Terrington St John Demographic Data

The population of Terrington St John is estimated at 823 in mid 217 (Office of National Statistics), a slight decrease from the population in the 2011 census which was was 891, little changed from 882 in 2001.

Table 1 Population by Age structure 2011 -2016

Age Group	Terringto	n St John	St Lawren	ce Ward	King's Lynn and West Norfolk		England			
	2001	2011	2011	2018	2001	2011	2018	2001	2011	2018
	%	%	%	%						
0-14	18.4	14.4	15.6	15.2	18.1	15.7	16.5	20.2	17.7	18.2
15-29	14.4	18.5	17.1	14.2	14.0	15.5	14.5	17.6	20.0	18.6
30-44	20.4	16.7	17.5	14.3	20.1	17.3	16.1	22.6	20.6	19.5
45-64	29.5	30.1	29.3	30.1	26.4	27.3	27.1	23.8	25.4	25.6
65+	17.2	20.0	20.5	26.2	21.3	24.0	25.8	15.8	16.4	18.1

Note: Figures for 2001 and 2011 from census. 2018 Norfolk county council estimates, not available at Parish level. 2011 figures show Terrington st John and St Lawrence Ward figures a very similar.

These figures show that the age structure of the population of Terrington St John does not differ greatly from that of the Borough of King's Lynn and West Norfolk and England. The proportion of the population in the age groups under 45 is slightly less than in the borough as a whole and significantly less than in England. The proportion in the older age groups is correspondingly greater. The structure of the population has become significantly older between 2001 and 2018 at national district and local level, but the rate of aging is rather greater in Terrington as the proportion over 45 has increased from 46.7% in 2011 to 56.3% in 2018 compared with an increase from 47.7% to 52.9% in the borough and 39.6% to 43.7% in England.

Table 2 Household type 2011 census

Dwelling type %	Terrington St John	BCKLWN	England
	2011	2011	2011
Household space with at least 1 usual resident	94.7	85.1	95.7
Household spaces with no usual residents	5.3	14.9	4.3
House or bungalow detached	49.9	41.6	22.3
House or bungalow semi- detached	39.2	28.7	30.7
Terraced (including end of terrace)	9.8	14.8	24.5
Flat maisonette or apartment	0.6	9.1	22.1
Caravan or other temporary or mobile structure	0	5.9	0.4

The proportion of households with no resident is comparable with England as a whole and much lower that the figure for the borough which is influenced by the large number of second homes in some areas.

Half of all houses are detached and almost 40% semi-detached compared with less than 25% detached and 30% semi-detached nationally and 42% detached and 29% semi-detached in King's Lynn and West Norfolk. The proportion of terraced houses and apartments is very low.

Table 3 Household Occupancy 2011 Census

Occupancy categories	%
Occupancy rating (bedrooms) of +2 or more	39
Occupancy rating (bedrooms) of +1	39
Occupancy rating (bedrooms) of 0 or more	18
Occupancy rating (bedrooms) of -1	4
Occupancy rating (bedrooms) of -2 or more	0

The table shows the comparison between the number of bedrooms and the number notionally needed by the household. Thus an occupancy rating of plus 2 or more means the household has 2 or more bedrooms in excess of the number required. Clearly in Terrington St John almost all households have more enough accommodation and almost 80% have more accommodation than is required. This suggests that there is some mismatch between the housing stock and the size of households with potentially a need for more smaller dwellings.

Table 4 Household Composition

% of all Households	Terri	ngton S	t John	E	BCKLWI	V		England	
One Person Household	20.4			27.2			30.2		
One person household aged 65+		13.6			14.4			12.4	
One person household other		6.8			12.8			17.9	
One family household	73.1			66.6			61.8		
One family only: all aged 65+		10.7			13.0			8.1	
One family only:		62.4			53.6			53.6	
" " no children			24.2			21.4			17.6
" " dependent children			25.2			18.3			26.4
" " all children non dependent			12.7			9.0			9.6
Other household types	6.5			6.2			8.0		

This rather complex table is not easy to summarise or simplify because of the number of categories. Three columns are used to present the data for each area to make it clear that some categories are sub-divisions of higher level categories. Thus figures in the second column relate to categories that are sub-divisions of the previous figure in the first column and, figures in the third column are subdivisions of the previous figure in the second column.

