

Thurrock

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

Demographics and Population Change

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Introduction to the JSNA

The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) is an assessment of the current and future health and social care needs of the local community – these are needs that could be met by the local authority, Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs), or NHS England. It is intended to provide a shared, evidence based consensus about key local priorities and support commissioning to improve health and well-being outcomes and reduce inequalities. In order to appropriately identify needs within our local community, it is paramount we review the demographic structure. This chapter sets to profile the demography of Thurrock showing projections for the future. This will inform other chapters within the JSNA as well as provide a baseline for commissioning priorities.

Chapter Summary

Age Structure

- In 2013 the total population of Thurrock was 160,850 (ONS mid-year estimates 2013) of which 79,330 (49.3%) were male and 81,520 (50.7%) female.
- Thurrock's age structure is similar to that of, regional and national figures but generally has a larger young population aged 0-19 years – particularly 0-4 year olds, and a larger population in their 30s and early to mid-40s than both East of England and England. Conversely, Thurrock has a smaller proportion of older people than both East of England and England.

Population Distribution

- The population is not evenly distributed across the borough - there are more densely populated areas within the southern and central areas of Thurrock
- 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 St Chads, Chafford and North Stifford, South Chafford and West Thurrock and South Stifford where up to 34% of the population fall within this age group
- The highest proportion of the over 65s (22-36%) reside in the north of the borough in areas such as Orsett, Corringham and Fobbing.

Population Change between the 2001 and 2011 Census

- There has been a 20% increase in 0-4 year olds between 2001 and 2011 (equating to almost 2,000 additional residents in this age group since 2001). This age group makes up 7.6% of the Thurrock's population which is greater than the proportion of the national population.
- The borough's population aged 60 years and above has increased by 16.5% since 2001. However, the proportions of people in each of the 60+ age groups are lower than the England and East of England averages.
- There has been a 47.5% increase in the over 85 population, equating to 846 more residents in this age group since 2001.

Population Projections

- The ONS subnational population projections (2012) estimate that, from 2012, the total population will increase to 176,500 by 2022 and 192,535 by 2032 (an increase of 10.6% and 20.7% respectively).
- The population is predicted to increase for almost all quinary age groups. However, the most significant increases occur in age groups clustered in the 0-14, 25-29, 50-59 and 70 and over age groups. As a

proportion of the total population, the largest percentage increases from 2012 to 2022 are predicted to occur in the 5-9, 50-54 and 70-74 years age groups.

Ethnic groups

- Despite an overall population increase, the White British and Irish groups have decreased in number from 134,348 residents representing 93.9% of the resident Thurrock population in 2001 to 128,348 in 2011 representing 81.6% of the total population. All other main groups have increased both in number and proportion, particularly within the Black groups and Other White Group.

Components of population change

- The number of births in Thurrock has continued to increase, from 1,852 births in 2001, to 2,326 in 2013.
- The number of deaths has decreased from 1,216 in 2001 to 1,170 in 2013.
- The natural population change (births minus deaths) shows a large increase in number of people from 636 in 2001 to 1,213 in 2013. This accounted for 12,898 additional residents between 2001 and 2013.
- There has been substantial movement of people from London to Thurrock, particularly from geographically close boroughs, including Havering, Barking and Dagenham and Newham. The London boroughs as a whole account for over 50% of all internal migration into Thurrock.
- Since 2001, ONS has estimated that international migration into Thurrock has varied from about 500 people annually in 2001, rising to a peak of 1,300 in 2006/7, before decreasing to 723 in 2012/13 - leading to a net flow of about 4,200 people over the period.

Tenure

- There has been a small increase in number of total households rising from 58,485 to 62,353 between 2001 and 2011: a 3.6% increase.
- There has been a significant rise in the proportion of private rented sector housing from 5.9% in 2001 to 13.2% in 2011. The number of households in this sector has risen from 3,456 to 8,220 representing an increase of 137.9%.

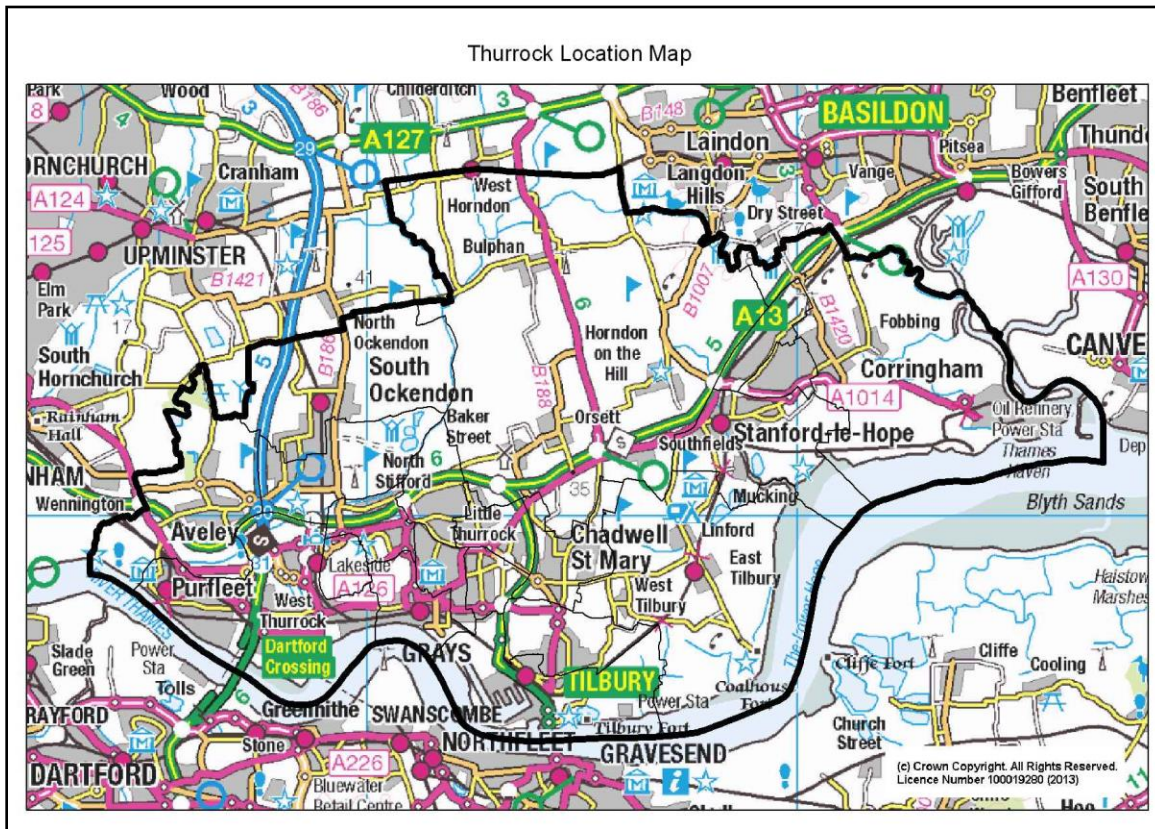
Household Structure

- There has been a 12.5% decrease in one person households aged 65 and older, and a 9.7% decrease in family households all aged 65 and over, together representing 10,379 households in 2011. The overall borough household proportion for both of these groups is substantially less than for either the East of England or England.
- Lone parent households with dependent children have increased by 880 to 4,744 in 2011, representing a rise of 22.7% between 2001 and 2011. Thurrock has 7.6% lone parent households with dependent children, which is a slightly higher proportion than for the East of England but similar to the 7.1% for England.

1 Location

Thurrock is situated in the south of Essex and lies to the east of London on the north bank of the River Thames with an area of 165 square kilometres. It has a diverse and growing population with a population density of 976 persons per square kilometre. Figure 1 shows Thurrock and its surrounding areas.

Figure 1: Thurrock



2 Population

This section describes the population of Thurrock by age, gender, and ethnic group.

2.1 Age Structure

Three key sources are used in this section: the Office for National Statistics (ONS) mid-year estimates and the ONS Census for 2011 and 2001. A summary of the age structure for the authority as a whole is provided together with the key changes over 10 years to 2011. The distribution of the total population and key age groups in Thurrock is then described.

2.1.1 Mid Year Estimates

Table 1 shows the age profile of the total population by sex and age-group. The total 2013 mid-year estimated population of Thurrock was 160,850 of which 79,330 (49.3%) were males and 81,520 (50.7%) females. This is the latest population estimate for the authority and is published annually.

Table 1: 2013 Mid-Year Estimates ONS by Age-Group

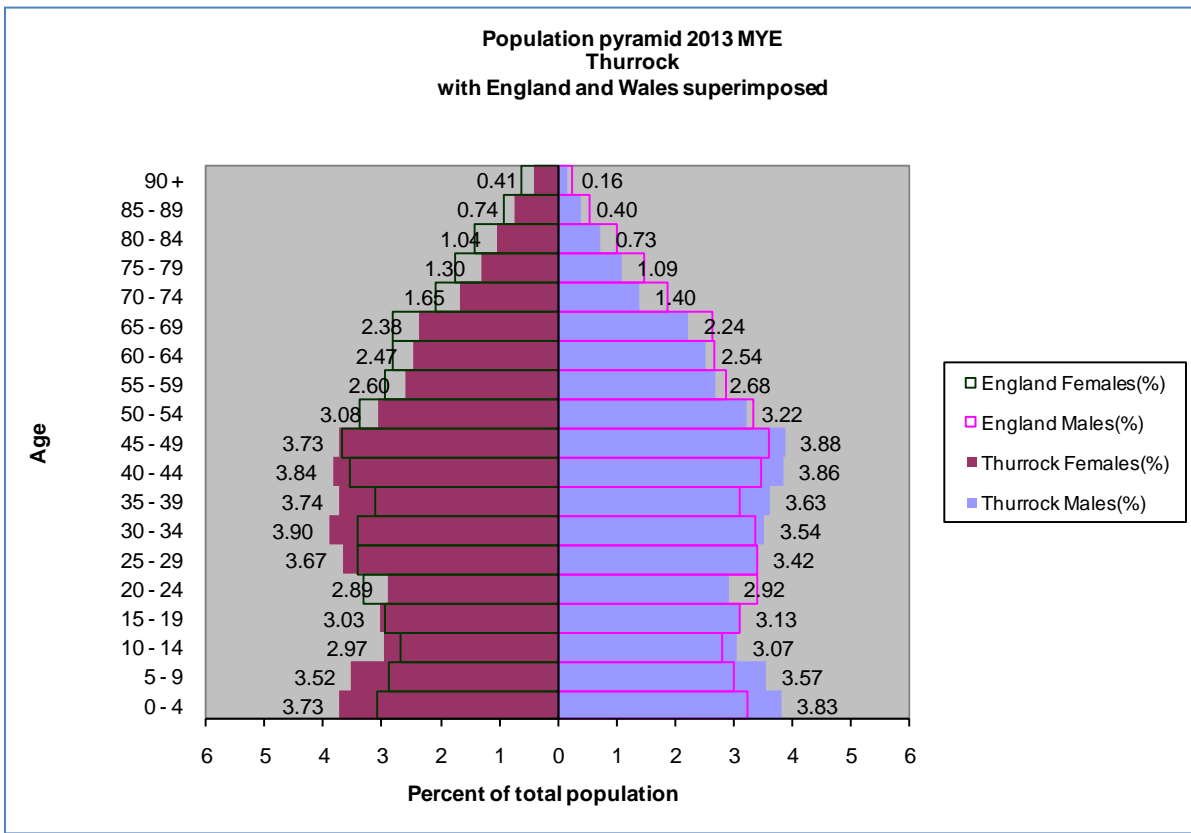
Age Group	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	Number	Number	Number	% of males	% of females	%
0 - 4	6,160	6,000	12,150	7.8%	7.4%	7.6%

5 - 9	5,740	5,660	11,400	7.2%	6.9%	7.1%
10 - 14	4,940	4,780	9,720	6.2%	5.9%	6.0%
15 - 19	5,030	4,870	9,900	6.3%	6.0%	6.2%
20 - 24	4,700	4,640	9,340	5.9%	5.7%	5.8%
25 - 29	5,510	5,910	11,410	6.9%	7.3%	7.1%
30 - 34	5,690	6,270	11,960	7.2%	7.7%	7.4%
35 - 39	5,840	6,010	11,850	7.4%	7.4%	7.4%
40 - 44	6,210	6,180	12,380	7.8%	7.6%	7.7%
45 - 49	6,240	5,990	12,240	7.9%	7.3%	7.6%
50 - 54	5,190	4,960	10,150	6.5%	6.1%	6.3%
55 - 59	4,310	4,180	8,490	5.4%	5.1%	5.3%
60 - 64	4,080	3,970	8,050	5.1%	4.9%	5.0%
65 - 69	3,610	3,830	7,430	4.6%	4.7%	4.6%
70 - 74	2,260	2,660	4,910	2.8%	3.3%	3.1%
75 - 79	1,760	2,100	3,860	2.2%	2.6%	2.4%
80 - 84	1,180	1,670	2,850	1.5%	2.0%	1.8%
85 - 89	650	1,200	1,850	0.8%	1.5%	1.2%
90 +	250	660	920	0.3%	0.8%	0.6%
Total	79,330	81,520	160,850	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: ONS mid-year estimates

Figure 2 shows a population pyramid which depicts the age structure of Thurrock in 2013 compared to that of England and Wales. Whilst the pyramids are similar there are some clear differences: Thurrock has a relatively young population with almost all the quinary age groups under 50 years forming a greater proportion of the total population compared to England and Wales; and conversely the age groups over 50 years forming a lower proportion of the total population compared to England and Wales.

