# TRINITY WARD

TOTAL POPULATION: TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS: AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE:

AREA:

**AVERAGE POPULATION DENSITY:** 

6295 2484 2.53

146 hectares (0.6 sq miles) 43.11 people/hectare (10491 people/sq mile)



Trinity ward lies between the city centre and Chelmer Village. It is characterised by a mix of residential and small scale commercial uses. Springfield Road, a busy route leading northeast from the town centre, bisects the ward and has a mix of residential and commercial uses along it. Chelmsford Prison is located within the ward and the primary open space is Coronation Park, home of Chelmsford Rugby Club.

# **POPULATION**

### Population age structure

0-4	419	6.66%
5-7	204	3.24%
8-9	96	1.53%
10-15	411	6.53%
16-17	156	2.48%
18-24	654	10.39%
25-44	1979	31.44%
45-64	1487	23.62%
65-74	471	7.48%
75-84	312	4.96%
85+	71	1.13%



### Ethnicity

White	5778	91.79%
Mixed	158	2.51%
Asian or Asian British	200	3.18%
Black or Black British	132	2.10%
Other ethnic group	27	0.43%

### Religion

Christian	3645	57.90%
Buddhist	18	0.29%
Hindu	46	0.73%
Jewish	14	0.22%
Muslim	103	1.64%
Sikh	11	0.17%
Other	19	0.30%
No religion	1953	31.02%
Religion not stated	486	7.72%

### Country of birth

England	5512	87.56%
Scotland	83	1.32%
Wales	39	0.62%
Northern Ireland	29	0.46%
Ireland	58	0.92%
Other EU Countries	207	3.29%
Born Elsewhere	367	5.83%

### Health

General health 'good'	2192	34.82%
General health 'very good'	3217	51.10%
General health 'fair'	684	10.87%
General health 'bad'	154	2.45%
General health 'very bad'	48	0.76%
Long term health problem or Disability	844	13.41%
Providing unpaid care	564	8.96%



# HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLDS

# **Household Composition**

Total households		2484	
One person		686	27.62%
Married Couple:	no children	294	11.84%
Married couple:	dependent children	451	18.16%
Married couple:	non dependent children	152	6.12%
Co-habiting couple:	no children	182	7.33%
Co-habiting couple:	dependent children	104	4.19%
Co-habiting couple:	non dependent children	23	0.93%
Lone parent:	dependent children	123	4.95%
Lone parent:	non dependent children	83	3.34%
All pensioner housel	nold over 65	507	20.41%

### **Rooms and Amenities**

Average number of rooms per household	5.6	
With central heating	2434	97.99%
Without central heating	50	2.01%

### Cars and Vans

Households with no car or van	441	17.75 %
Households with one car or van	1153	46.42%
Households with two cars or vans	672	27.05%
Households with three cars or vans	166	6.68%
Households with four or more cars or vans	52	2.09%
All cars and vans in the area	3210	

### Tenure

Owner occupied	1719	69.20%
Shared ownership	15	0.60%
Social rented	325	13.08%
Private rented	401	16.14%
Living rent free	24	0.97%

# Household Spaces and Accommodation Type

Detached	449	17.75%
Semi detached	1073	42.43%
Terraced	568	22.46%
Flat or maisonette	439	17.36%
Caravan, mobile or temporary structure	0	0.00%
Vacant	45	1.78%





# **ECONOMY AND WORKFORCE**

# Population 16 - 64

All people 16 - 64	4285 (2	4285 (2013)		
Males 16 - 64	2270	52.98%		
Females 16 - 64	2015	47.02%		

## Economic Activity - Males (2011)

Males economically active	1885	83.04%
In employment	1759	77.49%
- Employees	1463	64.45%
- Self employed	296	13.04%
Unemployed	126	5.55%

## Economically Inactive Males (2011)

Males economically inactive	857	37.75%
Retired	186	8.19%
Student	164	7.22%
Looking after home/family	198	8.72%
Long term sick or disabled	73	3.22%
Other	236	10.40%

## Economic Activity - Females (2011)

Females economically active	1534	76.13%
In employment	1443	71.61%
- Employees	1335	66.25%
- Self employed	108	5.36%
Unemployed	91	4.52%

# Economically Inactive Females (2011)

Females economically inactive	458	22.73%
Retired	118	5.86%
Student	84	4.17%
Looking after home/family	187	9.28%
Long term sick or disabled	39	1.94%
Other	30	1.49%

# Jobseekers Allowance Claimants (May 2015) by age and duration

By age of claimant:	Age 18 - 24	10	18.52%
	Age 25 - 49	30	55.56%
	Age 50 and over	10	18.52%
By duration of claim:	Up to 6 months	35	64.81%
	Over 6 and up to 12 months	5	9.25%
	Over 12 months	10	18.52%





# **ECONOMY AND WORKFORCE**

# Industry of working population 16-74

All people	3275	
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	5	0.15%
Mining and Quarrying	4	0.12%
Manufacturing	176	5.37%
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	28	0.85%
Construction	262	8.00%
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles	466	14.23%
Transport and Storage	142	4.34%
Accommodation and Food Activities	190	5.80%
Information and Communication	113	3.45%
Financial and Insurance Activities	347	10.60%
Real Estate Activities	41	1.25%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	283	8.64%
Administration and Support Services Activities	134	4.09%
Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	258	7.88%
Education	326	9.95%
Human Health and Social Work Activities	354	10.81%
Other	146	4.46%

