

State of Medway Report

Demography and Social Trends

November 2008

State of Medway Report: Demography and Social November 2008

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State of Medway Reports

This is one of a series of factual reports that are being produced to inform the preparation of Medway's Local Development Framework or LDF. Each deals with a specific topic and draws together available information from a variety of sources.

The reports are intended to establish the current position and a baseline for further work. They also help in highlighting gaps in the information base. We would be pleased to hear from any interested party about any information sources that have not been referred to or gaps that should be addressed in future work.

At this preliminary stage no attempt has been made to identify issues arising from this research or options for addressing such issues. That will follow over the next few months but we would be happy to receive any initial suggestions now.

If you would like to comment on or respond to this report please use one of the methods set out in our 'Engagement Protocol', which is being widely publicised.

To monitor progress being made on the LDF please regularly check our website at www.medway.gov.uk/ldf

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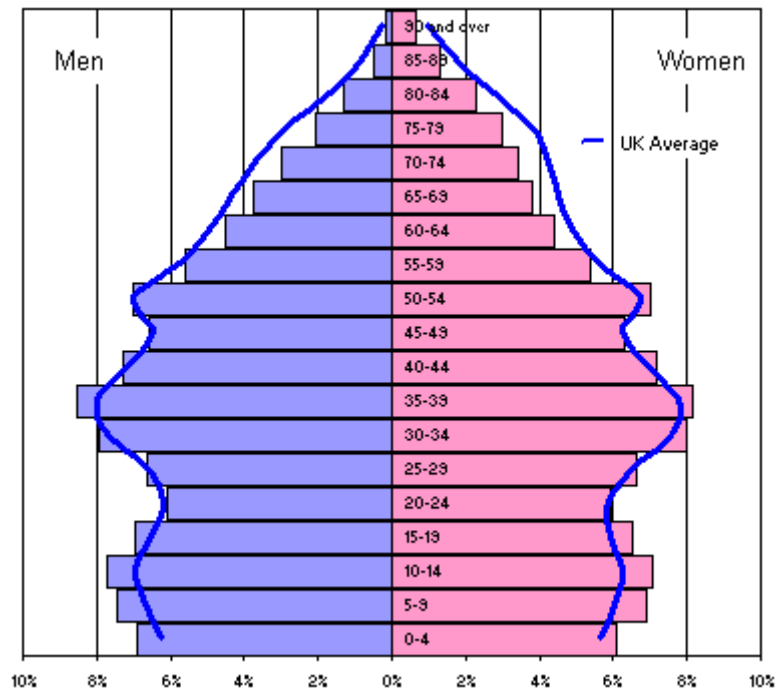
1. Introduction

- 1.1 A census of population is conducted every 10 years and is a vital source of information regarding the distribution and condition of the population of the United Kingdom. Census day was 29th April 2001. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) released the first results on 30th September 2002. In Medway, 94% of census questionnaires were returned in 2001 compared with 96% in 1991.
- 1.2 The Council produced a number of Census bulletins¹ when the 2001 data was released. As part of the data release, the ONS have produced profiles for all Local Authorities and the link for Medway's is: www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/profiles/00lc.asp - population and much of the Census data below comes from these two sources.
- 1.3 The 2001 Census is a key data source but this has been augmented by further, more up to date data, primarily from the Office of National Statistics (ONS). All ONS material is covered by Crown Copyright, however the Council is allowed to disseminate the data.

2. Overall Population

- 2.1 The total number of people in Medway according to the 2001 Census was 249,488. Medway has the largest population of unitary authorities in the southeast. Second was Brighton and Hove with a population of 247,820.
- 2.2 The basic population breakdown is:
 - Males - 122,896
 - Females - 126,592
 - Aged 0 to 15 - 5,6024
 - Aged 16 to 74 - 179,322
 - Aged 75 and over - 14,142

¹ 2001 Census: First release of data (part 1) <<2001CensusBulletin_C1_Oct2002.doc>>
2001 Census: Key Statistics and update <<2001CensusBulletin_C2_Feb2003.doc >>