Figure 2: Population Pyramid by Quinary Age-Group in Thurrock and England



Source: ONS mid-year estimates

2.1.2 Census 2011 Age Structure and Change

Whilst the mid year estimates provide the latest population figures, the 2011 Census is a much richer source of information.

Table 2 describes the change in age structure between 2001 and 2011.

Table 2: Age Structure Change between 2001 and 2011 Census

	Thurrock (Number)		Number Increase / Decrease	% Increase / Decrease in number	Thurrock (%)		East of England (2011)	England (2011)
	2011	2001			2011	2001		
All People	157,705	143,128	14,577	10.2%				
0-4	12,005	10,008	1,997	20.0%	7.6%	7.0%	6.2%	6.3%
5-7	6,428	5,817	611	10.5%	4.1%	4.1%	3.4%	3.4%
8-9	3,803	3,785	18	0.5%	2.4%	2.6%	2.2%	2.2%

	Thurrock (Number)		Number Increase / Decrease	% Increase / Decrease in number	Thurrock (%)		East of England (2011)	England (2011)
	2011	2001			2011	2001		
10-14	9,949	9,956	-7	-0.1%	6.3%	7.0%	5.9%	5.8%
15	2,113	1,862	251	13.5%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%
16-17	4,117	3,463	654	18.9%	2.6%	2.4%	2.5%	2.5%
18-19	3,623	3,060	563	18.4%	2.3%	2.1%	2.3%	2.6%
20-24	9,804	8,839	965	10.9%	6.2%	6.2%	6.0%	6.8%
25-29	11,162	11,106	56	0.5%	7.1%	7.8%	6.2%	6.9%
30-44	36,566	33,944	2,622	7.7%	23.2%	23.7%	20.2%	20.6%
45-59	29,375	26,605	2,770	10.4%	18.6%	18.6%	19.8%	19.4%
60-64	8,739	6,004	2,735	45.6%	5.5%	4.2%	6.4%	6.0%
65-74	10,738	9,975	763	7.6%	6.8%	7.0%	9.1%	8.6%
75-84	6,657	6,924	-267	-3.9%	4.2%	4.8%	6.0%	5.5%
85-89	1,844	1,212	632	52.1%	1.2%	0.8%	1.6%	1.5%
90 and over	782	568	214	37.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.8%	0.8%

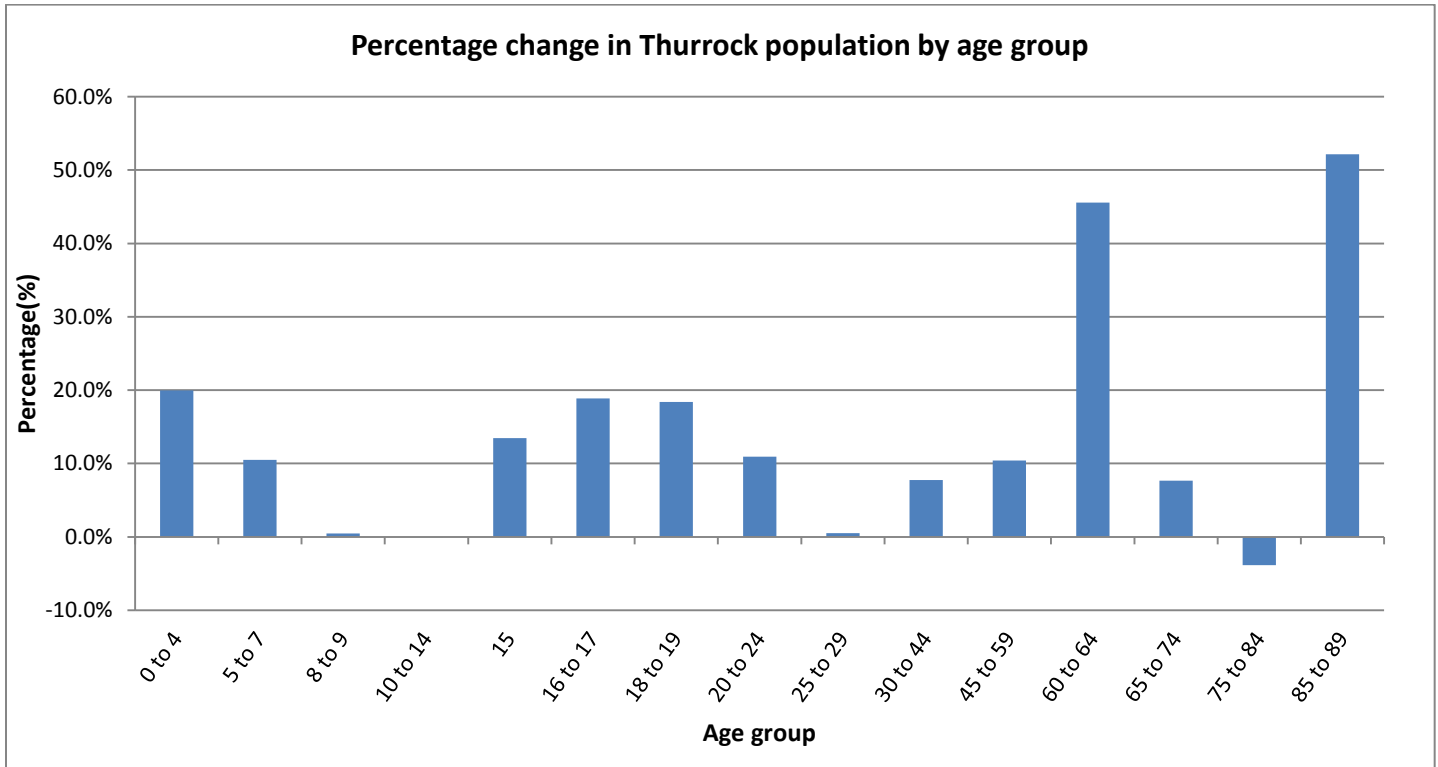
Source: Census 2011 and 2001

- There has been a 20% rise in 0-4 year olds between 2001 and 2011. This age group makes up 7.6% of the Thurrock's population which is greater than the England average.
- The borough's population aged over 60 years has increased by 16.5% since 2001. However, the proportions of people in each of the 60+ age groups are less than the England and East of England averages.
- There has been a 47.5% increase in the over 85 population.

The percentage change for each age group is depicted in

Figure 3.

Figure 3: Percentage change in age groups between 2001 and 2011

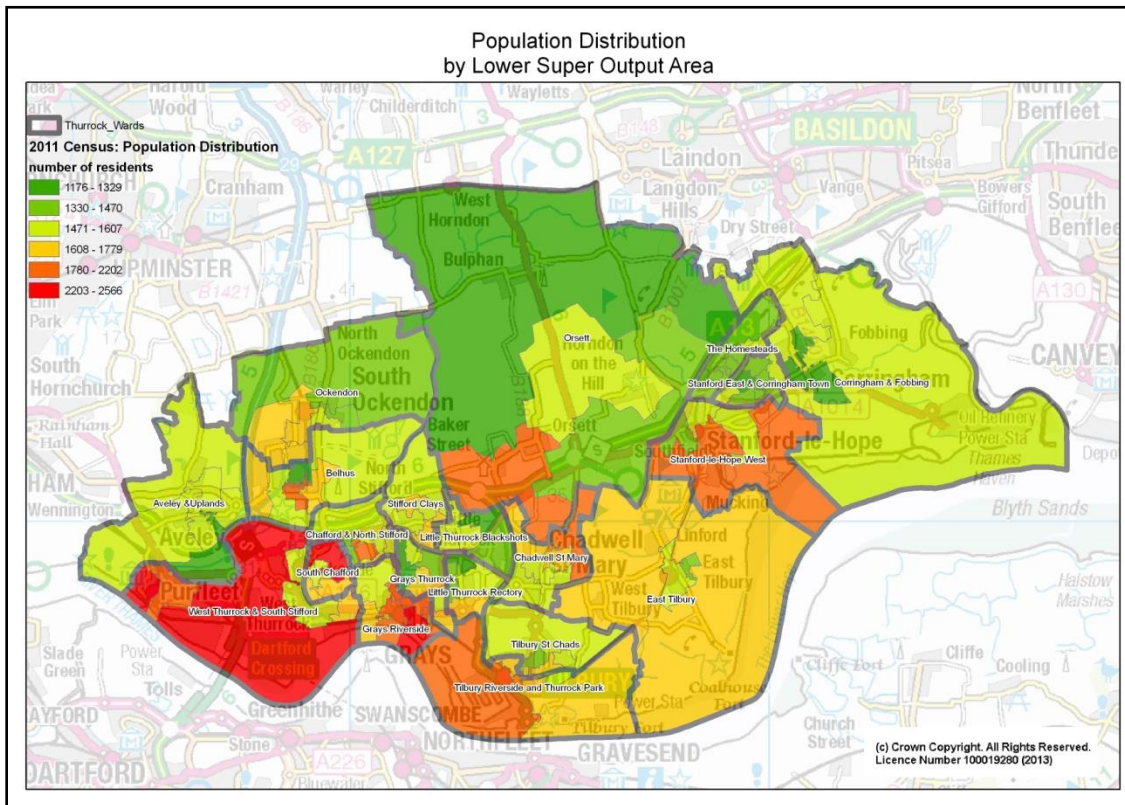


Source: Census 2011 and 2001

2.1.3 Geographical Distribution of Thurrock's Population

The population density and distribution in Thurrock varies considerably from low density in the more rural areas to high in the urban areas. At the time of the 2001 Census, the average population density in Thurrock was measured at 8.8 persons per hectare compared to 9.7 persons per hectare in the 2011 census, demonstrating the recent increase in population. Distribution of population by Lower Super Output Area is shown in Figure 4 highlighting that generally the southern and central areas of Thurrock have the wards with the largest numbers of residents, often in quite small, built up areas such as within the Grays Riverside ward. When planning services, deprivation levels of an area should also be taken into account, as these are also not uniform across the borough. An overview of levels of deprivation within Thurrock can be found within the Wider Determinants JSNA chapter.

