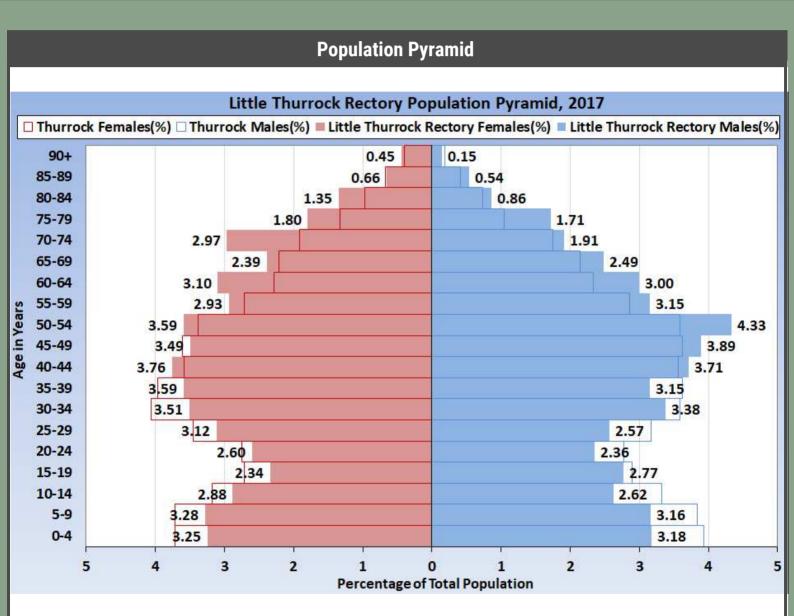
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Little Thurrock Rectory Ward has a greater percentage of people aged 50-74yrs compared to Thurrock.

Conversely there is a smaller portion of 0-39yr olds.

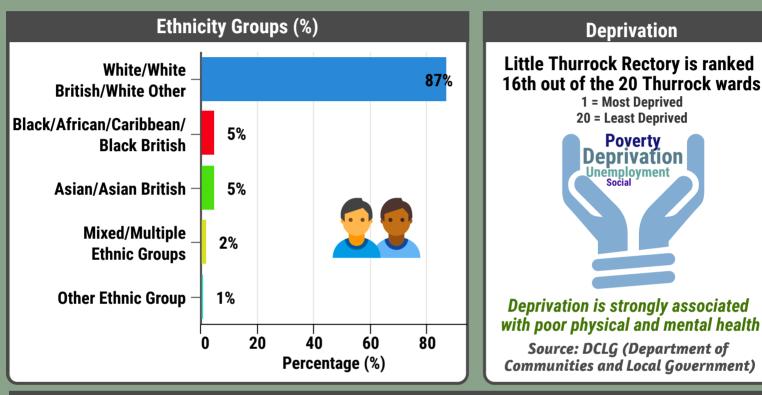
Source: ONS Mid-Year Estimates 2017



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Employment

Employment Status	Little Thurrock Rectory Ward (%)	Thurrock (%)
Employee: Full-time	45.8	42.3
Employee: Part-time	14.8	14.5
Self-employed	9.5	9.0
Unemployed	3.7	5.2
Retired	13.8	12.2
Looking after home or family	3.3	5.1
Long-term sick or disabled	2.3	3.4
Student (inc. full-time students)	3.2	3.5



Being in employment has been shown to be highly protective to one's health.

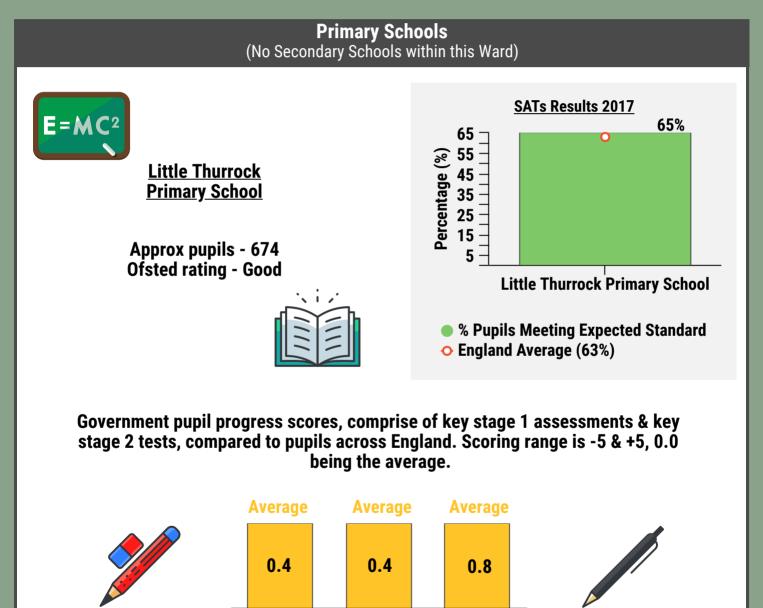
Conversely, evidence shows that being unemployed is linked to poor physical and mental health outcomes.

(Source for all data in this profile is Census 2011 unless otherwise stated)

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Reading Writing Maths Little Thurrock Primary School

Educational achievement is strongly correlated with good health. Research demonstrates that people with high levels of educational achievement live longer and spend a smaller percentage of their lives living with poor health.

Source: www.compare-school-performance.service.gov.uk

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Reported Crime 2016



Count of crimes Oct'16 to Sep'17 - 321

Crime rate per 1,000 persons - 22.91

Thurrock crime rate per 1.000 persons - 47.62



England crime rate per 1,000 persons- 149.58

Reported crime rates in Little Thurrock Rectory ward are statistically significantly lower than England's. Compared to Thurrock there is a lower crime rate within this Ward.