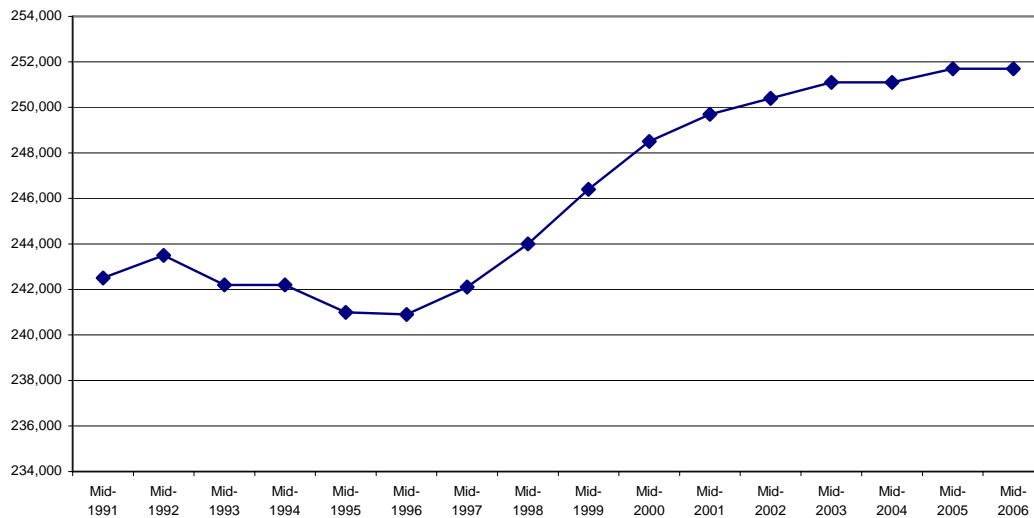


- 2.3 The percentage of persons under 25 living in Medway has declined slightly compared to the national average. However, Medway remains a “young” borough when compared with the UK. The most significant difference being that Medway has proportionally more young people (0-14) and less elderly (65+) when compared to the national profile. The ONS have calculated the mean and median age of population in the area. Medway’s population mean age of 36.5 is the 7th youngest in the region. This compares to mean ages of 39.1 regionally and 38.7 nationally. A similar picture is seen for median age.

Mid-year population estimates

- 2.4 The ONS produces intercensal mid-year population estimates. The below time series was re-based following the 2001 Census. Since the 2001 Census, Medway’s population has remained virtually static.

MEDWAY: Mid-year Estimates from 1991 to 2006



2.5 Comparisons between the 1991 and 2001 Census are difficult for the following reasons:

- There were a number of changes in definition. For example, the 2001 Census information was collected for usual residents only. This contrasts to the 1991 Census, which collected information on both usual residents and visitors on Census night.
- The results of the 2001 Census have been adjusted to account for under-enumeration. Results of the 1991 Census were not subject to the same methodology. This is the reason that the 1991 Census population for Medway was 240,228 while the recently revised 1991 Mid-year estimate, which was the estimate of the population on 30th June 1991 and took account of under-enumeration, was 242,500.

Density

2.6 Medway's population density at 13 people per hectare is considerably higher than the regional average of 4.2 and national average of 3.8. However it is lower than many of the other SE unitary authorities such as Portsmouth at 46.4 and Brighton & Hove at 30 because of the inclusion of the Hoo Peninsula, which has a comparatively sparse population density.

3. People, Places and Families

Marital Status

3.1 Medway ranks quite low both nationally and regionally in terms of the proportion of people who are married. Conversely, Medway ranks quite high for people whose marital status is separated or divorced. In respect

to single people who have never married, Medway's average is the same as that for the region.

Transport

- 3.2 The proportion of households in Medway owning or being able to access 1 car or van is the same as the national average (Medway 43.7%, England & Wales 43.8%). In comparison it has slightly more households with 2+ cars or vans and slightly less households with no car or van when compared nationally. It is a quite different picture regionally. When the South East is considered, Medway has noticeably fewer households with 2+ cars or vans but more households with no car or van and similar levels of households with 1 car.

Household Composition

- 3.3 Regionally, Medway has a middle ranking for the number of one person and married couple households. Compared to the national figure, Medway has less one person households and more married couple households. Both nationally and regionally, Medway has a higher proportion of cohabiting couple households (nationally 24th and regionally 10th). The proportion of lone parent households both with dependant children and with only non-dependant children is above the regional score and therefore ranked 7th and 9th respectively.

