

25 June 2013		ITEM: 7
Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee		
CENSUS 2011 RELEASE UPDATE		
Report of: Steve Cox, Assistant Chief Executive		
Wards and communities affected: All	Key Decision: Non-key	
Accountable Director: Steve Cox, Assistant Chief Executive		
This report is Public		
Purpose of Report: To inform the Committee about the most recent information contained in the 2011 Census release and its implications for service areas.		

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This paper contains summary and analysis based on the 2011 Census release, and other sources. It provides information on Thurrock's population and specific reference to priorities agreed in the Community Strategy.

1. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 1.1 That the Committee note the main findings in the Census 2011 release and the relevance for strategic planning;
- 1.2 That Overview and Scrutiny recommend the report to other Scrutiny Chairs to explore how the Census data might impact on service delivery.
- 1.3 That the Census data be used to inform the Thurrock profile and ward profiling.

2. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND:

- 2.1 The Census provides information on housing and population characteristics that Local and Central Government uses to develop policy and guidance to plan and run public services such as health and education. The data is also widely used by academics, businesses, voluntary organisations and the public. There are two further releases planned for March to June 2013 and July to October 2013. At the moment, the census is the only method of providing this information.

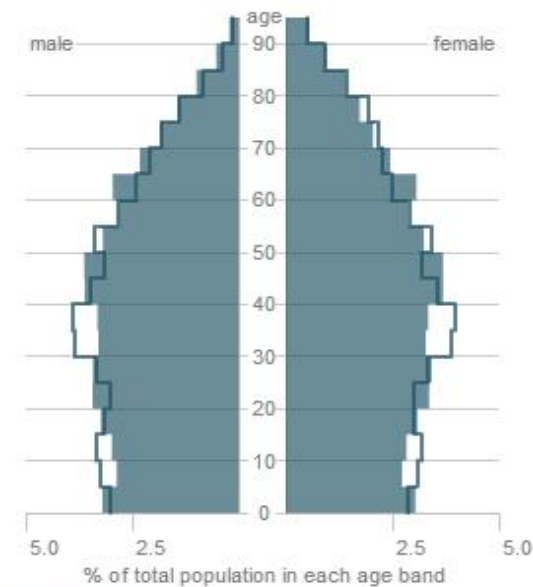
3. ISSUES AND ANALYSIS

3.1 General Demographic Features

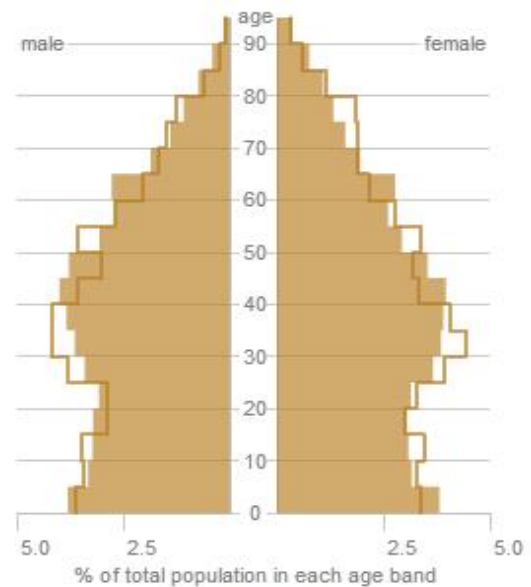
The population in Thurrock has grown, and continues to be younger than most other authorities.