Figure 4: ONS 2011 Population Distribution by Lower Super Output Area



Source: Census 2011

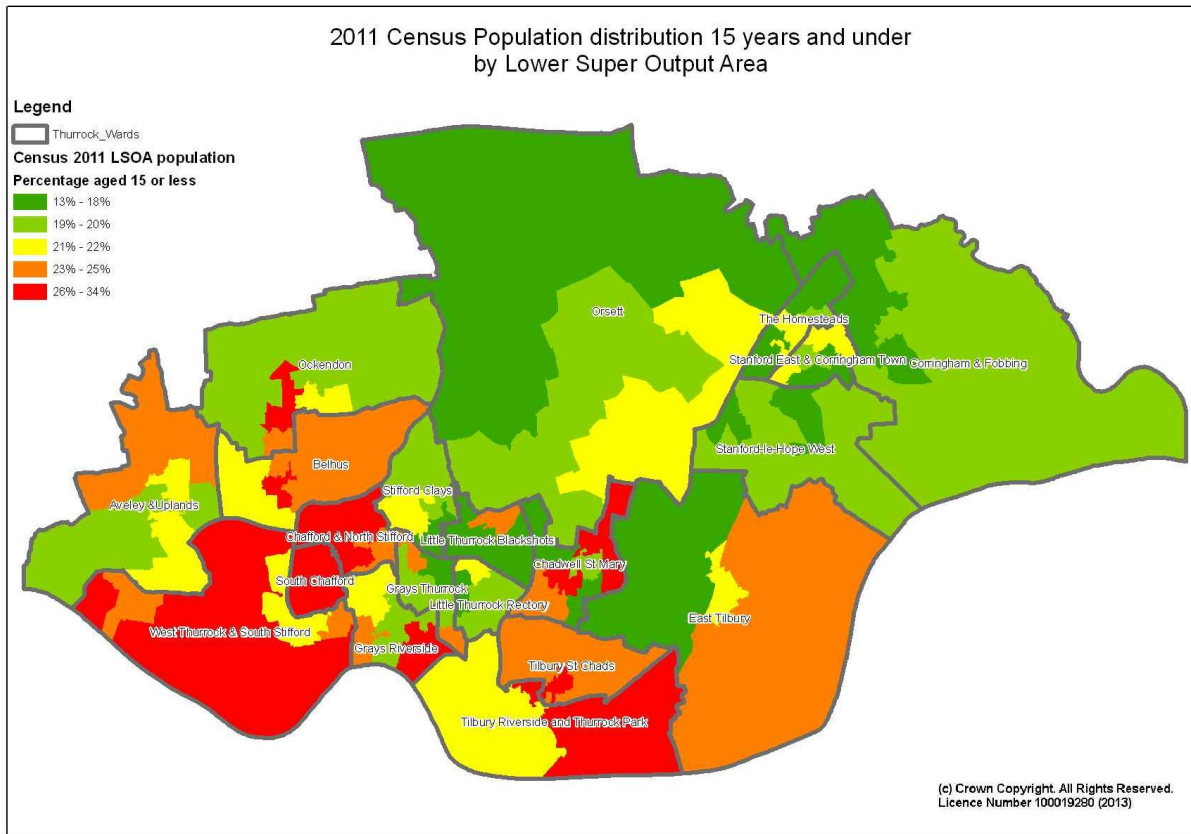
2.1.4 Geographical distribution of key age groups

This section provides the geographical distribution of two key age groups: under 15s and 65 years and over. Health needs differ for both of these groups and it is useful to understand how the proportion of each varies geographically to aid in targeting resources. The maps below show this distribution by Lower Super Output Area.

2.1.4.1 Population aged under 15 years

Figure 55 illustrates that 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 St. Chads, Chafford and North Stifford, South Chafford and West Thurrock and South Stifford where up to 34% of the population fall within this age group. This impacts on the type of services commissioned within those areas for the under 15s. [Further information on the child population in Thurrock will be detailed in the Children’s JSNA Chapter.]

Figure 5: Population Distribution for people aged under 15 years by Lower Super Output Area

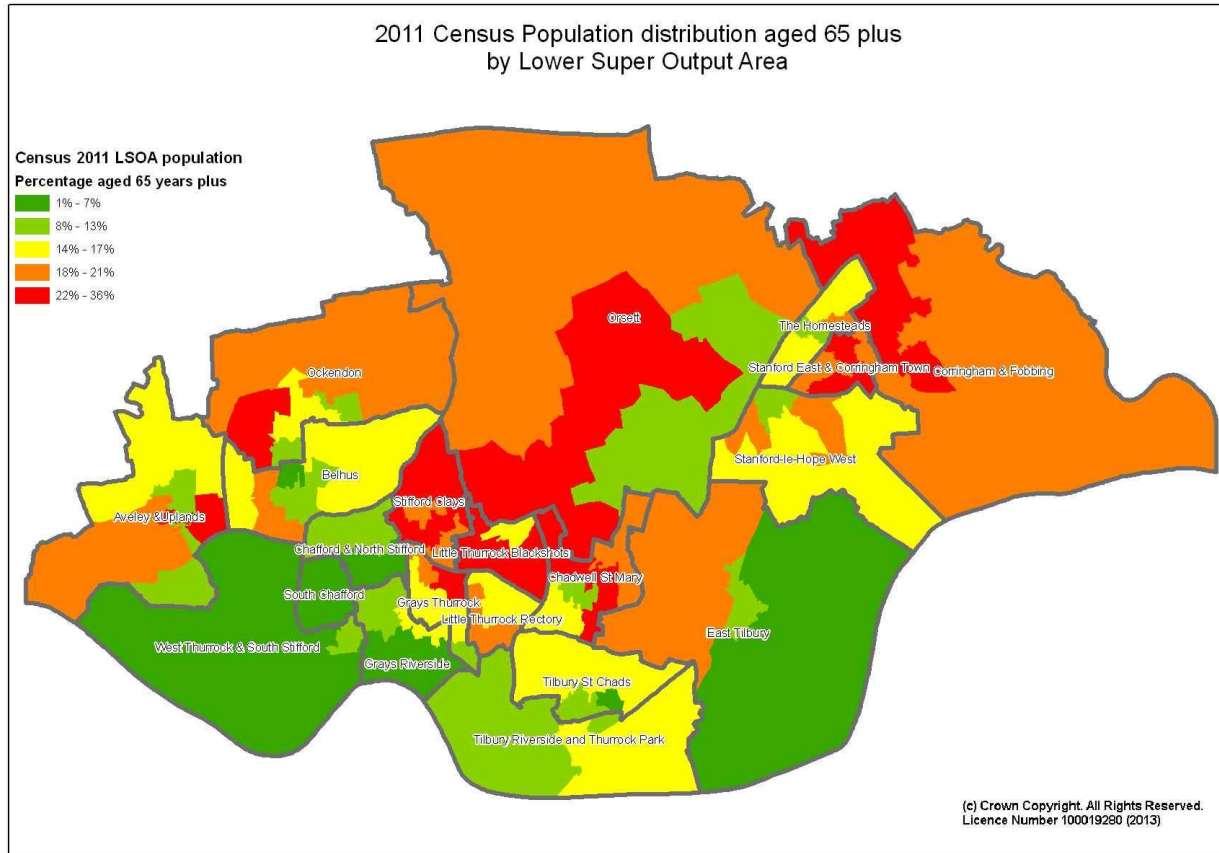


Source: Census 2011

2.1.4.2 Population aged over 65 years

Figure 6 shows population distribution of those aged 65 and over by LSOA across Thurrock. The highest proportion of the over 65s (22-36%) reside in the north of the borough in areas such as Orsett, Corringham and Fobbing. Although the impact of the ageing population on health and social services is difficult to predict, it gives an idea of how services for this population group might be planned and prioritised. Work is underway in reviewing how health and social care services will work more closely together to provide better services for this age group. [Further information on the population aged over 65 years in Thurrock will be detailed in the Thurrock Annual Public Health Report 2014]

Figure 6: Population Distribution for people aged 65 years plus by Lower Super Output Area



Source: Census 2011

2.2 Gender

In 2011 there was almost a 50/50 split between males and females. Since 2001 the male population has increased by 11.7%, whereas the female population has increased by 8.7%. When comparing the proportions of males and females in Thurrock to regional and national proportions, it can be seen that Thurrock has a higher proportion of males than both East of England and England populations.

Table 3: Gender Structure Change between 2001 and 2011 Census

	Thurrock (Number)		number Increase / Decrease	% Increase / Decrease in number	Thurrock (%)		East of England (2011)	England (2011)
	2011	2001			2011	2001		
Total	157,705	143,128	14,577	10.2%				
Male	77,823	69,669	8,154	11.7%	49.3%	48.7%	48.4%	48.7%
Female	79,882	73,459	6,423	8.7%	50.7%	51.3%	51.6%	51.3%

Source: Census 2011 and 2001

2.3 Ethnic Group

An understanding of a population's ethnic diversity is important as it is recognised that there is variation on the impact of some wider determinants of health, health behaviour and health conditions across different ethnic groups. Over that last decade, ethnic diversity in Thurrock has increased at a rate faster than the national average.

Table 4 shows the main changes between the 2001 and 2011 Census, while Figure 7 and 8 depict the relative proportions of ethnic groups in 2001 and 2011. Despite an overall population increase, the White British and Irish groups have declined in number from 134,348 residents representing 93.9% of the resident Thurrock population in 2001 to 128,348 in 2011 representing 81.6% of the total population. All other main groups have increased both in number and proportion, particularly within the Black groups and Other White Group.

Table 4: Changes in Ethnic Groups between Census (2001 and 2011)

Main Ethnic group	2011		2001		2001 to 2011
	number of residents	% of total population	number of residents	% of total population	absolute change
White:British and White:Irish	128,695	81.6%	134,348	93.9%	-5,653
White: Other	6,734	4.3%	2,051	1.4%	4,683
Mixed	3,099	2.0%	1,319	0.9%	1,780
Asian	5,927	3.8%	3,405	2.4%	2,522
Black	12,323	7.8%	1,659	1.2%	10,664
Other	927	0.6%	346	0.2%	581
TOTAL	157,705	100.0%	143,128	100.0%	14,577

Figure 7: 2001 Condensed Ethnic Groups

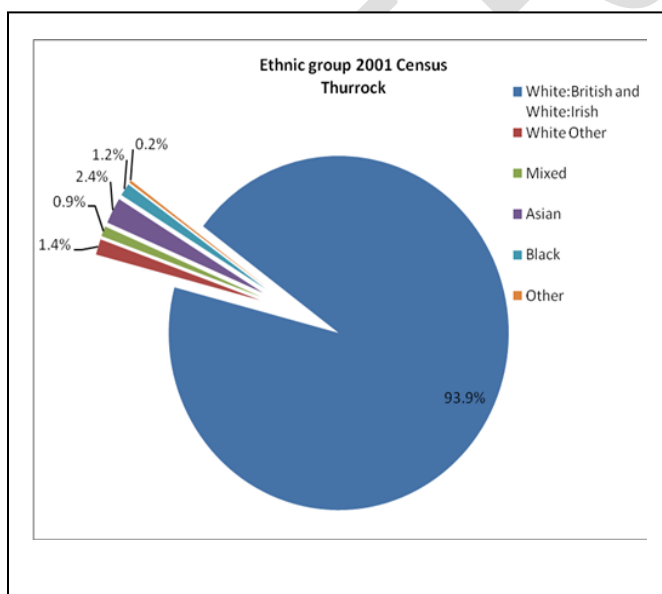
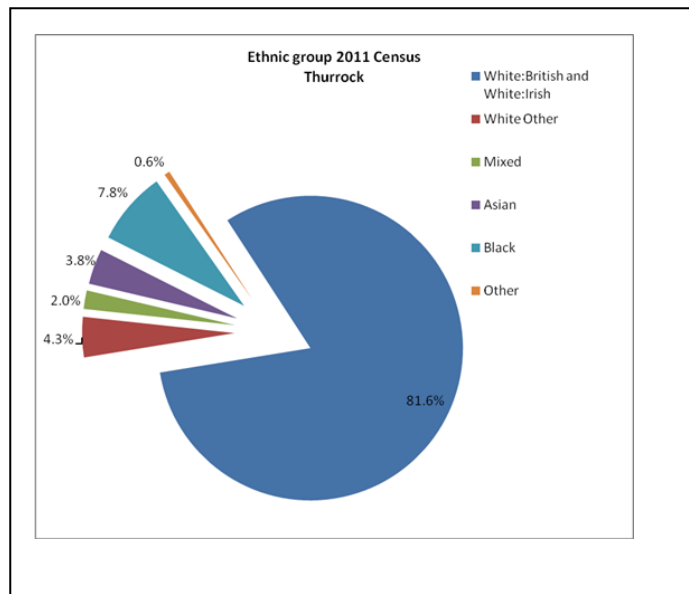


Figure 8: 2011 Condensed Ethnic Groups



The increase in the proportion of many ethnic groups can in part be attributed to substantial inward migration to Thurrock from East London coupled with rising levels of international migration mainly from parts of Africa and Eastern Europe. The pattern of international and internal migration is described in more detail in Section 0.