The significant divergences from the national and district pattern are:

• Terrington St John has a significantly lower proportion of one person households than England and, to a lesser extent BCKLWN, but a substantially higher proportion of these are occupied by persons of 65+.

- The proportion of one family households is substantially higher in Terrington St John than in England and BCKLWN. Within this category the proportion with dependent children is similar to that in England but substantially higher than in the borough.
- The other household types category covers several sub-sets and consist of households occupied by more than one family or unrelated individuals. The proportion of households in this group is much lower than in England and BCKLWN. Typically these households are more numerous in urban areas where students and young professionals may share a household.

Table 5 Housing Tenure 2011 Census

Tenure %	Terrington St John	BCKLWN	England
Owned	79.6	66.4	63.3
Shared	0.0	0.3	0.8
ownership			
Social rented	7.1	13.4	17.7
Private rented	11.5	14.7	16.8
Living rent free	1.8	2.1	1.3

The proportion of owner-occupied dwellings in Terrington St John is significantly higher than that for the district and the country as a whole, with a significantly lower proportion in both social rented and privately rented housing.

Table 6 Qualifications 2011 Census¹

Highest qualification %	Terrington St John	BCKLWN	England
No qualifications	33.8	29.3	22.5
Level 1	18.8	14.5	13.3
Level 2	13.9	16.2	15.2
Apprenticeships	5.0	3.8	3.6
Level 3	9.7	11.0	12.4
Level 4 or above	14.2	19.1	27.4
Other qualifications	4.5	6.1	5.7
School children and full	3.2	2.4	2.7
time students age 16-17			
School children and full	2.7	2.1	5.5
time students age 18 +			

The proportion of the population with no qualifications or level one qualifications in Terrington St John is substantially higher than in the country as a whole and slightly higher than in the borough as a whole. The proportion with higher level qualifications is correspondingly lower, though the proportion with apprenticeships is slightly higher.

¹ The definitions of qualification levels can be found at www.gov.uk/what-different-qualification-levels-mean/list-of-qualification-levels

Table 7 Occupation 2011 Census

Occupation %	Terrington St John	BCKLWN	England
Managers Directors and	9.5	10.5	10.9
Senior officials	9.5	10.5	10.9
Professional occupations	11.2	12.1	17.5
Associate professional and	8.1	10.7	12.0
technical occupations	8.1	10.7	12.8
Administrative and	10.7	10.0	11 5
secretarial occupations	10.7	10.0	11.5
Skilled trade occupations	19.8	14.8	11.4
Caring leisure and other	11.0	10.4	9.3
service occupations	11.0	10.4	9.5
Sales and customer service	8.4	7.9	8.4
operations	0.4	7.5	0.4
Process plant and machine	9.5	10.8	7.2
operatives	9.3	10.0	7.2
Elementary occupations	11.7	12.9	11.1

The distribution of occupations is similar to that in the borough as a whole except for a significantly higher proportion in skilled trades. Compared to the national picture the proportion in professional occupations is substantially less. The proportion in full time employment is a little lower.

Table 8 Economic Activity % of all residents aged 16-74 2011 Census

	Terrington St John		BCKLWN		England				
Economically active	67.1			67.3			69.9		
in employment		60.5			61.4			62.1	
Employee Part-time			14.2			14.6			13.7
Employee Full-time			33.3			36.5			38.6
Self employed			13.0			10.3			9.8
Unemployed		3.7			3.7			4.4	
Age 16-24			2.8			1.1			1.2
Age 50-74			0.6			0.8			0.8
Never worked			0.3			0.5			0.7
Long term			1.8			1.5			1.7
Full time student		2.8			2.2			3.4	
Economically inactive	32.9			32.7			30.1		
Retired		16.4			19.6			13.7	
Student		0.9			3.1			5.8	
Looking after home or family		3.3			4.3			4.4	
Long term sick or disabled		7.0			4.1			4.0	
Other		2.1			1.7			2.2	

The pattern of economic activity in Terrington st John is similar to the national picture. The most notable differences are that the proportion self-employed and the proportion economically inactive due to long term sickness or disability are significantly higher.

