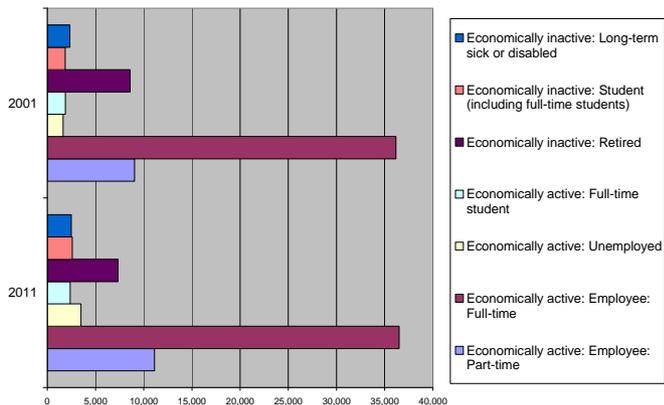


CRAWLEY 2011 CENSUS



Economy



Above is a graph that shows Economic activity which looks at employment, self-employment and unemployment as well as those who are retired or students all of working age population (16-74).

The 2011 and 2001 Census has different data sets – the 2011 Census has more; nevertheless some are comparable and that is what is looked at here. Generally speaking the largest economic group are those who are full-time employed (47%) however this is 3% less (proportionately) than 2001.

In 2001 the smallest economic group was those who were unemployed (accounting for around 2%), however now in 2011 unemployment was recorded at accounting for around 5%; which is an increase from 1,632 to 3,490 (an increase of 114%). The smallest economic group is now 'Student (including full-time students)'.

Those who have retired have also decreased from 8586 (12%) to 7,333 (9%); it would seem Crawley is not a place to come and retire.

Whilst the ways in which 'Self-Employment' was recorded has changed since 2001, it is nevertheless possible to argue that it has increased from 4557 to 6019 however still represents just about 6% of the working age population.

Economic Activity

These series of information sheets will focus on economic and education Census statistics for the town. This sheet will firstly look broadly at economic activity, and then take a brief overview of some of the neighbourhoods. For detailed information about a particular neighbourhood, please see the neighbourhood profile pages; although there are also Excel Spreadsheets available for download.

Maidenbower:

The economic activity statistics reveal that Maidenbower contains the highest concentrations of economically active residents; full-time, part-time and self-employed.

Full-Time	Part-Time	Self-Employed
3876 (57%)	1036 (15%)	561 (8%)

All these statistics have been an increase from 2001. In 2001 Bewbush was the neighbourhood with the highest concentration of part-time workers.

Maidenbower has the smallest proportion of unemployed residents; in terms of numeric concentrations, **Furnace Green** has the lowest amount of unemployment.

Bewbush:

Bewbush has the highest concentration of Unemployed residents 407 (6%) and economically active full-time students 254 (4%). This was the same for Bewbush in 2001, however all statistics have increased numerically. Proportionately, however full-time employment has decreased by 5 percentage points, whilst unemployment has increased by 3 percentage points (which is an increase of nearly 200%).

Additionally, Bewbush has the highest concentration of economically inactive full-time students 273 (4%) and long-term sick or disabled 281 (4%). This was the same in 2001.

It is not all negative for Bewbush; despite the rise in unemployment and decrease in full-time employment, it still the neighbourhood with the second highest concentration of full-time and part-time employed residents.

Langley Green is now the neighbourhood with the most economically inactive 'looking after family at home' residents and inactive 'other'.

Pound Hill South has overtaken Ifield and Tilgate to become the neighbourhood with the most economically inactive retired residents.

CRAWLEY 2011 CENSUS



Economy

Since 2001, Crawley has become more diverse in many different areas covered by the Census, and the industries of Crawley bear no exception. Even in 2001, the most popular industry in the town (Transport Storage and Communication) only accounted for 21% of the working age population. In 2011 the most popular industry (now Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles) only represents 17%; showing the increasing diversity of industries available in Crawley.

