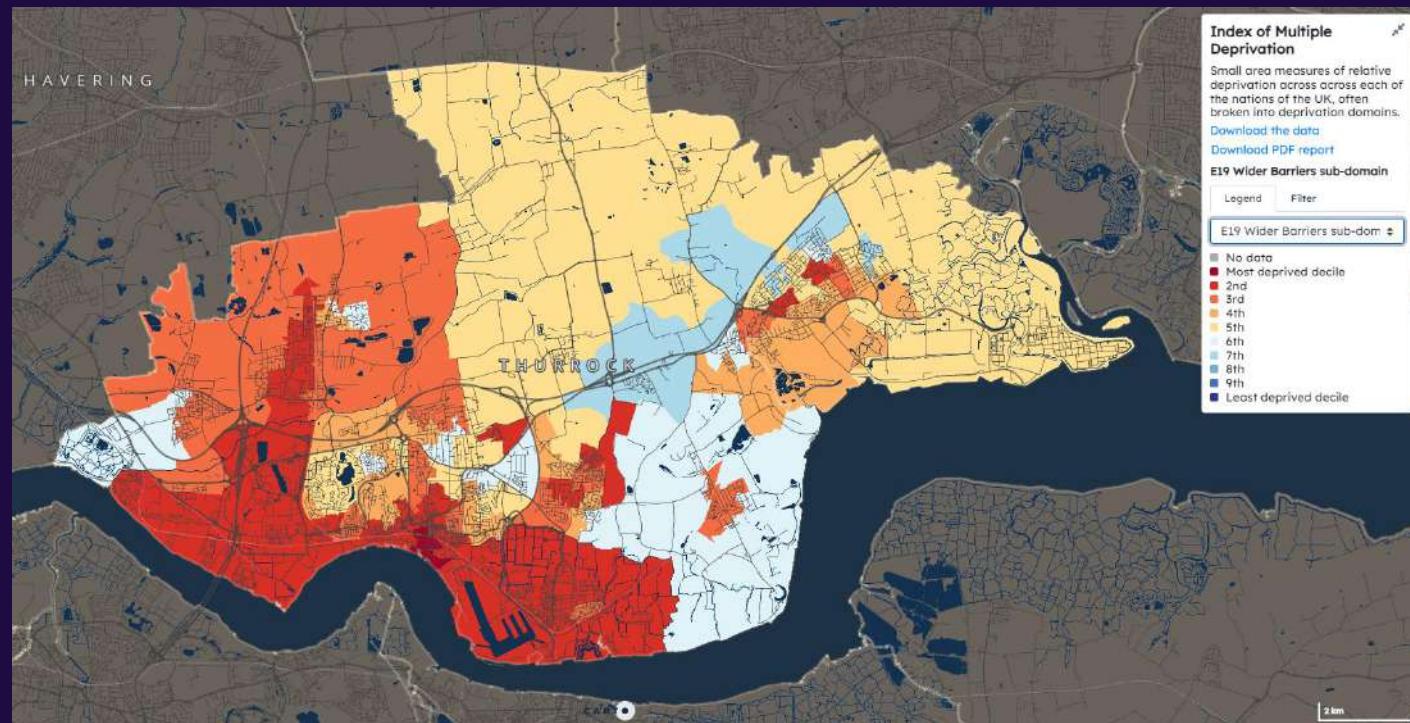
HOUSING – WIDER BARRIERS DEPRIVATION

The Barriers to Housing and Services Domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. The indicator, wider barriers includes issues relating to access to housing such as overcrowding, affordability and homelessness.

The map (right) shows the IMD 2019 decile for each neighbourhood in Thurrock for the Wider Barriers sub-domain of the Barriers to Housing and Services domain.

It shows that most neighbourhoods in Thurrock are in the top 20% most deprived nationally for this sub-domain are located mostly along the bank of the River Thames e.g. Tilbury, Grays and east of South Stifford.

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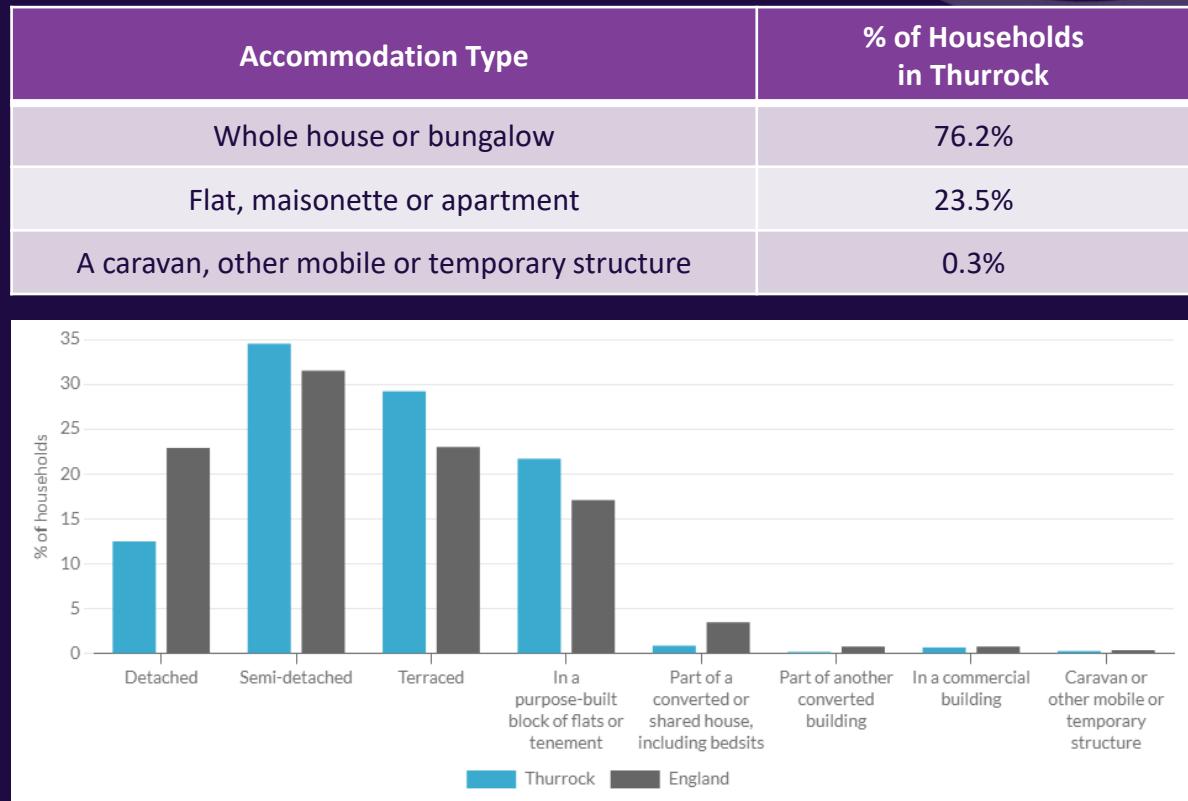
HOUSING – ACCOMODATION TYPE

On Census Day, there were 66,378 households in Thurrock (66,400 rounded to nearest 100).

Over 75% of the households that Thurrock residents lived in were whole houses or bungalows. Of these, the majority were either semi-detached (34.5%) or terraced (29.2%).

The chart (right) indicates that Thurrock had fewer detached houses or bungalows (12.5%), compared to households in England (22.9%).

On Census Day, 656 residents in Thurrock lived in communal establishments, of which 444 residents were females (67.7%) and 212 were male (32.3%).



Source: Sport England Local Area Insights Report

HOUSING – TENURE

On Census Day, 64% of the households in Thurrock are owner occupied, which includes accommodation either owned outright, owned with a mortgage or loan or shared ownership (paying part rent and part mortgage). This percentage is higher than England at 62.3%.

The table and chart (right) shows that nearly 18.4% households in Thurrock, up from 14.1% in 2011.

The increase in the percentage of privately rented homes was greater in Thurrock (4.3 points) than across the East of England (3.5 points) and England (3.6 points).

The chart also shows that the proportion of homes socially rented from council or local authority is higher than the proportion nationally.

Tenure	Thurrock %	Essex %	England %
Owned: Owns Outright	25.5	36.3	32.5
Owned: Owns with a mortgage or loan	38.5	33.5	29.8
Rented: Social rented	17.7	14.1	17.1
Private rented or lives rent free	18.4	16	20.5



Source: Sport England Local Area Insights Report

HOUSING - COMPOSITION

On Census Day, 67.2% of households in Thurrock were single family households, which as the chart (right) shows was a higher proportion than England (63%).

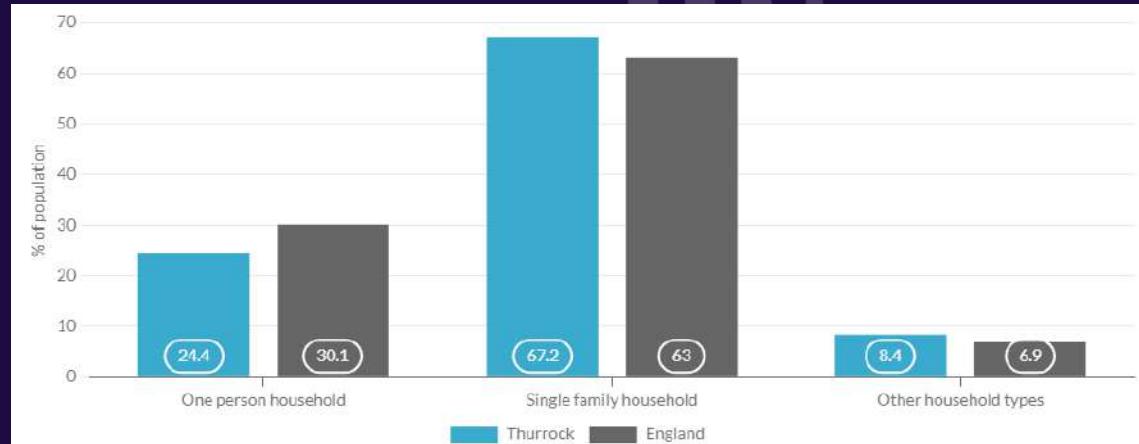
24.4% of households were one-person household, which was lower than Essex (28.4%) and England (30.1%).

8.4% of households were other household types.

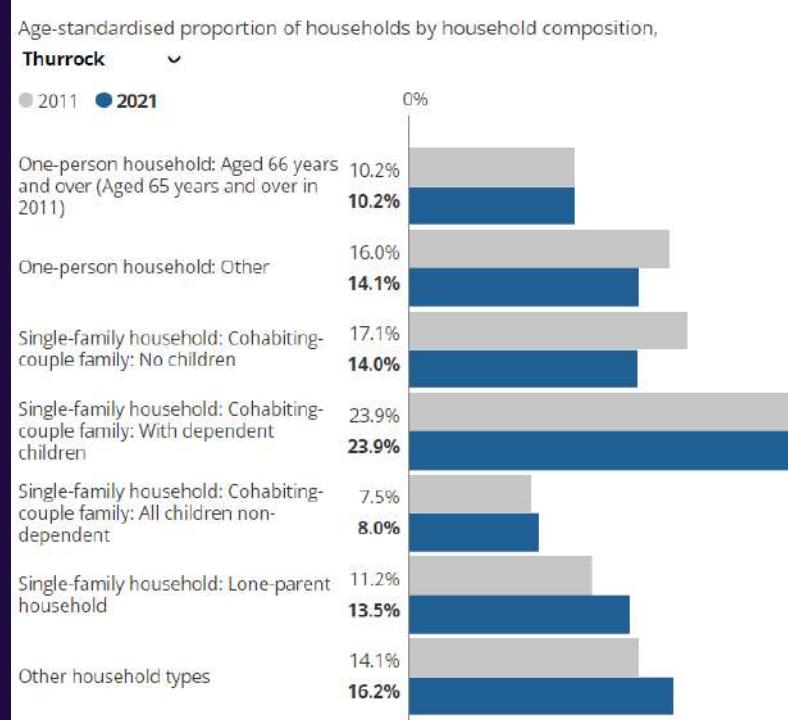
See maps on the following slide for locations of household composition types in Thurrock.

The chart (bottom right) shows that 10.2% of one person-households were comprised of people aged 66 years and over.

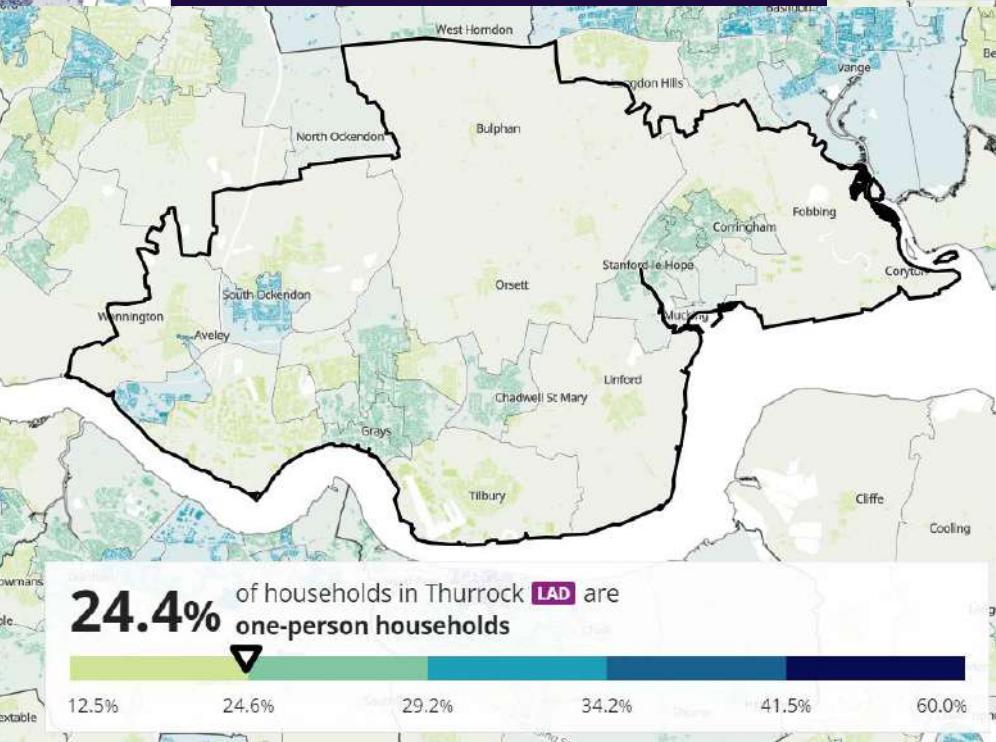
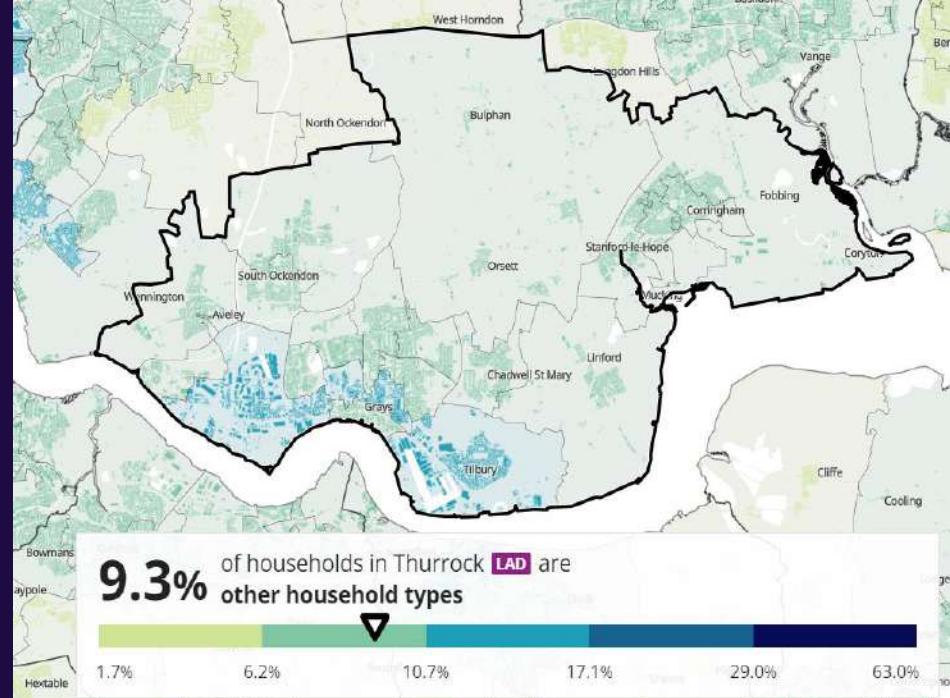
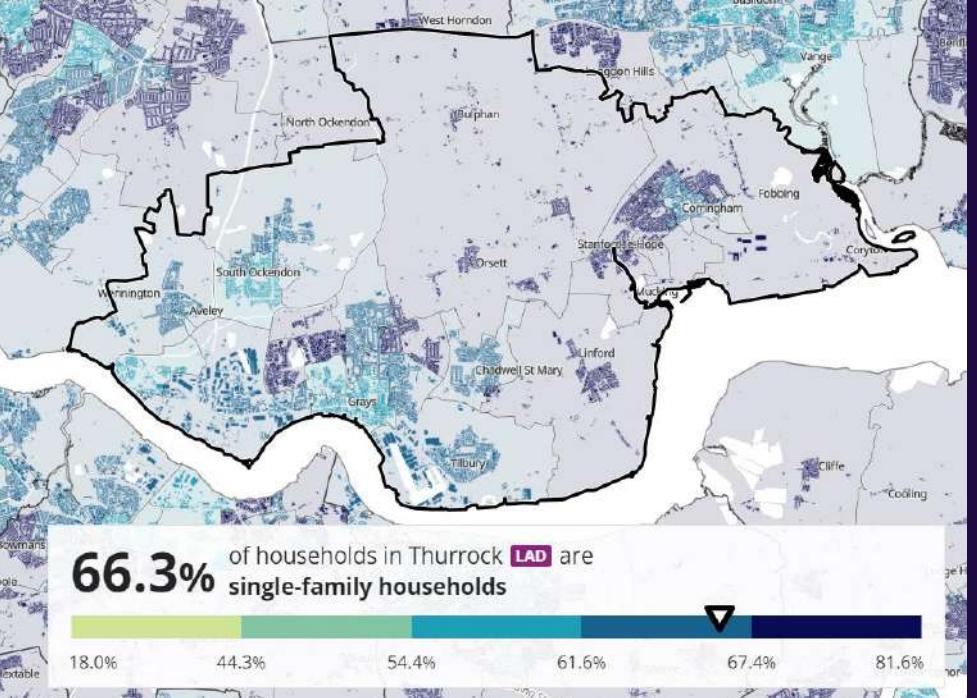
Thurrock saw England's largest percentage-point rise in the proportion of lone-parent households, from 11.2% in 2011 to 13.5% in 2021.



Source: Sport England Local Area Insights Report



Source: Office for National Statistics



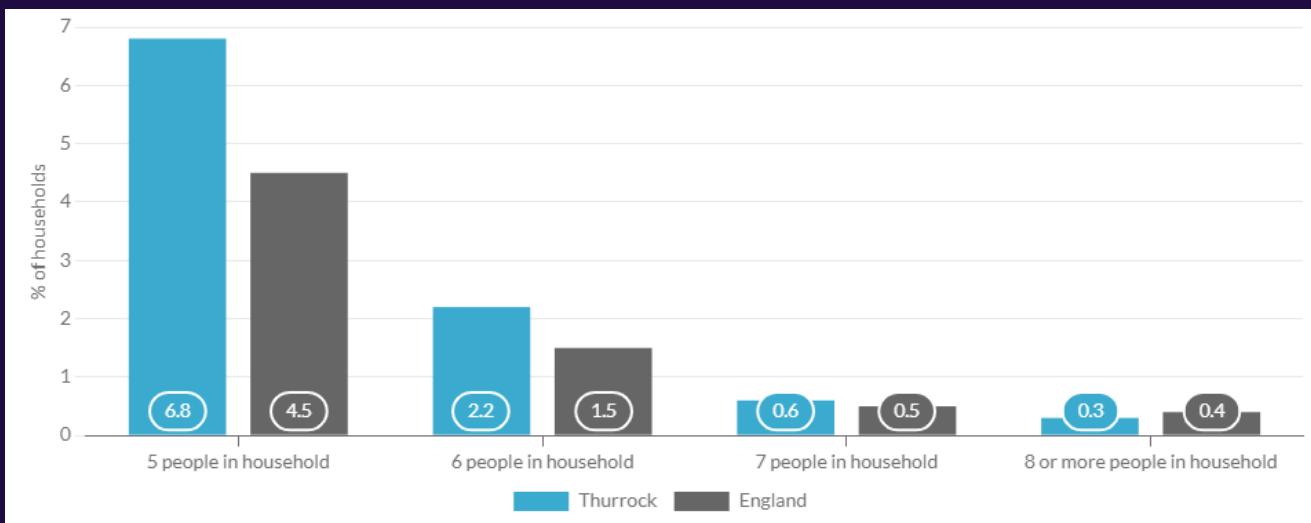
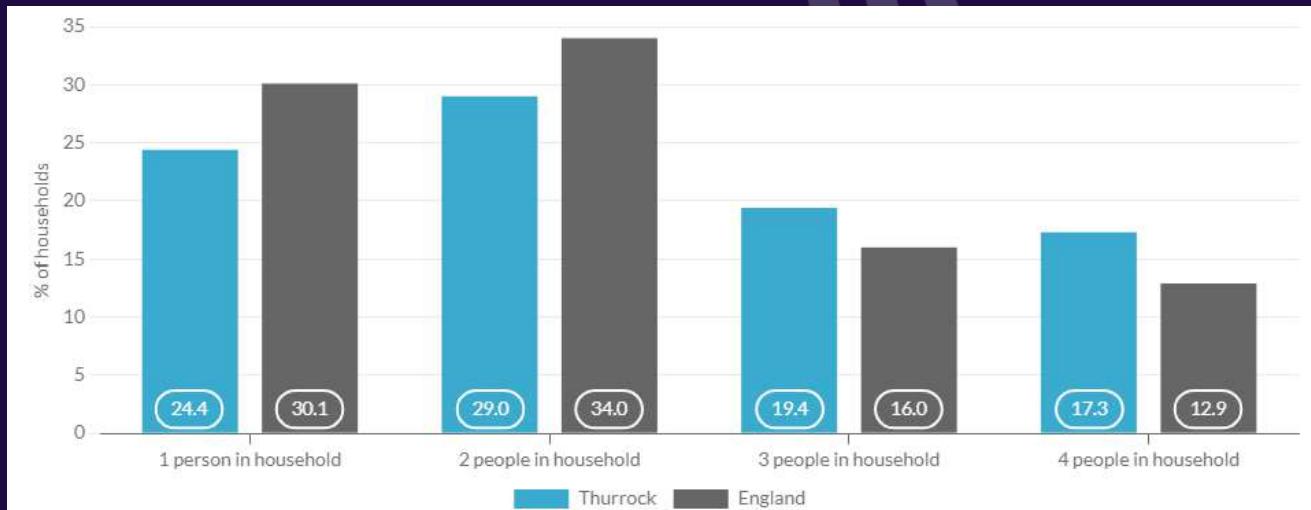
HOUSEHOLD SIZE

The charts (right) show household sizes in Thurrock and England on Census Day.

The most common household size in Thurrock was 2 people in a household at 29%, which was a lower proportion than England (34%) households.

24.4% of households in Thurrock had 1 person in household, which was a lower than England (30.1%).

Also of note, Thurrock had a higher proportion of households with 3 – 7 people in household, compared to England.



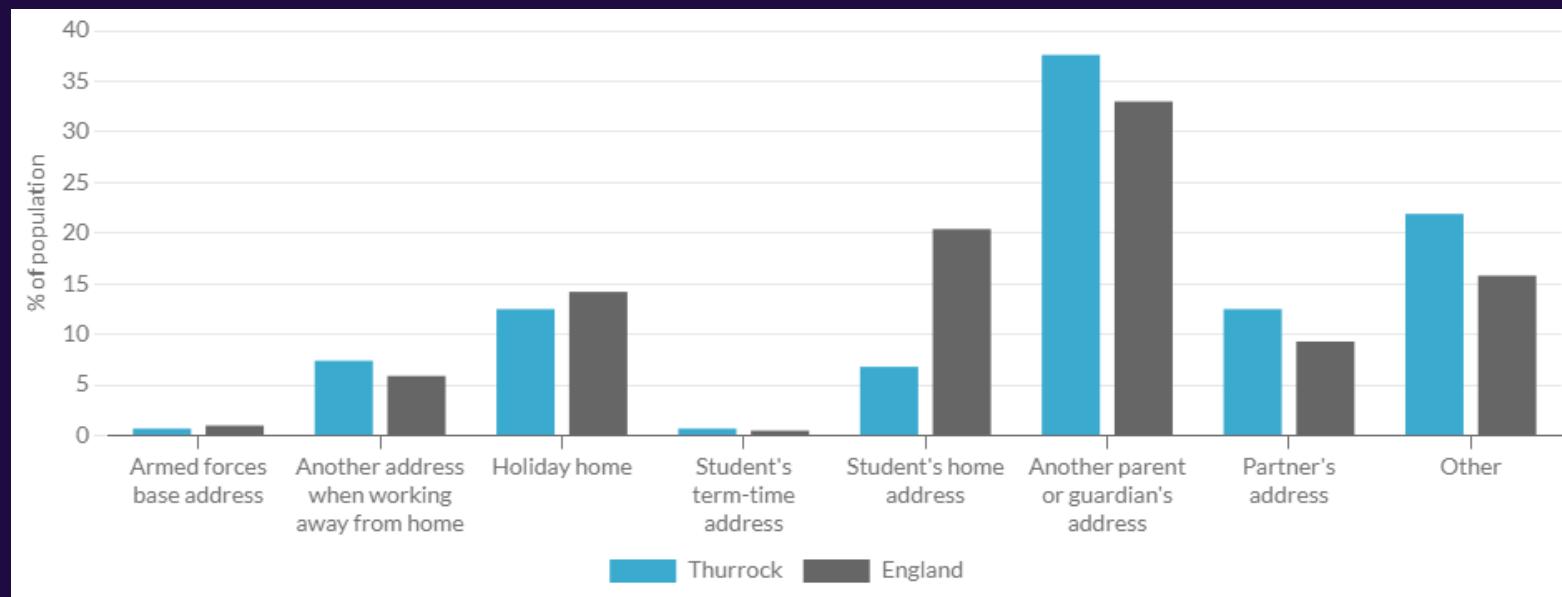
Source: Sport England Local Area Insights Report

SECOND ADDRESS

3.2% of Thurrock residents indicated that they had a second address i.e. a place where they stayed for more than 30 days per year that isn't their place of usual residence. This percentage is lower than the average for England, 5.4%.

The chart (below) shows that the other common second addresses were as follows: 37.6% lived at another parent or guardian's address, 12.5% lived at a partner's address and another 12.5% had a holiday home. 21.9% also selected 'Other'.

2.3% of Thurrock residents had a second addresses in the UK and 0.9% had an address outside the UK.



Source: Sport England Local Area Insights Report

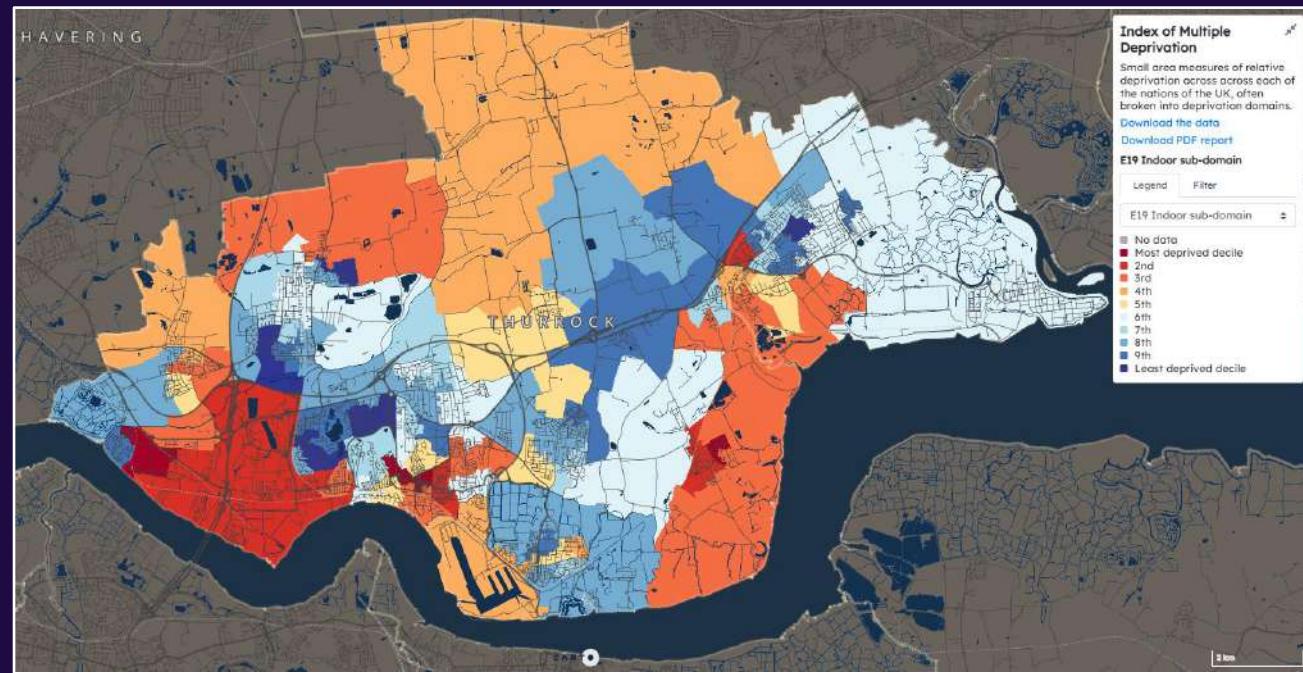
HOUSING – INDOOR LIVING ENVIRONMENT DEPRIVATION

The Living Environment Deprivation Domain measures the quality of the local environment. The indicators fall into two sub-domains. The ‘indoors’ living environment measures the quality of housing and houses without central heating.

The map (right) shows the IMD 2019 decile for each neighbourhood in Thurrock for the Indoor sub-domain of Living Environment domain.

It shows that the neighbourhoods in Thurrock that are within the top 10% most deprived nationally for this sub-domain are located south of Aveley, Grays, East and Tilbury. There are also many neighbourhoods surrounding the most deprived areas that are within the top 20% most deprived nationally.

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HOUSING - ENERGY

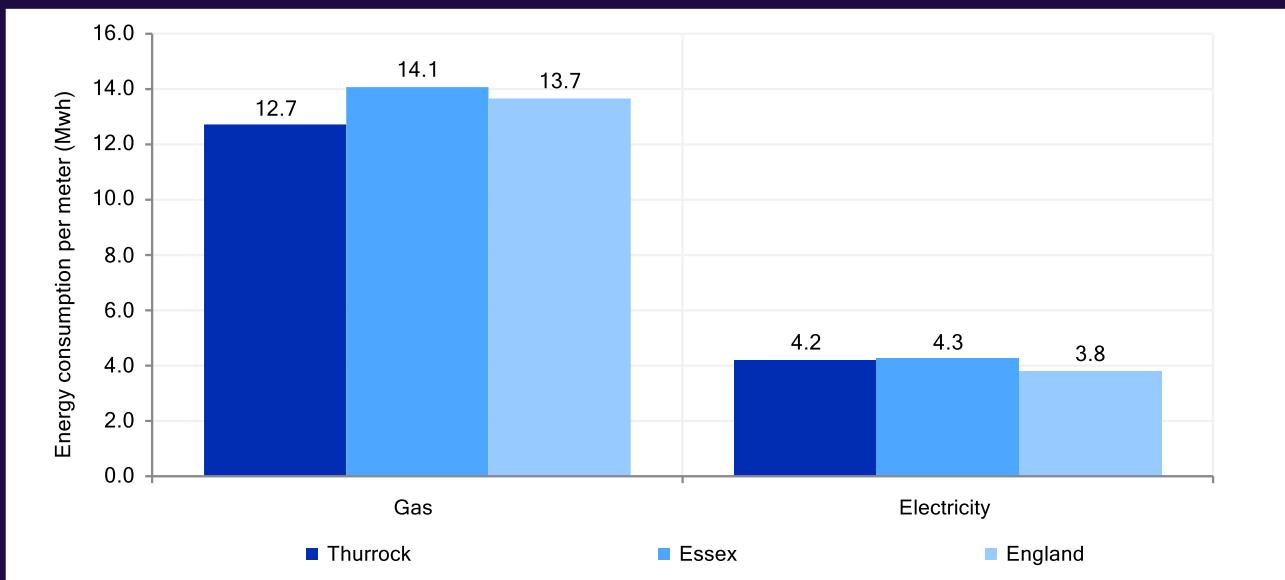
On Census Day, 1.8% (1,173) of households in Thurrock had no central heating.

