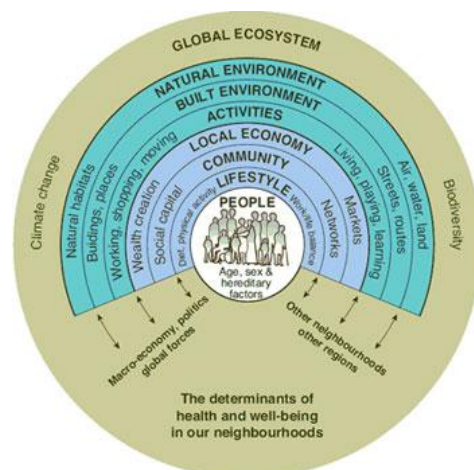


# Chapter 2: Wider Determinants of Health and Wellbeing

Health is a positive concept emphasizing social and personal resources, as well as physical capacities<sup>i</sup>. However, health is also a complex phenomenon and has different meanings for different people.

This chapter looks at the wider determinants of health and wellbeing. These determinants, also known as the social determinants, are the social, economic and environmental conditions that influence the health of individuals and populations. The diagram below shows these factors and their interaction on the population. It clearly illustrates the links between health and the wider determinants, and sets this in context with sustainability and the wider environment<sup>ii</sup>.



Source: Barton & Grant, 2006

Society has traditionally looked to the health sector to deal with health and disease, however this chapter will look at the impact the wider determinants of health have on the residents of Thurrock. The influence of the different layers outlined in the diagram above all impact on the inequalities in the health of the population. Inequalities in health arise because of inequalities in society – in the conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work, and age<sup>iii</sup>.

## 2.1 Deprivation and Health Inequalities

There is a strong positive correlation between deprivation and higher rates of illness and poorer health outcomes. Deprivation relates to a lack of resources needed for a basic standard of life. The concept of deprivation includes material and social elements and can be used for both individuals and areas.

Deprivation is a major factor in inequalities in health. Inequalities in health arise because of inequalities in the conditions of daily life and the fundamental drivers that give rise to them: inequities in power, money and resources<sup>iv</sup>.

Deprivation can be measured using a number of indicators. The most common system is the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) which is compiled by the Department of Communities and Local Government. The data are collected in seven different domains: income deprivation; employment; health deprivation and disability; education, skills and training deprivation; barriers to housing and services; crime; and living environment. These can be compared individually or compiled to produce an overall deprivation score for an area.

### 2.1.1 Deprivation

Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) are weighted summary measures of seven domains with the income and employment domains taking up the strongest weight. It is used widely to analyse patterns of deprivation, identify areas for specialised initiatives and programmes and as a tool to determine eligibility for specific funding streams. It combines a number of indicators, chosen to cover a range of economic, social and housing issues, into a single deprivation score for each small area (Lower Super Output Areas) in England. The higher the IMD score, the more deprived the area.

Thurrock is ranked 217 out of 349 in the IMD (2007) overall score for local authorities in England. There has been a change in deprivation score between 2007 and 2010. Overall, changes in deprivation between 2007 and 2010 in Thurrock is very small and Thurrock have become less disadvantaged although some ranked positions relative to other local authorities have changed. There is a move in the percentage on the England scale for Thurrock from 35% in 2007 to 44% in 2010 which is due to the combined change in local authorities rather than a change in the demography of Thurrock.

Figure 2.0 shows differences in deprivation levels in Thurrock based on **national** quintiles of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007, by Lower Super Output Area. The darkest coloured areas show LSOAs in Thurrock that are in the 20% most deprived in England.

**Fig 2.0**

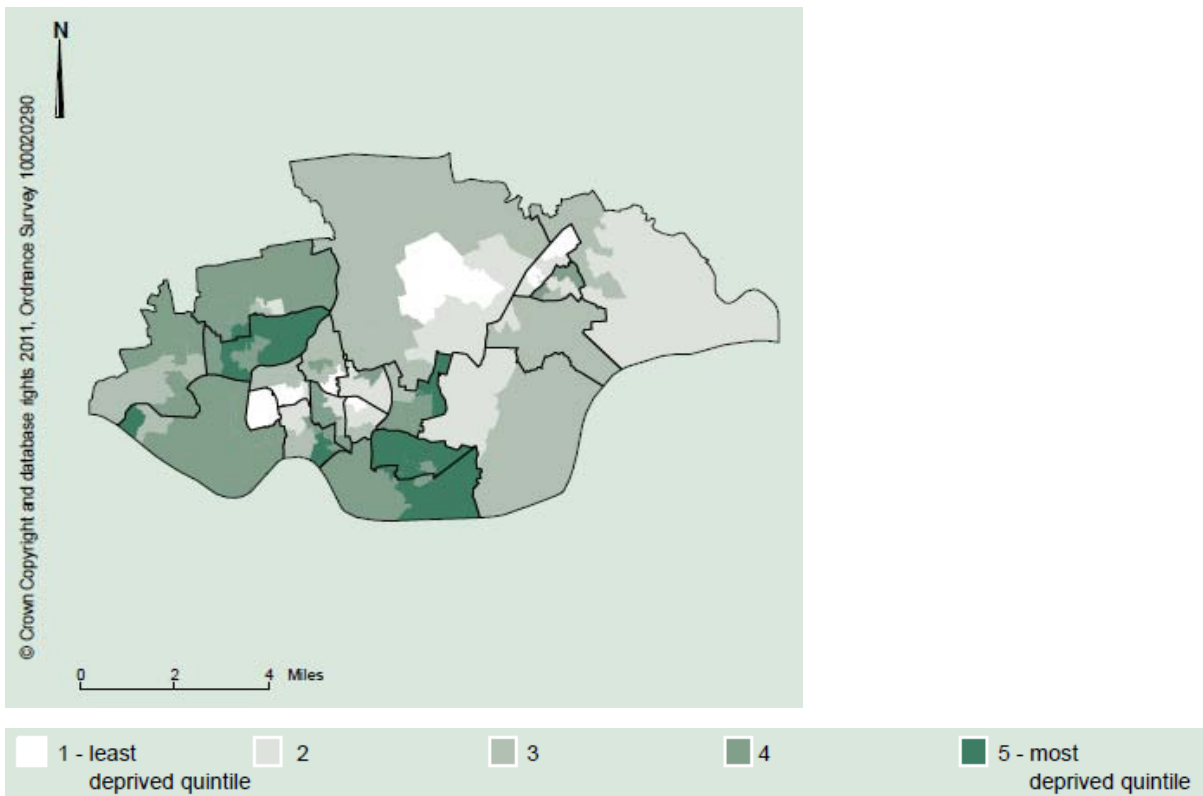


Figure 2.1 shows the percentage of Thurrock’s population that live in LSOAs in these five national quintiles of deprivation, based on the IMD (2007) scores.

As figure 2.1 shows, Thurrock has few than 20% its LSOAs that fall into the 20% most deprived in England, but significantly more than 20% of its LSOAs that fall into the second most deprived national quintile.

**Fig 2.1**

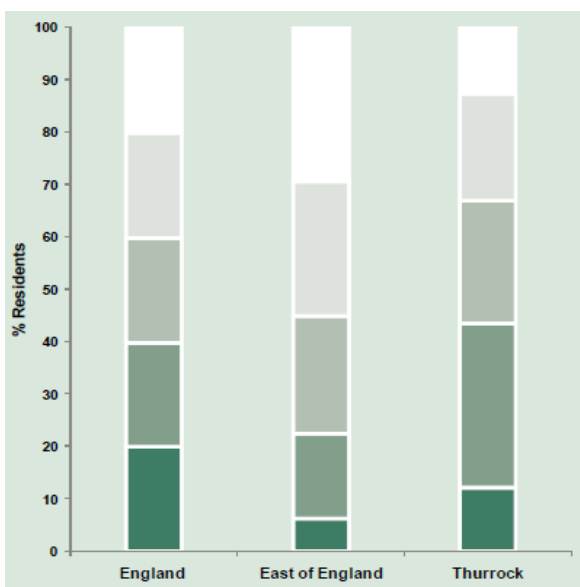
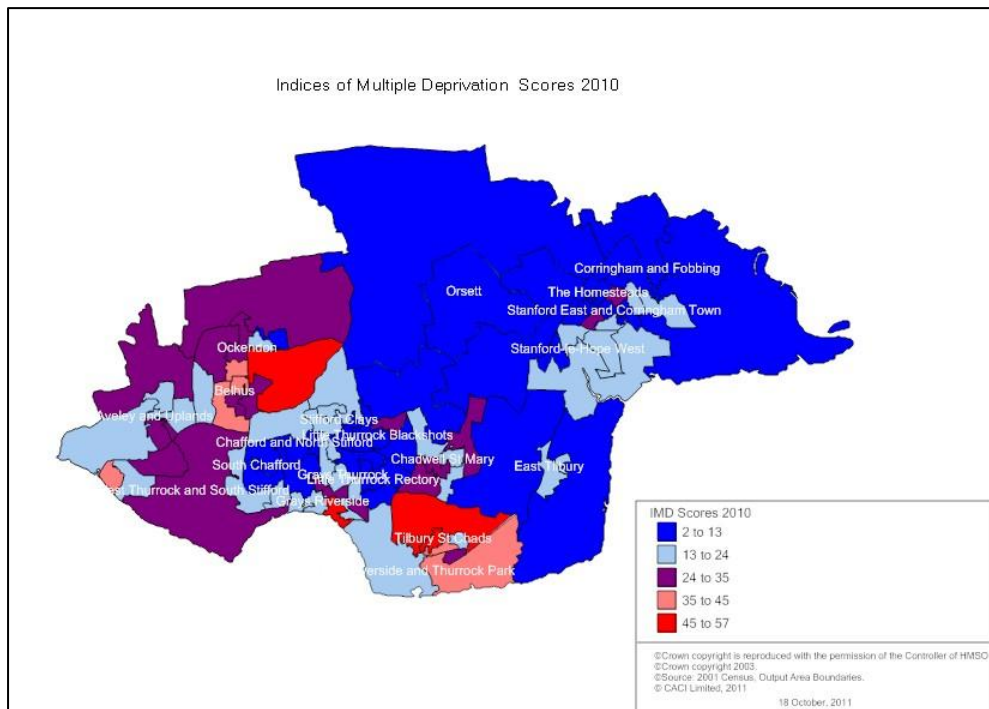


Figure 2.2 shows the IMD (2010) scores for Thurrock by Lower Super Output Area

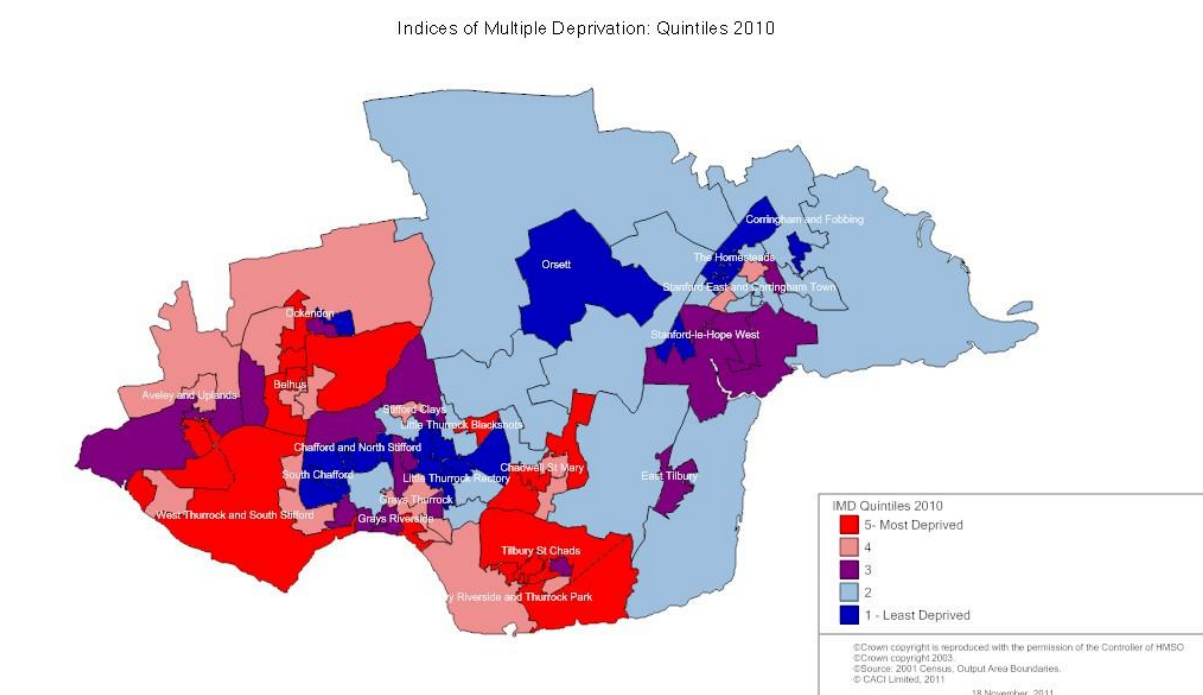
**Figure 2.2** Lower Super Output Area Index of Multiple Deprivation Scores, 2010



Source: Insite Maps, IMD Score-Communities and Local Government

Figure 2.3 shows IMD (2010) for Thurrock Lower Super Output Areas by quintiles within Thurrock.

**Fig 2.3**



Source: Insite Maps, IMD Score-Communities and Local Government (edit quintiles – 1 most deprived 5 least deprived)

As figure 2.3 shows, the 20% most deprived LSOAs in Thurrock fall within the south and west of the borough and include Tilbury, West Thurrock and South Stifford, Belhus, Ockendon, parts of Chadwell St.Mary, Blackshots and parts of Grays.

### 2.1.2 Health Inequality

Health inequalities refer to variations in health status or in the distribution of health determinants across individuals or between different groups in a population, for example differences in mortality rates between people experiencing differing levels of deprivation or affluence. It is best measured by a range of methods such as life expectancy at birth, mortality rates, the slope index of inequality (SII) which measures the difference in life expectancy between the most and least deprived deciles in a broadly comparable geographical area.

Figures 2.4 and 2.5 represent life expectancy at birth by deprivation deciles within Thurrock for males and females. The red slope line represents the gradient of the relationship between life expectancy and deprivation in Thurrock. The 0 – 100 percentage points on the x-axis represent deciles of deprivation, and the blue line represents the life expectancy in years associated with people experiencing deprivation in each decile with 95% confidence intervals. Hence for males in Thurrock, life expectancy ranges from about 74 years to about 82 years across the ten deciles of deprivation a range of 8.3 years, as indicated on the slope index. For females, the range of 4.3 years between around 80 years to about 84 years is much smaller.

Fig 2.4

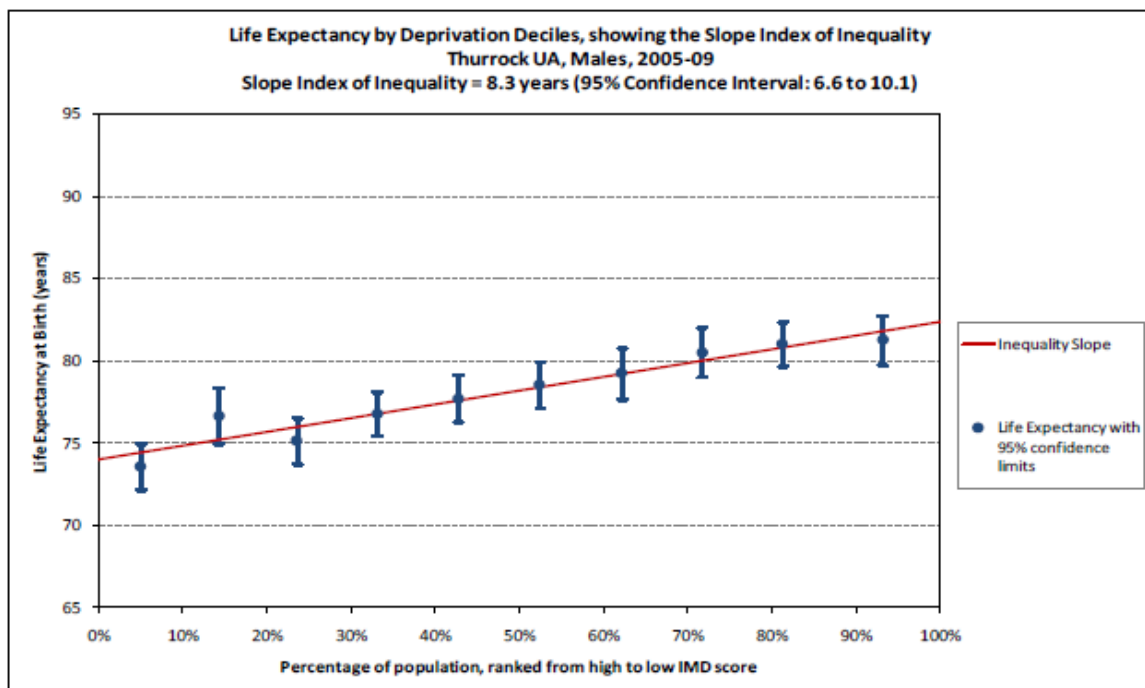


Fig 2.5

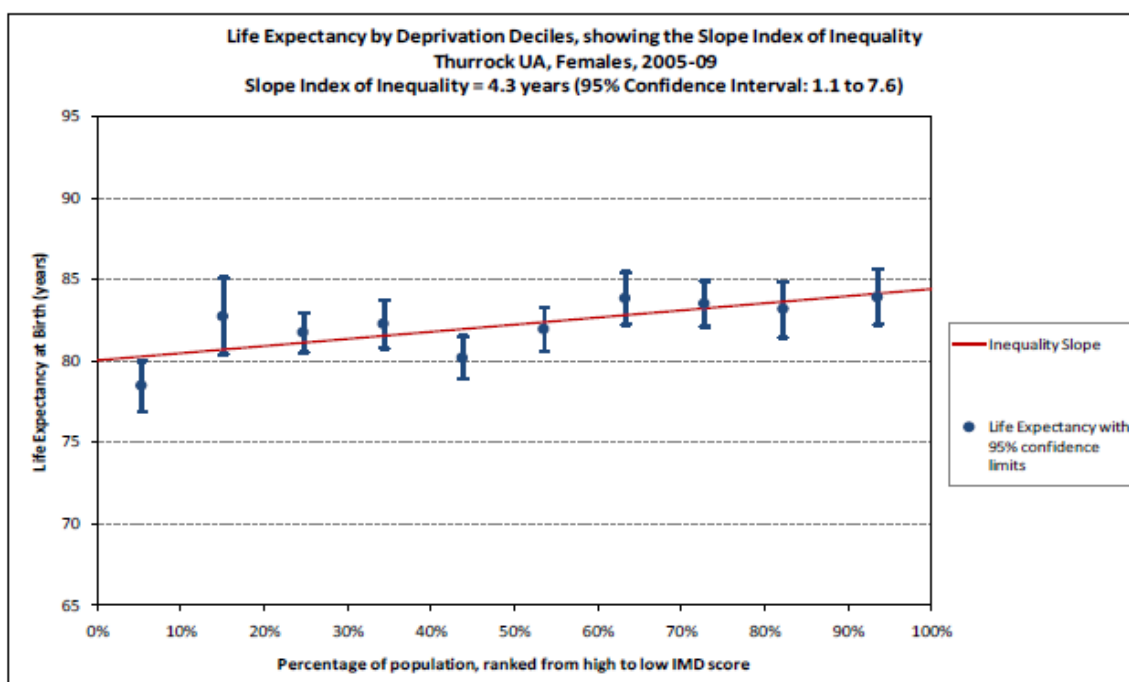


Fig 2.6 Slope Index of Inequality 2001 – 2005 to 2005 - 2009

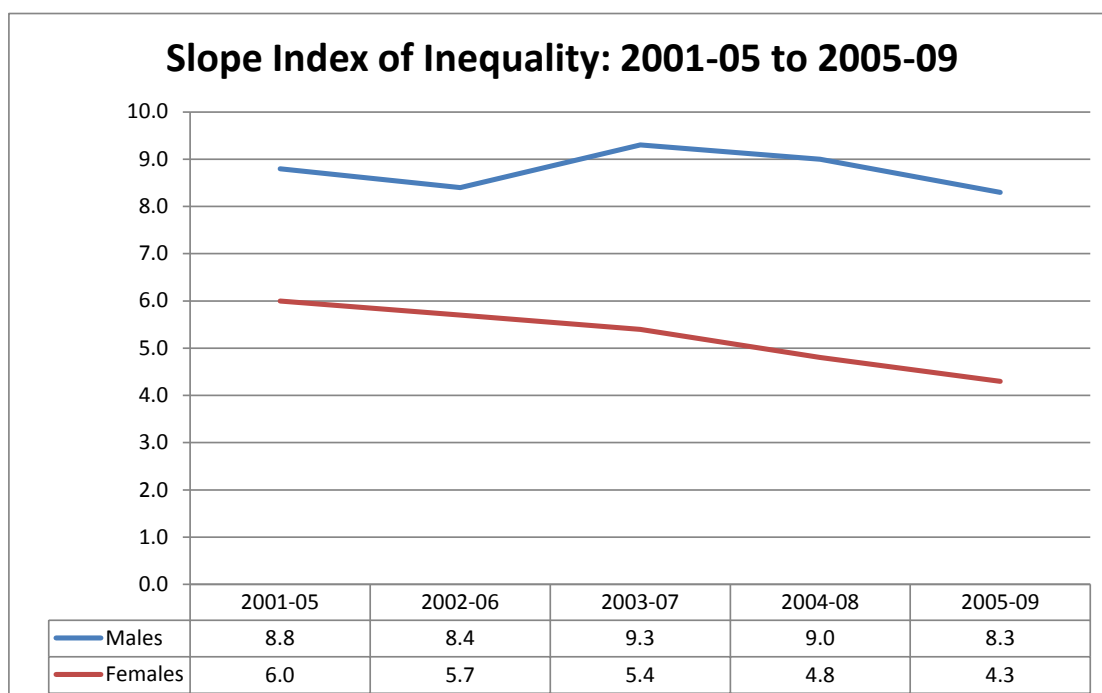


Figure 2.6 represents inequalities in trend life expectancy gap between the 10% most affluent compared to the 10% most deprived in males and females. The trend in gap of male and female life expectancy between the most and least deprived has been consistently wide over the time and increased in males between 2002-6 and 2003-7, before decreasing more recently. The difference in life expectancy between the 10% most affluent and deprived females in Thurrock has gradually decreased over the last 10 years.

### 2.1.3 Child Deprivation and Inequalities

A fifth of children in Thurrock are growing up in poverty, according to the official definition of child poverty. The vast majority are under the age of 11 and more than half are under the age of 5. Child poverty in Thurrock is slightly below the national rate but greater than the average for the East of England. The child poverty measure used by government does not take into consideration families with low incomes that are above the threshold of 60% median income before housing costs, but who may be in poverty after housing costs are taken into account. When these are added to the official child poverty figures the total children in Thurrock living in poverty may be as high as 8220. Child poverty exists everywhere in Thurrock but is most concentrated in the deprived parts of the borough. Just six of the 20 Thurrock wards account for more than half of all children living in poverty. Differences between the highest and lowest areas of deprivation are extreme with Tilbury Riverside and Thurrock Park having 55% of children living in poverty, 25 times the proportion of the lowest child poverty rate, which is Corringham and Fobbing.

In Thurrock, the areas of the Borough which have the highest rates of child poverty in most cases also have the lowest educational attainment; more people in poor health or with disabilities which prevent them from working; higher proportions of workless families; and higher numbers of adults who have poor basic skills or who lack qualifications. The main drivers of child poverty in Thurrock are worklessness; low pay; low skills; low attainment; and the impact of the economic downturn.

Child deprivation links closely with child poverty with the most deprived areas being Belhus, Chadwell St Mary, Ockendon, Tilbury Riverside and Thurrock Park and Tilbury St Chads as shown in figures 2.7 and 2.8. These areas also have low breastfeeding rates and high child obesity rates (see Chapter 3, section 3.5 for more information on Breastfeeding and Chapter 5, section 5.5.2 for more information on Childhood Obesity).



Fig 2.7: IMD (2007) Thurrock Child Deprivation Rankings by Ward

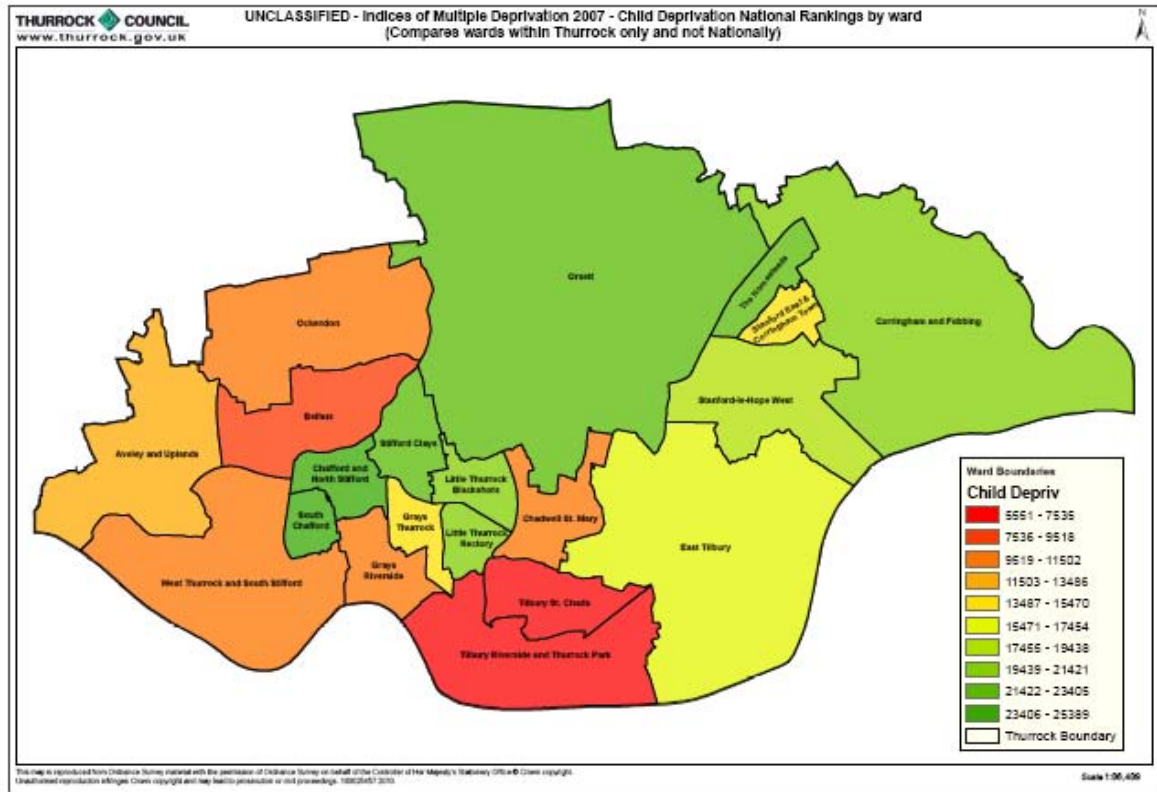
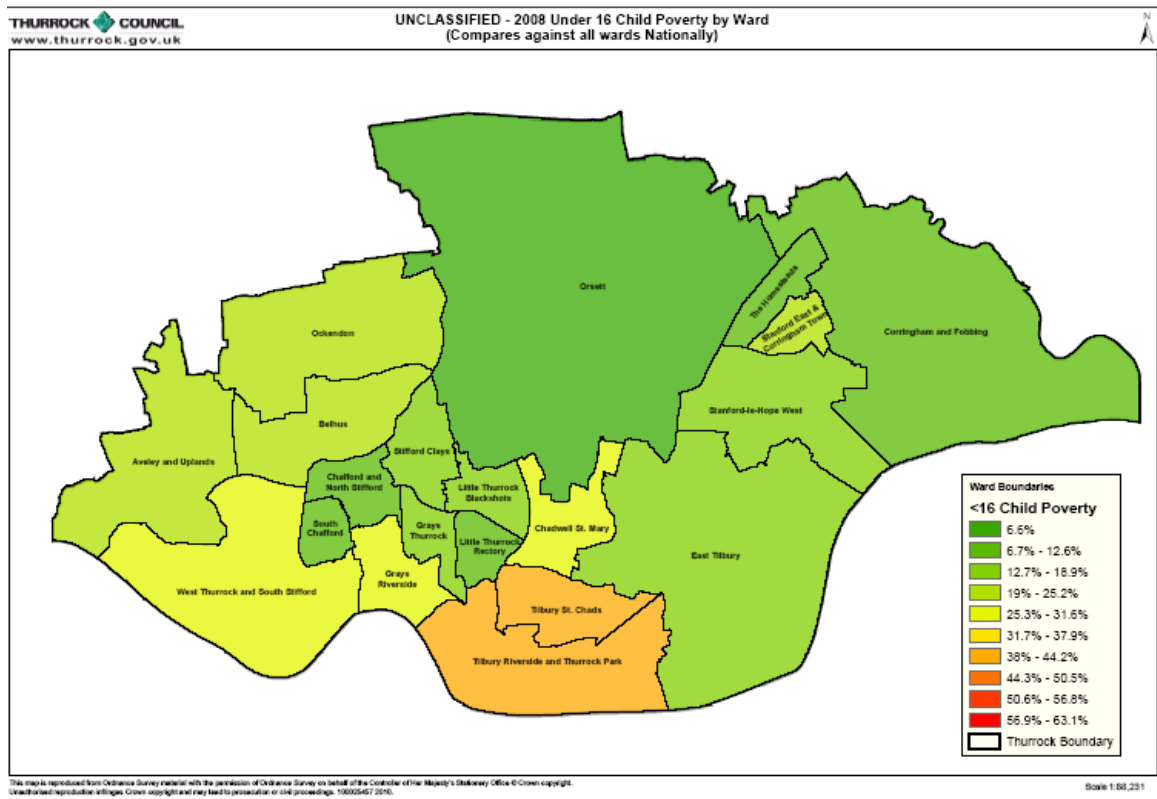


Fig 2.8: Child Poverty by Ward





At ward level child poverty is greatest in Tilbury Riverside (36.6%), Tilbury St Chads (36.5%), West Thurrock and South Stifford (29.1%), Grays Riverside (27.1%) and Chadwell St Mary (26.6%). It is lowest in Orsett (6.4%), South Chafford (8.2%) and Corringham and Fobbing (8.3%). Commissioners should ensure that they concentrate their efforts on early offer services and outreach work through Children's Centres in the most deprived areas on the borough.

### 2.1.3.1 Free School Meals

Fig 2.9

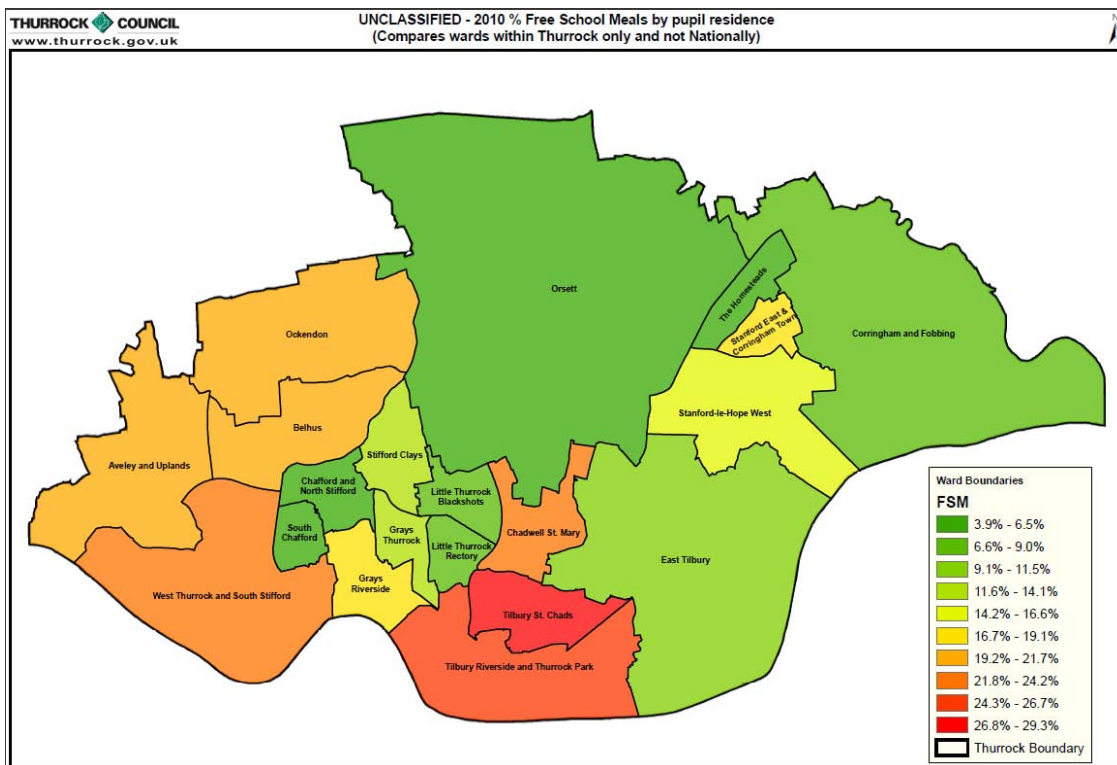


Figure 2.9 shows the percentage of children and young people in receipt of free school meals by ward. The provision of free school meals maps closely with the areas in which child poverty is centred. Almost half of all Thurrock pupils receiving free school meals live in five wards. Between 2007 and 2009 the percentage eligible for free school meals rose from 13.7% to 15%. In Tilbury Riverside and Tilbury St Chads nearly 40% of households are estimated to be below 60% median income after housing costs. Around 30% are estimated to be below the median in West Thurrock and South Stifford and Belhus.

### 2.1.3.2 Debt

Fig 2.10 – Debt Enquiries in Thurrock By Ward

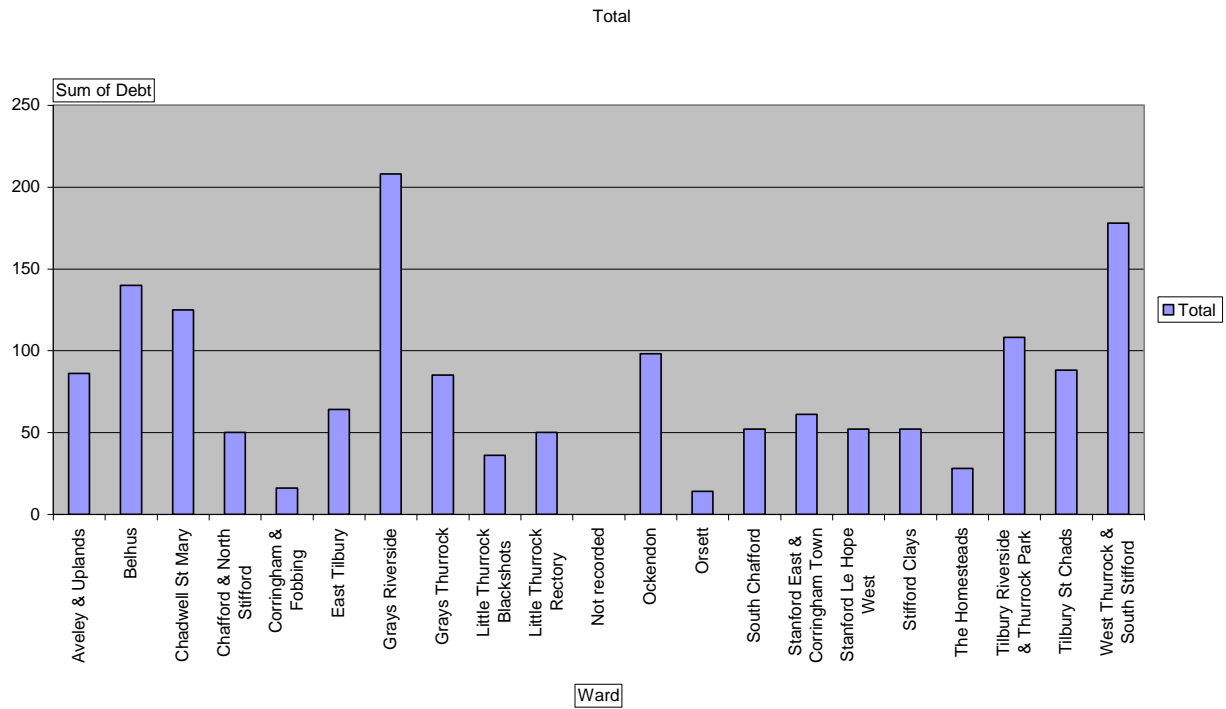


Figure 2.10 shows debt enquiries by ward as recorded by Thurrock Citizens Advice Bureau. Again debt enquiries are closely aligned to areas of deprivation. In Thurrock 8 of the highest 11 LSOAs for child poverty also have high levels of financial exclusion. The areas with the highest child poverty rates also have high levels of families not in work. Ockendon, Chadwell St Mary, Grays Riverside, Tilbury Riverside and Thurrock Park have levels of around 40% with some areas of Tilbury Riverside and Thurrock Park having levels of 55%.