- Thurrock's population has grown from 143,100 to 157,700 people since Census 2001. This is an increase of 10.2%, a higher increase than the East region (8.5%) and England and Wales (7.8%).
- Since 1991 the population has increased by 22.5%, (from 128,700), the 23rd highest increase amongst local authorities in England and Wales over the period.
- Of this growth the largest increase in the last ten years has been within the 40-49 (from 18,600 to 21,400) and 60-64 (from 6,000 to 8,700) age bandings.
- Thurrock has also become younger relative to the broader populations of the East of England, and of England and Wales, Numbers of children aged 4 and under have increased significantly, and now make up 7.6% (12,000 people, up from 10,000 in 2001) of the Thurrock population. This is the 16th highest proportion in England and Wales (of 348 local authorities) and 2nd highest in the East of England.
- The Census also shows a significantly higher proportion of under 14's than the region and nationally. 0-14 year olds make up 20.4% (32,200, from 29,600) of the Thurrock population - the 13th highest proportion in England and Wales and 2nd highest in the East of England.
- People aged 65 and over make up 12.7% (20,000) of the Thurrock population - the 38th lowest proportion in England and Wales and 4th lowest in the East of England.
- The number of households has increased, but significantly at a lesser rate than the growth in population. Thurrock currently has 62,400 households according to the Census. This represents 4,400 more households than 10 years ago - an increase of 7.5% (in comparison to the forementioned 10.2% increase in population over the same period). This is also a lower rise in the number of households than the East of England (8.6%) and England and Wales (7.8%) increases.
- With a median age of 36 (a modest increase on 35 in 2001), Thurrock is within the youngest quintile of all authorities in England and Wales and is the 8th youngest in the East of England.

2011 Census: population estimates for England and Wales (outlines show 2001)



England and Wales
Total population: 56,075,912



Thurrock
Total population: 157,705

Sources: 2011 Census, 2001 MYE
Graphic created in ONS data visualisation centre

3.2.1 Priority 1 - Create a great place for learning and opportunity

Thurrock's population has a lower level of qualifications compared to other authorities in England and Wales.

Despite improvements over the past few years, Census 2011 reflects Thurrock's overall low levels of educational attainment;

- In terms of proportion of the population with no qualifications Thurrock ranks 78th, equating to 26.5% of the adult population - around 32,500 people.
- The proportion of adults with Level 1 qualifications as their highest level of attainment is 24.2% (22,400 people). This is the 3rd highest in the whole of England and Wales.
- The proportion of adults with Level 2 qualifications as the highest level of attainment is 17.5% (21,600 people). This is the 23rd highest in England and Wales (see appendix for more details on definitions of types of qualifications).
- In terms of proportion of adults with Level 1 and Level 2 as the highest qualification combined, Thurrock ranks 6th in England Wales (of 348 authorities). If one adds on the proportions for adults with no qualifications, the borough ranks 25th.

Despite Thurrock's relatively high levels of unemployment, a high proportion of people are economically 'active' - and looking for work

- ONS' Annual Population Survey (Sep 2012) suggests that the unemployment rate in Thurrock is 9.1%, compared to 6.9% in the East Region, and 7.9% in England and Wales.
- According to the Census, nearly three-quarters (74%) of Thurrock's population is economically active, ranking us 51st of 348 authorities by this measure (see appendix for more details).
- By Census measures, Thurrock has over 2,500 long term unemployed. This is 2.2% of the working age population, putting Thurrock just outside the 10% most long-term unemployed areas in England and Wales. This is particularly pronounced amongst women where Thurrock ranks 15th highest in England and Wales.
- Young people (16-24) are highly represented in Thurrock's unemployment figures. At the time of the Census 1,700 young people were unemployed (representing over a quarter of the total unemployment figure) placing our area within the highest quintile in England and Wales for proportional youth unemployment.

3.2.2 Priority 2 - Encourage and promote job creation and economic prosperity

There are some very specific industries where large numbers of the Thurrock population work

- 1 in 5 employees living in Thurrock work in the Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles.
- 1 in 5 employees living in Thurrock work in Construction, Transport and Storage.
- Just over 1 in 20 employees work in Financial and Insurance activities.

Additionally, some occupations are also significantly represented in our area

- Administrative or secretarial occupations, sales and customer services, process, plant and machine operatives and elementary occupations make up half of all jobs for residents in Thurrock.
- Managers, directors and senior officials, professional occupations and associated professional and technical work is underrepresented in Thurrock, and makes up only 31.7% of labour (compared to 40.9% nationally).

In Detail – Thurrock’s top priority

“If our young people are not able to access the professional and managerial jobs and opportunities arising from the regeneration programme then we will have failed.”