This compares to a value of 1.5% for England.

74.8% of households were connected to mains gas only and 13.6% to electric only.

Of those connected to the gas network, the consumption by Thurrock households is lower than the average consumption than across Essex and England. Average electricity consumption by Thurrock household is higher than England. T

Also of note, 9,320 households in Thurrock are not connected to the gas network (2021).



Source: Local Insight, OSCI

HOUSING – FUEL POVERTY

A new definition of fuel poverty was introduced in 2021. This is the ‘Low Income Low Energy Efficiency’ (LILEE) definition of fuel poverty stating that a household is fuel poor if:

- They are living in a property with an energy efficiency rating of band D, E, F or G
- Their disposable income (income after housing costs and energy needs) is below the poverty line.

Fuel poverty is affected by a household’s income, their fuel costs, and their energy consumption which can be affected, in return, by the energy-efficiency of the household’s dwelling. Poor energy efficiency dwellings will require more fuel for heating purposes, and, as a consequence, more CO₂ emissions will be produced. Energy efficiency improvements are key as they reduce energy and fuel consumption and, as a result, fuel poverty.

In 2020, BEIS data indicates that 13.4% of households in Thurrock are in fuel poverty.

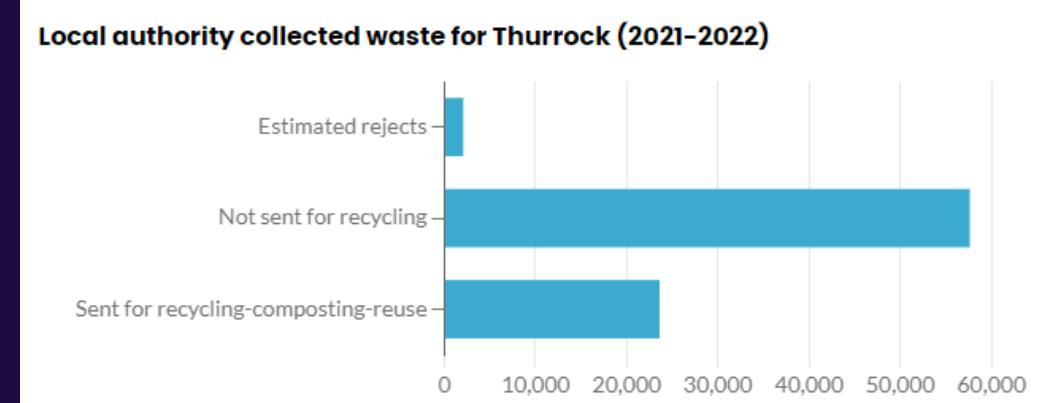
HOUSING - WASTE

There are many ways to protect our environment by reducing pollution and waste, protecting natural areas and biodiversity, and enforcing regulations that keep our water and air clean.

81,209 tonnes of waste was collected from Thurrock in 2021/22.

The chart (top right) shows that in 2021/22, 50,815 tonnes of household waste in Thurrock was not sent to recycling and 20,454 tonnes was sent for recycling-composting-reuse.

The chart (bottom right) shows that 2,060 tonnes of local authority collected waste for Thurrock was estimated rejects.



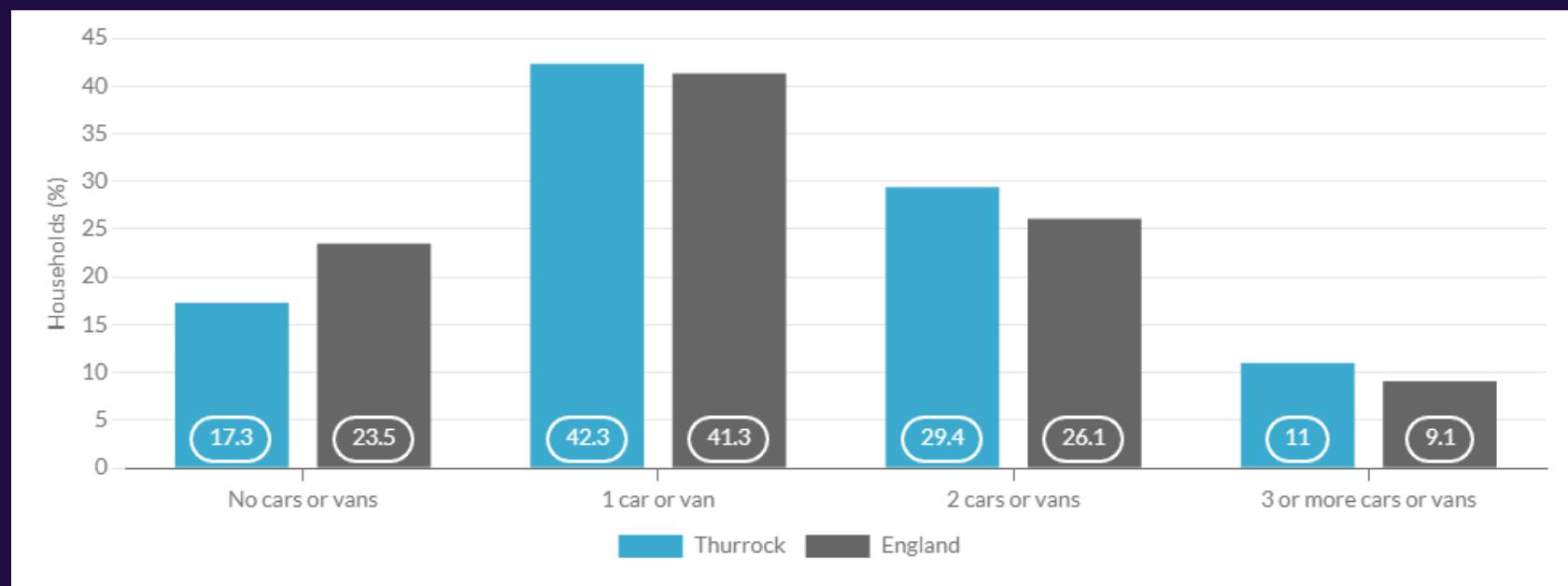
Source: Sport England Local Area Insights Report

TRANSPORT - CAR OR VAN AVAILABILITY

On Census Day, 17.3% (11,474) of households in Thurrock had no access to a car or van.

This means 82.7% of households in Thurrock had access to at least one car or van.

The chart (below) shows, 42.3% of households had one car or van available, 29.4% had two of these vehicles available. The proportion of Thurrock households with three or more cars or vans was higher than England.



Source: Sport England Local Area Insights Report

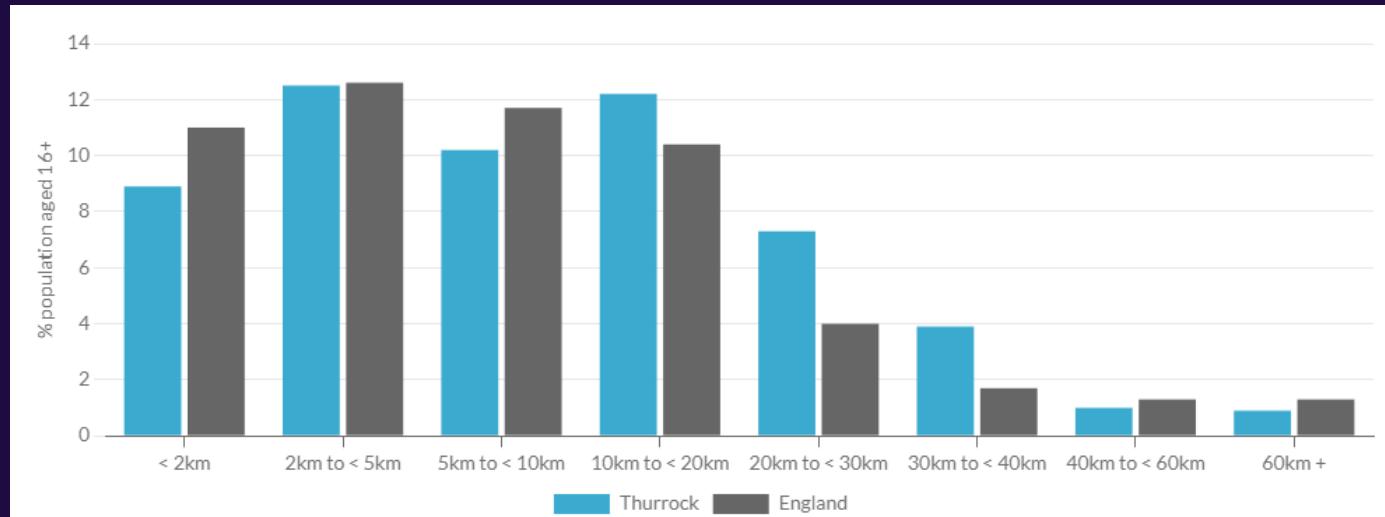
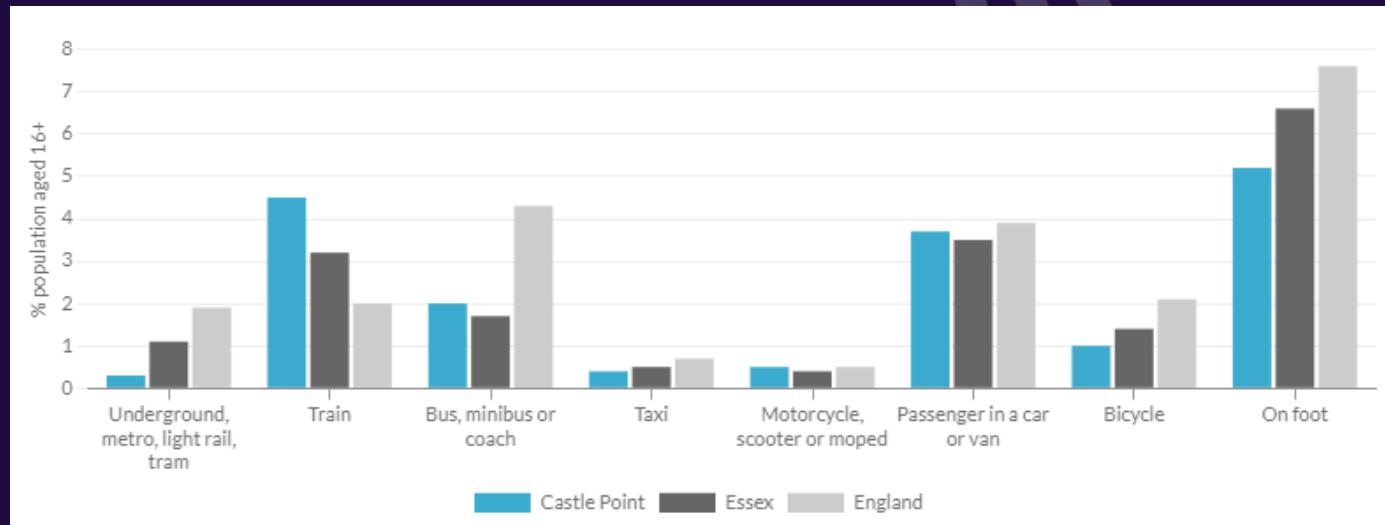
TRAVEL – TO WORK

On Census Day, 24.5% of Thurrock's population mainly worked from home, compared to 31.5% for England.

50% of Thurrock residents travelled to work by driving a car or van.

Other main methods of travel to work by Thurrock residents was by train (7%), on foot (5.1%) and passenger in a car or van (4.1%).

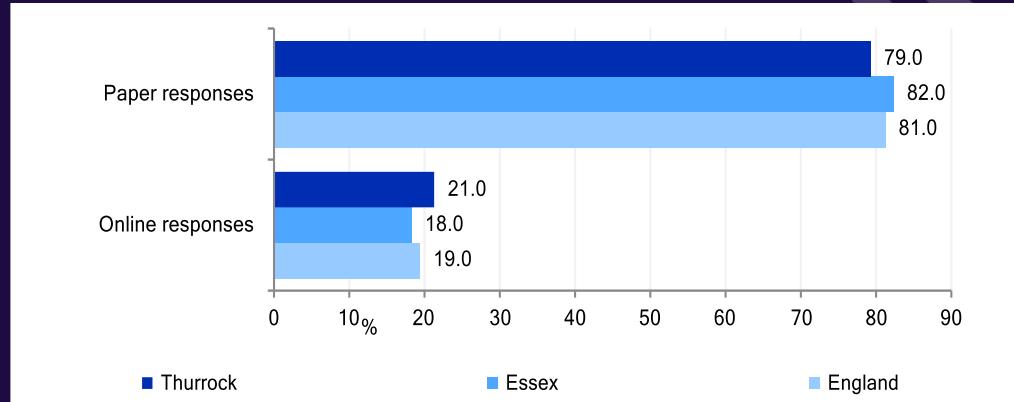
The chart (bottom right) shows that the average distance travelled to work for Harlow residents was 2 to (less than) 5km, and the proportion was higher than across Essex and England.



Source: Sport England Local Area Insights Report

DIGITAL SERVICES

For Census 2021, 79% of Thurrock residents completed the Census survey via paper, compared to 21% online. The percentage of residents completing the survey via paper is lower than the Essex and England's response percentage.



Source: Local Insight, OSCI

Ofcom data (2019) indicates that 2.4% of premises (or 1,712 households) in Thurrock have broad speeds below the Universal Service Obligation.

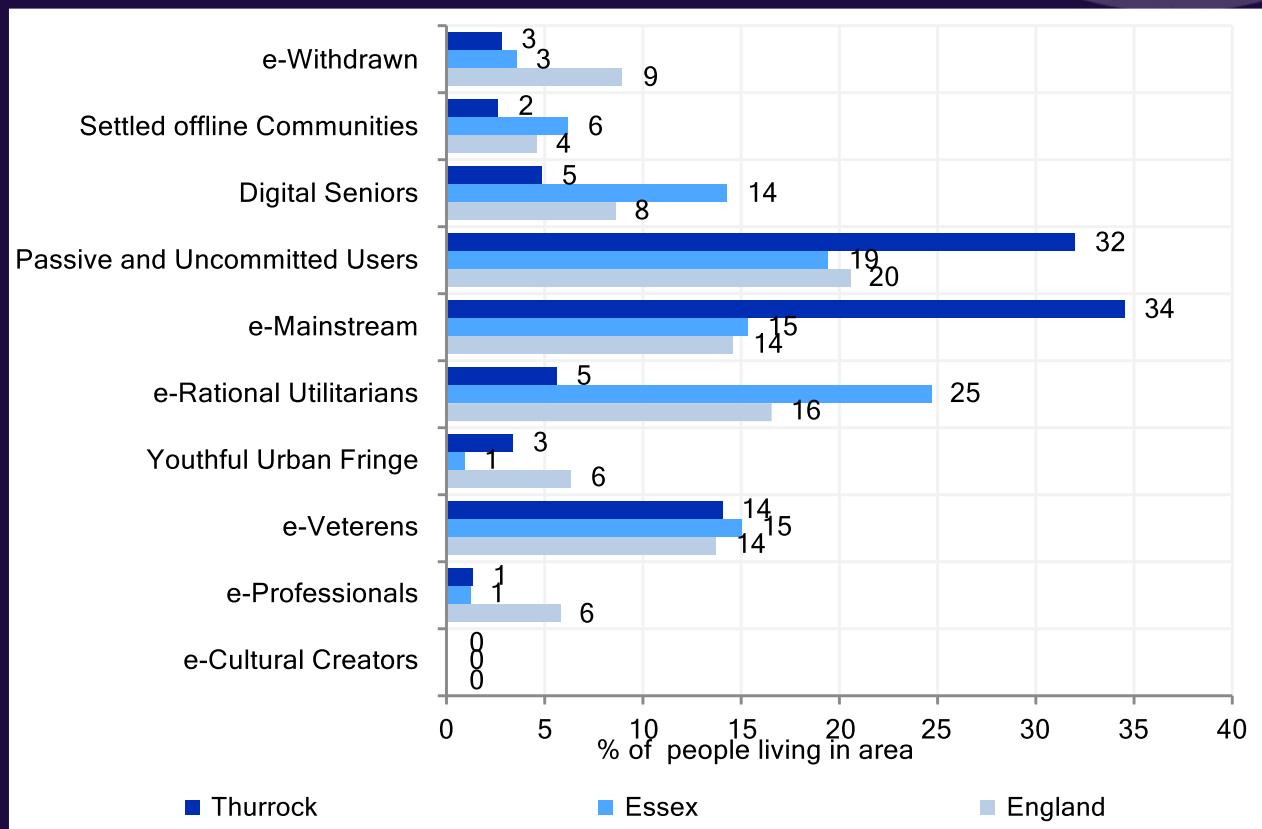
The average broadband download and upload speed (Mbit/s) in Thurrock households are higher the England average speeds, based on 2020 Ofcom data.

	Premises with broadband speeds below the USO (2019)	Average broadband download speed (Mbit/s)	Average broadband upload speed (Mbit/s)
Count & % Thurrock Households	1,712 (2.4%)	85.91	13.65
England Average	1.8%	73.40	12.74

DIGITAL SERVICES

In 2018, researchers from the Consumer Data Research Centre (CDRC) developed an Internet User Classification in 2018 based on data from the British Population Survey, linked with data from online retailers, online transactions and infrastructure data from OfCom on download speed.

In Thurrock, there are two internet user groups: e-Mainstream (34%) and Passive and Uncommitted Users (32%). The former exhibit typical Internet user characteristics in heterogeneous neighbourhoods at the periphery of urban areas or in transitional neighbourhoods. Passive and uncommitted users are those with limited or no interaction with the Internet. They tend to reside outside city centres and close to the suburbs or semi-rural areas. Higher levels of employment in semi-skilled and blue-collar occupations



Source: Local Insight, OSCi

EMPLOYMENT - DEPRIVATION

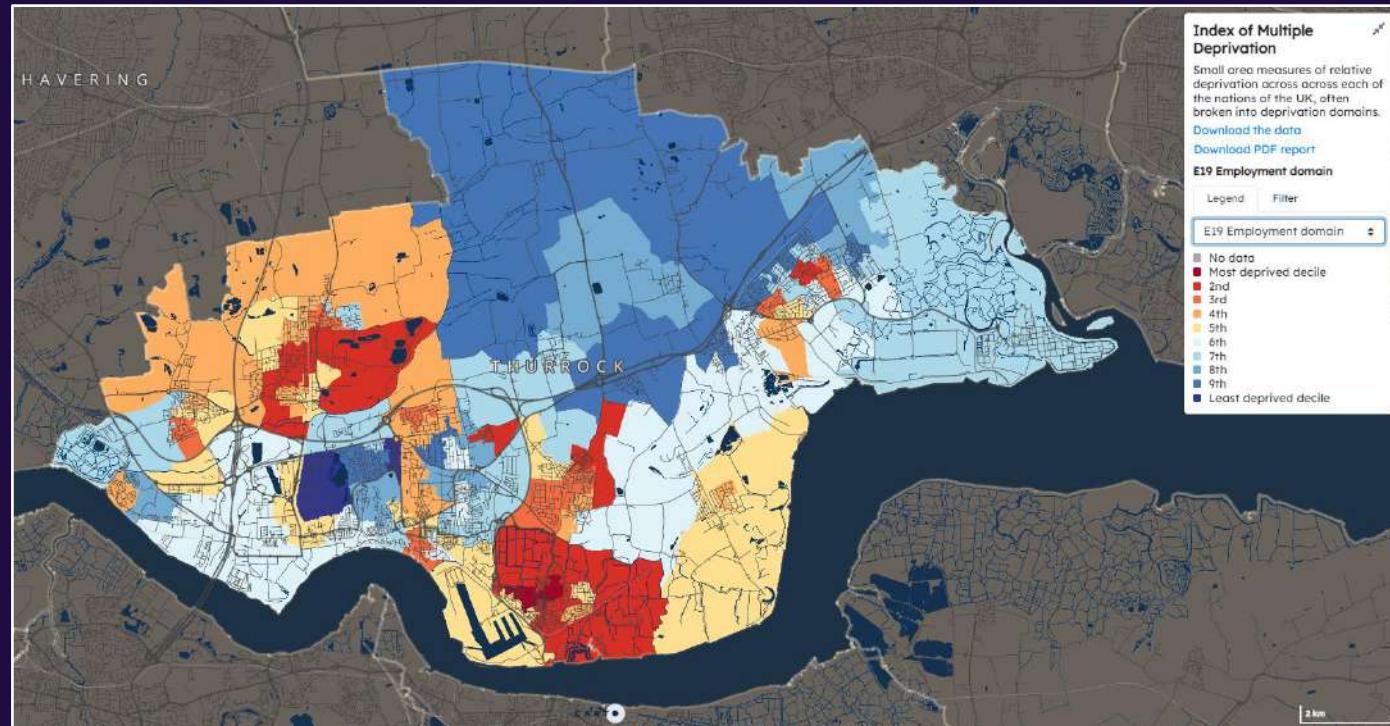
The Employment Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the working age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market. This includes people who would like to work but are unable to do so due to unemployment, sickness or disability, or caring responsibilities.

In IMD 2019, Thurrock has the rank of 146 (out of 317 lower tier authorities) in the Employment domain. Thurrock's rank for this domain improved by 19 places between IMD 2015 and 2019.

The map (right) shows that the neighbourhoods that in the top 20% most deprived nationally for this domain are located in North Stifford, Orsett Heath, Chadwell St Mary, Stanford le-Hope and Tilbury.

The number of Thurrock residents living in the most deprived 20% of areas (Decile 1 & 2) was 19,936 people, which is about 11.4% of the area's population. For comparison, 19.5% of England's population reside in the top 20% most deprived areas nationally for this domain.

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ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

On Census Day, 66.8% (91,113) of people aged 16 years and over in Thurrock were economically active.

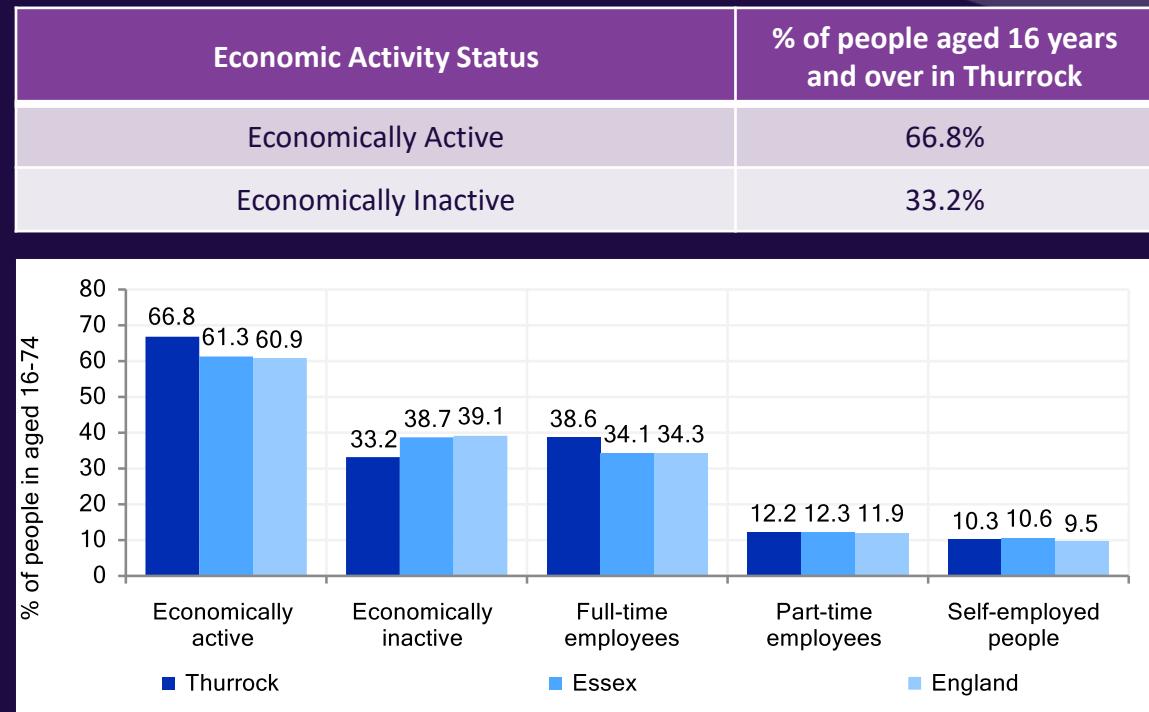
Excluding full-time students, 61.1% (83,356) people aged 16 and over in Thurrock who were economically active were in employment. The same percentage as in 2011.

3.2% or 4,396 people were economically active but unemployed, compared with 5% in 2011.

33.2% (45,251) of people aged 16 years and over in Thurrock were economically inactive on Census Day.

Most of these people were retired - 16.8% (22,845 people).

The remaining were looking after home (5.5%, 7452 people), students (6137), long term sick or disabled (3.2%, 4430) and "Other" (3.2%, 4387).



Source: Local Insight, OSCI

Note: Census 2021 took place during the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19), a period of rapid and unparalleled change; the national lockdown, associated guidance and furlough measures will have affected the labour market

INDUSTRY & OCCUPATION

INDUSTRY

The week before Census 2021, Thurrock residents (aged 16 and over) who were in employment worked in the following top five industries:

1. Wholesale and retail trade – 18.7%
2. Construction – 12.5%
3. Human health and social work – 11.7%
4. Transport and storage – 10.5%
5. Education – 8.1%

OCCUPATION

The week before Census 2021, Thurrock residents (aged 16 and over) who were in employment classified their main job in the following top five occupations:

1. Professional – 14.6%
2. Elementary – 13.4%
3. Administrative and secretarial – 11.9%
4. Associate professional and technical – 11.3%
5. Skilled trades – 11.2%

Also, 73.3% worked full-time and 26.7% worked part-time.

Note: Census 2021 took place during the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19), a period of rapid and unparalleled change; the national lockdown, associated guidance and furlough measures will have affected the labour market

NATIONAL STATISTICS SOCIO-ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION (NS-SEC)

The National Statistics Socio-Economic Classification (NS-SEC) indicates a person's socio-economic position based on their occupation and other job characteristics. It is an Office for National Statistics standard classification.

The table (right) shows that the most common NS-SEC position in Thurrock, with 18.3% of people aged 16 and over in this category, is L4 – 6: lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations.

Other key NS-SEC positions of Thurrock were L7: intermediate occupations with 12.8% and L12: semi-routine occupations, 12.6%.

NS-SEC	% of people aged 16 years and over in Thurrock
L1, L2 and L3: higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations	9%
L4, L5 and L6: lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations	18.3%
L7: intermediate occupations	12.8%
L8 and L9: small employers and own account workers	11.2%
L10 and L11: lower supervisory and technical occupations	6.2%
L12: semi-routine occupations	12.6%
L13: routine occupations	15%
L14.1 and L14.2: never worked and long-term unemployed	8.1%
L15: full-time students	6.8%

INCOME - DEPRIVATION

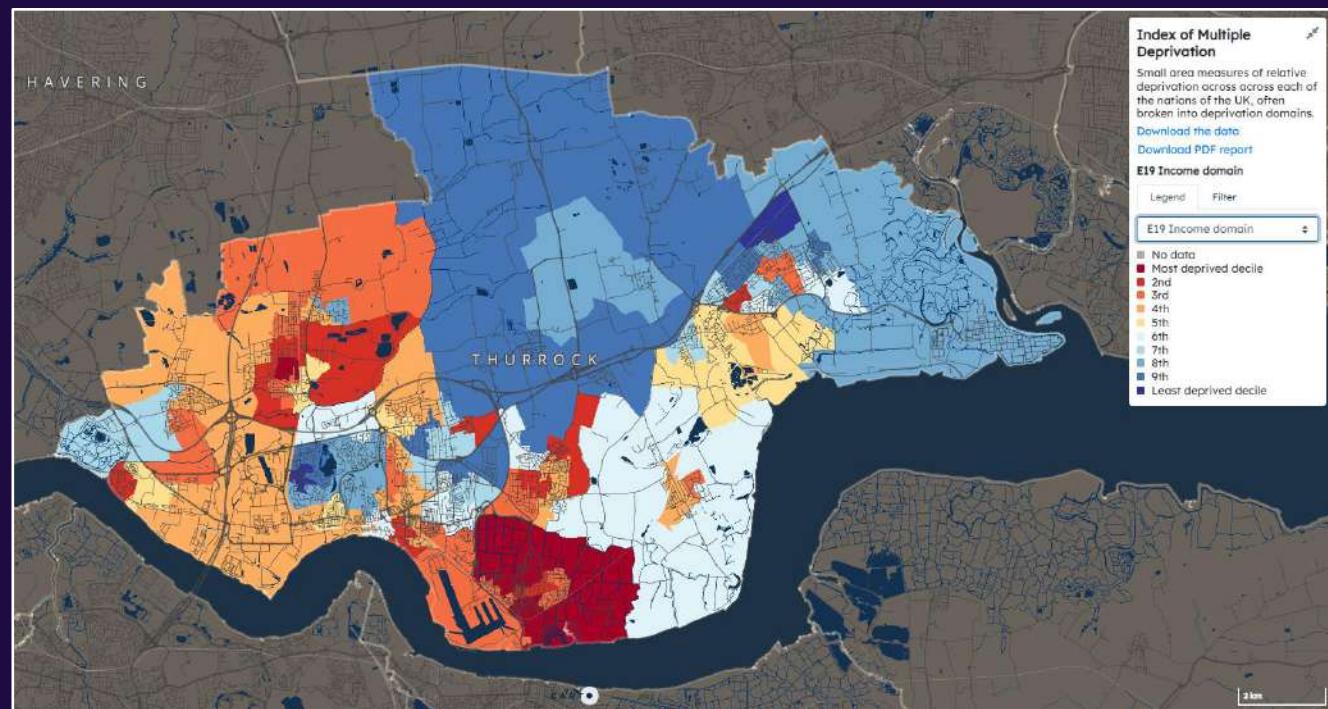
The Income Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the population experiencing deprivation relating to low income. The definition of low income used includes both those people that are out-of-work, and those that are in work but who have low earnings (and who satisfy the respective means tests).

In IMD 2019, Thurrock has the rank of 109 out of 317 lower tier authorities in the Income Deprivation domain. Thurrock's rank for this domain improved by 13 places between IMD 2015 and 2019.

The map (right) shows that the neighbourhoods that in the top 20% most deprived nationally for this domain are near Tilbury and North Stifford.

The number of Thurrock residents living in the most deprived 20% of areas (Decile 1 & 2) for this domain was 27,414 people, which is about 15.7% of the area's population. The proportion of the population is lower than England (20%).

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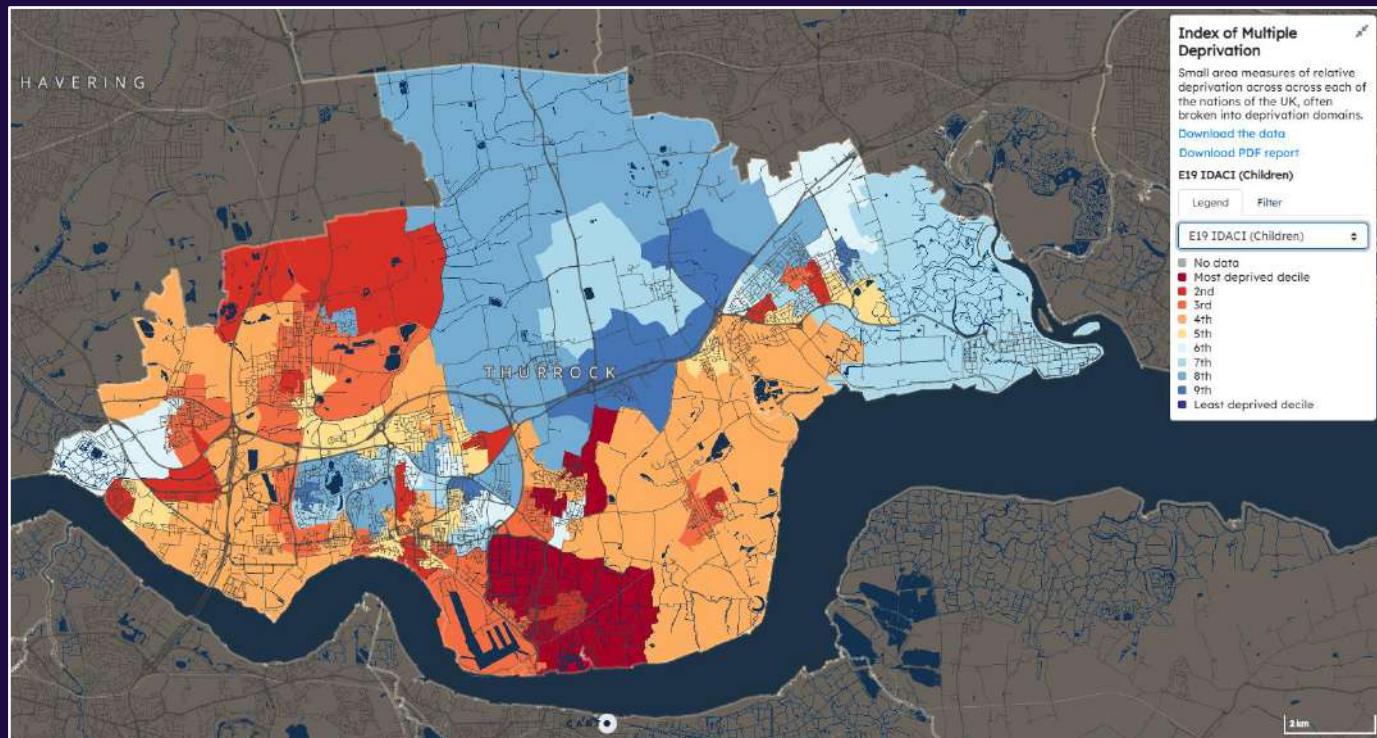
INCOME – DEPRIVATION AFFECTING CHILDREN

The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) measures the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families. This is one of two supplementary indices and is a sub-set of the Income Deprivation Domain.