### 2.1.3.3 Relationship between child poverty and living in lone parent families

Fig 2.11

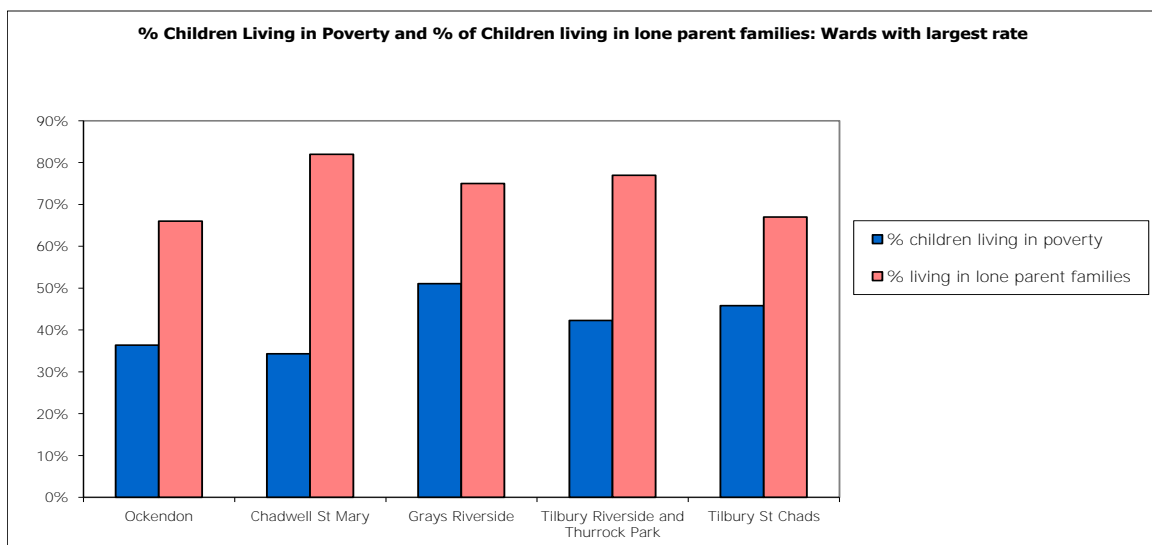


Figure 2.11 shows the five wards in Thurrock with the greatest levels of child poverty, together with the percentage of children living in lone parent families. Percentages of children living in lone parent families are large for each of five wards with the greatest level of child poverty. Commissioners again need to focus activity through Children's Centres outreach work to ensure that parents are given the skills to re-enter the workforce to bring these children out of child poverty.

#### 2.1.4 Summary Deprivation and Health Inequalities

- Thurrock is ranked 217 out of 349 in the IMD (2007) overall score for local authorities in England. There has been a change in deprivation score between 2007 and 2010. Overall, changes in deprivation between 2007 and 2010 in Thurrock is very small
- Thurrock has several LSOAs that are in the 20% most deprived in England (based on IMD (2007) scores), however, fewer than 20% Thurrock's LSOAs fall into the most deprived national quintile. However, significantly more than 20% of its LSOAs fall into the second most deprived national quintile and combined, more than 40% of Thurrock's MSOAs fall into the 40% most deprived national quintile.
- The 20% most deprived LSOAs **within** Thurrock fall within the south and west of the borough and include Tilbury, West Thurrock and South Stifford, Belhus, Ockendon, parts of Chadwell St.Mary, Blackshots and parts of Grays.
- There is an 8.3 year gap in life expectancy between males and a 4.3 year gap in life expectancy between females from the 10% most affluent to the 10% most deprived areas of Thurrock.
- The difference in life expectancy between the 10% most affluent and most deprived in Thurrock has fallen steadily in females over the past decade but has failed to fall very much in males, and actually increased during the mid part of the last decade.
- A fifth of children in Thurrock are growing up in poverty, according to the official definition of child poverty. If families who may be in poverty after housing costs are taken into account are considered, the percentage is likely to be significantly greater.
- There is significant child deprivation inequality across Thurrock with Tilbury Riverside and Thurrock Park that has the highest child poverty rate, having a rate of child poverty 25 times greater than Corringham and Fobbing, which has the lowest rate.

## 2.2 Civic Engagement

The 'Place Survey' was designed to capture local people's views, experiences and perceptions, to ensure services and solutions reflect local views and preferences. The next three sections look at the results for key indicators of local people's views in Thurrock: percentage of people who feel they belong to their local area; percentage of residents who give unpaid help to groups, clubs or organisations; and percentage of residents who feel they can influence decisions locally. These are all linked to the concept of Social Capital.

Social capital is based on relationships between and within social networks and its role in facilitating mutually beneficial collective action. There are four areas of social capital:

- Community networks
- Civic engagement
- Local identity and a sense of equality and solidarity with other community members
- Norms of trust and reciprocal help and support.

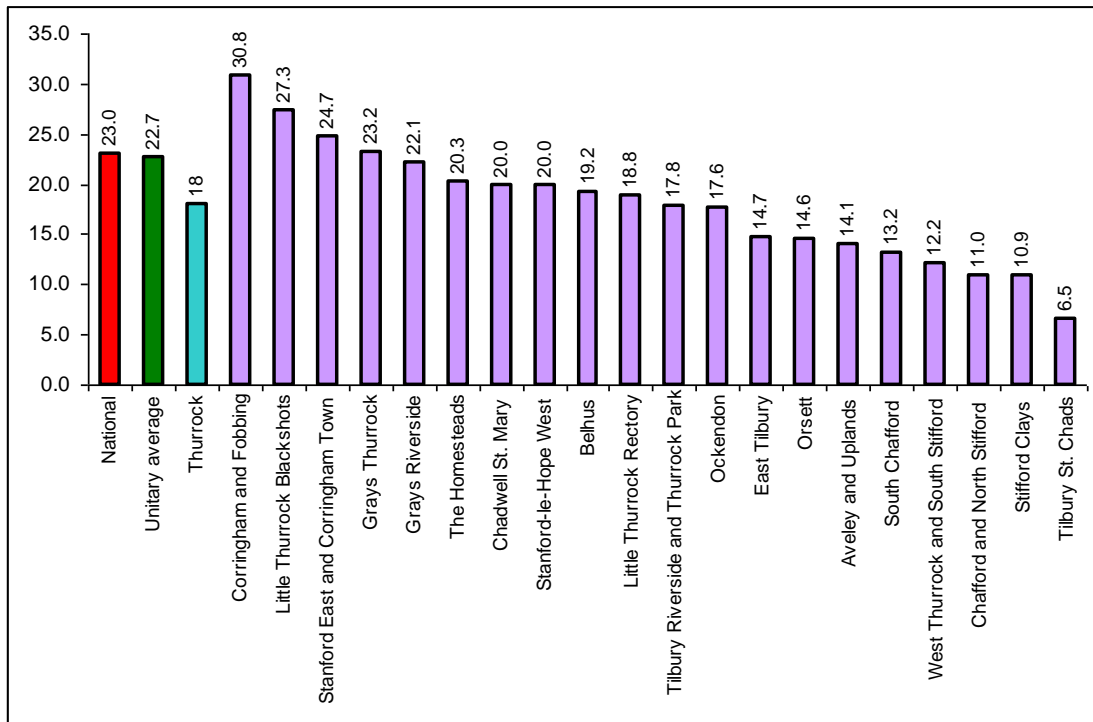
Social capital has been identified as a protective factor in health. Research has shown that the levels of social support available in a community correlate to the likelihood of people engaging in health-promoting behaviours. There is also clear evidence that socially isolated people are at increased risk of mortality from a number of causes<sup>v</sup>.

### 2.2.1 Volunteering

Volunteering is important in promoting a sustainable community and can be seen as a sign of a strong and active community.

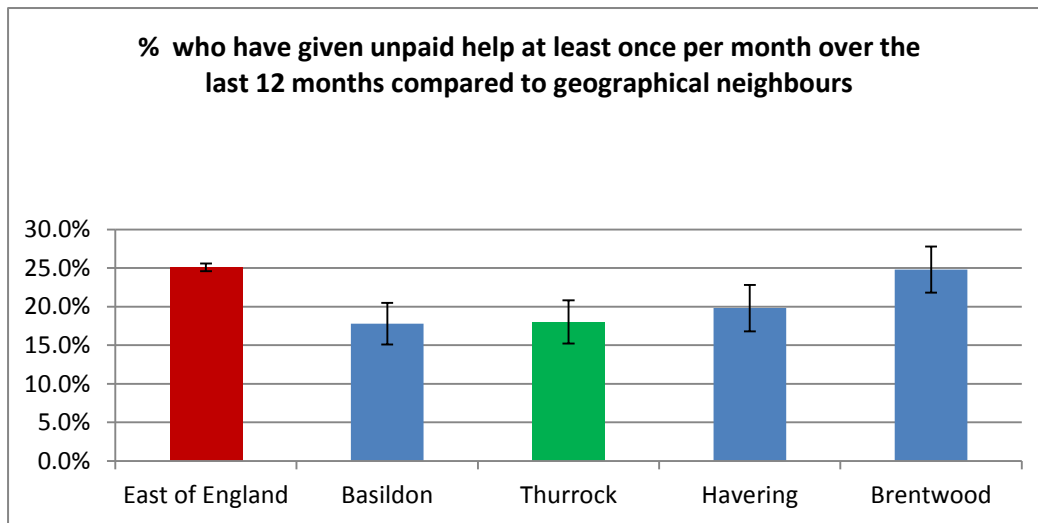
The Place Survey in 2008/09 found that 18% of Thurrock residents said that they had volunteered (given unpaid help) to groups, clubs or organisation. This was lower than the national level at 23% and the average for unitary Councils at 22.7%. The graph below shows the results at ward level within Thurrock. The respondents to the survey in Thurrock had an overall lower level of volunteering than our statistical and geographical neighbours, as illustrated in Figure 2.12.

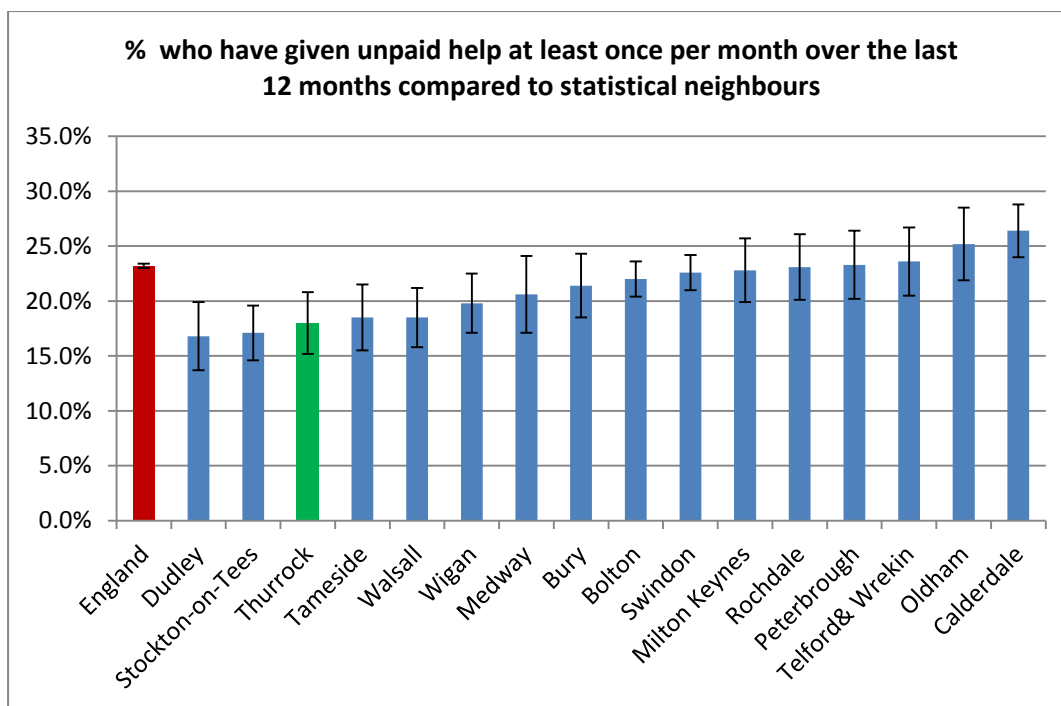
**Fig 2.12:** Percentage of Thurrock residents who undertook unpaid help to groups, clubs or organisations in the last 12 months



Source: Place Survey 2008

**Fig 2.13:** Comparison to geographical and statistical neighbours of the percentage of Thurrock residents who undertook unpaid help to groups, clubs or organisations in the last 12 months.





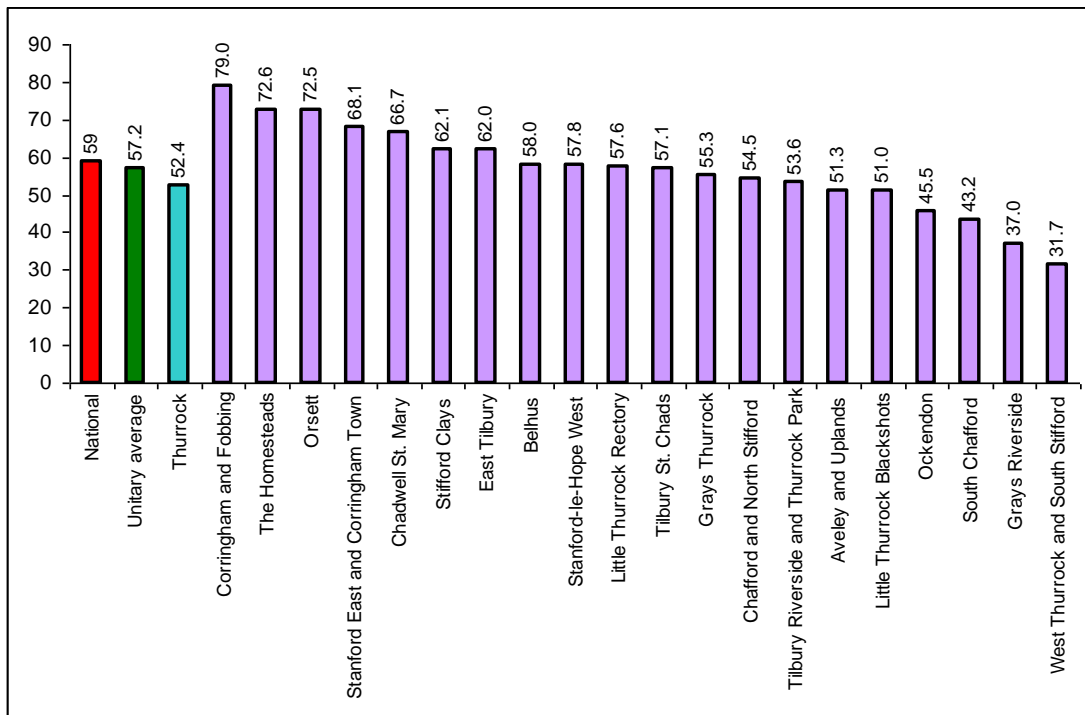
Source: Place Survey, Communities and Local Government, 2008

## 2.2.2 Sense of Belonging

The Place survey 2008/09 asked how residents felt they belonged to the local area. The results showed that 52.4% of Thurrock residents said they have a strong feeling of belonging to their immediate neighborhood. The result for Thurrock shows lower overall sense of belonging when compared to the unitary authority average of 57.2% and the national average of 59%. Thurrock is also has the lowest score in this indicator than all of the geographic and statistical neighbours. The graphs below illustrate the findings at ward level and comparison with geographic and statistical neighbours.

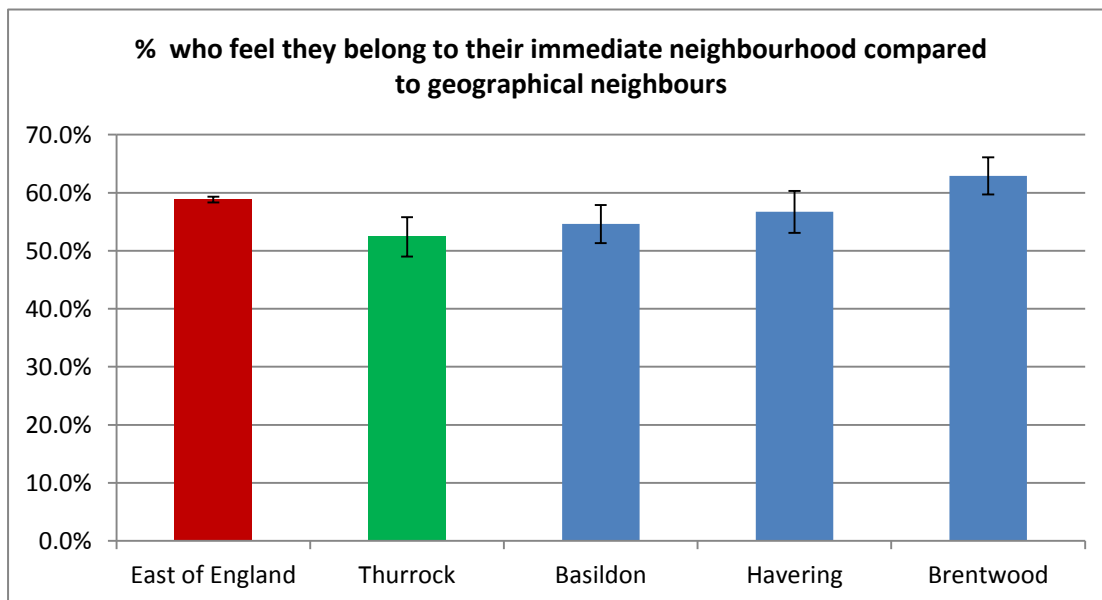
It is clear from the graph that the wards with the strongest sense of belonging those containing the areas of affluence within the Borough: Corringham and Fobbing (79%), The Homesteads (72.6%), Orsett (72.5%), and Stanford East and Corringham Town (68.1%). This compares to the wards with the lowest sense of belonging which contain the most deprived areas in the Borough: West Thurrock and South Stifford (31.7%), Grays Riverside (37.0%), South Chafford (43.2%) and Ockendon (45.5%).

**Fig 2.14 :** Percentage of Thurrock residents who felt they belonged to their local area

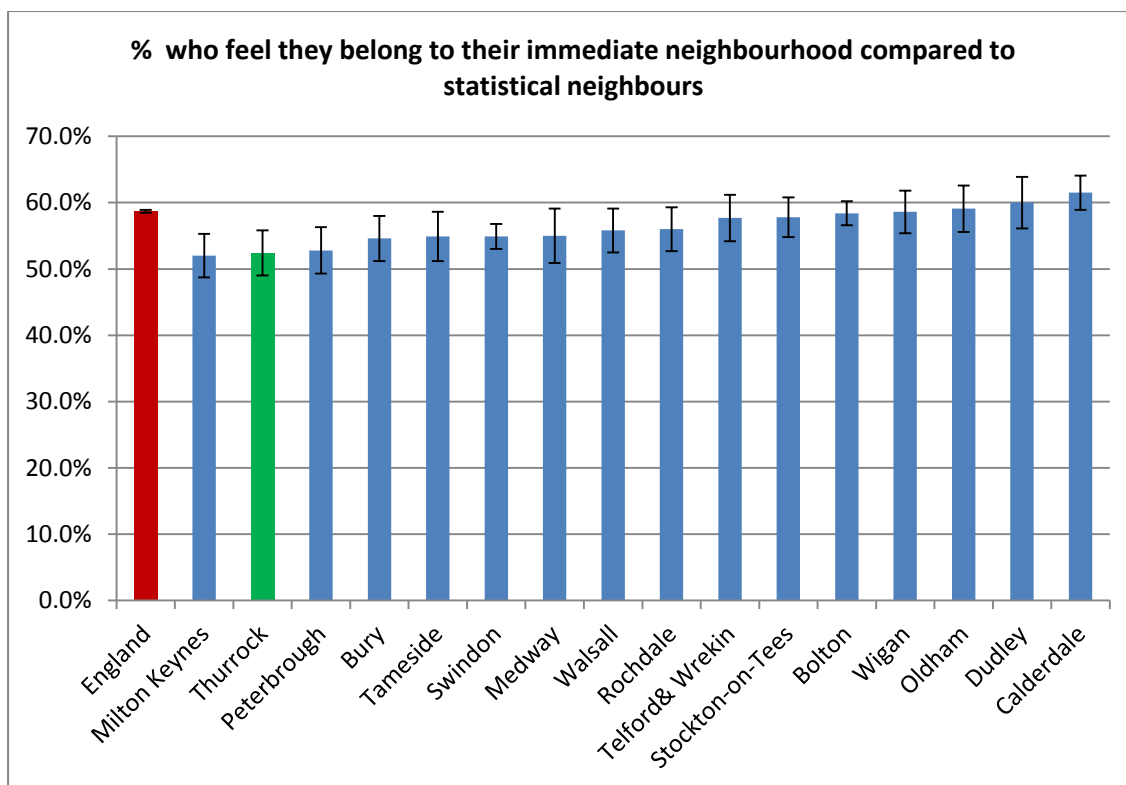


Source: Place Survey 2008

**Fig 2.15:** Percentage of residents who felt they belonged to their local area – comparison of Thurrock with geographic and statistical neighbours







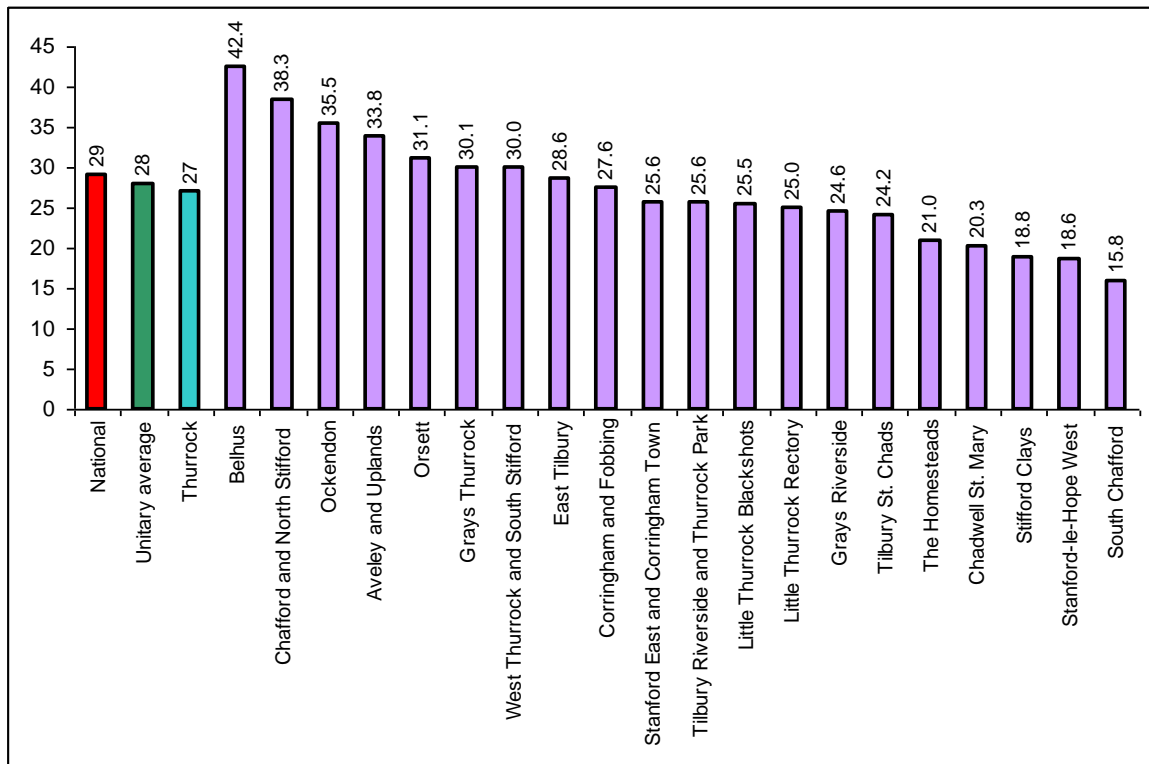
Source: The Place Survey, Communities and Local Government, 2008

### 2.2.3 Influence on local decisions

The Place Survey also sought to measure the percentage of residents who believed they could influence local decisions and was seen as a local level indicator of empowerment. In Thurrock, 27% of respondents believe that they can influence decisions affecting their local area. Thurrock is slightly below National (29%) and Unitary Authorities (28%) averages. Thurrock compares well with geographical and statistical neighbours; however, there are issues with this indicator in terms of the confidence intervals, as there is a wide variation in confidence intervals for this indicator.

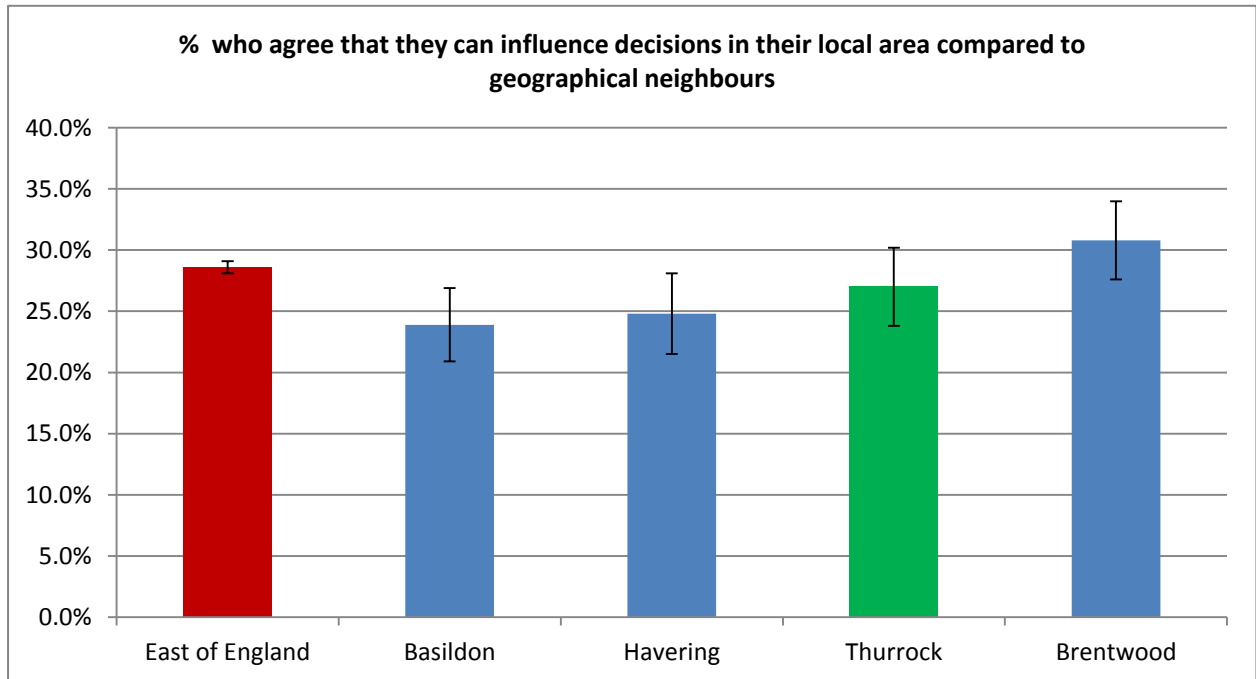
The wards that reported the highest levels of influence have areas of high deprivation, with the areas of affluence seeming to have a lower feeling of influence.

**Fig 2.16:** Percentage of Thurrock residents who believe they can influence local decisions

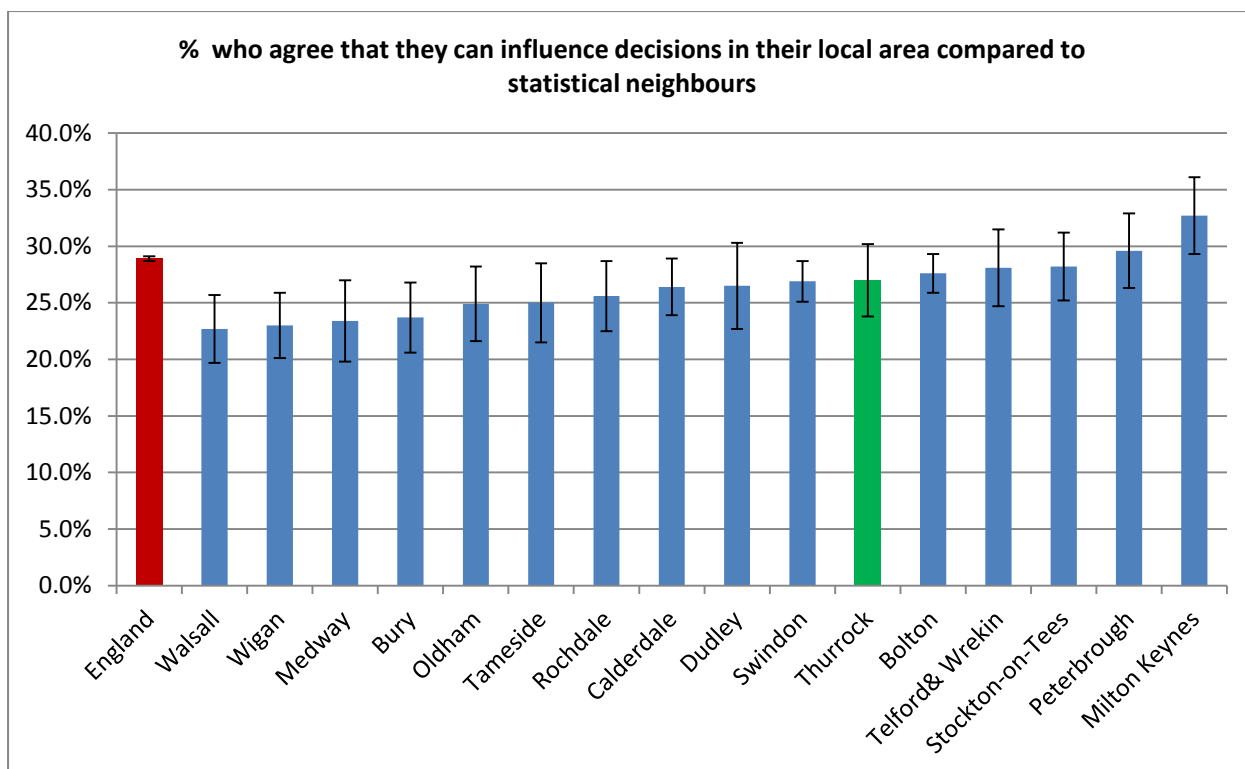


Source: Place Survey 2008

**Fig 2.17:** Percentage of residents who believe they can influence local decisions – comparison of Thurrock residents to geographical and statistical neighbours



Source: Place Survey 2008



Source: *The Place Survey, Communities and Local Government, 2008*

The results of the Place Survey show that overall Thurrock has a low level of civic engagement. Volunteering and sense of belonging indicators are below National and East of England averages and are low in comparison with the statistical and geographic neighbours. The indicator on influencing decisions in their local area compares favourably to statistical and geographical neighbours but is still below National and Regional averages.

The sense of belonging is higher in areas of affluence but the belief that residents can influence local decisions is higher in deprived areas. A report by InspireEast concluded that the feeling of being able to influence decisions is not dependent on the level of involvement and being involved does not translate into feelings of influence. The perceptions of influence are related to the knowledge and trust in local public services<sup>vi</sup>.

Community development work needs to focus on those areas with a low sense of belonging to build more cohesive communities. This community development should seek to build sustainable communities and increase residents' involvement with local groups and organisation to build social capital locally.

The Place Survey was carried out in 2008. In 2010, when the next survey would have been carried out, the Government removed the need to report on the indicators above. Therefore, no new data has been collected on resident's views on public services or their views on the local area. Before commissioning any community development work, a further survey should be carried out to refresh the indicators and provide more accurate data that reflects the changes in the demographics of Thurrock.

## 2.3 Economy and Income

Employment is one of the most strongly evidenced determinants of health. People's employment status and the nature of their work have a direct bearing on their physical and mental health and even their life expectancy. This is related to income, a sense of making a valuable contribution and increased social networks gained through work<sup>vii</sup>.

Employment also has clear benefits for mental health, and includes the provision of structured time, social contact and satisfaction arising from involvement in a collective effort. Therefore the loss of a job or the threat of losing a job is detrimental to health. The type of job a person has and the working conditions he or she is exposed to will also affect health. It is also important to consider the impact that employment has on other aspects of people's lives that are important for health – for example, family life, social life and caring responsibilities for family members<sup>viii</sup>.

Unemployment is one of the most significant contributors to social and health inequalities. It can lead to increase physical and mental ill health, and is associated with increases in lifestyle behaviours that adversely affect health, for example, increased use of tobacco, alcohol and reduction in physical activity.<sup>ix</sup>

### 2.3.1 Employment and Unemployment Rates

The employment rate for working age residents for 2008/2009 was 74.6% which is broadly in line with the regional and national rates. Skilled trade occupations showed the highest rates of male employment (16%), whilst administrative and secretarial occupations showed the highest rates of female employment (26%). The difference in employment rates across the genders helps to explain the differing impacts of the recession so far.

In the years prior to the recession the number of jobs in Thurrock was increasing in line with the regional and national rate. However the 2008 recession had a disproportionate affect within the Thames Gateway South Essex area, with notified vacancies decreasing by 52% compared with 25% across the region. Employment in Thurrock is projected to fall slightly between 2008 and 2013 but to grow by 3,300 over the longer, 10 year period to 2018.

In 2008 Thurrock had a distinctive jobs profile in terms of employment opportunities, with distribution, hotels and restaurants (including retail) providing almost 29% of employment in Thurrock, due to the distribution functions centred at Tilbury and the retail offer at Lakeside. Public administration, education and health account for the next largest proportion of available employment at over 22%.

Across the East of England the largest sectors are public administration education and health (28%); distribution, hotels and restaurants (20% - which is considerably lower than Thurrock); banking, finance and insurance (16% compared to 9.4% in Thurrock); and manufacturing (12% compared to 9% in Thurrock).

The unemployment rate has increased over the last five years at a slightly higher rate than the regional and national rates, but saw a steep increase in 2008-2009. 12.7 per cent of working age people in Thurrock are claiming out-of-work benefits. This is a larger proportion than the East of England (10.5 per cent) but below that for Great Britain as a whole (13.5 per cent).

JSA claimant rates almost doubled between June 2008 and September 2009 but the rate of increase has levelled off recently and the increase from September 2009 to 2010 is in line with the district percentage increase of 66%. The most significant number of claimants came from elementary occupations. Although this has clearly been an impact of the recession, policy factors such as changes to lone parent eligibility have also impacted upon this. Younger people have also been more affected, especially 16-19 year olds.

It is forecast to take 8-10 years (from 2010) for unemployment to fall close to pre-recession levels. As the public sector spending cuts continue there may be further job losses in private firms supplying public sector clients. Young people and those with lower skills levels will need to be supported to avoid increases in long term unemployment, as well as support to help people transfer their skills.

### **2.3.2 Employment by Occupational Group**

The economy is centred on the dominant logistics, distribution and wholesale activities around Tilbury Port and the Dartford-Thurrock River Crossing and the retail sector with Lakeside Shopping Centre in Thurrock. The core growth sectors are retail, ports, logistics and transport, and construction. Opportunity growth sectors are: business services, recreation and leisure, environmental, technology and energy, creative industries and public sector services. Thurrock contributed £2,360 million Gross Value Added (GVA) to the UK economy in 2007, which, at £15,720 per head, is below both East of England and UK levels.

There are approximately 15,800 jobs in retail in Thurrock. 39% of Thurrock's retail businesses have experienced an increase in turnover. 57% of businesses employ entirely local staff (Thurrock residents). Given the importance of retail to the local economy it is important to ensure that local town centre regeneration takes place to provide a suitable environment for economic growth. The ports and logistics sector employs 8,450 people and is a growing sector with the DP World London Gateway development aiming to create thousands of new jobs in logistics and distribution and the expansion of the Port of Tilbury taking place over the next few years.

The Royal Opera House Production Campus is providing new foundations for growth in the creative and cultural sector and Thurrock has the potential to position itself in a desirable position for investment in environmental sciences and offshore renewable energy.

Thurrock is now an area of entrepreneurs. In 2008, there were a greater proportion of enterprise start-ups in Thurrock than across the region. The percentage of business closures over the same period was less than the regional average. Small businesses are also growing in line with the national average.

Male and female working age employment rates by occupation group								
April 2008-March 2009								
	managers and senior officials		professional occupations		associate professional & technical occupations		administrative and secretarial occupations	
	% males	% females	% males	% females	% males	% females	% males	% females
<b>Thurrock</b>	15.5	11.5	10.1	7.3	13.0	10.0	4.4	26.0
<b>East of England</b>	21.0	12.0	13.8	12.3	12.9	16.0	3.8	19.6
<b>England</b>	19.5	11.9	14.1	12.1	13.6	15.8	4.4	19.6

	skilled trades occupations		personal service occupations		sales and customer service occupations		process, plant and machine operatives	
	% males	% females	% males	% females	% males	% females	% males	% females
<b>Thurrock</b>	16.6	..	2.0	15.7	5.5	13.3	17.3	2.2
<b>East of England</b>	18.8	1.8	2.3	14.6	4.2	10.8	11.4	1.8
<b>England</b>	18.0	1.8	2.4	15.1	4.6	10.8	11.2	1.9

	elementary occupations	
	% males	% females
<b>Thurrock</b>	15.3	12.8
<b>East of England</b>	11.7	10.7
<b>England</b>	11.7	10.7

### 2.3.3 Average Incomes

In 2009 the median gross pay for full time workers living in Thurrock was significantly higher than the average for the region, however the equivalent workplace based pay for Thurrock was lower than the regional and national average. This is a result of high levels of commuting to London, Basildon and other centres of employment. The evidence suggests that higher wages are offered outside Thurrock, which may be attracting skilled employees from the Borough.