The two corporate and community priorities we have covered so far, and the corresponding Census data, have clear implications with regard to the Council’s top priority as stated above. Thurrock still has low levels of educational attainment and shows very low levels of employment in professional and managerial positions in national comparisons.

Here the report will expand on the Census using other sources to look at where Thurrock stands and reveal where it might need to improve with regard to this objective.

Preliminary analysis suggests there has been a change in the distribution of occupation types amongst those resident in the borough

- The number and of people employed as Managers, Directors and Senior Official has fallen, from 13.2% of people in employment in 2001 (9,200 people) to 9.4% in 2011 (7,245).
- However, people employed in Professional Occupations (e.g. engineering professionals in electrical or ICT services, medical practitioners, teaching, legal and welfare professionals) has more than doubled over the same period, from 4,300 to 8,700 employees, and from 6.3% of the population in 2001 to 11.3% of the population in 2011.
- Additionally Caring, Leisure and Other Service Occupations now make up 8.3% of the work Thurrock employees are engaged in. This corresponds with the ‘Personal Service Occupations’ category from 2001, in which 5.9% of Thurrock’s employees were engaged.

The high level jobs arising from development in the borough mean higher levels of income for those capturing the jobs, and examining Thurrock’s complex position in these terms is important.

- In terms of median income for residents, Thurrock ranks averagely within the East Region in terms of full-time gross pay (23rd of 47 authorities), and is around £30 higher per week than the England and Wales average (see Table 1 in Appendix).

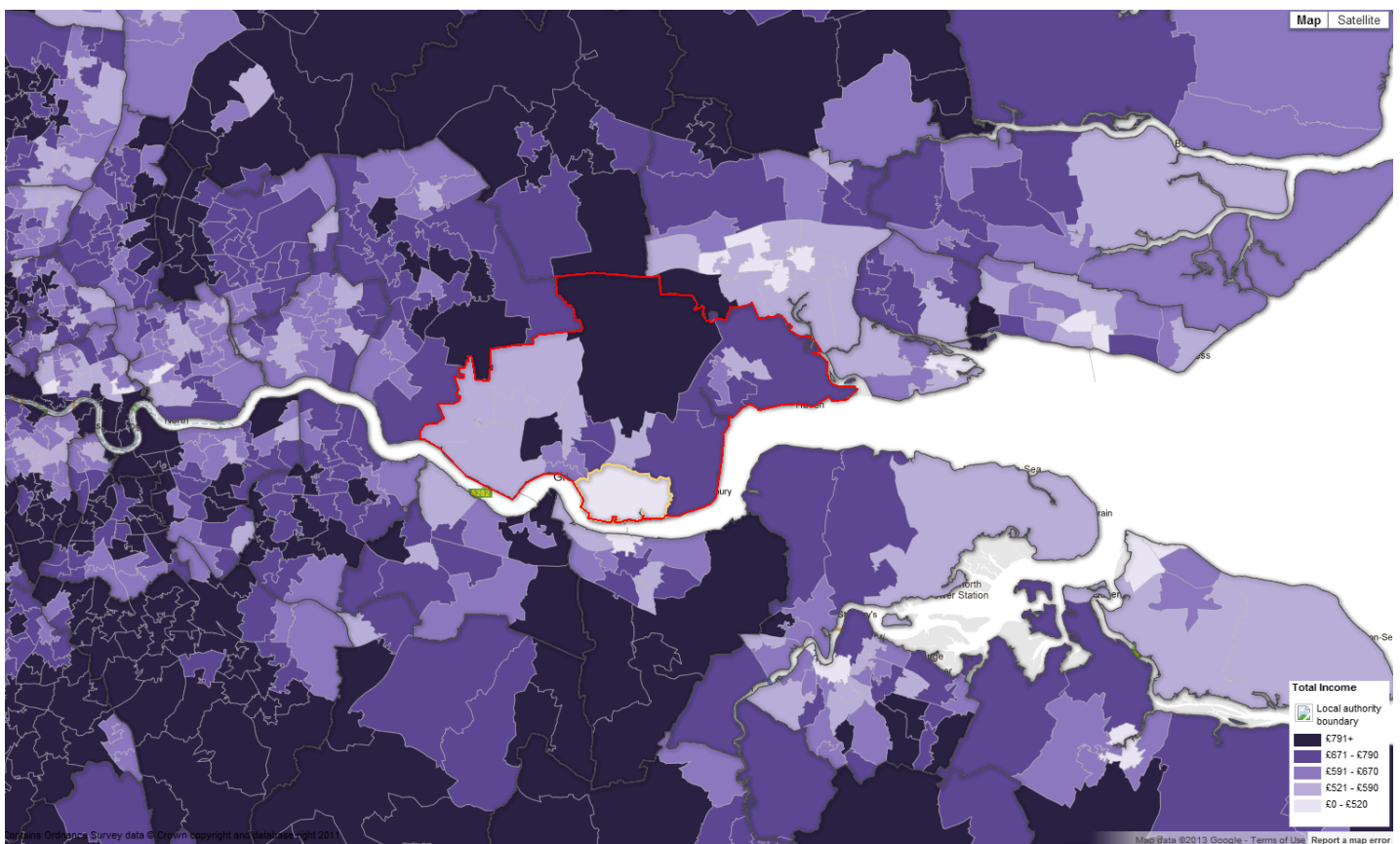
It is important to remember however that this measure only counts those in full-time employment, thus excluding part-time and unemployed people. More broadly we recognise that access to well remunerated high quality jobs remains limited in Thurrock. For example, The IMD 2010 (Indices of Multiple Deprivation) score for Income Deprivation shows Thurrock as ranking 111th out of 326 areas, and 116th for

