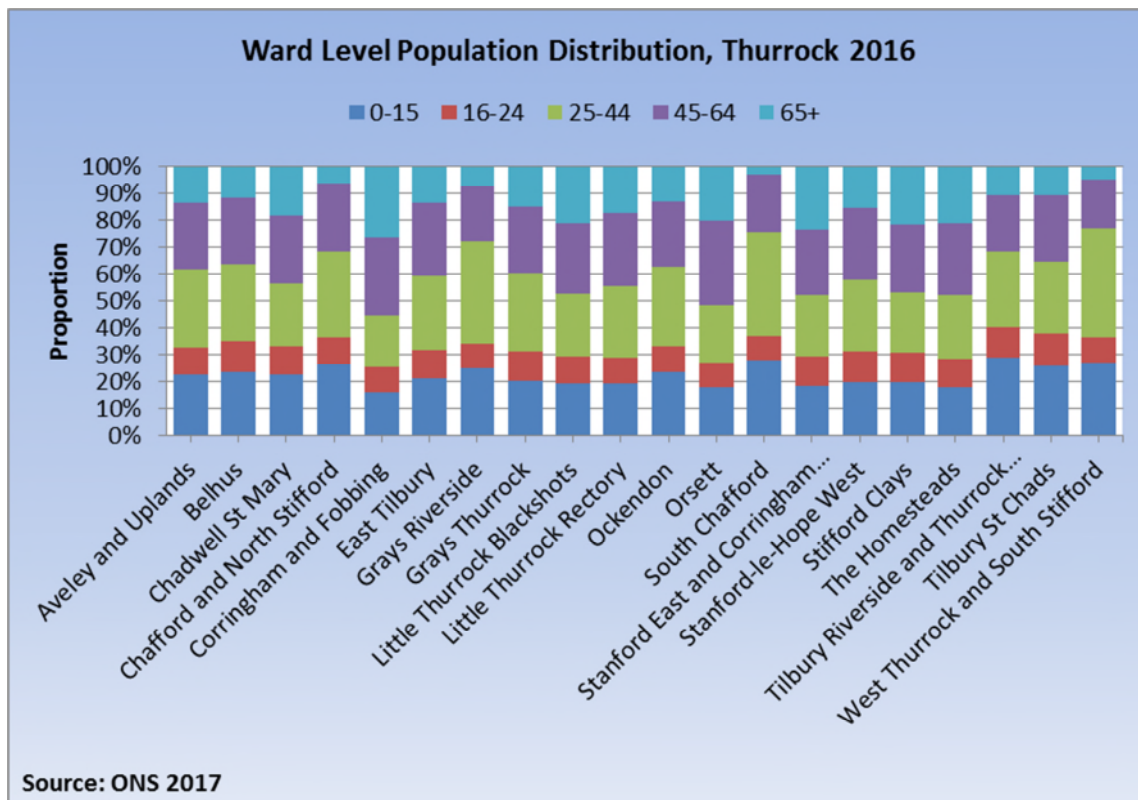


Thurrock facts and statistics

Population breakdown, mental health and Universal Credits, March 2018

A. Ward-level population distribution, 2016



The highest proportion of Thurrock residents are of traditional working age (16 to 64), with a variation across the wards in the proportion of children under 16 and adults aged 65 and over.