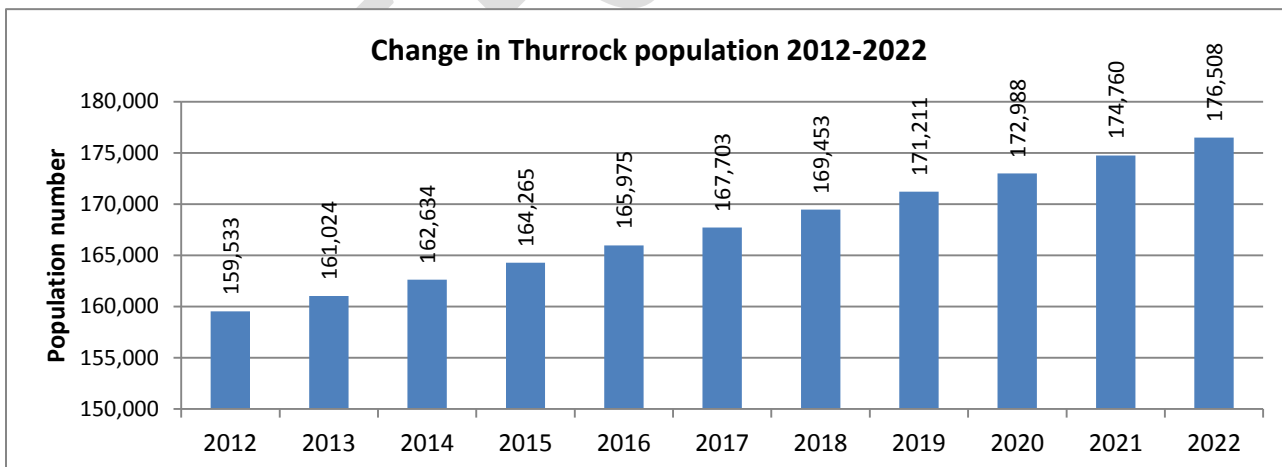
2.4 Population Projections.

Population projections estimate the future population of an area. This is useful to inform commissioners of major future trends that may affect health, social and economic development of an area and assess future demands on services. It enables commissioners to incorporate these demands and trends in planning processes to meet population need / demand. It helps raise awareness of issues such as affordable housing and fuel consumption among policy makers and initiate policy dialogue and effective and efficient service provision. The official population projections at local authority level are produced every 2 years by the ONS. They are trend based projections and take no account of changes in availability of housing. The latest official projections are the 2012 Subnational Population Projections, released in 2014. The following information shows the projections up to 2022; although they are available up to 2037.

Error! Reference source not found. shows projections from 2012 to 2022. The population of Thurrock is projected to grow to 176,508 by 2022. This equates to an increase of 11% or about 16,975 people over the 10 years. This will require health and local government partners to ensure appropriate additional levels of service provision and supporting infrastructure, e.g. transport housing, health, schools, leisure and cultural facilities.

It is important to note that these projections are trend based and do not take into account future planned development or regeneration. The projections do indirectly pick up the effect of new housing as it is built and occupied, which consequently readjusts the trend reflecting the increase in the availability of housing, but change in the rate of regeneration planned for the future is not accounted for. A number of regeneration plans are in place for the borough which will impact on the size and demography of the local population – these are described in the Wider Determinants JSNA.

Figure 9: Population Projections, 2012-2022



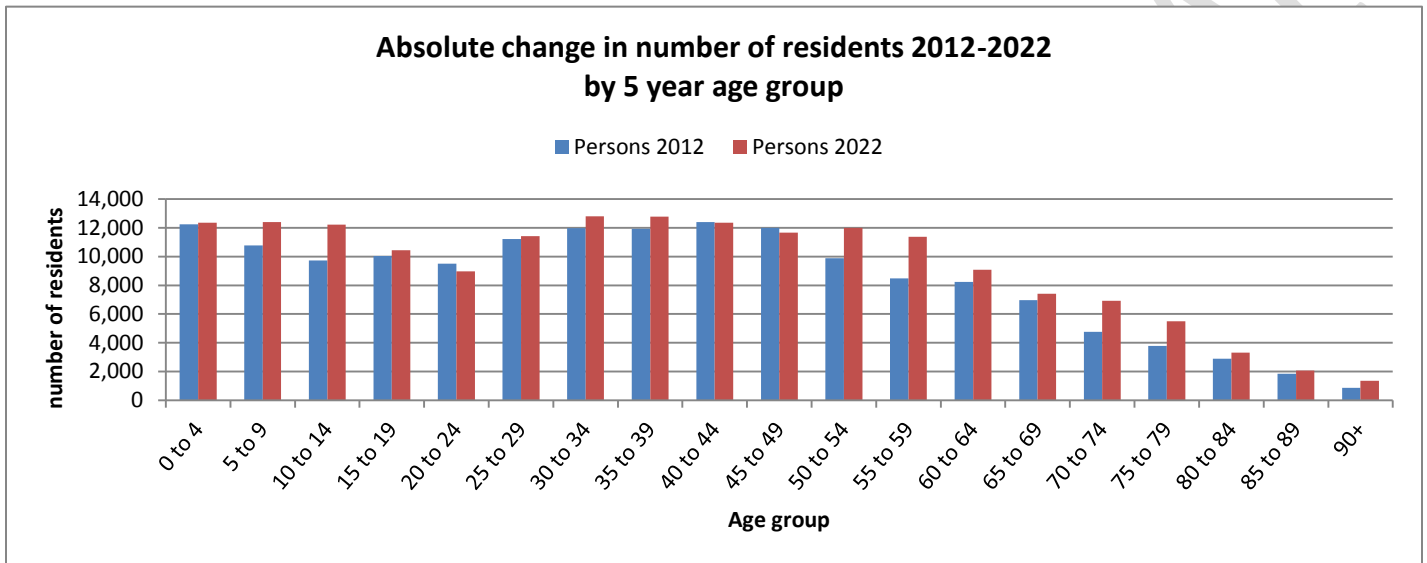
Source: ONS Subnational population projections; 2012

2.4.1 Projected Change in Age Structure

The age and sex distribution within our population has an impact on the level of need for health services. Older people and the very young tend to have a greater utilisation of health services. An increase in a younger population indicates opportunities to maximise an Early Offer of Help and prevent future ill health, in line with local authority public health responsibilities. An increase in the older population has implications for service provision and the levels and ways that care and social services are provided to meet needs.

Figure 10 shows the projected change from 2012 to 2022, by five year age group. Clearly there is predicted to be a rise in number for almost every age group. However, the most significant rises occur in age groups clustered in the 0-14, 25-29, 50-59 and 70 plus age groups.

Figure 10: Population Projection Age Structure 2012-2022



Source: Subnational Population projections; ONS; 2012

Table 5 shows the same information as Figure 10 but each 5 year age group is shown as a percentage of the total population for the years 2012 and 2022. The key differences are:

- In 2022 there is predicted to be a higher percentage of 5-9 year olds, 50-59 year olds, 65-84 year olds and 90 years and over.
- In 2022 there is predicted to be a lower percentage of 15-29 year olds and 30-49 year olds.

Table 5: Proportion of Thurrock residents by age group in 2012 and 2022

Age Group	% of population in 2012	% of population in 2022
0 - 4	7.7%	7.0%
5 - 9	6.8%	7.0%
10 - 14	6.1%	6.9%
15 - 19	6.3%	5.9%
20 - 24	6.0%	5.1%
25 - 29	7.0%	6.5%
30 - 34	7.5%	7.3%
35 - 39	7.5%	7.2%
40 - 44	7.8%	7.0%
45 - 49	7.5%	6.6%
50 - 54	6.2%	6.8%

55 - 59	5.3%	6.5%
60 - 64	5.2%	5.2%
65 - 69	4.4%	4.2%
70 - 74	3.0%	3.9%
75 - 79	2.4%	3.1%
80 - 84	1.8%	1.9%
85 - 89	1.1%	1.2%
90+	0.5%	0.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Source: ONS Subnational Population projections; 2012

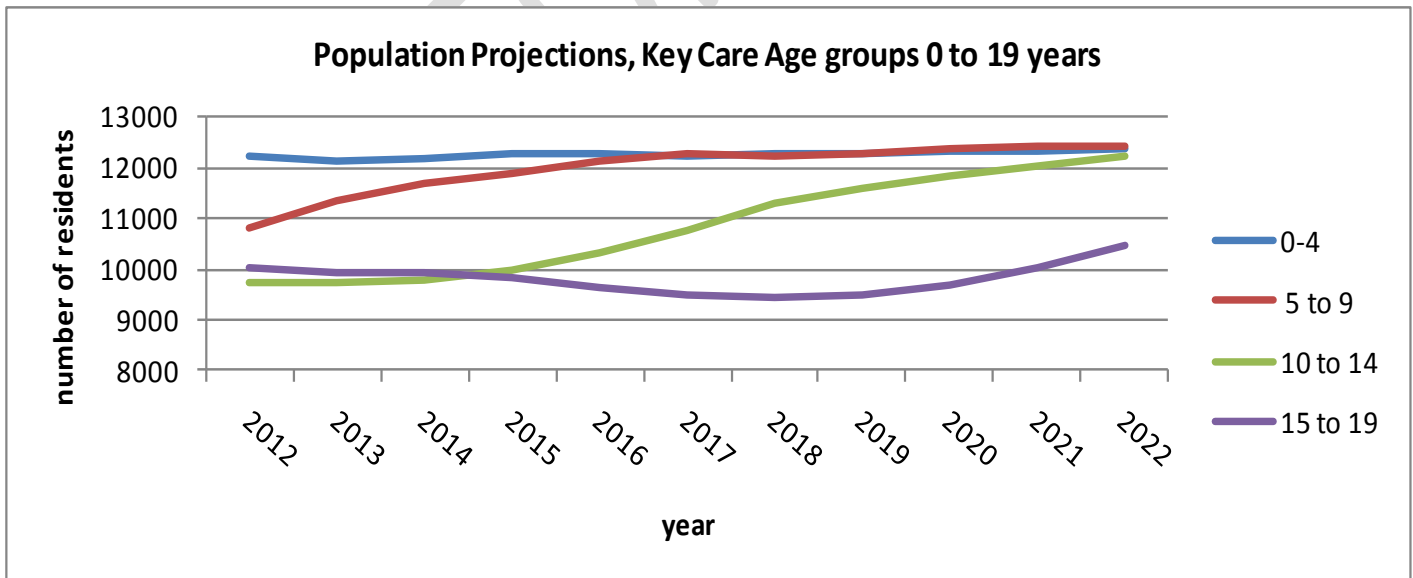
2.4.2 Key Care Groups

This section provides detail on projected change for the younger population (0-19 years) and the older population (50 years and over) up to 2022. Each of these overall age groups is subdivided into smaller groups as there are some key differences within them.

2.4.2.1 Residents aged 19 years and under

Figure 11 shows the ONS absolute population projections up to 2022 by four age bands for the 0-19 population. Thurrock currently has a significantly greater proportion of young people than England and this trend is likely to continue into the future. The 5-14 year age groups, particularly, are predicted to increase sharply over the 10 years from 2012.