### 2.3.4 Levels of qualification and training

Investors are concerned about the low skills base and the lack of professional management expertise within the Borough. Low levels of graduate qualification and poor school performance are identified as reasons for a lack of inward investment in Thurrock. It is important that we raise skills levels not only to support the businesses already in Thurrock to be more sustainable, but also to encourage more businesses to develop within the area.

Qualification levels of the working age population									
	Level 4 or higher			Level 3 or higher			Level 2 or higher		
	2001	2008	Diff	2001	2008	Diff	2001	2008	Diff
	Per cent	Per cent	p.p	Per cent	Per cent	p.p	Per cent	Per cent	p.p
<b>Thurrock</b>	12.9	17.8	4.9	31.3	35.2	3.9	53.8	55.6	1.8
<b>East of England</b>	23.4	27.8	4.4	42.0	46.5	4.5	63.5	67.6	4.1
<b>England</b>	25.0	30.5	5.5	43.6	49.5	5.9	63.9	69.4	5.5
Note: Diff is the differences between 2001 and 2008 measured in percentage points (p.p)									
Source: Derived by the Department for Business, Innovation & Skills (BIS) from the Annual Population Survey, Office for National Statistics (ONS)									

#### 2.3.4.1 Working Age Population with No Qualifications

In 2008, there were 18 900 people in Thurrock with no qualifications, accounting for 19.8 per cent of the working age population, 2.5 percentage points higher than in 2005. The proportion of working age population with no qualifications in 2008 was 11.8 per cent in East of England and 12.3 per cent in England.



Working age population with no qualifications						
		2005	2006	2007	2008	Diff 2005 to 2008 (p.p)
Thurrock	Count	16100		18200	17200	18900
	%	17.3	19.3	18.2	19.8	2.5
East of England	%	13.1	14.1	12.5	11.8	-1.3
England	%	14.0	13.6	12.9	12.3	-1.7
Note: Difference between 2005 and 2008 is measured in percentage points (p.p)						
Source: Annual Population Survey, through Nomis, Office for National Statistics (ONS)						

### **2.3.4.2 Job related training**

Between Apr 2008-Mar 2009, 15.3 per cent of the working population in Thurrock received job-related training (in the last 13 weeks prior to the date of the interviews). The proportion of working age population receiving job-related training in Thurrock was less than in East of England. The proportion of males receiving job related training in Thurrock was not significantly different to females.

Working age population receiving job-related training in the last 13 weeks	Apr 2008-Mar 2009			
	Count	Total %	% males	% females
Thurrock	14600	15.3	14.8	15.8
East of England	639100	18.6	16.9	20.4
England	6313500	19.9	18.5	21.4
Source: Annual Population Survey, through Nomis, Office for National Statistics (ONS)				

### **2.3.5 Summary**

- Being in employment correlates strongly with good health. Similarly unemployment is damaging to health.
- The employment rate for working age residents for 2008/2009 was 74.6% which is broadly in line with the regional and national rates. Skilled trade occupations showed

the highest rates of male employment (16%), whilst administrative and secretarial occupations showed the highest rates of female employment (26%).

- Distribution, hotels and restaurants (including retail) provide almost 29% of employment in Thurrock, due to the distribution functions centred at Tilbury and the retail offer at Lakeside
- Unemployment rates have increased with the most significant number of claimants came from elementary occupations. Younger people are more affected by unemployment, especially 16-19 year olds. Young people and those with lower skills levels will need to be supported to avoid increases in long term unemployment, as well as support to help people transfer their skills.
- The core growth sectors are retail, ports, logistics and transport, and construction.
- In 2009 the median gross pay for full time workers living in Thurrock was significantly higher than the average for the region, however the equivalent workplace based pay for Thurrock was lower than the regional and national average. This is a result of high levels of commuting to London, Basildon and other centres of employment.
- Investors are concerned about the low skills base and the lack of professional management expertise within the Borough. Low levels of graduate qualification and poor school performance are identified as reasons for a lack of inward investment in Thurrock.
- In 2008, there were 18 900 people in Thurrock with no qualifications, accounting for 19.8 per cent of the working age population

## 2.4 Environment

The environment impacts on health both directly, through exposure to toxic materials, polluted air or shortage of clean drinking water, or indirectly, through lack of access to services like schools and health services due to poor planning and built environment decisions. The local environmental quality is vitally important and covers the span from improving wellbeing and health, reducing crime and antisocial behaviour, through to creating accessible green spaces, tackling climate change and contributing to a vibrant economy<sup>x</sup>. Vandalism, fly-tipping, litter and associated environmental crime are a key concern for communities and lead to a decline in quality of life in the local area.

Evidence from a range of disciplines and sources suggests that access to, and contact with, natural environments including urban green spaces can contribute to improved mental health and wellbeing. For example, access to green spaces can increase levels of physical activity; it can reduce stress levels and help people cope with living in urban areas<sup>xi</sup>.

Research has also shown that the benefits of greenery is only partly derived from “formal visits” and that the general character of the neighbourhood could be affected by green spaces, increasing access to outdoor activities and “healthy” modes of travel such as walking and bicycling<sup>xii</sup>.

#### **2.4.1 Access to Parks and Open Spaces, Play Areas and Sports Facilities.**

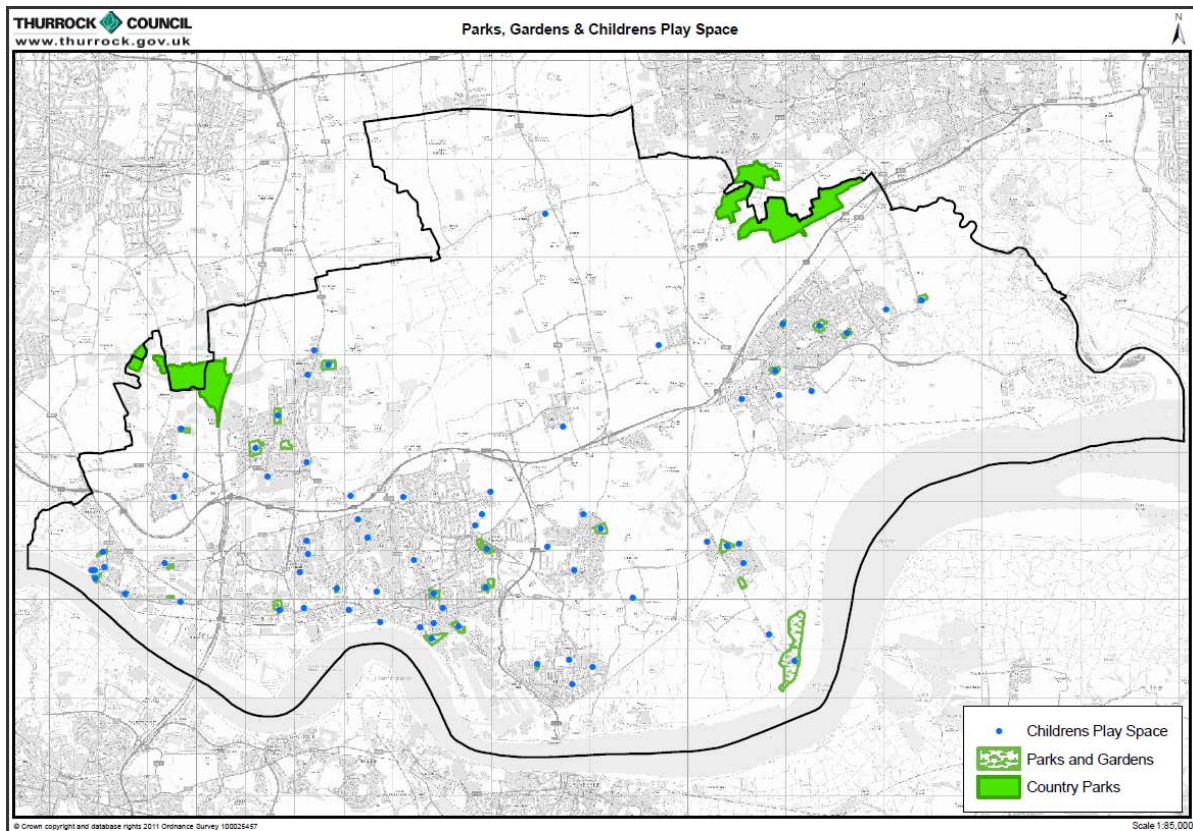
In Thurrock there are currently 72 maintained parks and open spaces with a combined area of approximately 640 hectares. Of these areas, 70 have integrated play equipment. The work undertaken over the past four years to renew and develop play areas within the Borough has been considered best practice and in 2011 Thurrock was once again awarded Green Flag status for three flagship parks namely Grays Beach, Langdon Hills and Coalhouse Fort.

Based on 2009/2010 Association for Public Service Excellence (APSE) data, Thurrock provides 6.44 playgrounds per 1,000 children which is well above the group average of 4.28 and placed Thurrock in the top quartile. 2010/11 data will be available early in 2012.

Thurrock has two Country Parks: Belhus Woods in the west (406 hectare) and Langdon Hills in the east (162 hectare).

Thurrock Council provides an assisted gardening service. In 2010/11 there were circa 900 houses on the register. The service includes grass cutting and hedge/shrub maintenance and is offered to elderly or disabled residents in Council properties.

## Parks, Gardens and Children's Play Space in Thurrock:



In September 2005 a Community Needs and Open Spaces Study was commissioned by Thurrock Council. The study was based on planning policy guidance 17 and looked at both access and provision of parks and open spaces across the Borough, as well as resident satisfaction with the areas provided. Detailed standards relating to quantity, quality and accessibility were developed are detailed in the table below:

Typology	Quantity standard	Quality Standard	Accessibility Standard
<b>Parks and Gardens</b>	0.7 ha per 1000 population	<p>Threshold:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There should be no obvious signs of graffiti and vandalism.</li> <li>All parks should have signage that is specifically designed for an individual park or garden.</li> <li>There should be no facility provided in a park or garden that is deemed to be of poor quality.</li> <li>The main landscaping feature of a park should be maintained to a good condition.</li> </ul> <p><b>Aspiration:</b> Green Flag Award Status</p>	<p>Satellite park: 0.4km</p> <p>Local park: 0.7km</p> <p>Community park: 1km</p>
<b>Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace</b>	2 ha per 1000 population	<p>Threshold:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Site should be maintained to a good condition overall</li> </ul>	No person should live more than 300m from a natural accessible Greenspace.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>with no vandalism or graffiti.</li> <li>Site should be of significant ecological value with amenity facilities.</li> <li>Signage should be provided at every site, with management contact details and maps of the space.</li> </ul>	Residents should live no more than 2km from 20 ha sites and 5km from 100 ha sites.
<b>Amenity Greenspace</b>	08.ha per 1000 population	<p>Threshold:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cleanliness should be excellent on all amenity greens.</li> <li>The site should be well maintained.</li> <li>Bins should be provided.</li> <li>The Amenity green should have clearly defined boundaries.</li> </ul>	Within 100m of residential dwellings with no roads inbetween.
<b>Children's Playing Space</b>	1.8 metre square per childbed space	<p>Threshold:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All play equipment should comply with European Standards BS EN 1176, Playgrounds equipment, and BS EN 1177, Impact absorbing playground surfacing.</li> </ul> <p>Aspiration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To achieve a quality score of 22 based on the NPFA assessment criteria. Therefore in future children's play spaces should be:</li> <li>Reasonably close to home.</li> <li>Within sight of walking or cycling 'desire lines' or main travel routes.</li> <li>In spaces where there is 'informal oversight' from nearby houses or other well-used public spaces.</li> <li>In location identified by children and young people as appropriate.</li> <li>Capable of being used for a variety of play activities, including sports.</li> <li>Embedded in the community.</li> <li>Designed to maximise experiences with the natural environment.</li> </ul>	<p>Toddlers play space: 100m</p> <p>Small play space: 400m</p> <p>Large play space: 1km</p>
<b>Outdoor Sport Facilities</b>	-	<p>Threshold:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improvements to new or existing facilities should aim to bring facilities up to standards that comply with design guidance provided by the Governing body of the specified sport.</li> </ul>	-
<b>Allotments</b>	6.25 plots per 1000 population	<p>Threshold:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allotments should have security fencing, water storage facilities, and containers for equipment, good quality soil, and good access, parking facilities and pathways through the site.</li> <li>Management practices should also ensure that vacant plots are maintained to a reasonable standard and that provision for clearance/removal of rubbish is made.</li> </ul>	<p>Over 100 plots: 1.2km</p> <p>50-100 plots: 900m</p> <p>10-49 plots: 600m</p> <p>1-9 plots: 300m</p>

Source: Thurrock Greengrid studies: <http://www.thurrock.gov.uk/countryside/greengrid/content.php?page=strategy> gg-strategy-openspaces.pdf

The findings of that study indicated that whilst the parks and opens spaces that have been provided are valued and well used by communities, there is a deficiency in provision of all categories listed above.



Figure 2.18, 2.19 and 2.20 map the identified areas that were deficient in the above study.

Fig2.18:

**Areas Deficient in Allotments**

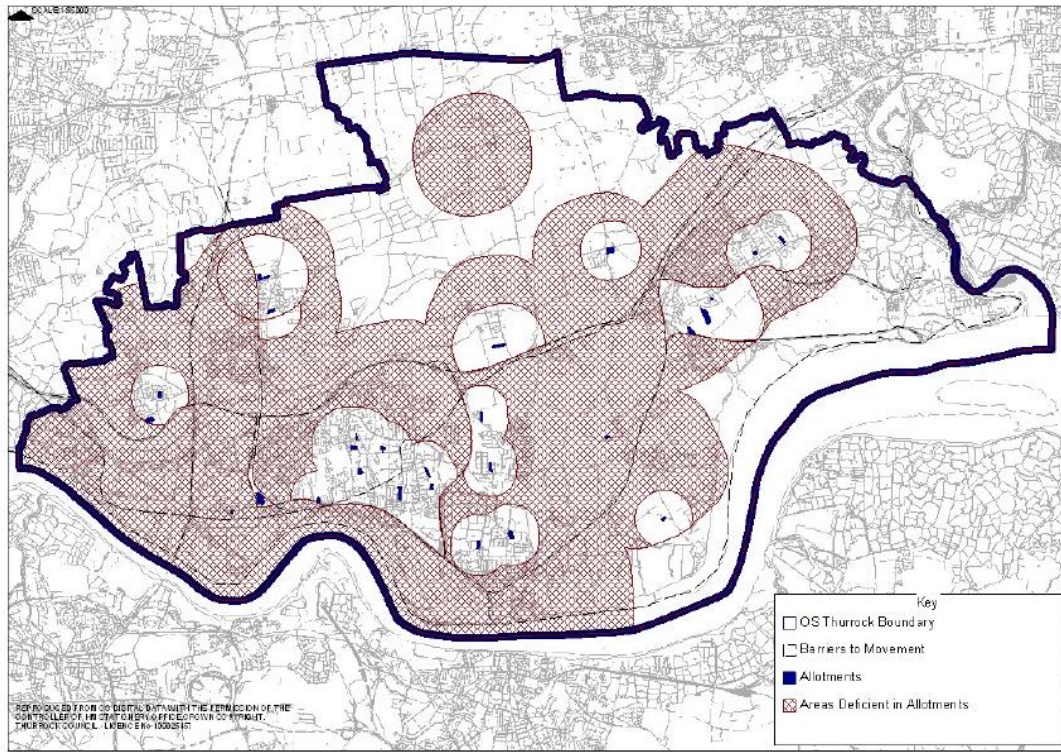


Fig 2.19

**Areas Deficient in Children's Play Space**

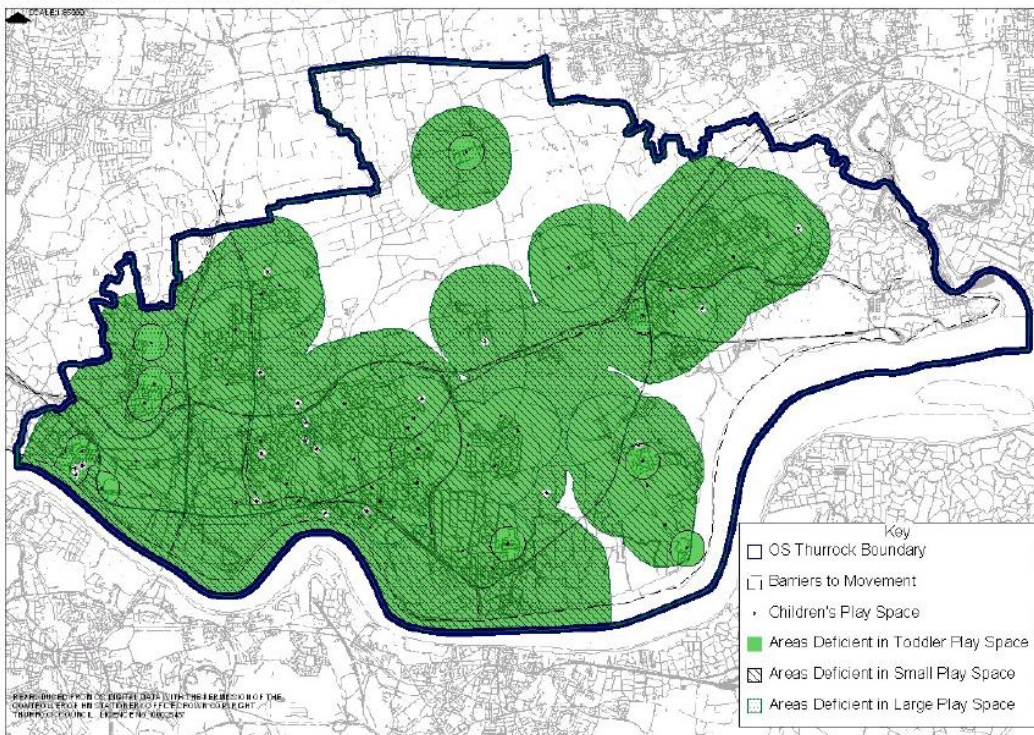




Fig 2.20:

Areas Deficient in Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace

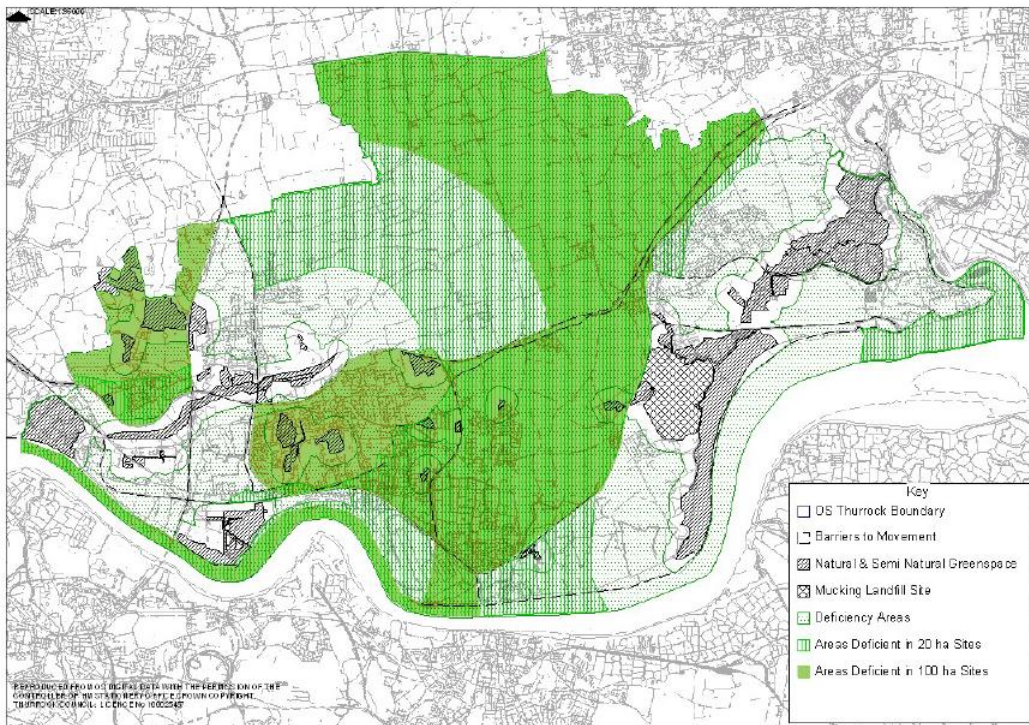
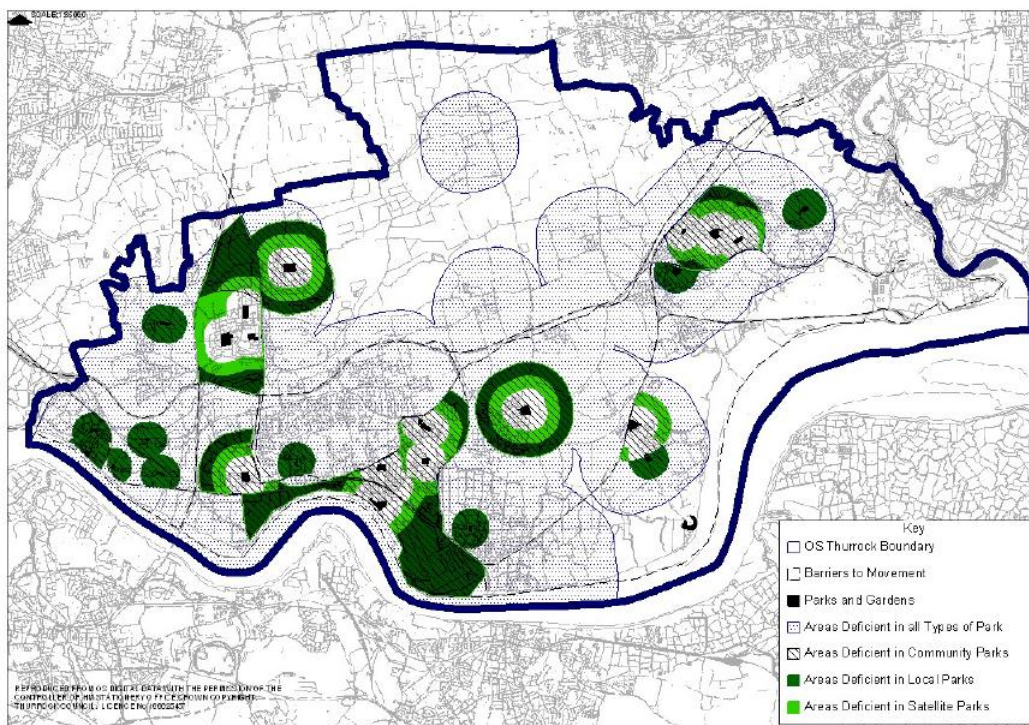


Fig 2.21:

Areas Deficient in Parks and Gardens





It is however important to note that this study was undertaken in 2005 and there have been significant changes in the Borough since that time. The Council is also currently producing the Site Allocations DPD which will identify the location of various types of developments in the Borough including Greengrid and play space and should be completed by the end of the year. The eight 'Improvement Zones' which will feed into the Site DPD will identify potential areas and sites for links, opens spaces, green spaces etc. We are hoping to complete by the end of November 2012. These documents will replace and update the standards and finding mentioned above and should be referred to prior to decisions being made.

## 2.4.2 Street and Environmental Cleanliness

The key indicator in the assessing the cleanliness of streets and public areas is the previous National Indicator NI 195. Assessment is based on three inspections per annum covering a range of land use types and wards and considers levels of litter, detritus, graffiti and fly-posting. Although this is no longer a measurement required by central government, *Keep Britain Tidy* maintains a benchmark facility for local councils. Figure 2.22 shows Thurrock's performance over the past three years in levels of street cleanliness has improved consistently. It is important to view performance against this indicator in the context of spend on street cleansing per head of population. Thurrock Council continues to be amongst the most efficient local authorities in terms of cost of street cleansing per household with a cost of £29 for 2009/2010 (1<sup>st</sup> quartile). (Data is from APSE Performance Networks 2009/10).

Fig:2.22

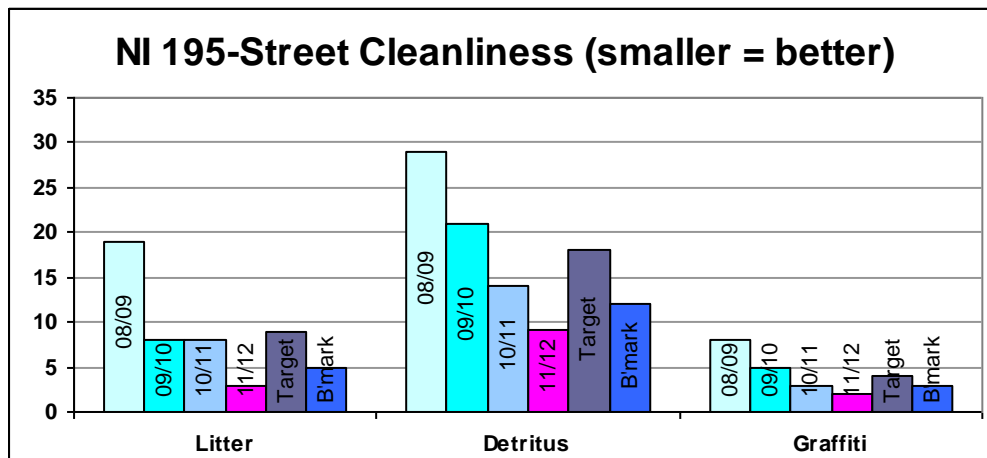


Chart above is based on data from Defra and Keep Britain Tidy.

### 2.4.3 Waste Collection

Thurrock Council operates a weekly three bin collection covering residual household waste, dry recycling and combined kitchen/garden waste. Table 2.23 below provides key performance data relating to the waste service.

**Table 2.23**

	2010/11 data			2009/2010 Data		
	Spend per head	Direction of travel	Quartile	Spend per head	Direction of travel	Quartile
Total spend on waste collection	£35.85	↑	3	£43.54	↑	4
Total spend on waste disposal	£27.22	↑	2	£30.88	↓	2
	Value	Direction of travel	Quartile	Value	Direction of travel	Quartile
NI 191 – Residual household waste per household	579kg	↑	1	683kg	↑	3
IN 192 – Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting	46.15%	↑	1	36.3%	↑	2
NI 193 – percentage of municipal waste land filled	33.34%	↑	2	61.6%	↑	4
Total household waste arising	68,761t	↑	1	68,526t	↑	1

The 2009/10 data was sourced from the Audit Commission Value for Money website on 14 September 2011. The 2010/11 data is based on Council records and has not been audited.

### 2.4.4 Air Quality

Thurrock Council has written an Air Quality and Action Plan Progress Report for 2011 which fulfils the requirements of DEFRA (central government) guidance and has updated monitoring results in the Borough and noted new relevant local developments and other initiatives. Below is a summary:

The Council's previous review and assessments of air quality confirmed that there were locations across the Borough with relevant public exposure where the Government's air quality objectives might be exceeded.

The Council's monitoring results for sulphur dioxide indicate that the objectives for this pollutant are not being exceeded. However the more up to date monitoring of nitrogen dioxide and Particles (PM<sub>10</sub>) in this report confirms that the Government's air quality objectives are still being exceeded widely at locations with relevant public exposure. The

Council will therefore maintain its Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) for these two pollutants.

The report also includes a section on the Council's ozone monitoring. The monitored results for this pollutant confirm that the ozone objective was not exceeded in 2010, or 2009 but for previous years it was exceeded in the Borough. Although the annual average over the period of monitoring has shown increases.

Based on the findings in this report :

The Council examined a report for the Coryton Refinery and noted that the dispersion modelling has indicated that the Government's sulphur dioxide objectives could be exceeded as a result of emissions from the site. The Council has produced a Detailed Assessment for sulphur dioxide in a draft report, but the modelling undertaken has not showed a good agreement with the monitoring data around the site.

*Recently the Environment Agency (who regulate the Coryton Refinery) informed the Council that a Sulphur Recover Unit would be installed by 2012 onsite to improve performance and prevent exceedences of the 15-minute sulphur dioxide objective. This should be completed later this year. In view of this improvement, the Council along with the Environment Agency has liaised with the DEFRA Helpdesk concerning recent developments at the site, in order to extend the deadline for declaring an AQMA around the site. The Refinery must demonstrate by the end of 2012 that it is complying with the air quality objectives for sulphur dioxide, if this is not found to be the case, then the Council will then produce further modelling of the 15-minute sulphur dioxide objective based on more up to data monitoring results from the Refineries monitoring sites in order to establish the extent of exceedence of this air quality objective. Once this has been completed the Council will then declare an AQMA which is based on the new modelled results. However if the Refinery demonstrates compliance with the objective then a declaration of an AQMA will not be required.*

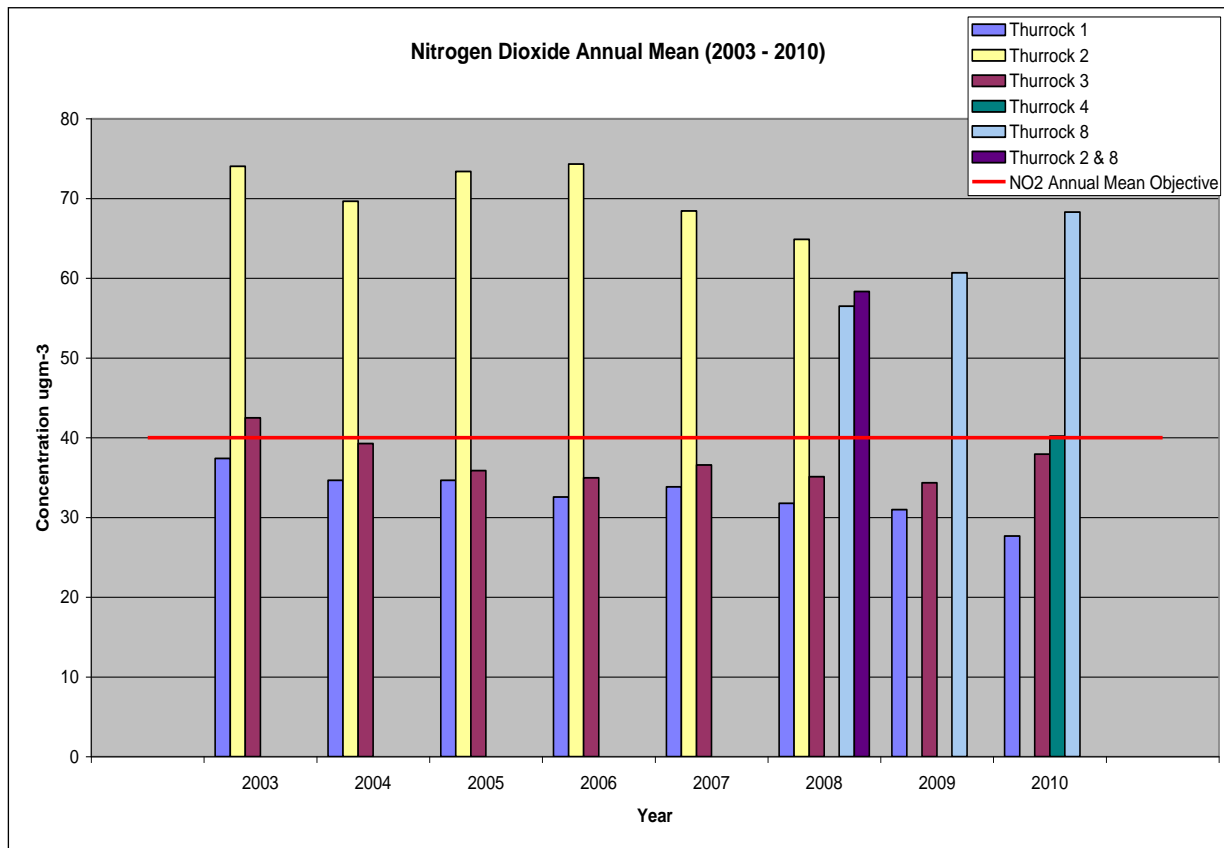
The purpose of the Council's Air Quality Action Plan is to ensure that air quality is considered corporately and to seek to reduce air pollution within the Borough, in pursuit of the Government's air quality objectives. The Council is however limited in its abilities to influence local air quality directly, partly as a result of pollution arising elsewhere in London (and beyond) which can cross into Thurrock and also because it has limited responsibility for the main sources of emissions within the Borough. The major roads in the Borough are the responsibility of the Highways Agency, rather than the Council. The Action Plan does include proposals to seek to reduce traffic flow and vehicle emissions that are consistent with other Council policies.

#### **2.4.4.1 Nitrogen Dioxide**

**Figure 2.4** shows Nitrogen Dioxide Gas Annual average concentrations in Thurrock (2003 – 2010), where sites are:

- Thurrock 1 – Town location site in Grays
- Thurrock 2 – Roadside site in Purfleet
- Thurrock 3 – Roadside site in Stanford-le-Hope
- Thurrock 4 – Roadside site in Tilbury (Calcutta Road)
- Thurrock 8 – Roadside site in Purfleet (replaced 2)

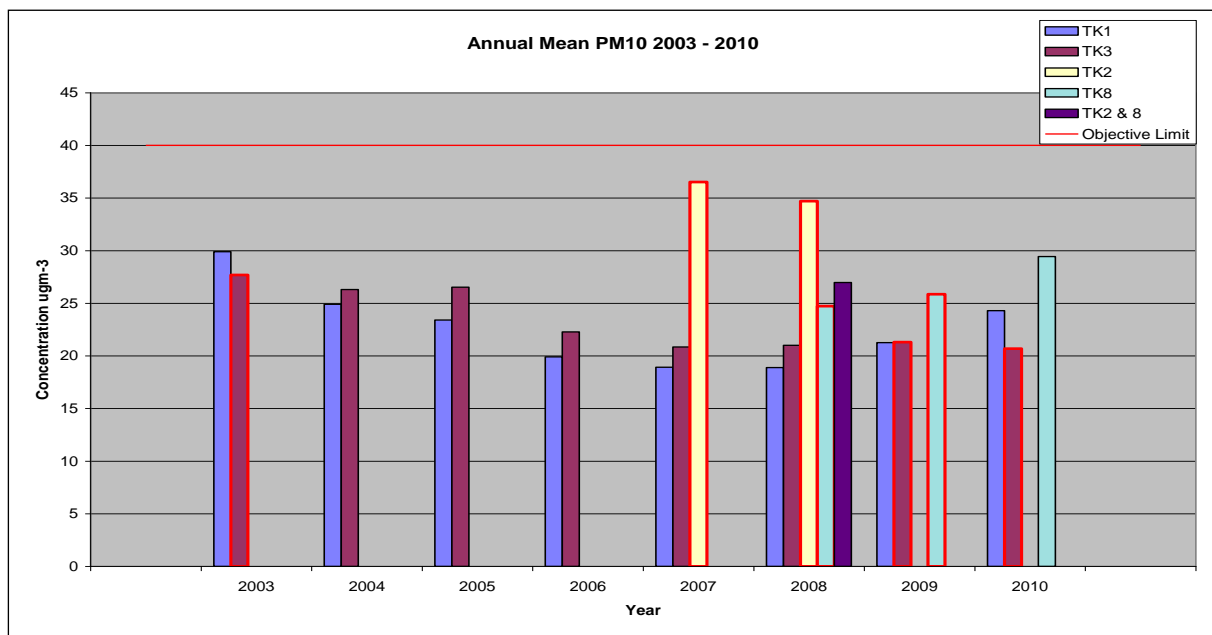
**Fig 2.24:** Mean concentrations nitrogen dioxide



The main sites showing increases in nitrogen dioxide are the A1306 main road, Jarrah Cottages in Purfleet and the IBIS Hotel in West Thurrock. Other sites remain high and above the annual average objective for nitrogen dioxide, such as London Road Arterial Road, Lakeside Tesco Roundabout, London Road South Stifford, Stonehouse Lane, Watts Crescent, Calcutta Road Tilbury, Dock Road Tilbury, Broadway Intersection Tilbury and St Andrews Road Tilbury.

### 2.4.4.2 Particulate Monitoring

Fig 2.25: Annual average particulate monitoring in Thurrock (2003 to 2010)



(Note - Red outlines indicate < 90% recorded data). Source: Thurrock Council Public Protection Team.

The annual average Particulate levels in 2010 for all the monitoring sites above, show that levels have changed very little since 2008. The Grays town site (Thurrock 1) has actually increased slightly, the roadside site at Stanford-le-Hope (Thurrock 3) shows little variation in recent years. The Purfleet roadside site (Thurrock 8) 2010 figures show an increase in levels when compared to the 2008 and 2009. This level of increase also mirrors the nitrogen dioxide increase shown at this location. However all sites over the last seven years remain below the Objective Limit.