In IMD 2019, Thurrock has the rank of 81 (out of 317 lower tier authorities) in the IDACI. Thurrock's rank for this index decreased by 2 places between IMD 2015 and 2019.

The map (right) shows that the neighbourhoods that in the top 10% most deprived nationally for IDACI are in Tilbury and Chadwell St Mary. Areas within top 20% most deprived nationally are in Grays, Stanford le-Hope, and North Stifford.

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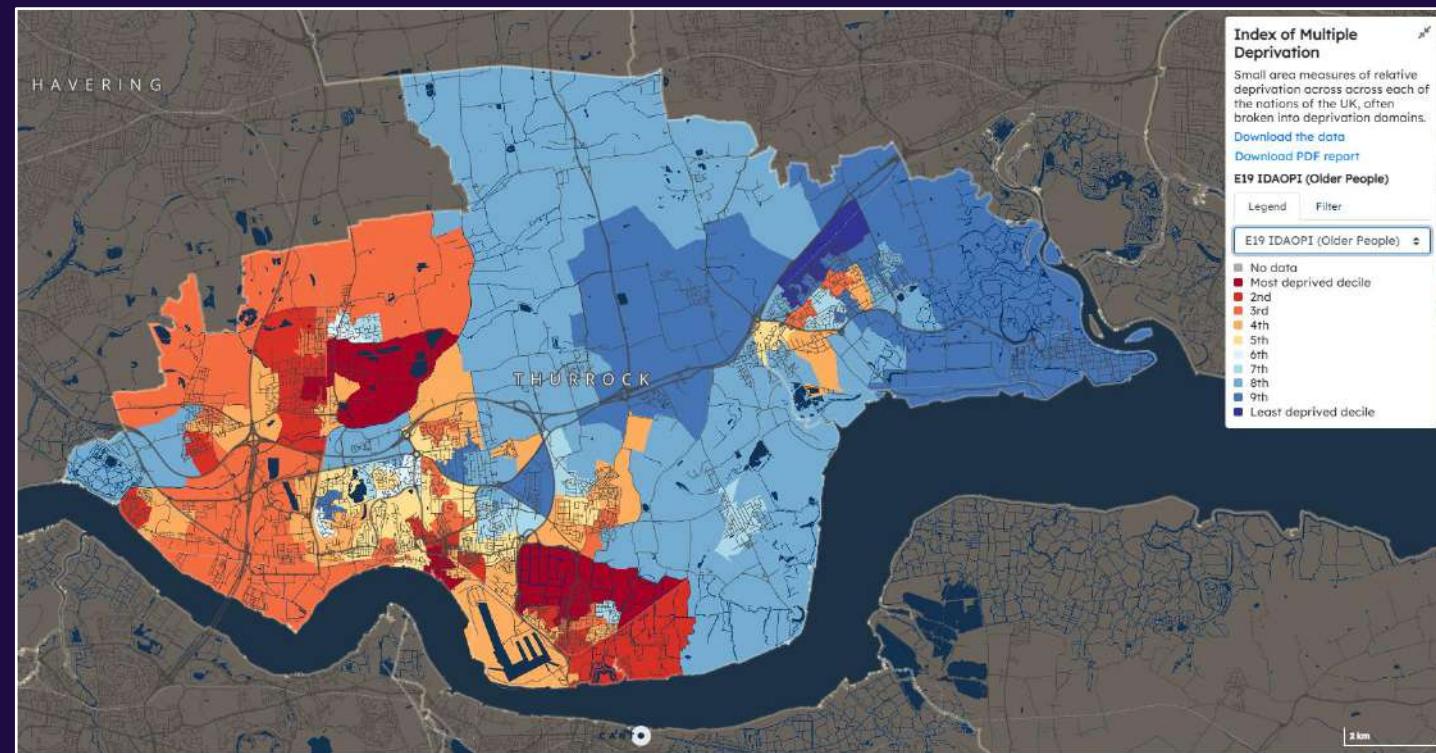
INCOME – DEPRIVATION AFFECTING OLDER PEOPLE

The Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOP1) measures the proportion of all those aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation. This is one of two supplementary indices and is a sub-set of the Income Deprivation Domain.

In IMD 2019, Harlow has the rank of 67 (out of 317 lower tier authorities) in the IDAOP1. Harlow's rank for this index decreased by 1 place between IMD 2015 and 2019.

The map (right) shows that the neighbourhoods that in the top 10% most deprived nationally for IDAOP1 are located in North Stifford, Gray and northern part of Tilbury.

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INCOME - DEPRIVATION

CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE

Absolute low-income is defined as a family whose equivalised income is below 60 per cent of the 2010/11 median income adjusted for inflation.

5,764 children in Thurrock are in absolute low-income families. Of which, 30% are aged 5 – 10.

Relative low-income is defined as a family in low income before housing costs (BHC) in the reference year. A family must have claimed one or more of Universal Credit, Tax Credits or Housing Benefit at any point in the year to be classed as low income in these statistics.

7,520 children in Thurrock are in relative low-income families. Of which, 31% are aged 5 – 10.

PENSIONERS

There are 6,801 households with one pensioner in Thurrock, which is about 59.9% of pensioner households in the area. This percentage is higher than England's average (58.3%).

22,245 people claim state pensions, as of February 2023. This means that 92.3% of pensioners in the area are claiming a state pension, compared to 94% across England.

Pension Credit provides financial help for people aged 60 or over whose income is below a certain level set by the law. 2,914 people in Thurrock are claiming pension credit, as of February 2023. This is about 12% of the pensioners in the area, compared to 11.3% for England.

OUT OF WORK BENEFITS

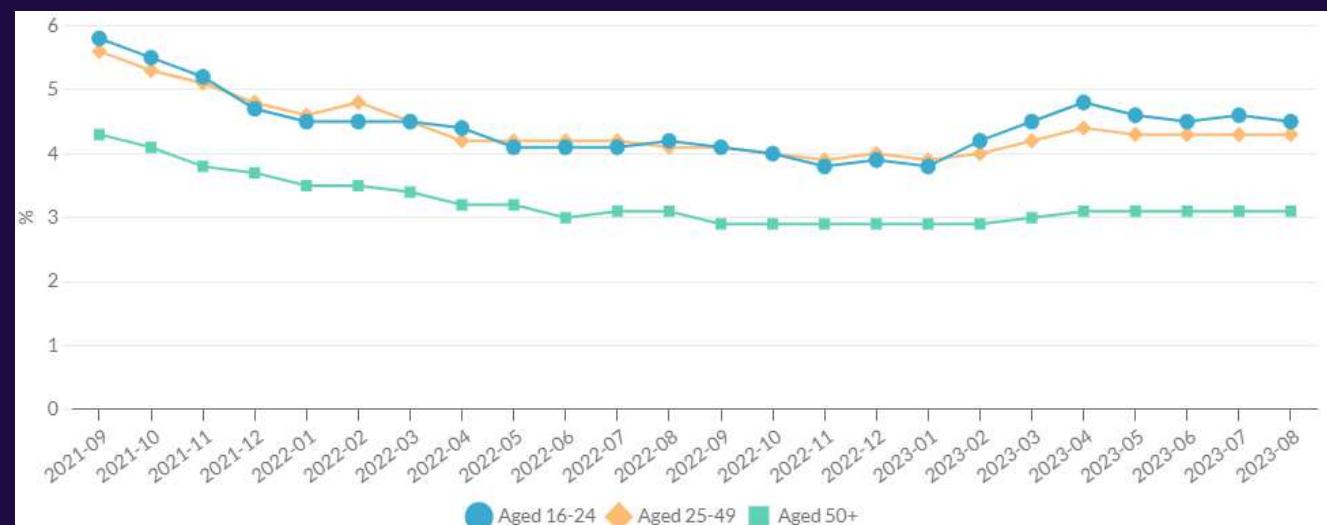
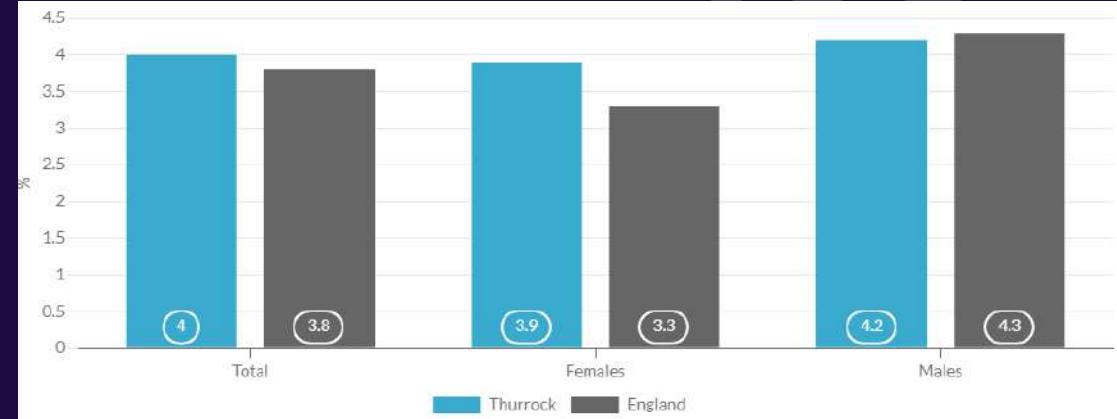
4,510 people (aged 16+) in Thurrock were claimants of Universal Credit and Job Seekers Allowance (as August 2023).

50.9% (2,295) of these people were male, and 49.1% (2,215) were female.

The number of claimants equates to about 4% of Thurrock's population and the chart (top right) shows, this proportion is higher than England (3.8).

The chart (bottom right) shows that there was been a decrease in proportion of claimants aged 50+ between September 2021 and September 2022, but the percentage has remained at around 3% since.

The proportion of claimants aged 16 – 24 decreased gradually from September 2021 to January 2023, but has since increased over the proportion of claimants aged 25 – 49.



Source: Sport England Local Area Insights Report

UNIVERSAL CREDIT

Universal Credit is a single payment for each household to help with living costs for those on a low income or out of work. It replaces six benefits such as housing benefit, child tax credit, working tax credit, income support and income-based or related employment and support allowances.

17,689 people (aged 16 – 65) in Thurrock were claiming Universal Credit, as of August 2023.

This equates to about 15.7% of Thurrock's population, which is higher than England (14.8%).

62.6% (11,118) of the people in Thurrock claiming Universal Credit are female, and 37.4% (6,575) are male.

As of August 2023, 18.9% of the claimants were aged 25 – 49, 12.3% were aged 50 or more and 11.1% were 16 – 24.

7.3% of the people have claimed Universal Credit for over 3 years (compared to 6.6 for England) and 5.5% have claimed for 1 year and up to 3 years (compared to 4.5 for England).

As of August 2023, 6.3% of the people claiming Universal Credit are in employment and 9.3% are not in employment. These percentages have decreased compared to August 2021, where 9.4 were not in employment and 6.6 were in employment.

EDUCATION - DEPRIVATION

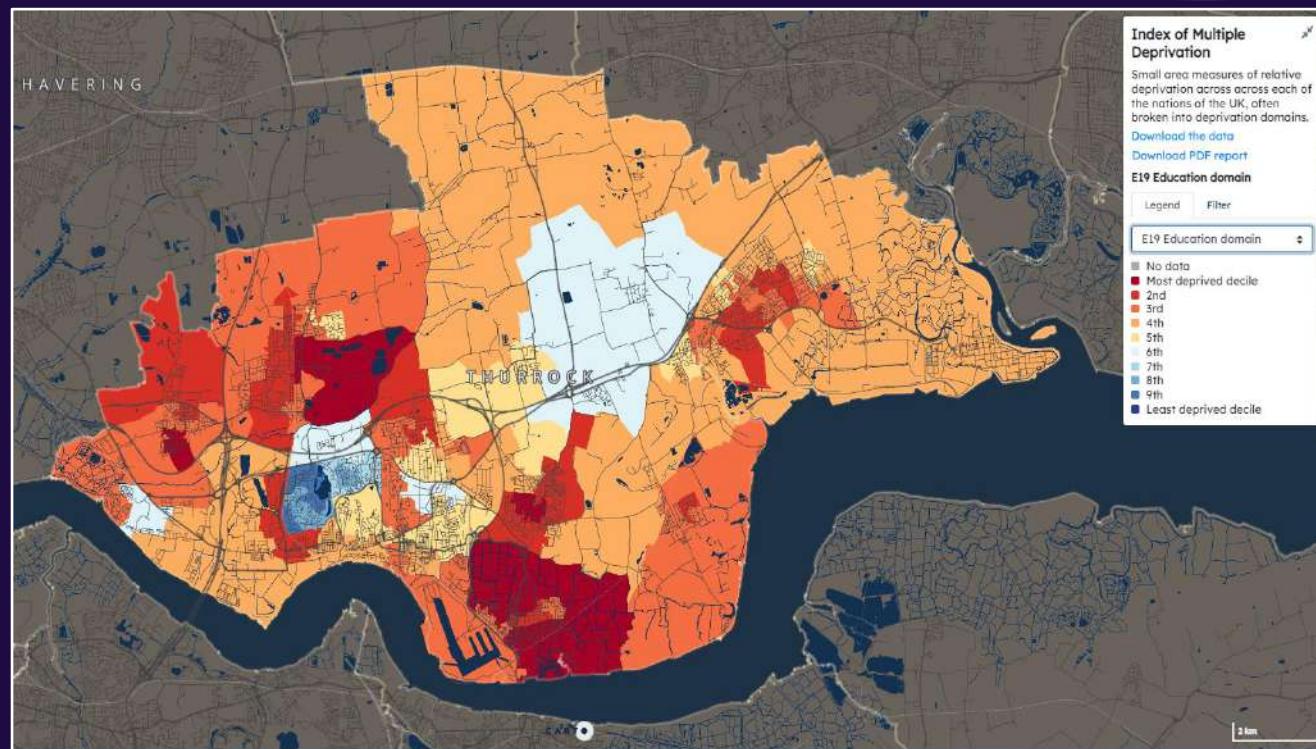
The Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: one relating to children and young people and one relating to adult skills.

In IMD 2019, Thurrock's lowest rank domain is 24 (out of 317 lower tier authorities) in the Education, Skills & Training. Thurrock's rank for this domain decreased by 2 places between IMD 2015 and 2019.

The map (right) shows that a large proportion of Thurrock neighbourhoods are within the top 40% most deprived nationally for this domain. Tilbury and North Stifford is an area with a high proportion of neighbourhoods with top 10% decile for this domain.

The number of Thurrock residents living in the most deprived 20% of areas (Decile 1 & 2) for this domain was 48,020 people, which is about 27.5% of the population. This percentage is significantly higher than the England average of 19.8%.

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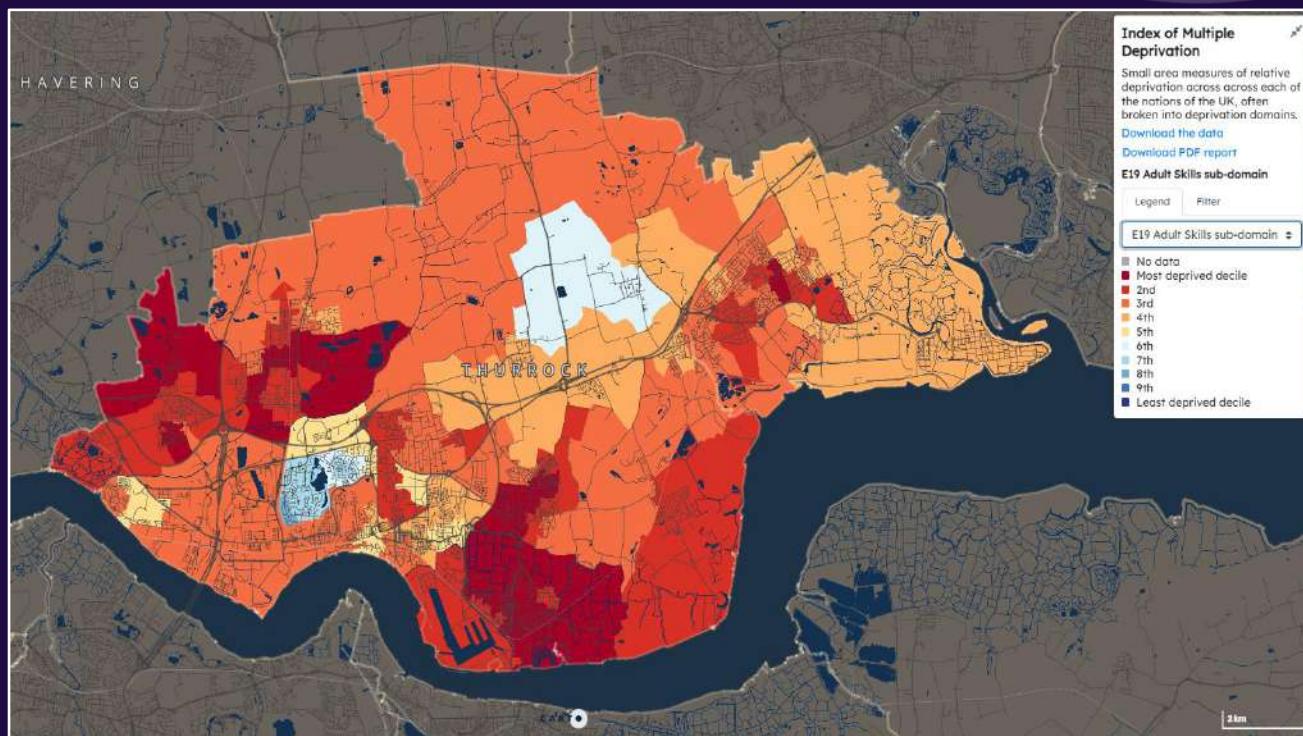
EDUCATION – ADULT SKILLS DEPRIVATION

The Adult skills subdomain includes indicators about adults with no or low qualifications and English language proficiency (based on Census 2011 data).

The map (right) shows the IMD 2019 decile for each neighbourhood in Thurrock for the Adult Skills sub-domain of the Education, Skills and Training domain.

Similar to the Education Deprivation domain map, a large proportion of Thurrock neighbourhoods are within the top 40% most deprived nationally for this sub-domain. North Stifford, Tilbury and Aveley are areas with a high number of neighbourhoods that are within the top 10% most deprived nationally.

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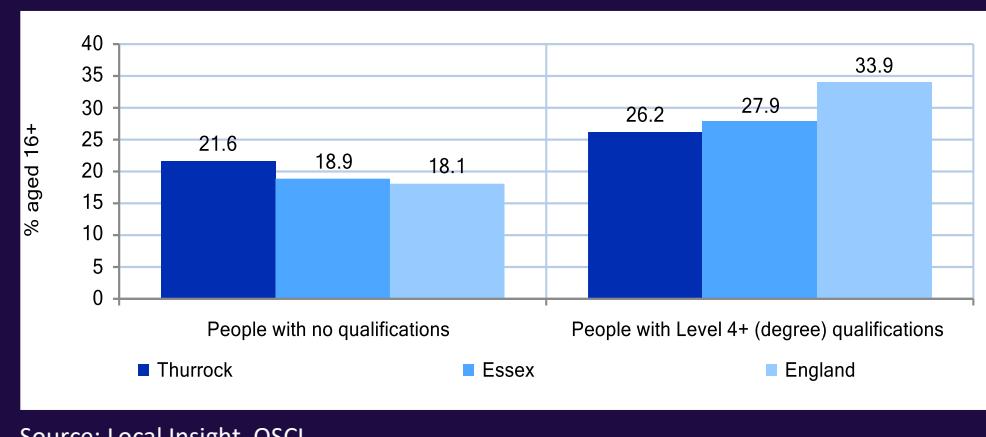
EDUCATION & HIGHEST QUALIFICATION

On Census Day, 22.3% (36,524 people) of Thurrock residents were in full time-time education, compared to 20.4% nationally. This includes school children (aged 5 years over) and adults in full-time education.

29,443 residents aged 16 and over (22%) in Thurrock had no qualifications compared with 19% across Essex and 18% across England.

It is also noted that 35,723 people aged 16 and over had a level 4 (degree level or higher) qualification, but the percentage of the Thurrock population (26%) with this qualification is less than across Essex (28%) and England (34%).

All usual residents aged 16 years and over	No Qualifications	Highest Level of Qualification			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Number of Thurrock residents	29,443	16,640	21,251	22,151	35,723
% of Thurrock residents	21.6%	12.2%	15.6%	16.2%	26.2%
% of Essex residents	18.9%	11.7%	15.8%	17.4%	27.9%
% of England residents	18.1%	9.7%	13.3%	16.9%	33.9%



Note: Level 1 qualifications are equivalent to a single O-level, GCSE or NVQ. Level 2 qualifications are equivalent to five O-levels or GCSEs. Level 3 qualifications are equivalent to two A levels. Level 4 qualifications are equivalent to degree level or higher.

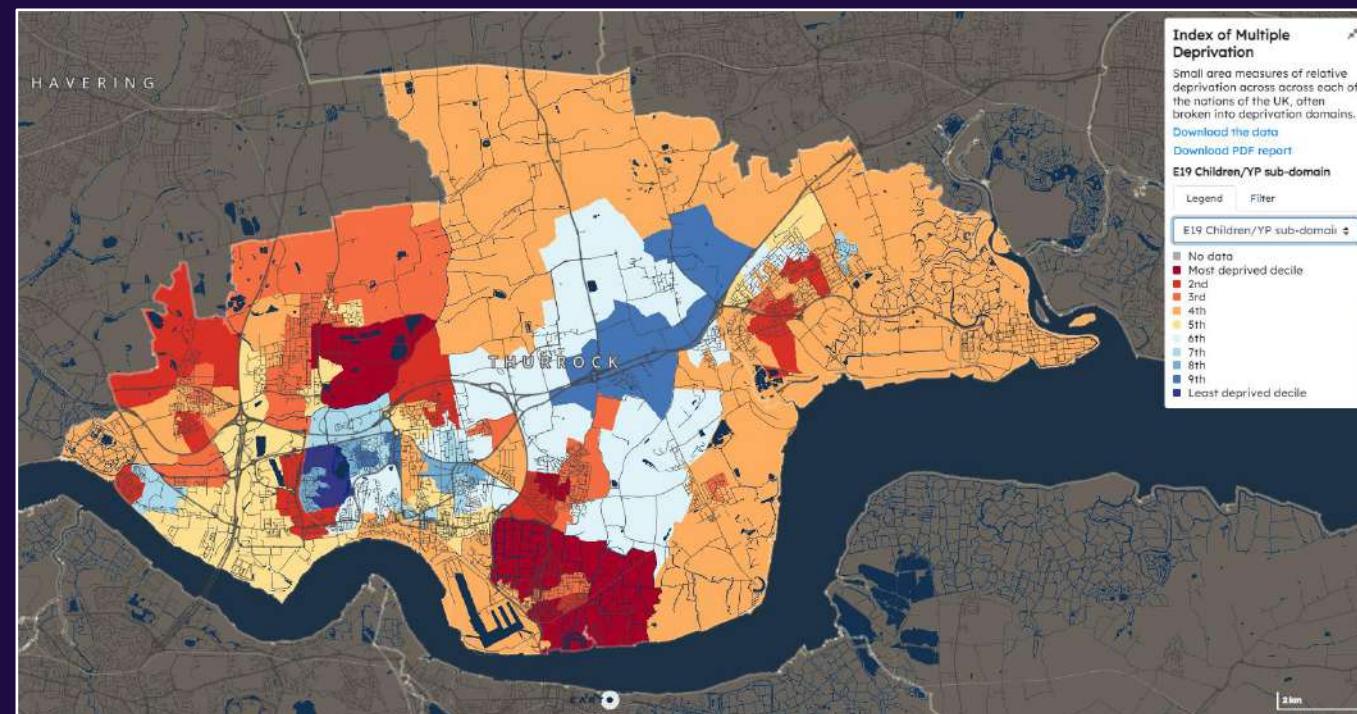
EDUCATION – CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE DEPRIVATION

The Children and Young People sub-domain includes indicators about key stage 2 attainment, key stage 4 attainment, secondary school absence, staying on in education and entry to higher education.

The map (right) shows the IMD 2019 decile for each neighbourhood in Thurrock for the Children and Young People (CYP) sub-domain of the Education, Skills and Training domain.

It shows that the neighbourhoods that in the top 10% most deprived nationally for this sub-domain are in Tilbury, Chadwell St Mary, and North Stifford.

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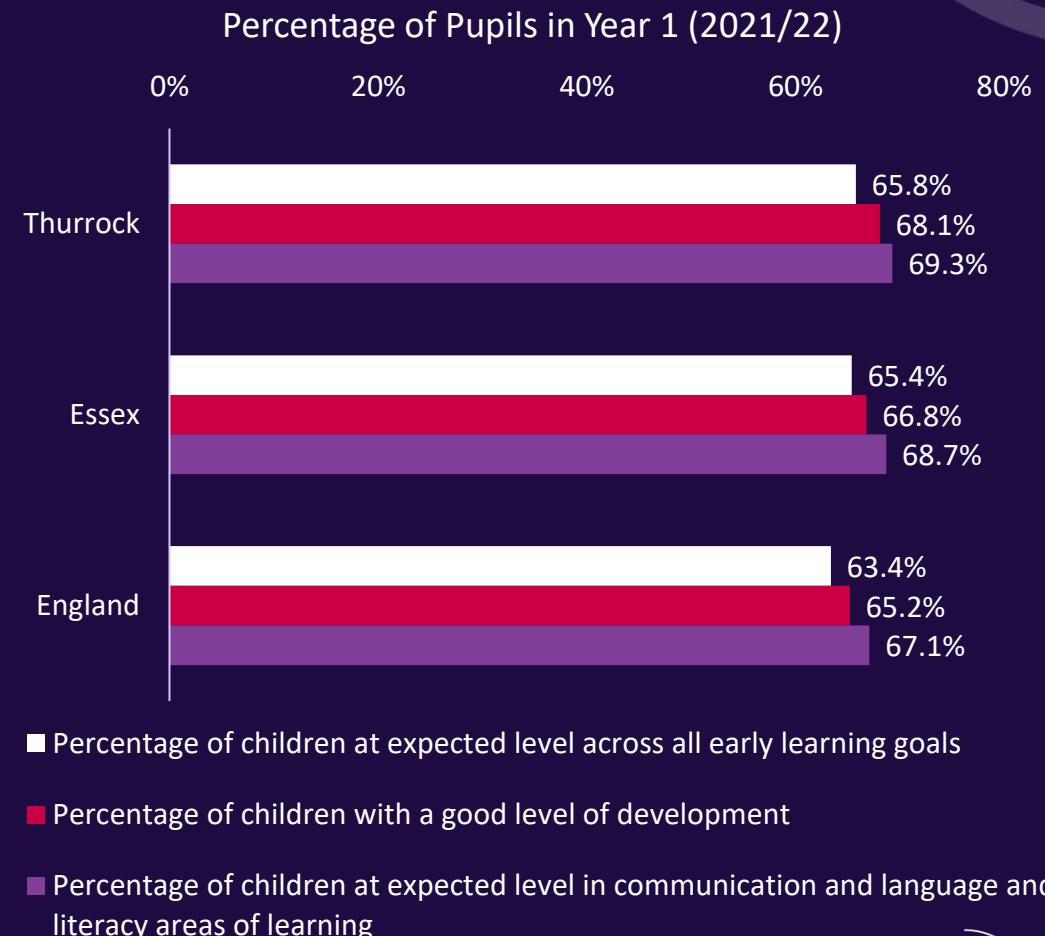
EARLY YEARS FOUNDATION STAGE (EYFS)

The EYFS framework sets the standards and requirements that all early years providers must follow to ensure all children have the best start in life and are prepared for school. The assessment framework, or EYFS profile, consists of 17 early learning goals (ELGs) across 7 areas of learning.

The chart (right) shows the percentage of pupils achieving 17 ELG, percentage achieving a good level of development and percentage of pupils at expected level in communication and language and literacy areas of learning across Thurrock, Essex and England in academic year 2021/22.

Between 66 to 69% of pupils in Thurrock are achieving the expected levels across all 17 ELG, a good level of development and expected level in communication, language and literacy areas of learning.

The percentage of pupils in Thurrock achieving the expected levels across each indicator is higher than the pupil percentages across Essex and England.

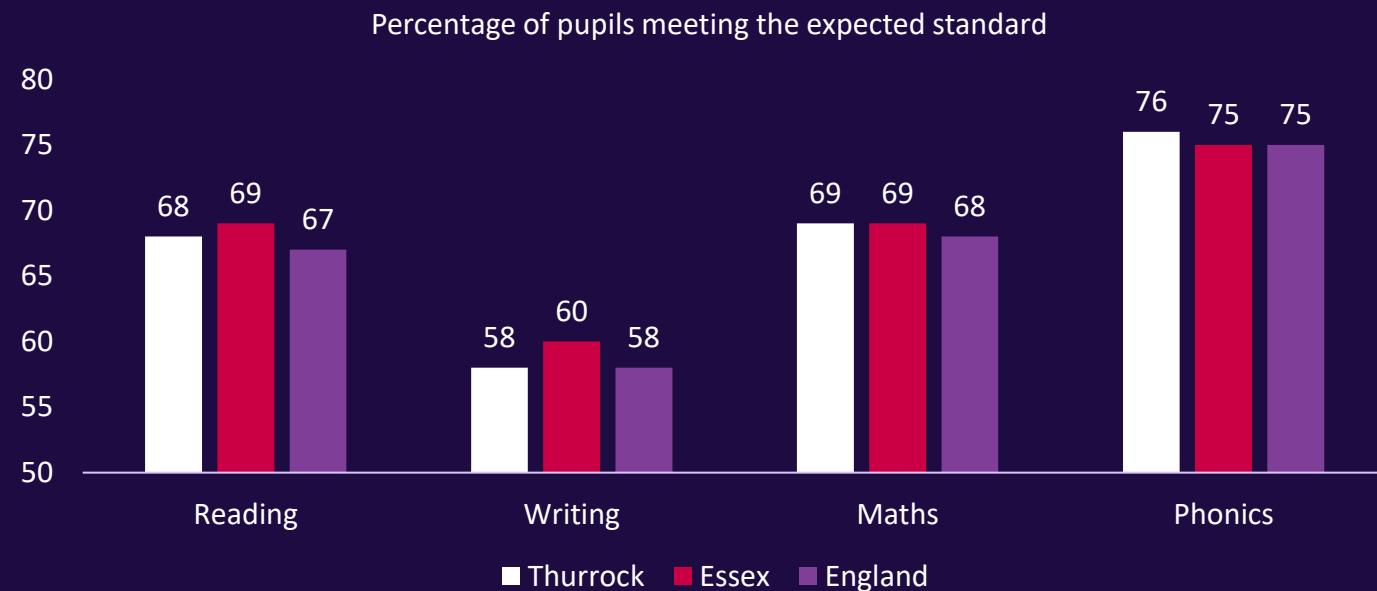


PUPIL ATTAINMENT – KEY STAGE 1

Key Stage 1 attainment looks at the expected standard in phonics and teacher assessments of pupil's reading, writing and maths. Percentages of pupils meeting the expected standards are not available for Thurrock for 2022/23 so the figures below are for the academic year (2021/22).

The chart below shows that in 2021/22, a higher percentage (over 70%) of pupils in Thurrock, as well as across Essex and England achieved the expected standard in phonics, when compared to other subjects.

Although a smaller proportion of pupils in Thurrock met the expected standard in writing, the percentage of Thurrock pupils that achieved this was the same as England's.