Figure 11: Population Projections by Key Care Group – Younger People 2012-2022



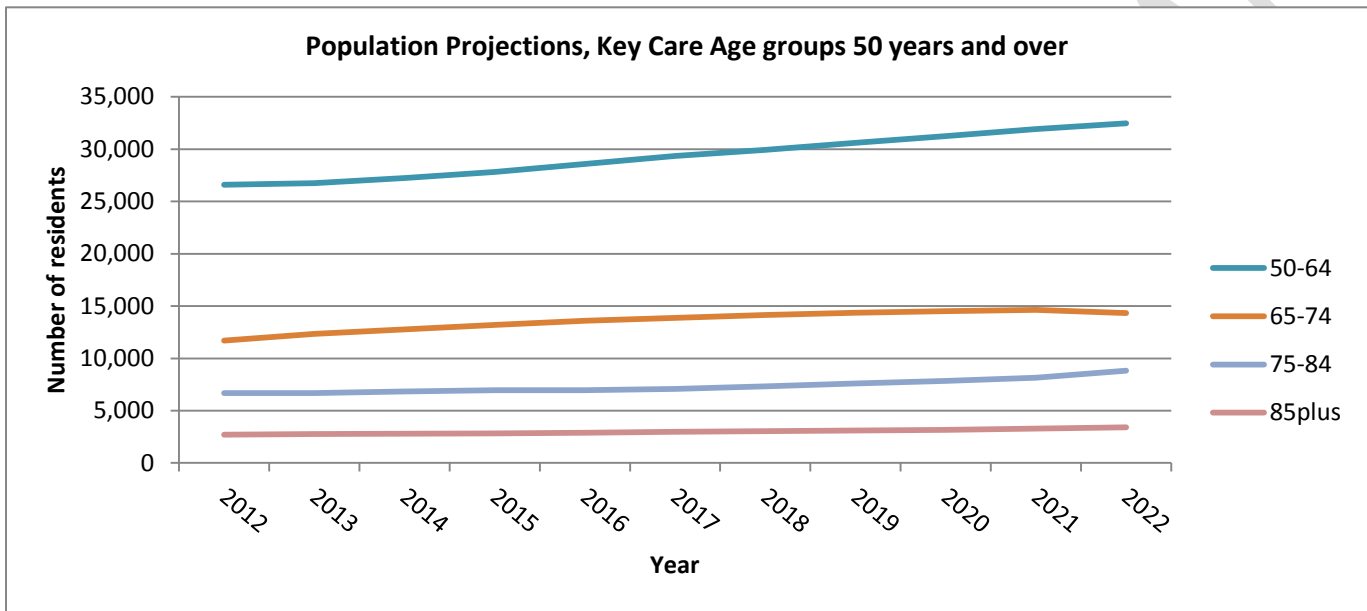
Source: Subnational Population projections; ONS; 2012

2.4.2.2 Residents aged 50 years and over:

Figure 12 shows the ONS absolute population projects for four age bands for the population aged 50 years and over. As the figure shows, Thurrock will see a significant ageing of its population among the key older care groups – 50-64, 65-74, 75-84 and 85+, all of which will increase in absolute terms and as a proportion of the population.

By 2022, the population group aged 50-64 is projected to increase by 5,900, which is an 18% increase, and the population group aged 75-84 is projected to increase by 2,139 (26%).

Figure 12: Population Projections by Key Care Group – Older People 2012-2022



Source: ONS Subnational Population projections; 2012

2.5 Components of Population Change

Population change reflects the influence of several different components. The principal components of change are births and deaths (reflecting fertility and mortality rates), and internal and international migration. This section describes the effect these components have on the population of Thurrock.

Table 6 shows the details of these components of population change for the latest 2013 mid-year estimates.

Table 6: Components of change 2012-2013 (figures are rounded to the nearest hundred)

	2012	2013
Population	159,500	160,800
Natural Change		1,200
Births		2,400
Deaths		1,200
All Migration NET		300
<i>Internal Migration In</i>		6,300
<i>Internal Migration Out</i>		6,100
<i>International Migration In</i>		800

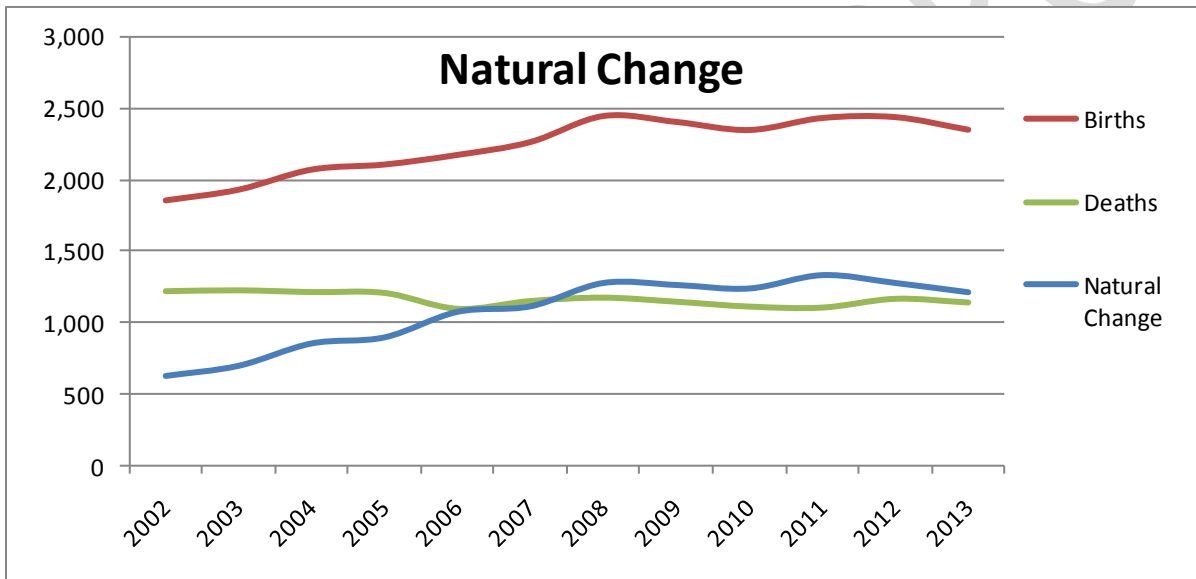
<i>International Migration Out</i>		700
<i>Cross-border Migration In</i>		100
<i>Cross-border Migration Out</i>		200

Source: ONS

2.5.1 Natural Change

The reason for a net population increase has been the process of natural change which is the difference between the number of births and number of deaths in an area. Figure 13 shows the natural change between 2002 and 2013. The net effect of these components (births minus deaths) shows a large increase from 636 in 2002 to 1,213 in 2013. Further information on births and deaths in Thurrock is provided further down in this chapter.

Figure 13: Natural Change: Components of population change between 2002 and 2013

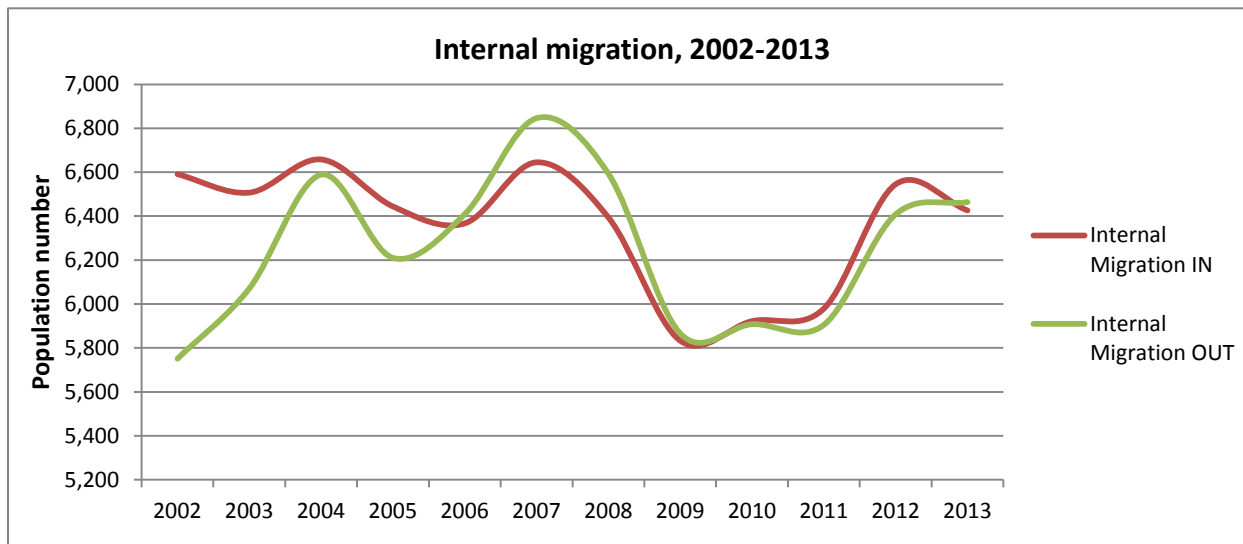


Source: ONS mid-year estimates

2.5.2 Internal Migration

Internal migration defines movement of people between one area of England and Wales to another. This is principally measured by changes in home address registered with a General Practitioner. Figure 14 shows movement in and out of Thurrock within England and Wales for each year between 2002 and 2013.

Figure 14: Internal migration between 2002 and 2013



Source: ONS mid-year estimates

6,591 people moved into Thurrock from other parts of England in 2001/02. This annual number has remained fairly stable up to 2012/13 (6,426). The number of people moving out of Thurrock has also remained fairly stable over the period and has roughly balanced the inward internal migration. There has been a net increase of 1,291 people due to internal migration over the period.

Internal migration is an important component influencing the characteristics of the population. Even though overall, the number of people moving out of and into Thurrock has roughly balanced over the 10 years, the demographic characteristics of these people may be substantially different. Internal migration data indicates that there are a larger proportion of children and adults under 30 years moving into Thurrock than older adults. There has been substantial movement of people from London to Thurrock, accounting for 62% of all internal migration into the area. This has come particularly from geographically close boroughs, including Havering, Barking and Dagenham and Newham - between 2012 and 2013, 3,860 people moved from these areas to Thurrock. Internal migration out of Thurrock tends to be much more confined to other parts of Essex and the eastern region rather than London which only accommodates 27% of people leaving Thurrock.

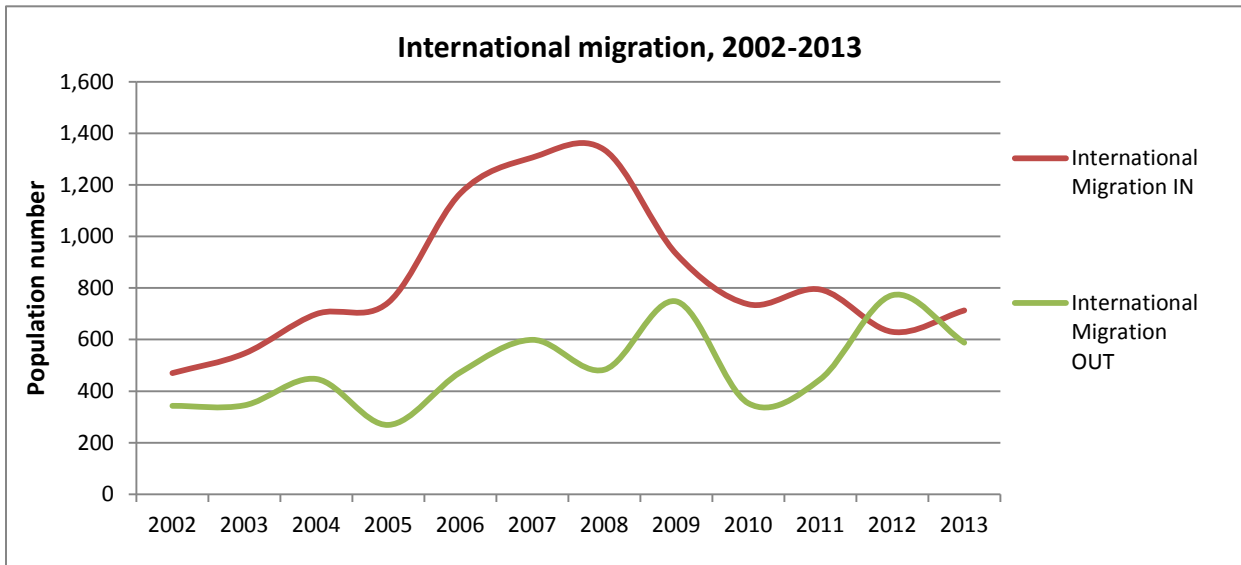
2.5.3 International Migration

This section describes international migration into Thurrock. Information is taken from a number of sources:

- The International Passenger Survey (which feeds into the mid year estimates)
- National Insurance registrations for overseas nationals
- Detail taken for the 2011 Census on country of birth and length of time resident in the UK.

International migration estimates are largely derived from sample surveys (International Passenger Survey) and at local level are subject to more error than internal migration estimates. Since 2001, ONS has estimated that international migration into Thurrock has varied from about 500 people annually in 2001, rising to a peak of 1,300 in 2006/7 before decreasing to 713 in 2012/13. International migration out of Thurrock has consistently been less than this, leading to a net increase of about 4,200 over the period.