### 2.4.4.3 Sulphur Dioxide Monitoring

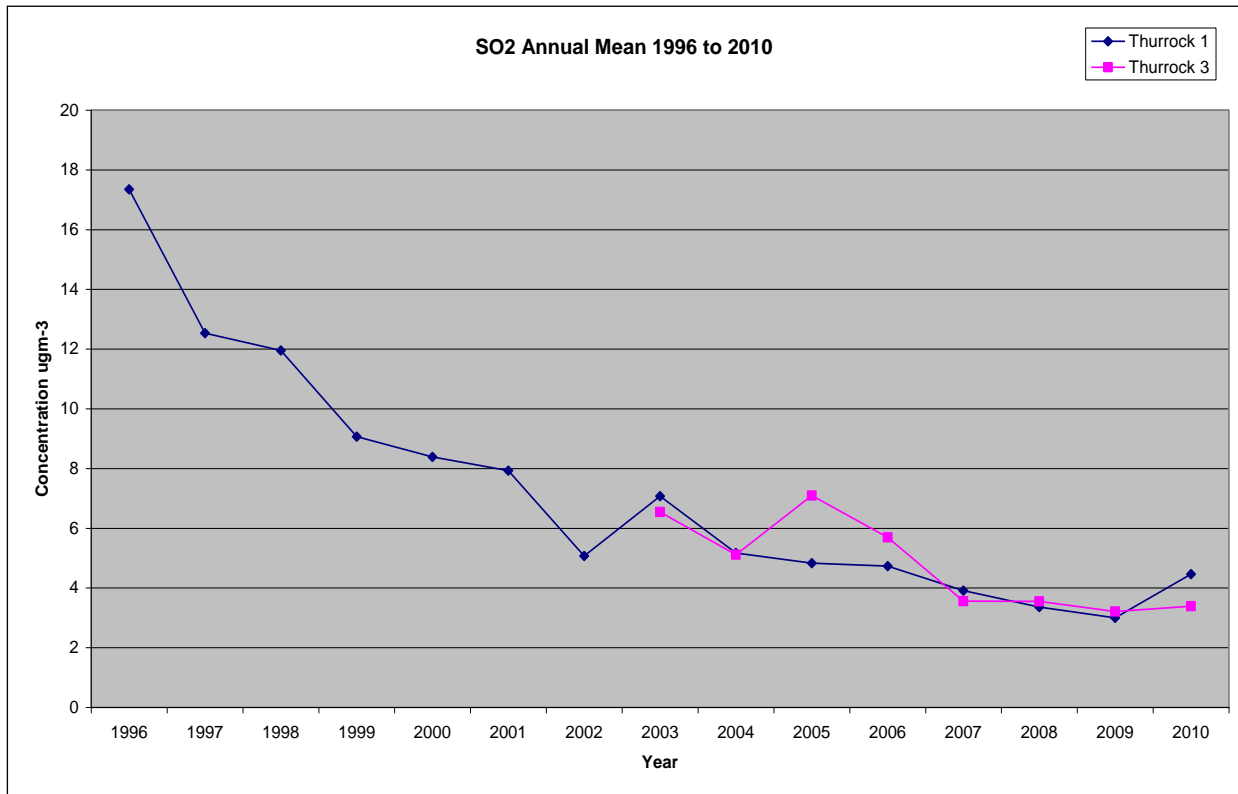
The Council has continued to monitor sulphur dioxide at two of its automatic monitoring sites (Thurrock 1 Grays town site and Thurrock 3 Stanford le Hope roadside site). The results indicated that the average standard level was not exceeded at the site during 2010, although this standard was exceeded occasionally in previous years at Thurrock 1 Grays town site. The most recent exceedence was in 2004. There were no recorded periods where the hourly or daily average standards were exceeded at either of the above sites.

The results confirm that all the Sulphur Dioxide Gas levels have been met during 2010, as in all previous years for both of the above monitoring sites.

The sulphur dioxide monitoring standards relate to short periods with high levels based on the impact of events where high pollution levels were recorded. An examination of annual average levels over time can provide an insight into the changes that are taking place, although it should be noted that the relationship between annual average levels and the standards is not straightforward.

Graph 2.26 shows the annual average levels of sulphur dioxide recorded at both monitoring sites have mainly reduced over the past 14 years as a result of reductions in sulphur dioxide emissions. This is because of the burning of gas fuel rather than oil in industrial, commercial and domestic settings, as well as reductions in Sulphur levels in the petrol and diesel fuels used by road vehicles.

**Fig2.26:** Annual average sulphur dioxide concentrations monitored at Thurrock sites (1996 – 2010)



### 2.4.4 Noise and vibrations levels

For the period 1/4/2010 to 31/3/2011 there were 1828 Noise Service requests.

22 noise notices have been served in the first 6 months of 2011/12 compared to 13 for the whole of 2010/11.

### 2.4.5 Summary - Environment

- In Thurrock there are currently 72 maintained parks and open spaces with a combined area of approximately 640 hectares. Of these areas, 70 have integrated play equipment. The work undertaken over the past four years to renew and develop play areas within the Borough has been considered best practice and in 2011 Thurrock was once again awarded Green Flag status for three flagship parks namely Grays Beach, Langdon Hills and Coalhouse Fort.

- Based on 2009/2010 Association for Public Service Excellence (APSE) data, Thurrock provides 6.44 playgrounds per 1,000 children which is well above the group average of 4.28 and placed Thurrock in the top quartile. 2010/11 data will be available early in 2012.
- A Community Needs and Open Spaces Study commissioned by Thurrock Council in 2005 found that there was a deficiency in provision of allotments, children's play space and natural and semi-natural green space in many areas of the Borough. However it is important to note that since this study was undertaken and there have been significant changes in the Borough.
- Thurrock's performance over the past three years in levels of street cleanliness has improved consistently. Thurrock Council continues to be amongst the most efficient local authorities in terms of cost of street cleansing per household with a cost of £29 for 2009/2010 (1<sup>st</sup> quartile).
- Levels of Nitrogen Dioxide in the air have exceeded the agreed air quality mean objective level for NO<sub>2</sub> at the monitoring site at Purfleet for the past three years. There is now also a need for the Council to progress to a Detailed Assessment for Calcutta Road in Tilbury in order to declare an AQMA for nitrogen dioxide. This is because the 2010 the annual average air quality objective for this site has been exceeded.
- Annual average levels of sulphur dioxide recorded at Thurrock's two monitoring sites at Grays Town and Stanford-le-Hope roadside have reduced significantly over the past 14 years and the average annual level now meets air quality standards. This is because of the burning of gas fuel rather than oil in industrial, commercial and domestic settings, as well as reductions in sulphur levels in the petrol and diesel fuels used by road vehicles.
- Levels of Particulates in the air for all monitoring sites over the last seven years remain below the objective air quality limit.

## 2.5 Transport and Road Safety

Transport affects the health of the whole population both directly and through pollution of the environment, and emissions are one of the major contributors to climate change<sup>xiii</sup>. The main impacts of transport on individuals are through the reduction of physical activity, injuries from accidents, air pollution and access to services. Transport planning also has an impact on communities; for example, it can restrict movement, reduce access to services and reduce green spaces.

There are significant inequalities in the impact of transport on the health of individuals and communities, both directly (e.g. through the social distribution of child pedestrian deaths); and indirectly (e.g. through the influence of planning decisions to accommodate car access)

xiv

Transport is the fastest growing source of carbon dioxide and has a direct impact on climate change. Air Quality is affected by emissions from motor vehicles, industry, heating and commercial sources (outdoor), as well as tobacco smoke and household fuels (indoor). While air quality has a major impact on climate change, it also directly impacts on local health. Air pollution can decrease the life expectancy mostly due to increased risk of cardiovascular and respiratory diseases, and lung cancer<sup>xv</sup>.

Thurrock Council has a Transport strategy covering the period from 2008 to 2021, which establishes the way in which congestion, road safety, air quality and enabling better access to services will be tackled in Thurrock. Progress towards strategy objectives will be assessed by monitoring a suite of indicators (previously known as national and local indicators) on an annual basis. In many instances, these areas of focus are inter-dependent.

### 2.5.1 Delivering Accessibility

Thurrock Council is developing an Accessibility Strategy to improve accessibility by walking, cycling and public transport to services, but especially education, employment and healthcare. The priority will be to deliver these accessibility improvements where deprivation is most apparent, in order to tackle deprivation and promote equal opportunity, and where significant levels of growth need to be delivered and accommodated sustainably.

Thurrock Council currently monitors the following indicators:

- Percentage of residents living in Purfleet & Tilbury with access to Post 16 Education within 30 minutes by public transport, walking and cycling (Previously NI 175)

Previous 3 years Accession data:

NI 175	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
	86.5%	100%	100%

- Percentage of residents living in Purfleet & Tilbury with access to Hospital within 30 minutes by public transport, walking and cycling (Previously NI 175)



Previous 3 years data:

NI 175	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
	90.5%	97.5%	100%

- Percentage of residents with access to GP surgery within 30 minutes by public transport, walking and cycling (Previously NI 175)

Previous 3 years data:

NI 176	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
	99%	98%	97%

- Working age people with access to employment by public transport (Previously NI 176)

Previous 3 years data:

NI 177	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
	81%	99%	98%

- Number of local of local bus journeys originating in the authority areas undertaken each year

Previous 3 years data:

NI 178	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
	4.108m	4.110m	4.215m

- Workplace travel plans

Previous 3 years data:

Workplace Travel Plans	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
	26	30	34

- Travel Thurrock passholders

Previous 3 years data:

Concessionary Passes	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
	19,831	17,860	23,028

- Number of Hackney Carriage and Private Hire vehicles that are wheelchair accessible

Previous 3 years data:

Accessible Taxis	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
	349	315	315

## 2.5.2 Tackling Congestion

The strategy for tackling congestion will be to deliver a targeted programme of measures to reduce the need to travel, encourage a modal shift to more sustainable modes of transport such as walking and cycling, particularly in the urban areas, and improve the efficiency of the transport network, especially increasing the capacity of routes providing access to strategic employment sites. Improving accessibility by public transport, walking and cycling, and improving the safety of these modes (see road safety), provides a solid basis on which to deliver measures that will encourage modal shift.

## 2.5.3 Improving Air Quality

Improving air quality and reducing emissions will be achieved by reducing the need to travel and encouraging a modal shift (as per the congestion strategy above).

Indicators currently monitored:

- Air Quality (previously NI 194)

Previous 3 years data:

Air Quality Management Areas	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
	15	15	15

- Number of newly registered ultra-low emission vehicles (this indicator is provided by DfT but as yet no data is available)
- Greenhouse gas emissions from transport

#### 2.5.4 Safer Roads

The Road Safety Strategy predominantly aims to support other strategy areas. The strategy, whilst aiming to reduce casualties where people are killed or seriously injured, will take a broader and proactive approach, aiming to reduce road danger and thereby promote modal shift and community regeneration, even where large numbers of collisions are not apparent. The strategy will also aim to create a safer transport system through implementing measures that will reduce collision severity. The strategy will therefore:

- Improve conditions for vulnerable road users such as pedestrians and cyclists, by making the overall urban environment safer, especially by reducing traffic speeds in residential areas, such as widespread 20mph zones. This will improve accessibility by these modes and potentially deliver modal shift
- Give priority to improving road safety in disadvantaged communities, integrating with wider programmes such as neighbourhood renewal, as well around schools and major workplaces. Again the focus will be on reducing the adverse impact of traffic, such as traffic speed and volume, and helping support modal shift programmes. This will also improve community vibrancy and sociability and give children greater opportunities for play near where they live
- Use casualty severity as a major consideration when prioritising the above interventions
- Target casualty reduction on inter-urban routes as determined by the prevalence of killed and seriously injured collisions combined with where this frequently leads to congestion on routes that provide access to strategic employment sites, such as London Gateway
- Deploy education, training and publicity focused on the safety of vulnerable road users to improve accessibility as well as focused on reducing traffic speeds and drink driving.

The following table (taken from <http://www.dft.gov.uk/statistics/releases/road-accidents-and-safety-annual-report-2010>) details the Reported KSI Casualties by local authority and user type for 2010. From this can be seen the number of reported casualties is lower in Thurrock than other areas in Essex.

County/Unitary Authority	Pedestrian		Pedal cycle		Motor		Light		Other		Number of casualties
	Child	All ages <sup>1</sup>	Child	All ages <sup>1</sup>	cycle	Car	Bus	goods	HGV	Other	
Essex	46	152	10	71	192	352	3	12	5	10	797
Essex (excluding UAs)	30	113	5	52	162	312	2	9	4	8	662
Southend on Sea	9	25	3	11	12	14	1	0	0	2	65
<b>Thurrock</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>70</b>

The key indicators for identifying road safety trends on Thurrock roads are NI 47 and NI 48. The summary tables below identify the number of accidents recorded over the last 3 calendar years.

NI 47 identifies the average number of All Killed or Seriously Injured accidents over a monitored 3 year period.

Previous 3 years data:

NI 47 - People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
	98.2	94.4	90.6

NI 48 identifies the average number of Child Killed or Seriously Injured accidents over a monitored 3 year period.

Previous 3 years data:

NI 48 - Children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
	11.7	8.6	8

Both KSI targets for these national indicators have been achieved. A considerable achievement in light of the increasing traffic flow within the Thurrock area.

#### Local Sustainable Transport Fund.

Thurrock Council was successful in its recent bid for the Local Sustainable Transport Fund (LSTF). This means that the Council will receive £5m from the Department for Transport to develop and deliver a package of sustainable transport measures over the next 4 years.

Thurrock's LSTF package is focused on enabling a modal shift away from single occupancy car use towards sustainable transport such as walking, cycling and public transport. The dominant element of the package is the delivery of Smarter Choices measures, including

workplace travel planning, school travel planning, station travel planning, personalised journey planning, liftsharing, as well as marketing and promotional activities.

These measures will be complemented by targeted improvements in sustainable transport infrastructure for walking, cycling and public transport. Furthermore, we will develop a Freight Quality Partnership and associated measures to improve the economic and environmental performance of local industry in this authority area.

The table below outlines our estimated LSTF programme costs over the next four years.

Scheme Element	£K	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total
Workplace Travel Planning	Revenue	£ 60	£ 100	£ 100	£ 125	£ 385
	Capital	£ -	£ -	£ -	£ -	£ -
Sustainable Travel to School	Revenue	£ 65	£ 65	£ 65	£ 65	£ 260
	Capital	£ 60	£ 85	£ 110	£ 125	£ 380
Liftsharing	Revenue	£ 10	£ 10	£ 5	£ 5	£ 30
	Capital	£ 5	£ 5	£ 5	£ 5	£ 20
Marketing and Promotion	Revenue	£ 75	£ 100	£ 100	£ 100	£ 375
	Capital	£ -	£ -	£ -	£ -	£ -
Personalised Journey Planning	Revenue	£ 100	£ 300	£ 300	£ 300	£ 1,000
	Capital	£ -	£ -	£ -	£ -	£ -
Walking and Cycling Infrastructure	Revenue	£ -	£ 75	£ 75	£ 100	£ 250
	Capital	£ 125	£ 175	£ 300	£ 325	£ 925
Public Transport Improvements	Revenue	£ 75	£ 150	£ 200	£ 200	£ 625
	Capital	£ 75	£ 100	£ 125	£ 175	£ 475
Freight	Revenue	£ 50	£ 75	£ 75	£ 75	£ 275
	Capital	£ -	£ -	£ -	£ -	£ -
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>						<b>£5,000</b>
<b>Revenue Total</b>		£ 435	£ 875	£ 920	£ 970	<b>£ 3,200</b>
<b>Capital Total</b>		£ 265	£ 365	£ 540	£ 630	<b>£ 1,800</b>

Further information is available within the Council's LSTF submission document.

### 2.5.5 Summary - Transport

- Thurrock Council has a Transport strategy covering the period from 2008 to 2021, which establishes the way in which congestion, road safety, air quality and enabling better access to services will be tackled in Thurrock. Progress towards strategy objectives has been good.
- In terms of improving accessibility, Thurrock's performance has improved from 2008 to 2011 in key performance indicators that measure accessibility of public transport for education, employment and health services purposes, increasing the number of local bus journey's taken, development of workplace travel plans and increase in 'Travel Thurrock' pass holders. Performance has only reduced in terms of one indicator – the number of Hackney Carriages and Private Hire vehicles that are wheel chair accessible.
- In terms of road safety, Thurrock's performance has also improved on both average number of road accidents resulting in death or serious injury, and average number of accidents resulting in the death or serious injury of a child.
- Thurrock Council has been successful in its recent bid for the Local Sustainable Transport Fund (LSTF), resulting in an additional £5m from the Department for Transport to develop and deliver a package of sustainable transport measures over the next four years. The funding will deliver a strategy enabling a modal shift away from single occupancy car use towards sustainable transport such as walking, cycling and public transport. The dominant element of the package is the delivery of Smarter Choices measures, including workplace travel planning, school travel planning, station travel planning, personalised journey planning, lift sharing, as well as marketing and promotional activities. Such activities have the potential to have a major positive impact on health and wellbeing in terms of increasing activity levels resulting in reduced risk of obesity, cardio-vascular disease and improved mental health, and on more macro public health issues such as air quality, pollution and climate change.



## 2.6 Education

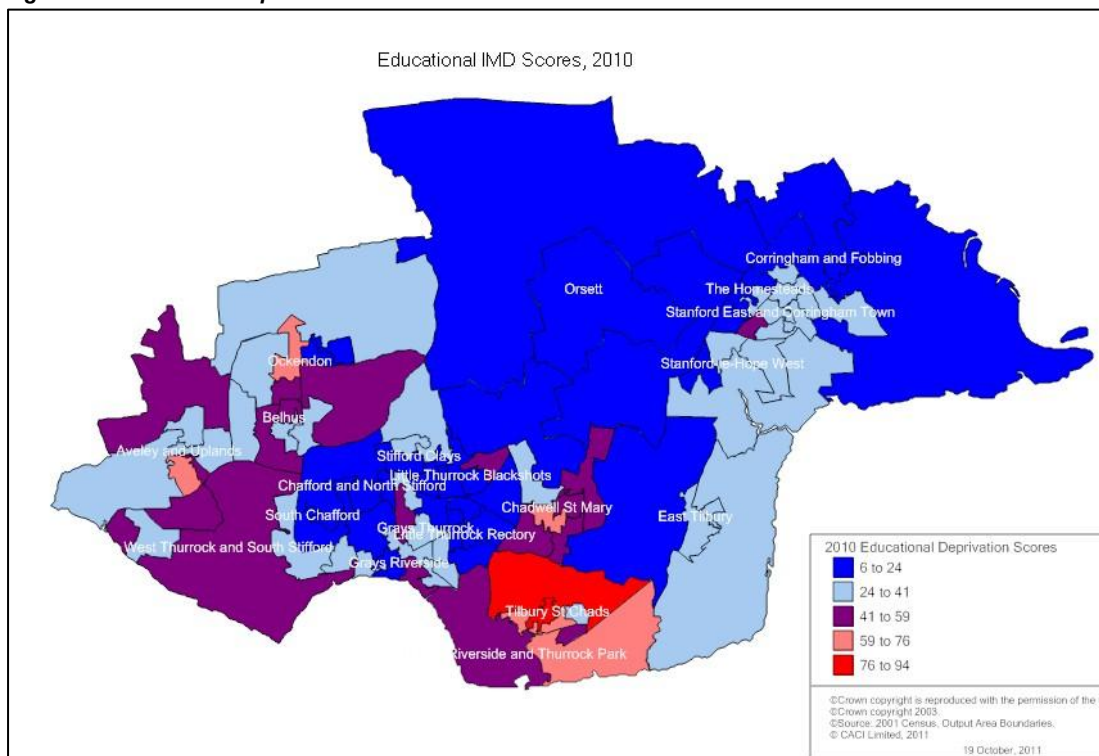
There is a strong association between educational attainment and good health and wellbeing outcomes and a large body of evidence to support this.<sup>xvixvii</sup> This is unsurprising, as educational attainment is critical to accessing opportunities that support good health and wellbeing later in life such as employment and earning potential. This section considers education within Thurrock and its links to health and wellbeing.

### 2.6.1 Education Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation discussed in section 2.1 includes a domain for education deprivation. This domain of deprivation captures the extent of deprivation in education, skills and training. It falls into two groups; children and young people and adults' skills. These two domains are designed to reflect the 'flow' (children and young attainment of qualification and associated measures) and 'stock' (lack of qualification in the resident working age population) of educational disadvantage within an area.

Figure 2.27 shows the Index for Multiple Deprivation (2010) – Education Deprivation scores for Thurrock Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs). Education Deprivation is greatest in the areas of Tilbury, Riverside and Thurrock park, Ockendon and Aveley and Uplands.

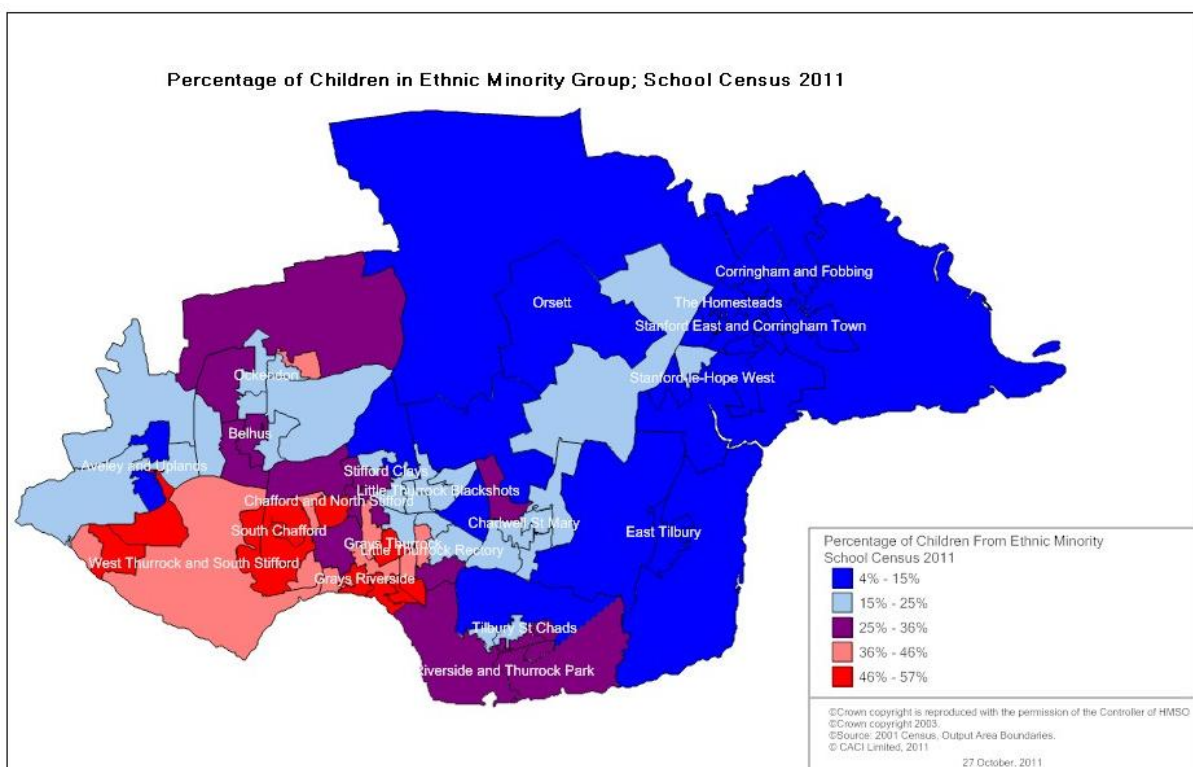
**Figure 2.27 Education Deprivation Scores**



The Education domain of the Index of Multiple Deprivation has scores running from 0 (most affluent) to 99 (most deprived). Thurrock has some of the best and worst levels of education affluence/deprivation in England. Thurrock's most deprived MSOA in terms of education deprivation has a deprivation score of 93.61, ranking it as the 43rd most educationally deprived MSOA out of 32,482 in England and placing it in the top 0.01% most deprived. Conversely, Thurrock's most affluent MSOA has an education deprivation score of only 5.82 ranking it 26,152 out of 32,482 in England and placing it in the top 20% most educationally affluent in the country.

### 2.6.2 Ethnicity of Children at School

The ethnic profile of children in Thurrock schools has changed rapidly over the past few years



**Figure 2.28** Children's ethnicity by MSOA.

Figure 2.28 shows the ethnicity of children and young people by MSOA, from the 2011 School Census. As figure 2.28 shows, the south west of the Borough has a far greater ethnic mix than the north west.

## Breakdown of ethnicity of Children attending Thurrock schools by residency (data from Jan 2012 school census)

Approved Extended Categories	West Thurrock	Aveley and Uplands	Belhus	Ockendon	South Chafford	Chafford and North Stifford	Stifford Clays	Grays Riverside	Grays Thurrock	Little Thurrock Blackshots	Little Thurrock Rectory	Chadwell	Tilbury Riverside	Tilbury St_ Chads	East Tilbury	Corringham and Fobbing	Stanford East and Corringham Town	Stanford-le-Hope West	Orsett	The Homesteads	Out of Area	Total of each ethnic group
Afghan	12	<5	10	<5	<5	<5	<5	17	9	<5	<5	8	<5	<5	<5				<5	<5	<5	67
Filipino	<5		<5	11	8				<5			<5										24
Thai		<5	<5	5			<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5		<5			<5			<5		28
Vietnamese	<5	<5	<5			<5		<5	<5				<5				<5			<5		13
Other Ethnic Group	<5	5	5	<5	14	13		22	18	<5	<5	<5	<5	5	<5		<5		<5	<5	<5	97
<b>Any Other Ethnic Group</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>&lt;5</b>		<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>229</b>
Bangladeshi	<5	<5	<5	<5	5	<5	25	23	58	16	13	<5	<5	9	<5		5	17		<5		189
Indian	26	<5	<5	<5	59	67	22	41	57	22	21	<5		13			<5		<5	<5	<5	322
Pakistani	13		<5	5	37	18	6	25	9	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5				6				119
Any Other Asian Background	17	<5	6	<5	15	15	<5	42	54	6	15	<5	<5	5		<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	186
<b>Asian or Asian British</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>816</b>
Black - African	336	91	187	147	247	203	44	248	151	36	79	158	269	212	44	<5	37	12	10	32	26	2210
Black Caribbean	33	10	10	8	21	22	<5	14	20		7	6	11	10	<5	<5		<5	5	<5	<5	155
Any Other Black Background	13	15	10	6	21	9	<5	19	10		6	13	11	7	<5		<5	<5	<5	7	<5	145
<b>Black or Black British</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>2510</b>
Hong Kong Chinese	<5		6	<5	26	12		<5	<5		<5	<5	<5						<5		<5	58
Other Chinese	8		8	6	24	13		<5	<5	<5	5	<5	8					<5		<5		71
<b>Chinese</b>	<b>11</b>		<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>25</b>		<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>11</b>					<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>129</b>
White and Any Other Ethnic Group	10	10	10	8	27	23	<5	27	19	<5	5	11	9	9	<5	<5	6	<5	<5	14	<5	192
White and Asian	10	5	5	<5	18	21	6	17	10	6	9	9	5	<5	<5	5	7	6	<5	14	<5	149
White and Black African	35	5	6	6	26	13	<5	19	11	<5	11	9	9	11	6	<5	6	6	<5	<5	<5	158
White and Black Caribbean	24	6	16	16	31	26	11	16	29	7	6	18	11	6	6	14	16	9	7	6	<5	257
Other Mixed Background	11	6	37	17	29	25	6	10	12	<5	10	11	9	<5	6	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	196
<b>Mixed / Dual Background</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>952</b>
Albanian	<5	<5	5		<5	<5		19	5	<5	5			<5					<5			44
Bosnian- Herzegovinian			9	<5				<5														15
Croatian					<5															<5		3
Greek/ Greek Cypriot					<5		<5	<5	<5										<5	<5		9

Approved Extended Categories	West Thurrock	Aveley and Uplands	Belhus	Ockendon	South Chafford	Chafford and North Stifford	Stifford Clays	Grays Riverside	Grays Thurrock	Little Thurrock Blackshots	Little Thurrock Rectory	Chadwell	Tilbury Riverside	Tilbury St. Chads	East Tilbury	Corringham and Fobbing	Stanford East and Corringham Town	Stanford-le-Hope West	Orsett	The Homesteads	Out of Area	Total of each ethnic group
Gypsy / Roma	<5	10	<5	<5		<5	6			19		<5	<5	11	<5	<5			<5		<5	65
Kosovan	<5			7	<5		<5	25	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5						<5			49
Serbian										<5				<5								4
Traveller of Irish Heritage	<5		14			12	<5			<5				<5	<5			<5	<5			32
Turkish/ Turkish Cypriot		8	5	12	10	5		<5	<5			<5			<5		<5	<5	<5			56
White Eastern European	111	18	19	18	37	30	<5	133	56	<5	26	21	32	28	<5	<5	8	6	<5		<5	445
White Western European	18	<5	7	<5	14	13	5	16	10	<5		<5	<5	<5		<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	89
White Other	10	12	28	25	16	17	13	14	26	8	12	27	8	11	18	<5	<5	11	10	<5	<5	264
<b>White Other</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1075</b>
White - English	902	785	1173	844	702	842	791	796	811	642	583	1149	1010	928	905	669	1077	820	631	1079	204	16237
White - Irish	8	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5		<5	6		<5		39
White - Scottish	<5			<5		<5		<5	<5		<5				<5		<5				<5	11
White - Welsh	<5					<5			<5	<5			<5		<5		<5					14
Other White British	6	5	<5	<5	5	<5	<5	6	7	<5	6	<5	6	7	<5	<5	<5		<5	5	<5	73
<b>White - British</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>1178</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>1153</b>	<b>1020</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>1083</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>1085</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>16374</b>
Refused	22	<5	49	45	11	19	<5	12	8	5	5	7	7	8	8		7	<5		7		207
Information Not Yet Obtained	18	13	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	26	7	<5	<5	6	7	<5	<5	5	5	10	<5	8	7	116
<b>Not obtained</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>323</b>
<b>Not white British</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>5711</b>
<b>Total children</b>	<b>1669</b>	<b>1027</b>	<b>1645</b>	<b>1221</b>	<b>1417</b>	<b>1448</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>1606</b>	<b>1419</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>1492</b>	<b>1439</b>	<b>1304</b>	<b>1025</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>1204</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>1201</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>22408</b>

% not White British	43%	21%	25%	26%	49%	40%	18%	47%	41%	17%	29%	22%	28%	27%	10%	6%	9%	10%	10%	8%	21%	25%
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### 2.6.3 Children with Special Educational Needs

Pupils with special educational needs have learning difficulties or disabilities that make it harder for them to learn than most pupils of the same age. One in every five pupils has a special educational need; about 1.7 million in England. This is a large and very important group of young learners.

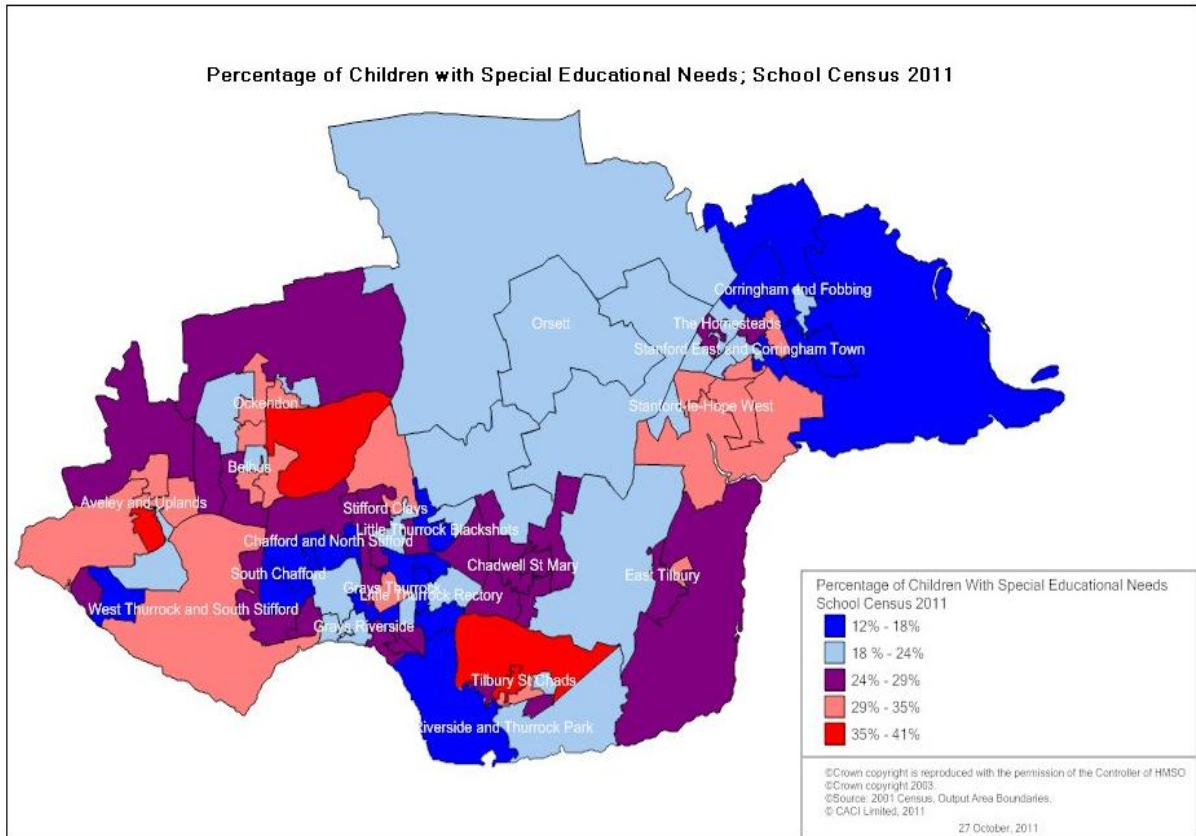
Pupils with special educational needs are currently classified into three distinct provisions of need: School Action, School Action Plus or with statements of special educational needs:

- School Action – where extra or different help is given, from that provided as part of the school's usual curriculum.
- School Action Plus – where the class teacher and the SENCO receive advice or support from outside specialists (the specialist teacher, an educational psychologist, a speech and language therapist or other health professionals).
- Statement – a pupil has a statement of special educational needs when a formal assessment has been made. A document setting out the child's needs and the extra help they should receive is in place.

Pupils with special educational needs may need extra help because due to the types of need listed below:

- Specific learning difficulty.
- Moderate learning difficulty.
- Severe learning difficulty.
- Profound and multiple learning difficulty.
- Behaviour, emotional and social difficulty.
- Speech, language and communication needs.
- Hearing impairment.
- Visual impairment.
- Multi-sensory impairment.
- Physical difficulty.
- Autistic spectrum disorder.
- Other difficulty/disability.

**Figure 2.29**



**Source: Thurrock Council School Census 2011**

Figure 2.29 shows the percentage of children with Special Educational Needs by MSOA. As figure 2.29 shows, the greatest percentage of children and young people with special educational needs are in Tilbury St. Chads, Belhus, Ockendon, Aveley and Uplands and Stanford-le-Hope.



## 2.6.4 Educational Attainment

National Curriculum assessment provides a measurement of achievement against the precise attainment targets of the National Curriculum rather than any generalised concept of ability in any of the subject areas. The National Curriculum standards have been designed so that most pupils will progress by approximately one level every two years. This means that by the end of KS1 pupils are expected to achieve **Level 2**, by the end of KS2 pupils are expected to achieve **Level 4** and by the end of Key Stage 3 (KS3) pupils are expected to achieve **Level 5 or 6**.

Data sources for Foundation Stage, KS1, KS2 and KS4 is statistical first releases from the department of education via rsgateway  
<http://www.education.gov.uk/rsgateway/index.shtml>

### **2.6.4.1 Early Years and Foundation Stage (age 5)**

The Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) Profile measures achievements of children aged five against 13 assessment scales, with 9 points within each scale ('scale point'). The 13 assessment scales are grouped into six areas of learning.

The assessments are made on the basis of practitioners' accumulating observations and knowledge of the whole child. By the end of the Early Years Foundation Stage, the profile provides a way of summing up that knowledge. Assessments against the scales should be completed in the summer term, summarising each child's achievement against all thirteen scales at that point.