The 2011 Census shows that Transport Storage and Communication has dropped to second accounting for 15.5%, whilst Real estate; renting and business activities has lost the third-place spot to Human Health and Social Work Activities which now represents 9%. Below is a table of comparable industries

Industry	2011	2001
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	50 (0.1)	428 (0.8)
Mining and Quarrying	92 (0.2)	72 (0.1)
Manufacturing	3625 (6.5)	5309 (11.3)
Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	507 (0.9)	454 (0.9)
Construction	3452 (6.2)	3005 (5.8)
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles	9421 (17)	8618 (16.7)
Transport and Storage	8601 (15.5)	10879 (21.1)
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	4453 (8)	3408 (6.6)
Real Estate Activities	459 (0.8)	6173 (12)
Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	2438 (4.4)	1954 (3.8)
Education	3337 (6)	2127 (4.1)
Human Health and Social Work Activities	4996 (9)	3404 (6.6)
Other	2047 (3.7)	2044 (4)

Industry & Hours Worked in Crawley

These series of information sheets will focus on economic and education Census statistics for the town. This sheet will firstly look broadly at economic activity, and then take a brief overview of some of the neighbourhoods. For detailed information about a particular neighbourhood, please see the neighbourhood profile pages; although there are also Excel Spreadsheets available for download.

Neighbourhood Industries

Maidenbower is still the neighbourhood with the highest concentrations various industries with its residents' most popular area of industry being Transport and Storage (920 – 16.5%).

The highest concentration of residents across all industries is the Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles in **Bewbush**.

Apart from Maidenbower and Bewbush, the only one notable industry that can be found outside these neighbourhood is the Construction industry with residents from **Ifield** (334 – 7.5).

Hours Worked

The amount of hours worked by Crawley residents can reveal the intensity and impact of Industries, Occupations and other socio-economic factors. The 2011 Census reveals that the proportion of people working full-time (31-48 hours per week) remains the same at 63%. Those working 49 hours or more have reduced by 1234 (3 percentage points), and those working part-time have increased by 1966 (2 percentage points); this could be down to the more diverse economy emerging in the town, or it could be down to the impact of recession, forcing more people out of full-time work and into part-time work.

The significance of this information will become clearer when we look at the statistics alongside information on Occupation and Socio-economic classifications – looked at later and on the neighbourhood pages.

The 2011 Census shows that both **Bewbush** and **Pound Hill South** are the neighbourhoods with the highest concentrations of residents working part-time for 15 hours or less per week – 407 (8.6 and 8.8 respectively). In 2001 it was only Bewbush that had the highest concentration at 349 (7.5).

The 2011 Census also shows that **Maidenbower** continues to have the highest concentration of all full-time workers (31-48hrs – 3554, 63.6% & 49hrs+ - 749, 13.4%). Maidenbower has overtaken Bewbush to now also have the highest concentration of part-time workers working 16-30 hours per week.

CRAWLEY 2011 CENSUS



Economy

The occupation statistics show that Crawley has moved away from 'administrative and secretarial' (the most popular in 2001) to 'elementary occupations' which is the new most popular. However in 2001 administrative occupations was the largest proportionately by 16%, whilst the new 2011 elementary occupation group has less of a proportion at 14%; representing 7980 residents. This new leading occupation group consists of three less residents than the leading group in 2001, despite the fact there has been a substantial population increase. This shows that other occupational groups have expanded, further pointing towards Crawley having become a more economically diverse and balanced town.