Figure 15: International Migration between 2002 and 2013



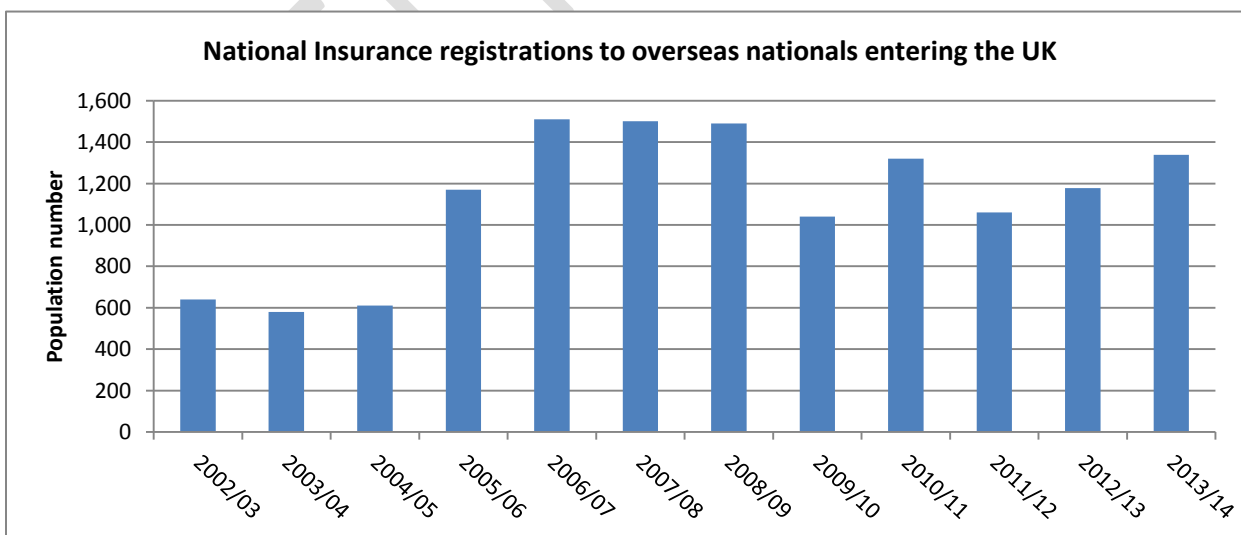
Source: ONS mid-year estimates

2.5.3.1 Economic Migration – National Insurance Number Registrations

The number of new national insurance number registrations by non-UK nationals provides another indication of the extent of international migration. This data suggests that economic international migration has been increasing in Thurrock in recent years, although falling slightly since 2009/10.

In 2013/14 1,338 non-UK nationals registered for a new NI number in Thurrock. Most new registrations in the decade occurred in 2006/7 to 2008/9 at about 1,500 per annum. The figures are higher than official ONS estimates for international migration suggest, but will also include short term migrants. It can be seen from figure 16 below that registration numbers have been increasing since 2011/12.

Figure 16: National Insurance Registrations to overseas nationals entering the UK



Source: DWP 2014

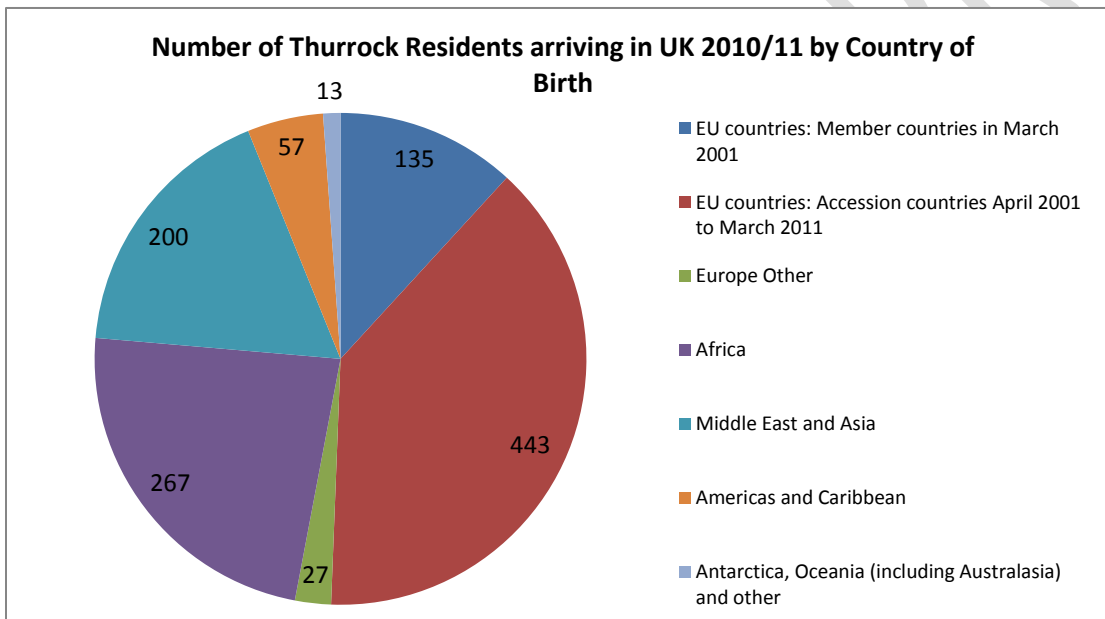
The majority of migrants newly registered with a national insurance number in Thurrock came from Eastern Europe and Africa. The top five countries of origin in 2013/14 were Poland (306), Romania (186) Nigeria (118), Slovak Republic (117) and Lithuania (102). These 5 countries accounted for 63% of all registrations in that financial year.

2.5.3.2 Arrival in UK by Country of Birth

The 2011 Census provides further sources of information on international migration including a question which asks for country of birth and year of arrival in the UK. (Please note that country of birth does not necessarily equate to last country of residence or length of time in the UK)

In 2011 there were 1,142 Thurrock residents who arrived in the UK in the previous year. Almost 40% of these residents were born in a European Union Accession Country (2001 to 2011). The second largest group at 23% were born in an African country (predominantly Western African countries). This was followed by Middle Eastern and Asian countries of birth for 17.5% of this group.

Figure 17: Number of Thurrock residents arriving in UK by country of birth



Source: 2011 Census Table LC2804EW

3 Births and Deaths

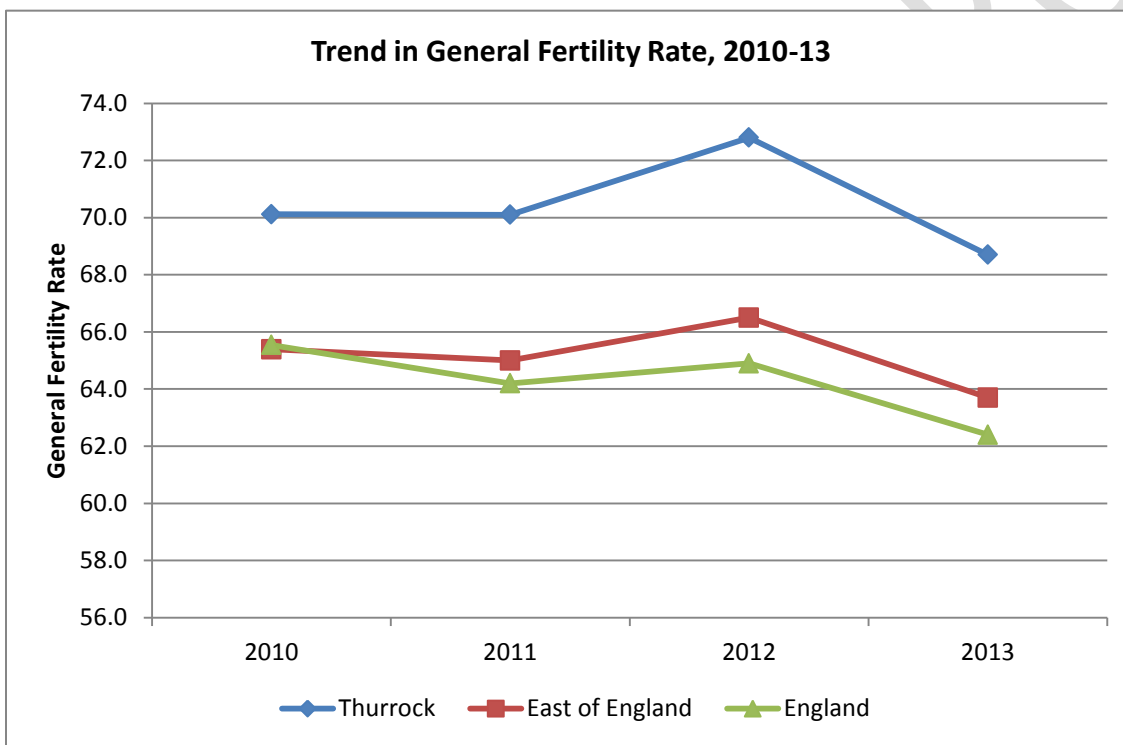
The number of babies being born is one of the main factors which will lead to an increase in an area's population size, whilst the number of deaths is one of the main factors which reduces it. Monitoring the births and deaths within Thurrock is crucial in ensuring that service provision meets the needs of the population. This is useful in terms of looking at where we might need to focus maternity, early years and childcare services, as well as social care and end of life provision; however this information should be read in conjunction with information on deprivation to ensure those most at need (i.e. the most deprived who are more likely to have poorer health and in need of services) are being targeted effectively. In addition, commissioners should

particularly look to address the lifestyle choices of the population, as these can have a great impact on reducing avoidable mortality.

3.1 Births

Population change is affected by the counts of births in an area. Figure 18 shows the General Fertility Rate since 2010, which is the number of live births per 1,000 of women aged 15 – 44. In Thurrock, there were 2,326 live births - 68.7 births per 1,000 women aged 15 – 44 in 2013, which is higher than the regional and national rates. It can be observed that the GFR has decreased since 2012 in line with both regional and national trends. The Office for National Statistics reported that the fall in fertility in England in 2013 was the largest annual decrease seen since 1975, and suggest this may be down to factors such as uncertainty of employment, welfare and current financial and housing position all impacting on the timing of childbearing and on the completed family size.

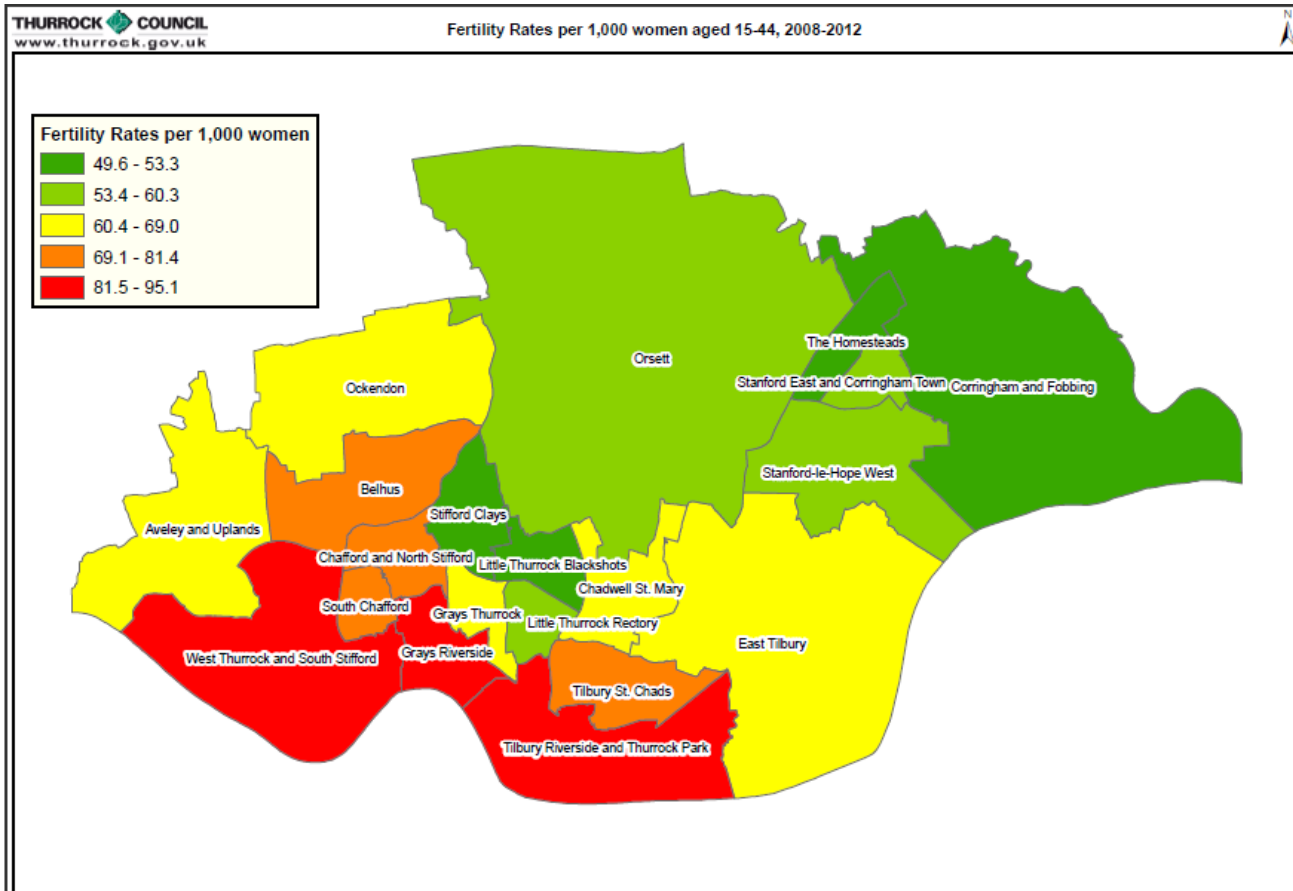
Figure 18: Trend in General Fertility Rate, 2010-2013