The EYFS framework contains six areas of learning covering children's physical, intellectual, emotional and social development;

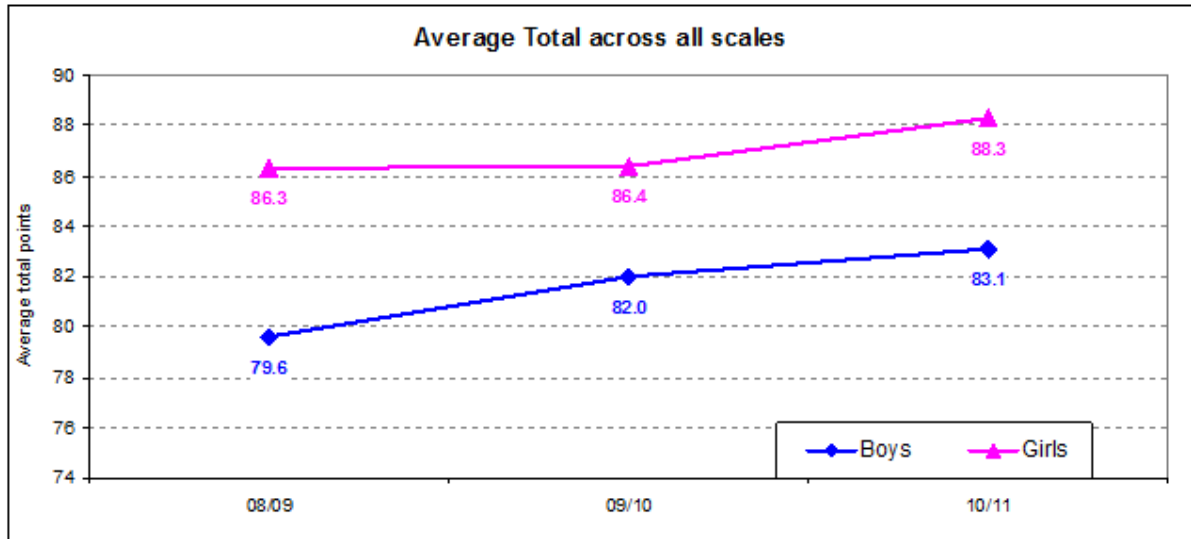
- Personal, Social and Emotional Development (3 assessment scales),
- Communication, Language and Literacy (4 assessment scales),
- Problem Solving, Reasoning and Numeracy<sup>1</sup> (3 assessment scales)
- Knowledge and Understanding of the World (1 assessment scale),
- Physical Development (1 assessment scale),
- Creative Development (1 assessment scale).

Children who achieve a scale score of six points or more are classified as working securely within the Early Learning Goals.

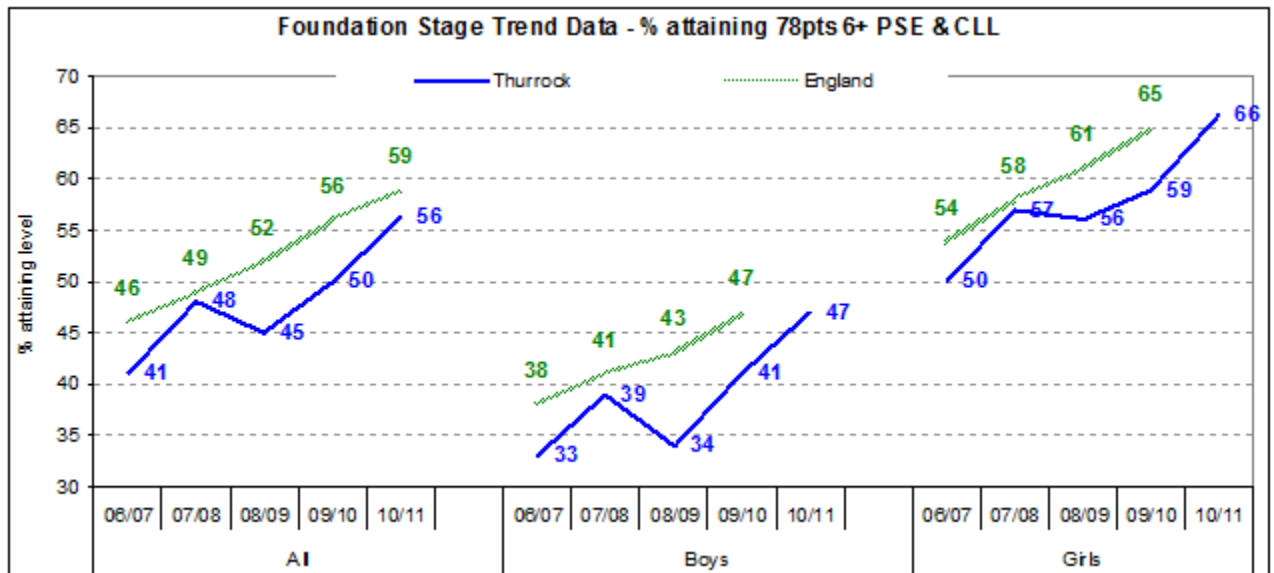
### 2.6.4.2 Performance measures

The 'national measure' is the percentage of children achieving at least 78 points across all scales including at least 6 points in Personal, Social and Emotional and Communication, Language and Literacy (78pts 6+PSE & CLL).

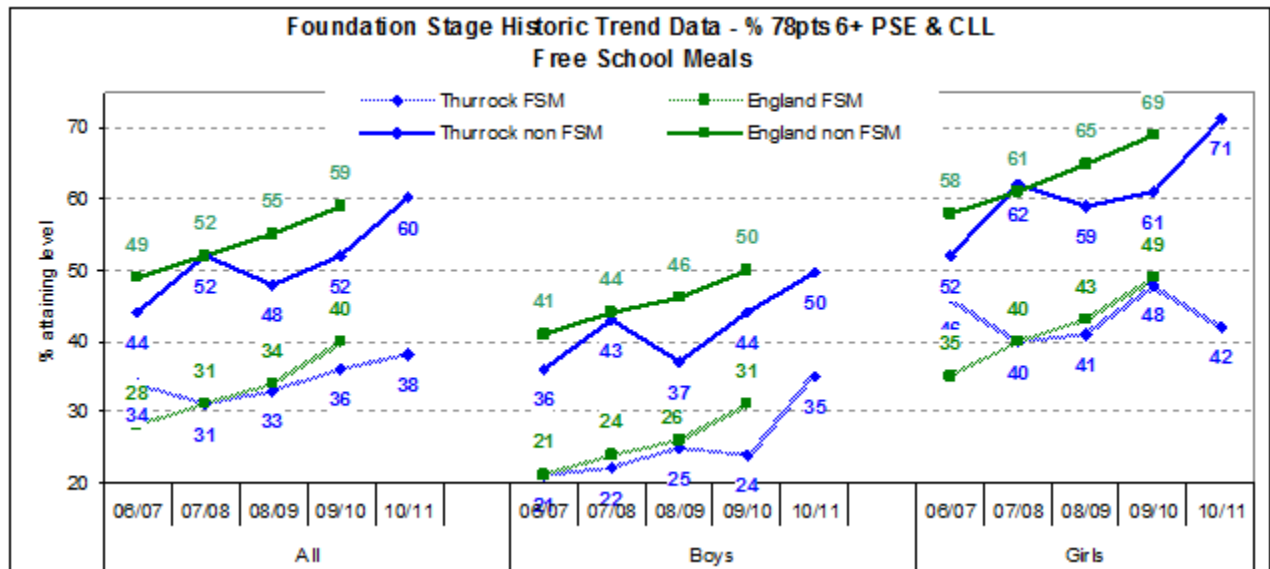
Average Points across foundation stage: This is the average scored over all 13 assessed areas



Thurrock's performance at the national measure has increased by over 6% to 56% in 2011. This places us at the national average of 2010.



Girls increased by 7% boys by 6%. Largest improvement seen by FSM boys.



Boys in receipt of FSM improved significantly. Girls in receipt of FSM dropped significantly

The average foundation stage profile points score has increased for both boys and girls, with boys and girls achieving an average of 83 points and 88.3 points respectively.

The gaps between girls and boys performance at this early stage in their education remains a priority as girls' performance has improved at a faster rate this year thus widening the gap in the performance of the two groups. However, boys in receipt of free school meals has risen at a faster rate than any other group. This has been an area which has been targeted by school improvement.

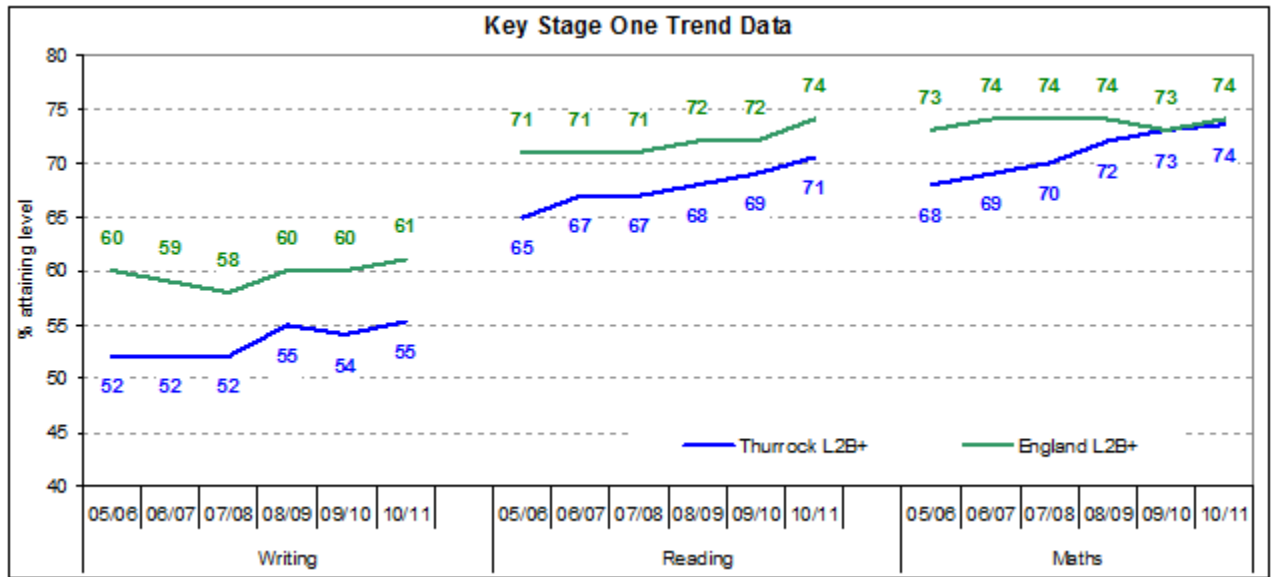
- All children in receipt Free school meals
- Boys
- Girls in receipt FSM

### **2.6.4.3 Key Stage One (age 7)**

The teacher assessments measure pupils' attainment against the levels set by the National Curriculum. They measure the extent to which pupils have the specific knowledge, skills and understanding which the National Curriculum expects pupils to have mastered by the end of Key Stage 1. The National Curriculum standards have been designed so that most pupils will progress by approximately one level every two years. This means that by the end of KS1, pupils are expected to reach Level 2.

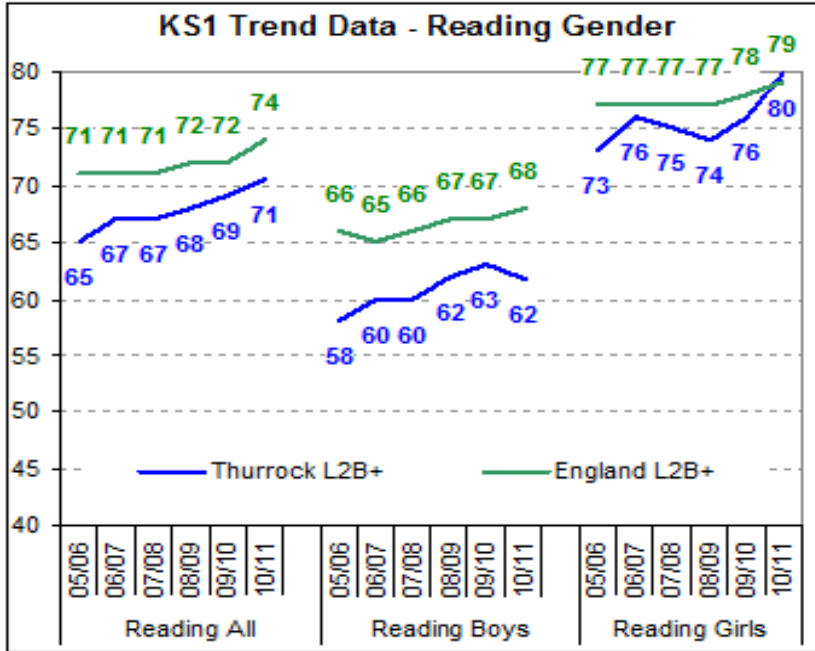
If based on level judgements for attainment targets for reading, writing and mathematics, teachers reach an overall level 2 judgement, they should then consider whether the performance is just into level 2, securely at level 2 or at the top end of level 2. This refines the judgement into 2C, 2B or 2A. These refinements are often known as “sub-levels”.

At the end of Key Stage One, children are expected to achieve at least level 2b in reading, writing and maths to be achieving a good standard.



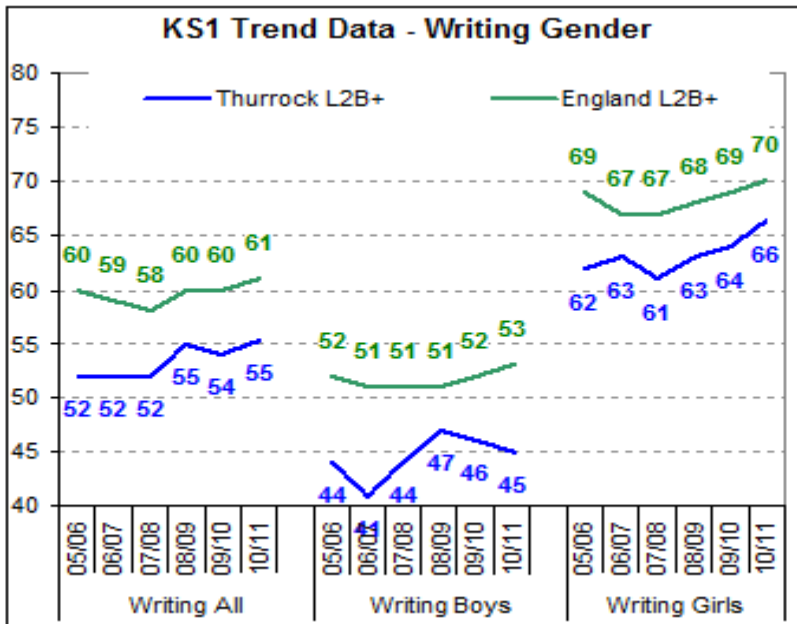
#### Pupils achieving a level 2b in reading

This indicator improved by 1% with 71% of children in Thurrock achieving a level 2b or above in reading. The national average in 2011 is 74% and therefore the gap remains similar at 3.6%. Performance is 3rd quartile, meaning that if all local authorities' performance were divided into four equal groups, Thurrock would be in the third highest performing group.



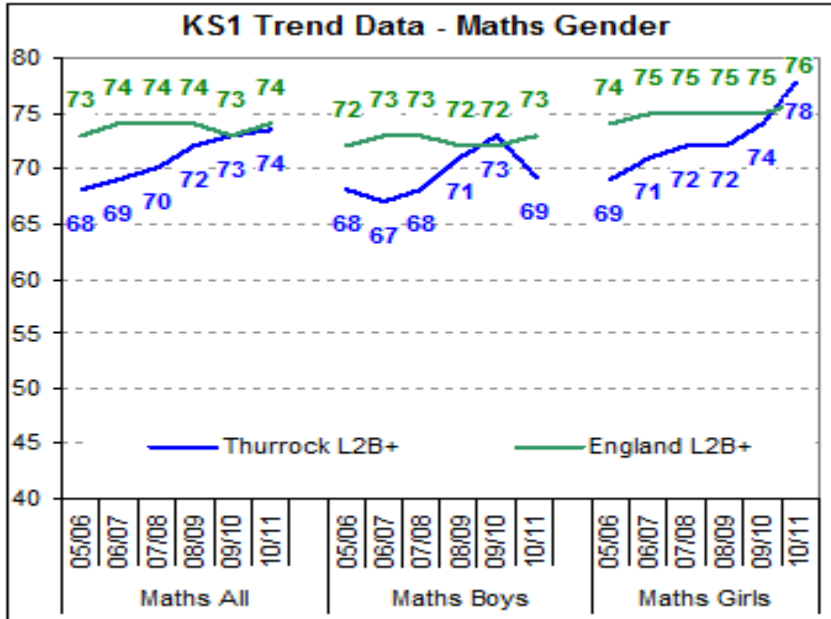
Pupils achieving a level 2b in writing

Performance improved by 1% with 55.2% of our five year olds achieving the expected level. The gap between the national average (61%) Thurrock's average is unchanged. Performance is 4th quartile. To get into third quartile our performance would need to improve by 3%



Pupils achieving a level 2b in maths

Performance in maths remained at the same level as last year whilst nationally there was a 1% improvement to 74%. The average performance of Thurrock children achieving a level 2b in maths is 73.4% in 2011. Performance is 3rd quartile.



The lowest performance when compared to national figures has consistently been writing, where boys performance is of particular concern but girls are also below national averages

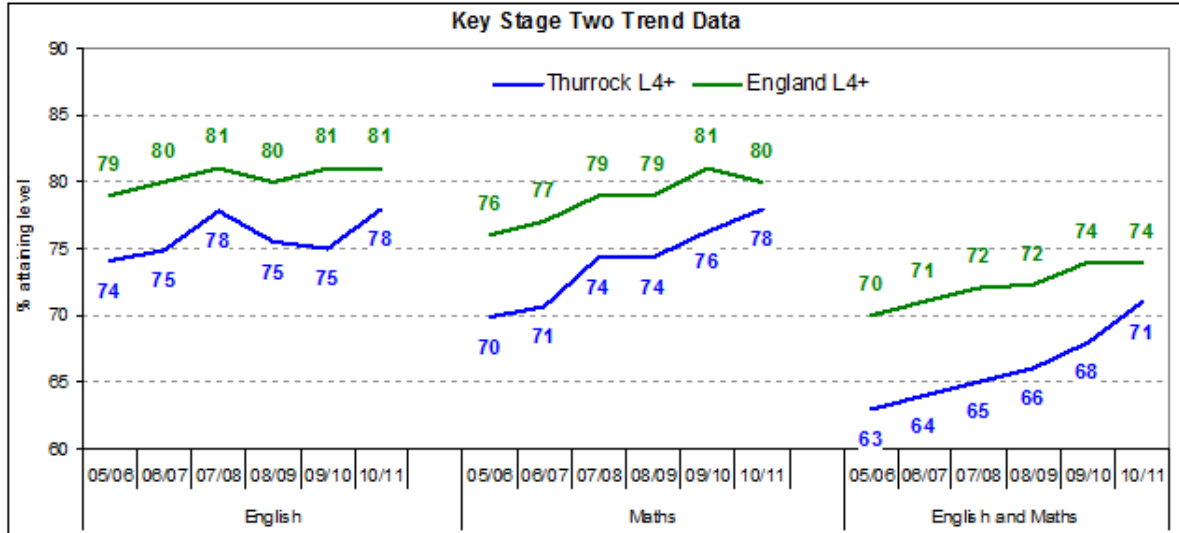
Performance in Maths is in line with National averages, but boys performance has fallen to below national averages

Boys performance in reading is significantly behind that of girls

#### **2.6.4.4 Key Stage Two (age 11)**

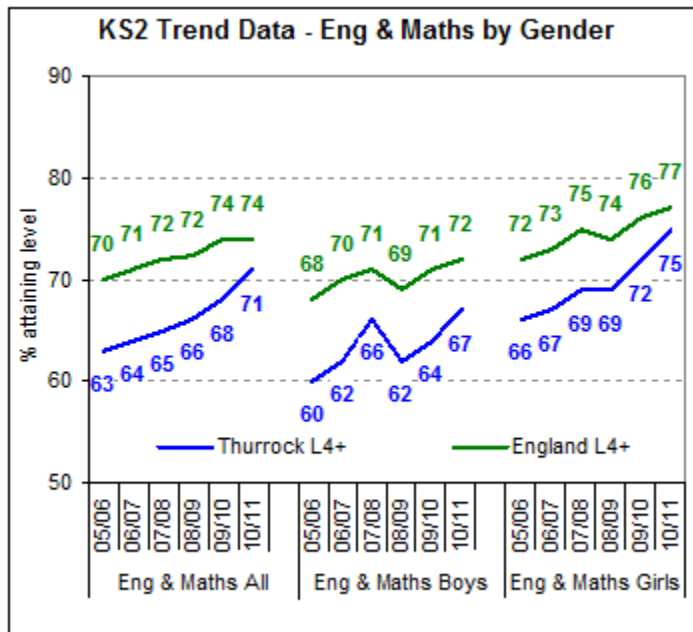
Key Stage Two (KS2) is a National exam taken by children at the end of Primary school (Year 6). Results are for English (combined reading and writing tests) and Maths. The expected level of achievement is Level4

The main performance indicator benchmarked nationally is the percentage of children achieving level 4 or above in both English and Maths ( L4+ inc E&M). The percentage achieving level 4 and above in English (L4+ Eng) and level 4 or above in maths (L4+ Maths) are also benchmarked.



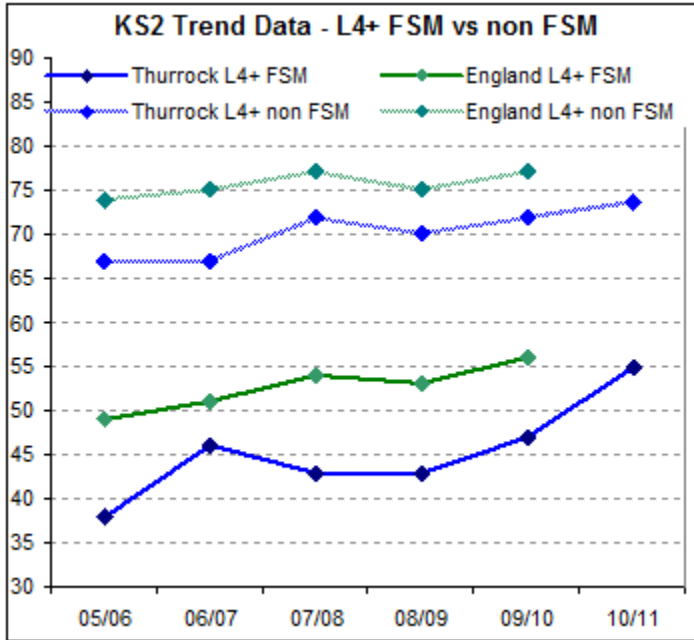
Pupils achieving level 4 or above in both English and Maths. (L4+ inc E&M)

Historically Thurrock has always performed very poorly in this measure, a rise of 3% this year closed the gap but this is still a very high priority area.



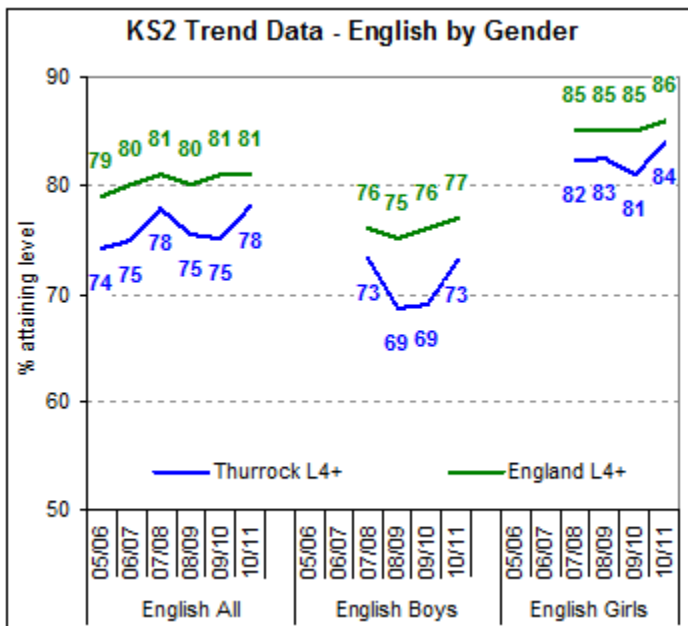
Both genders improved by the same amount but boys are further behind their national peers than girls. Thurrock children who are in receipt of free school meals were targeted last year and they have made a significant improvement, however their performance is still too far behind other children.





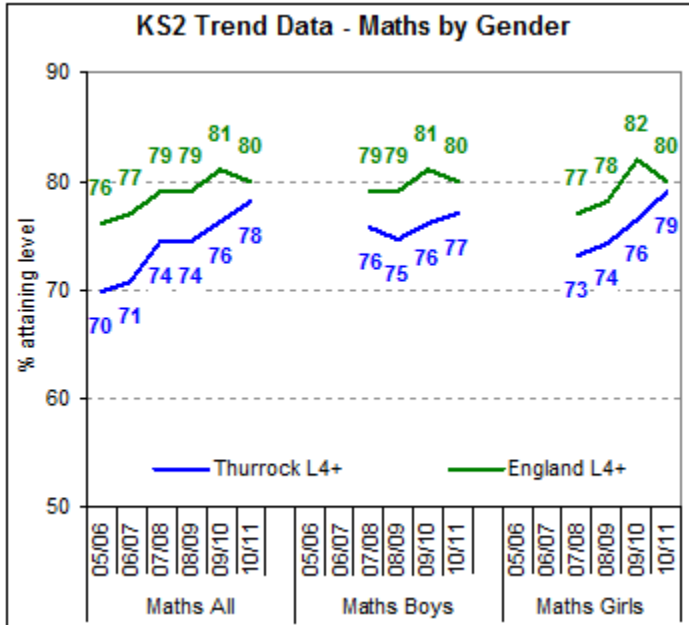
Pupils achieving level 4 and above in English

In 2011 Thurrock again closed the gap between Thurrock and National averages with both boys and girls showing a good improvement however further improvement is still needed to close the gap particularly between Thurrock boys and their peers.



Pupils achieving level 4 and above in Maths

The picture is the same in Maths with the gap closing between Thurrock and National averages with both boys and girls showing a good improvement again the gap between boys and their peers is greater than that of the girls



### **2.6.4.5 Schools**

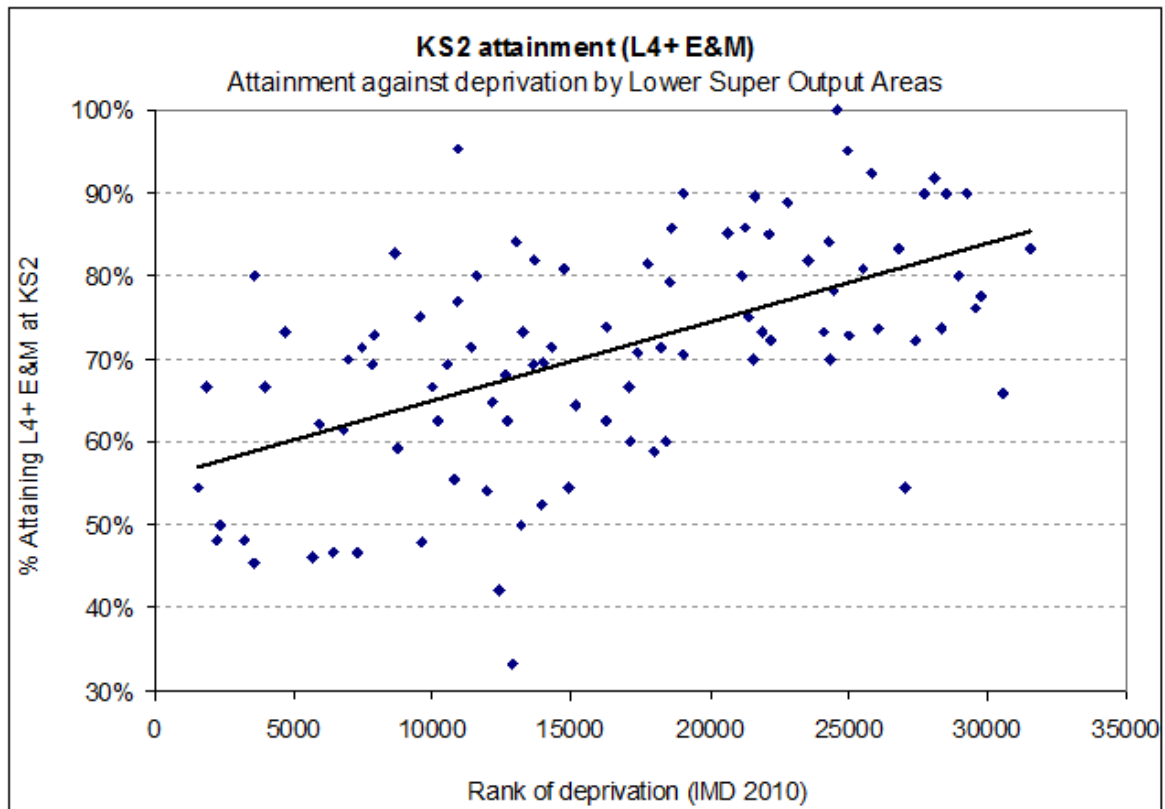
The Secretary of State for Education - Michael Gove introduced the new “Floor Standard” earlier this year. It is a measure of a school’s performance looking at attainment (levels/grades) and progress. A primary school will be below the floor standard if fewer than 60% pupils achieve a level 4 in both English and Mathematics and they are below median average progress in both English (87%) and Mathematics (86%).

We now have seven primary schools below the new Floor Standard, which is an increase of one compared to 2010. However, this new measure was published after targets had been set for 2011 and it is expected that by 2012 this figure will be reduced by at least 75% with targeted challenge and support.

### **2.6.4.6 Relationship between deprivation and low attainment**

Figure 2.30 shows the attainment of children in a Super Output area plotted against the rank of deprivation (taken from the 2010 indexes of deprivation). The lower the rank the more deprived the area.

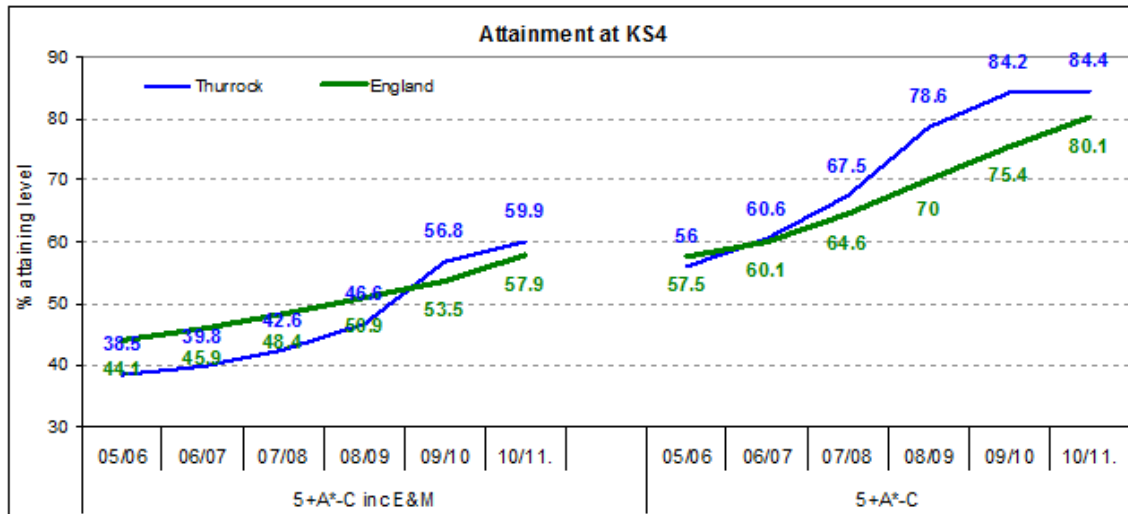
Figure 2.30



As figure 2.30 shows, there is a relationship between deprivation and low attainment

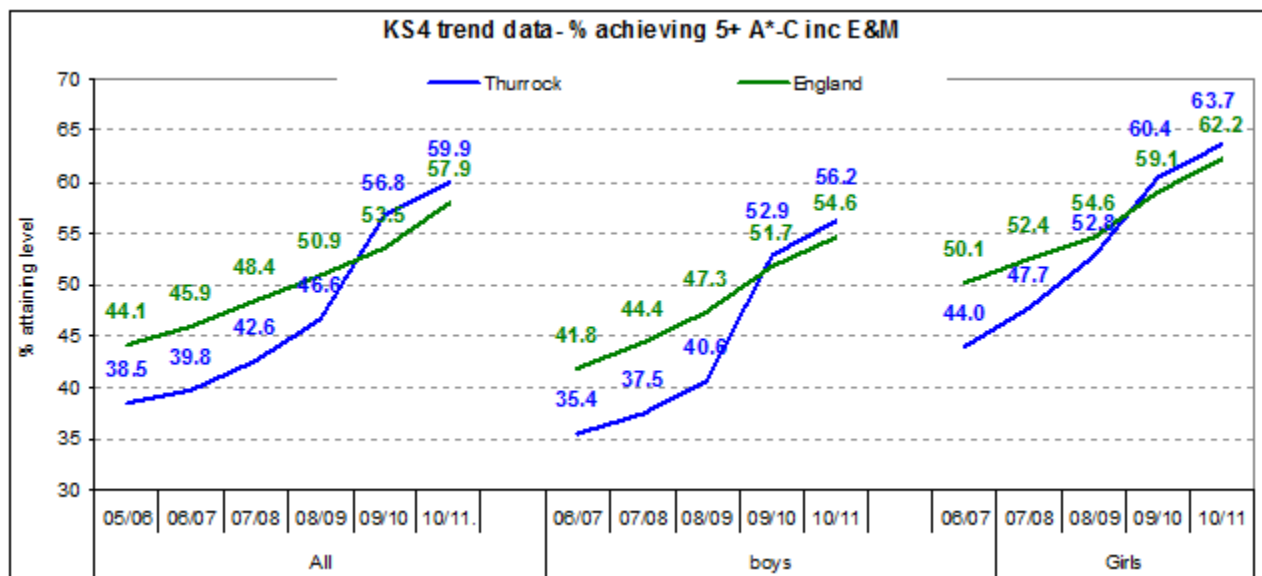
#### **2.6.4.7 Key Stage Four**

Key stage 4 covers the exams taken at the end of year 11. The national measure was, until recently, for pupils attaining 5 or more GCSEs (or equivalent) at grade c or better (5+A\*-C) This was changed to recognise the importance of young people obtaining good grades in both maths and English. The measure is now 5 or more GCSEs (or equivalent) including English and Maths (5+A\*-C inc E&M)



### 5 or more A\*-C GCSEs including English and Maths

Thurrock built on last year's increase of 10% to achieve 59.9%. This reflects a further improvement this year of 3.1%. The National average rose by 3% to 58.3%. Thurrock now ranks 45th in the country (out of 151 authorities). and performs above the national averages



Both girls and boys are performing above national averages. Seven schools are now performing above the National Average for 2011. Of the three who are not above average, all are showing good improvement:

### 5 or more A\*-C GCSEs

In 2011 Thurrock achieved 84.4%. The National average in 2011 was 80.1%. Thurrock's performance was in the top quartile ranking 31st out of 151 authorities.

This represents a 18% rise over the last 3 years and two schools achieved 100%. Five schools achieved 90% or above in this measure.

Gap between Boys and Girls is closing. This has been a priority area for improvement with targeted school improvement work. In 2009 the difference between girls' and boys' performance was 11.2%. In 2011 the gap is reduced to 7.9%. Both Girls and Boys performed above the National average in 2011.

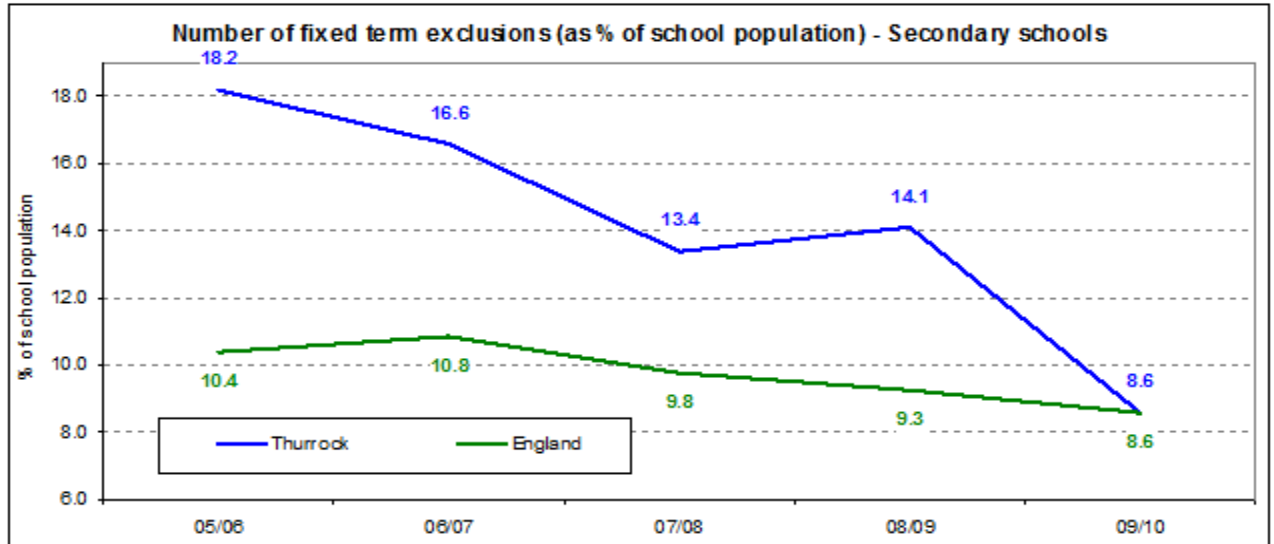
#### **2.6.4.8 Fixed term exclusions**

A fixed period exclusion refers to a pupil who is excluded from a school but remains on the register of that school because they are expected to return when the exclusion period is completed. A permanent exclusion refers to a pupil who is excluded and their name removed from the school register. Such a pupil would then be educated at another school or via some other form of provision.