Summary – population distribution

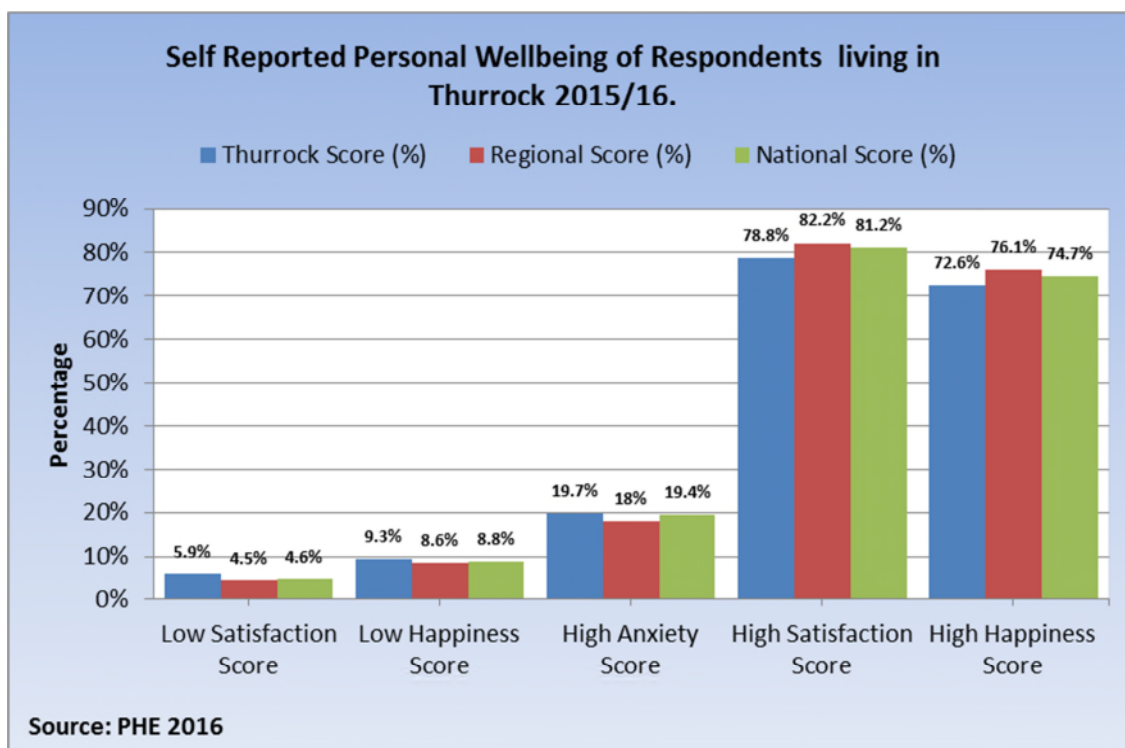
In 2016 the total population of Thurrock was 167,025 (Office of National Statistics mid-year estimates 2016), of which 82,374 (49.3%) were male and 84,651 (50.7%) were female.

Thurrock has a relatively young population with the highest proportion of residents in the traditional working age group (16 to 64 years). Thurrock has a greater proportion of its resident under the age of 50 years, but a lower proportion in the 50 and over age groups compared to England.

The areas with the highest percentage of under 15s in Thurrock are heavily clustered around the south and south west of the borough, including the wards of Tilbury Riverside and Thurrock Park, South Chafford, Chafford and North Stifford, Tilbury St Chads and Grays Riverside where up to 25% to 29% of the population fall within this group.

The highest proportion of the over 65s reside in the north of the borough in areas such as Corringham and Fobbing (26%), and Stanford East and Corringham Town (24%).

B. Self-reported personal well-being, 2015/16



Thurrock has more residents than regional and national averages for those scoring 0 to 4 on personal well-being – low satisfaction, low happiness or high anxiety. It has fewer people scoring 7 to 10 on personal well-being – high satisfaction and high happiness.

