



Dudley Strategic Needs Analysis

Part 1

Demography

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March 2007



Population Projections

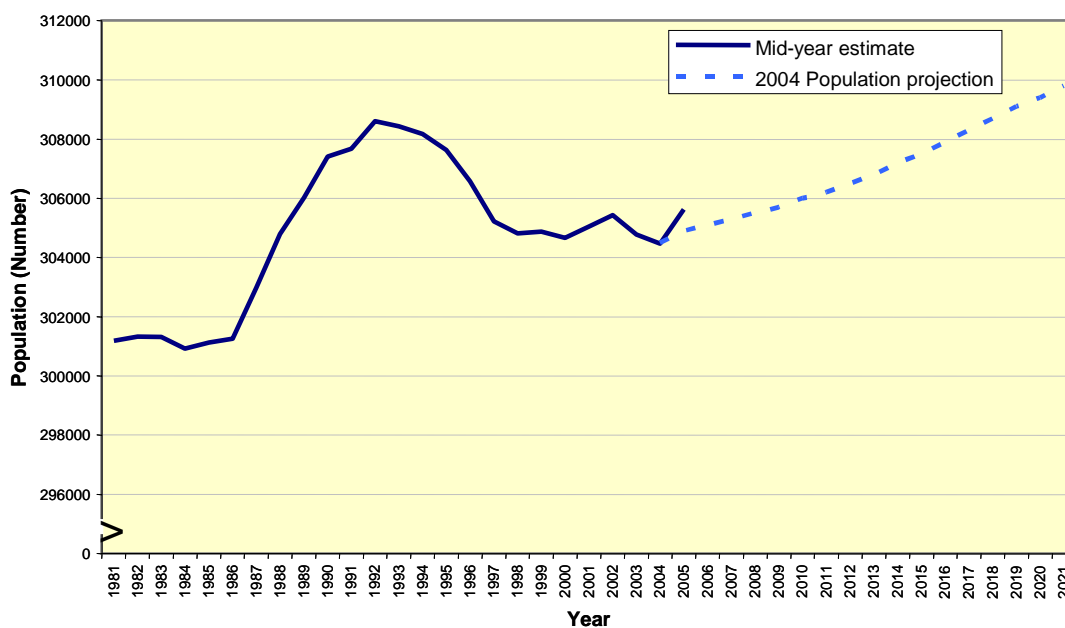
- The Population in Dudley is projected to increase by only about 1% overall by 2020
- The population aged 65+ is projected to increase by 24% by 2020
- The number aged 85+ are projected to increase by 52% over the same time
- Births are currently projected to remain relatively static up to 2020
- In and out migration is small in relation to the total population, but is the major contributor to the projected population rise

In 2005 there were around 53,000 people aged 65 or over in Dudley, with about 24,000 of these aged 75 or over and just over 5,500 aged 85 plus. These are projected to go up to 66,000, 32,000 and 8,500 respectively by 2020.