4. Households

Household space type

- 4.1 Medway has a greater proportion of terraced housing at 42.1% than regionally (23.1%) or nationally 26.0%. It also has a higher proportion of household spaces in caravan or other mobile or temporary structure than the regional or national averages.

Average household size

- 4.2 At 2.48 Medway has a larger household size than the region or England and Wales overall.

Household tenure

- 4.3 76% of households in Medway are owner-occupiers. This is higher than the level of home ownership regionally (74%) and nationally (69%). One third of households renting in Medway are renting privately.

Household estimates

- 4.4 In October 2006, CLG published a statistical release² with estimates of the numbers of households at mid 2004 for Local authorities including Medway. The release also provided the revised estimates of household numbers in 2001, 2002 and 2003.

² <http://www.communities.gov.uk/news/corporate/midyearhousehold>

| <i>Households (000's)</i> | <i>2001</i> | <i>2002</i> | <i>2003</i> | <i>2004</i> | <i>% Increase 2001-2004</i> |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| ENGLAND | 20,523 | 20,720 | 20,904 | 21,062 | 2.6 |
| SOUTH EAST | 3,294 | 3,320 | 3,348 | 3,368 | 2.2 |
| Medway UA | 100 | 101 | 102 | 102 | 2.0 |
| Kent County | 548 | 554 | 560 | 566 | 3.3 |
| Ashford | 42 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 4.8 |
| Canterbury | 56 | 57 | 58 | 58 | 3.6 |
| Dartford | 35 | 35 | 36 | 36 | 2.9 |
| Dover | 44 | 45 | 45 | 46 | 4.5 |
| Gravesham | 38 | 38 | 39 | 39 | 2.6 |
| Maidstone | 57 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 3.5 |
| Sevenoaks | 44 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 2.3 |
| Shepway | 41 | 42 | 42 | 43 | 4.9 |
| Swale | 49 | 50 | 51 | 51 | 4.1 |
| Thanet | 55 | 56 | 56 | 57 | 3.6 |
| Tonbridge and Malling | 43 | 43 | 44 | 44 | 2.3 |
| Tunbridge Wells | 43 | 43 | 43 | 44 | 2.3 |

- 4.5 These estimates indicate that the number of households in Medway increased modestly between 2001 and 2004.
- 4.6 More information on households, dwellings and tenure are available from the Housing in Medway State of Medway report.

5. Birth, deaths and migration

Births and fertility

- 5.1 Medway's crude birth rate, General Fertility rate (GFR) and Total Fertility rate (TFR) for 2005 and 2006 are higher than the regional, national and UK rates.
- 5.2 The rate of low weight births was lower in Medway than nationally in 2006.

| Area | | UNITED KINGDOM | ENGLAND AND WALES | ENGLAND | SOUTH EAST | Medway UA | | |
|------|-------------|------------------------------|--|---------|------------|-----------|--------|-------|
| 2006 | Live births | Males | 382,912 | 342,429 | 325,046 | 50,415 | 1,623 | |
| | | Females | 365,651 | 327,172 | 310,702 | 48,151 | 1,634 | |
| | | Total | 748,563 | 669,601 | 635,748 | 98,566 | 3,257 | |
| | | Crude birth rate | 12.4 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.0 | 12.9 | |
| | | General fertility rate (GFR) | 59.7 | 60.2 | 60.3 | 59.2 | 60.6 | |
| | | Total Fertility Rate (TFR) | 1.84 | 1.86 | 1.86 | 1.85 | 1.92 | |
| | | % outside marriage | 43.7 | 43.5 | 43.0 | 38.7 | 48.7 | |
| | Maternities | Total | maternities per 1,000 women aged 15-44 | 63.1 | 63.7 | 63.7 | 70.6 | 66.9 |
| | | | | .. | 7.6 | 7.6 | 6.9 | 7.1 |
| | | | | 741,067 | 662,915 | 629,364 | 97,405 | 3,236 |
| 2005 | Live births | Males | 370,024 | 330,600 | 313,711 | 48,051 | 1,585 | |
| | | Females | 352,525 | 315,235 | 299,317 | 45,870 | 1,549 | |
| | | Total | 722,549 | 645,835 | 613,028 | 93,921 | 3,134 | |
| | | Crude birth rate | 12.0 | 12.1 | 12.2 | 11.5 | 12.5 | |
| | | General fertility rate (GFR) | 57.9 | 58.4 | 58.5 | 57.3 | 58.5 | |
| | | Total Fertility Rate (TFR) | 1.79 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.78 | 1.85 | |
| | | % outside marriage | 42.9 | 42.8 | 42.3 | 37.9 | 48.0 | |
| | Maternities | Total | maternities per 1,000 women aged 15-44 | 62.9 | 63.5 | 63.5 | 70.5 | 68.7 |
| | | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | | 715,556 | 639,627 | 607,090 | 92,899 | 3,100 |
| 2005 | Live births | Males | 370,024 | 330,600 | 313,711 | 48,051 | 1,585 | |
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| | | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | | 715,556 | 639,627 | 607,090 | 92,899 | 3,100 |