Table 9 Employment by industry

Tell at the Constitution of the	T			
Industry by Standard Industrial	Terrington St	BCKLWN	England	
Classification % of employment	John		•	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.6	3.3	0.8	
Mining and quarrying	0.1	0.2	0.2	
Manufacturing	16.5	12.8	8.8	
Electricity, gas, steam and air	0.1	0.3	0.6	
conditioning supply				
Water supply	1.6	0.9	0.7	
Construction	8.1	9.3	7.7	
Wholesale and retail trade	18.6	17.4	15.9	
Transport and storage	6.1	4.0	5.0	
Accommodation and food service	4.7	5.8	5.6	
Information and communication	1.6	1.3	4.1	
Financial and insurance activities	2.0	2.1	4.4	
Real estate activities	0.9	1.3	1.5	
Professional, scientific and technical activities	4.3	3.8	6.7	
Administrative and support service activities	4.7	4.3	4.9	
Public administration and defence	3.6	7.0	5.9	
Education	7.0	8.3	9.9	
Human health and social work activites	12.6	13.2	12.4	
Other	3.5	4.9	5.0	

Given its position in such a productive agricultural area it may be surprising that the proportion of people employed in agriculture is only slightly higher than in the borough as a whole. Manufacturing is particularly well represented, with almost twice the proportion of employment as at the national level and almost 50% more than in the borough. Wholesale and retail and transport are rather better represented than in the borough and the country while public administration and defence is underrepresented.

Table 10 Car Ownership by household 2011 census

No cars or vans in household %	Terrington St John	BCKLWN	England
0	12.13	16.4	25.8
1	35.80	44.6	42.2
2	33.43	29.0	24.7
3	12.72	7.1	5.5
4 or more	5.92	3.0	1.9

The proportion of households with not car or just one car is significantly less while the proportion with 2 or more cars is significantly higher, reflecting the rural location and dispersed settlement pattern.

• Car ownership in Sedgeford is significantly higher than in England and King's Lynn and West Norfolk. 52% of households in Sedgeford own 2 or more cars compared with 32% in England and 39% in the District.

Table 11 Method of Travel to Work

% of population in employment	Terrington St John	BCKLWN	England
Working mainly or	6.9	11.84	10.26
from home			
Public transport/taxi	4.3	4.04	16.92
Motor cycle or moped	0.2	0.71	0.80
Driving car or van	73.3	64.30	53.96
Passenger in car or	7.4	5.95	4.90
van			
Bicycle	1.2	4.69	2.87
On foot	6.4	7.96	9.80
Other	0.2	0.50	0.49

The proportion of people working from home by this definition is significantly less than nationally or in BCKLWN.

Over 80% of travel to work is either driving, or as a passenger in, a car or van, significantly higher than in the borough and much higher than the national figure.

The proportions using public transport, motor cycle, cycle or foot is lower than for England and BCKLWN.

Table 12 Distance travelled to work

Distance travelled to	Terrington St John	King's Lyn and West
work	%	Norfolk %
Less than 2km	4.8	17.0
2km to less than 5km	4.3	15.0
5km to less than 10km	28.6	12.2
10km to less than 20km	24.1	16.8
20km to less than 30km	4.1	6.4
30km to less than 40km	2.1	3.2
40km to less than 50km	2.4	3.7
60km and over	4.8	5.1
Work mainly at or from	15.8	11.8
home		
Other	9.1	8.9

Less than 10% of people travel under 5km to work compared to 32% in the borough as a whole. While Terrington is a village, and thus a relatively long journey to work may be expected much of the borough is also rural. 53% of people travel between 5km and 20km compared to 29% in the borough.

A further significant feature of this table is that almost 16% work mainly at or from home, much higher than in the borough. This appears to conflict with the results of Table 11 which show just 6.9% working at or mainly from home. The reason for this is that people with jobs which take them to varying destinations such as tradesmen or sales may well regard home as their base, but give their mode of travel as car rather than responding "working from home".