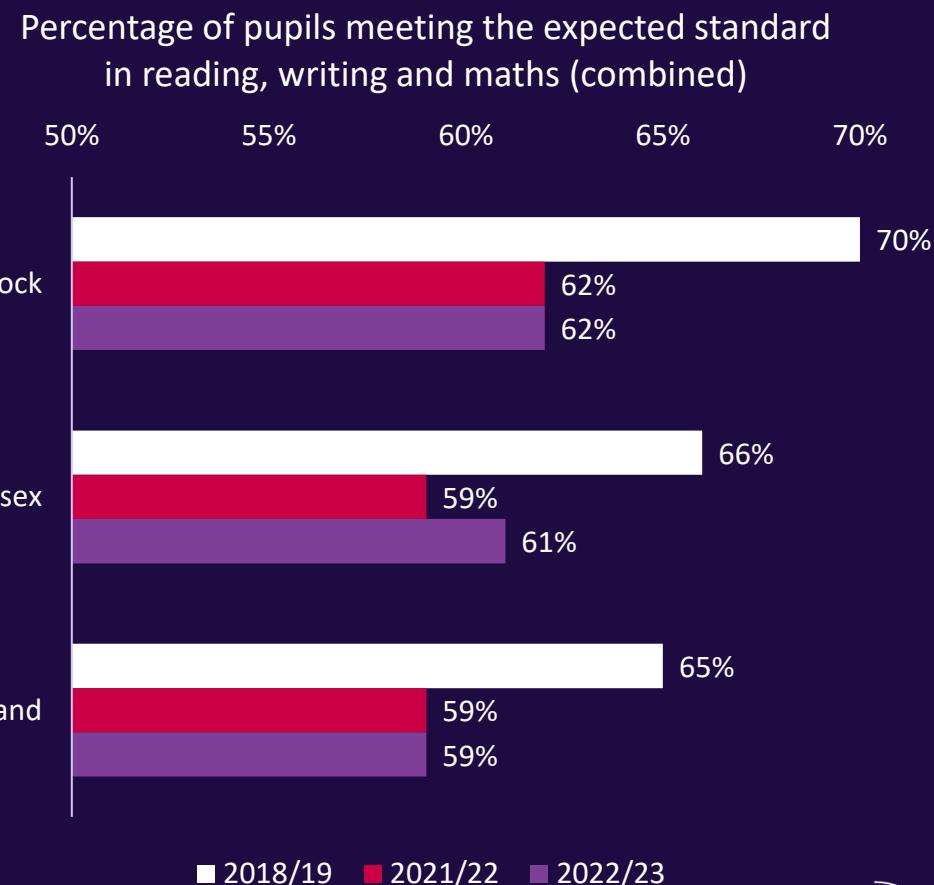
PUPIL ATTAINMENT – KEY STAGE 2

The chart (right) shows the percentage of pupils in Thurrock, Essex and England that meet the expected standards in reading, writing and maths (combined) at Key Stage (tests set at aged 11).

62% of pupils in Thurrock met the expected standard in reading, writing and maths (combined) in 2022/23, unchanged from 2021/22.

In the last two years, the percentage of pupils in Thurrock meeting the expected standard in reading, writing and maths has been better than the percentages of pupils achieving the standard across Essex and England.

The chart also shows that pupil attainment in reading, writing and maths (combined) across all localities has not recovered to percentages seen before the pandemic (2018/19).



PUPIL ATTAINMENT – KEY STAGE 4

Key Stage 4 relates to the GCSE results of pupils at the end of attending state-funded schools in England. Attainment 8 measures the average achievement of pupils in up to 8 qualifications. The chart (top right) shows that the average attainment 8 score of pupils in Thurrock, Essex and England in 2022/23, as well as scores for pupils eligible for free school meals (FSM) in Thurrock and England.

43.8 was the average attainment 8 score of pupils in Thurrock in 2022/23 and was below the average scores for pupils in Essex (45.2) and England (46.3).

The average attainment 8 score for Harlow pupils eligible for FSM was 9.5 points below the average of all pupils, and 0.5 points below the score for pupils eligible for FSM across England.



EDUCATION ABSENCE

Parents of children of compulsory school age (aged 5 to 15 at the start of the school year) are required to ensure that they receive a suitable education by regular attendance at school. Educational qualifications are a determinant of an individual's labour market position, which in turn influences income, housing and other material resources. These are related to health and health inequalities. Improving attendance (that is, tackling absenteeism) in schools is crucial to the Government's commitment to increasing social mobility and ensuring every child can meet their potential.

6.9% was the overall absence rate of school-age children in Thurrock within the academic year 2021/22, an increase of 2.7% from 2020/21. This rate was lower than the rates for Essex (7.7%) and England (7.6%).

Data concerning the proportion of 16 and 17 year-olds participating in education and training and an estimate of those not in education, employment or training (NEET) is only available at local authority level.

The latest data (March 2023) for Thurrock indicates that participating in education and training by 16- and 17-year-olds was 94.9%, up by 0.4% percentage points since March 2022.

At the end of 2022, 2.8% of 16 and 17 years were not in education, employment or training [NEET] or whose activity was not known, an increase of 0.8% percentage points since the end of 2021. This increase was larger than the East region (+0.3 ppts) and England (0.5 ppts).

It is estimated that 0.8% of 16- and 17-year-olds that were NEET or activity known cohort were reported in a vulnerable group e.g. looked after/in care, refugee/asylum seeker, carer – not own child, care leaver, disclosed substance abuse, supervised by Youth Offending Team, alternative provision or parent not caring for own child.

HEALTH INDEX

The ONS' Health Index provides a systematic, independent view of health of the nation. It uses a broad definition of health, including health outcomes, health-related behaviours and personal circumstances, wider drivers of health that relate to the places where people live. The overall Health Index score can be broken down into three areas of health, known as domains, which are: Healthy People, Healthy Lives and Healthy Places.

In 2021, the Health Index score for Thurrock was 100.0, which is up 1.0 points compared with the previous year. Thurrock ranked around average among local authority areas in England for health in 2021.

The chart (right) also shows that the overall Health Index Score for Thurrock has increased year-on-year since 2015.

Below are Thurrock's score for each health domain:



Healthy People



Healthy Lives



Healthy Places



Source: ECC, Health Index Dashboard

Note: A Health Index score of 100 represents average levels of health in England in 2015. A higher number always means better health and a lower number means worse health.

HEALTH – DEPRIVATION AND DISABILITY

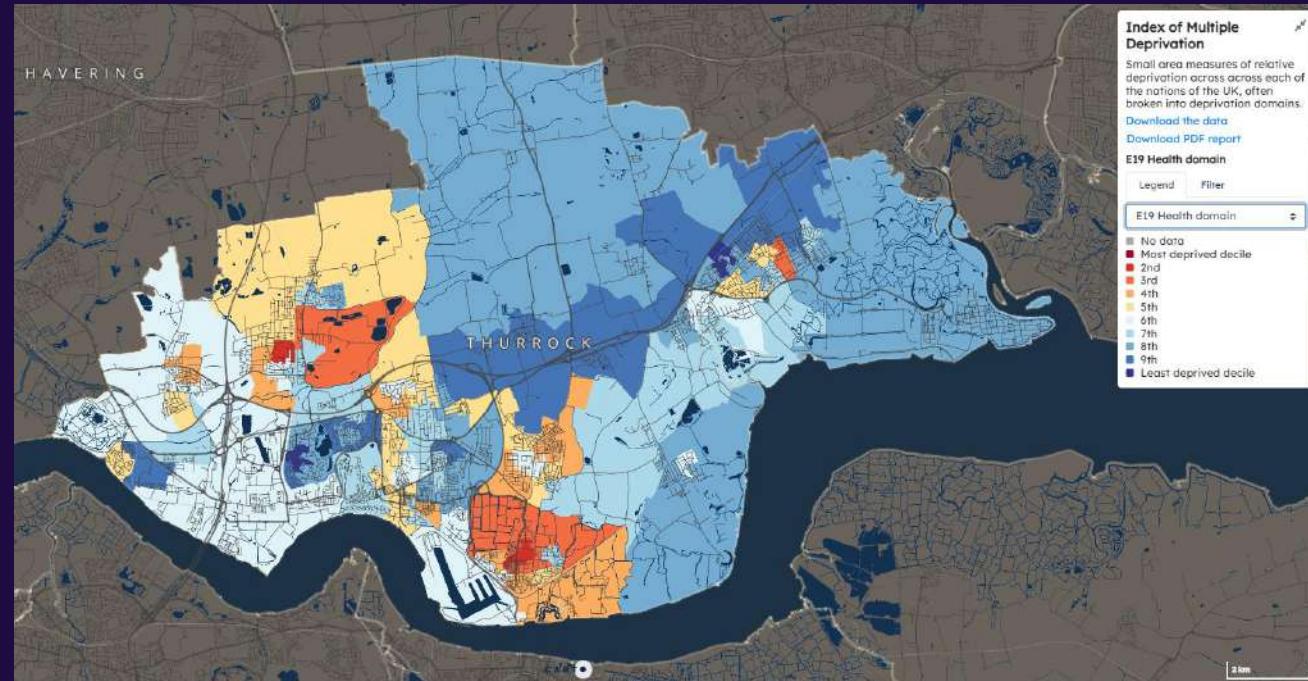
The Health Deprivation and Disability Domain measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality but not aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of future health deprivation.

In IMD 2019, Thurrock had the rank of 173 out of 317 lower tier authorities in the Health and Disability. Thurrock's rank for this domain decreased by 18 places between IMD 2015 and 2019

The map (right) shows that the neighbourhoods in the top 20% most deprived nationally are in North Stifford and Tilbury. are in North Stifford and in Tilbury. Neighbourhoods in close proximity to these areas are also within top 30% most deprived.

The number of Thurrock residents living in the most deprived 20% of areas (Decile 1 & 2) was 2,979 people, equivalent to 1.7% of the total population of the area. This percentage is significantly smaller than the England average (19.6%).

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LIFE EXPECTANCY

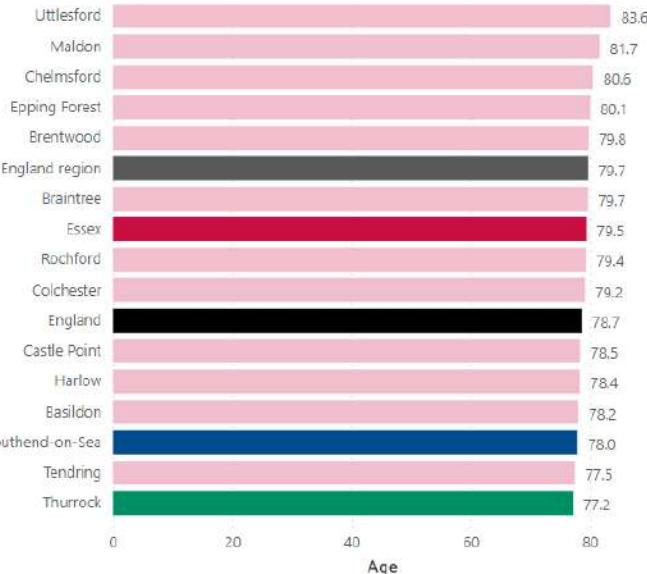
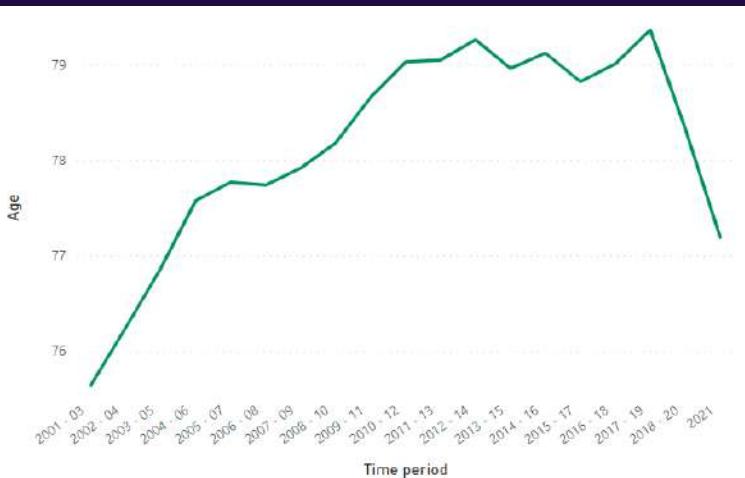
Life expectancy is an important summary measure, providing an indication of overall population health outcomes, setting the context in which other indicators can be assessed.

Life expectancy at birth calculates the average number of years a person would expect to live being born in a particular area at that time. Figures are provided for each sex.

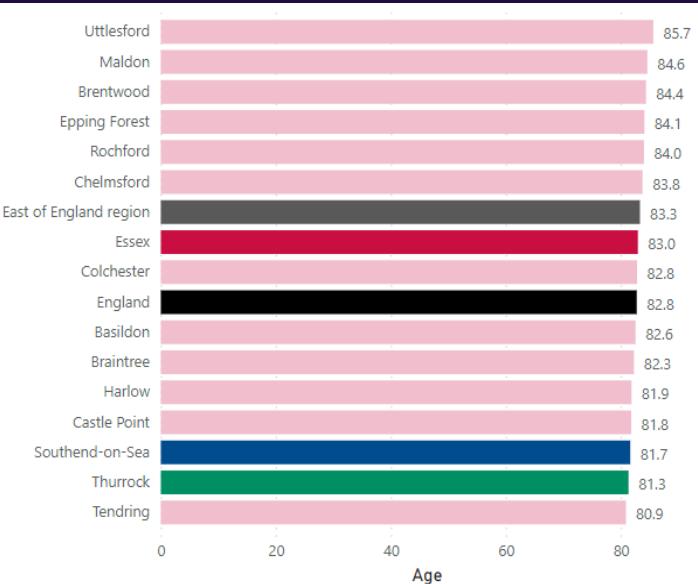
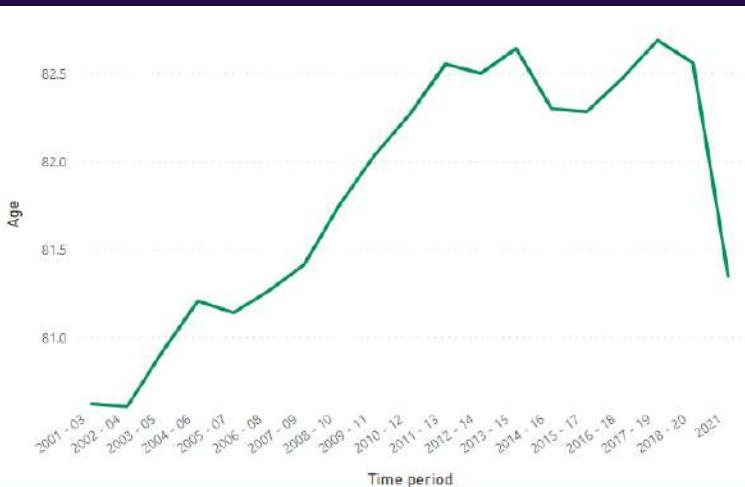
In 2021, the life expectancy at birth for females and males in Thurrock decreased compared to previous years (2018-2020). Thurrock has the lowest life expectancy at birth for males (77.2 years) and second from last for females (81.3 years) across Greater Essex and when compared to the East region and England.

Life expectancy at 65 for Thurrock males was 16.7 (years) and 19.4 for females, compared to 18.4 (males) and 21 (females) in England.

Males



Females



Source: ECC, JSNA Dashboard

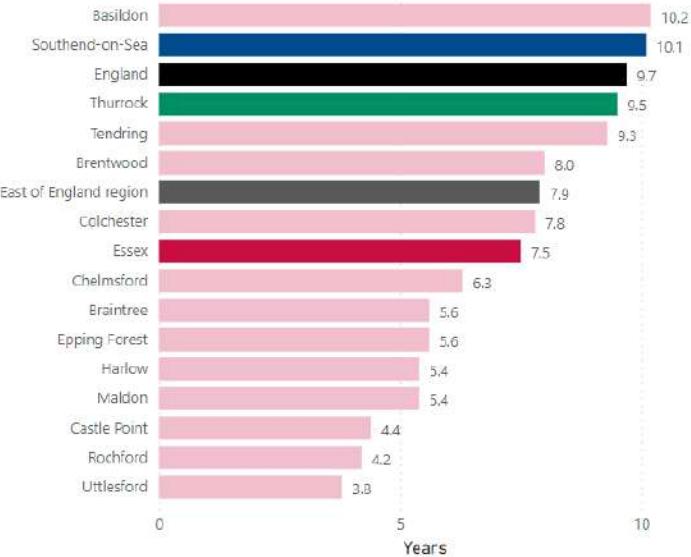
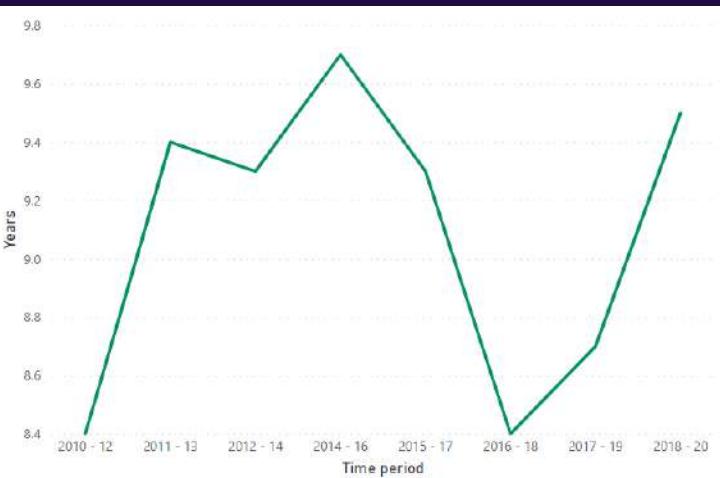
INEQUALITY IN LIFE EXPECTANCY

Inequality in life expectancy at birth represents the range in years of life expectancy across the social gradient from most to least deprived, based on a statistical analysis of the relationship between life expectancy and deprivation across all deprivation deciles.

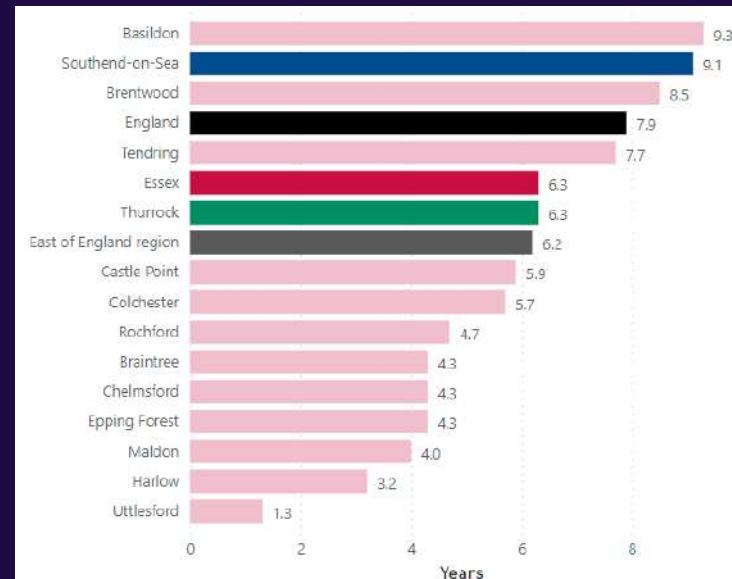
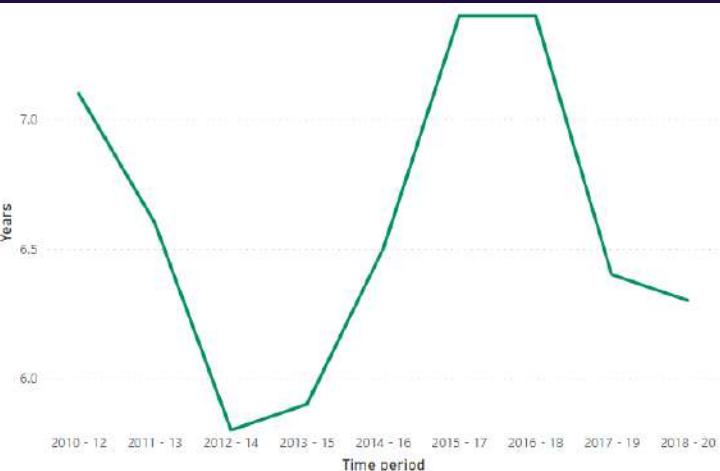
The charts (right) show that the difference between life expectancy at birth between Thurrock communities of varying levels of deprivation was 9.5 years for males and 6.3 years for females. Since 2010/12, difference for males has increased and decreased for females.

Thurrock has the third largest differential in male life expectancy at birth based on deprivation in Greater Essex. Whereas female life expectancy at birth based on deprivation is the same as Essex and like East region.

Males



Females



Source: ECC, JSNA Dashboard

HEALTHY LIFE EXPECTANCY

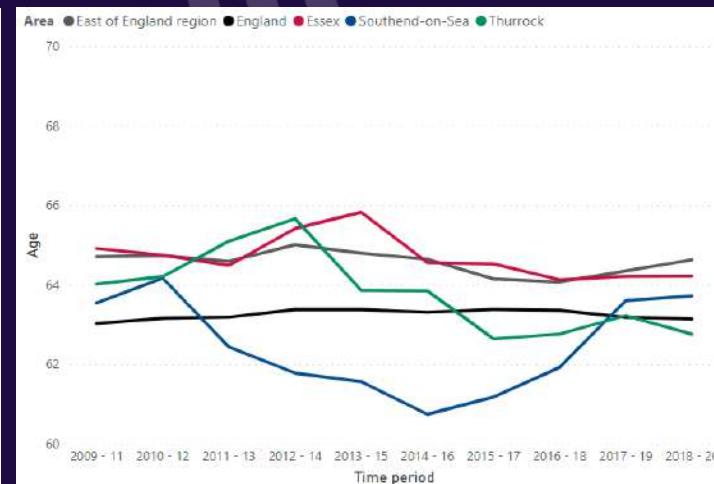
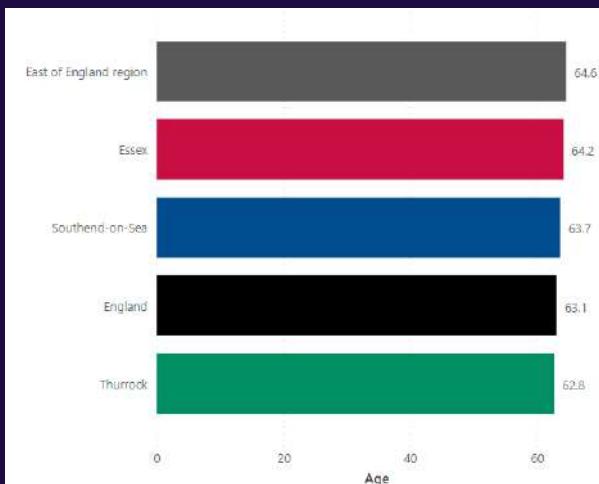
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth calculates the average number of years a person would expect to live in good health based on contemporary mortality rates and prevalence of self-reported good health. The data presented is for Essex only, compared to the unitary authorities, East region and England.

For Males in Thurrock for the time period 2018-2020, the healthy life expectancy at birth would be 62.8 years, this is lower than the other comparable areas.

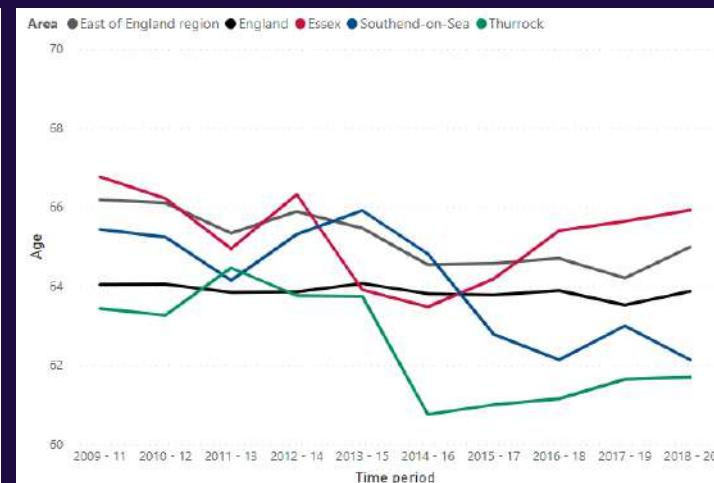
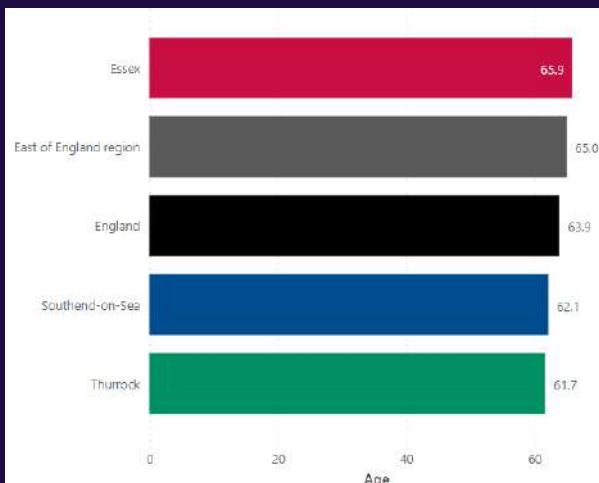
For Females in Essex over the same period, the healthy life expectancy at birth would be 61.7 years, this is lower than the other comparable areas.

In the time-series charts (right), Essex and Thurrock has seen an increasing trend over the last 4-year periods of data available for females. Whereas for males over the last 4-year periods, Essex remained the same, with Thurrock and England seeing small decreases.

Males



Females



Source: ECC, JSNA Dashboard

DISABILITY-FREE LIFE EXPECTANCY

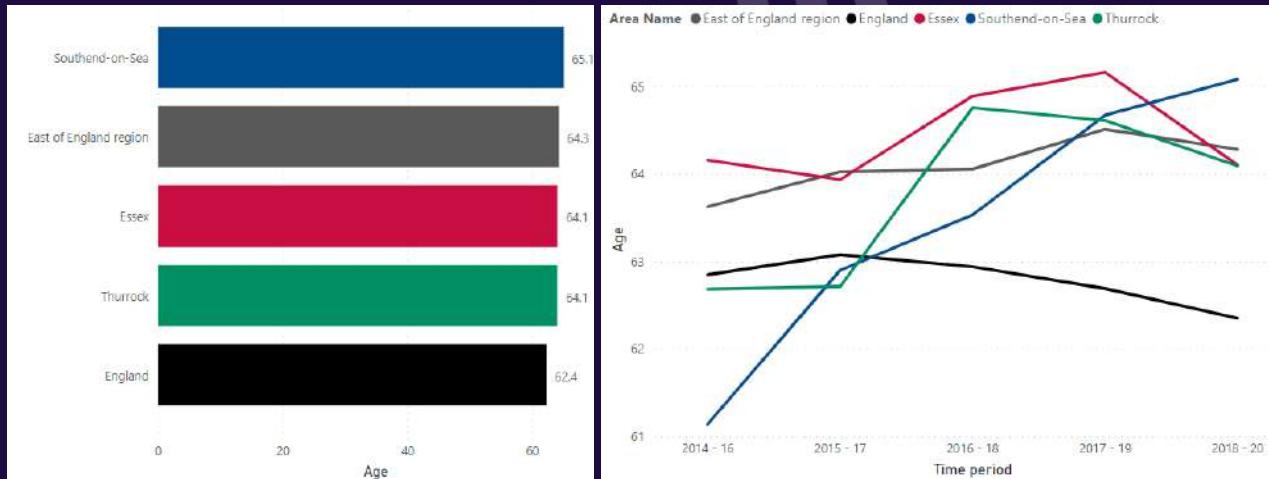
Disability-free Life Expectancy at birth calculates the average number of years a person would expect to live without a long lasting physical or mental condition or disability that limits daily activities. The data presented is for Essex only, compared to the unitary authorities, East region and England.

For Males in Thurrock for the time period 2018-2020 the disability-free life expectancy at birth would be 64.1 years, this is higher than England (62.4), is similar to Essex (64.1) and is slightly below the East of England average (64.3) and Southend-on-Sea (65.1).

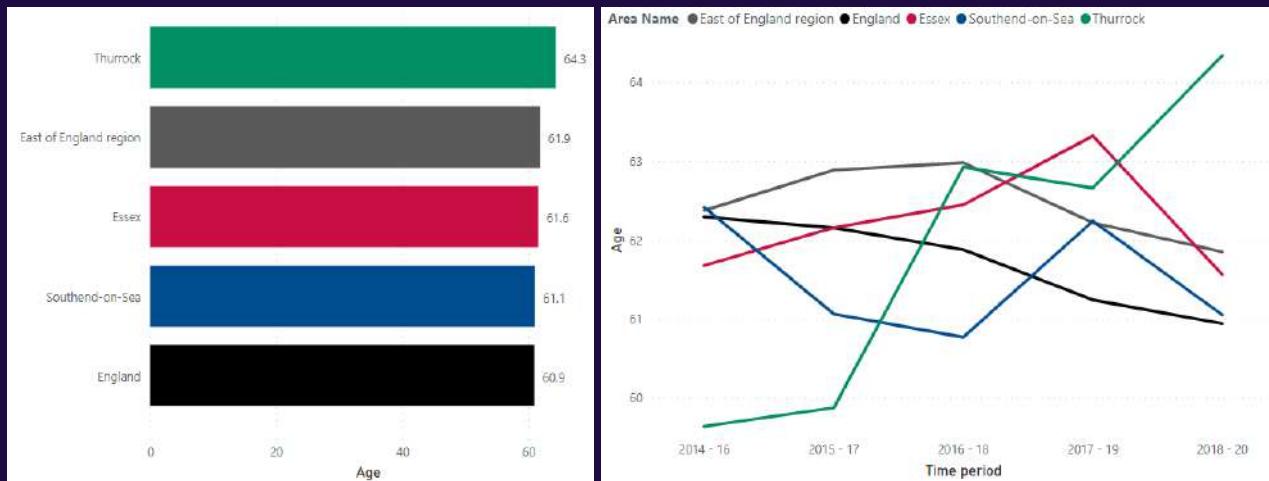
For Females in Thurrock for the time period 2018-2020 the disability-free life expectancy at birth would be 64.3 years, this is higher than the other comparable areas.

In the time-series charts (right), over 2018-2020 there was decreases for males across Essex, Thurrock, East of England and England, with an increase for Southend-on-Sea. For females, there were decreases for Essex, Southend-on-Sea, East of England and England, with an increase for Thurrock.

Males



Females



Source: ECC, JSNA Dashboard

MORTALITY: UNDER 75 RATE

Under 75 mortality rate calculates the age-standardised mortality rate for all deaths registered in the respective calendar years, in people aged under 75.

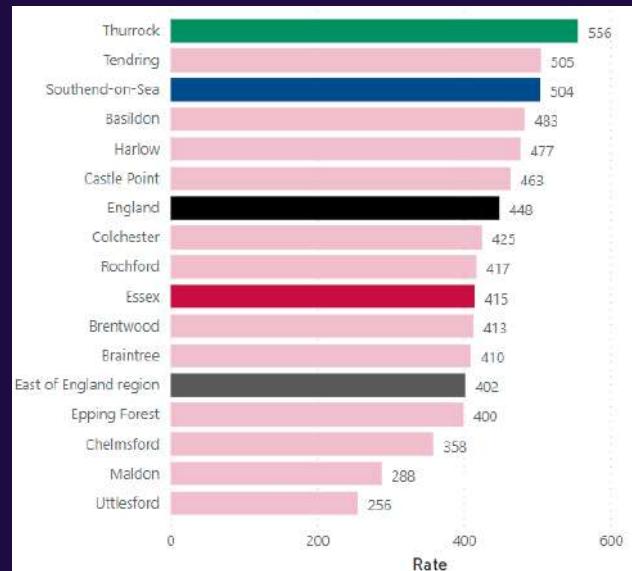
For 2021 the under 75 mortality rate in Thurrock was 452 per 100,000 population, this is higher than England (363), Essex (340) and East of England (327).

The under 75 mortality rate for males in Thurrock was 556 and for females, 354 per 100,000 population.