Summary – personal well-being

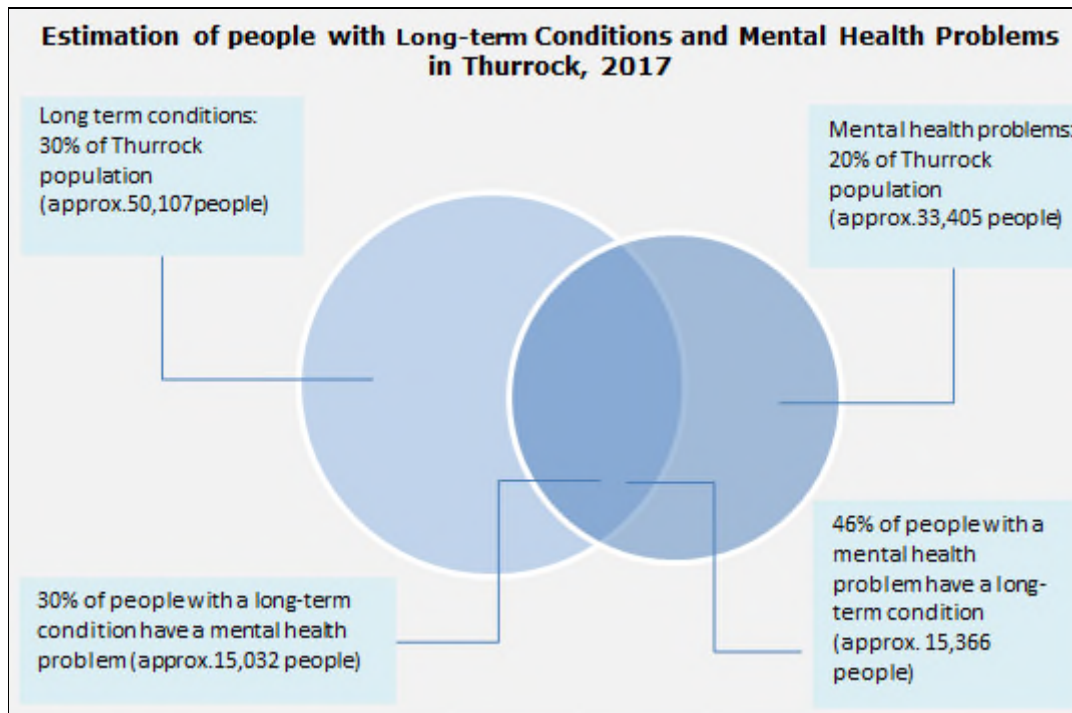
Personal well-being is an important issue for the government and Public Health. People with higher personal well-being and resilience tend to experience lower rates of poor health, recover more quickly and stay well for longer and in general tend to have better physical and mental health (Public Health England, 2016).

Personal well-being is measured by asking respondents to rate their wellbeing, on a scale of 1 to 10, for a variety of well-being states including low/high satisfaction, low/high happiness and high anxiety scores. The questions include "overall how satisfied are you with your life nowadays?", "overall how happy did you feel yesterday?" and "overall how anxious did you feel yesterday?"

As can be seen in Figure B above, there was a slightly higher percentage of respondents living in Thurrock who scored between 0 and 4 for low satisfaction (5.5%) and happiness (9.3%) and high anxiety questions (19.7%) than the regional (4.5%, 8.6% and 18% respectively) and national (4.6%, 8.8% and 19.4% respectively) averages.

Similarly there were fewer respondents living in Thurrock who scored between 7 and 10 for high satisfaction (78.8%) and happiness (72.6%) than the regional (82.2% and 76.1% respectively) and national (81.2% and 74.7% respectively) averages.