Source: ONS, Live births: numbers, rates, percentages outside marriage, and with low birthweight; and maternities: numbers and rates 2006 & 2005

Deaths and Standardised Mortality ratios (SMR)

| | Area of usual residence | Number of deaths | | | Standardised mortality ratios | | |
|------|-------------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------|------------|------------|
| | | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| 2005 | UNITED KINGDOM | 276,803 | 305,860 | 582,663 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| | South East | 35,374 | 41,514 | 76,888 | 89 | 93 | 91 |
| | Medway UA | 1,007 | 1,097 | 2,104 | 105 | 106 | 106 |
| 2006 | UNITED KINGDOM | 274,201 | 298,023 | 572,224 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| | SOUTH EAST | 35,017 | 40,479 | 75,496 | 89 | 93 | 91 |
| | Medway UA | 1,049 | 1,114 | 2,163 | 111 | 111 | 111 |

5.3 The standardised mortality ratio indicates a higher rate of deaths in Medway than in the South East and UK. The gap between Medway and the UK rate widened between 2005 and 2006.

5.4 Comparison of the level of mortality between areas is difficult; one must take into account any differences in the population structures. For this reason standardised mortality ratios (SMRs) are generally used. For each area, the ratio is derived by comparing the number of deaths

actually occurring against the number which would have been expected if the sex and age mortality rates for England and Wales applied to the area's population distribution. If local mortality rates are high compared to national rates, the number of deaths observed will be greater than the expected number, and the SMR greater than 100 and vice versa for areas with low mortality rates.

Migration

- 5.5 This table shows levels of migration into and out of each local authority area in England and Wales for the years 2001 to 2006. Figures presented show the number of moves and the volume of movement per 1,000 population, both within the UK and internationally. Compared with statistics on net migration, presented in most population change tables (i.e. the difference between in and out-migration), the volume of migration based on the sum of in and out flows provides a better indicator of areas with high levels of both in and out-migration.

| | | Mid-2001 to mid- 2002 | Mid-2002 to mid- 2003 | Mid-2003 to mid- 2004 | Mid-2004 to mid- 2005 | Mid-2005 to mid- 2006 | Mid-2001 to mid- 2006 |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Medway UA | | | | | | | |
| Mid-year estimate | | 250,900 | 251,700 | 251,700 | 251,700 | 251,700 | |
| Internal Migration | In | 10,200 | 10,200 | 9,700 | 9,100 | 9,000 | 48,200 |
| | Out | 10,400 | 10,700 | 10,700 | 10,200 | 10,000 | 51,900 |
| International Migration | In | 900 | 900 | 900 | 800 | 700 | 4,200 |
| | Out | 700 | 600 | 900 | 500 | 600 | 3,300 |
| Volume of migration per 1,000 population ¹ | All migration | 88 | 89 | 88 | 82 | 80 | 86 |
| | International migration | 6 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 6 |

1. Volume of migration per 1,000 population is calculated as (in migration + out migration)/population*1000

6. Health, life expectancy and social inclusion

- 6.1 The Department of Health fund annual health profiles, which are produced by the Association of Public Health Observatories. Much of the following information is taken from the 2008 Health Profile for Medway³.