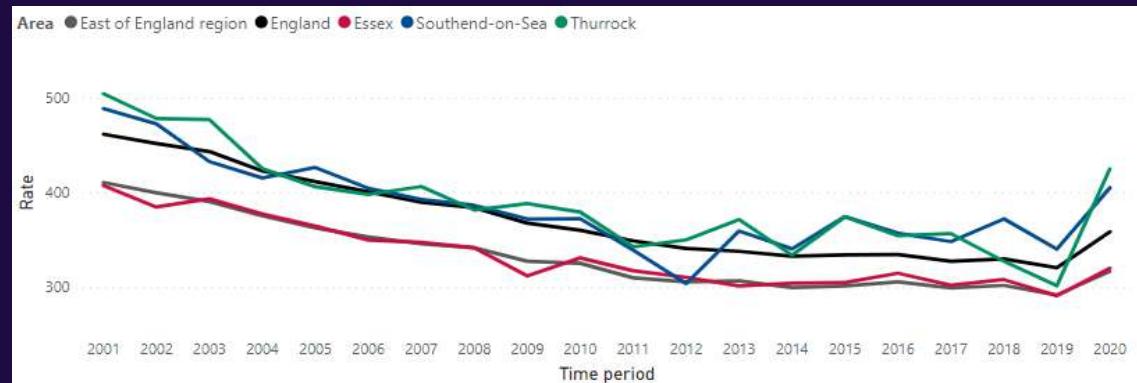
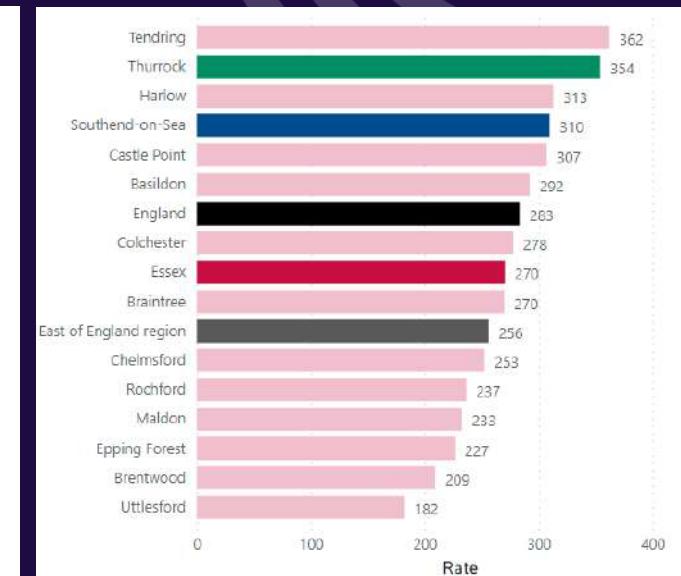
Thurrock has the highest mortality rate for males under 75s in Greater Essex and is higher than the East of England (402) and England (448).

In the time-series chart (right), in 2020 there was an increase in mortality for all areas shown, with Thurrock seeing the largest change with a 40.7% increase, compared to Essex 10% and England's 11.8% increases. It is likely that the majority of this increase can be attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic, as these increases are out of line with the general decreasing trends.

Males



Females



Source: ECC, JSNA Dashboard

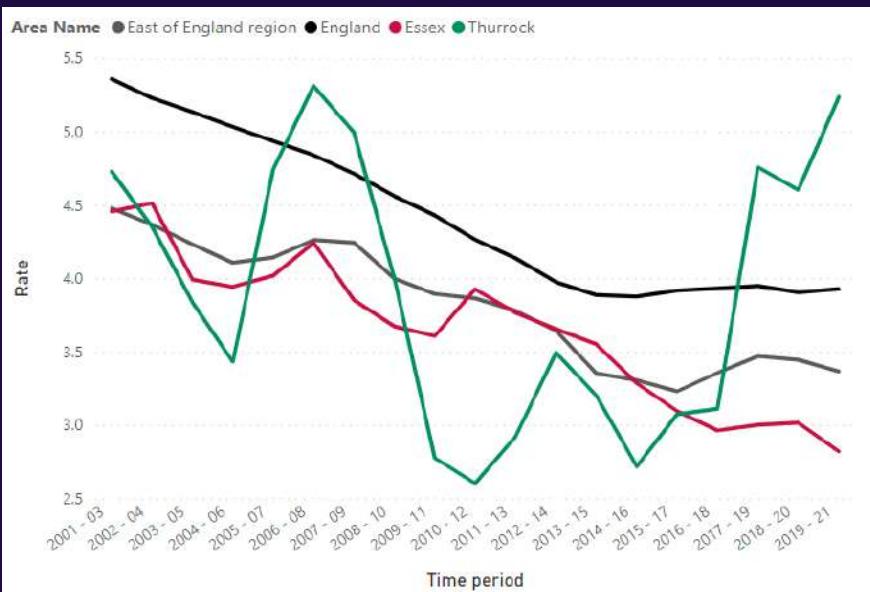
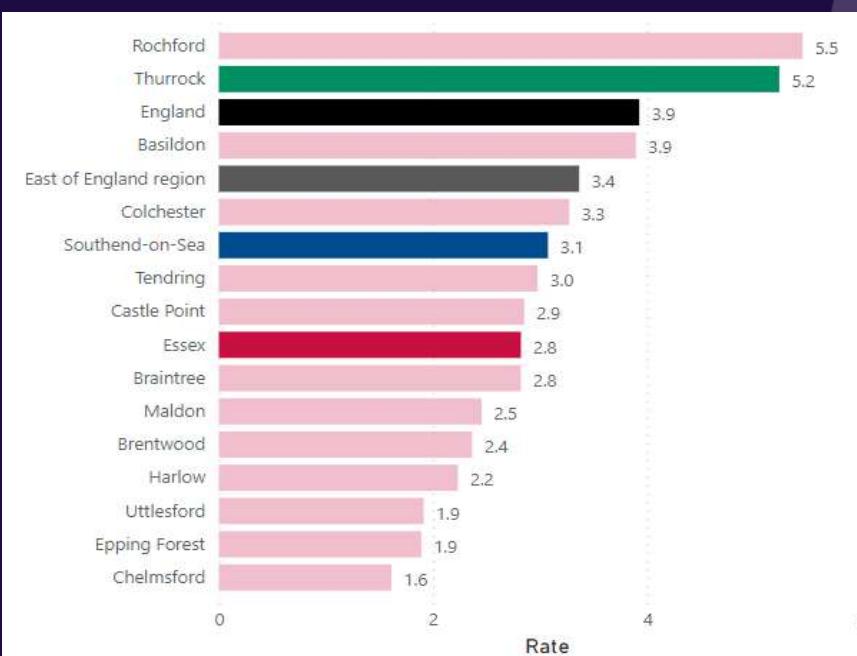
MORTALITY: INFANT RATE

Infant mortality rate calculates mortality rate for all deaths of persons aged under 1 year per 1,000 live births.

For 2019-2021, the Infant mortality rate in Thurrock was 5.2 per 1,000 live births, this is higher than England (3.9), East of England (3.4), but slightly higher than Essex (2.8).

In the time-series chart (right), the infant mortality rate for Thurrock has increased since 2016-18 to 2019-21, which is nearly as high as the rate in 2006-08 (5.3).

Essex has seen very little change in the last 3 time periods following steady decline beginning in 2010-2012. England and East of England saw decline until 2014-2016 but has plateaued during recent periods.



Source: ECC, JSNA Dashboard

MORTALITY: CHILD RATE

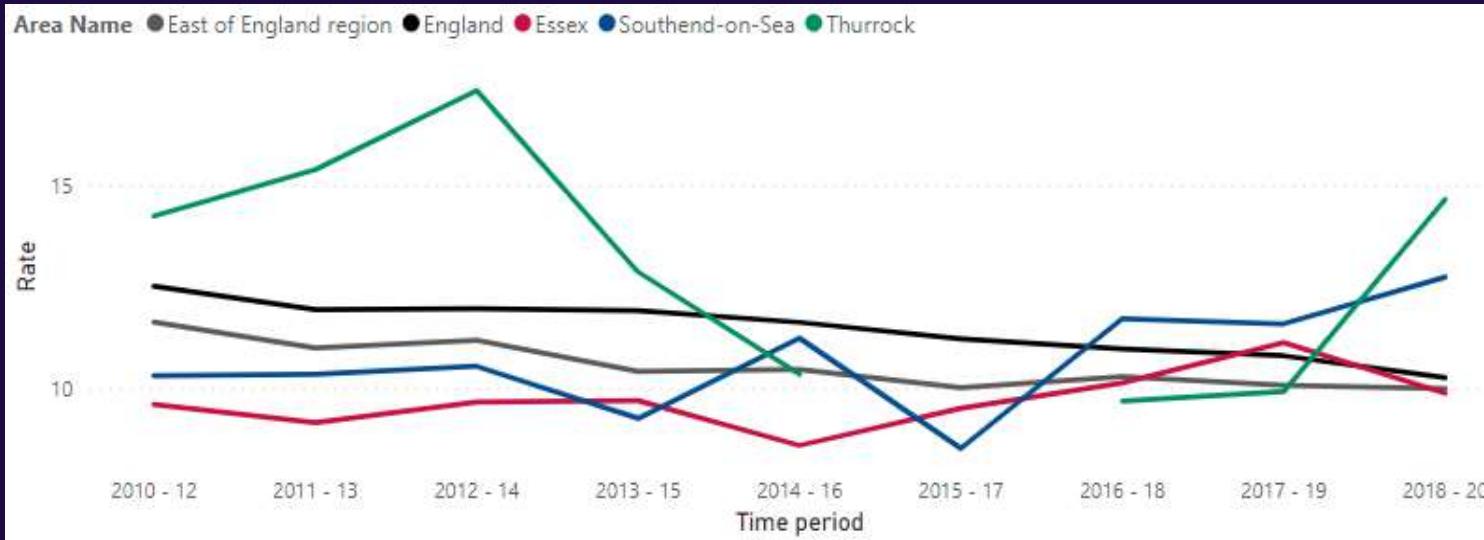
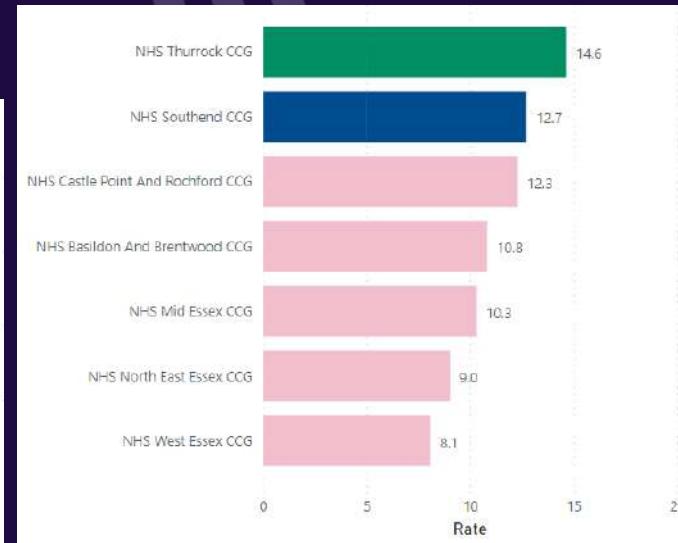
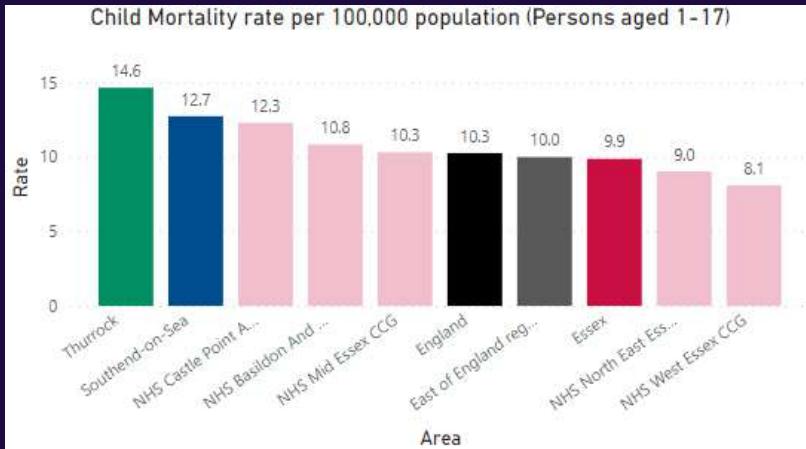
Child mortality rate calculates the mortality rate for deaths from all causes in persons aged 1 to 17 years. Data for child mortality rate is only available at local authority level for 2018-20.

For 2018-2020 the child mortality rate for Thurrock was 14.6 per 100,000 population, this is higher than England (10.3) and East of England (10).

Of those Essex CCG's, West Essex CCG represents the lowest Child mortality rate at 8.1 per 100,000 population.

In the time-series chart (right), Thurrock saw consistent decreases in child mortality from 2012-16, however there has been an increase in the latest time period available.

The trend for England and East of England has generally been steady decreases over the same time periods.



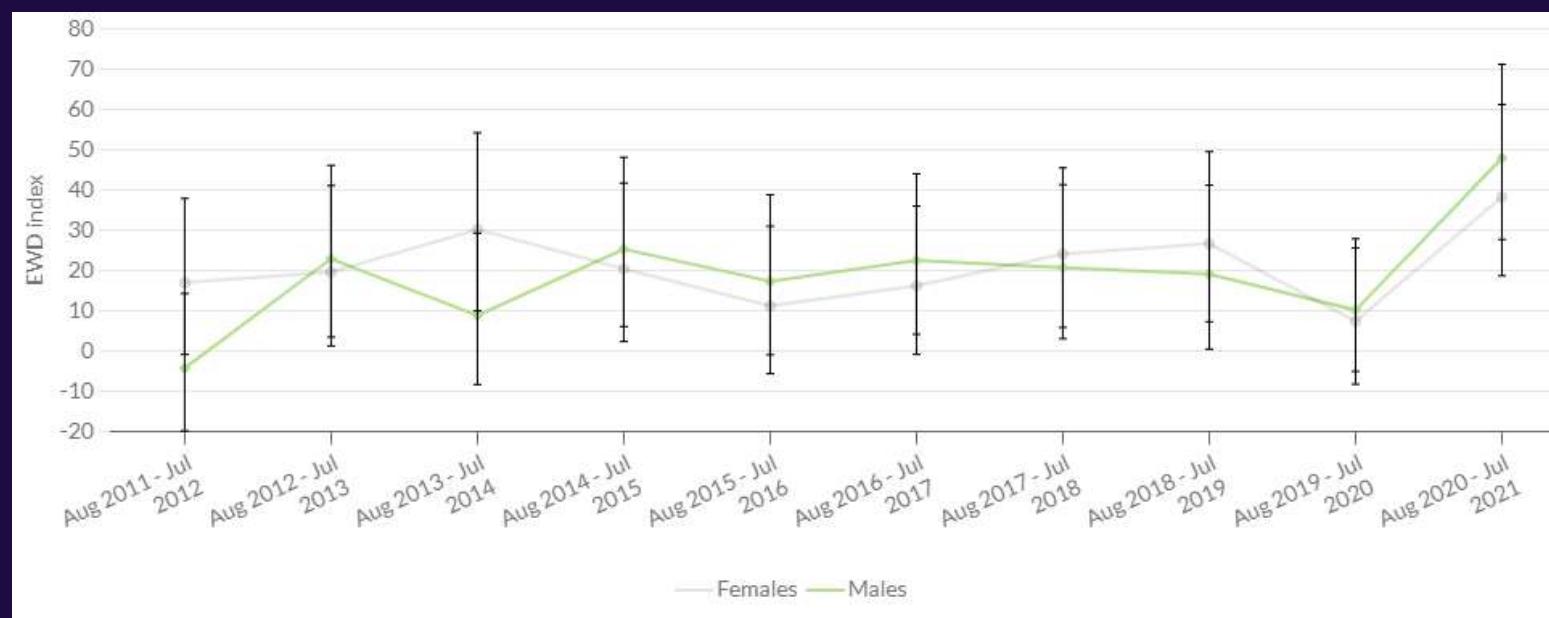
Source: ECC, JSNA Dashboard

EXCESS WINTER DEATHS

Excess Winter Deaths Index is the excess winter deaths measured as the ratio of extra deaths from all causes that occur in all those aged 85 and over in the winter months compared with the expected number of deaths, based on the average of the number of non-winter deaths in those aged 85 and over. The number of excess winter deaths depends on the temperature and the level of disease in the population as well as other factors, such as how well-equipped people are to cope with the drop in temperature.

Between August 2020 and July 2021, the excess winter deaths for Harlow was 38.3 for females and 47.9 for males. This was an increase compared to previous years, as indicated by the chart (right).

For comparison, the excess winter deaths for Essex residents was higher – 64.1 for females and 58.2 for males. The excess winter deaths in Thurrock was also higher than England's rates – 36 for females and 36.5 for males.



Source: Sport England Local Area Insights Report

GENERAL HEALTH, DISABILITY & LONG TERM HEALTH CONDITION

GENERAL HEALTH

The infographic below shows that on Census Day, 51% of Thurrock's population reported that their general health was very good. 4% of the population reported that their health was bad or very bad.



Source: Sport England Local Area Insights Report

Note, this data reflects people's own opinions in describing their overall health on a five-point scale, from very good to very bad. Census 2021 was conducted during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. This may have influenced how people perceived and rated their health, and therefore may have affected how people chose to respond.

DISABILITY

On Census Day, 14.5% (25,416 people) of Thurrock residents assessed that their day-to-day activities were limited by a long-term physical or mental health condition or illnesses that are considered disabled under the Equality Act.

8.4% assessed that their day-to-day activities with limited a little and 6.1% were limited a lot.

A further 65.5% (9,633 people) of Thurrock's residents indicated that they had a long term physical or health condition (not disabled under the Equality Act) but day-to-day activities were not limited.

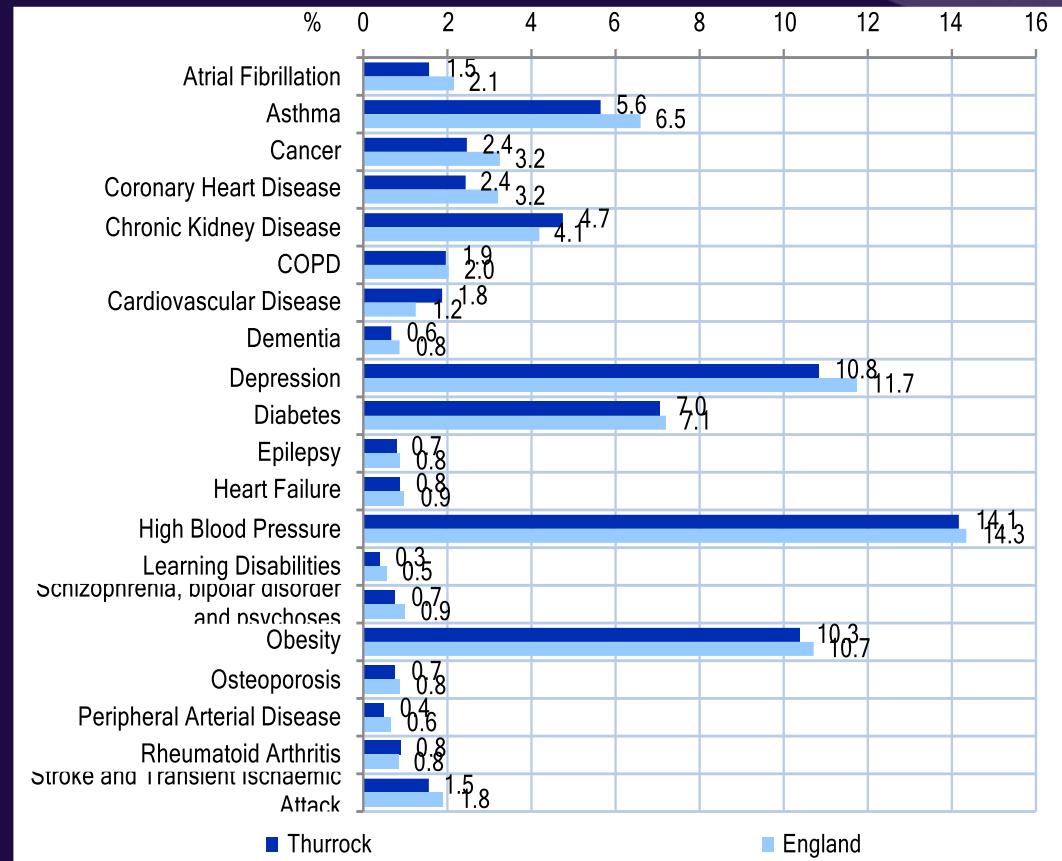
DISEASE PREVALENCE

The bar chart (right) shows a detailed breakdown of the estimated prevalence of health conditions in Thurrock.

The estimates calculated are based on the number of people listed on GP registers in 2019/20, and the number of people recorded as having the relevant health conditions.

The most prevalent health condition of Thurrock residents is high blood pressure, with 14.1% of the population likely to have this condition. This prevalence is slightly lower than the prevalence across England (14.3%). Other prevalent conditions amongst Harlow residents are depression (10.8%), obesity (10.3), and diabetes (7.0%).

Thurrock residents also differ from national prevalence figures for chronic kidney disease (4.7% vs. 4.1% and cardiovascular disease (1.8% vs. 1.2%).



Source: Local Insight, OSCi

HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS

An inactive person spends 38% more days in hospital than an active person.

Approximately 35% of all admissions in the NHS in England are classified as emergency admissions, costing approximately £11 billion a year. The chart (top right) show emergency admissions to hospital for all causes, and for specific conditions, from Castle Point residents.

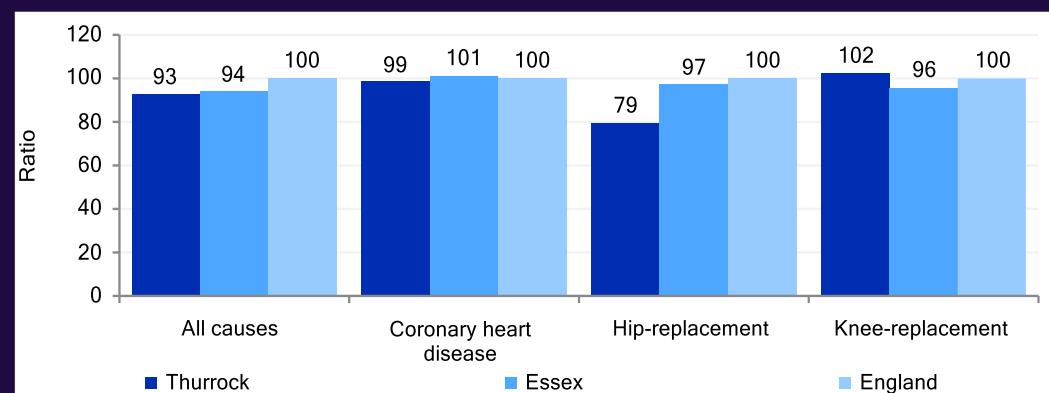
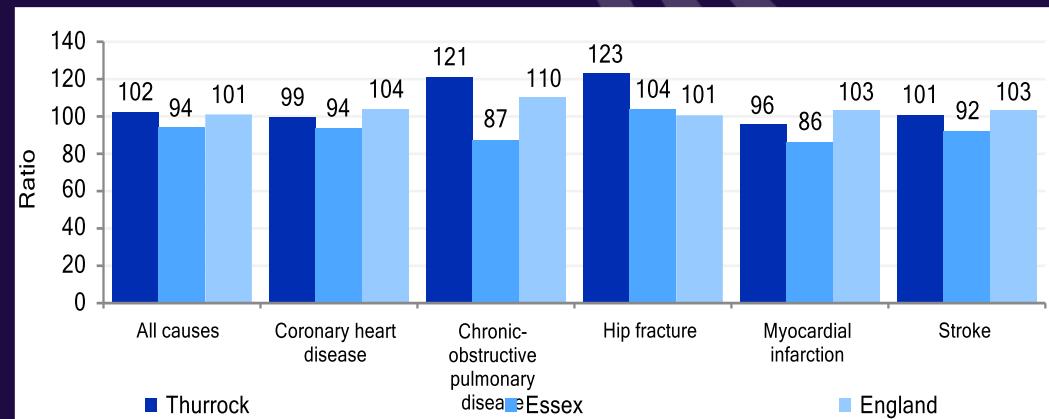
For all causes, the admission rate of Thurrock residents to hospital is consistent with the national average. However, the admission rate for specific conditions varies, with higher rates for hip fracture and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

The chart (bottom right) shows elective in-patient hospital admissions for Thurrock residents. The elected rate for all causes is consistent with the national average, with a slightly higher than expected admission rate for knee replacements.

Between 2018/18 to 2020/21, the rate of emergency hospital admissions for children aged under 5 years in Thurrock was 63 per 1,00 resident population, compared to 141 for England.

Between 2017/2018 to 2019/20, the rate of A&E attendances for children aged under 5 years in Thurrock was 744 per 1,000 resident population, which was higher than the rate for England (630).

Source: Local Insight, OSCi



Note: The data are presented as standardised ratios; a ratio of 100 indicates an area has an admission rate consistent with the national average, less than 100 indicates that the admission rate is lower than expected and higher than 100 indicates that the admission rate is higher than expected.

OBESITY - CHILDREN

Overweight children are defined as those >85th centile of the British 1990 growth reference (UK90) according to age and sex. Obese children are those >95th centile. There is concern about the rise of childhood obesity and the implications of such obesity persisting into adulthood.

The health consequences of childhood obesity include: increased blood lipids, glucose intolerance, Type 2 diabetes, hypertension, increases in liver enzymes associated with fatty liver, exacerbation of conditions such as asthma and psychological problems such as social isolation, low self-esteem, teasing and bullying.

Inequalities and Obesity (at National Level):

- Boys have a higher obesity prevalence than girls for both age groups.
- Obesity prevalence was highest for Black children in both reception and year 6. It was lowest for Chinese children in reception and White and Chinese children in year 6. Underweight prevalence was highest for Asian children in both reception and year 6.
- There is a strong relationship between deprivation and obesity. Children living in the most deprived areas were more than twice as likely to be obese, than those living in the least deprived areas.

OBESITY - CHILDREN

RECEPTION

In 2022/23, 23.9% of reception age children in Thurrock were overweight (including obese). This is the second highest percentage across Greater Essex (Tendring has the highest) and higher than the rates across Essex (20.5%), East of England (20%), and England (21.3%).

10.9% of reception age children in Thurrock were obese. This percentage rate remains the second highest in Greater Essex and higher than the comparative areas - Essex (8.3%), East of England (8.1%) and England (9.2%).

YEAR 6

In 2022/23, 38.7% of year 6 children in Thurrock were overweight (including obese). This percentage is the third highest rate across Greater Essex, and higher than the rates for Essex (34.2%), East of England (34.2%) and England (36.6%).

23.6% of year 6 children in Thurrock were obese. This percentage is the highest rate in Greater Essex, and higher than the comparative areas – Essex (20.2%), East of England (20.6%) and England (22.7%).

OBESITY - ADULTS

Obesity is a priority area for Government. The Government's "[Tackling Obesity: empowering adults and children to live healthier lives](#)" (published Jul 2020) includes national ambitions.

In adults, overweight and obesity are associated with life-limiting conditions, such as type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and some cancers as well as osteoarthritis. Childhood obesity is predictive of adult obesity, but also separately increases the risks of asthma, early onset type-2 diabetes, and cardiovascular risk factors.

In 2021, 26% of adults in England were obese.

Inequalities and Obesity (at National Level):

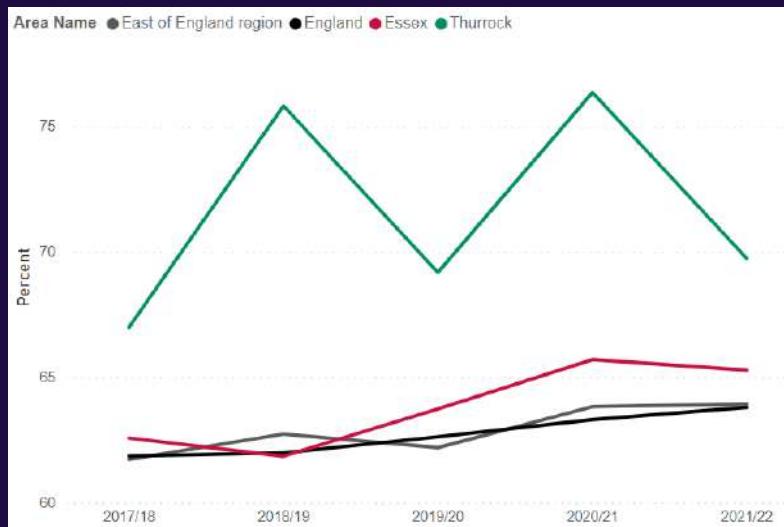
- A higher proportion of men than women were either overweight or obese (69% compared with 59%). A much greater difference between the sexes was seen in the middle-aged groups.
- Obesity prevalence was lowest among adults living in the least deprived areas (20%) and highest in the most deprived areas (34%).
- After controlling for age, the prevalence of longstanding illness was similar for those who were not overweight nor obese (36%) and those who were overweight but not obese (35%). It was higher among those classified as obese (51%).

OBESITY - ADULTS

OVERWEIGHT (INCL. OBSESE)

In 2021/22, 69.7% of adults (aged 18 plus) in Thurrock were overweight (including obese). This was the highest rate across Greater Essex and higher than the rates for Essex (65.3%), East of England (63.9%) and England (63.8%).

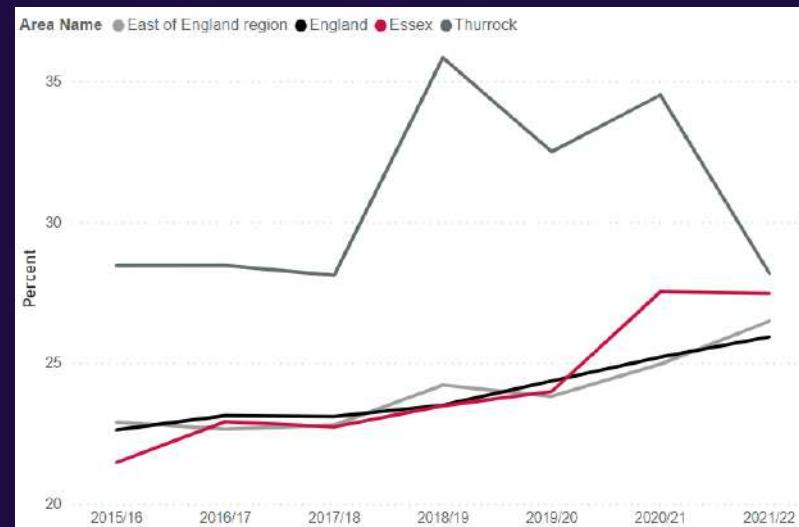
The chart (below) shows that the percentage of adults that are overweight (including obese) in Thurrock has fluctuated since 2015/16, with a recent decrease in 2021/22.



OBSESE

In 2021/22, 28.19% of adults (aged 18 plus) in Thurrock were obese. This percentage is the higher than the rates for Essex (27.47%), East of England (26.48%) and England (25.93 %).

The chart (below) shows that the percentage of adults that are obese in Harlow has decreased over time, similar to 2015/16 percentages, and closer to the rates seen across comparative areas.



Source: ECC, JSNA Dashboard

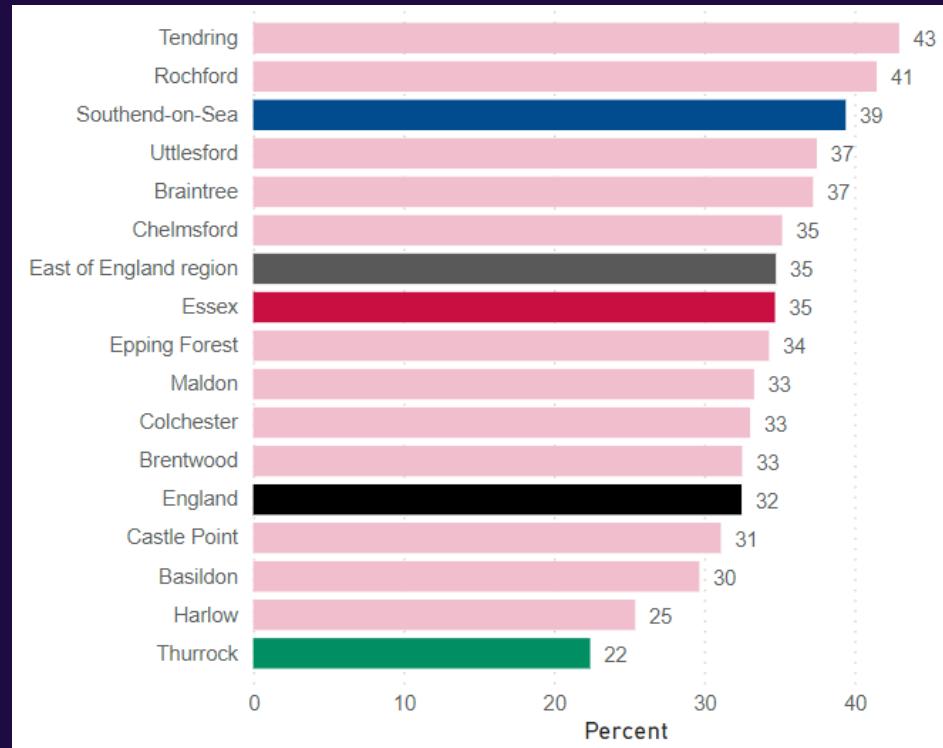
HEALTHY EATING

Poor diet and obesity are leading causes of premature death and mortality (Global Burden of Disease, 2017), and are associated with a wide range of diseases including cardiovascular disease and some cancers, which can have a significant impact on an individual's physical and mental health and wellbeing. The costs of diet related chronic diseases to the NHS and more broadly to society are considerable.