C. Estimate of people with long-term conditions and mental health problems, 2017



Source: Adapted from Naylor et al. 2012

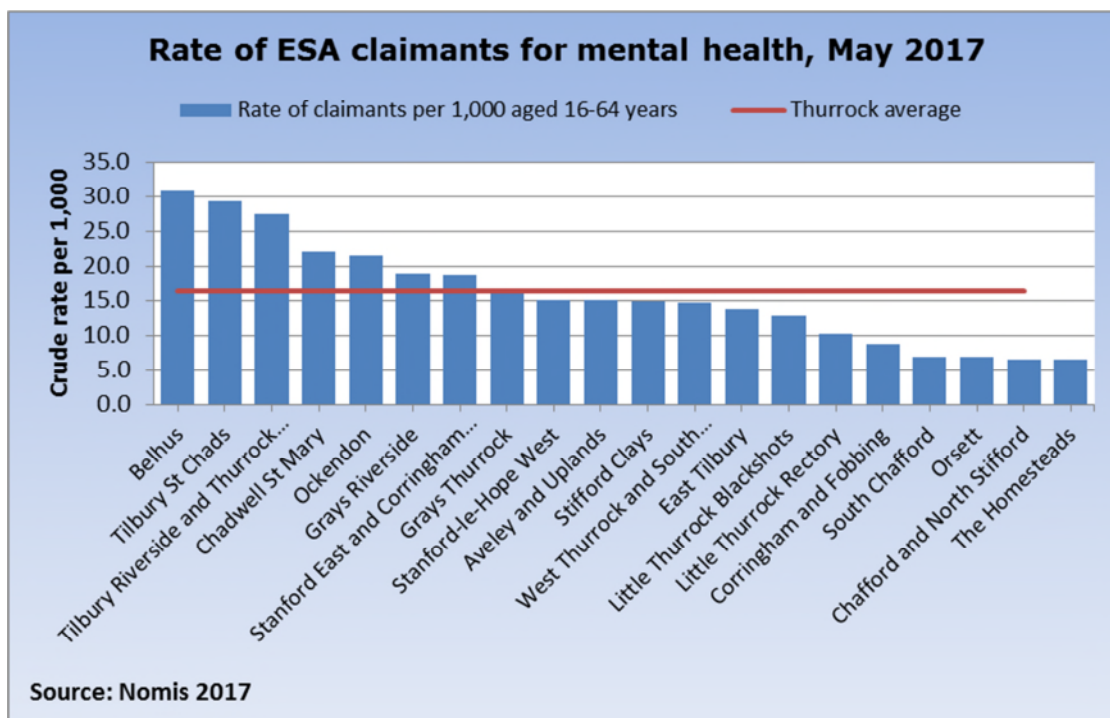
Summary – long term conditions (LTC) and mental health conditions

Co-morbid mental health problems are particularly common among people with multiple long-term conditions. Data from the World Health Surveys indicate that people with two or more long-term conditions are 7 times more likely to have depression than people without a long-term condition (Moussavi et al 2007).

A 2012 report by The King's Fund found that 30% of people with a long-term physical health problem also had a mental health problem and 46% of people with a mental health problem also had a long-term physical health problem (Naylor et al, 2012).

Applying these estimated findings to Thurrock population means that approximately 50,107 residents have a long term condition with an estimated 15,032 who also have a mental health problem. Also, an estimated 33,405 residents have a mental health problem, of which an estimated 15,366 have a long-term condition.

D. Rate of Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) claimants for mental health



ESA claimants for mental health account for 44% of the total number of claimants, with a notable variation of claimants across the borough.

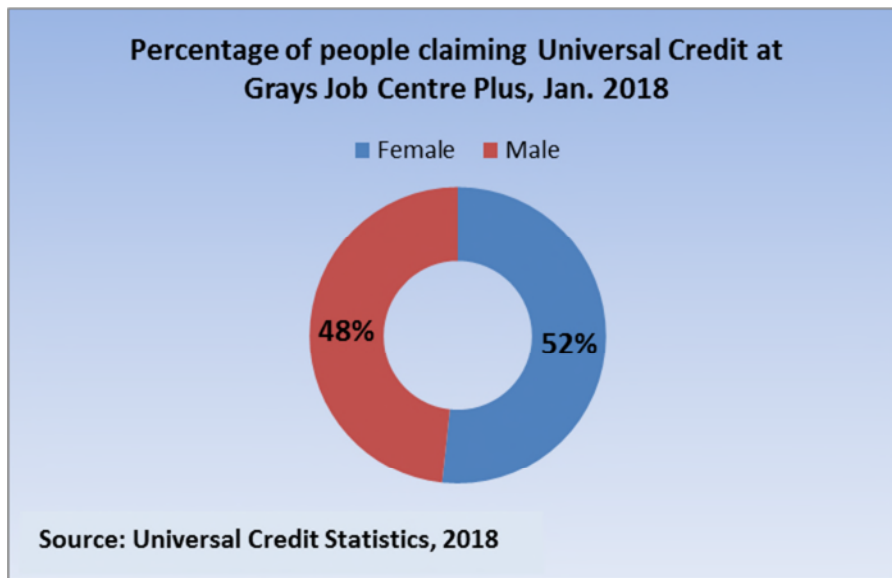
Summary – Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) for mental health reasons

The Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) is a benefit for people who are unable to work due to illness or disability. Poor mental health is a common reason nationally for claiming this type of benefit.