Health

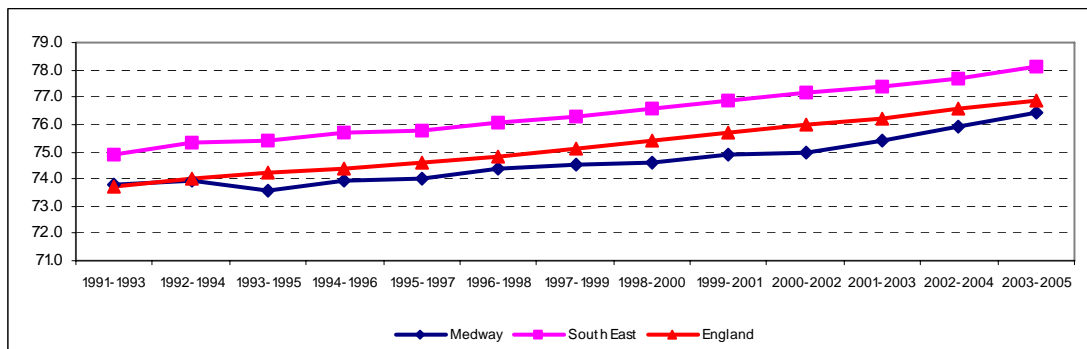
- 6.2 At the time of the 2001 Census, Medway had a lower proportion of residents who had limiting long-term illness or whose general health was 'not good' compared to England and Wales. The Medway figure is slightly higher than that for the region.
- 6.3 According to the 2008 APHO Health Profile:

³ http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?QN=P_HEALTH_PROFILES

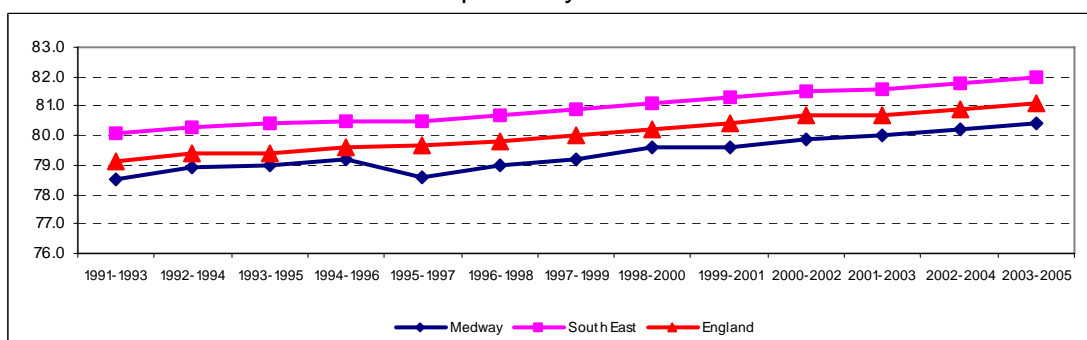
- The health of people from Medway is generally worse than the South East average
- Healthy eating in adults and physical activity rates in children and adults are worse than the England average
- However issues such as the number of children with tooth decay, and road injuries and deaths are better than the England average
- Over the past ten years the number of deaths from all causes have decreased but remain above the England average. Early death from heart disease and stroke in Medway have decreased over this period though not to the same extent as the decrease nationally
- The death rate from smoking is higher than the England average, with smoking accounting for around 400 deaths each year.