Source: www.ukcrimestats.com

Residents Views



63% of Little Thurrock **Rectory residents feel** safe going outside in their local area after dark.



Persons feeling unsafe and less satisfied within their area could lead to social isolation and impact negatively on physical/mental health.

Source: Thurrock Council Residents Survey 2016

Community Support

Local Area Coordinator (LAC) A local area coordinator connects individuals with support and assets within their local community.

Overview and examples of help can be found at www.thurrock.gov.uk/local-areacoordinators-help-in-community

Ward LAC - Renae Laybourn Mobile - 07867684796 Email - RLavbourn@thurrock.gov.uk



Community Led Support (CLS) A new approach to bring Adult Social Care into the community. CLS is being introduced initially in the Tilbury and Chadwell area.



Contact Thurrock First - 01375 511000 OR

Pop along to one of the CLS 'Talking Shop' drop in sessions advertised via www.strongertogether.org.uk

Source: Thurrock Council Adult, Housing & Health

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= Not statistically different

= Statistically significantly different

Binge Drinking

Little Thurrock Rectory Ward - 18.3%

England - 20.0%



(% of population 16+ that binge drink)

Binge drinking can increase blood pressure, affect mood and memory & longer term, can lead to mental and physical health issues.

Source - PHE Local Health (2006/08)

Obesity (Adult)

Little Thurrock Rectory Ward- 26.4%



England - 24.1%

(% of population aged 16+ with a BMI 30+)

Obesity causes high blood pressure, leading to strokes, high cholesterol, high blood sugar, and heart disease. Source - PHE Local Health (2006/08)

General Health

4% of persons reported that their general health was bad / very bad.

Conversely 84% of persons reported their general health as good / very good.



Smoking

Little Thurrock Rectory Ward - 19.9% England - 18% 5

(Prevalence of 18yrs+ self-reported smokers)

Smoking causes 84% of deaths from lung cancer & 83% of deaths from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) Source - ASH Ready Reckoner (2018)

Obesity (Child)

Little Thurrock Rectory Ward - 22.2% England - 19.3%



(% of children Yr 6 - overweight or obese) Childhood obesity can lead to adult obesity & serious health issues including heart disease, type 2 diabetes, asthma, social discrimination, depression. Source - PHE Local Health (2013/14-2015/16)

Life Expectancy at Birth



Female - 85yrs (England 83yrs)

Life expectancy is a function of multiple elements including poor diet/lifestyle (excessive alcohol/drugs), environmental factors such as housing and air quality, educational attainment, deprivation and access to high quality of health services. Source: PHE Local Health (2011-2015)

(Source for all data in this profile is Census 2011 unless otherwise stated)

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Long Term Conditions 2016/17 (LTC) 23% Hypertension · 13.9% 17.5% PHE estimates not available for Diabetes[^] **20F Indicators - 2016/2017** 6.8% **Diabetes** 7.5% 8% 3.1% **Coronary Heart Disease** 3.2%* 2.5% Long term conditions can affect quality of **Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary** 1.9% life if the correct care, support and Disease education is provided. LTCs can also 1.8% affect a person's mental health and make 4% some people feel socially isolated. 1.8% Stroke -1.9%* ***** statistically significantly higher 20 5 10 15 Λ compared to England **Percentage (%)**

Balfour Medical Centre (% of practice adult population diagnosed and receiving treatment)
England (% of practice adult population diagnosed and receiving treatment)

PHE estimates[^] for above practice (average % of adult population diagnosed and undiagnosed)

PHE Estimate numbers (combined all above GP Practices) of additional undiagnosed patients not receiving treatment[^]



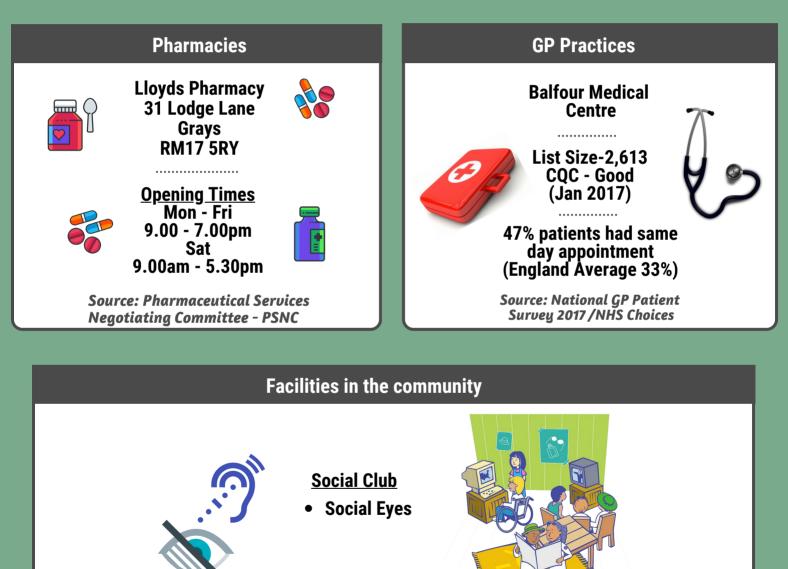
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease - 39 Diabetes - NA Hypertension - 281_{Stroke} - 109 Coronary Heart Disease - 250

Source: Thurrock Public Health / PHE Estimated Models^ / 20F 2016-17

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Source: Thurrock CVS - www.strongertogether.org.uk

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