Employment Deprivation, as well as what we have already learned from the recent Census results.

(NB. A more detailed analysis of Thurrock's characteristics in terms of income and inequality can be found in the appendix to this report).

- The top ten percent of households in Thurrock receive more income than the bottom 50% combined (in fact nearly a quarter more).
- This is an 'above average' concentration, i.e. more unequal than average. Comparisons to most other authorities are not available at this time, as this information is not widely calculated. However, Thurrock is more unequal than any of the LA's in the North-West of England (*Oldham Partnership; Income Inequality and Low Income in Oldham 2010*).

Comparing this type of information geographically to a wider area, one can see that the lowest areas in Thurrock in terms of household income are also amongst the poorest in the region. This map shows weekly household income in the MSOA's (Middle Super Output Areas, similar to ward areas) in parts of the East, South-East and London. One can see that the Chafford Hundred and Orsett areas have more in common economically with Brentwood and Chelmsford, whilst other parts of the borough show low incomes comparable to the poorest parts of East London, Castle Point and Southend. Tilbury is particularly prominent –



3.2.3 Priority 3 - Build pride, responsibility and respect to create safer communities

Thurrock's population has become significantly more diverse

Ethnicity

- Whilst Thurrock remains dominantly White British (4 out of every 5 citizens), our number of BME residents has risen from 7.2% in 2001, to 19.1% in 2011 (see appendix for definition of BME).
- Thurrock's Non-White population has also increased from 4.7% (6,700 people) in 2001 to 13.9% (22,300) in 2011.
- Particularly prominent is the increase in the Black or Black British African community (from 1,000 in 2001, to 9,700 in the latest figures). The new *White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller* classification reflects 0.2% of the Thurrock population (308 people) and *White: Other White* rose from 2051 people (1.4% of population) in 2001, to 6426 (4.1% of population) in 2011.

Religion

- Much like England and Wales more broadly, Thurrock has seen a decrease in Christianity (though by around 7%, compared to a 11% decrease nationally) and an increase in people classifying themselves as having No Religion (8.5%, marginally higher than nationally).
- Muslims now make up around 2% of the Thurrock population, and show the most significant rise in numbers within religious groups (up 1,627 people from 1,537 to 3,164 people).
- In terms of comparing Thurrock to other authorities the most significant of the major religions practised is Sikhism, where we rank 49th (of 348 authorities) for proportion of population in England and Wales.

