



IRMP 21-25 Risk Review; Population and Demographics.

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Executive Summary

The County is split into two very diverse Authority areas.

Shropshire presents the challenge of old age, independent living and the resulting pressures on social care and health. Shropshire is sparse and public service delivery is expensive compared to urban areas. The ageing population will also impact on our ability to recruit and retain staff. Pensioners dominate the ownership of property which will increase pressure on the housing and employment market. Whilst Shropshire is not dominated by social deprivation it should be noted that housing deprivation is predicted to saw in rural areas. Pensioners may become increasingly cash poor and asset rich.

Telford has ageing population pressures but is dominated by the challenges associated with social deprivation. Regeneration of estates is at risk due to private landlord growth in the south Telford estates coupled with housing associations purchasing stock in new build areas away from the south.

The population has a healthy lifestyles challenge which may well influence the future design of Safe and Well, this might conflict with Shropshire Council.

Telford Risk Summary

- An ageing population, the population is more consistent with a large urban/metropolitan area. Telford is younger and more diverse than Shropshire.
- Significant areas of multiple deprivation housing 27% of the population.
- Health and lifestyle challenges often associated with deprivation
- Social issues including anti-social behaviour, drugs, criminality, Safeguarding, Family disconnect and troubled families.
- Private rental and social housing are more prevalent than Shropshire.
- Social Isolation and Loneliness is prevalent in south Telford.

Telford Findings

Telford and Wrekin is a blend of urban and rural areas, with green open spaces alongside contemporary housing developments and traditional market towns. The Borough is a prosperous place however there are clear differences across Telford. Some neighbourhoods and communities in the Borough are among the most deprived areas nationally, whereas equally some communities are amongst the more affluent in England.

The population continues to grow at above national rates – driven by the expansion of the local economy and record levels of housing growth. As the population grows, it has continued to change in line with national trends, with the population becoming more diverse and ageing. Although the population is ageing, it is younger than the national structure – with concentrations of the younger population in south Telford. However, over half of the population increase between now and 2031 will be in the 65+ age group.

One of the biggest challenges for the Borough remains health inequalities. It is important though to emphasise that the health of the Borough is improving overall, however, for a number of key measures the health of the population is not as good as the national average. This gap to the national position is most evident in the most deprived communities of the Borough with key challenges including a lower life expectancy, higher rates of long-term illness and disabilities, high obesity rates and high rates of admissions to hospital for a variety of conditions.

The most common risk factors identified in family assessments by the Council's Safeguarding Children Service are domestic violence, mental health and drug misuse.

The gap between the national and local picture for the educational attainment of children has closed at Key Stage One and Two and the proportion of children achieving a good level of development continue to improve year-on-year. There does, though, remain a number of key challenges with regard to attainment levels, including attainment at secondary level and for a number of groups not achieving the same levels as their peers, including Disadvantaged children, children in receipt of free school meals and children with an Education, Health and Care plan.¹

Population

Telford has an estimated population of 175,800 people and is younger than the national picture. The population is growing, changing and ageing. The borough's population is projected to grow at a faster rate than the national population, rising to 196,600 people by 2031, with over half of this population increase expected in the over-65 age group. 17% of the borough's population is aged 65+. By 2031 there is projected to be 11,700 more older people than in 2018, an increase of 40%.

¹ Understanding Telford and Wrekin 2019 Report

Diversity

As the population grows it continues to become more diverse. Some 10% of the population is from a BAME background, rising to over 13% in the 0-24 age group. As well as new migrants a key driver of change has been the younger age structure of BME groups leading to a greater likelihood of them having children. The majority of the population's ethnicity is white British, with the Borough having lower BAME rates in all age groups than England. The highest proportion of BAME groups is found in the 0-24 age group (T&W 13.1%, England 25.4%). The proportion of school-age children from a BAME background is increasing (15.3% in 2014, 20.8% in 2018). Around 92.7% of the population were born in the UK. 66.1% of residents have a religion. Christian is the most predominant religion (61.7% of residents), followed by Muslim (1.8% of residents). It is estimated that, of those residents aged 16+, around 3,500 identify as gay, lesbian, bisexual or other.

The workday population of Telford and Wrekin is around 1,300 people more than the resident population.

Health

The population has higher rates of poor health: Residents report higher levels of bad or very bad health compared to England (T&W 6.2%, England 5.5%), around 10,395 people.

Life expectancy at birth is significantly worse than England rates at 78.3 years for males (79.4 England) and 81.8 years for females (83.1 England). The mortality rate from causes considered preventable is lower than it was in 2010-12, however, the Borough's rate remains worse than the England average. The standardised mortality ratio for people aged under 75 is higher than the national ratio for cardiovascular disease and cancer but similar to the national ratio for liver and respiratory diseases.