Life Expectancy

Life expectancy - Males



Life expectancy - Females

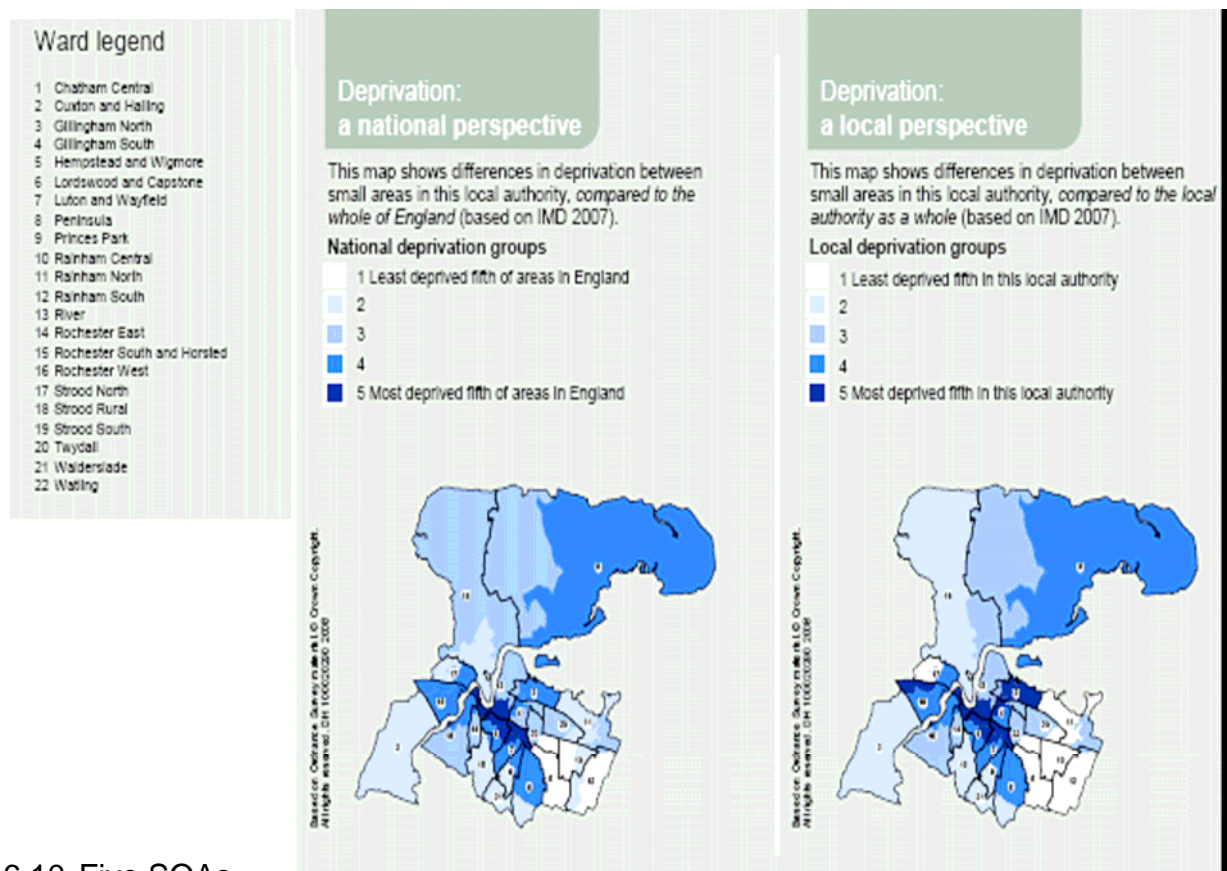


6.4 Since the middle of the 19th century the expectation of life at birth for both males and females has almost doubled. Neither men nor women born in England and Wales in 1841 had an average life expectancy from birth much beyond 40, although those who survived to the age of 15 could expect another 45 years of life. However, by 1998 the life expectancy at birth of females in Great Britain had almost reached 80, and males nearly 75 years.

- 6.5 The above charts showing life expectancy at birth indicate that life expectancy in Medway is below the regional and national figure for both males and females. However in the past five years the gap between Medway and the national level has been narrowing, particularly for males.
- 6.6 The latest figures show that life expectancy for males in Medway is 76.4 years compared to 76.9 years nationally. Female life expectancy in Medway is 80.4 years compared to 81.1 years nationally.

Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007

- 6.7 In terms of national ranking, Medway is positioned within the most deprived 43% of local authorities nationally. However this overall position masks extremes of deprivation in Medway, with some central super output areas being extremely deprived and others being relatively 'well off'.
- 6.8 Income deprivation affects over 37,000 people in Medway, while 13,000 experience employment deprivation.
- 6.9 The map below illustrates the pattern of deprivation in Medway.



- 6.10 Five SOAs in Medway are ranked in the most deprived 10% nationally. Three of these are in the ward of Gillingham North; one is in River and the other

in Chatham Central. The most deprived SOA in River ward is ranked in the most deprived 4% of SOAs nationally.

6.11 Sixteen SOAs are in the 20% most deprived SOAs nationally; these include areas in Luton and Wayfield, Strood South, Princes Park and Twydall.

6.12 In Medway 22% of children (11,700) and 17% of older people (7,700) live in low income households.

Benefit claiming

6.13 In 2008 just over 21,000 people in Medway are claiming a key benefit⁴. This represents approximately 13% of the working age population. This is higher than the rate in Kent (11.8%) and the South East (9.7%) but lower than the rate in Great Britain (14.1%).