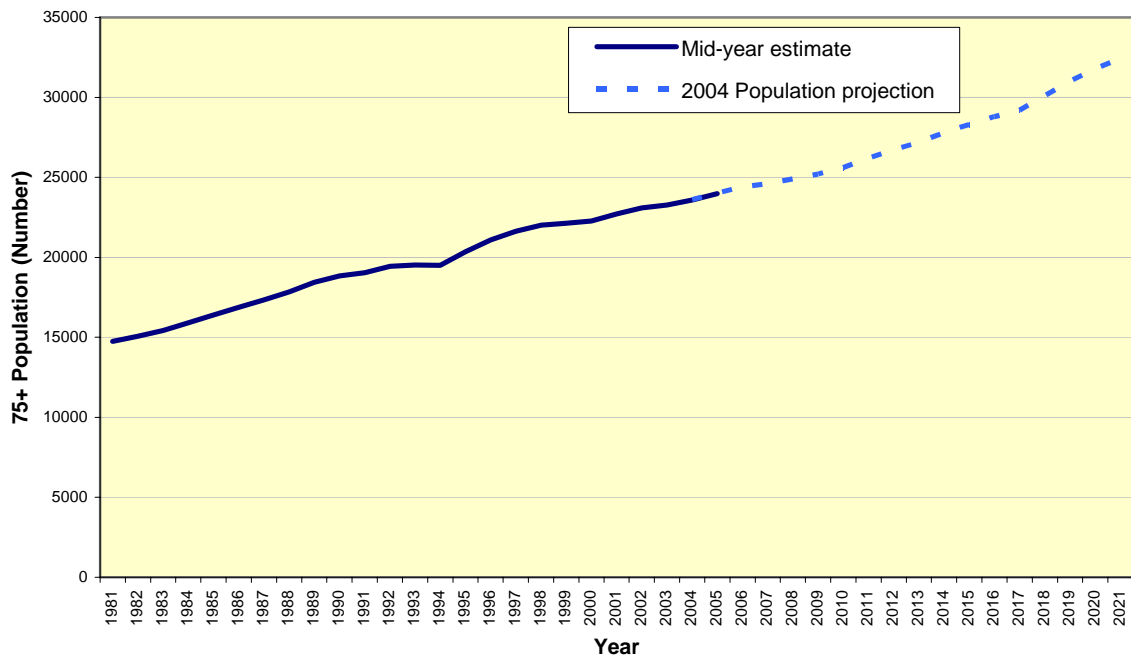
These are straight projections, not forecasts and are based simply on historic trends, not on any housing plans. However, Dudley MBC uses these projections to form the basis of their housing plans and therefore they are a reasonable best guess at future numbers.

	2005	2020	Increase	Percentage Increase
Aged 65+	53,043	65,700	12,657	24%
Aged 75+	23,990	31,700	7,710	32%
Aged 85+	5,585	8,500	2,915	52%

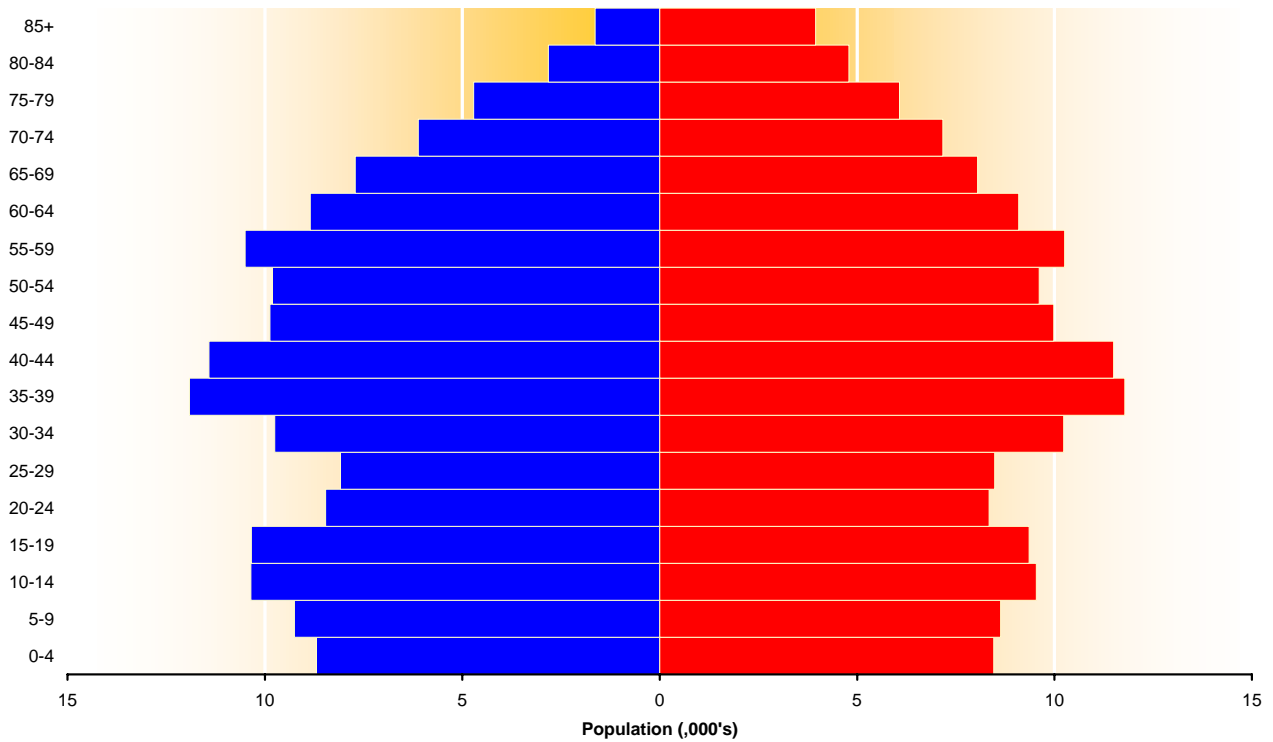
Trend in Mid-year Total Population Estimates and Population Projections to 2021 for Dudley