The population don't always make healthy lifestyle choices:

- 2.8% of all births had a low birth weight (less than 2,500g), similar to the England rate.
- The under 18 conception rates has remained similar to the England rate since 2015.
- 17.2% (348) of mothers were smoking at delivery, significantly worse than England. Breastfeeding initiation rate increased from 65.1% in 2012-13 to 71.0% in 2016-17, although remain worse than England.
- The prevalence of smoking in those aged 18 & over decreased from 20.0% in 2014 to 16.5% in 2017- the rate has remained similar to England since 2014. The prevalence of opiate and/or crack use was 8.5 in 2014-15, slightly lower than the England rate (8.6).
- The proportion of children in reception with excess weight decreased from 24.1% in 2012-13 to 22.7% in 2017-18, similar to the England rate (22.2%). In Year Six children with excess weight increased to 38.8% over the same period, worse than England rate (34.3%).

- Levels of excess weight in adults was 65.6% in 2016-17, worse than the England average (61.3%).
- The prevalence of alcohol dependence was 1.44 per 100 adults aged 18+ compared to 1.11 per 100 adults across England.

Hospital admissions rates for a number of causes are higher than England: The Standardised Admissions Ratio of emergency admissions for all causes is worse than national. This ratio is also worse than national for Coronary Heart Disease, Stroke, Myocardial Infarction (heart attack), Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD). The ratio is similar to the national for hip fractures and alcohol-attributable conditions.

National prevalence rates enable an estimation of the number of residents with other health conditions, these are:

- 1,000 children aged 5-10 and 1,500 aged 11-16 with a mental health disorder
- 17,400 adults aged 16-64 with a common mental health disorder and around
- 7,800 adults aged 16-64 with two or more psychiatric disorders.
- 800 older people aged 65 & over have severe depression.
- 1,800 residents aged 65 & over suffering from dementia.
- 4,100 residents have a learning disability.
- 1,500 residents have Autism
- The suicide rate was 11.4 per 100,000 population in 2015-17, the same as the rate recorded in 2011-13.
- The proportion of pupils with Special Needs and Disabilities has grown from 10.9% in 2014 to 17.9% in 2018.

Safeguarding

Domestic Violence, Mental Health and Drug Misuse are the most common risk factors identified by Safeguarding Children teams: The most common risk factors identified in 1,807 assessments completed by Children Safeguarding Teams were domestic violence (43.4%), mental health (43.4%) and drug misuse (24.5%). The top three factors across England were domestic violence (51.1%), mental health (42.6%) and emotional abuse (21.7%).

The rate per 10,000 population of children subject to a child protection plan is 136.8, with the most common reason for a plan being Neglect (44.2%). The rate of children becoming looked after is 24.7.

633 families met the thresholds for the Strengthening Families programme in 2017/18. In Strengthening Families assessments, 70.3%, identified mental & emotional health of children and young people as presenting need.

The second most common need was family relationships at 58.0%. There were 412 adults receiving alcohol treatment services and 771 receiving drug treatment services in 2017/18.

Of the new presentations into alcohol and drug services in the year, the number who were living with children was 63 for alcohol services and 49 for drug services, and the number who were parents not living with children was 82 for alcohol services and 122 for drug services.

Around 27 children were known to early help or children's safeguarding whose parents were in alcohol treatment services, and around 30 for adults in drug treatment services.

Homelessness

Homelessness rates are lower than England rates and households in temporary accommodation is decreasing: 118 homeless decisions were made in 2017-18, of these 52 were accepted as homeless, a rate of 0.74 per 1,000 households, lower than England (2.41). The overall rate of households in temporary accommodation has decreased and is below England and Non-London LA rates. The number of homeless acceptances for young people (aged 16-24) decreased to 21 and is lower than the England rate. The rate of households in temporary accommodation in Telford and Wrekin has decreased from 0.81 per 1,000 households in 2013-14 to 0.49 per 1,000 households

Adult Social Care

Adult Social Care is delivered to fewer people than the national rate. In 2017-18, 2,215 adults aged 18 and over received long term support during the year in Telford and Wrekin. 845 of these people were aged 18-64, and 1,370 were 65 or older. As a rate per 100,000, both age groups are less likely to access long term support than England rates. Those in the 65 and over age group were more likely to be receiving residential (20.7%) or nursing care (14.9%), compared to 2.1% and 12.0% of 18-64-year-olds.

A higher proportion of people in Telford and Wrekin report to be providing unpaid care, including 1,530 people aged under 25. This is above the English average. There were 713 people aged 65+ receiving long term social care in a community setting and 308 people aged 65+ receiving long term care in a residential/nursing care setting. It is anticipated the percentage of those in community care will increase.

Adults with learning disabilities receiving long term social care In August 2019 there were 407 adults with learning disabilities receiving long term social care.