Source: NHS Indicators

Births are not uniform across the borough. Figure 19 below is a map showing the fertility rates by ward in Thurrock. It can be seen that there are higher rates in the south and west of the borough, particularly in West Thurrock and South Stifford, and Tilbury Riverside and Thurrock Park. The lowest rates are in Stifford Clays, The Homesteads and Corringham and Fobbing.

Figure 19: Fertility Rates by ward, 2008-2012



Source: Local Health

3.2 Deaths

Mortality measures the number or proportion of deaths, in general or due to a specific cause, in a given population scaled to the size of that population at a particular time. Age at death and cause can give a picture of health status, however as survival improves with modernization and populations age, mortality measures do not provide enough information, and indicators of morbidity such as the prevalence of chronic diseases and disabilities become more important. According to the Office of National Statistics, the main causes of death for all age groups in England and Wales in 2013 were cancer, which accounted for 29% of deaths, and circulatory diseases, which accounted for 28% of deaths. Data from the End of Life Care Profiles indicated that Thurrock had a statistically higher proportion of deaths attributable to cancer than the national average (30.52% compared to 28.51% in 2010-2012), and a statistically similar proportion of deaths attributable to cardiovascular disease and respiratory conditions.

All age all-cause mortality rates have decreased in both males and females in Thurrock since 2000, which mirrors the national trend. Although Thurrock has slightly higher rates of all age, all-cause mortality than England in 2012, the rates are not too different to the national average. The table below shows the Directly Standardised Mortality Rates (DSRs), which are age-standardised rates per 100,000 population for males and females in Thurrock and England for 2000 and 2012.

Table 7: Change in Directly Standardised Mortality Rates (DSRs) for Males and Females between 2000 and 2012 in Thurrock and England.

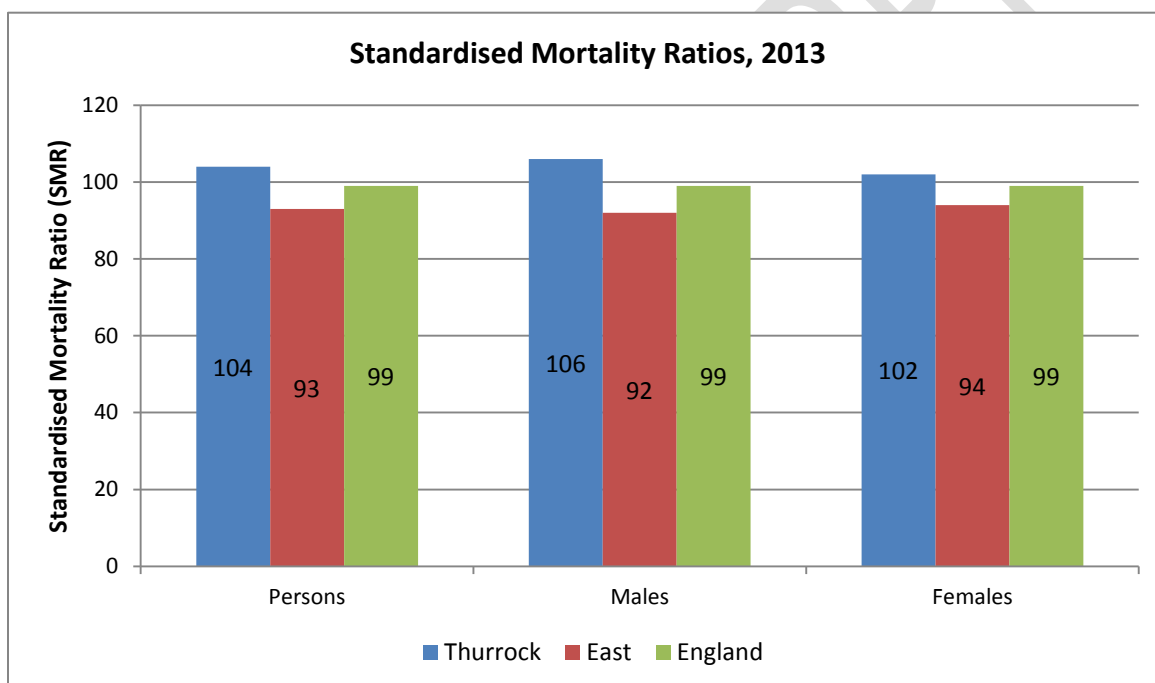
Area	Males			Females		
	2000	2012	% change	2000	2012	% change
Thurrock	839.94	624.88	-25.6%	594.80	479.06	-19.4%
England	841.84	614.31	-27.02%	564.50	447.70	-20.69%

Source: Health and Social Care Information Centre

The **Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR)** is the number of observed deaths divided by the expected number of deaths, multiplied by 100. (A number higher than 100 implies an excess mortality rate whereas a number below 100 implies below average mortality.)

The latest mortality data shows that Thurrock has a higher mortality rate than both the regional and national averages for both males and females. (Rates are expressed per 100,000 population) This can be seen in figure 20 below.

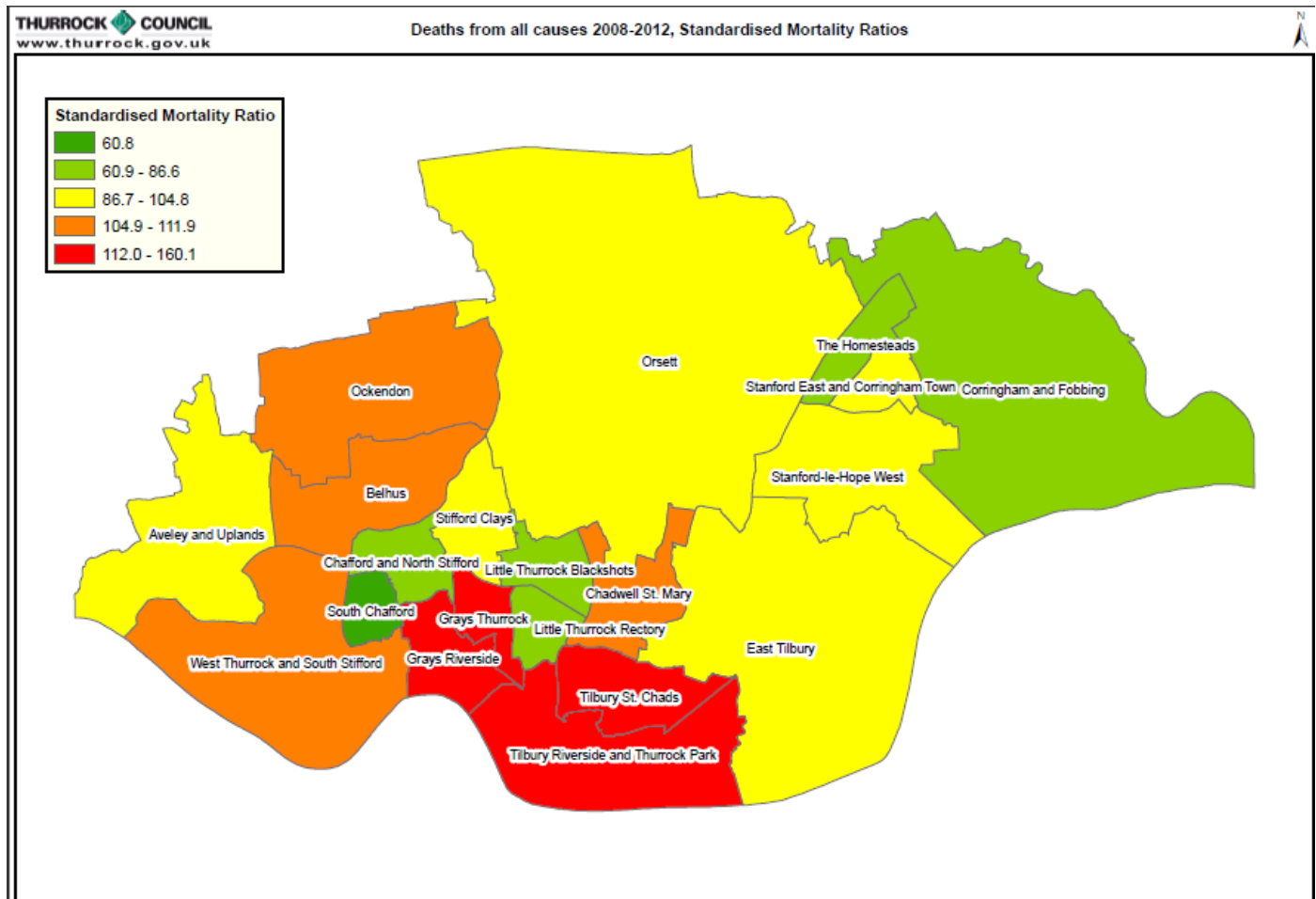
Figure 20: Standardised Mortality Ratios for Thurrock, East of England and England by gender, 2013



Source: ONS

Figure 21 shows that standardised mortality ratios for all deaths are not uniform across the borough. The highest SMR is found in Tilbury Riverside and Thurrock Park (160.1), with the surrounding areas of Grays Riverside, Grays Thurrock and Tilbury St Chads also having high ratios. The lowest SMRs are in South Chafford (60.1) and The Homesteads.