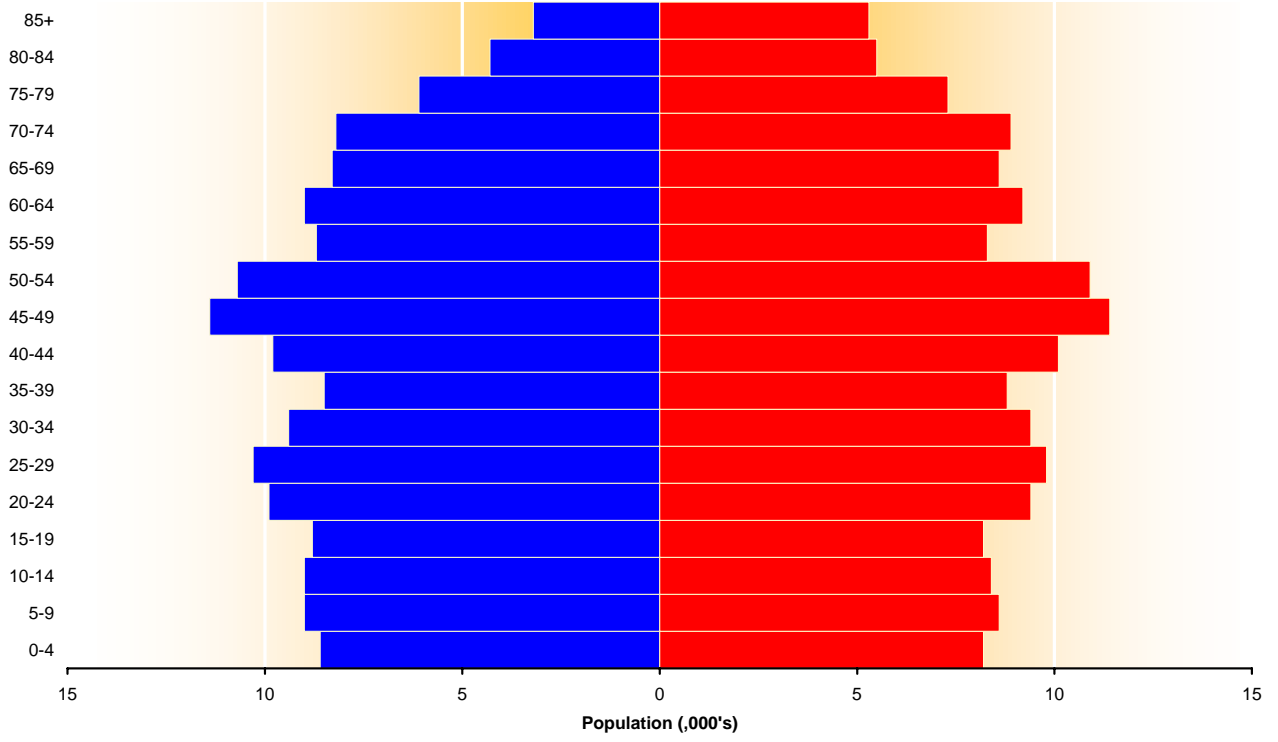
Trend in Mid-year Age 75+ Population Estimates and Population Projections to 2021 for Dudley