First Language

- European languages feature prominently in terms of the Thurrock profile, with French, Portuguese and Spanish all proportionally above the national average in our borough.
- The category of *Other European Languages (EU)* is perhaps most significant - 2.6% of the population are classified here for their main language, compared to 2.2% in the East of England and England and Wales.

- Of these Polish has the greatest number. Around 2,000 people regard this as their first language, representing 1.4% of population - greater than the much highlighted national figure of 1.0% - and is Thurrock's single most spoken first language apart from English.
- English is spoken by 94% of Thurrock residents as a first language, with around another 5% able to speak English at least to a good standard.
- Southern Asian Languages as a main language are spoken by 1.2% of Thurrock's population (compared to double that proportion nationally).

Our gender profile is in line with the wider geographical area and nation

- In Thurrock there are 79,900 females and 77,800 males. Women are in the slight majority (50.7% to 49.3%) much like the East region and England and Wales (both 50.8%/49.2%).

3.2.4 Priority 4 - Improve health and well-being

Our households experience more deprivation than average

- In the new Census measure, *Households by deprivation dimensions*, Thurrock ranks low nationally (268 of 348 authorities) for proportion of households without deprivation. By this measure nearly two-thirds of Thurrock's households are deprived in one or more dimensions (housing, education, health or income – see appendix for more details).

Thurrock's citizens perceive themselves as healthier than those in other authorities nationally

- Thurrock ranks 116th (of 348) in England in proportion of people who answered that they were in 'Very Good Health', and 161st in 'Good Health' in comparison to 212th for 'Bad Health' and 226th for 'Very Bad Health'.
- This is at odds with our understanding of health issues within Thurrock. There is an apparent mismatch between perceived health and actual health, particularly with regard to the prevalence of obesity and smoking related deaths, and the extensive evidence base within the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment. Thurrock is significantly worse than the England average in measures of physically active children and adults, obese adults, people diagnosed with diabetes, smoking related diseases and early deaths through cancer. As such, the Census figures have clear implications for the priority areas for Public Health in Thurrock, dealing as they do with the social and cultural causes of ill health and reduced life expectancy.

- In addition, Thurrock ranks 221st and 279th in terms of measuring the limit to activity caused by health or disablement ('a lot' and 'a little' respectively). In comparison our borough ranks 100th in proportion of people whose activities are not limited at all.

3.2.5 Priority 5 - Protect and promote our clean and green environment

Trains and the underground are the most prominent method of travel to work – but taxis and two-wheelers are also popular.

- Thurrock ranks 23rd nationally (of 348) for proportion of people who travel to work by train – nearly 12,000 people. Significant proportions of people also travel by taxis (ranked 65th) and Motorcycle, scooter or moped (ranked 61st).

Future Releases and updates

There are two further releases of Census information pending over the next 12 months, as well as continued updates to the other sources referenced in this report.

These will be used for further analysis including detailed ward and borough level profiling as well as ongoing analyses requests.

4. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATION:

- 4.1 The changes in census data could have major implications on service delivery, for example population increase, age profile, deprivation, labour composition and economic variances will change the way services are delivered.

5. CONSULTATION (including Overview and Scrutiny, if applicable)

- 5.1 This report is the result of a national Census consultation where completion was mandatory. The main findings have not been reported to Overview and Scrutiny but this is a recommendation.

6. IMPACT ON CORPORATE POLICIES, PRIORITIES, PERFORMANCE AND COMMUNITY IMPACT

- 6.1 This report highlights the main changes in Census data over a ten year period which will impact on corporate priorities and service delivery across all departments.

7. IMPLICATIONS

- 7.1 **Financial**

Implications verified by: Mike Jones
Telephone and email: **01375 652772**
mxjones@thurrock.gov.uk

There are no direct financial implications associated with the report.