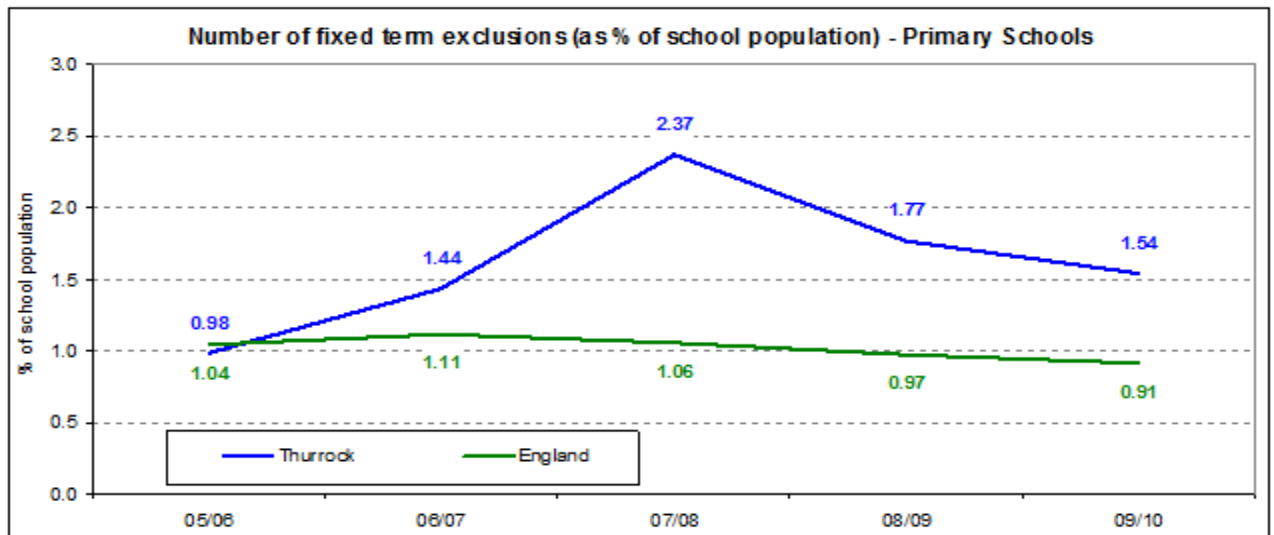
Information on exclusions is derived from School Census (SC) returns. In January 2006 the SC moved to a termly collection cycle for secondary schools (there was a census in the Spring, Summer and Autumn terms). Each census collected information on exclusions that occurred two terms previous to that in which the census fell, i.e. exclusion data relating to the autumn 2006 term was collected in the summer 2007 School Census. Primary and special schools moved to this termly collection in January 2007. Data is sourced from the statistical first release provided by the DfE

Pupils can have more than one exclusion in a year. The figures are expressed as a percentage of the school population to provide a means to benchmark the data. It does NOT mean that the percent shown indicates that that percent of the school population have had an exclusion.

Fixed term exclusions were historically very high in Thurrock secondary schools this has now dropped and the numbers of fixed term exclusions seen in Thurrock secondary schools is in line with that seen nationally.



Whilst there is a lower number of fixed term exclusions in Primary schools than Secondary schools. The number of fixed term exclusions in Thurrock Primary schools is extremely high compared to the national averages. Thurrock ranks 137 out of 150 authorities.



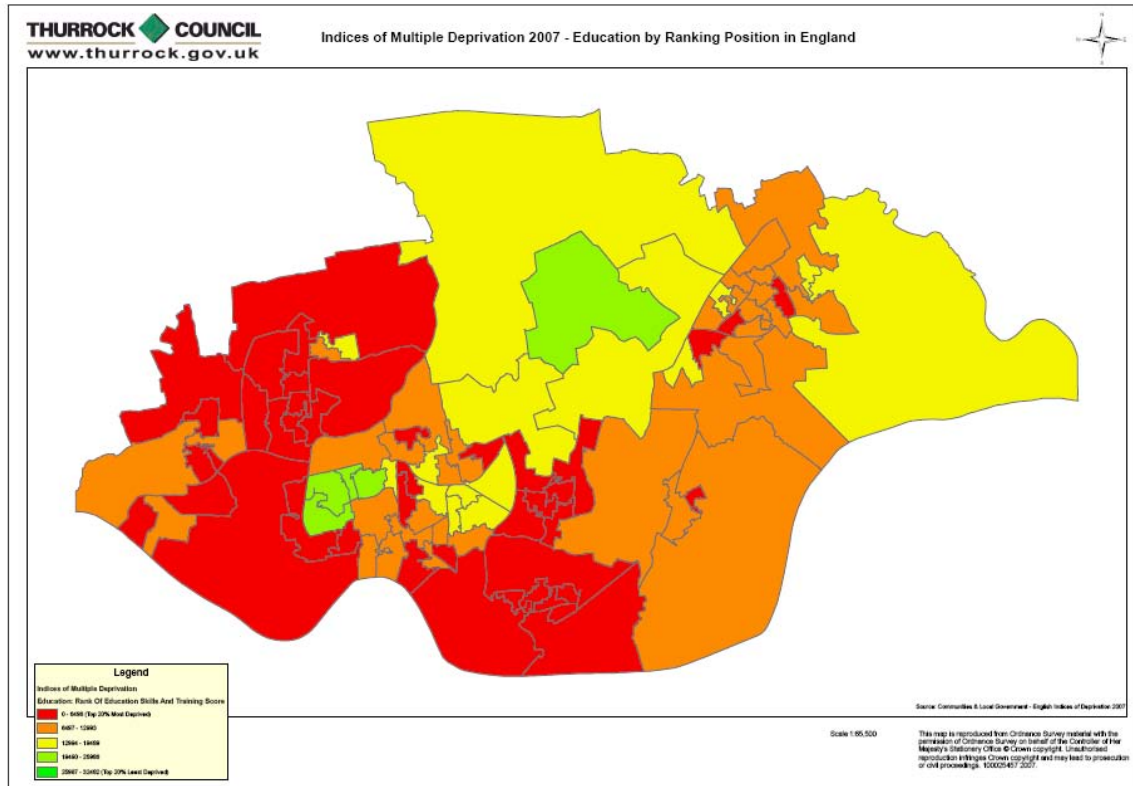
### 2.6.5 School Deprivation Levels

The following deprivation 'scores' have been calculated for school based on the percentage of the pupils from each school's population that are resident in each ward rather than looking at the deprivation of the ward the school is actually situated. The rank is the rank in Thurrock, not England. The 2010 IMD subdomains of education, skills and training deprivation and Child Poverty (IDACI) are used

School Name	Total matched Pupils	Education deprivation	Rank Educ	Child Poverty (IDACI)	Child Poverty Rank	Combined Score	Combined rank
Manor	599	1962	1	5737	1	7699	1
Lansdowne Primary	629	2179	2	6020	2	8199	2
St Mary's R.C. Primary	312	2262	3	6219	3	8481	3
Gateway Academy	923	3754	4	8416	4	12170	4
Herringham Primary	366	4312	5	10326	8	14638	5
Chadwell St Mary Primary	185	4429	6	10449	10	14878	6
Somers Heath Primary	235	5253	7	9921	6	15174	7
Purfleet Primary	352	6682	17	9388	5	16070	8
Dilkes Primary	464	6042	10	10384	9	16426	9
The Ockendon Academy	917	6121	11	10496	11	16617	10
Bonnygate Primary	256	6442	13	10516	12	16958	11
Aveley Primary	332	5761	8	11275	17	17036	12
Holy Cross Primary	329	6503	14	10571	13	17074	13
Ormiston Park Academy	555	6370	12	10728	15	17098	14
Kenningtons Primary	350	5885	9	11356	18	17241	15
Shaw Primary	391	6534	15	10851	16	17385	16
West Thurrock Primary	404	7443	20	9995	7	17438	17
Benyon Primary	233	6745	18	10714	14	17459	18
Woodside Primary	447	6652	16	12901	21	19553	19
Stifford Primary	663	9525	26	11540	19	21065	20
Hassenbrook Academy	723	7398	19	14247	26	21645	21
Thameside Infants	270	9645	28	12636	20	22281	22
Quarry Hill Primary	504	9637	27	13618	22	23255	23
East Tilbury Infants	275	9019	22	14298	27	23317	24
The Grays School	831	9764	31	13651	24	23415	25
Thameside Junior	230	9987	34	13629	23	23616	26
Grays Convent	577	9754	30	14026	25	23780	27
East Tilbury Junior	274	9267	25	14573	28	23840	28



Summary	Total matched Pupils	Education deprivation	Rank Educ	Child Poverty (IDACI)	Child Poverty Rank	Combined Score	Combined rank
Treetops	258	9672	29	14847	29	24519	29
Graham James Primary	207	8552	21	16112	32	24664	30
Stanford-Le-Hope Primary	388	9196	24	16728	33	25924	31
St Thomas of Canterbury R.C. Primary	627	11075	41	14857	30	25932	32
Abbots Hall Primary	210	9178	23	16890	35	26068	33
Beacon Hill	56	10631	37	15678	31	26309	34
St Clere's	998	10465	36	16808	34	27273	35
St Joseph's Primary	266	9815	33	17606	38	27421	36
Deneholm Primary	367	10670	38	17061	36	27731	37
Giffards Primary	417	9808	32	18538	42	28346	38
Stifford Clays Junior	350	11598	42	17514	37	29112	39
Stifford Clays Infants	322	11792	43	17663	39	29455	40
Arthur Bugler Junior	217	10282	35	19298	43	29580	41
Little Thurrock Primary	531	12284	45	17947	41	30231	42
William Edwards School	1193	12361	46	17921	40	30282	43
Gable Hall	1173	10974	40	19917	45	30891	44
Arthur Bugler Infant	160	10841	39	20365	46	31206	45
Corringham Primary	428	11935	44	21506	47	33441	46
Harris Academy Chafford Hundred	970	18277	50	19302	44	37579	47
Bulphan Primary	71	15699	49	21936	50	37635	48
Orsett Primary	205	15516	47	22258	51	37774	49
Horndon On The Hill Primary	187	15576	48	22833	52	38409	50
Tudor Court Primary	694	19297	51	21552	48	40849	51
Chafford Hundred Primary	587	22237	52	21756	49	43993	52
Warren Primary	504	23785	53	23068	53	46853	53



## 2.6.6 Summary – Education

- Thurrock has some of the best and worst levels of education affluence/deprivation in England. Thurrock's most deprived MSOA in terms of education ranks in the top 0.01% most deprived in England whilst our educationally affluent ranks it in the top 20% most educationally affluent in the country.
- The ethnic profile of children in Thurrock schools has changed rapidly over the past few years with the south west of the borough having a far greater ethnic diversity than the north west.
- Thurrock's Educational Attainment performance at the national measure has increased by over 6% to 56% in 2011. This places us at the national average of 2010. Generally Thurrock's educational attainment performance is increasing at a faster rate than England. This is particularly true at key stage 4.

- Thurrock's number of fixed term exclusions (as a % of school population) at secondary school level has dropped significantly over the past five years and is now at a rate similar to England's. However fixed term exclusions at Primary school level are still high and Thurrock ranks 137 out of 150 in England

## 2.7 Housing

The association between housing conditions and physical and mental ill health has long been recognised. However, this relationship is complex and the causal links between different dimensions of housing, neighbourhood environment and health can operate at a number of interrelated levels. Furthermore, poor housing conditions often coexist with other forms of deprivation (unemployment, poor education, ill health, social isolation, etc.), making it difficult to isolate, modify and assess the overall health impact of housing conditions<sup>18</sup>.

The impact of housing on health has four interrelated dimensions – the physical structure of the house (or dwelling), the home (psychosocial, economic and cultural construction created by the household), the neighbourhood infrastructure (physical conditions of the immediate housing environment) and the community (social environment and the population and services within the neighbourhood). Each of these four dimensions has the potential to have a direct or indirect impact on physical, social and mental health, and two or more of them combined can have an even larger impact<sup>19</sup>.

This section considers housing in Thurrock and its impact on health and wellbeing.

### 2.7.1 Housing Provision

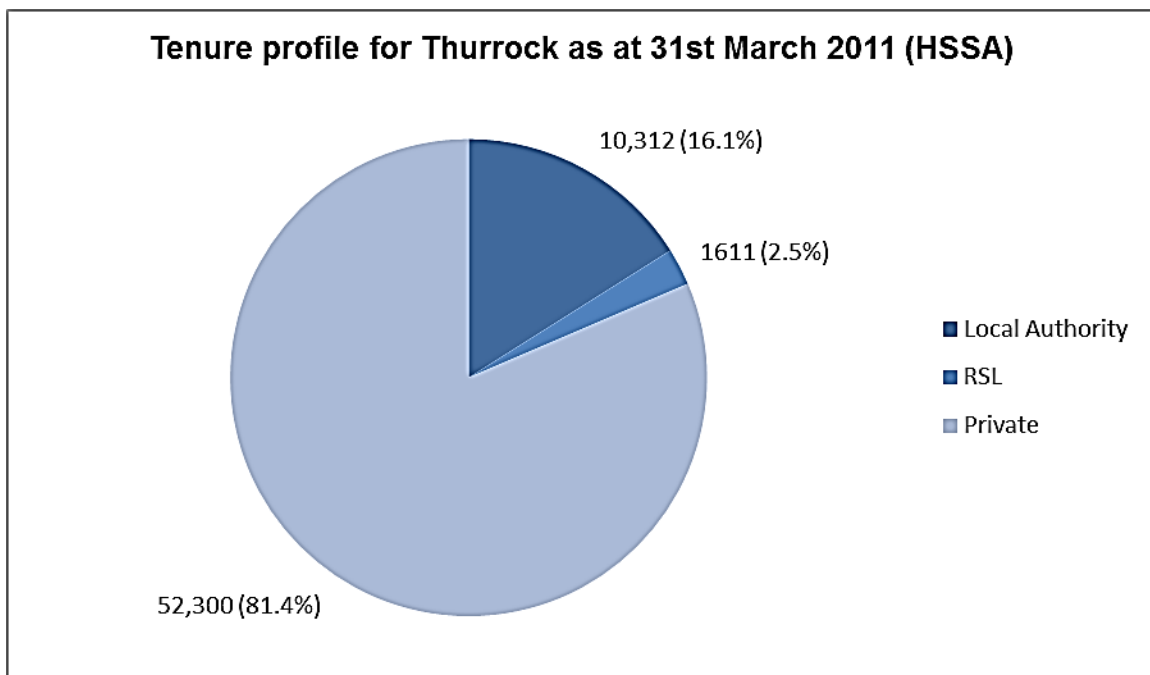
#### **2.7.1.1 Housing Tenure:**

There are up to four tenure categories for dwelling stock, house building and household figures. These are:

1. Owner-occupied - this includes accommodation that is owned outright or is being bought with a mortgage

2. Rented privately, defined as all non-owner-occupied property other than that rented from local authorities and housing associations (HAs) plus that rented from private or public bodies by virtue of employment. This includes property occupied rent-free by someone other than the owner (this has been included in the 'Private' tenure sector in the chart above).
3. Rented from housing associations (known as Registered Social Landlords (RSL) and/or Registered Providers (RP)). Stock figures non-registered Housing Associations are excluded and subsumed within owner-occupied as are Housing Associations shared ownership and shared equity dwellings; for house building figures the Housing Association tenure includes social rent, intermediate rent and low-cost home ownership Housing Association new build dwellings). Housing Associations in the UK are independent societies, bodies of trustees or companies established for the purpose of providing low-cost social housing for people in housing need on a non-profit-making basis.
4. Rented from Local Authorities (all dwellings owned and built by local housing authorities under the Housing Act 1985)

**Figure 2.30** shows the housing tenure profile for Thurrock as of 31 March 2011.

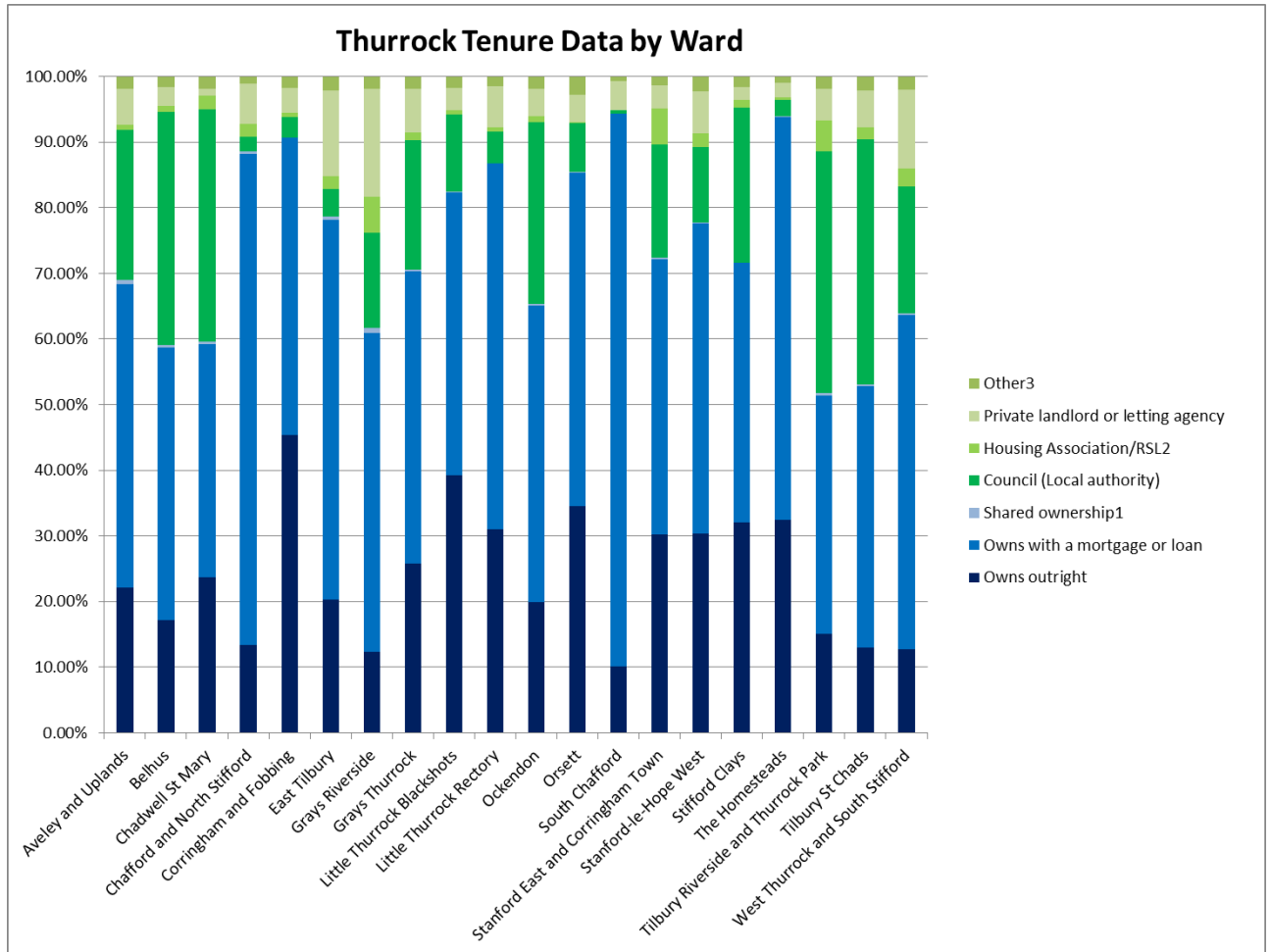


As figure 2.30 shows, the majority of housing in Thurrock (81.4%) is either owner-occupied or privately rented, with 16.1% being rented from the council and 2.5% being rented from an RSL.

### 2.7.1.2 Housing Tenure by Ward

Figure 2.31 shows housing tenure by ward. As figure 2.31 shows, Corringham and Fobbing has the most residents who own their property outright at 47.3%. Chafford and North Stifford have the most residents who own their own home with a mortgage at 74.8%. Grays Riverside has the most residents living in properties through shared ownership at 0.75%. Tilbury St Chads has the most Local Authority households at 37.4%. Grays Riverside has the most households renting from a housing association at 5.5% and private landlord or letting agency at 16.4%

Fig 2.31



1. Pays part rent and mortgage.
2. Includes Housing Co-operative and Charitable Trust.
3. Includes employer of a household member and relative or friend of a household member and living rent free.

Source: Census 2001 – KS18 Tenure by Ward

National and county comparisons show that Thurrock has a lower rate of 'owns outright' at 23.8% compared with Essex 32% and England and Wales 29.4% but has a higher rate of owns with a mortgage at 47.9% compared with Essex 43.3% and England and Wales 38.8%. Thurrock also has a higher rate of residents living in Council properties at 18.4% compared with Essex 11.9% and England and Wales 13.2%. Thurrock is comparable for those dwelling in private rented properties with Essex at 5.9% and 6% respectively, but lower than England and Wales at 8.7%.

### **Recommendations:**

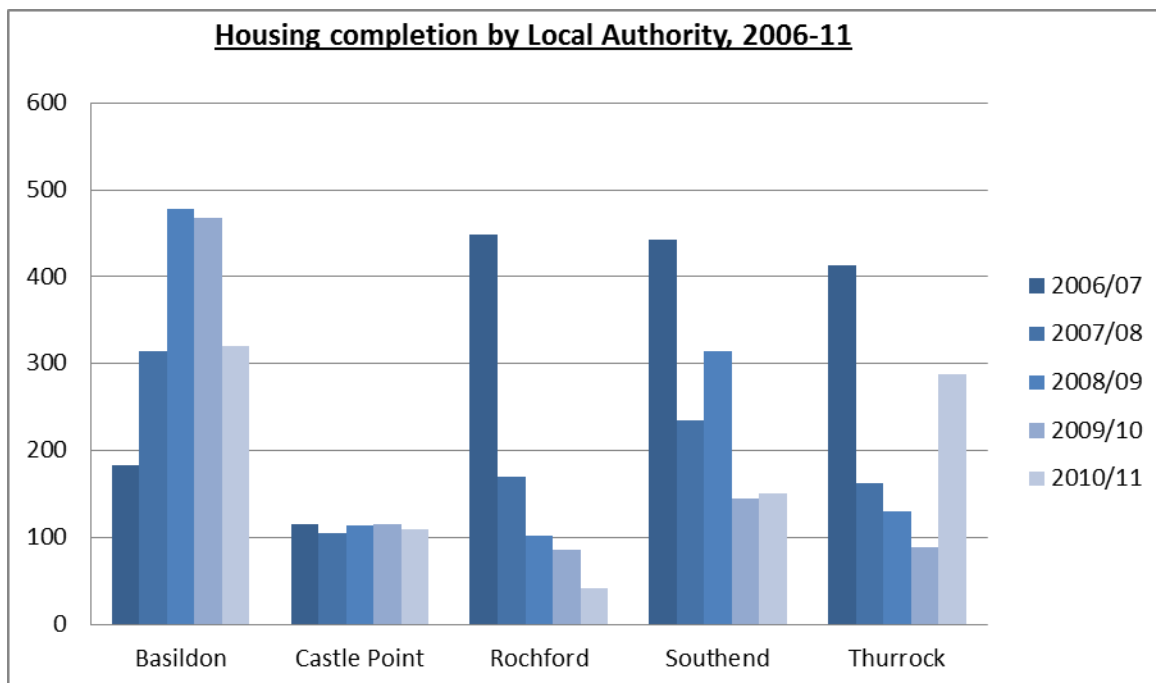
- Diversify the housing offer (where possible and appropriate) through planning policy and housing market manipulation e.g. in Tilbury St Chads increasing the percentage of shared ownership/equity products

### **2.7.1.3 Housing Completions**

A flexible housing market is important to the wellbeing and prosperity of places; above all it is where people live. The growing importance of skills to an area's economic performance means that getting the right housing offer, including affordable housing is essential to attracting and retaining a skills base that will encourage inward investment. Housing investment in itself can also be a powerful driver of local economic activity creating employment in the construction industry and supply chain companies and the subsequent recycling of wages spent in the local economy. This includes delivering more energy efficient homes and retrofitting the existing housing stock which will help boost the green economy and reduce carbon emissions.

Investment in housing support and management services too can help enable low income / benefit claimant households to access opportunities in employment, education and training which will enable them to more fully participate in the economy. A flexible housing market that can provide a mix of tenures will contribute to economic growth and local residents' employment opportunities.

Figure 2.32



Source: South Essex Local Authority Annual Monitoring Reports 2011

Figure 2.32 plots changes in net housing completions and shows a mixed picture on the changing market and funding conditions. Over the past five years net housing completions have remained steady in Castle Point, whilst in Rochford and Southend there has been a downward trend. Basildon saw a significant increase in housing completions (from 183 units in 2006/07 to 478 in 2008/09) largely due to ongoing residential construction projects, although delivery fell back in 2010/11. Thurrock experienced a significant increase in 2010/11, albeit from a lower base in the previous three years. This is due to several large housing developments completion in 2010/11.

#### **2.7.1.4 Houses in Multiple Occupation**

A house or flat which is let to three or more tenants who form two or more households and who share a kitchen, bathroom, or toilet is known as a House of Multiple Occupation (HMO). Therefore bed-sits, flats, lodgings, shared houses, hostels and bed & breakfasts are all types of housing known as HMOs. HMOs make a valuable contribution to the private rented sector by providing housing to meet the needs of specific groups/households and by making a contribution to the overall provision of affordable housing stock. However, high concentrations of HMOs can result in unintended consequences that can create friction within the local community and can also lead to negative effects upon a local housing market area including social, economic, as well as



environmental and physical impacts e.g. noise nuisance, litter and parking problems. Government interventions allow local authorities greater control over the unwanted effects of HMOs where there are problems.

It is estimated that there are 350 HMOs in Thurrock (HSSA Return) as at 31.3.2011.

While '*Decent Homes*' is a policy objective across tenures, including the private rented sector, there are particular issues under Housing Health Safety Rating System (HHSRS) for shared housing that requires specific action on assessment and enforcement. Though numbers in Thurrock are not great, there is generally a relatively high concentration of health and safety risks in this type of property. The main elements of policy are:

- Identification of shared housing
- Assessment of HHSRS risk in shared housing
- Prioritise HMO inspections and explore partnering options to increase HMO revenue capacity
- Guidance and assistance to landlords, and where necessary, enforcement and HMO licensing
- Monitoring and review – specifically to identify vulnerable and excluded groups

Making best use of the private rented sector to maximise supply and ensure high standards is central to a thriving housing market. The number of HMOs is likely to increase in the Borough with the proposed Housing Benefit changes from January 2012.

#### **2.7.1.5 Overcrowding – Occupancy Rate**

The occupancy rate assesses whether a household has too much (under-occupation) or too little (overcrowded) bedrooms depending on how many individuals live together. The *Bedroom Standard* is based on the ages and composition of the family. A notional number of bedrooms are allocated to each household in accordance with its composition by age, sex and marital status and relationships of family members. A separate bedroom is allocated to each:

- Married or cohabiting couple
- Adult aged 21 years or more
- Pair of adolescents aged ten to 20 years of the same sex
- Pair of children aged under ten years regardless of sex

Households are defined as *Severely Overcrowded* if they are two or more bedrooms short of the *Bedroom Standard*. e.g. – a household who would require a three bedroom property if assessed against the *Bedroom Standard* but who are currently living in a one bedroom property.

Households are defined as *Under-Occupied* if they have two or more bedrooms above the *Bedroom Standard*. E.g. – a household living in a three bedroom property who would only require one bedroom if assessed against the *Bedroom Standard*.

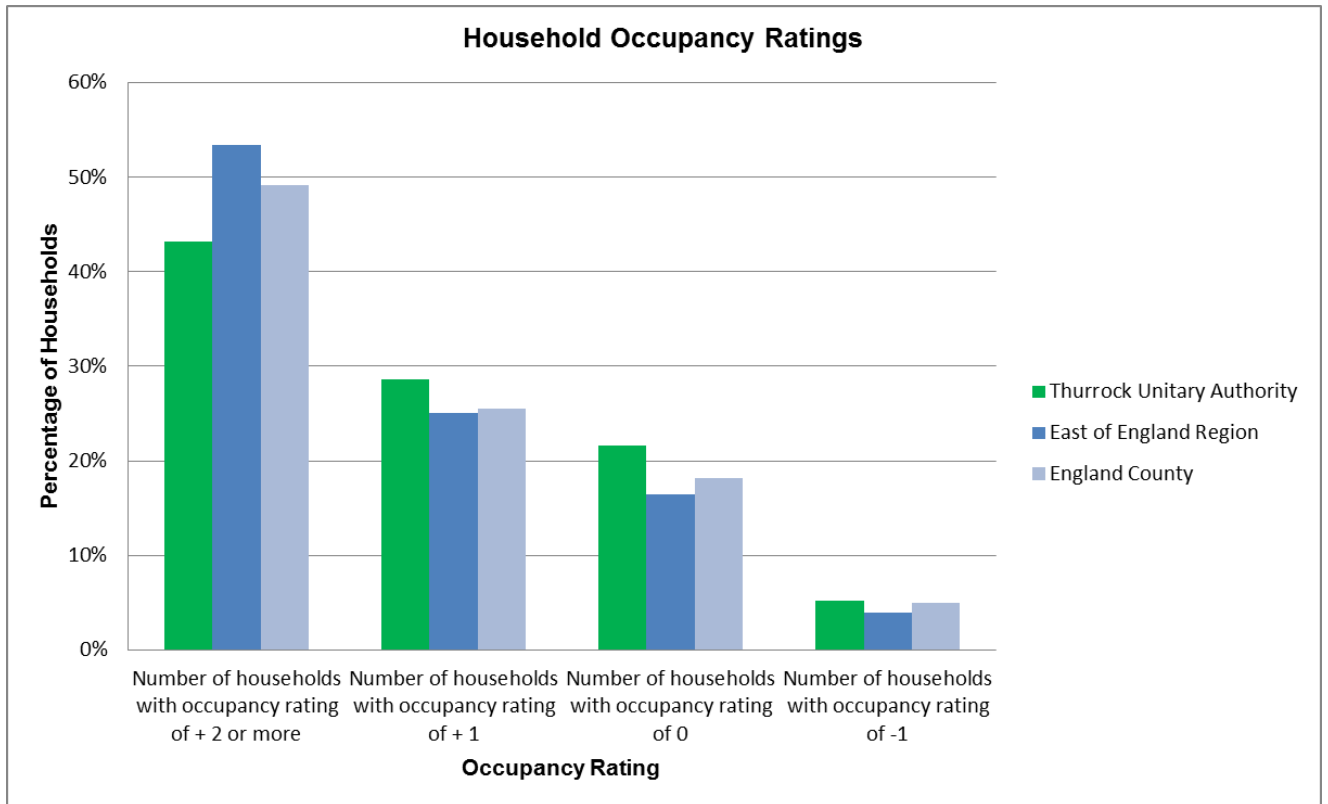
Good housing has a key role to play in influencing the overall living standards of a family. Children's development and well-being is dependent on tackling all relevant dimensions of poor housing.

If a home is overcrowded it can affect health and educational attainment and can impact negatively on life chances.

Living in overcrowded accommodation can, both directly and indirectly, have a devastating effect on family relationships and health, as well as a damaging influence on children's education and emotional development. Under-achievement at school can be caused by lack of space for children to do their homework. Older children may spend more time outside the home, on the streets, simply to find privacy and space.

Poor housing conditions can cause a range of physical and mental illnesses and children growing up in difficult housing conditions are 25% more likely to suffer severe ill-health and disability during childhood/early adulthood. Overcrowding is a key component of poor housing.

Figure 2.33

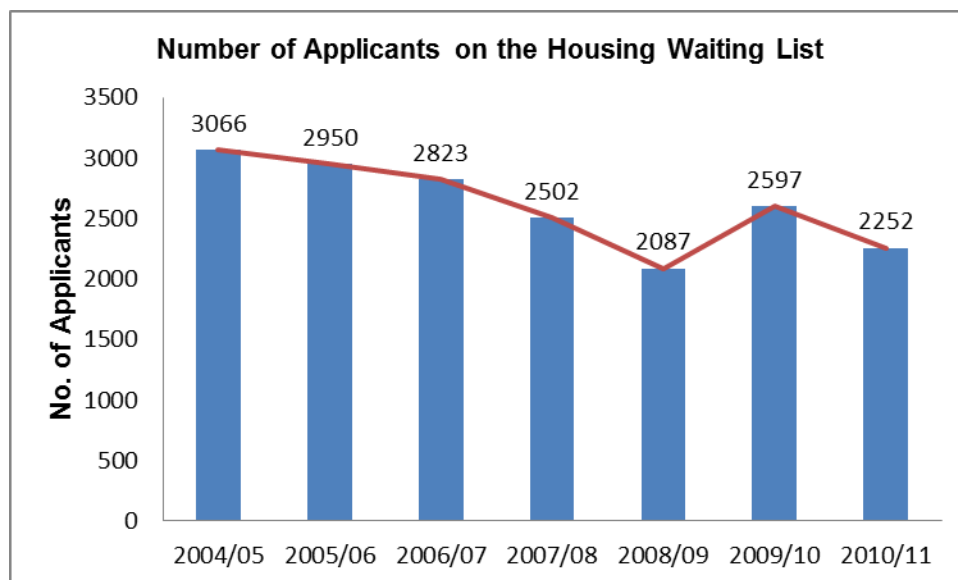


Source: Census 2001 – Occupancy Rating (UV59)

Figure 2.33 shows the Household Occupancy Ratings for Thurrock. As figure 2.33 shows, the number of households with an occupancy rating of 2+ or more (overcrowding) is 43.1% of the total household population, this is lower compared with the East of England's 53.4% and the national statistic of 49.1%. Thurrock has 5.2% of households with an occupancy rating of -1 (under occupation) which is higher than the East of England Region (3.9%) but in line with the national figure of 5%.

### **2.7.1.6 Applicants on the Housing Waiting List**

**Figure 2.34**



**Source: Information on activity from the Council’s housing and supporting people**

Thurrock has seen an overall decline in the number of applicants on the housing waiting list between 2004 and 2011 as shown by figure 2.34. This is due to continued monitoring and review of applicants on the housing waiting list.

**Table 2.35**

	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	% of all h’holds
<b>Basildon</b>	2796	2529	4084	2053	3209	3339	4.5
<b>Castle Point</b>	782	1064	1437	1465	1374	1391	3.7
<b>Rochford</b>	631	899	353	442	405	564	1.6
<b>Southend</b>	3756	3496	3463	3463	4094	5735	7.8
<b>Thurrock</b>	3066	2950	2823	2502	2087	2597	4.0
<b>Essex</b>	26,930	29,538	32,262	30,765	32,871	31,973	5.5
<b>East of England</b>	129,184	135,444	146,252	147,845	153,475	155,900	6.5
<b>England</b>	1,547,280	1,634,301	1,674,421	1,769,939	1,763,140	1,751,982	8.1

Table 2.35 compares the Local Authority Housing Waiting List Data. Thurrock is below national, regional and county levels for the percentage of its households on the Housing Waiting List.

### **2.7.1.7 Recommendations:**

Intervention in the private housing sector is very limited, however within the social housing sector we can:

- Adopt an under-occupation scheme that combines quality properties, with handholding/support and some cash incentives
- Consider current priority given for under-occupied tenants under your allocation scheme
- Alleviate any severe overcrowding by helping adult family members to move out into private rented sector or where possible an allocation (in accordance with the allocation scheme) of an alternative social sector tenancy
- Promote 'moving out' options including accessing the private rented sector and mobility moves out of the area into private rented sector for the whole family
- Provide financial assessment of what the household may qualify for under the Local Housing Allowance (LHA) size criteria. LHA rates are more transparent than local reference rents – households are aware of their entitlement before they find a property. This gives them more control over finding an appropriately sized property, which minimises or eliminates any shortfall between their rent and housing benefit payable
- Undertake a financial assessment to initially determine if a household's circumstances may allow access to local or sub regional shared ownership schemes discussing options to help them remain in their current property including:
  - assistance and financial support for space saving actions
  - assessment of property for possible extension, dormer or partitioning
- Continue to monitor and review applicants on the Housing Waiting List
- Review Allocation's policy in line with Strategic Tenancy Policy appraisal

## 2.7.2 Housing Condition

### 2.7.2.1 Private Sector Housing Condition

The Housing Health and Safety Rating System (HHSRS) is the current means by which housing conditions are assessed and hazardous conditions are identified (The Housing Act 2004).

The HHSRS is used to assess conditions in all private properties including those that are owner occupied, rented to single people and families, and houses in multiple occupation (HMOs).