**Dudley Population Pyramid
2005 Mid-Year Estimates**



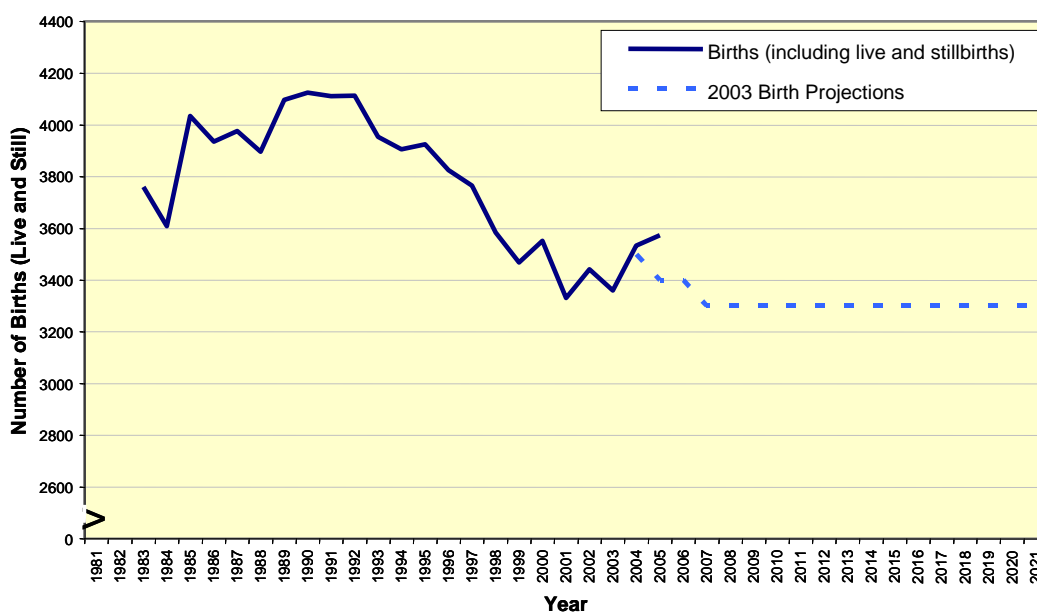
Dudley Population Pyramid 2020 Projections



Births

In 2005 there were 3,574 live and still births in Dudley. The overall trend in live and still births has been downwards since the early 1990's and the current ONS projection is for births to remain relatively static at 3,300 per year until 2020. However, this will need revision to account for the 1989-1993 cohort reaching child-bearing age. This would lead to some upturn in births towards the end of the period.

Trend in Births (Live and Still) and Birth Projections to 2021 for Dudley



Migration

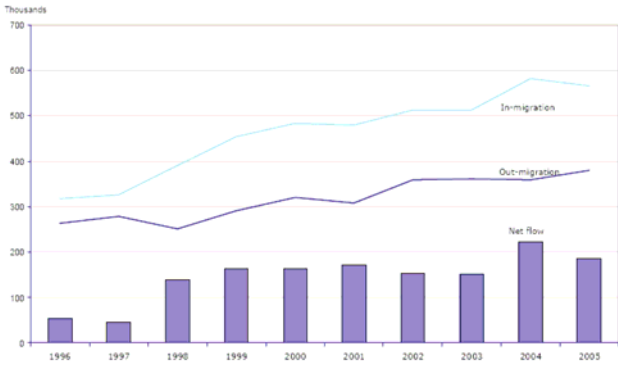
In and out migration at the national level and locally is small in relation to the total population.

Migration data are made up of both international migrants and movement of people nationally who migrate due to employment, housing and other services.

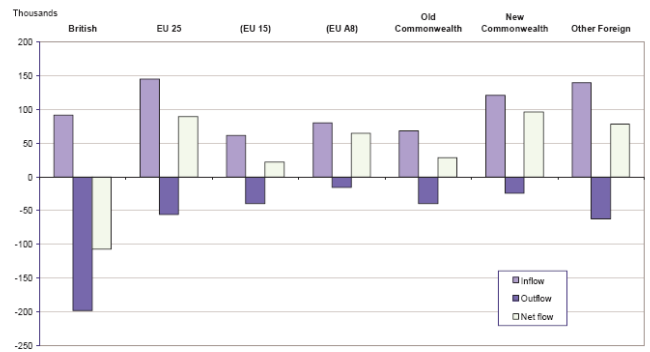
More recently considerable public discussion has taken place regarding asylum seekers being accepted into the UK. For Dudley the numbers are low and only comprise 0.2% of the population (approximately 700).