7.2 **Legal**

Implications verified by: **David Lawson**
Telephone and email: **01375 652087**
David.lawson@bdtlegal.org.uk

This report is for noting there are no direct legal implications

7.3 **Diversity and Equality**

Implications verified by: **Samson DeAlyn**
Telephone and email: **01375652472**
sdealyn@thurrock.gov.uk

The Census has clear implications for the Council's approach to Diversity and Equality issues. With regards to groups identified in the Annual Equality report there are implications based on information around age, ethnicity, religion and gender in the Census. The main issues are highlighted in the body of the report.

7.4 **Other implications (where significant) – i.e. Section 17, Risk Assessment, Health Impact Assessment, Sustainability, IT, Environmental**

There are no other implications.

BACKGROUND PAPERS USED IN PREPARING THIS REPORT (include their location and identify whether any are exempt or protected by copyright):

- Census 2011
- Census 2001
- Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings
- Annual Population Survey

APPENDICES TO THIS REPORT:

- Appendix; Definition of Terms and Income and Inequality in Detail

Report Author Contact Details:

Name: Alex McLellan

Telephone: 01375 652662

E-mail: amclellan@thurrock.gov.uk

Appendix

Definition of Terms

BME and Non-White – BME refers to all ethnic groups that are not White:British on the Census. Non-White refers to all ethnic groups not under the White category i.e. not within; White:British; Irish; Gypsy or Irish Traveller; or Other.

Deprivation Dimensions - The dimensions of deprivation used to classify households are indicators based on the four selected household characteristics:

Employment (any member of a household not a full-time student is either unemployed or long-term sick)

Education (no person in the household has at least level 2 education, and no person aged 16-18 is a full-time student)

Health and disability (any person in the household has general health 'bad or very bad' or has a long term health problem)

Housing (Household's accommodation is either overcrowded, with an occupancy rating -1 or less, or is in a shared dwelling, or has no central heating).

Economically Active - Economic activity relates to whether or not a person who was aged 16 to 74 was working or looking for work in the week before census. Rather than a simple indicator of whether or not someone was currently in employment, it provides a measure of whether or not a person was an active participant in the labour market.

Highest level of qualification - The highest level of qualification is derived from the question asking people to indicate all types of qualifications held. People were also asked if they held foreign qualifications and to indicate the closest equivalent.

There were 12 response options (plus 'no qualifications') covering professional and vocational qualifications, and a range of academic qualifications.

These are combined into five categories for the highest level of qualification, plus a category for no qualifications and one for other qualifications (which includes vocational or work related qualifications, and for foreign qualifications where an equivalent qualification was not indicated):

No Qualifications: No academic or professional qualifications

Level 1 qualifications: 1-4 O Levels/CSE/GCSEs (any grades), Entry Level, Foundation Diploma, NVQ level 1, Foundation GNVQ, Basic/Essential Skills

Level 2 qualifications: 5+ O Level (Passes)/CSEs (Grade 1)/GCSEs (Grades A*-C), School Certificate, 1 A Level/ 2-3 AS Levels/VCEs, Intermediate/Higher Diploma, Welsh Baccalaureate Intermediate Diploma, NVQ level 2, Intermediate GNVQ, City and Guilds Craft, BTEC First/General Diploma, RSA Diploma Apprenticeship

Level 3 qualifications: 2+ A Levels/VCEs, 4+ AS Levels, Higher School Certificate,

Progression/Advanced Diploma, Welsh Baccalaureate Advanced Diploma, NVQ Level 3; Advanced GNVQ, City and Guilds Advanced Craft, ONC, OND, BTEC National, RSA Advanced Diploma

Level 4+ qualifications: Degree (for example BA, BSc), Higher Degree (for example MA, PhD, PGCE), NVQ Level 4-5, HNC, HND, RSA Higher Diploma, BTEC Higher level, Foundation degree (NI), Professional qualifications (for example teaching, nursing, accountancy)

Income and Inequality - Detail

A closer examination of the distinct geographical areas contained within and without Thurrock

Table 1 – Selected LA’s – Full-Time Median Pay Comparison

This table reflects Thurrock’s intermediate position in the East region in terms of Full Time pay -