The "5-a-day" indicator is based on the weighted number of respondents aged 16 and over, with valid responses to questions on fruit and vegetable consumption, eating at least 5 portions of fruit and vegetables in the previous day.

In 2021/22, 22% of adults (aged 16 and over) in Thurrock were meeting the '5-a-day' fruit and vegetable consumption recommendation. This means about 4 in 5 adults are not eating the recommendation amount of fruit and vegetables.

The percentage of adults in Thurrock that were meeting the recommended '5-a-day' consumption is the lowest rate across Greater Essex, East of England (35%) and England (32%).



Source: ECC, Health Index Dashboard

SMOKING

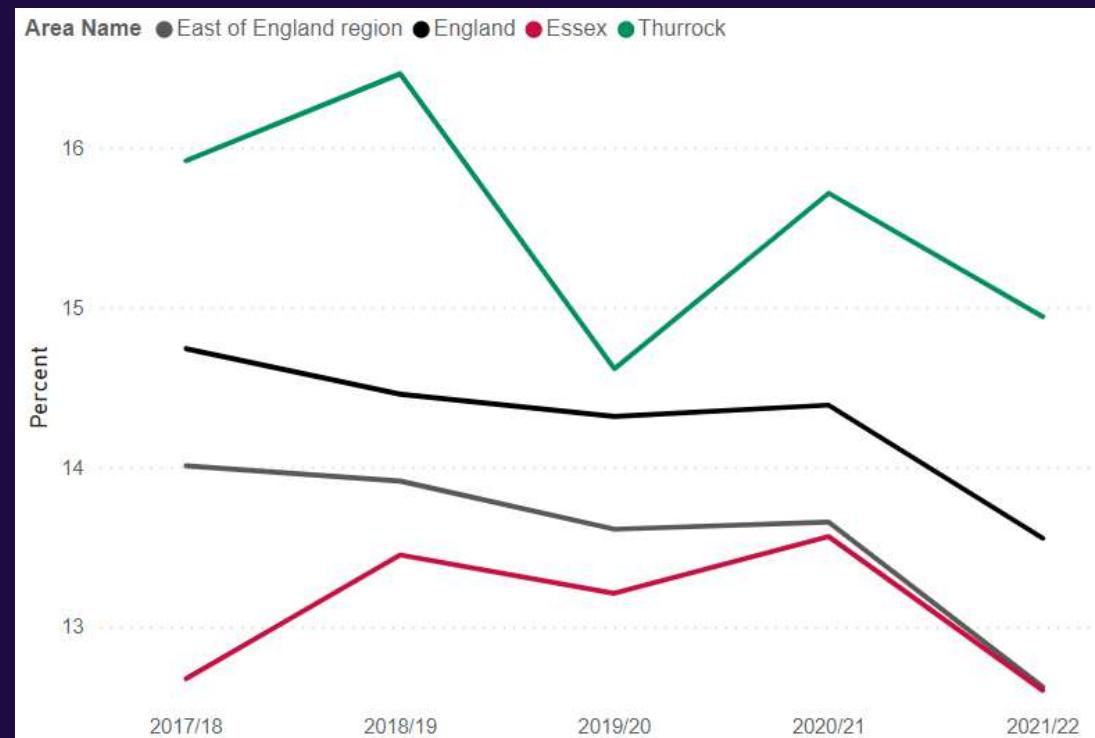
Smoking is the most important cause of preventable ill health and premature mortality in the UK. Smoking is a major risk factor for many diseases, such as lung cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and heart disease.

Based on the GP Patient Survey in 2021/22, 14.9% of the population in Thurrock classified themselves as either occasional or regular smokers.

The chart (right) shows that the percentage of smokers in Thurrock has decreased since 2017/2018, but the rates remained above the percentages reported across comparative areas.

Smoking during pregnancy has well known detrimental effects for the growth and development of the baby and health of the mother. On average, smokers have more complications during pregnancy and labour, including bleeding during pregnancy, placental abruption and premature rupture of membranes.

The proportion of mothers who are smokers at the time of delivery in Thurrock is 10.1%, which is higher than the rates across Essex (8.7%), East of England (8.5%) and England (9.1%).



Source: ECC, JSNA Dashboard

ALCOHOL

Alcohol is hazardous to the health and well-being of persons who drink, as well as their families, friends, and community, when drunk in excess. Alcohol misuse is prevalent across society, with the estimate impacts of alcohol related harm costing the health service alone over £3.5 billion annually. Some alcohol related abuse include suicides, road accidents, domestic violence and hospital admissions.

Alcohol consumption has an inverse social gradient. As the level of gross weekly household income rises, so does consumption. However, while people with lower socioeconomic status are more likely to abstain altogether, if they do consume alcohol, they are more likely to have problematic drinking patterns and dependence than people higher up the scale.

In England (across all regions), hospital admission for alcohol-specific conditions for both males and females is associated with increased levels of deprivation.

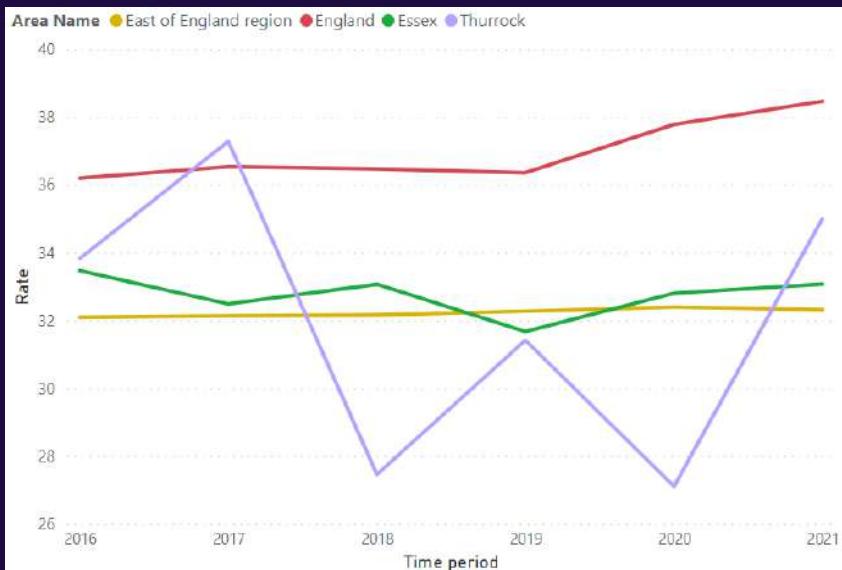
Inequalities in alcohol related health mortality are somewhat paradoxical; lower socioeconomic status is associated with higher mortality for alcohol attributable causes, despite lower socioeconomic groups often reporting lower average levels of alcohol consumption.

Alcohol-related liver disease accounts for 60% of all liver disease in the UK and, even before COVID-19, trends had started to emerge of increases in alcohol-related hospital admissions and deaths. There are also disparities within the population, with more than half of hospital admissions and deaths from liver disease in 2020 occurring in the most deprived 40% of the population.

ALCOHOL - MORTALITY

ALCOHOL-RELATED

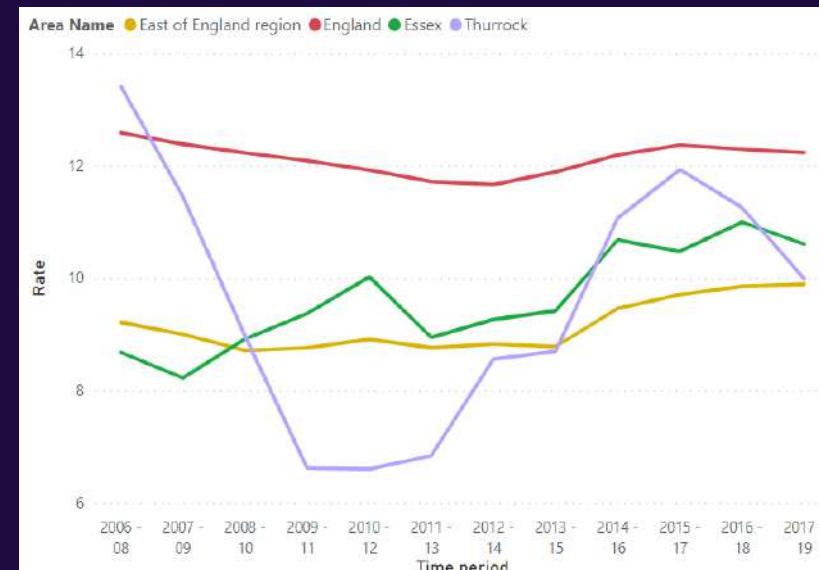
In 2021, 35 per 100,000 population was the alcohol-related mortality rate for Thurrock. This rate was higher than the Essex (33.1) and East of England (32.3), but lower than England's rate (38.5). The chart (below) shows that Thurrock's alcohol-related mortality rate has increased in 2021, to similar levels seen in 2016 and 2017.



CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE

In 2017-2019, 10 per 100,000 population was the rate of mortality from chronic liver disease in Thurrock.

The chart (below) shows that the rate for mortality from this disease increased gradually between 2011-23 until 2016-17 but has decreased in recent years to rates below Essex's.



Source: ECC, JSNA Dashboard

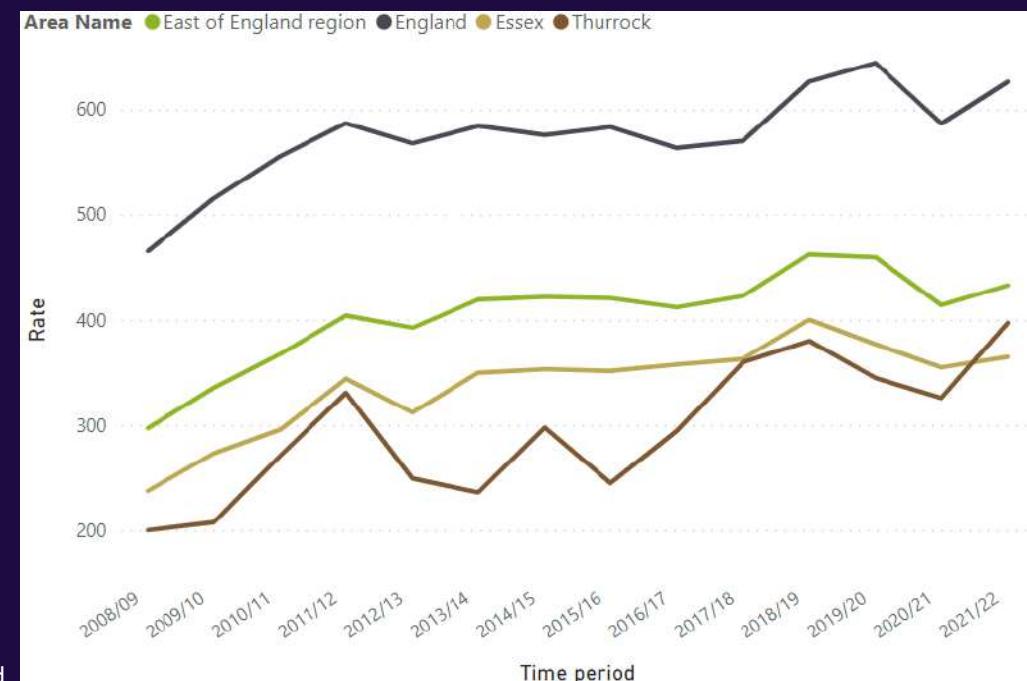
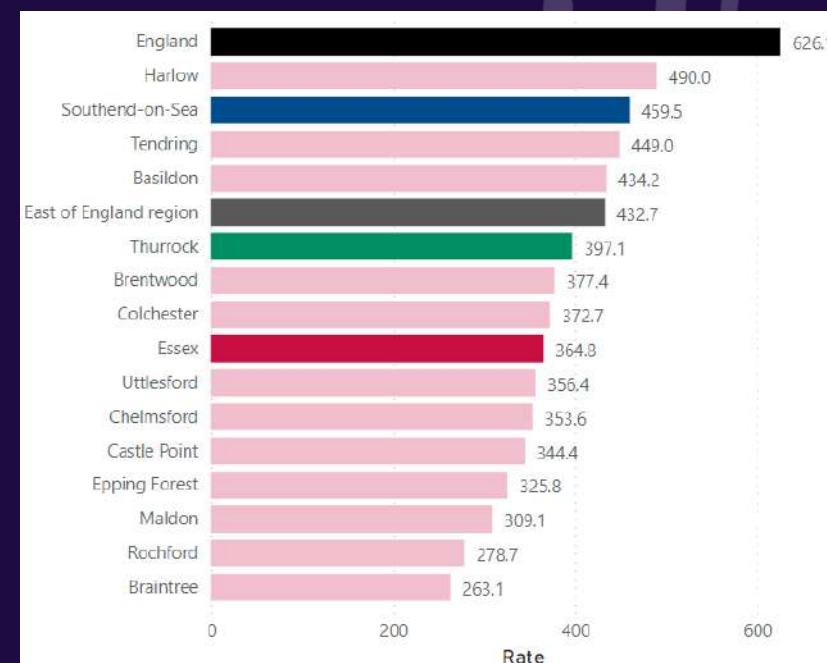
ALCOHOL – HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS (NARROW)

Alcohol-related hospital admissions are used as a way of understanding the impact of alcohol on the health of a population. There are two measures: broad and narrow. The narrow definition is a measure of hospital admissions where the primary diagnosis (main reason for admission) is an alcohol-related condition.

The chart (top right) shows that 397.1 per 100,000 people in Thurrock were admitted for alcohol specific conditions in 2021/22, lower than the East of England (364) and England (626) averages.

The admission rate for alcohol-specific conditions for males in Thurrock was higher than females – 531.9 compared to 272.2 per 100,000 population.

The time series chart (bottom right) shows that admissions for alcohol-specific conditions in Thurrock has increased gradually, notably since 2015/16.

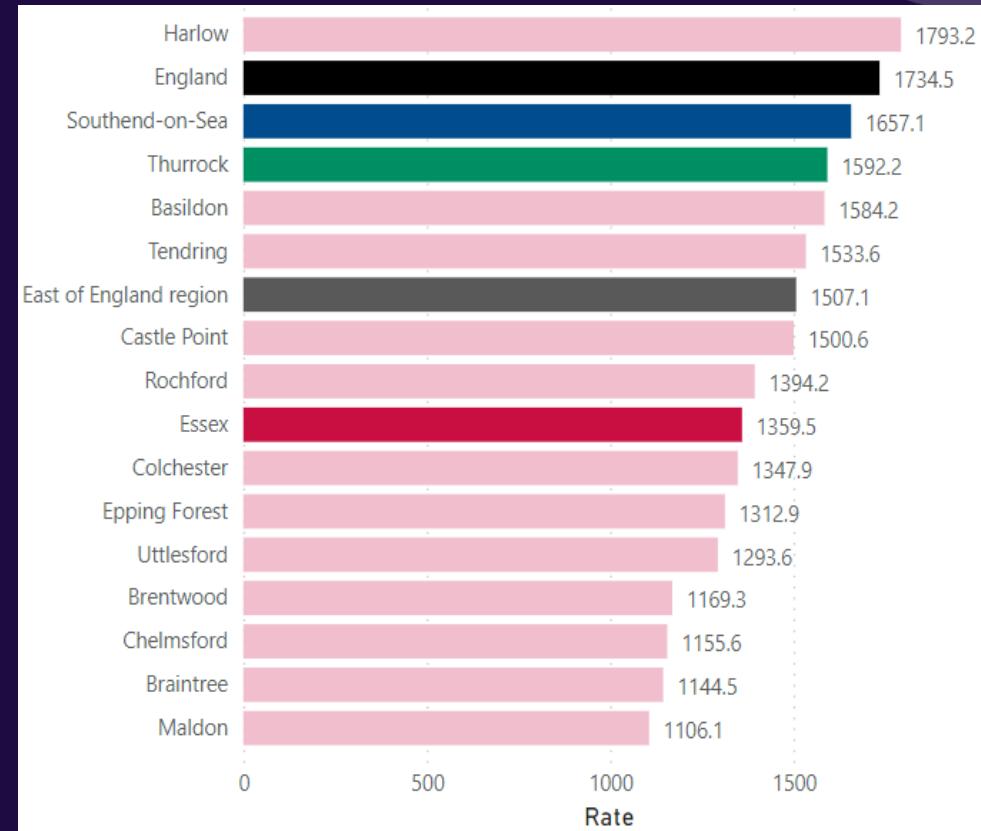


ALCOHOL – HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS (BROAD)

Alcohol-related hospital admissions are used as a way of understanding the impact of alcohol on the health of a population. There are two measures: broad and narrow. The broad definition is a measure of hospital admissions where either the primary diagnosis (main reason for admission) or one of the secondary (contributory) diagnoses is an alcohol-related condition. It represents a measure for alcohol-related admissions but is sensitive to changes in coding practice over time.

The chart (top right) shows that the alcohol related hospital admission rate in 2021/21 for Thurrock was 1592.2 per 100,000 people (all persons), which was higher than the Essex (1359) and East of England (1501) averages, but lower than England (1734) averages.

The alcohol related hospital admission rate for males in Castle Point was higher than females – 2566.1 compared to 761.8 per 100,000 population.



Source: ECC, JSNA Dashboard

SUBSTANCE MISUSE

Misuse of prescription drugs, as well as illegal drug usage, has serious health, economic, and societal effects. The county lines model has surpassed the heroin and crack cocaine retail market, causing rising violence in the drugs market and the extortion of young people and vulnerable drug users.

There is a strong association between socioeconomic position, social exclusion and substance-related harm, with greater harm recorded in people living in more deprived areas and with lower individual resources and socioeconomic capital.

For example;

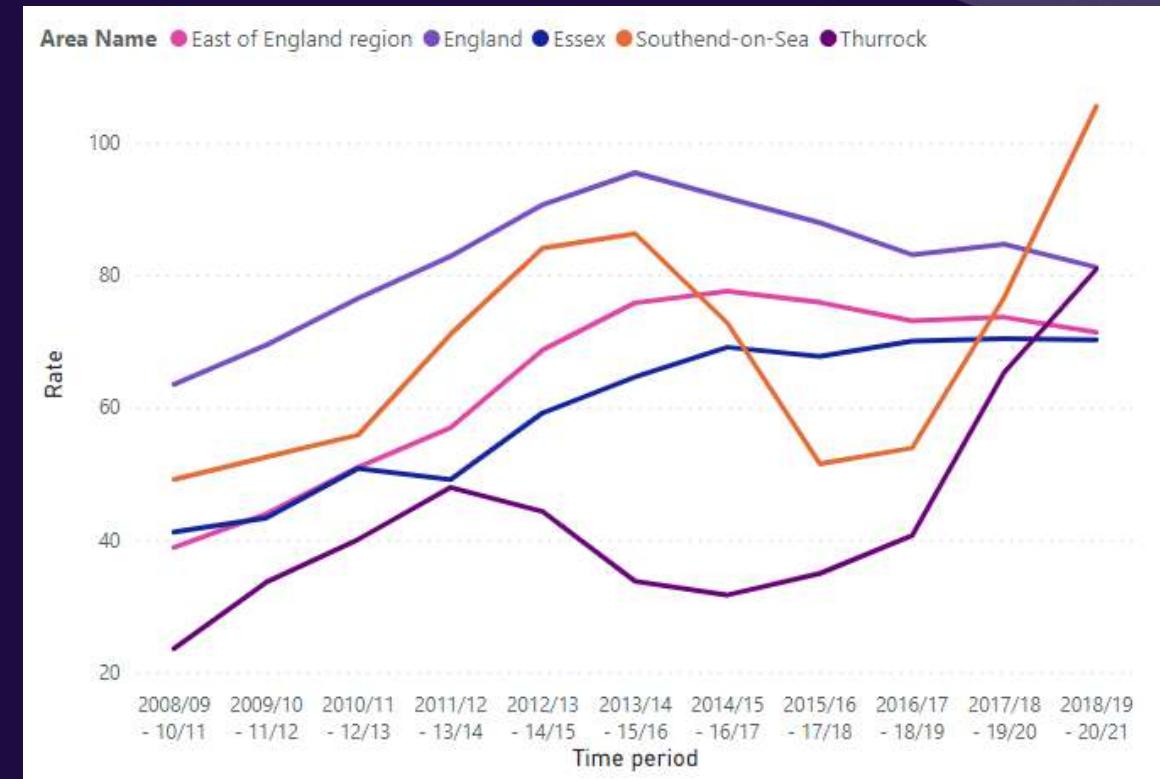
- the highest levels of drug-related deaths in the UK occur in those areas of greatest neighbourhood deprivation.
- Admission rates for drug specific conditions for both males and females show a strong positive association with deprivation

At local authority level in England, there was a significant positive association between the number of individuals in contact with structured drug treatment services per 1,000 population and the level of deprivation of each local authority.

SUBSTANCE MISUSE

A value or percentage for deaths from drug misuse has not been calculated for Thurrock in recent years because the number of cases are too small (9 in 2018-20 period).

Between 2018/19 to 2020/21, the hospital admission rate due to substance mis-use amongst people aged 15 – 24 in Thurrock was 80.9 per 100,000 population. As the chart (right) shows, the rate across Thurrock has increased gradually since 2016/17, similar to the unitary authority of Southend-on-Sea, whereas the rates have steadied across Essex, the East region and England.



Source: ECC, JSNA Dashboard

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Physical inactivity is associated with 1 in 6 deaths in the UK (same as smoking) and is estimated to cost the UK, £7.4 billion annually (including 0.9 billion to the NHS alone). It's the 4th leading risk factor for global mortality.

Living an active life reduces risk of getting many common diseases, alongside improved mental health. It's estimated that sport and physical activity generates savings of £5.6 billion in healthcare and £1.7 billion in social care.

Inequalities and Participation in Physical Activity:

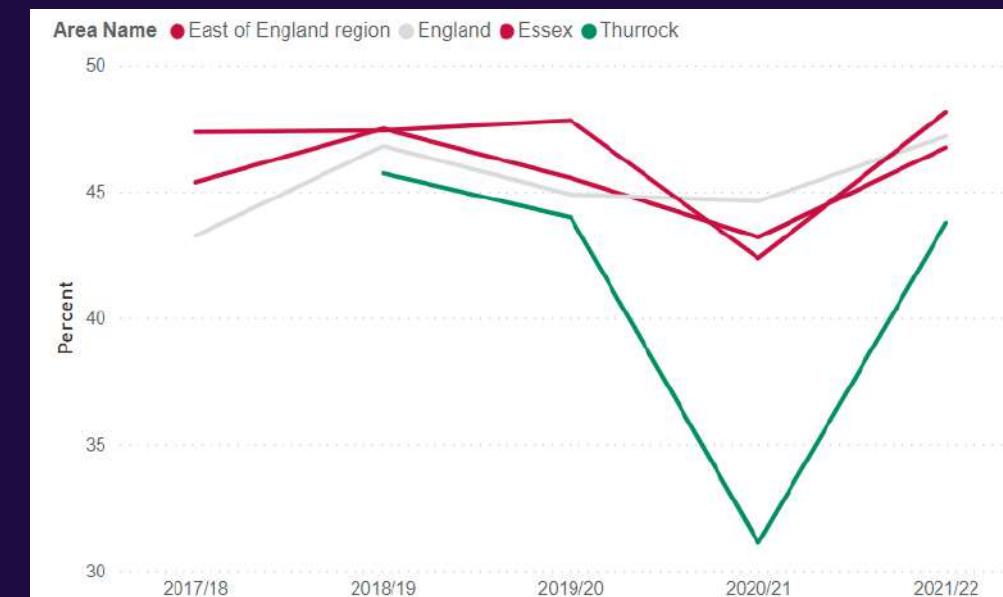
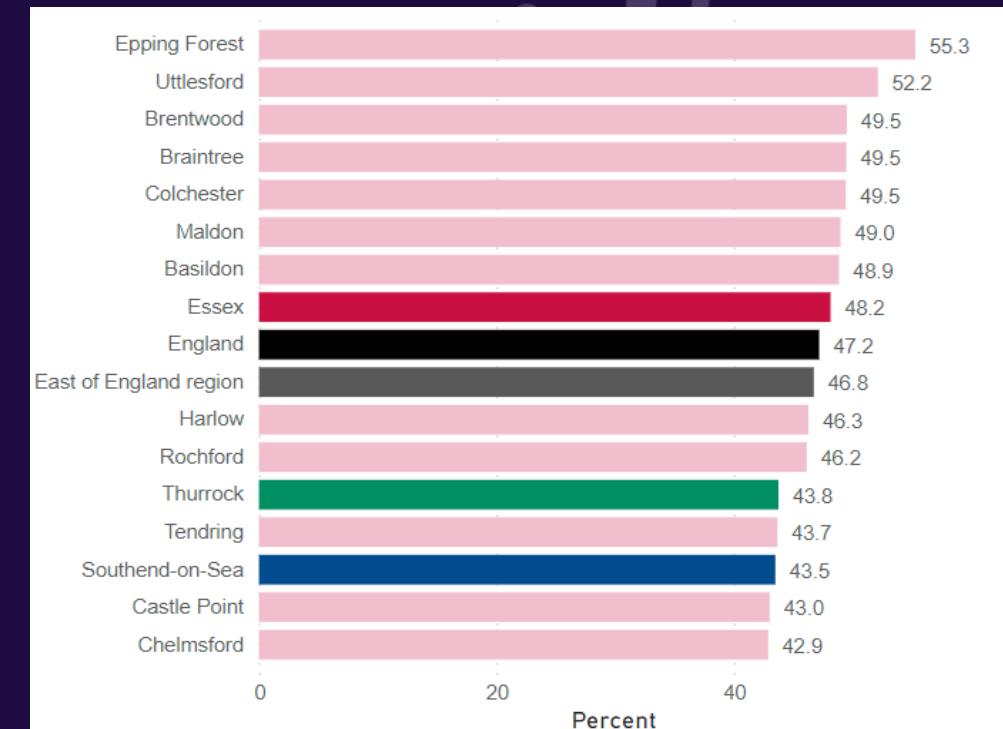
- Women are less active than men, and this gender gap starts with girls being less active from a very young age.
- People from Asian and Black backgrounds are far more likely to be physically inactive than people who are White.
- Disabled people and people with a long-term health condition are twice as likely to be physically inactive than those without a disability or health condition.
- Adults from the most deprived quartile of neighbourhoods are 45% more likely to be inactive compared to a person from the least deprived quartile of neighbourhoods.
- Children and young people with low family affluence are 55% more likely to be less active compared to a child or young person with high family affluence.

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY – CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

The chart (top right) shows that 43.8% of children and young people (CYP) in Thurrock were physically active in 2021/22. This percentage is lower than Essex (48.2%), East of England (46.8%) and England (47.2%) averages.

This also means that 56.2% of CYP in Thurrock were not meeting the CMO's recommendation of an average of at least 60 minutes moderate to vigorous intensity activity per day across the week.

The time series chart (bottom right) shows that the percentage of physically active CYP in Thurrock was decreasing year-on-year between 2018/20 to 2020/21, but there was a notable increase in the last reporting year (2021.22) to similar levels seen pre-pandemic.

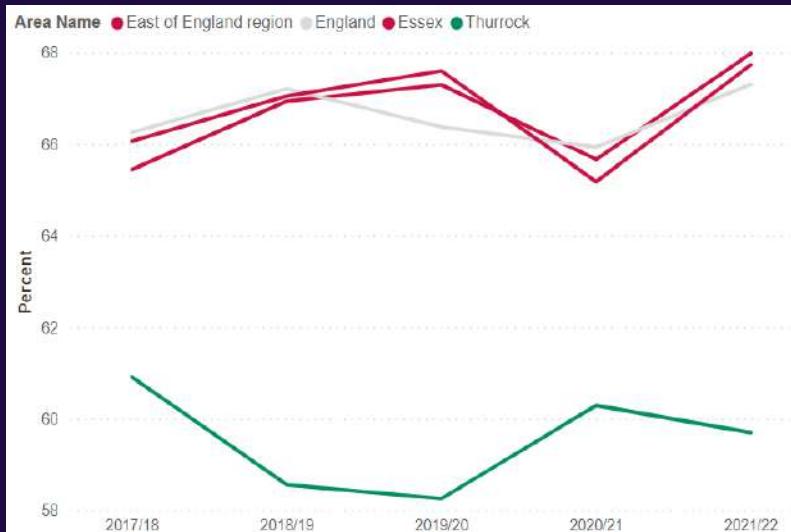


PHYSICAL ACTIVITY – ADULTS (19 +)

ACTIVE

In 2021/22, 59.7% of adults in Thurrock were physically active, which is lowest rate across Greater Essex.

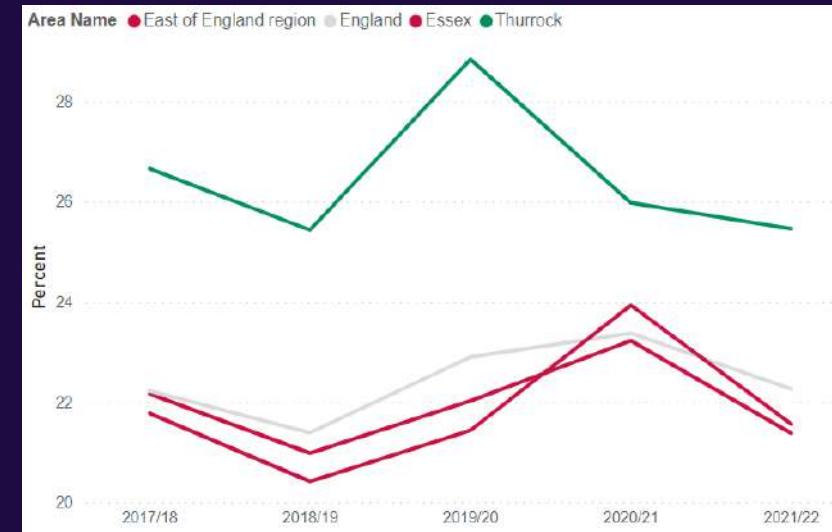
The chart (below) shows that the percentage of physically active adults in this area has been consistently low over the last five reporting periods and compared to Essex, East of England and England averages.



Source: ECC, JSNA Dashboard

INACTIVE

In 2021/22, 25.5% of adults in Thurrock were physically inactive, which was the second highest rate across Greater Essex. The chart (below) shows that the percentage of physically inactive adults in this area has decreased since 2019/20 but remains above levels seen across Essex (21.6%), East of England (21.4%) and England (22.3%).



PERSONAL WELLBEING

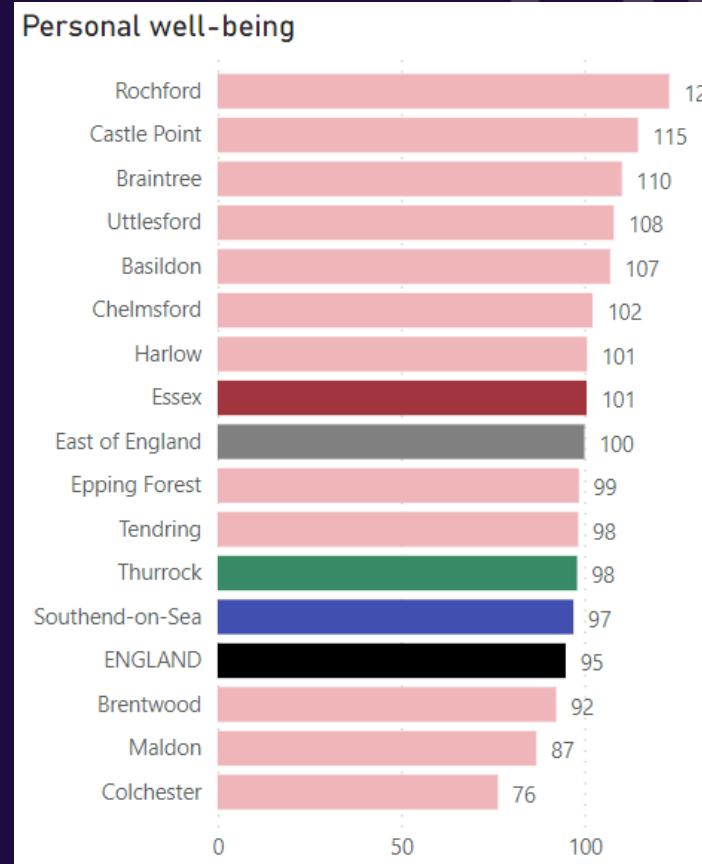
Personal well-being looks at people's belief that activities in life are worthwhile, feelings of anxiety, happiness, and life satisfaction.