Figure 21: Deaths from all causes in Thurrock by ward, 2008-2012, Standardised Mortality Ratios

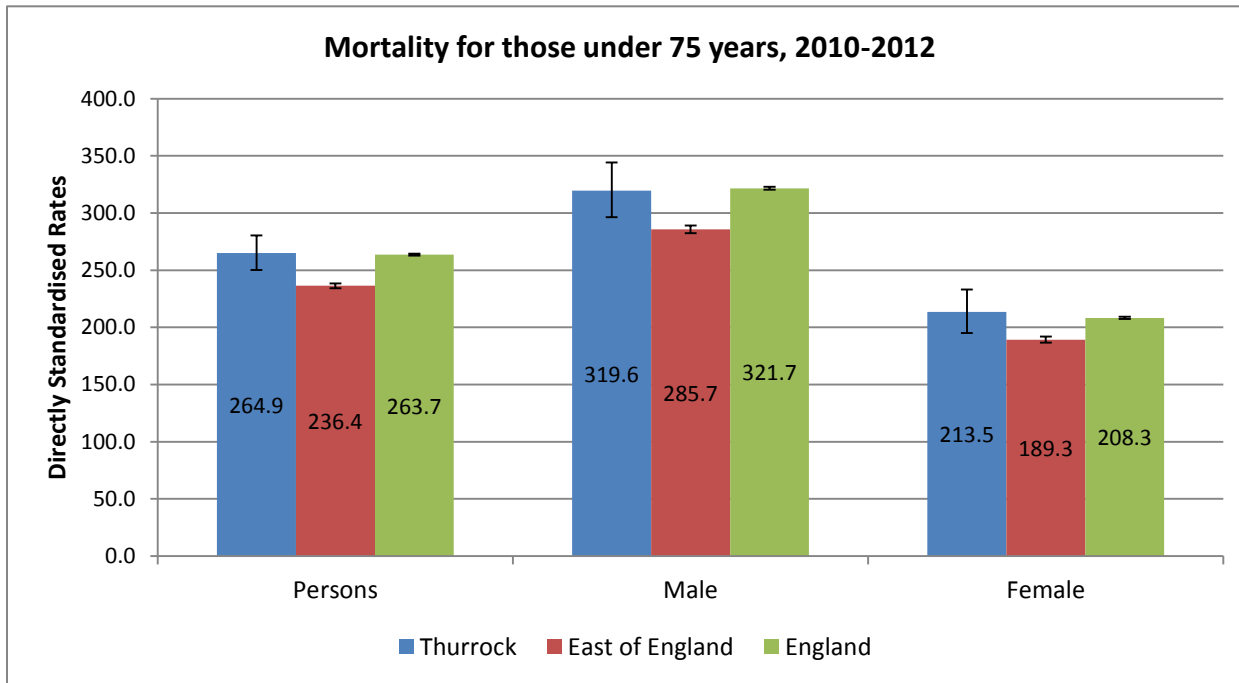


Source: Local Health

3.2.1 Premature mortality

Deaths in under 75 year olds is often taken as a proxy measure for premature mortality. In other words many of the deaths that occur in this age group are potentially preventable and therefore avoidable. Figure 22 below shows pooled all age all cause directly standardised mortality rates for those aged under 75 years in Thurrock, East of England and England, and it can be seen that Thurrock has similar premature mortality rates to both the regional and national values for persons, males and females.

Figure 22: Mortality in those aged under 75 years, 2010-12



Source: NHS Indicators

4 Tenure and Household Structure

This section provides detail of the type of tenure in which Thurrock residents live, the relative proportions and how this has changed over time. The actual structure of households is also described providing detail of the type of household and the change over time.

4.1 Tenure

Table 8 gives details of type of tenure and change between 2001 and 2011. The key points are:

- Almost two thirds of properties in Thurrock are owned – 25.5% outright and 40.7% with a mortgage. This is similar to regional and national proportions, although fewer Thurrock properties are owned outright.
- There has been a small increase in total households, from 58,485 to 62,353 between 2001 and 2011, which equates to a 3.6% increase.
- There has been a large increase in the proportion of private rented sector housing from 5.9% in 2001 to 13.2% in 2011. The number of households in this sector has risen from 3,456 to 8,220 representing an increase of 137.9%. The proportion for Thurrock is now more similar to the regional and national averages.
- Thurrock has a higher proportion of properties rented by the local authority than the regional or national averages, although the proportion has decreased since 2001.

Table 8: Tenure change between 2001 and 2011 Census

	Thurrock (Number)		number Increase / Decrease	% Increase / Decrease in number	Thurrock (%)		East of England (2011)	England (2011)
	2011	2001			2011	2001		
All Households	62,353	58,485	3,868	3.58%				
Owned Outright	15,899	13899	2,000	14.39%	25.5%	23.8%	32.9%	30.6%
Owned with a Mortgage	25,379	28016	-2,637	-9.41%	40.7%	47.9%	34.7%	32.8%
Shared Ownership	302	180	122	67.78%	0.5%	0.3%	0.7%	0.8%
Rented from the Council	10,055	10764	-709	-6.59%	16.1%	18.4%	7.8%	9.4%
Rented from Housing Association	1,448	1148	300	26.13%	2.3%	2.0%	7.9%	8.3%
Privately Rented: Private Landlord or Letting Agency	8,220	3456	4,764	137.85%	13.2%	5.9%	13.3%	15.4%
Private Rented: Other	552	1022	-470	-45.99%	0.9%	1.7%	1.5%	1.4%
Other or Living Rent Free	498	0	498	n/a	0.8%	0.0%	1.3%	1.3%

Source: Census 2011 and 2001

4.2 Household Structure

Table 9 shows the proportion and number of different household types and how this has changed between 2001 and 2011. The key points are:

- There has been a 12.5% decrease in one person households aged 65 and older, and a 9.7% decrease in family households all aged 65 and over, together representing 10,379 households in 2011. The overall borough household proportion for both of these groups is substantially less than for either the East of England or England.
- One person households (under 65 years old) have risen by 14.5% to 9,989 in 2011. This is the second largest individual household group representing 16% of all households.
- In general, there has been a substantial increase in the number of households with dependent children, although the number of married couple households with dependent children has remained about the same at 11,175. Altogether there were 21,719 households with dependent children in 2011, an increase of 2,830 between the 2001 and 2011 census (a 13% increase overall).
- There has been a substantial 42.4% increase in cohabiting couples with dependent children. There were 3,703 households falling into this category in 2011.
- Lone parent households with dependent children have increased by 880 to 4,744 in 2011 representing a rise of 22.7%. Thurrock has 7.6% lone parent households with dependent children, which is a slightly higher than for the East of England but similar to the 7.1% for England.
- "Other" household types with dependent children have increased by 897 to 2,097 in 2011 (an increase of 74.8%).

Table 9: Household Structure Change between 2001 and 2011 Census

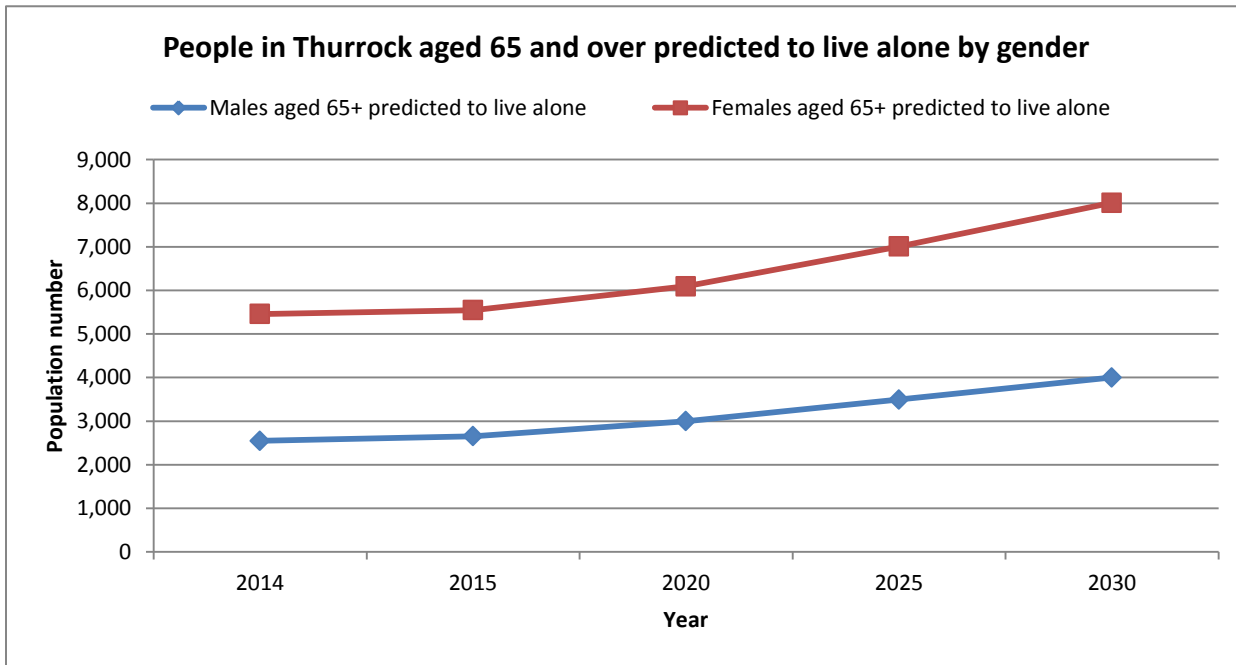
	Thurrock (Number)		number Increase / Decrease	% Increase / Decrease in number	Thurrock (%)		East of England (2011)	England (2011)
	2011	2001			2011	2001		
One person household: Aged 65 and over	6,379	7,289	-910	-12.5%	10.2%	12.5%	12.7%	12.4%
One person household: Other	9,989	8,723	1,266	14.5%	16.0%	14.9%	15.8%	17.9%
One family only: All aged 65 and over	4,000	4,427	-427	-9.6%	6.4%	7.6%	9.4%	8.1%
One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: No children	7,283	7,612	-329	-4.3%	11.7%	13.0%	13.5%	12.3%
One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: Dependent children	11,175	11,224	-49	-0.4%	17.9%	19.2%	16.7%	15.3%
One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: All children non-dependent	4,236	4,131	105	2.5%	6.8%	7.1%	5.9%	5.6%
One family only: Cohabiting couple: No children	3,367	3,399	-32	-0.9%	5.4%	5.8%	5.4%	5.3%
One family only: Cohabiting couple: Dependent children	3,703	2,601	1,102	42.4%	5.9%	4.4%	4.3%	4.0%
One family only: Cohabiting couple: All children non-dependent	457	242	215	88.8%	0.7%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%
One family only: Lone parent: Dependent children	4,744	3,864	880	22.8%	7.6%	6.6%	6.2%	7.1%
One family only: Lone parent: All children non-dependent	2,210	2,070	140	6.8%	3.5%	3.5%	3.2%	3.5%
Other household types: With dependent children	2,097	1,200	897	74.8%	3.4%	2.1%	2.2%	2.7%
Other household types: All full-time students	44	12	32	266.7%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.6%
Other household types: All aged 65 and over	137	174	-37	-21.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Other household types: Other	2,532	1,517	1,015	66.9%	4.1%	2.6%	3.7%	4.5%

Source: Census 2011 and 2001

Although the Census data has shown a decrease in one person households aged 65 and over since 2001, recent projections indicate that Thurrock will see a large increase in this group in the future, with an additional

4,006 people aged 65 and over estimated to live alone by 2030. This should be considered in line with the projected increase in the older population as shown in figure 12, which forecasts a large increase in the number of older people living in the borough. Figure 23 below depicts the estimated increase in people living alone by gender up to 2030.

Figure 23: People aged 65 and over predicted to live alone by gender, 2014-2030



Source: Projecting Older People Population Information (POPPI) System

5 Recommendations

- It can be seen that Thurrock can expect to accommodate an increasing population within future years, with 10.6% more residents by 2022. We should ensure there are suitable plans in place to accommodate this population.
- The expected increase in the number of children and young people in the borough means that emphasis should be placed on preventative services aimed at this population in order to improve health and wellbeing and enable reduced future demand on services.
- Whilst the population of Thurrock has historically been fairly young, the number of older people in Thurrock is expected to increase, and service provision should also take this into account. In particular, health and social care services should explore how they can take a joined up approach to explore how wider needs such as housing adjustments, isolation, diet and self-care can be identified and managed more proactively for this increasing proportion of older residents.
- The ethnic diversity of Thurrock has been increasing, with both internal and international migration affecting the ethnic profile of the borough. We need to make sure that our services meet the needs of these people so that everyone can be supported to take responsibility for their own and their families' health and have timely access to services and interventions to improve health and wellbeing.
- The differences in population demographics at lower-level geographies such as wards or Lower Super Output Areas mean that there are inequalities in level of need for particular services and support. These differences should be considered when planning services to ensure resources are targeted appropriately.
- Professionals working with data and intelligence on the local population should continue to consider joint-working approaches in order to maximise our ability to analyse and understand our changing population and their needs.

Key Contacts:

Maria Payne, Health Needs Assessment Manager, Public Health Team – mpayne@thurrock.gov.uk / 01375 652626

Phil Canham – Research and Intelligence Officer, Strategy Team - pcanham@thurrock.gov.uk / 0208 2273424

Elozona Umeh – Health Needs Assessment Manager, Public Health Team - eumeh@thurrock.gov.uk / 01375 652626