Authority	Median Weekly Pay - Gross	Rank in East of England
ualad09:Brentwood	661.4	2
ualad09:Cambridge	618.9	8
ualad09:Chelmsford	597.0	11
ualad09:Braintree	567.2	14
ualad09:Basildon	549.2	20
ualad09:Rochford	545.6	21
ualad09:Thurrock	539.1	23
ualad09:Southend-on-Sea	532.0	25
ualad09:Colchester	524.9	27
ualad09:Castle Point	513.8	31
ualad09:Tendring	490.4	32

(Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings - Resident Analysis 2012)

Table 2 – Thurrock’s Ward – Household Income Comparison

In contrast to the individual weekly pay we look at above, modelled household income analysis points out the real restriction on Thurrock - an inequality of opportunity, reflected by disparate household incomes -

Ward	Total Households	Mean Income	Median Income	Modal Income Band	Lower Quartile
Aveley and Uplands	4,076	£35,228	£28,507	10-15k	£14,748
Belhus	4,201	£31,963	£25,083	10-15k	£13,178
Chadwell St Mary	4,261	£31,585	£24,476	5-10k	£12,923
Chafford and North Stifford	3,045	£58,052	£49,774	40-45k	£29,737
Corringham and Fobbing	2,413	£38,384	£31,546	10-15k	£16,980
East Tilbury	2,722	£40,032	£34,153	10-15k	£18,440
Grays Riverside	5,381	£40,943	£34,483	10-15k	£17,885
Grays Thurrock	3,863	£36,383	£29,311	10-15k	£14,761
Little Thurrock Blackshots	2,550	£36,869	£29,760	10-15k	£15,729
Little Thurrock Rectory	2,817	£39,727	£33,191	10-15k	£17,441
Ockendon	4,493	£35,383	£27,831	5-10k	£14,020
Orsett	2,553	£47,198	£39,204	10-15k	£21,614
South Chafford	3,003	£62,742	£53,962	40-45k	£33,588
Stanford East and Corringham Town	3,891	£32,965	£26,070	10-15k	£13,723
Stanford-le-Hope West	2,886	£37,866	£31,112	10-15k	£16,351
Stifford Clays	2,735	£35,382	£27,827	10-15k	£14,284
The Homesteads	3,536	£40,626	£34,631	10-15k	£18,891
Tilbury Riverside and Thurrock Park	3,031	£30,556	£23,660	5-10k	£12,321
Tilbury St Chads	2,469	£30,293	£24,032	5-10k	£12,703
West Thurrock and South Stifford	4,934	£39,184	£32,943	10-15k	£17,192
THURROCK	68,860	£38,690	£31,734		£17,046

(CACI Paycheck Directory 2012)

This 'internal' inequality is also borne out by experimental work relating to statistical measures of income inequality.

Table 3 – Thurrock’s Income Distribution by Decile (Gini Methodology)

The table below shows average household income and Thurrock’s Gini-coefficient and calculations (nb. the Gini coefficient is commonly used, particularly internationally, as a measure of inequality of income or wealth).

On the left of the table (Distribution Range), *first, second, third, fourth* etc, refers to households in divisions of 10%. So ‘First’ is the 10% of households with the lowest income, all the way up to ‘Tenth’ which have the highest income.

This is preliminary work, but some features are striking and may indicate weaknesses in Thurrock’s economy - and equality.

Distribution Range	Income (Y)	Income Share (Y)	Population Share (X)
First	£6,436.97	2%	10%
Second	£11,460.21	3%	10%
Third	£16,013.65	4%	10%
Fourth	£21,224.95	5%	10%
Fifth	£28,089.60	7%	10%
Sixth	£35,028.32	9%	10%
Seventh	£42,793.35	11%	10%
Eighth	£52,550.83	14%	10%
Ninth	£66,847.95	17%	10%
Tenth	£106,354.23	27%	10%
	386,800	100%	100%
Gini Coefficient	0.398		

(Modelling based on CACI Paycheck Directory 2012)