More recently there has been a change in the composition of migrants entering the country due to UK granting free movement of workers to nationals of the eight new European Union member states following enlargement in 2004. Net in-migration of EU accession (A8) citizens, coming into the UK, for a period of at least a year, increased by just over 30%, from 49,000 in 2004 to 64,000 in 2005. The majority of these originate from Poland.

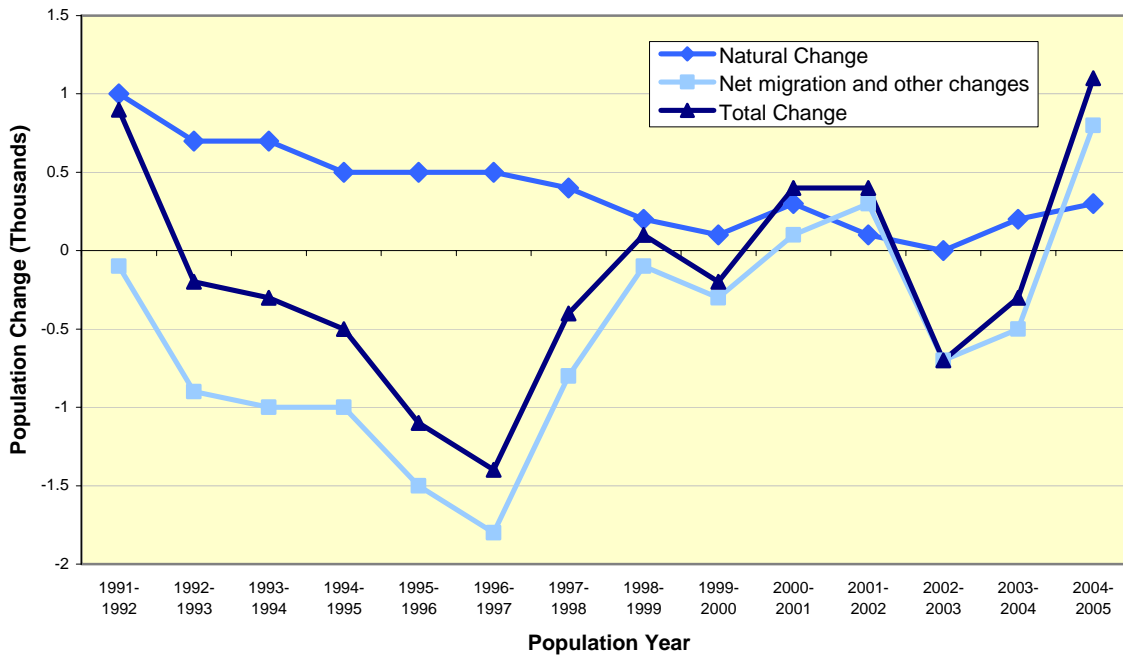
Total International Migration to/from the UK, 1996-2005