7. Ethnicity, religion and place of birth

| Percentage of people in ethnic groups | ENGLAND | SOUTH EAST | Medway UA |
|---------------------------------------|------------|------------|----------------|
| All people | 49,138,831 | 8,000,645 | 249,488 |
| White: British | 86.99 | 91.30 | 92.2 |
| White: Irish | 1.27 | 1.03 | 0.9 |
| White: Other White | 2.66 | 2.77 | 1.5 |
| Mixed: White and Black Caribbean | 0.47 | 0.30 | 0.4 |
| Mixed: White and Black African | 0.16 | 0.12 | 0.1 |
| Mixed: White and Asian | 0.37 | 0.37 | 0.4 |
| Mixed: Other Mixed | 0.31 | 0.28 | 0.2 |
| Asian or Asian British: Indian | 2.09 | 1.12 | 2.0 |
| Asian or Asian British: Pakistani | 1.44 | 0.73 | 0.4 |
| Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi | 0.56 | 0.19 | 0.2 |
| Asian or Asian British: Other Asian | 0.48 | 0.29 | 0.3 |
| Black or Black British: Caribbean | 1.14 | 0.34 | 0.4 |
| Black or Black British: African | 0.97 | 0.31 | 0.3 |

⁴ Includes Bereavement Benefit, Carer's Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, Incapacity Benefit, Severe Disablement Allowance, Income Support, Jobseeker's Allowance and Widows Benefit.

| | | | |
|---|------|------|------------|
| Black or Black British: Other Black | 0.19 | 0.06 | 0.1 |
| Chinese or other ethnic group: Chinese | 0.45 | 0.41 | 0.4 |
| Chinese or other ethnic group: Other ethnic group | 0.44 | 0.37 | 0.2 |

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- 7.1 The above table shows that 94.6% of people in Medway identified themselves as white. This is higher than the England average of 90.9% but close to the South East average of 95.1%. 2.9% of Medway's population identify themselves as being a member of an Asian ethnic group. 1.1% are from mixed ethnic groups while both Black and Chinese & other ethnic groups each make up 0.7% of the population.
- 7.2 The 2001 Census collected information about ethnicity and religious identity⁵. Combining these results show that while the population of Medway is more culturally diverse than ever before, White Christians remain the largest single group by far. In Medway, nearly 7 out of 10 people described their ethnicity as White and their religion as Christian.
- 7.3 Over three-quarters of Black people and just over half of those from mixed ethnic backgrounds also identified as Christian (76.4 and 56.2 per cent respectively).
- 7.4 Among other faiths the largest groups were Sikhs (1.2%) and Muslims (1.0%). The Indian group was religiously diverse: 56.2 % of Indians were Sikh, 28.0 % Hindu and a further 2.2 % Muslim. In contrast the Pakistani and Bangladeshi groups were more homogeneous, with Muslims accounting for approximately 90 % of each ethnic group.
- 7.5 16.7 % of the Medway population reported having no religion although variation by ethnicity was marked. Just over half of all Chinese people (59.1%), and just under one quarter of people from Mixed ethnic backgrounds (23 per cent), stated they had no religion. Asian, Black and White Irish people were least likely to have no religious affiliation. Almost 8% of people chose not to answer the religion question.

Ethnicity Estimates

- 7.6 The ONS has recently produced experimental⁶ Population Estimates by Ethnic Group for local authority districts. As shown by the mid-year estimates above, whilst the ONS has assumed that Medway's population has remained fairly static overall since 2001, the percentage of people from ethnic minority groups has been steadily increasing. In 2001, 94.6% of Medway's population classed themselves as white. In 2005, it is estimated that this is now 93.0%. This is exactly the same as the

⁵ 2001 Census -Table S104 Ethnic group by religion (Source: ONS © Crown copyright)

⁶ This refers to the data released on 11th October 2007. Follow link for more information on the [ONS's experimental estimates of resident population by ethnic group](#) .

Southeast average of 7% but below the England average of 10.9%. In Medway, this growth predominately seems attributed to an increase of people from the Asian and Asian British sub-groups.