2011	Elementary Occupations	7980 14%
2001	Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	7803 16%

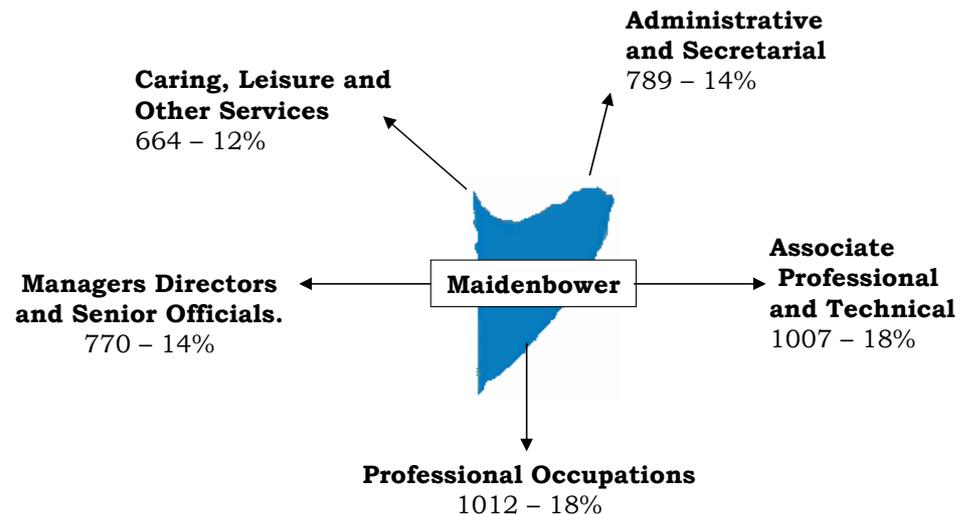
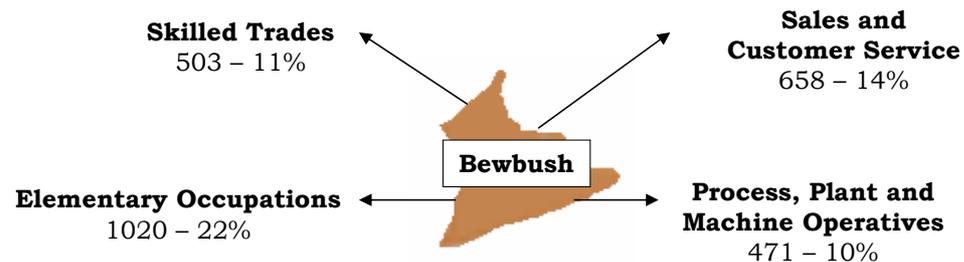
As the NS-Sec statistics have suggested, the types of occupations in Crawley are varied with no one occupation taking a clear majority. This shows that Crawley residents have a varied skill set across the economy. Crawley has become more spread in its occupation types with four sharing a second place spot of 12% (proportionately).

Professional Occupations	6807 12%
Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	6653 12%
Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	6853 12%
Caring, Leisure and Other Service Occupations	6665 12%

Occupation

This information sheet takes a closer look behind the NS-Sec statistics by looking more specifically at Occupations. The occupation statistics tell us a little more about the skill sets at work in the economy. This information is particularly useful when we think about education and qualifications in the town. This sheet also contains an overview of some of the neighbourhoods. For detailed information about a particular neighbourhood, please see the neighbourhood profile pages; although there are also Excel Spreadsheets available for download.

All the highest concentrations of occupation types can be found between Bewbush and Maidenbower. Considering other economic statistics already explored, it is safe to say that both Bewbush and Maidenbower are important economic neighbourhoods in Crawley – but both for different reasons and in different respects.



CRAWLEY 2011 CENSUS



Economy

The NS-Sec statistics tell us what type of jobs people in Crawley have without going into too much detail. This information can also be used to suggest what type of economy and business environment Crawley town provides to its residents. The 2011 statistics show that Crawley still remains a relatively diverse and balanced economy with no clear majority NS-Sec. Below is a table of the top 3 classifications:

Lower managerial and professional occupations	15382	20%
Intermediate Occupations	13027	17%
Routine Occupation	8621	11%

In 2001 both Lower managerial professional and Intermediate occupations were in the top 3. In 2011 there has been an increase in the amount of Routine occupations – 2437 which is a 39% increase – which have moved this NS-Sec into the third place.

Those who have said they have never worked has increased from 1104 in 2001 to 2439 in 2011 – this is a increase of 121% (proportionately, this is only an increase of 1 percentage point).

Long-term unemployment has seen a significant increase from 365 to 1334; which is an increase of 265% (again, proportionately there is only a slight increase of 1 percentage point).

Students have also seen an increase from 3614 (5%) to 4791 (6%) which is again a sizable increase but proportionately very small.

For a full list of NS-Sec 2011 statistics please download the relevant Excel Spreadsheet.

NS-Sec: 'Socio-economic classification'

This sheet will firstly look broadly at National Statistics 'Socio-economic classification (NS-Sec); which is based on a occupation and employment status. This sheet also contains an overview of some of the neighbourhoods. For detailed information about a particular neighbourhood, please see the neighbourhood profile pages; although there are also Excel Spreadsheets available for download.