Total International Migration Estimates by Major Citizenship Groupings, 2005



Components of Population Change Mid-1991 to Mid-2005 for Dudley



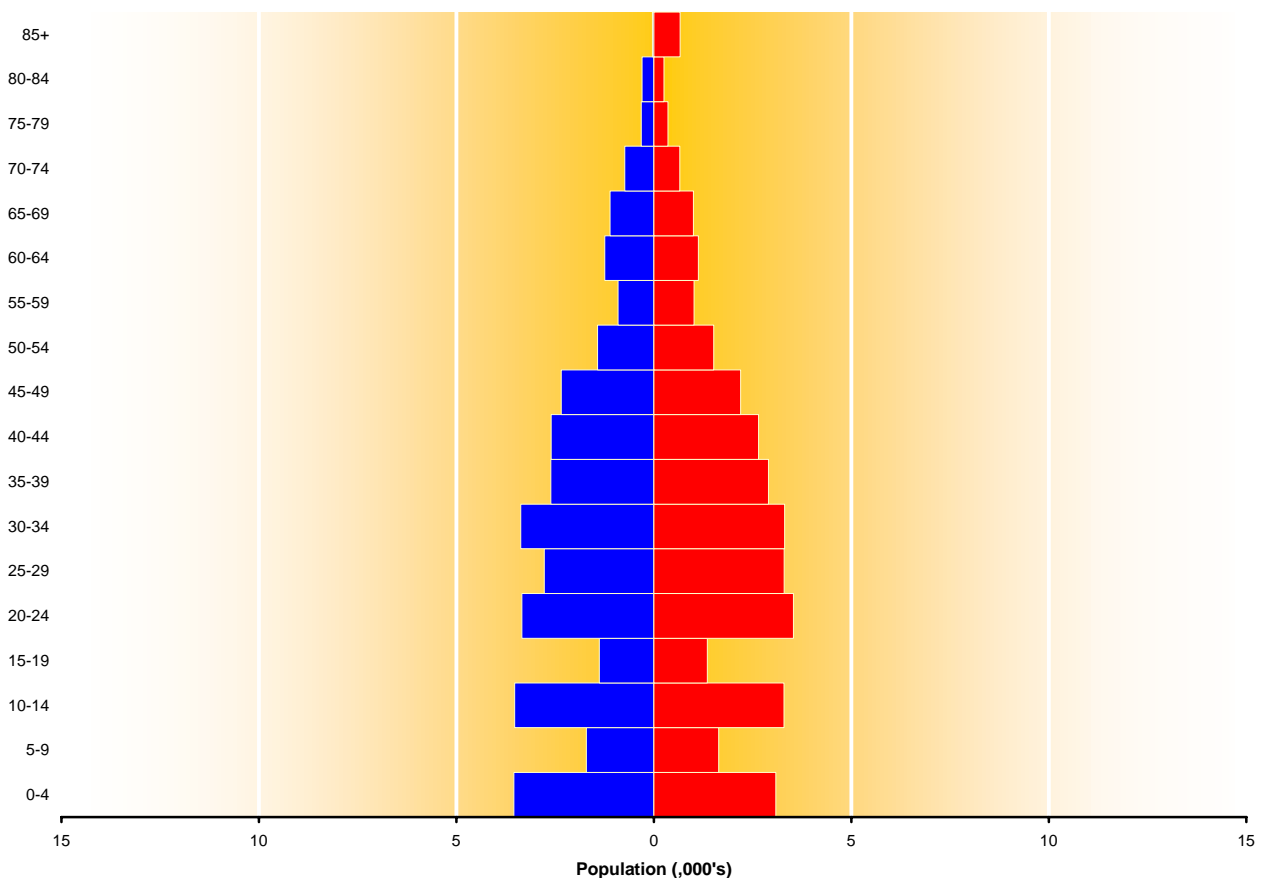
In Dudley natural change has gradually declined over the last 12 years, with a slight upward trend in the last three years. Net migration and other changes (which includes an estimate of international migration) has fluctuated over the last 15 years with a range from -1.8 thousand to 1.1 thousand over the period. Since 2002-2003 there has been a sharp upward trend in net migration, but the cause of this remains to be verified.

Ethnicity

- Black ethnic group are 3x and Mixed ethnic group 4x more likely to be lone parent households (15% & 20% vs 5% of White households)
- 43% of Asian households have 2 or more children (compared to 16% for White)
- 15% of white, 5% of Mixed, 3% of Asian and 8% of Black households are lone pensioners
- In the future the ethnic minority groups are likely to move closer to the white figure, which will itself increase

Currently the profile of the black and ethnic minority (BME) population in Dudley is much younger than the white population, as the population pyramid below from the 2001 Census shows (It is shown with the same scale to demonstrate the relative size of this population to the Dudley total). In 2001 only 8% of the BME population were over 65 (compared to 17½% in the population as a whole in 2005) This suggests that over the next 15 to 20 years there will be an increasing demand for services generally applicable to older people in the ethnic minority population. This is allied to a generally increasing ethnic population through inward migration.