Properties are assessed against 29 potential hazards, including issues such as 'excess cold', 'falls on stairs', 'damp and mould growth' and 'noise'. Some of these hazards could not be dealt with by the Council under the previous legislation.

When a hazard is identified in a property, two tests must be applied:

- What is the likelihood of a dangerous occurrence as a result of this hazard?
- If there is a dangerous occurrence, what would be the likely outcome?

The likelihood and the severity of the outcome combine to generate a hazard score. Hazard scores are divided into 10 bands, with Band A being the most serious and Band J the least serious. Hazards which fall into bands A to C are called Category 1 hazards and those in bands D to J are Category 2 hazards

Councils have a duty to take some enforcement action where Category 1 hazards exist. They also have a discretionary power to take enforcement action where there are Category 2 hazards.

Enforcement action involves the council serving legal notices on the owner and/or manager of the property, and requiring them to carry out certain works in a specific timescale.

In 2007 Thurrock along with Basildon and Rochford Councils commissioned a mini sub regional private sector house condition stock condition and energy report. The survey investigated the extent of non-decent and unsuitable housing in the private tenures and the resources required to address these problems. An investment of £58m to bring all private sector non-decent homes up to standard is required of which £9.3m on the non-decent homes of vulnerable people.

The main findings for Thurrock are as follows:

- Thurrock has the highest proportion of older private sector housing, with 21% being pre 1945, and with 45% being terraced housing
- Thurrock has the highest percentage of private rented dwellings built before 1919 at 13%
- The property vacancy rate in Thurrock was low, at 3.3%
- Statutory unfitness was 1.1% compared with a national average of 4.8%, with 22% of households are living in a poor environment compare to 16% nationally
- The number of non-decent homes occupied by vulnerable households was estimated at just over 1,100
- The cost of repairing the non-decent homes of vulnerable households was over £2m, an average of £1,860 a property. The total non-decent cost forecast was nearly £14m
- There is a need to spend £9.3m on the non-decent homes of vulnerable people (an average of £9,340 per property) & £58m for all private sector non-decent homes over the next 10 years
- The average SAP rating is 61 with 18% of the stock has a SAP score below 50, and this increases to 28% where the head of household was over 60. The survey found a requirement for 6,000 Warm Front grants at a central government cost of £16m

Thurrock, together with its sub regional partners were successful in bidding for regional funding for £4.4 million for the *Warm and Healthy Homes* project which aims to reduce in fuel poverty and provide non-decency work with the principle aim of the on-going assistance.

For the total scheme (Thames gateway South Essex Sub region):

- Nos. of households assisted 5362

For Thurrock:

- Nos. of households assisted 901
  - Boiler/heating changes 193
  - Cavity wall insulation 275
  - Draught proofing 21
  - Loft insulation 390
  - Solid wall insulation 2
  - Warm front top up 20

- Projected financial savings over 10yrs for Thurrock £1,282,000
- Total life time CO2 savings = 14,087 tonnes



### **2.7.2.2 Poor Housing in Thurrock**

A household is defined as “*all persons living under one roof or occupying a separate housing unit, having either direct access to the outside (or to a public area) or a separate cooking facility. Where the members of a household are related by blood or law, they constitute a family*”.

Approximately 4 million households in the UK are suffering from fuel poverty, which is defined as a household which spends more than 10% of its income on all fuel use, including heating. Over 50% of people living in fuel poverty in the UK are over 60 years old, the majority of whom live on their own. Over two thirds of households in fuel poverty either live in private rented accommodation or own their home. Damp and old houses and housing stock that is in poor condition are often a key causal factor for fuel poverty.

The excess winter deaths in the UK are related to factors which affect how warm a house is, for example, energy efficiency and insulation, central heating and household income. There is a 20% difference in excess winter deaths between the coldest and warmest homes.

People living in cold and damp houses are at increased risk of a wide range of poor health and wellbeing outcomes. In England over 30,000 excess winter deaths occur each year due to people living in cold housing due to fuel poverty. The following lists some of the impacts of poor housing condition on health:

#### Cardio-vascular disease

- Cold living conditions increase blood pressure. A 1 degree Celsius lowering of living room temperature is associated with a rise of 1.3 mmHg blood pressure.
- A rise in blood pressure during the cold increases the risk of heart attacks and strokes.

#### Respiratory Illness:

- Cause 20,000 excess winter deaths each year
- The cold lowers resistance to respiratory infections.
- Coldness impairs lung function and can trigger broncho-constriction in asthma and COPD.
- Dampness is associated with cold houses; damp increases mould growths which can cause asthma and respiratory infections.

- Home energy improvements have decreased school sickness by 80% in children with asthma or recurrent respiratory infections.

Cold houses affect mobility and increase falls and non-intentional injuries:

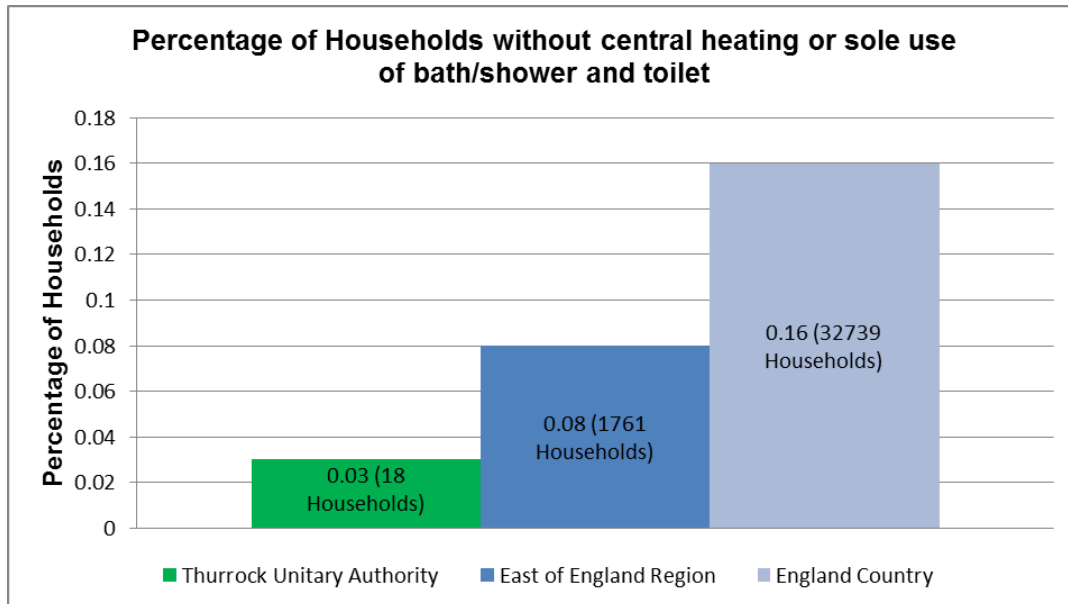
- Symptoms of arthritis become worse in cold damp houses.
- Strength and dexterity decrease as temperatures drop, increasing the risk of non-intentional injuries.
- A cold house increases the risk of falls in the elderly.

Mental and social health

- Damp, cold housing is associated with an increase in mental health problems.
- Some people become socially isolated as they are reluctant to invite friends round to a cold house.
- In cold homes where only one room is heated, it is difficult for children to do homework, affecting educational and long-term work and health opportunities.

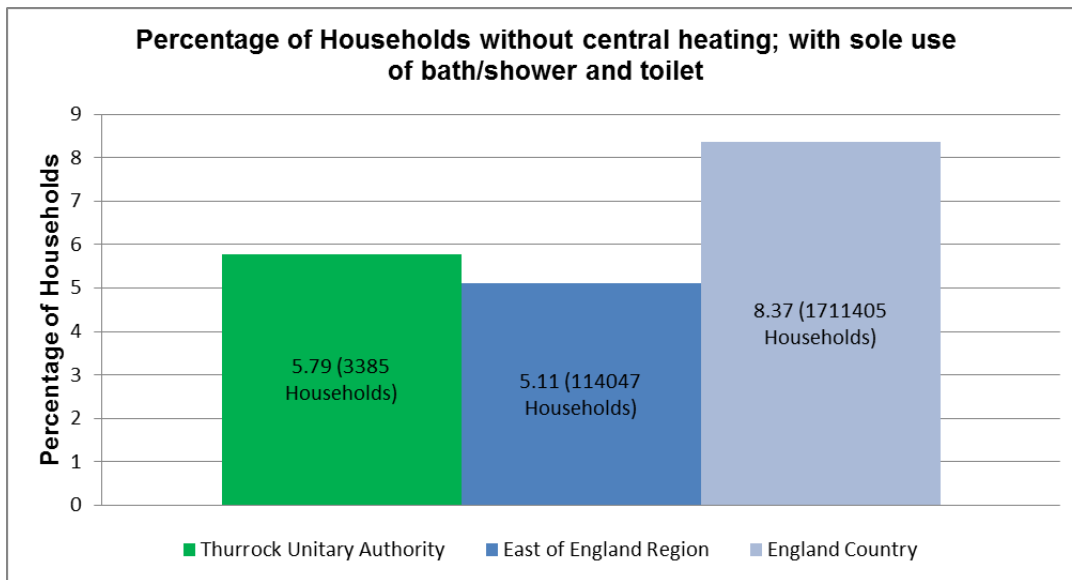
Figures 2.36, 2.37 show data for all households without central heating, with or without access sole access to a bath/shower and toilet.

Figure 2.36



Source: Census 2001 - Rooms, Amenities, Central Heating and Lowest Floor Level (KS19)

Figure 2.37



Source: Census 2001 - Rooms, Amenities, Central Heating and Lowest Floor Level (KS19)

Figures 2.36 and 2.37 indicate that Thurrock has a lower number of households than the regional and national average that are without central heating or sole use of bath / shower and toilet. Thurrock has a lower number of households that are without central heating, with sole use of a bath/shower and toilet. It is however, on par with the regional percentage of households. At ward level Orsett has the highest number of properties without central heating or sole use of bath / shower and toilet.

### Number of Unfit Properties

An unfit property now comes under the definition of the Housing Health and Safety Rating System (HHSRS).

- Statutory unfitness was 1.1% compared with a national average of 4.8%, with 22% of households are living in a poor environment compare to 16% nationally
- This equates to approx. 636 properties

Poor housing condition Thurrock can be ameliorated through:

- Prioritised direct financial assistance to remove severe hazards
- Reducing the number of residents in fuel poverty through;
  - Targeted awareness campaign to priority 'fuel poverty' groups.
  - Continued sub regional working under the 'Warm Healthy Homes' scheme.
  - Adopt the principle of the Green Deal proposals.
  - Continued support for the central Warm Front Scheme

## 2.7.3 Housing Affordability

### 2.7.3.1 Average House Prices in the Area

Thurrock has seen a huge growth in average house prices since 1999. In 1999 the average house price in Thurrock was £75,225 by 2009 it was £139,794. Whilst there has been recent recovery in house prices across the Borough in 2010 average prices are still significantly below their peak of 2008.

Table 2.38 shows average house prices for Thurrock compared to England and Wales, East of England, Essex and Thurrock.

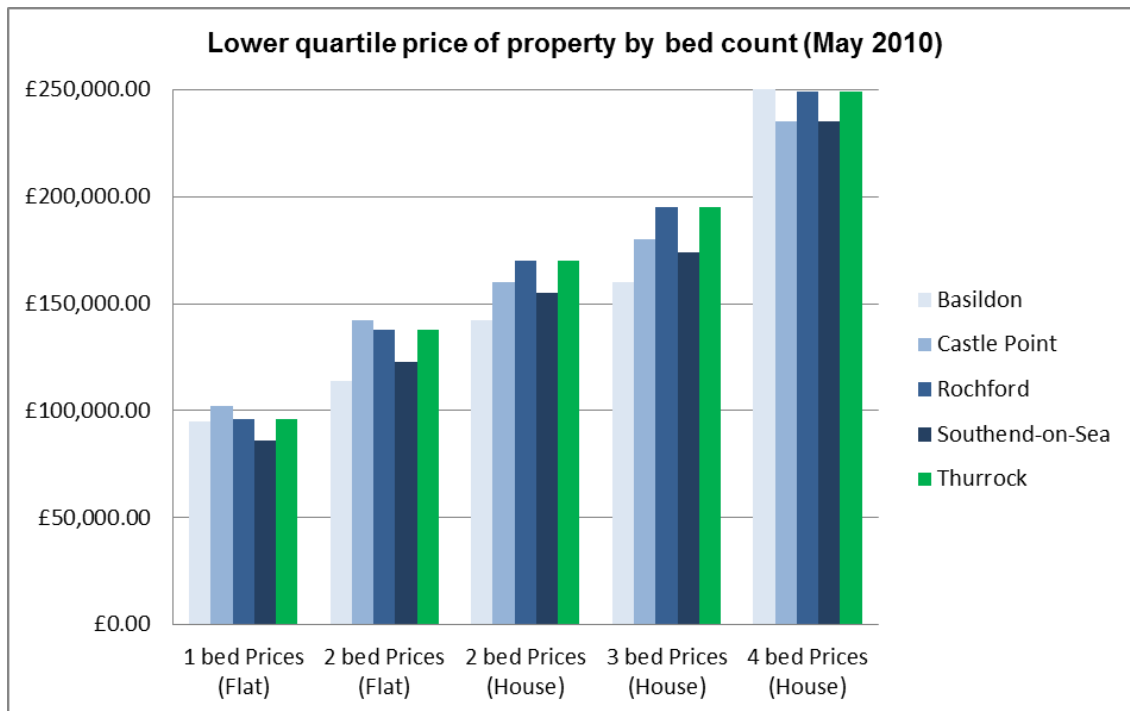
**Table 2.38**

	Average Price (£)	Monthly Change (%)	Annual Change (%)
England & Wales	162,109	-0.3	-2.6
East of England	171,600	-1.1	-3.0
Essex	186,811	0.0	-2.4
Thurrock	145,638	0.3	-0.2

Source: HM Land Registry Sep 2011

Thurrock has below average house prices compared to England and Wales and Essex mainly due to its housing offer of a dominance of terraced housing.

Figure 2.39



Source: Home track Feb 2010

Figure 2.39 shows the lower quartile price of property by bed count in the Thames Gateway South Essex (TGSE) sub region based on August 2011 figures. For the purposes for this graph it analyses the 25% lowest data (Lower quartile) for this for examining affordability of housing in the Borough.

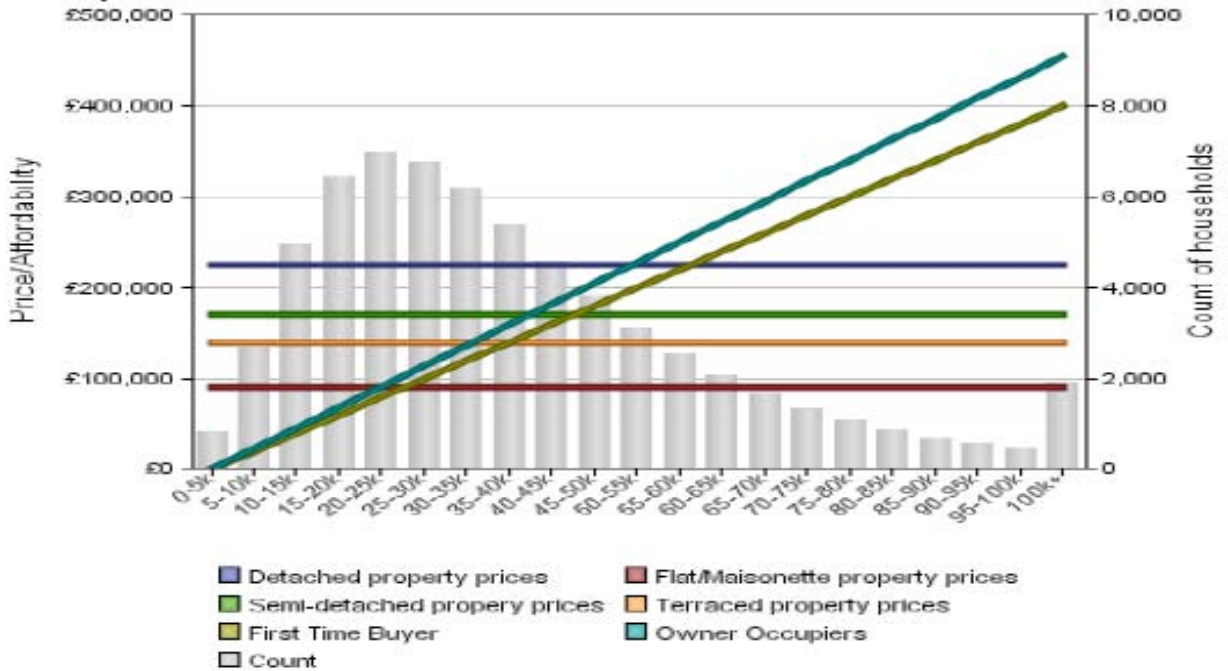
Whilst house prices have fallen since their peak in September 2008, the extent of previous growth means for many residents owning their own property is unaffordable. Despite average prices being below national and regional averages, property in Thurrock is increasingly out of reach for the majority of local people. The social class demographic is slowly changing with a shift away from manual and unskilled groups towards more professional, managerial and skilled non-manual workers. However many employees work in the industrial or service sectors with low wages and housing affordability remains a major issue.

The average gross weekly/annual wage within Thurrock is £538.20 or £27,976<sup>20</sup>, the average property price in Thurrock is £145,638<sup>21</sup>, and therefore to buy a property in Thurrock a person would require 5.2 times their annual income. However, it is not only the cost of a property that restricts access to the housing market, reduced access to mortgage finance, coupled with a requirement to provide a large deposit also restrict access to the owner-occupied market<sup>22</sup>. Since the recession mortgage lenders have tightened their criteria for lending with many only letting potential mortgagees borrow up to 90% or 3 times income and requesting a 20% to 25% deposit.

Clearly, in particular first time buyers do not have access to this level of capital, therefore emphasising the significant affordability issue facing many of Thurrock residents.

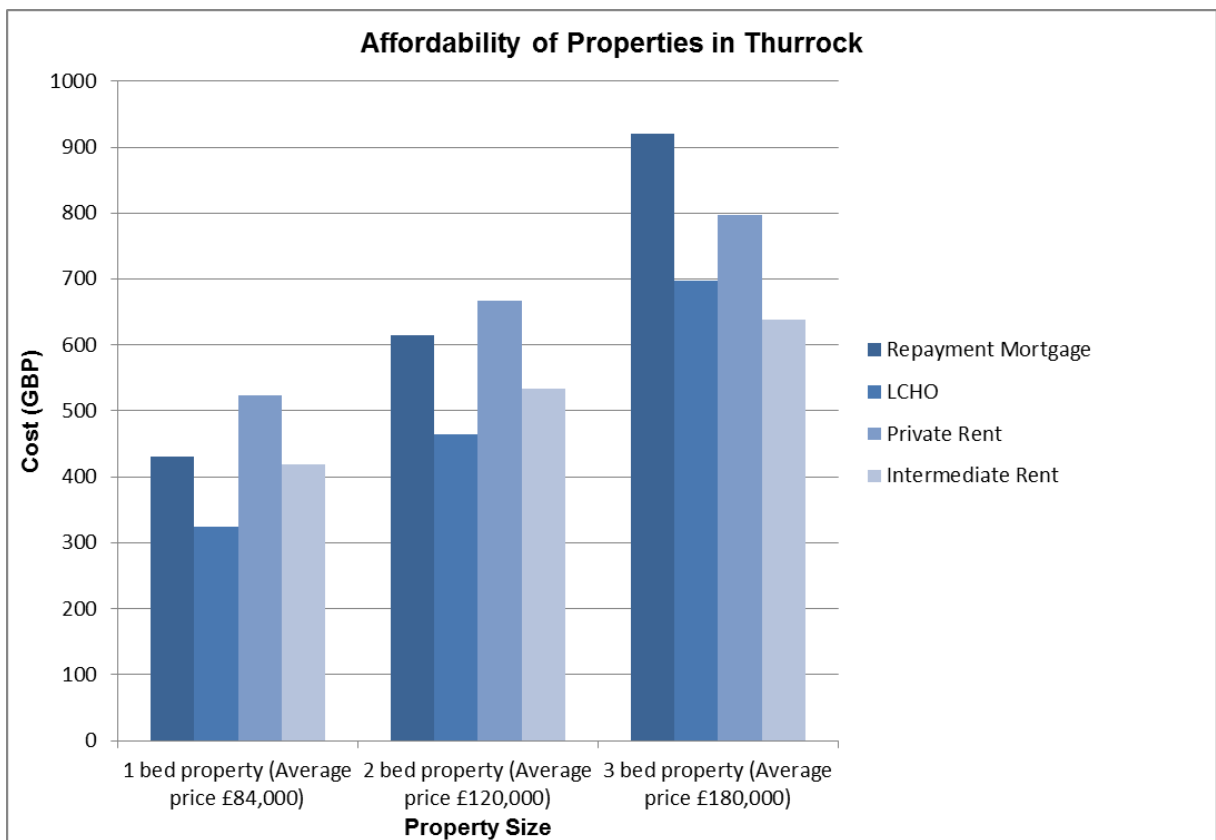
The graph below shows the number of households in different household income bands in Thurrock (bars) compared to the minimum price for different property types in the same area (horizontal lines). The diagonal lines rising from left to right show the value of property that can be afforded at different income multiples by a first time buyer and former owner-occupier. This demonstrates that a significant proportion of residents in Thurrock are priced out of the property market. For example, 34% or approximately 14,892 households cannot afford to purchase a flat or maisonette as a first time buyer on a mortgage at 3.0 times their income.

**Affordability: 3.0 times income  
Sample Area: Thurrock**



Affordability by Payment Type:

	Average price	Repayment mortgage	LCHO	Private rent	Intermediate rent
1 bed property	£90,000	£460	£348	£572	£458
2 bed property	£120,000	£614	£465	£724	£579
3 bed property	£185,000	£947	£716	£849	£679



The above graph is based on the average price for 1, 2 and 3 bedroom properties using a combination of sales and valuations data as well as open market and intermediate rental values. The data is calculated using the assumptions set within an Affordability menu (available on the Housing Intelligence System).

For Thurrock, the information shows that for one and two bed properties; private renting is the most expensive, while for a 3 bed property a standard repayment mortgage is most expensive.

**2.7.3.2 Affordable Housing Provision in Thurrock**

Strategic Housing Market Assessments (SHMA) or Housing Needs Studies (HNS) are a requirement under national planning policy and a key mechanism to not only understanding current markets, but informing the mix of housing required and the future level of housing provision. These assessments form a core element of the evidence base for the districts when developing their Housing Strategy.

The graph below shows information from the Thames Gateway South Essex SHMA for Thurrock and data from the other East of England councils and highlights Thurrock Council delivered 10% of its estimated need of affordable housing which is below the delivery of East of England.

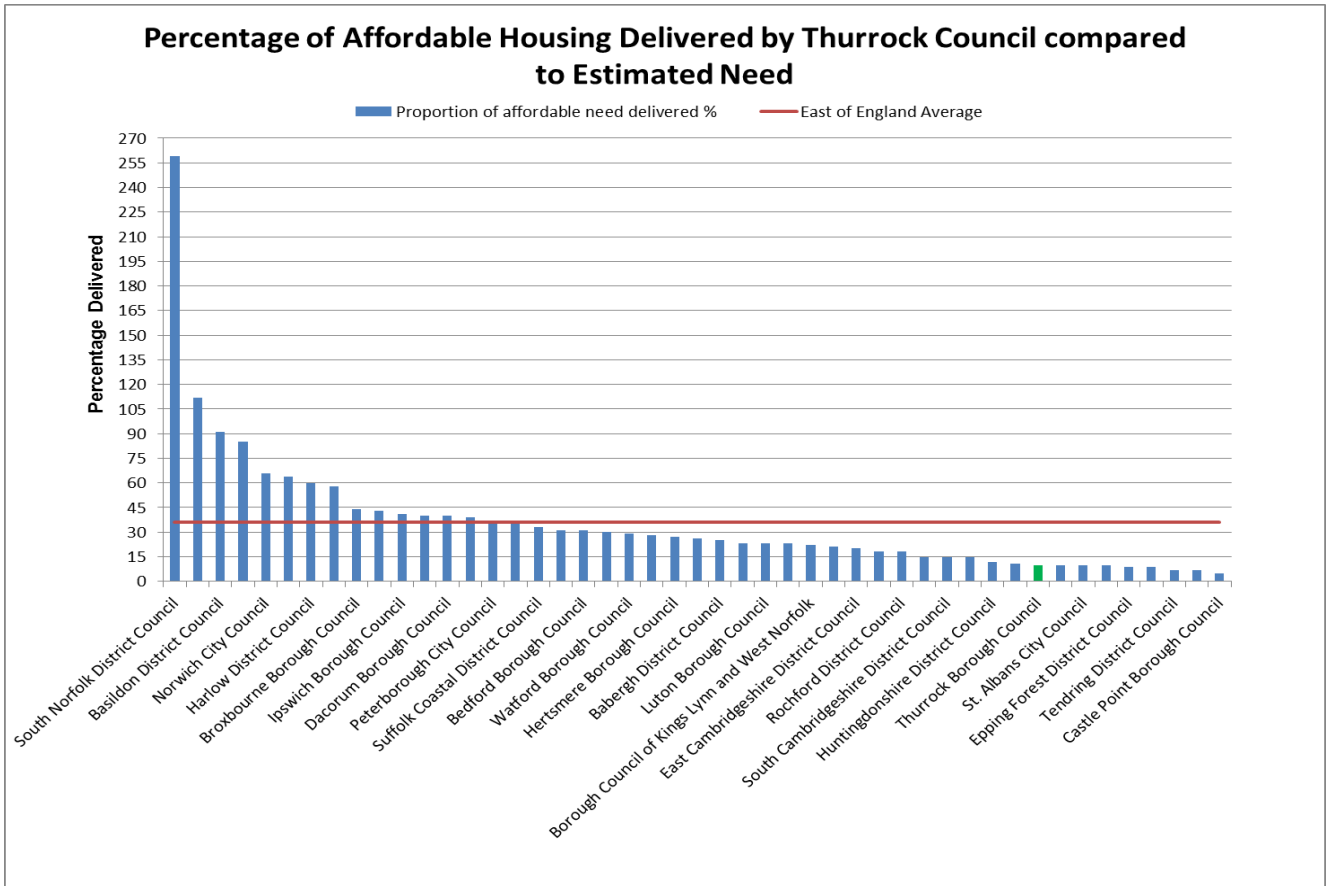
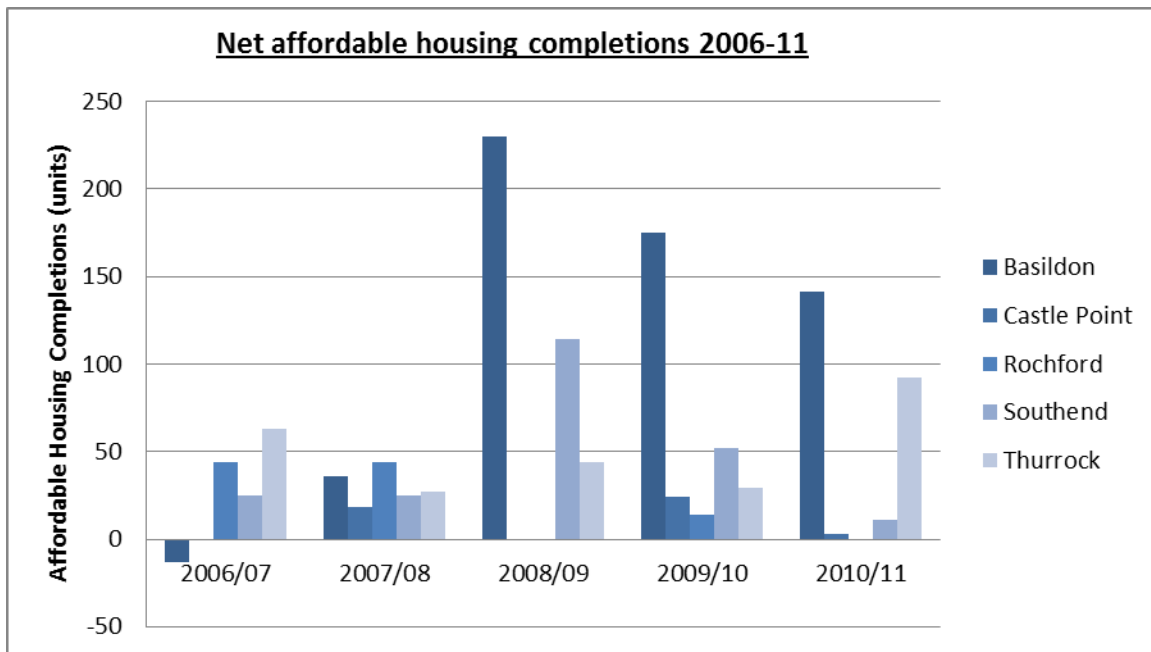




Figure 2.40



Source: South Essex Local Authority Annual Monitoring Reports 2011

Within the Council current planning policy (until the Local Development Framework is ratified) affordable housing is only expected on housing developments with a threshold of 25 units or over, usually through section 106 agreements<sup>23</sup>. There are many housing developments completed under the threshold that do not contribute to affordable housing creating the observed difference between the housing completions graph and affordable housing completions graph.

Figure 2.40 shows net affordable housing completions for Thurrock and its geographical neighbours from 2006-2011. As figure 2.40 shows, only Thurrock and Basildon have been able to sustain any significant affordable housing growth in 2010-11. The availability of HCA funding and the prevailing market conditions has clearly been an influencing factor and will shape future supply. Given the fragile state of the housing market and the significant reduction in grant; the outlook for affordable housing remains challenging.

### **2.7.3.3 Recommendations:**

- Continue to work with developers and housing associations to bring forward affordable housing on housing schemes subject to viability.

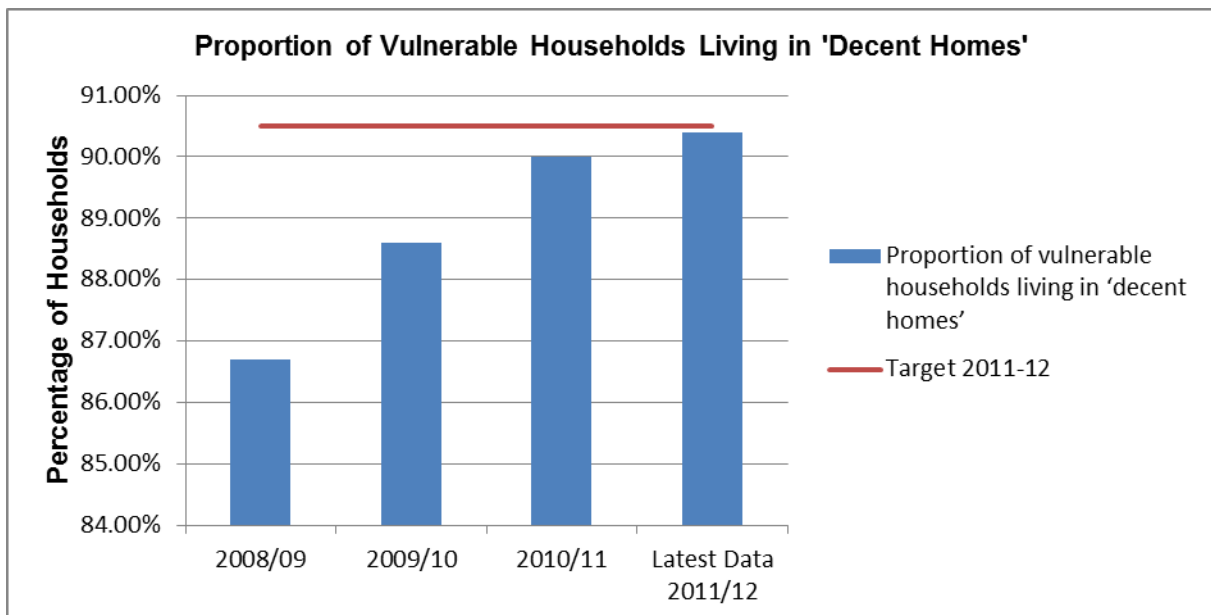
## 2.7.4 Housing for Vulnerable Groups

### 2.7.4.1 Vulnerable Households

A vulnerable household is defined as an individual or household receipt of one or more of the following benefits<sup>24</sup> or individuals or households who are in receipt of tax credits, if they have a low income.

Vulnerable groups which should be targeted for assistance are those who may be particularly at risk of suffering health and safety problems as a result of poor housing conditions in situations where they do not have the resources or support to undertake remedial action themselves. Such key groups which local authorities and others will wish to consider as priorities are:

- Families with children
- Households of older people beyond working age
- Those suffering for long term illness and disability



The Council have a target of ensuring 100% of vulnerable households will be living in decent homes by 2015.

Approx. 180 vulnerable households per annum are directly assisted to bring their property back to a decent standard (45 per quarter) this ensures we improve and invest in the condition of the private rented stock. Thurrock will continue to assist vulnerable households by:

- Enforcement concordat work
- Prioritised direct financial assistance to remove severe hazards

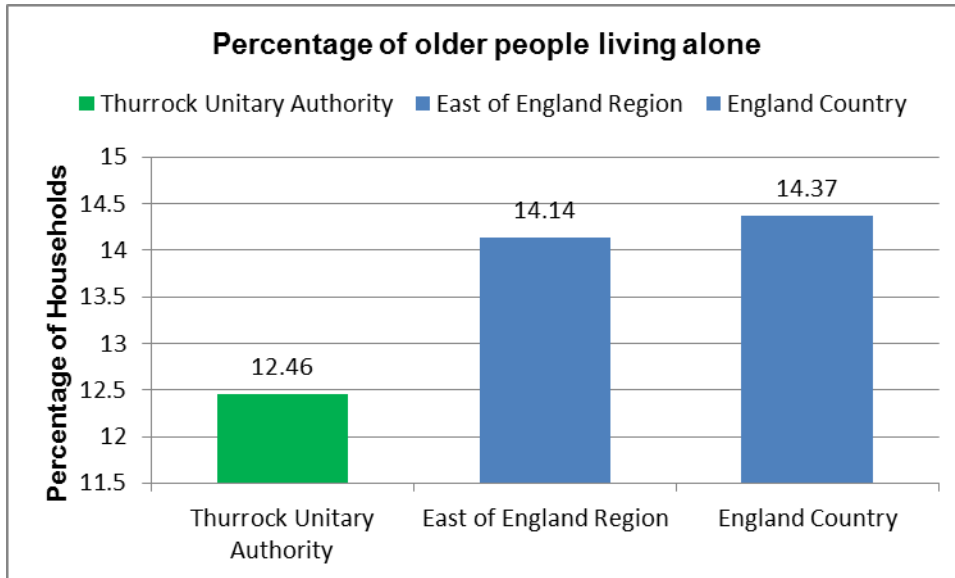
Performance Indicator	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Latest Data 2011/12	Target 2011/12
Proportion of vulnerable households living in 'decent homes'	86.7%	88.6%	90%	90.4%	90.5%
Total No. of homeless applications taken	210	235	-	102	225
Total No. of cases where homelessness is prevented per month	-	751	-	339	225

#### **2.7.4.2 Older People Living Alone**

Living alone in later life is seen as, at best, an undesirable state and at worst a potential health risk. In the UK, 16% of the population is aged 65 years or over<sup>25</sup> and according to the General Household Survey,<sup>26</sup> 37% of people aged 65 years and over live on their own; 24% of all men and 47% of all women

Those living alone were more likely to report fair or poor health, poor vision, difficulties in instrumental and basic activities of daily living, worse memory and mood, lower physical activity, poorer diet, worsening function, risk of social isolation, hazardous alcohol use, having no emergency carer, and multiple falls in the previous 12 months.

The graph below shows that Thurrock's level of older people living alone is lower than the regional and national average.



Source: Census 2001 – Household Composition (KS20)

### **2.7.4.3 Specialist housing provision for people with mental health needs, learning or physical disability**

In Thurrock approximately 2,162 people in any given year will be referred to specialist mental health services and are likely to be disabled by their problems. It is anticipated that more people will be treated by GPs and outside of hospital.

Accommodation for Adults with Mental Health needs:

	Purpose	Spaces
<b>Balfour Court</b>	Housing related support to people with mental health problems. Long term	8
<b>Koinonia House</b>	Housing related support to people with mental health problems. Short term	6

## Rehabilitation Services

	No. of beds
Church View	10
Wyemarks	12
Dove Ward	16
Others	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>63</b>

### Notes:

\* Of the above individuals approximately 15 people require specific rehabilitation with a view to discharge to the community and a further 15 are waiting in an acute bed but no longer require acute inpatient care.

\*\* These figures cover the entire rehabilitation service at a particular moment across south Essex, the numbers attributable to Thurrock residents are not known

In terms of service information there is no waiting list in operation for either of the two Supporting People funded local specialist housing schemes. Referral to the properties only happens once a vacancy is available.

Thurrock currently has long-term, short-term and generic floating support services that provide for people with mental health problems which also provide an outreach service to people living in the local community. There are also additional services provided by the Community Living Team. There is a need for flexible services, grounded upon service user choice and with an emphasis upon independence and available move-on accommodation.