Figure D above shows the rate of ESA claimants for mental health by ward category in Thurrock. The rate of ESA claimants varies widely within the Thurrock wards – the highest rate of claimants live in the Belhus and Tilbury St Chads wards where 37.2 / 33.9 per 1,000 residents aged between 16 and 64 claim benefits compared to Chafford and North Stifford where 7.3 per 1,000 of the 16 and 64 age group claim ESA benefits for mental health reasons.

The 3 highest areas are 62% to 81% higher than the Thurrock average of 20 per 1,000 residents in the 16 to 64 age groups. It should be noted that this was the most recent data available due to the transition to Universal Credit in 2017.

E. Gender of people claiming Universal Credit at Grays Job Centre Plus, January 2018



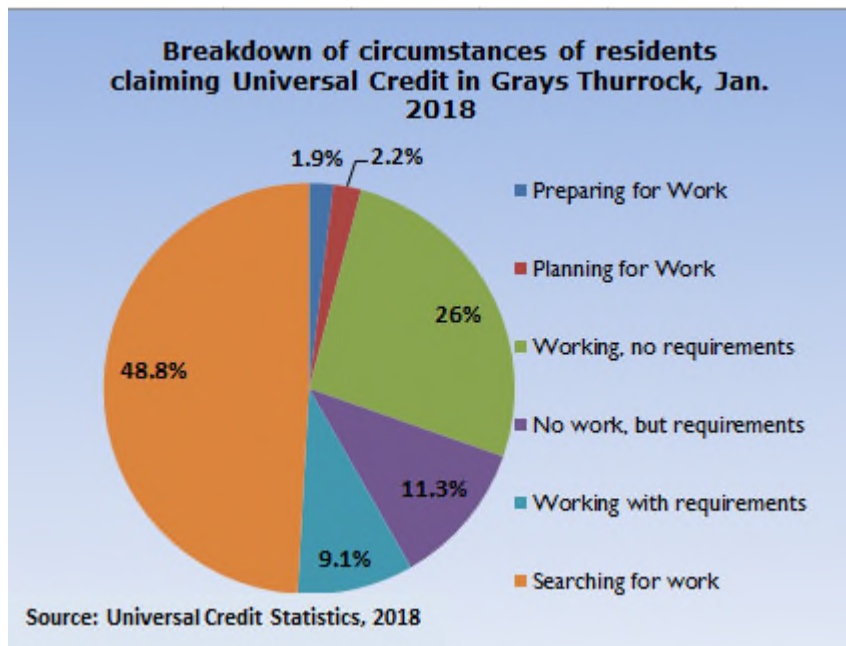
There were slightly more females than males claiming Universal Credit as at January 2018, with the largest proportion of claimants actively searching for work.

Summary – Universal Credit at Grays job centre, total claiming and gender breakdown

Universal Credit is a payment that supports people with their living costs and is paid monthly to eligible claimants – those on a low income or who are unemployed. Universal Credit is being implemented in different phases across the UK. It replaces Child Tax Credit, Housing Benefit, Income Support, Job Seekers Allowance (JSA), Employment Support Allowance (ESA) and Working Tax Credit.

In January 2018, 1,750 people were claiming Universal Credit at Grays Job Centre Plus – 904 females (51.7%) and 846 males (48.3%).

F. Circumstances of people claiming Universal Credit at Grays Job Centre Plus, January 2018



Summary – Universal Credit breakdown of circumstances

Universal Credit can be claimed if an individual is on a low income or who is unemployed and is living in an area that offers the "full service". It can be claimed by eligible individuals who live with a partner, have children, aged between 16 and 17 years, for those in training or who are studying full-time, or for those individuals who have reached Pension Credit qualifying age.

As can be seen in Figure F above, the largest percentage of people were searching for work (48.8%, 854 claimants) followed by those working with no requirements (26.1%, 457 claimants), with the lowest percentage of claimants categorised as preparing for work (1.9%, 33 claimants).

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Naylor C., Galea A., Parsonage M., McDaid D., Knapp M., Fossey M. (2012). Long-term conditions and mental health: the cost of co-morbidities. <https://www.kingsfund.org.uk/publications/long-term-conditions-and-mental-health>

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