**Dudley Black & Minority Ethnic Population Pyramid
2001 Census**

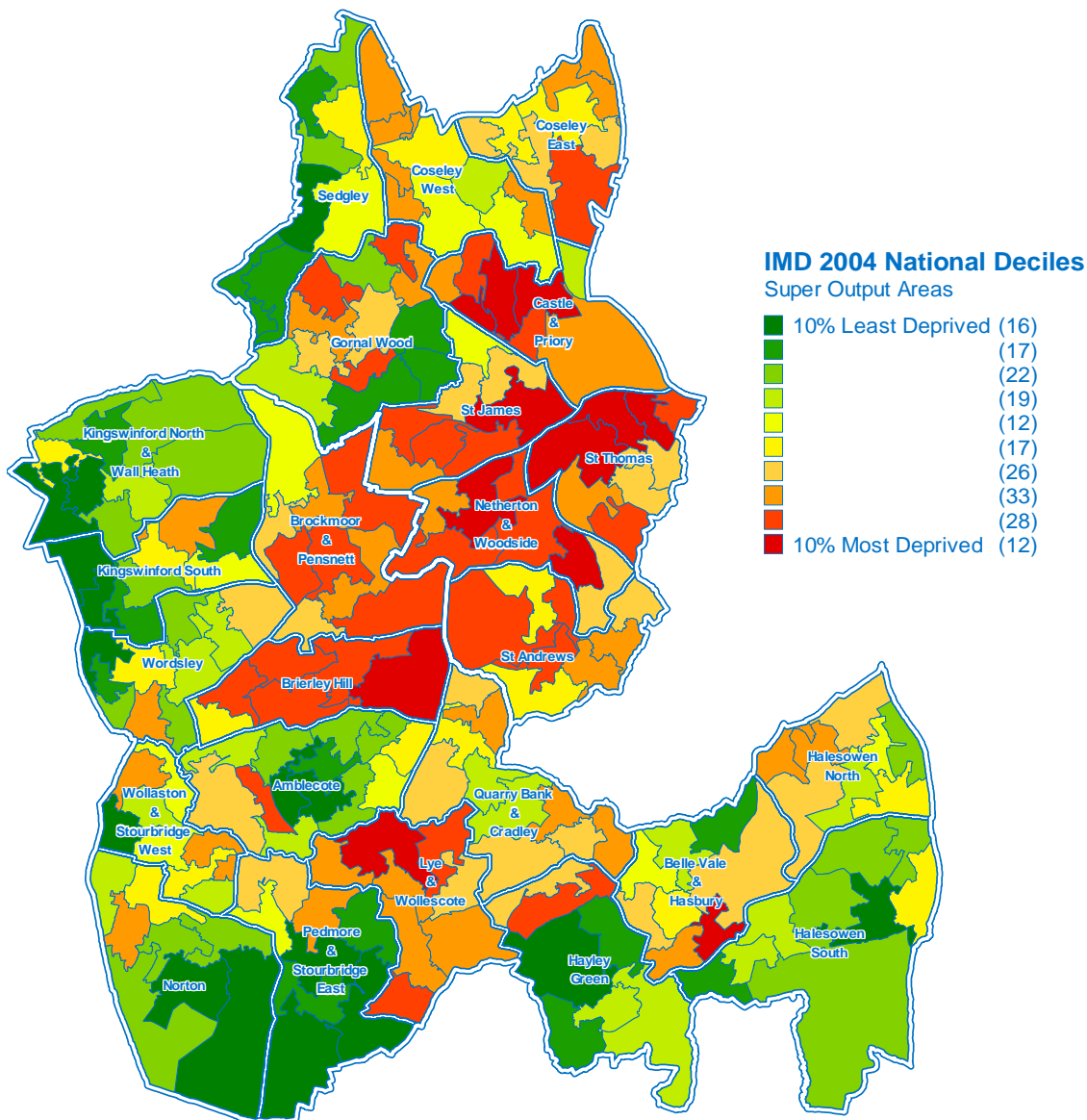


Deprivation

- Dudley's overall deprivation status differs little from the national average
- Deprivation is concentrated in an inner urban 'core'
- The future success of the local economy will be key to future deprivation status

Overall deprivation on the Dudley Borough is not much different from the national average. The distribution is fairly similar too, with slightly fewer areas in the most deprived 10% nationally, but the same in the most deprived fifth.