## Adults with physical and learning disabilities in Thurrock

Service	Number of Units	Demand –number accommodated against supply
Residential Care- LD Includes;		
• Section 28a	79	52 (+ 27 funded by other PCT's) + 3 social Care placements
• Directly managed unit	3	3
• Residential colleges		4
• Larwood	8	4 (4 beds funded by Essex)
Residential Care -PD	24	15
Nursing Care -LD	24	5
Nursing Care -PD	?	?
Supported Living	31	31

Schemes		
Supported Accommodation –Support Linked to Individual Property	10 1	10 1
Floating Support	96*	96
Domiciliary/Community Care	N/A	100 10
Alarm service**	654	
Council (housing)	695	
SSD	135	
Private		
Short break service	8	Take up has been low –50%

\*Total figure available for generic service. Currently low take up from disabled adults

\*\* The alarm service numbers are based upon the entire service – a high majority of users are older people but the exact split is not available at present

200 people are supported in “institutional” settings and 152 are supported in the community, this does not take account of people being supported within the floating support or alarm service where numbers are not fixed and the breakdown is unknown. As there are 520 people in total receiving a service it is reasonable to assume that the balance 168 live in the community, either with their family or without support.

Institutional care costs approximately £8.7 million per year, community based accommodation support costs approximately £1.865 million. This equates to approximately £43.5K per person and £12.27K per person respectively. Approximately 39% of the overall accommodation with support budget is spent out of borough

#### **2.7.4.4 Gypsy and Traveller sites and estimated population**

There were three authorised Local Authority sites in Thurrock in providing 64 plots. In addition there are several authorised and unauthorised private sites.

##### Privately Funded Sites:

Site Name	Total No. of Sites	Total number of Caravans/Movable Dwellings	Permanent Planning Permission
Land at St Chads Rd, Tilbury (North)	1	4	14/11/03 approved
The Willows Buckles lane, South Ockendon	4	4	06/07/06 approved
Orchard Stables, Love Lane, East Tilbury	1	1	02/05/03 approved
Smallacre, Herd lane, Corringham	9	7	-
Holy land, Buckles Lane, South Ockendon	3	1	Temp planning permission expired 11/04/2011

##### Unauthorised Gypsy Sites (Tolerated):

Site Name	No. of sites at which caravans were counted	Total number of Caravans/Movable Dwellings
Biggin Lane, Chadwell St Mary	5	5
Echo Farm, Mollands Lane, South Ockendon	1	2
Lower Crescent, Linford	1	7
Ship Lane, Aveley	1	4
Sleepy Hollow, Chadwell St Mary	1	1

## Unauthorised Gypsy Sites (Not Tolerated):

Site Name	No. of sites at which caravans were counted	Total number of Caravans/Movable Dwellings
The Paddock, Park Gate Road, Corringham	1	2
Land at St Chads Road, Tilbury (South)	1	5

In addition there is a privately owned travelling show person site at Buckles Land, Stifford.

Thurrock Council will ensure provision of appropriate sites where there is an identified and established need, and working in partnership to tackle homelessness and social exclusion among Gypsy and Traveller communities, and address tensions between Gypsies and Travellers and settled communities and tackle unauthorised encampments.

An accommodation assessment (2006) concluded that the total extra residential pitch provision required in Thurrock by 2016 is 46 pitches, and is expected to further rise to 56 pitches by 2021. However this presumes that those families living on sites who said they would prefer to live in bricks and mortar accommodation are able to move. If they are not, the total would be 42 pitches, rising to 67 by 2021

### **2.7.4.5 Hostels, social housing schemes and the populations within them**

- The Charles Street Hostel managed by Family Mosaic has 20 units
- Thurrock Women's Refuge which is purpose built contains 12 units
- Parent & Baby Hostel run by Circle Anglia has 7 self-contained flats with shared facilities
- Applicant households accommodated by your authority as at 31 March 2011 (this includes pending applicants)
  - Bed & Breakfast 1
  - Hostel (including emergency units) 24
  - Women's Refuge 4
  - Accommodation within own LA stock 13
  - Of all the above 23 (54.8% applicants had dependents or were pregnant)



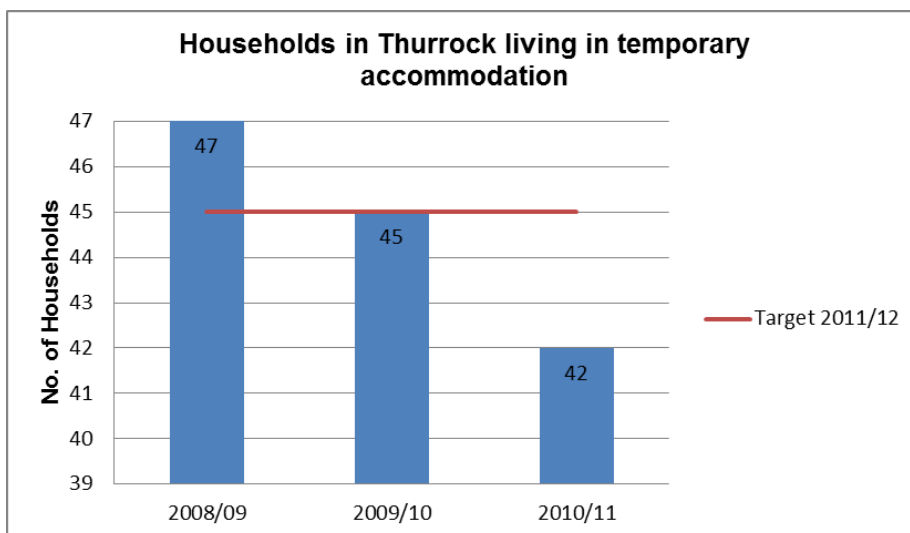
## 2.7.5 Homelessness and Temporary Accommodation

### 2.7.5.1 Number of households living in temporary accommodation

Temporary accommodation can be anything from hotel rooms to hostels to private short term lets. It can be anything that is inhabited in between permanent housing situations. For the purposes of this document temporary accommodation is defined as includes bed and breakfast accommodation, holiday lets, chalets, caravans and any other type of self-contained accommodation used from time to time.

Households living in temporary accommodation may be considered a relatively disadvantaged group in comparison to the general population, regardless of other factors such as race, disability, age or gender. Research that reviewed experiences of families living in temporary accommodation found ‘there was a substantial (net) negative impact on these families’ and young peoples’ economic position (since leaving their last settled accommodation), and in children’s participation in clubs/activities.’<sup>27</sup>Families living in temporary accommodation for more than one year were ‘more likely to report that they were struggling financially; and were very often frustrated at the length of wait for settled housing’.

The graph below shows that the numbers of households in temporary accommodation has remained relatively static over the last three years



Source: P1E Govt returns

### **2.7.5.2 Statutory homeless households**

Statutory homeless households are for whom the local authority has accepted a duty to re-house under homelessness legislation. In Thurrock, the numbers of homeless households who were eligible, unintentionally homeless and in priority need in 2010/11 were 107 of which 16 (15%) were from ethnic minorities.<sup>28</sup>

The number of homeless households who were eligible, unintentionally homeless and in priority need in 2010/11 with dependent children or with a pregnant woman was 53 (49.5% of total no. of households in priority need).

### **2.7.5.3 Rough Sleepers**

A rough sleepers' survey is undertaken once a year, for 2010/11 no rough sleepers were found in the Borough.

### **2.7.5.4 Homelessness Recommendations:**

- To continue to improve the progress and performance made to date in reducing and preventing homelessness
- To work more closely with the private sector to expand housing options for people facing homelessness
- To further strengthen partnership working and the co-ordination of services so that the Council meets its strategic objectives
- To ensure that appropriate support is available to vulnerable households

## 2.7.6 Summary – Housing Section

Please note, due to the size and complexity of this section, recommendations are contained within the relevant housing sub-sections.

### Housing Provision

- The majority of housing in Thurrock (81.4%) is either owner-occupied or privately rented, with 16.1% being rented from the council and 2.5% being rented from an RSL.
- Corringham and Fobbing has the most residents who own their property outright at 47.3%. Chafford and North Stifford have the most residents who own their own home with a mortgage at 74.8%. Grays Riverside has the most residents living in properties through shared ownership at 0.75% and the most households renting from a housing association at 5.5% and private landlord or letting agency at 16.4%. Tilbury St Chads has the most Local Authority households at 37.4%.
- 43.1% of the total number of households in Thurrock can be defined as *overcrowded*. Although high, this is slightly lower than the East of England figure of 53.4% and national figure of 49.1%. 5.2% of Thurrock households can be said to be under occupied.
- Thurrock has seen an overall decline in the number of applicants on the housing waiting list between 2004/5 and 2010/11 from 3066 to 2252.

### Housing Condition

- Thurrock has a lower number of households than the regional and national average that are without central heating or sole use of bath / shower and toilet.. At ward level Orsett has the highest number of properties without central heating or sole use of bath / shower and toilet.
- 1.1% of Thurrock Households can be said to be statutory unfit, as defined by the Housing Health and Safety Rating System compared with a national average of 4.8%. However 22% of Thurrock households are living in a poor environment compare to 16% nationally. This equates to approx. 636 properties.

### Housing Affordability

- The average price of a property in Thurrock is £145,683 which is below that of England and Wales mainly due to Thurrock's dominance of terraced housing.
- The average gross weekly/annual wage within Thurrock is £538.20 or £27,976 and therefore to buy a property in Thurrock an average person would require 5.2 times their annual income. This presents a housing affordability issue to many Thurrock residents. The large deposits now required by mortgage lenders further compounds this problem.
- Thurrock Council delivered 10% of its estimated need of affordable housing which is below the delivery of East of England at 35%

### Homelessness

- The numbers of households in temporary accommodation has remained relatively static over the last three years at between 47 and 42 families.
- In Thurrock, the numbers of homeless households who were eligible, unintentionally homeless and in priority need in 2010/11 was 107 of which 16 (15%) were from ethnic minorities.
- The number of homeless households who were eligible, unintentionally homeless and in priority need in 2010/11 with dependent children or with a pregnant woman was 53 (49.5% of total no. of households in priority need).
- A 2010/11 rough sleepers' survey found no rough sleepers in the Borough.

## 2.8 Crime and Disorder

The level of crime and fear of crime is one of the most commonly cited influences on people's quality of life. There are many links between crime and health and wellbeing. Some of the most obvious are the effects of personal violence and assault, which can have both mental and physical consequences for health and wellbeing in the short and long term. Crime inevitably involves costs to the NHS and local government as well as the criminal justice system. This is partly because of the treatment needed for resulting health problems, and partly because community workers, including NHS and local government staff, are especially vulnerable to some forms of crime.

Crime is associated with social disorganisation, low social capital, relative deprivation and health inequalities. The same social and environmental factors that predict geographic variation in crime rates may also be relevant to explaining community variations in health and well-being.

This section considers crime and disorder in Thurrock.

### 2.8.1 British Crime Survey (BCS) data (2003/04-2009/10)

Latest figures for 2010/11 for Thurrock show a 5%<sup>1</sup> reduction in crime<sup>2</sup> recorded in 2010/11 against the previous year, equating to 317 less victims of these offences.

Crime in Thurrock continues to be lower than national average, but is greater than Essex and marginally greater than our most similar family of 15 similar Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs). Reductions were seen in Burglary; however violent crime and vehicle crime increased over the year.

Table: % change in key areas of recorded crime<sup>3</sup> 10/11 compared to 09/10

Recorded Crime	Thurrock	Essex	England & Wales
----------------	----------	-------	-----------------

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<sup>1</sup> Data taken from the database used for the National Statistics bulletin on crime in England and Wales published on 14<sup>th</sup> July 2011. Recorded crime figures remain subject to revision in future publications as forces resubmit data to reflect the latest information.

<sup>2</sup> Reported crime types as defined within the British Crime Survey Comparator (BCS)

<sup>3</sup> Not all crimes within BCS are detailed

Violence against the person	+3% (+64)	-1%	-6%
Sexual offences	+33% (+31)	+14%	+10%
Robbery	+15% (+22)	+5%	+1%
Burglary - dwelling	-4% (-31)	-4%	-4%
Theft of a motor vehicle	+10% (+4)	-7%	-10%
Theft from a vehicle	+7% (+64)	+2%	-8%
Interfering with a motor vehicle	-10% (-12)	-10%	-21%

Table : Overall crime rate per 1,000 population (where lower is better)<sup>4</sup>

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Thurrock	82.3	72.3	68.4	66.2	60.1	53.2	43	40
East of England	55.8	52.6	51.0	49.2	44.3	40.4		
Essex							35	34
England & Wales	69.3	64.0	62.7	61.1	54.0	49.7	45	41

Table : iQuanta Data

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Thurrock Crime / 1,000 residents <sup>5</sup>	21.891	18.228	18.577
Average Crime / 1,000 residents	21.694	18.258	18.163
Rank <sup>6</sup>	8 <sup>th</sup> out of 15	8 <sup>th</sup> out of 15	8 <sup>th</sup> out of 15
No. of Crimes Apr –Mar	13,301	11,831 – 11%	11,483 -3%

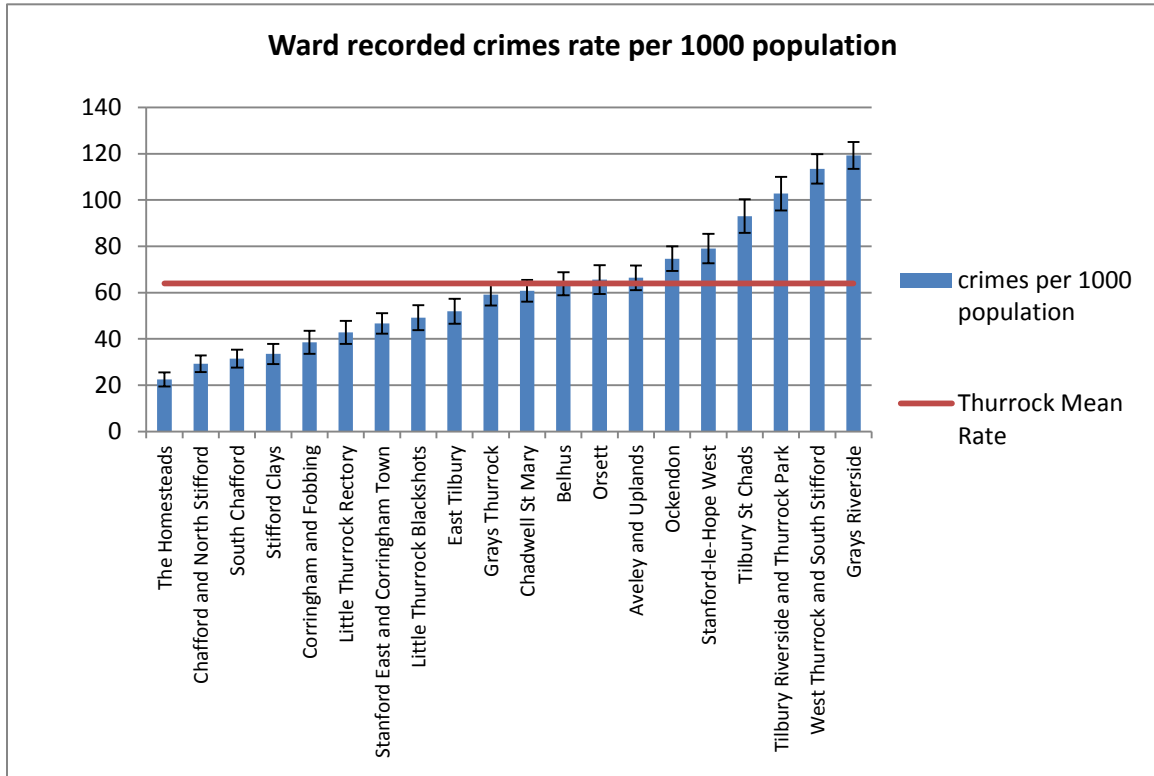
<sup>4</sup> All crime rates are based on mid-2009 population estimates supplied by the Office for National Statistics. The Recorded crime BCS comparator is a sub set of recorded crimes which can be aligned to categories in the British Crime Survey. The following crimes are included in the recorded crime/BCS comparator measure: Theft of a vehicle, theft from a vehicle, vehicle interference, Violence against the person, sexual offences, robbery, and burglary dwelling

<sup>5</sup> iQuanta data for 3 months Jan – Mar 11

<sup>6</sup> Rank out of 15 similar CSP's where lower is better

Figure 2.43 shows the recorded crime rate for different Thurrock wards per 1000 population together with the mean crime rate per Thurrock. As figure 2.43 shows, there is considerable variation between rates of crime in different Thurrock wards. Grays Riverside, West Thurrock and and South Stifford, Tilbury Riverside and Thurrock Park, Tilbury St. Chads, Stanford-le-Hope West and Ockendon all have crime rates significantly above the Thurrock mean rate.

Figure 2.43 – Crime by ward



## 2.8.2 Acquisitive Crime

All data relates to the period April 1<sup>st</sup> 2010 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2011 unless otherwise stated.

### 2.8.2.1 Burglary

Domestic burglary is down by 4% year on year with 695 crimes. This equates to 3.173 crimes per 1,000 residents and is higher than our most similar family (MSF) group.

The 5 priority wards are: Tilbury Riverside, Tilbury St Chads, West Thurrock & South Stifford, Belhus and Grays Riverside

### **2.8.2.2 Vehicle Crime**

Vehicle crime (theft from and theft of motor vehicle) is up by 4% year on year with 1,643 crimes. This equates to 1.889 crimes per 1,000 residents theft from and 0.922 crimes per 1,000 residents theft of. Both are higher than our MSF group.

The 5 priority wards for theft of motor vehicle are: West Thurrock & South Stifford, Belhus, Grays Riverside, Aveley, Uplands and Lakeside

The 5 priority wards for theft from motor vehicle are: Lakeside, West Thurrock & South Stifford, Ockendon, Belhus, and Aveley

### **2.8.2.3 Distraction Burglary**

There were only 6 reported distraction burglaries in Thurrock in 2010/11, however we know this to be an underreported crime and there have already been 6 in the first 5 months of 2011/12.

Distraction burglaries are predominantly committed against the more vulnerable members of the community and our trading standard team have been working very closely with adult social care and our PCSOs. It must also be remembered that in a number of cases, especially rogue trader cold calling doorstep activity, the elderly and vulnerable are invariably the targets and the experience of such activity often has detrimental psychological as well as physical effects on such groupings.

Activity by Trading Standards with regard to the doorstep sales and rogue trading is a fundamental part of their service provision. Via the Thurrock Community Safety Partnership the introduction of no cold calling areas (NCCA) in every sheltered housing complex will be completed by December 2011. In addition, NCCAs have been implemented in certain estate areas where hot spot burglary and cold calling has been detected.

Trading Standard's has forged links with the police and other partner organisations such as social housing providers to extend NCCA's to complexes where those with learning disabilities are located.

It is correct to state that during the period 10/11, Trading Standards along with the police and the Council's Safeguarding Team have been instrumental in thwarting the efforts of



some doorstep traders to deceive elderly and vulnerable Thurrock residents. In addition, where residents have been 'targeted' by rogue traders we have been able to implement simple measures that provide added security for those individuals.

#### **2.8.2.4 Fraud and forgery**

Fraud and forgery fell by 21% with 328 crimes. This equates to 2.424 crimes / 1,000 residents and which compares worse against our MSF at 2.316 crimes / 1,000.

At the time of compiling this report comparison data with CIPFA 'family' groupings and neighbouring authorities is not readily available and although requests have been made no such data has been supplied. Of course, as and when it does materialise this will be added.

#### **Loan Sharks**

In October 2010 Thurrock Council entered into an agreement for the BIS Illegal Money Lending Team (IMLT) to operate within the borough. Extensive advertising was and is carried out to promote this aspect of work which invariably targets vulnerable/deprived people e.g. low income families, lone females and ethnic groups.

At the present time there is one active investigation underway with legal proceedings anticipated late 2011 or early 2012.

### **2.8.3 Violent Crime**

Violent Crime is up by 5% year on year with 2451 crimes. This equates to 3.564 crimes per 1,000 residents and is significantly better than our MSF group at 3.909 crimes / 1,000.

The 5 priority wards for wounding (serious and other) are: Grays Riverside, Tilbury Riverside, West Thurrock & South Stifford, Chadwell St Mary and Belhus

#### **2.8.3.1 Personal robbery**

Personal robbery is up by 11% year on year with 143 crimes. This equates to 0.312 crimes per 1,000 residents and is worse than our MSF group at 0.233 crimes / 1,000.

The 5 priority wards for robbery are: Grays Riverside, Lakeside, Grays Thurrock, West Thurrock & South Stifford, and Ockendon

### **2.8.3.2 Sexual offences**

There were 126 sexual offences in Thurrock reported to Essex Police in the year 2010/11. This was up 33% on the previous year

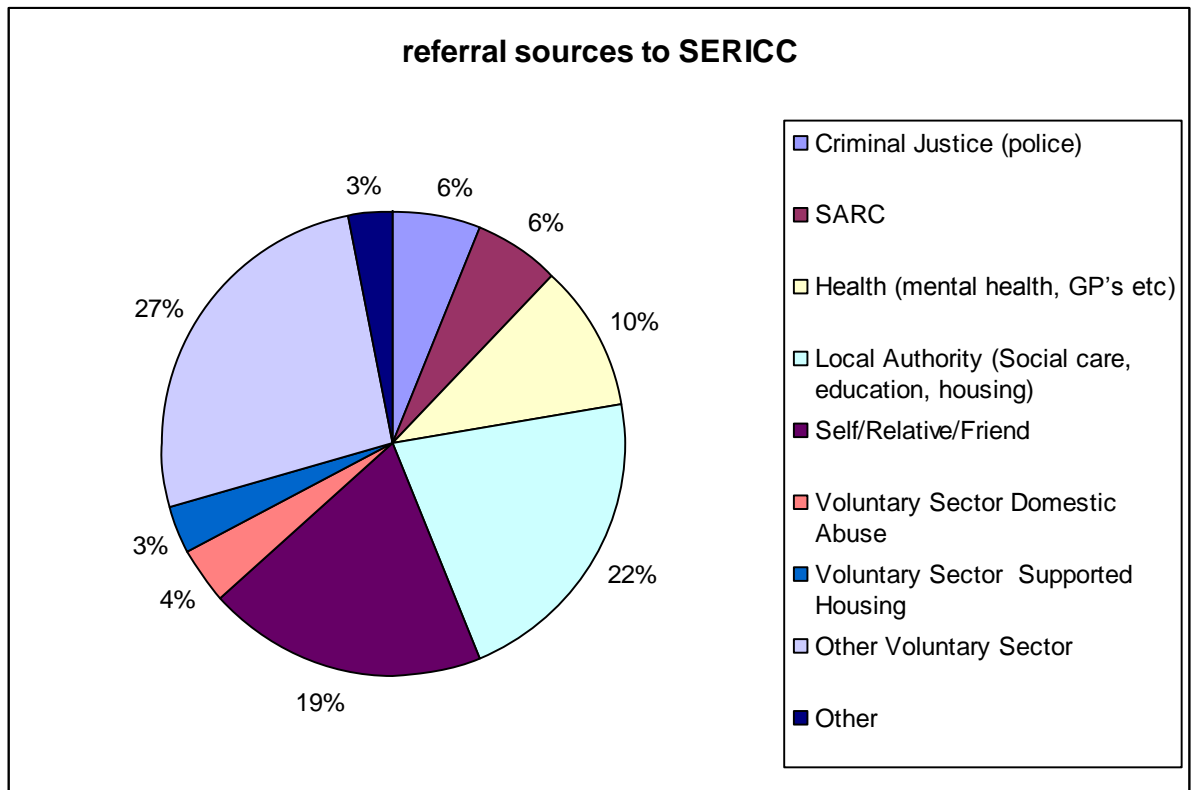
Comparison data for 6 months April to September 2011 for sexual offences:

Table: Police sexual offences

<b>measure</b>	<b>Basildon</b>	<b>Brentwood</b>	<b>Thurrock</b>
No. of offences	96	27	56
% change last year	+ 13%	+17%	-13%
No. change last year	11	+ 4	-8
12 months to Sept 11	+ 4% (7)	+26% (11)	+ 5% (6)

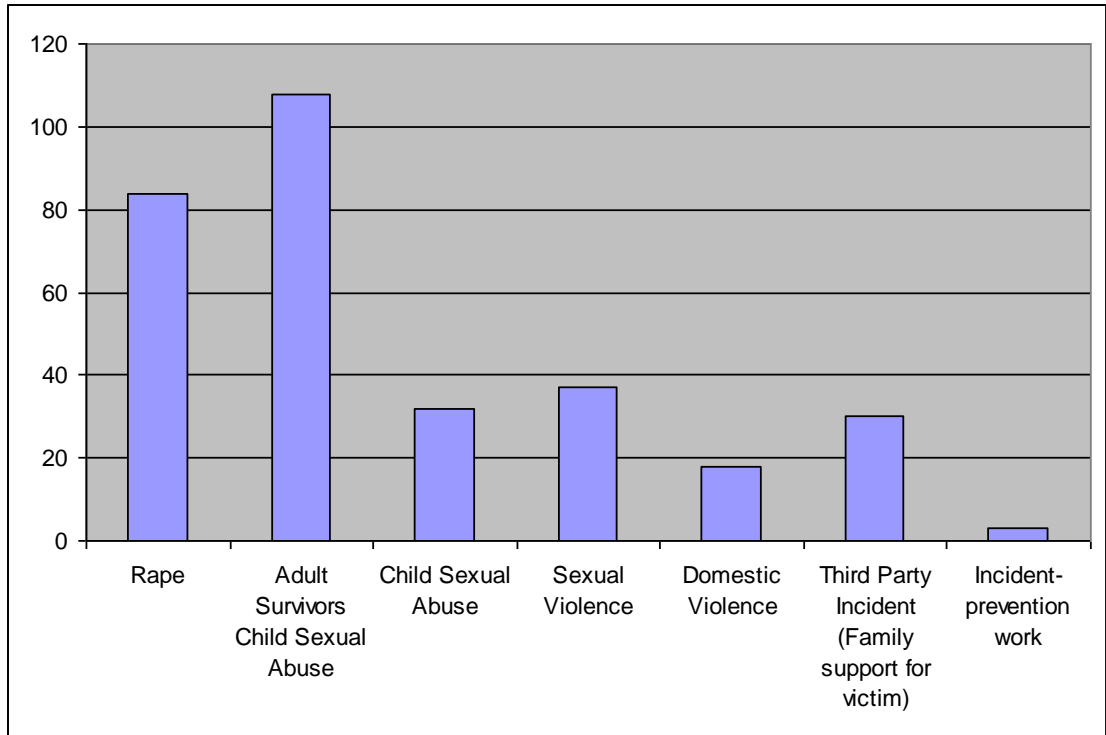
South Essex Rape and Incest Crisis Centre (SERICC) for the same time period (Apr – Sept 2011) worked with 284 women in Thurrock. Referrals were from a variety of sources, there may need to be more promotion across the health services and SARC to ensure referrals. Police % is low due to more people engaging with SERICC than the Police.

Figure 2.44 Referrals to SERICC

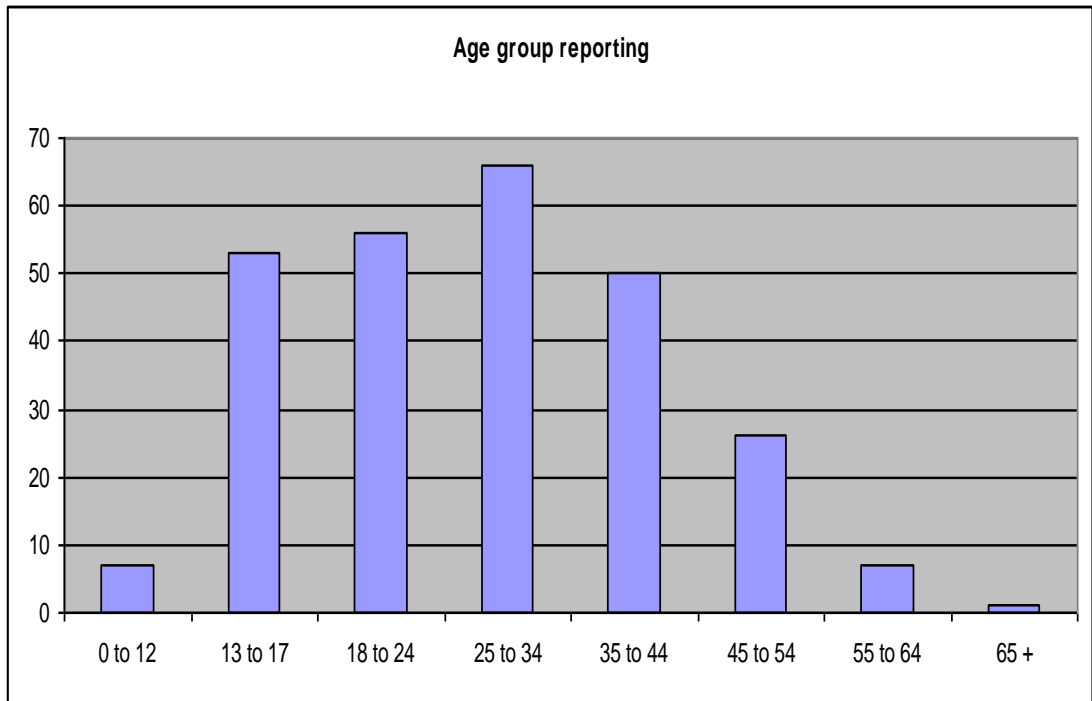


80% were white and 6 % black African Caribbean. There is a need to promote reporting of sexual violence in BME communities and TRUST have a women's worker to do this, and they will support victims.

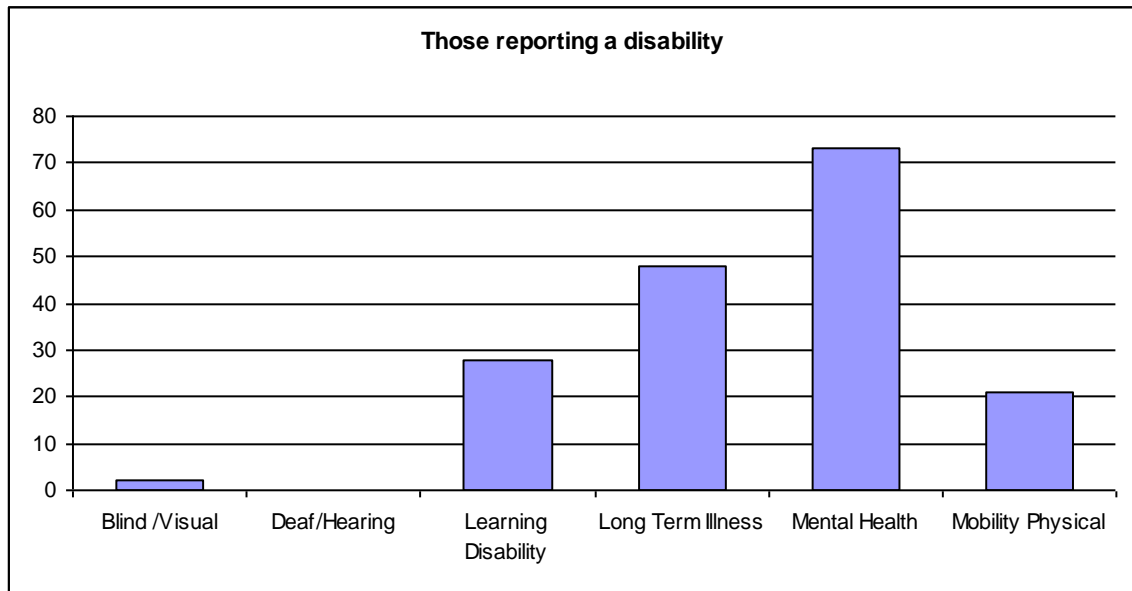
**Figure 2.45:** sexual violence incidents reported to SERICC:



**Figure 2.46** victims by age group



**Figure 2.47:** victims with a disability



There is work to do to promote safeguarding of adults with a learning disability and those suffering from mental health such as Alzheimer's.

Of the women worked with they had 296 dependent children.

### 2.8.4 Drug related offences

**Table:2.48** Drug offences for 201/11

Offence	No. of Crimes	% change against 09/10	Crimes / 1,000	MSF <sup>29</sup> crimes / 1,000	Ranked against MSF
All drug offences	465	0%	0.777	0.925	5th
Drug Trafficking	69	-17%	0.100	0.139	4th
Drug Possession	396	+3%	0.676	0.786	6th

\* MSF: most similar family where ranked 1 is best in family, 15<sup>th</sup> is worst

### 2.8.5 Youth Offending

For information on youth offending and the Thurrock Youth Offending Service, please see Chapter 6, section 6.1.7.

## 2.8.6 Recommendations – Crime and Disorder

- Data is required from A & E, particularly around alcohol and knife crime, with locations so that responses can be effectively targeted
- There is a need to increase the profile of hidden crimes, such as violence against women (including honour based abuse and female genital mutilation), loan sharks and hate crime so that victims are not left isolated and at risk of depression
- There is a sexual assault referral centre in place, data from this needs to be shared so that we can identify common problems and ensure that we are proactively seeking to reduce sexual offences.
- To reduce health inequalities caused by criminal activity the priorities set by the CSP need to be addressed collectively and by each partner.
- There is little data in relation to detailed assessment of “street drinking” in Thurrock. We need to look at commissioning a needs analysis of this and developing our community alcohol work in line with the findings.
- We need to look at commissioning of services for women for opportunities, such as joint approach across Essex for Independent Domestic Violence Advocates (IDVA)

## Chapter 2 References and Endnotes

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- <sup>i</sup> WHO (2010) Adelaide Statement on Health in All Policies
- <sup>ii</sup> Barton, H. and Grant, M., (2006) A health map for the local human habitat, *Journal of the Royal Society for the Promotion of Public Health*, 126 (6) pp252-261.
- <sup>iii</sup> Marmot Review (2010) Fair Society, Healthy Lives
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- <sup>v</sup> Campbell, Wood & Kelly (1999) *Social Capital and Health* London: Health Education Authority
- <sup>vi</sup> InspireEast (2010) Feeling you can influence decisions affecting your local area - what do the statistics tell us? National Indicator 4 Behaviour Research Regional Empowerment Partnership for the East of England, Spring 2010
- <sup>vii</sup> London Health Commission (2006) Sustainable Local Economies for Health Project
- <sup>viii</sup> Doyle, Kavanagh, Metcalfe & Lavin (2005) Health Impacts of Employment a Review Institute of Public Health in Ireland
- <sup>ix</sup> Williams, N. (2008) Health: Unemployment and Employment: The Links Between Health and Work
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- <sup>xiii</sup> WHO (2011) Transport and Health
- <sup>xiv</sup> Health Development Agency (2005) Making the case: Improving Health through transport
- <sup>xv</sup> WHO (2011) Air Quality: Facts and Figures
- <sup>xvi</sup> Adams, S.J. (2002) Educational Attainment and Health, *Education Economic*, 10(1), pp 97-109.
- <sup>xvii</sup> Thrane, C. (2006) Explaining educational-related inequalities in health: Mediation and moderator models. *Social Science & Medicine*, 62(2), pp 467-478
- <sup>18</sup> NICE (2005) Housing and Public Health: A Review of interventions for improving health

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<sup>19</sup> WHO (2011) Environmental Burden of Disease associated with inadequate housing

<sup>20</sup> Median gross wage ASHE 2010

<sup>21</sup> The Land Registry Sep 11

<sup>22</sup> The slowdown of the global economy has had a negative impact on Thurrock with people claiming unemployment increasing from 4.3% in June 2008 to 7.5% in March 2010. The claimant count is now beginning to fall (3.8% September 2010), but with cuts in public sector funding this may well be a fragile recovery.

<sup>23</sup> Section 106 agreements relates to monies paid by developers to Local Planning Authorities in order to offset the costs of the external effects of development. For example, if a developer were to build 100 new houses, there would be effects on local schools, roads etc., which the Local Authority would have to deal with. In that situation there might be a Section 106 agreement as part of the granting of planning permission. The developer might agree to make a contribution towards the provision of new schools.

<sup>24</sup> Income support, income based job seekers allowance, disabled persons tax credit, housing benefit, council tax benefit, disability living allowance, industrial injuries disablement benefit, war disablement pension , pension credit attendance allowance, working tax credit, child tax credit

<sup>25</sup> Office for National Statistics - Census 2001

<sup>26</sup> Office for National Statistics – General Household Survey 2001

<sup>27</sup> Statutory Homelessness in England: the experience of families and 16-17 year olds (published by CLG March 2008)

<sup>28</sup> P1E returns 2010/11

<sup>29</sup> Most Similar Family. IQuanta compares our performance to that of similar CSP's. There are 15 most similar families within each grouping, where 1 is ranked best and 15<sup>th</sup> worst. Thurrock is compared to the following CDRPs: Wirral, North Tyneside, Basildon, Redditch, Torbay, Medway, Kettering, Tameside, Dartford and Gravesham, Bolton, Wellingborough, Mansfield, Gloucester, NE Lincolnshire