Economic Activity vs. Socio-economic classification

It is interesting to see how the concentrations of particular NS-Sec correspond to the economic activity statistics on the previous information sheet. The higher level NS-Sec's can be found in areas where there is the highest concentration of employment and the lowest where there is the highest concentration of unemployment. In this way it is possible to see what types of people, jobs and livelihoods have been effected by the recession.

Maidenbower...

Maidenbower contains the highest concentrations of Large employers, Professional Managerial and intermediate NS-Sec classifications. This suggests that the residents of Maidenbower make it an affluent and professional neighbourhood.

...Bewbush...

Bewbush is the neighbourhood with the highest concentration of Lower supervisory, routine and semi-routine NS-Sec Classifications. This suggests that Bewbush is a neighbourhood with a lot of minimum and low wage jobs. Bewbush also has the highest concentration of those who are long-term unemployed and people who cannot be classified. This would suggest that Bewbush is a neighbourhood that has some economic difficulty.

...Langley Green...

Langley Green is the neighbourhood with the highest concentration of those who have never worked and have never worked and been long term unemployed. This would suggest that Langley Green is a place where people find it difficult to start a career and/or obtain employment. However looking at the economic activity sheet we can perhaps suggest that this is because Langley Green is the neighbourhood with the highest amount of residents that are economically inactive as they are supporting their families in other ways. This suggests that Langley Green is centred around an economy based on family needs.

...Pound Hill South

This neighbourhood has the highest concentrations of Small Employers and Own Account Workers; it would appear that Pound Hill South is the place where many small businesses have set up shop – looking at the 2001 statistics there is evidence of a 2 percentage point growth.

CRAWLEY 2011 CENSUS



Education



The amount of people who have 'No Qualifications' is always a key issue when thinking about education, economics and development of the town. The 2011 Census shows that the amount of people with 'No Qualifications' has declined from 18,290 (which accounted for one quarter of the town's working age population) to 16,995 (now about 20%).

In 2001 residents that have a qualification held 'level 2' qualification were the most common amongst residents with a qualification: 16818 (23%). In 2011 the most common is now those that hold a 'level 4' qualification: 18214 (21.1%). In 2001, those with a 'level 4' qualification were only the third most popular; now this is 'level 2'

Although 'level 1' qualifications were the second most popular in 2001 and again in 2011, there has still been a decrease – however this decrease has been absorbed by the increase in 'level 3' by 3808 (3.3% points) and 'level 4' by 7709 (6.5% points).

Apprenticeships stand were not recorded in 2001 – however the statistics reveal that they account for 2887: 3.4% of the working age population.

Education & Qualifications

Education has changed in many ways since 2001 and so has the way we understand it in the 2011 Census. It is important to note that comparisons cannot be exact and we should treat the statistics carefully; for instance "Highest qualification attained level 1" in the 2001 Census can be roughly said to correspond to an "Entry Level" and "NVQ Level 1" qualifications outlined in the 2011 Census. Even though they appear to have the same name, their impact within a socio-economic environment has also changed. Nevertheless, the comparisons are still useful as we can see how well, or not, the education and qualifications of Crawley residents reflect the changing economy. For detailed information about a particular neighbourhood, please see the neighbourhood profile pages; although there are also Excel Spreadsheets available for download.

Below is a table showing the neighbourhood with the highest concentration for each qualification level:

No Qualifications	1804 (25.3)	Ifield
Level 1 Qualifications	1547 (22.8)	Bewbush
Level 2 Qualifications	1355 (19.4)	Maidenbower
Apprenticeship	256 (3.6)	Ifield
Level 3 Qualifications	960 (13.7)	Maidenbower
Level 4 Qualifications and Above	2263 (32.4)	Maidenbower
Other Qualifications	897 (13.9)	Langley Green

Ifield is still the neighbourhood with the most amount of residents with no qualifications – although the number has declined by 49 residents.

The same applied to level 1 qualifications in **Bewbush** – however this decline is greater (153 residents).

Level 2 is still most commonly found in **Maidenbower** however has seen a slight decrease 326 (-8.4% points), whilst Level 3, 4 and above are still most common in Maidenbower and have seen sizeable increases (239 - 1.8% points and 741 – 7.3% points respectively).