In the Health Index (2021), Thurrock had a score of 98 for personal wellbeing, which was lower than the score for Essex (101) and East of England (100) but higher than England's (95).

The score was an increase from 97.1 in 2020.

The change was due to an improvement in life satisfaction (from 89 to 98) and feelings of anxiety (from 91 to 97).

Recent data (covering April 2021 – March 2022) indicates that Thurrock scores across all personal wellbeing indicators are similar to median lower authority (as indicated by the orange line on the image (right)).



Source: ECC, Health Index Dashboard



Source: Office for National Statistics, subnational indicators explorer

Note: A Health Index score of 100 represents average levels of health in England in 2015. A higher number always means better health and a lower number means worse health.

MENTAL HEALTH

Nationally, one in four adults and one in ten children experience mental illness, but some groups are more at risk due to social, economic, and environmental circumstances. These groups include:

- Women who are pregnant or have a child aged under 12 months
 - Adults with a history of violence of abuse
- Children living at a socio-economic disadvantage
 - People with poor physical health
 - Older people living in care homes
 - Isolated older people
- Children with parents who have mental health or substance misuse problems
- Looked-after children
- Black and minority ethnic groups
- People living with physical disabilities
- People living with learning disabilities
- People with alcohol and/or drug dependence
- Prison population, offenders and victims of crime
- Refugees, asylum seekers and stateless person
- Carers
- People with sensory impairment
- LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender)
- Homeless people

MENTAL HEALTH

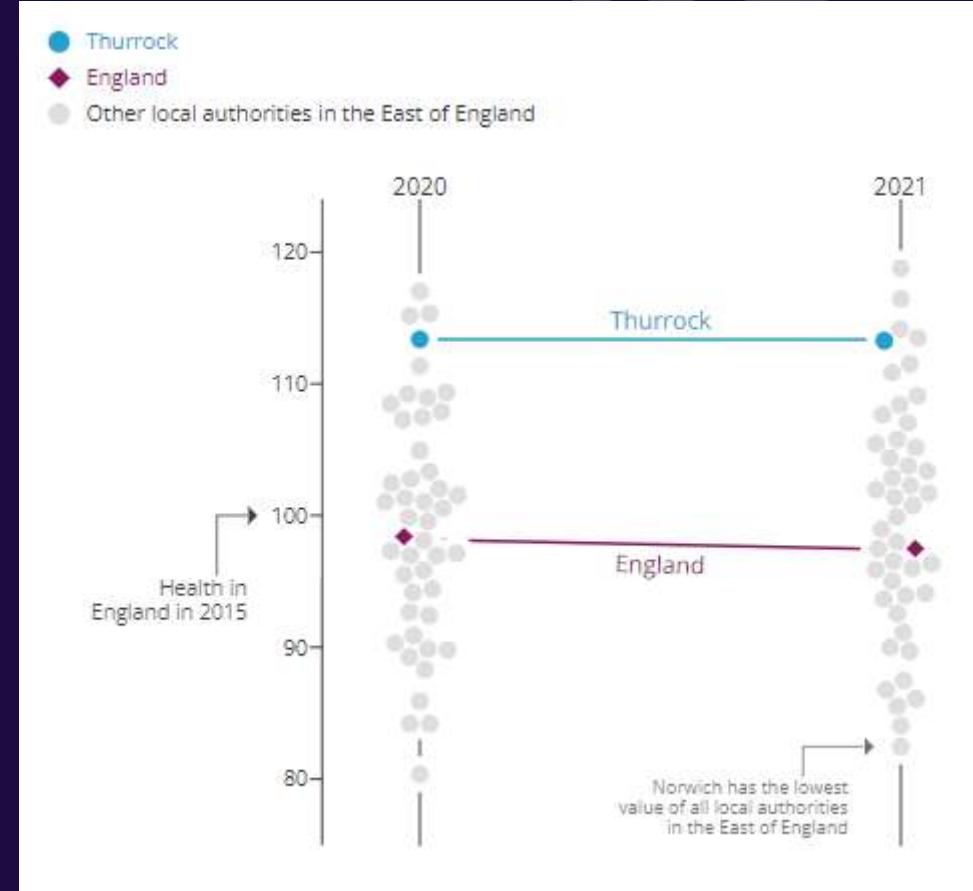
Mental health addresses children's social, emotional and mental health, mental health conditions, self-harm, and suicides.

At a national-level, within the Health Index, the second highest scoring subdomain (under Healthy People domain) for Thurrock was mental health with a score of 113.3.

This means Thurrock remained in the top 10% of local authority areas across England for this subdomain.

The change was largely because of an increase in mental health conditions (the index worsened by 10.1 points).

There was also an improvement in the score for suicides, from 118 in 2020 to 128 in 2021.



Source: Office for National Statistics

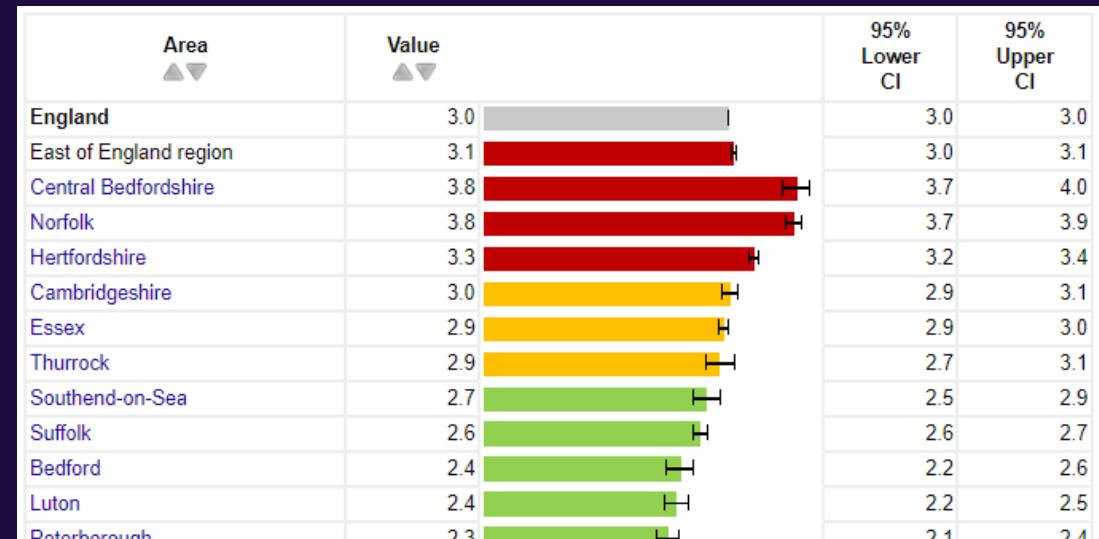
Note: A Health Index score of 100 represents average levels of health in England in 2015. A higher number always means better health and a lower number means worse health.

MENTAL HEALTH – CHILDREN’S SOCIAL, EMOTIONAL AND MENTAL HEALTH NEEDS

Social, Emotional and mental health needs defines a wide range of needs children and young people may have at any given time. Unmet social, emotional and mental health needs in children and young people can lead to exclusion in school, and manifest itself as withdrawal, disruptive and challenging behaviour, self-harm, substance abuse, and eating disorders. Data on children’s social, emotional and mental health needs is only available at local authority level.

In 2021/22, the overall proportion of school age children with emotional, social and mental health needs is 2.9% in Essex and Thurrock, and 2.7% in Southend-on-Sea.

The proportion of school age children with emotional, social and mental health needs in Thurrock as increased from 2.2% in 2015/16.



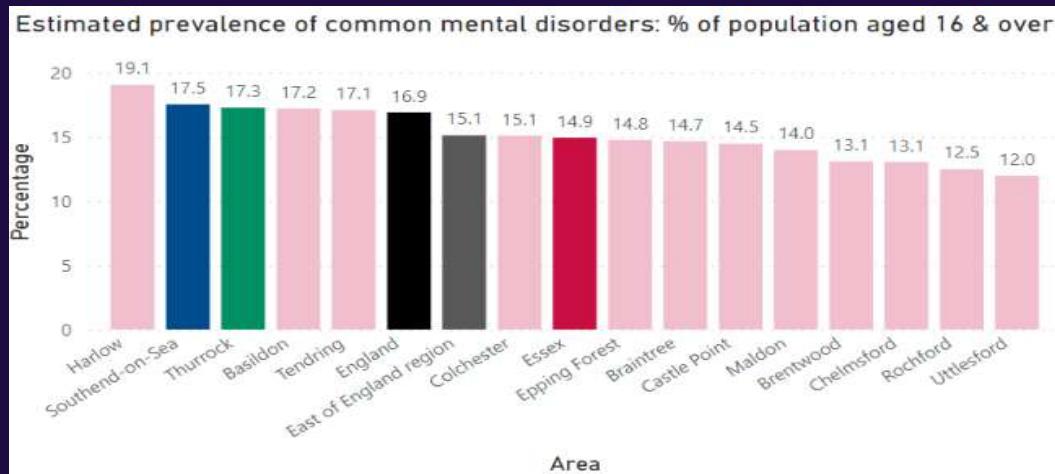
Source: Department for Education special educational needs statistics: <https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/find-statistic/special-educational-needs-in-england>

MENTAL HEALTH – PREVALENCE OF COMMON MENTAL DISORDERS

People Aged 16+

The estimated common mental disorders of the population aged 16 and over is above the Essex (14.9), East of England (15.1) and England average (16.9%) in Thurrock (17.3%).

This data is from 2017, and we expect the situation could be worse due to COVID and the cost-of-living crisis.

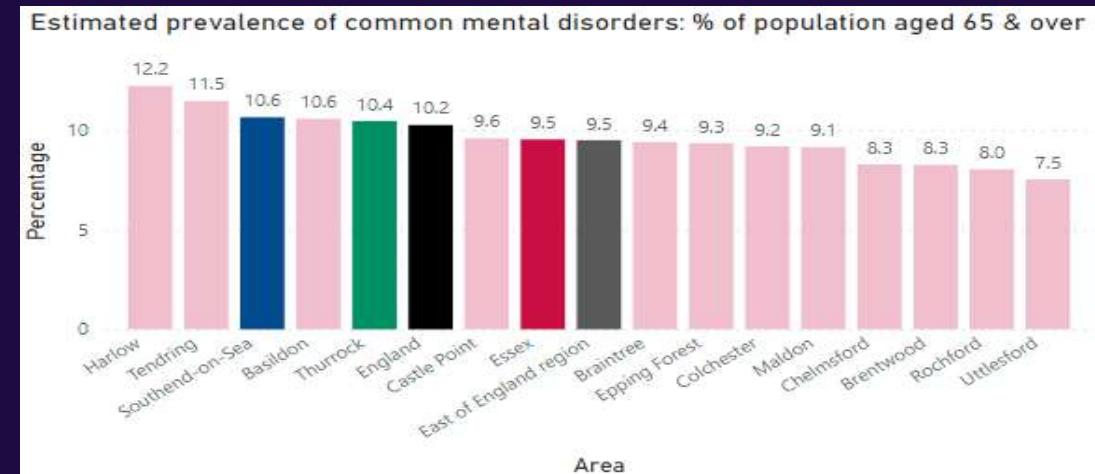


Source: ECC, JSNA Dashboard

People aged 65+

The estimated prevalence of common mental disorders aged 65+ in Thurrock is 10.4, which is above as the Essex (9.5), East of England (9.5) and England averages (10.2)

This data is from 2017, and we expect the situation could be worse due to COVID and the cost-of-living crisis.



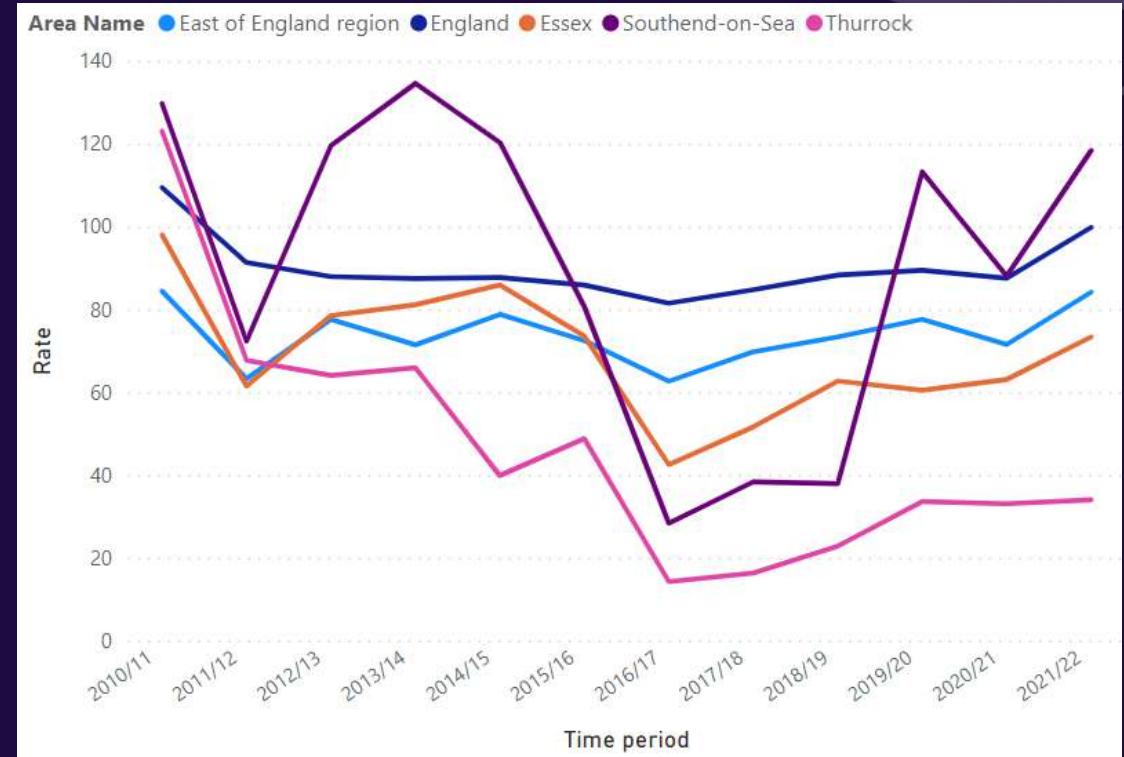
MENTAL HEALTH – HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS

In 2021/22, the hospital admission rate for mental health conditions in Essex was 73.3 per 100,000 population aged 0–17 years. This rate was lower than the East of England (84.2) and England (99.8) rate.

The hospital admission rate for mental health conditions for females (81.8) was higher than males (65.3).

The chart (right) shows that the hospital admission rate for mental health conditions for people aged 0–17 years has decreased over time, from 98 per 100,000 population in 2010/11 to 73.3 per 100,000 in 2021/22. The lowest rate during this period was 42.5 per 100,000 population in 2016/2017.

The emergency hospital admission rate for intentional self-harm in 2021/22 for Thurrock was 137 per 100,000 population, which was higher than the rate for Essex (136.3) but lower than the East of England (145) and England (163.9) rates.



Source: ECC, JSNA Dashboard

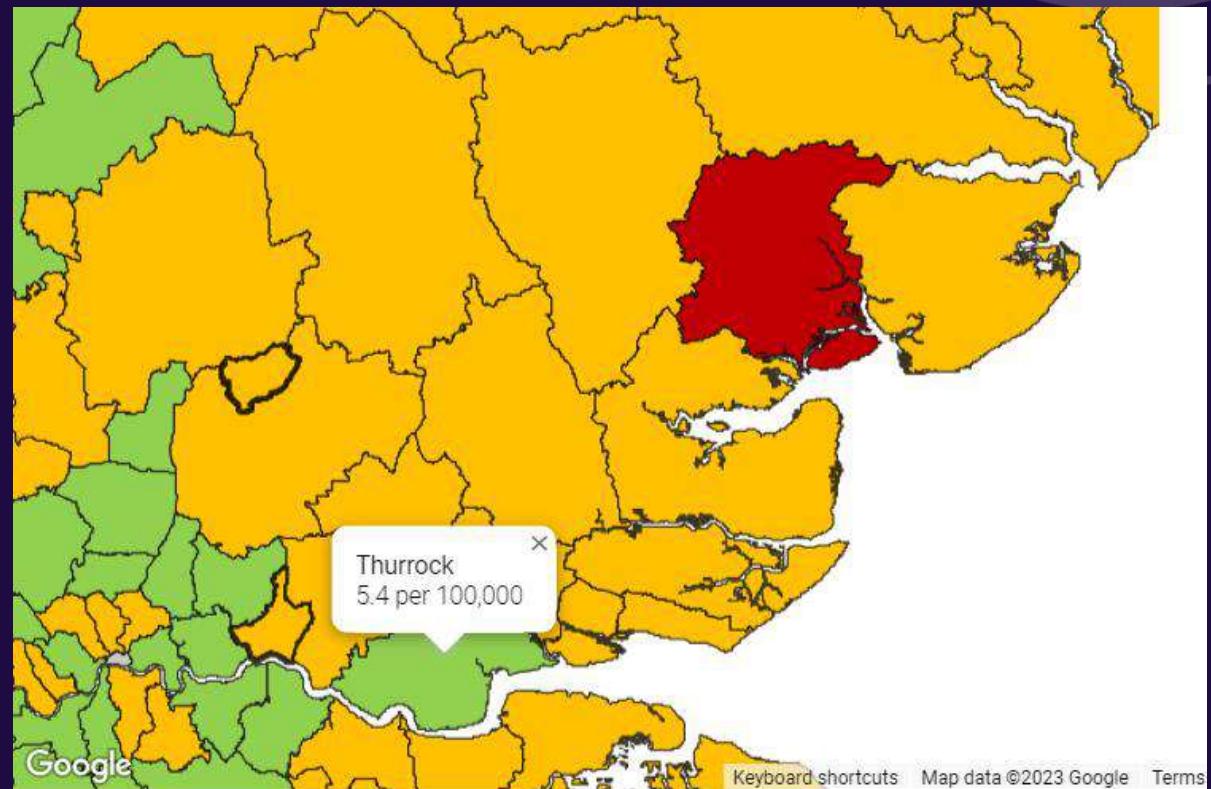
MENTAL HEALTH - SUICIDE

Whilst focus for addressing the differential in life expectancy is around the main diseases causing the gap, it should be noted that other key areas of health and care are also disproportionately impacting the more deprived areas of the county, with mental health of particular concern.

For 2019-2021 the suicide rate for Thurrock was 5.4 per 100,000 population, this was the lowest rate across Greater Essex and compared to the East of England (9.8) and England (10.4).

The suicide rate for males in Thurrock was 6.6 per 100,000 population and for females, 4.3 per 100,000 population.

The suicide rate for Harlow has decreased over the last 5 years from 13 per 100,000 population in 2014/2016,



Source: Public Health England, Fingertips

LIVING ENVIRONMENT - DEPRIVATION

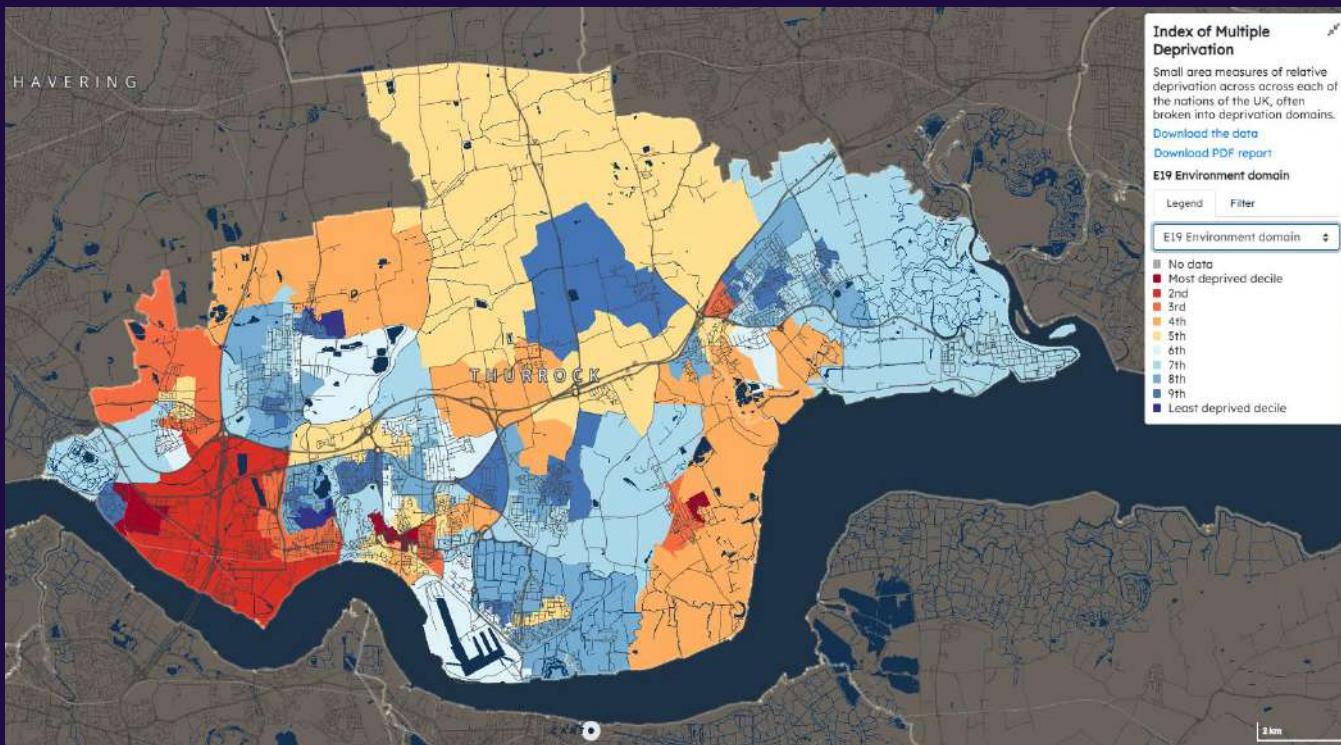
The Living Environment Deprivation Domain measures the quality of the local environment. The indicators fall into two sub-domains. The ‘indoors’ living environment measures the quality of housing; while the ‘outdoors’ living environment contains measures of air quality and road traffic accidents.

In IMD 2019, Thurrock has the highest rankings for the Living Environment domain, where it is placed in the top 50% least deprived areas nationally (191 out of 317 lower tier authorities). Thurrock’s rank for this domain improved by 5 places between 2015 and 2019.

The map (right) shows that a large proportion of Thurrock neighbourhoods are within the least deprived deciles. Neighbourhoods within Grays, East Tilbury, and South Stifford are within top 10% most deprived nationally.

11,349 residents in Thurrock live in the most deprived 20% of areas (Decile 1 & 2), which is about 6.5% of the area’s population. This percentage is significantly lower than the national average of 21%.

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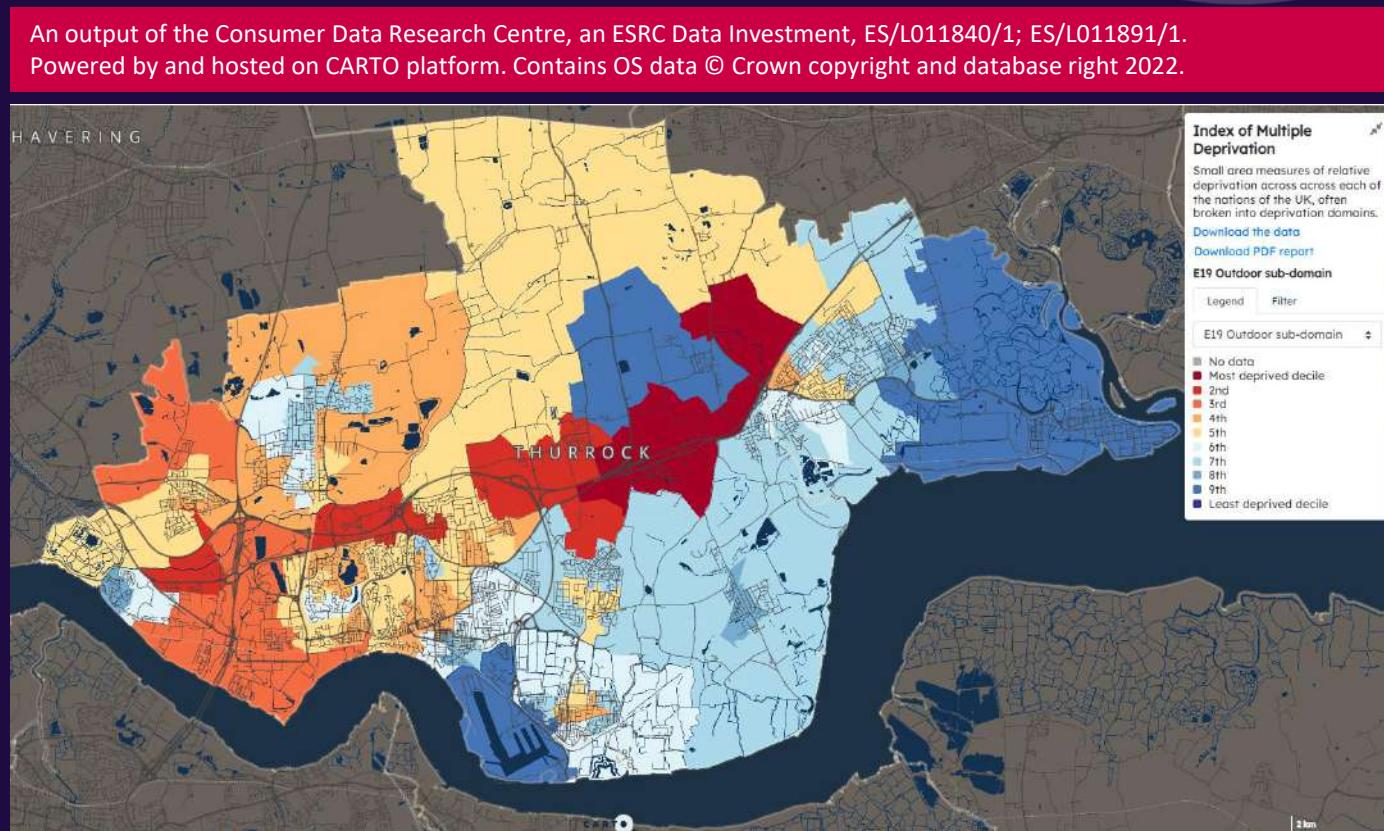
OUTDOOR LIVING ENVIRONMENT - DEPRIVATION

The Outdoor Living Environment sub-domain contains measures of air quality and road traffic accidents.

The map (right) shows the IMD 2019 decile for each neighbourhood in Thurrock for the Outdoor sub-domain of the Living Environment domain.

It shows that a cluster of neighbours situated along the main road in the Southfields area are within the top 10% most deprived nationally for this sub-domain.

Other neighbourhoods in North Stifford and Aveley are within areas within top 30% most deprived nationally.



GREEN SPACES

Ordnance Survey (OS) publish the locations and extent of green spaces that are likely to be accessible to the public. The data includes the following types of green spaces: allotments or community growing spaces, bowling greens, cemeteries, religious grounds, golf courses, other sports facilities, play spaces, playing fields, public parks or gardens and tennis courts. Large rural areas such as National Parks are not included in the OS Greenspace dataset.

The percentage of tree canopy area is derived from Environment Agency.



5.6 % Total Green Space, equivalent to 918.5 hectares

This is higher than the England average of 2.2%.



2.3% Public parks and gardens greenspaces, equivalent to 370 hectares

This is higher than the England average of 0.8%.



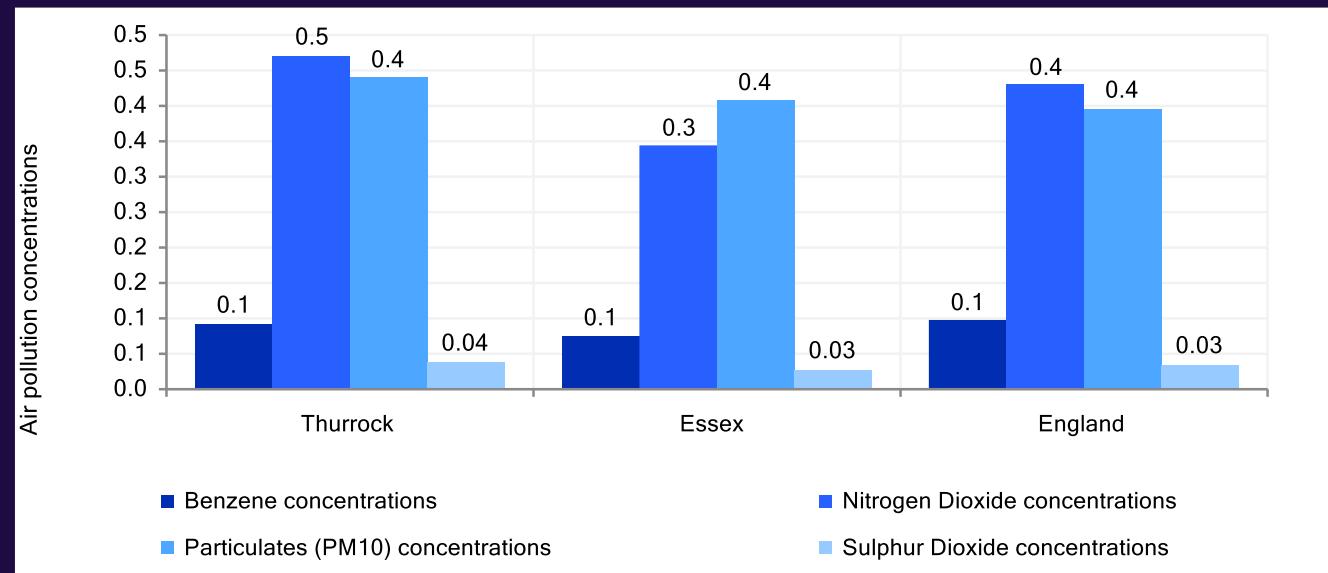
7.5% Tree cover, less than the average of England which was 14.1%.

AIR POLLUTION

Air pollution focuses on the concentrations from four air pollutants: nitrogen dioxide, benzene, sulphur dioxide and particulates. The air quality data was collected for 2016 on a 1km grid and obtained from the UK National Air Quality Archive for use in the Indices of Deprivation 2019. A higher score indicates a higher concentration of the pollution with a score of greater than 1 indicating that the levels of pollution exceed national standards of clean air.

In 2021, 5.9% of mortalities in Thurrock were attributable to air pollution compared to 5.5% for Essex and England.

The chart (below) shows that Thurrock had higher levels of nitrogen dioxide concentrations (0.5) in the air (2019), compared to Essex (0.3) and England (0.4). Similar concentrations across Thurrock, Essex and England were found for particulates (PM10).



Source: Local Insight, OSCI

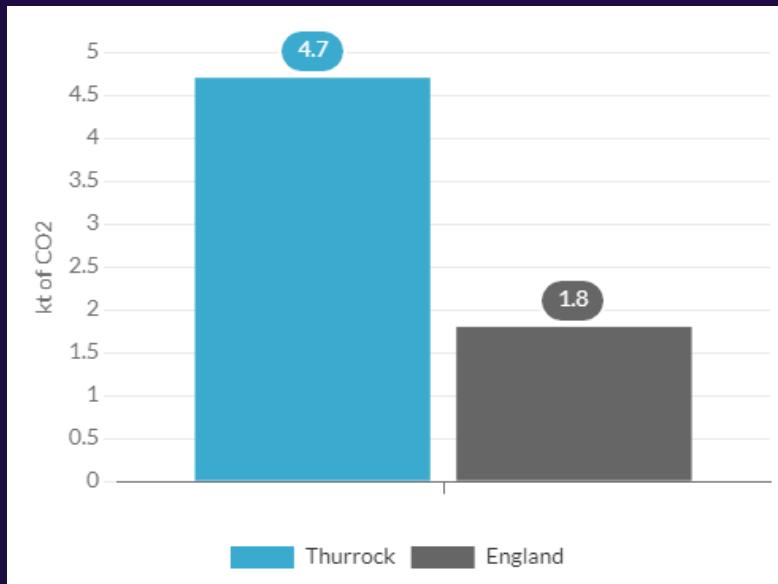
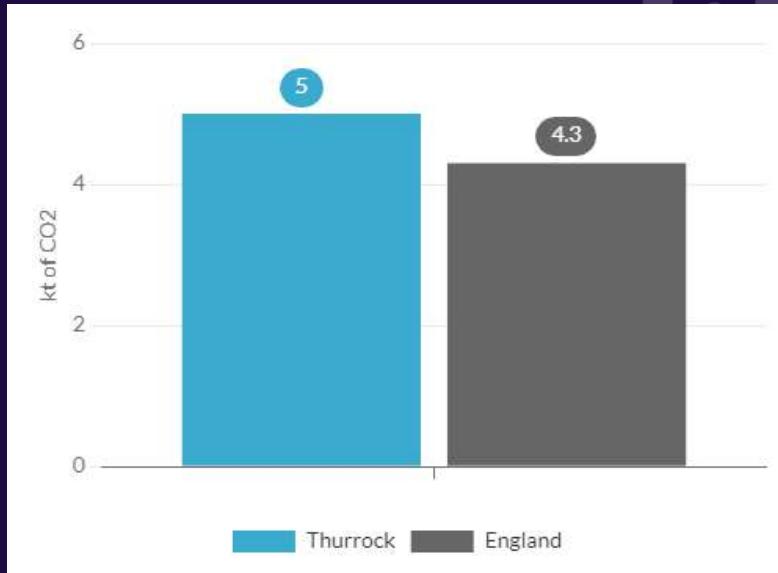
CARBON EMISSIONS

Emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases from the production and use of energy across multiple sectors contribute in many ways to climate change.