Place of birth

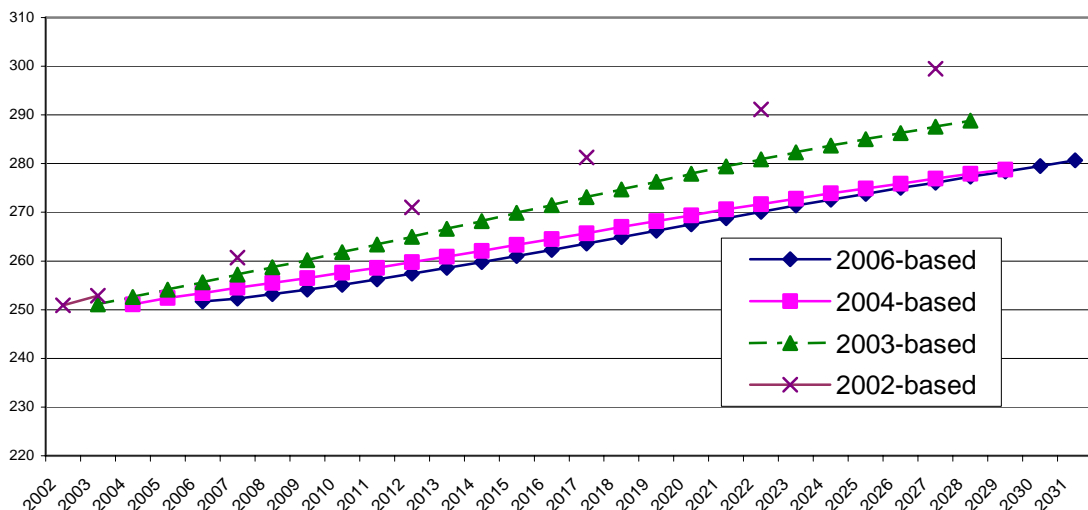
- 7.7 Medway has a comparatively high proportion of residents born in the UK. Regionally it has less than average residents born elsewhere in the EU. For residents born outside of the EU, Medway at 4.3% is slightly below the SE average of 5.6%.

8. Population and household projections

Population projections

- 8.1 The Office of National Statistics (ONS) produces trend-based sub-national population projections⁷. However, for Medway there is a lot of variance in the level of growth. For example, the 2002, 2003 and 2004-based projections indicate that by 2027 Medway's population could be 299,500, 287,600 or 276,900; A difference of over 22,000 people.
- 8.2 New 2006-based sub-national population projections were released in June 2008. For Medway, these are similar to the 2004-based projections in respect to the level of growth expected and indicate that central government's growth expectations are stabilising, at least for trend-based growth. Therefore according to these 2006-based sub-national population projections, Medway can anticipate a population of 268,800 at 2021 and 275,000 at 2026. For 2006 -2021, this is an increase of 17,100 and 23,300 from 2006-2026.

MEDWAY: Sub-national population projections 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2006-based (thousands)



⁷ Follow link for more information on the [ONS sub-national population projections](#) .

- 8.3 KCC uses its own customised version of what is known as the Chelmer model to produce population forecasts and projections. The output from this model was a key component of the technical work underpinning the Kent & Medway Structure Plan, which was adopted in 2006.
- 8.4 Working Paper 1⁸ contains the Trend and Strategy Base Population, Household and Dwellings Projections for 2001-2021. It was revised in July 2004. Therefore according to these long-term migration trend-based population projections⁹, Medway can anticipate a population of 282,200 at 2021. For 2006 -2021, this is an increase of 25,000. This assumes higher growth than the latest ONS sub-national population projections but is similar to that for the 2002 and 2003 based sub-national population projections.
- 8.5 These KMSP projections assume that Medway's population at 2006 will be 257,800 whereas the latest mid-year estimates assume 251,700. So there is already quite a large disparity, suggesting that the sub-national population projections are more realistic.
- 8.6 The above projections are considering trend-based growth.

⁸ KMSP Working Paper 1(Revised) Trend and Strategy Based Population, Household and Dwellings Projections 2001-2021 July 2004
http://www.kmsp.org.uk/pdfs/WP01_Population%20and%20Households_Revised%20July%202004.pdf

⁹ KMSP Working Paper 1(Revised) Trend and Strategy Based Population, Household and Dwellings Projections 2001-2021 July 2004 – Table 3 V16 (LTM) Trend-based population projections