The deprived areas are largely found in an area from Brierley Hill, through Netherton to Castle and Priory, with some also in Lye and one or two small pockets elsewhere. Conversely the most affluent areas are found on the southern and western edges of the Borough. Future deprivation/affluence of the Borough will be dependent on the success or otherwise of the local and national economy and the extent to which regeneration policies for the Black Country succeed.



Longevity

- Life expectancy in Dudley has risen in the last 20 years, but at a slower rate than nationally in more recent years
- There has been some narrowing of within Borough differences in life expectancy over the last 20 years
- There is still a gap of 6.6 years between the Dudley wards with the highest and lowest life expectancy

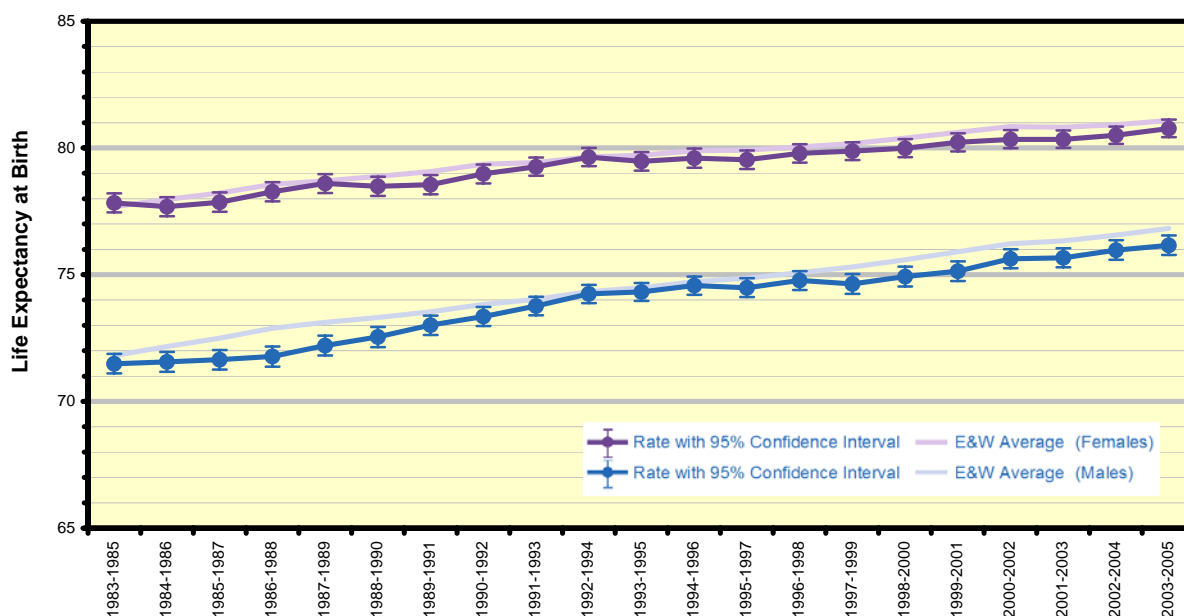
Life expectancy at birth has risen steadily over the last 20 years and life expectancy at birth is now 3.8 years longer than in 1983-1985. The life expectancy for men is 4.6 years lower than that for women and has been so for the last decade. There is a gap in life expectancy between Dudley and England & Wales (-0.5 years for 2003-2005) and this figure has widened slightly in the last few years, particularly in men (-0.67 years for 2003-2005).

At the local level life expectancy at birth varies considerably between wards, with the lowest life expectancy in St. James ward being 6.6 years lower than the highest, recorded for Norton ward.

Life expectancy at birth is related to deprivation with lower life expectancy in the most deprived areas of the borough. The gap for life expectancy between the most deprived and least deprived quintiles has narrowed over the last 20 years for both males and females mainly as a result of continued improvement in life expectancy for the most deprived quintile.

This high correlation between life expectancy and deprivation is mirrored for high prevalence of disease rates. In order to tackle inequalities such as these, resources need to be targeted both at particular areas of high deprivation and at specific groups who may be geographically dispersed. These are also the areas where the greatest gain in life years can be made, although by their nature they are also the hardest to reach.

**Life Expectancy at Birth by Year
3-Year Rates, Dudley, Males & Females, 2003-2005**



Life Expectancy at Birth by Deprivation Quintile & Year Dudley, Males & Females, 1983-2005