In 2020, total carbon emissions (CO₂ per capita) for Thurrock was 5 tonnes per person. The chart (top right) indicates that the carbon emission per person in Thurrock is higher than the emissions by person in England (4.3).

The chart on the bottom right shows the total CO₂ emissions per km² for Thurrock was 4.7 tonnes, which was significantly higher than England (1.8).

In 2020, the transport sector produced the highest emissions in Thurrock – 388.5kt of CO₂ followed by domestic (204.3), industry (179.6) and commercial (76.2).



Source: Sport England Local Area Insights Report

GEOGRAPHICAL BARRIERS - DEPRIVATION

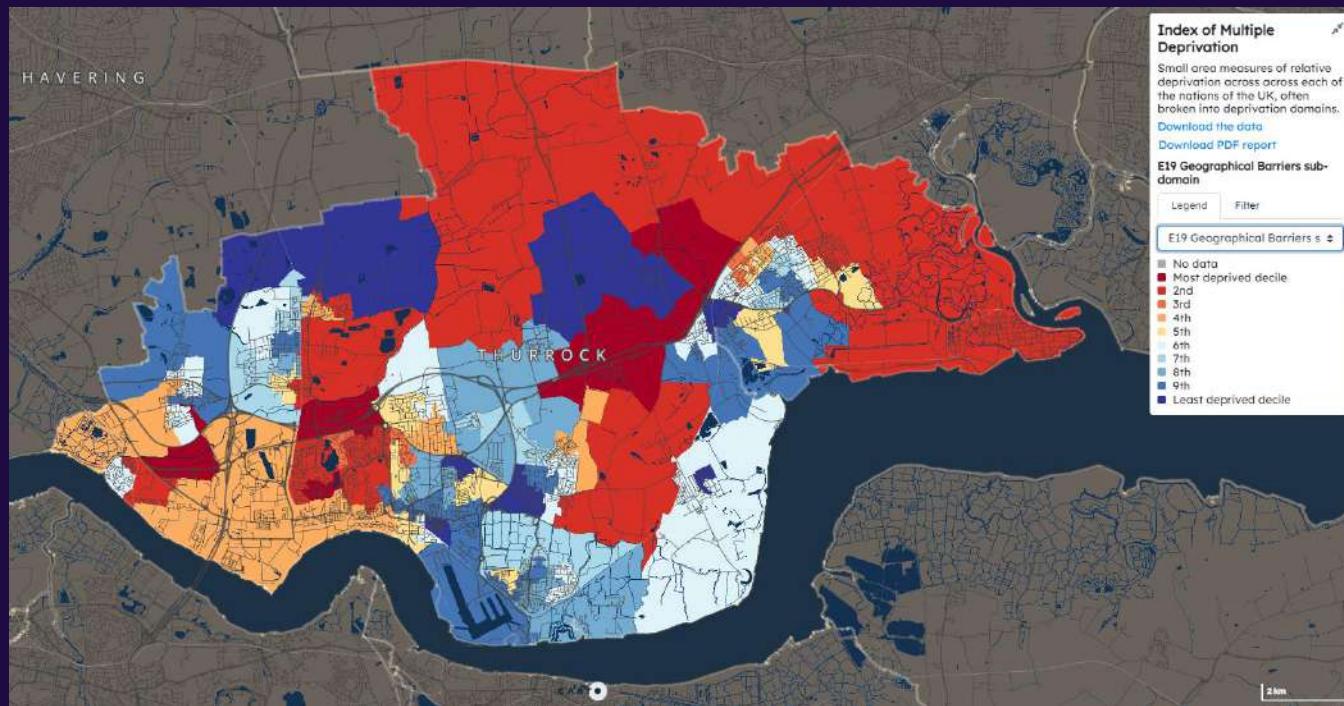
The Barriers to Housing and Services Domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. The sub-domain, geographical barriers relates to the physical proximity of local services such as post office, primary school, general store or supermarket and GP surgery.

The map (right) shows the IMD 2019 decile for each neighbourhood in Thurrock for the Geographical barrier sub-domain of the Barriers to Housing and Services domain.

It shows that the neighbourhoods situated along the main road in the Southfields, North Stifford and south of Aveley area are within the top 10% most deprived nationally for this sub-domain.

Also, large areas in the northeast of the authority and in the West Tilbury area are within the top 20% most deprived nationally for this subdomain.

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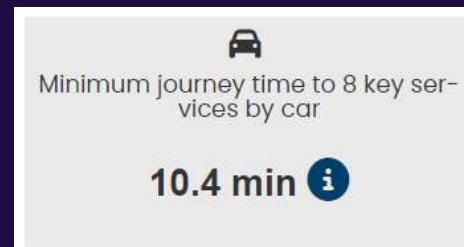
JOURNEY TIMES

Understanding journey times to key services is essential to measure how policy makers and Local Authorities can help making these journeys both more feasible and attractive. Walking, cycling and taking public transportation are encouraged when journey times are lowered, and this helps reducing the carbon footprint of every individual.

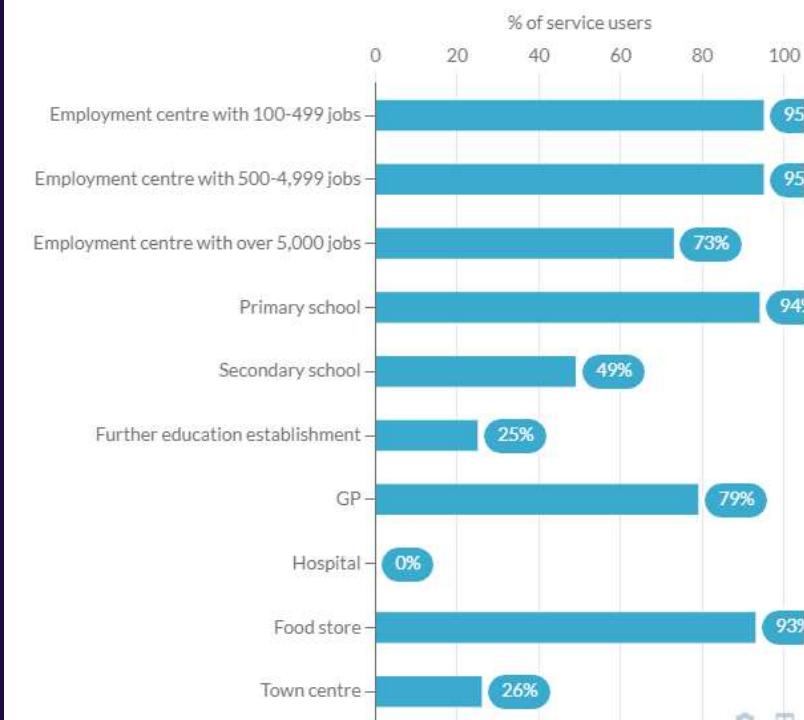
The infographic and chart (right) shows that the lowest minimum journey time to 8 key services in Thurrock is 10.4 minutes by car, followed by 16.3 minutes by bicycle and 18.4 minutes by public transport or walking.

Over 90% of service users are within 15 minutes travel time by public transport or walking to the following key services for Thurrock:

- Employment centre with 100 – 499 jobs
- Employment centre with 500 – 4,999 jobs
- Primary School
- Food store



Service users within 15 minutes travel time by public transport or by walking to key services for Thurrock (2019)



CRIME - DEPRIVATION

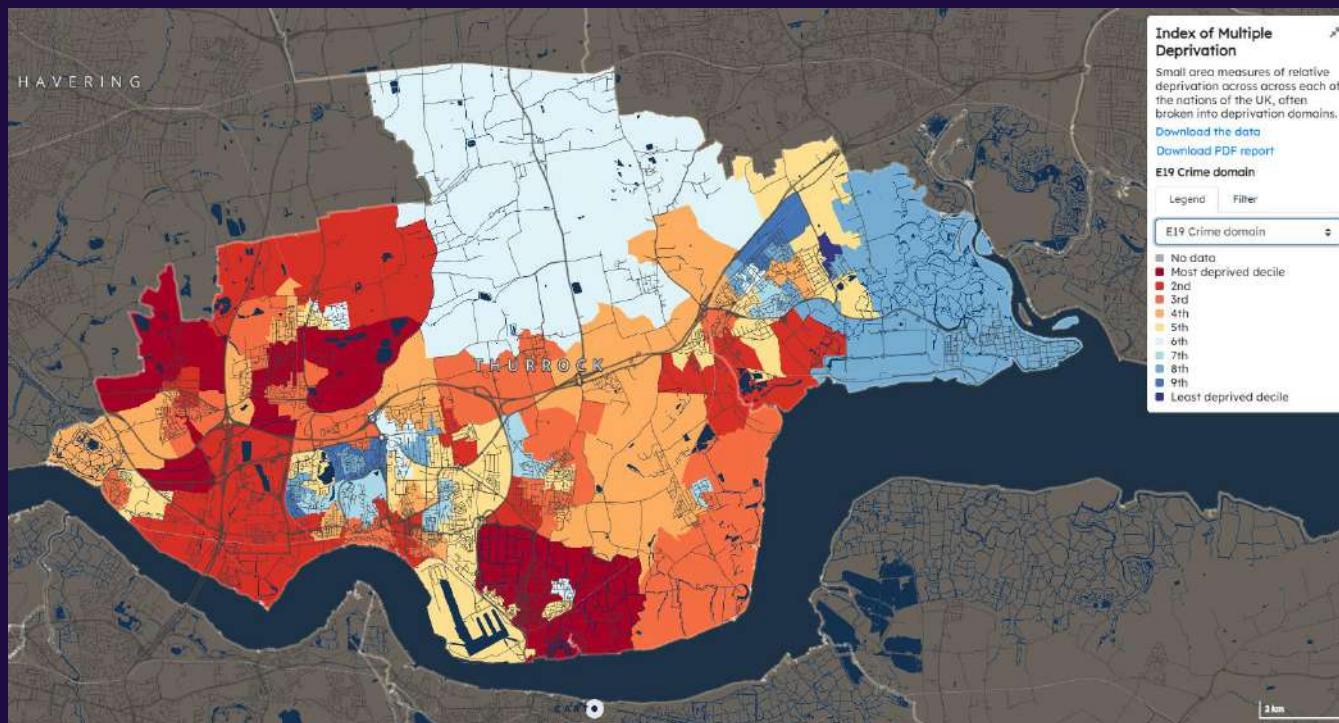
The Crime Domain measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level. It includes indicators about recorded crime rates for violence, burglary, theft and criminal damage.

The IMD 2019, the crime rank for Thurrock was 75 and within the 20% most deprived lower tier authorities for this domain. The rank had improved by 36 places between IMD 2015 to 2019.

The map (right) shows the IMD 2019 decile for each neighbourhood in Thurrock for the Crime domain. It shows that the neighbourhoods with the top 10% most deprived nationally are in Tilbury, North Stifford and areas surrounding Aveley.

The number of Thurrock residents living in the most deprived 20% of areas (Decile 1 & 2) for this domain was 37,807 people, which is about 21.7% of the area population and above the England average (20.4%).

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CRIME - RATES

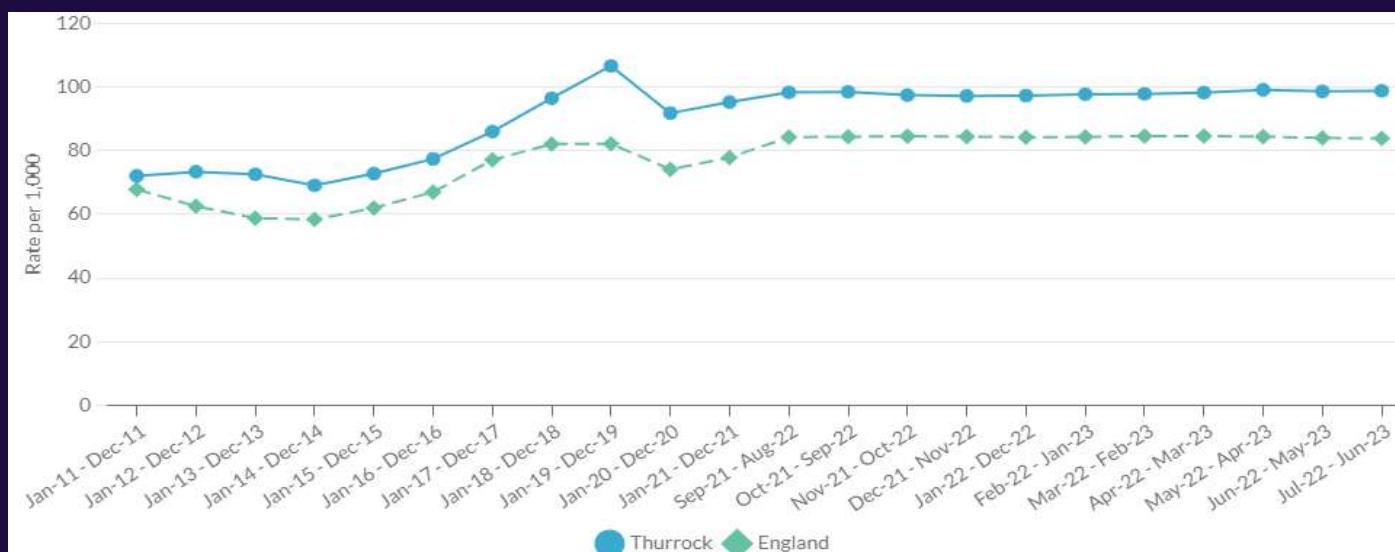
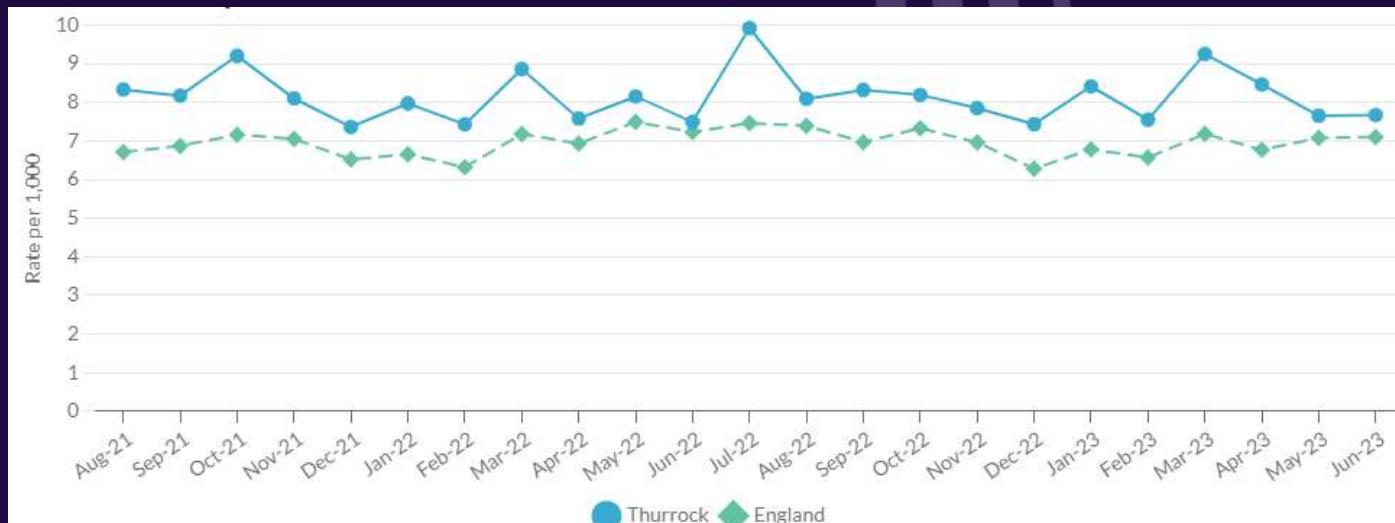
The absence of a safe and secure place in which to live can have an extremely negative impact on physical and emotional health and wellbeing.

Between July 2022 and June 2023, there were 17,226 crimes reported in Thurrock.

As of June 2023, the crime rate was 7.7 per 1,000 population, which was higher than the Essex (6.9) and England (7.1) crime rates (chart, top right).

The 12-month rolling rate for Thurrock was 98.8 per 1,000 population (chart, bottom right).

As the chart (bottom right) shows the crime rate in Thurrock increased year-on-year between January - December 2011 to December 2019, then a sudden decrease between January 2019 – December 2020. Since this point, the crime rate has increased and plateaued, below a rate of 100 per 1,000 population.



Source: Sport England Local Area Insights Report

CRIME - TYPE

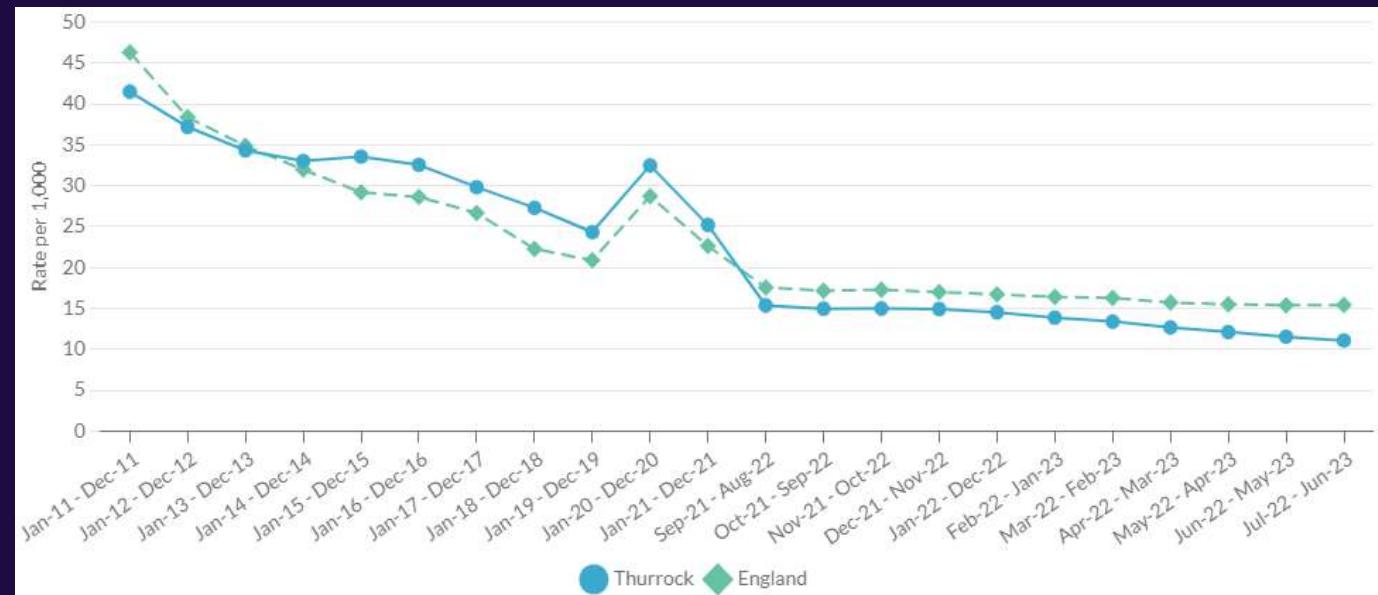
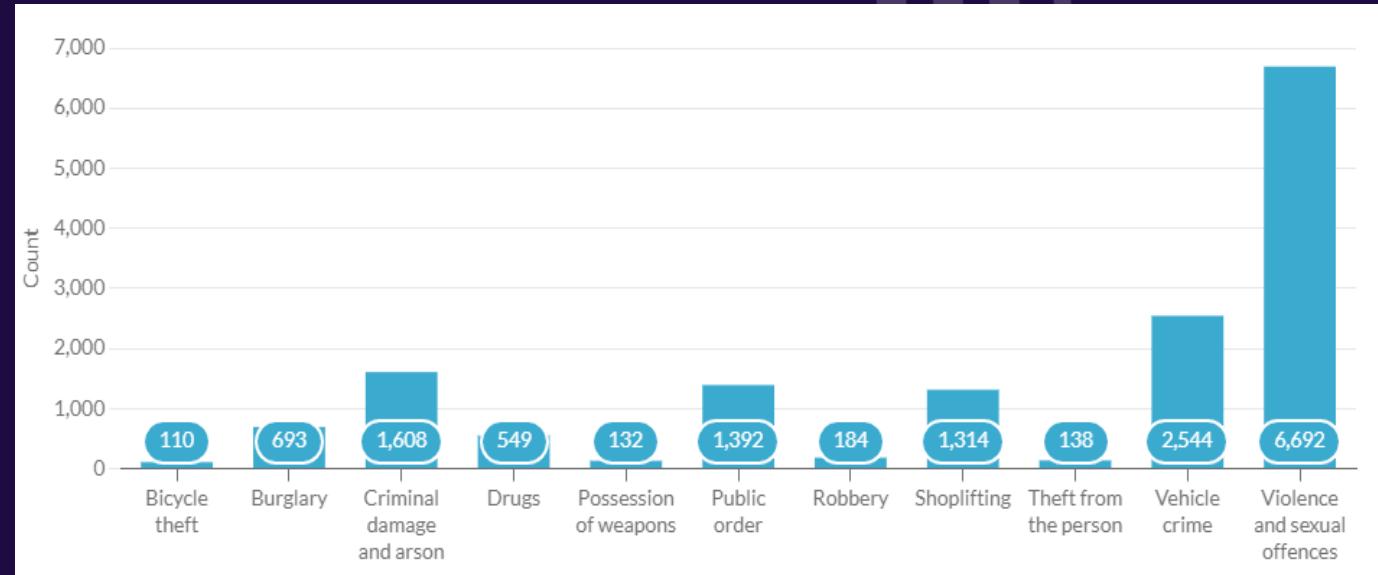
Between July 2022 and June 2023, there were 17,226 crimes reported in Thurrock.

The chart (top right) shows that the main crime type reported in Thurrock during the period was Violence and Sexual Offences (6,692).

The 12-month rolling crime rate for violence and sexual offences in Thurrock is 38.4 per 1,000 population, which is higher than the Essex (34.2) and England (38) rates for this crime type.

Other crime types prevalent in Thurrock during the period were vehicle crime (2,544), criminal damage and arson (1,608) and public order (1,392).

The chart (bottom right) shows the 12-month rolling crime rate for Anti-Social Behaviour. The rate has decreased over time, to a rate of 11.1 per 1,000 population, which is below the rate of England (15.4).

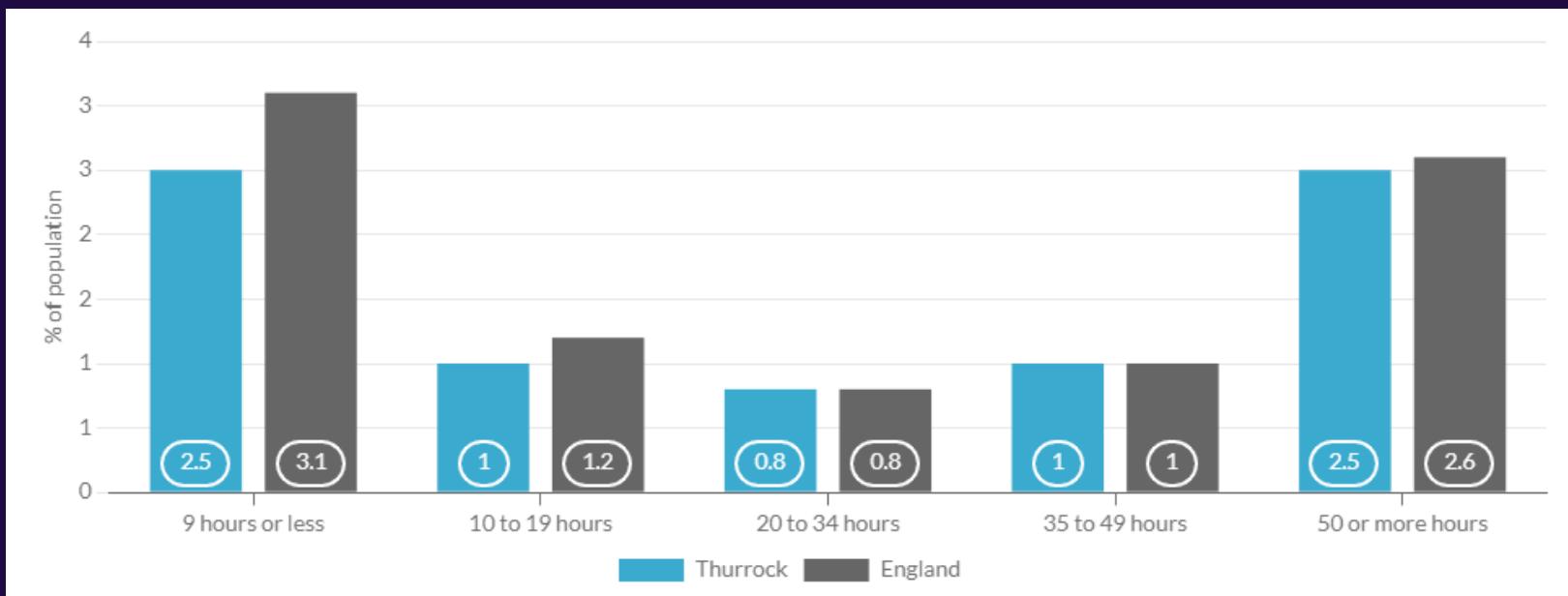


Source: Sport England Local Area Insights Report

UNPAID CARE

A carer is anyone, including children and adults, who looks after a family member, partner or friend who needs help because of their illness, frailty, disability, a mental health problem or an addiction and cannot cope without their support. The care they give is unpaid. Unpaid carers who provide high levels of care for sick, or disabled relatives and friends, are more than twice as likely to suffer from poor health compared to people without caring responsibilities.

The chart (below) shows that 2.5% of Thurrock's population provides 9 or more hours of unpaid care and another 2.5% provides 50 or more hours, both percentages are below the proportion of England residents that provide unpaid care.



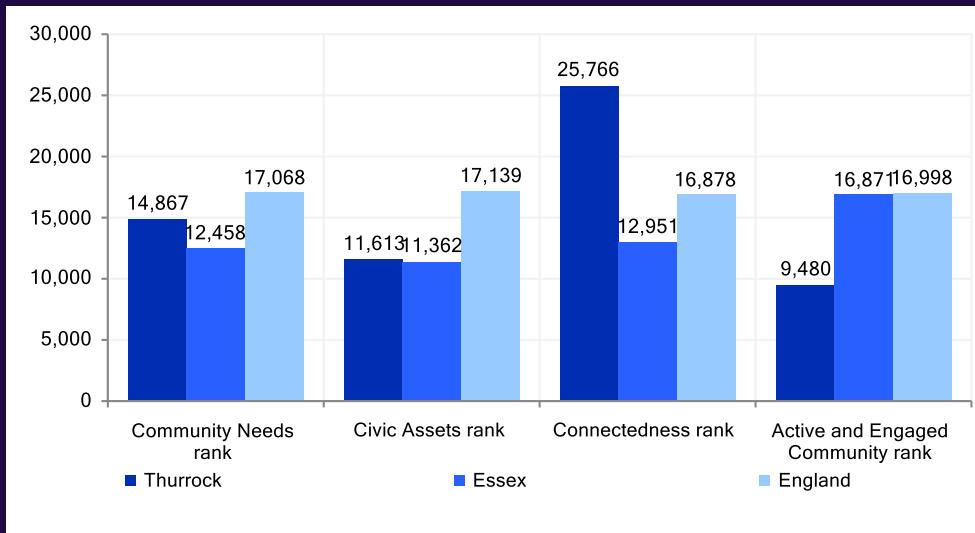
Source: Sport England Local Area Insights Report

COMMUNITY NEEDS INDEX

The Community Needs Index was developed by Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI) and Local Trust (2023) to identify areas experiencing poor community and civic infrastructure, relative isolation and low levels of participation in community life. It is created by combining a series of 28 indicators, conceptualised under three domains: Civic Assets, Connectedness and Active and Engaged Community (see text box left).

A higher rank indicates that the area has relatively higher levels of need.

The chart below indicates that Thurrock has a high rank (or need) for connectedness, when compared to other domains, and across comparable areas.



Source: Local Insight, OCSI

Civic Assets: measures the presence of key community, civic, educational and cultural assets in a close proximity of the area. These include pubs, libraries, green space, community centres, swimming pools – facilities that provide things to do often, at no or little cost, which are important to how positive a community feels about its area.

Connectedness: measures the connectivity to key services, digital infrastructure, isolation and strength of the local jobs market. It looks at whether residents have access to key services, such as health services, within a reasonable travel distance. It considers how good public transport and digital infrastructure are and how strong the local job market is.

Active and Engaged Community: measures the levels of third sector civic and community activity and barriers to participation and engagement. It shows whether charities are active in the area, and whether people appear to be engaged in the broader civic life of their community.

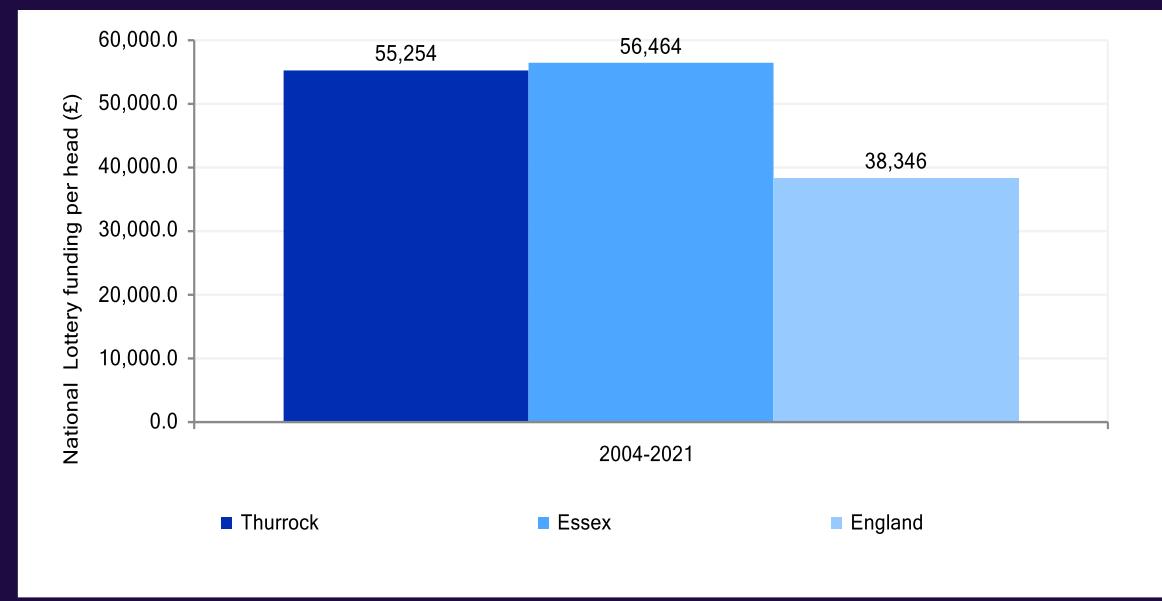
FUNDING - NATIONAL

National Lottery Community Fund figures are from 2004 – 2021 and used the 360Giving Standard to produce a dataset of grants. It excludes grants greater than £1million in order to focus on community grants.

Between 2004 and 2021, there has been 11 individual grants per 10,000 population issued into Harlow by the National Lottery Community Fund. This figure is lower than the England average of 30 per 10,000 population.

Over the same period, there has been £55,253 per 1,000 population and as the chart (right) shows this amount is similar to Essex's average (£56k) and higher than the England average (£38k).

The total amount of grants awarded by major funders in Harlow was nearly £3 million £1.6 million (£2,955,005 to be precise) or £17 per head, as of 2019. However, this amount per head is half of the England average (£34 per head).



Source: Local Insight, OSCI