# Travel to work patterns 16-74

Main part of journey to work by:		
Car or van (incl. as passenger)	1723	36.30%
Rail	540	11.38%
Bus	96	2.02%
Motor cycle	18	0.38%
Bicycle	131	2.76%
Taxi	6	0.13%
Walking	595	12.53%
Other	14	0.29%
Works from home	152	3.20%

# Qualifications of population age 16 and over

All people 16 and over	5165	
No qualifications	869	16.82%
Highest qualification attained at level 1	741	14.35%
Highest qualification attained at level 2	848	16.42%
Highest qualification attained at level 3	646	12.51%
Highest qualification attained at level 4/5	1605	31.07%
Apprenticeships	152	2.94%
Other qualifications	274	5.30%



# **GLOSSARY AND DEFINITIONS**

This profile draws on information from the 2011 Census and official labour market statistics for 2011 and 2013. The source of the data is the Office for National Statistics and Nomis Official Labour Market Statistics. Full definitions and further information can be found at the following websites

www.neighbourhoodstatistics.gov.uk and www.nomisweb.co.uk

#### 2011 population

A resident was defined as someone who spent most of their time at a specific address. It included: people who usually lived at that address but were temporarily away (on holiday, visiting friends or relatives, or temporarily in a hospital or similar establishment); people who worked away from home for part of the time; students, if it was their term-time address; a baby born before 30 April 2011 even if it was still in hospital; and people present on Census Day, even if temporarily, who had no other usual address.

#### Accommodation type

Accommodation type describes the type of accommodation occupied by an individual household, or if unoccupied, available for an individual household, for example the whole of a terraced house or a flat in a purpose built block of flats.

#### Age

Age is derived from the date of birth question and is the age at a person's last birthday.

#### Cars or vans

The number of cars or vans owned, or available for use, by one or more members of a household. It included company cars and vans available for private use. The count of cars or vans in an area is based on details for private households only.

#### Dwelling

A household's accommodation (a household space) is defined as being in a shared dwelling if it has accommodation type 'part of a converted or shared house', not all the rooms (including bathroom and toilet, if any) are behind a door that only that household can use and there is at least one other such household space at the same address with which it can be combined to form the shared dwelling. If any of these conditions is not met, the household space forms an unshared dwelling. Therefore a dwelling can consist of one household space (an unshared dwelling) or two or more household spaces (a shared dwelling).

### Economically active

All people who were working in the week before the Census are described as economically active. In addition, the category includes people who were not working but were looking for work and were available to start work within two weeks.

#### Economically inactive

Specific categories of Economic Inactivity are: Retired, Student (excludes those students who were working or in some other way were economically active). A person who is looking for work but is not available to start work within two weeks is counted as Economically Inactive.

#### **Employee**

The distinction between employee and self-employed is determined by the response to the question 'Do (did) you work as an employee or are (were) you self-employed?'. It relates to the person's main job in the week before the Census or, if not working in the week before the Census, their last Main job.

### Ethnic group

The ethnic group question records each person's ethnic group as perceived by the individual themselves.

#### Full-time student

A full-time student is a person of any age who has indicated that they are a schoolchild or student in fulltime education.

#### Full-time working

Working full-time is defined as working 31 hours or more a week.

#### Household space

A household space is the accommodation occupied by an individual household or, if unoccupied, available for an individual household.

#### Industry

The industry in which a person works is determined by the response to the question asking for a description of the business of the person's employer (or own business if self-employed).

#### In employment

Any person who carried out paid work in the week before the Census, whether self-employed or an employee, is described as employed or in employment.



# **GLOSSARY AND DEFINITIONS**

Long term health problem or disability

A self assessment of whether or not a person has a limiting long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits their daily activities or the work they can do, including problems relating to old age.

#### Long-term unemployed

A person is described as long-term unemployed if they have not worked since 2009 or earlier.

#### Occupation

A person's occupation is coded from the responses to the questions asking for the full title of the main job and the description of what is done in that job.

#### Owned

This includes accommodation that is either owned outright or owned with a mortgage or loan,

#### Permanently sick / disabled

This is a sub-category of 'economically inactive'. There is no direct connection with long term health problem or disability.

#### Pensioner

This term is used to describe someone of pensionable age i.e. 65 and over for males and 60 and over for females.

#### Population density

Number of people per hectare.

#### Private rented

Accommodation that is rented from a private landlord or letting agency, employer, household member or other non-social rented.

#### Qualifications

The term 'no qualifications' describes people without any academic, vocational or professional qualification. The term 'lower level' qualification is used to describe qualifications equivalent to level 1 to 3 of the National Key Learning Targets (ie GSCE's, O levels, A levels, NVQ levels 1-3). The term 'higher level' refers to qualifications of levels 4 and above (ie first degrees, higher degrees, NVQ levels 4 and 5, HND, HNC and certain professional qualifications).

### Self-employed

The distinction between employee and self-employed is determined by the response to the question 'Do (did) you work as an employee or are (were) you self employed?' It relates to the person 's Main job in the week before Census or, if not working in the week before Census, their last Main job.

#### Shared ownership

Through shared ownership (part owned and part rented).

#### Social rented

Accommodation that is rented from a Local Authority or a Housing Association, Housing Co-operative, Charitable Trust or Registered Social Landlord.

#### Tenure

The tenure of a household is derived from the response to the question asking whether the household owns or rents its accommodation and if, rented, from the response to the question asking who is the landlord.

#### Unemployed

A person is defined as unemployed if he or she is not in employment, is available to start work in the next two weeks and has either looked for work in the last four weeks or is waiting to start a new job.

#### Working age population

Working age includes males aged 16-64 and females aged 16-64. Source: ONS mid-year population estimates

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