A higher proportion of people in Telford and Wrekin report having bad or very bad health than the England rate. 1,886 people aged 65+ are estimated to have dementia in 2019 of which 65.1% have been diagnosed. By 2035 the number of older people with dementia is predicted to increase by 71%.²

² Source: NHS digital – Diagnosis rate and 2019 estimate; poppi.org.uk – 2035 projection

Age

The population of Telford and Wrekin is 'younger' than the national position, although with the fastest growth being in the 65+ age group the age profile of the borough is now much closer to the national position. Reflective of this population, Telford and Wrekin have a higher proportion of households with dependent children and a lower number of households aged 65+.

There are some 73,000 homes in Telford, and this is forecast to grow at around 1,000 net new homes annually for the next 15 years as set out in the Authority Local Plan. The number of homes rented from private landlords grew significantly between 2001 and 2011 and is forecast to continue to rise. The mean (average) selling price of a house in the borough in November 2018 was £165,968, below the regional (£197,387) and national (£247,430) averages.

Deprivation

Telford and Wrekin is a place of socio-economic contrasts: Parts of the Borough are amongst the most deprived in England, with deprivation rates comparable with inner cities, whilst other areas are amongst the least deprived in England.

There remain challenges around levels of deprivation:

- 17.3% (30,408 people) of the population live in income deprived families. 23.9% (8,603) of children aged 0-15 live in income deprived households and 18.1% (7,243) of older adults aged 60 & over live in income deprived households.
- 14,610 (19.6%) of households claim housing benefit in 2017. Around 40% of these households, (5,839) had dependent children.
- More than two in five lone parents (43.5%) are not in employment, higher than the England average (40.5%).
- 12.1% of households were in fuel poverty in 2016, higher than the England average of 11.1%.

Out of 108 neighbourhood areas 15 are ranked among the 10% nationally most deprived. Primarily focussed in South Telford: Woodside x4, Malinslee and Dawley Bank x3, Madeley and Sutton Hill x2, Brookside x2, Dawley and Aqueduct x2, Hadley and Leegomery and College.

A total of 27% of the population live in areas which are amongst the 20% most deprived areas nationally. Nearly 30% of the population live in deprivation.³

³ Telford and Wrekin Facts and Figures Health and Wellbeing 2019

Crime

The highest occurring crime types are Anti-Social Behaviour and Violence & Sexual Offences. The rate of juvenile first-time entrants to the criminal justice system shows a considerable reduction between 2011 and 2017 from 636.7 to 357.2 per 100,000 population, however, is higher than the national rate (305.3).

Education

Most children attend good schools: 83.4% of pupils are in schools graded Good or Outstanding by Ofsted (92.6% in primary, 66.0% in secondary and 90.0 in special).

Educational attainment in primary schools is improving and above the England average for KS1 and KS2: 70.9% of pupils achieved a good level of development (GLD) in 2018, an increase from 66.6% pupils in 2015. This compares to 71.5% across England.

Key Stage One attainment is above the national average by 1 percentage point in all subjects. 76% of pupils achieved the expected standard in KS1 reading, 71% in KS1 writing and 77% in KS1 maths.

Key Stage Two attainment is above the national average in RWM (67%, England 65%), Reading (77%, England 76%) and Writing (80%, England 79%). 76% achieved the expected standard in Maths, the same as the National average.

Pupils achieved above average progress score between KS1 and KS2 for writing but achieved below-average scores for maths.⁴

Educational attainment in secondary schools is lower: The average KS4 Attainment 8 score in state-funded schools was 45.4 in 2018, below the England average (46.6).

Attainment scores of 9.6 in English and 8.7 in maths, lower than the England averages (9.9 in English, 9.1 in maths).

39.9% achieved a strong 9-5 pass in GCSEs English and Maths and 59.3% a standard 9-4 pass, below the England averages of 43.5% and 64.4%.

The average progress scores in English and maths were both lower than the National (English T&W -0.18, England -0.04. Maths -0.19, England -0.02).

Special Educational Needs and Disabilities numbers have grown: 4,402(17.9%) of pupils have Special Education Needs and Disabilities (SEND).

The largest type of need is Moderate Learning Difficulty (1,447), followed by Speech, Language & Communication needs (922) and Social, emotional mental health (813)

The proportion of pupils with SEND has grown from 10.9% in 2014 to 17.9% in 2018.

Disadvantaged pupils have lower attainment, particularly at Key Stage Four: • The attainment gap (KS2) between disadvantaged and other pupils was 20% points in

⁴ JSNA-Understanding Telford and Wrekin 2019

2018, same as the England average (20% points). • The attainment gap (KS4) between disadvantaged and other pupils was 17.1, compared to 13.5 across England.

A high rate of residents have no qualifications: • 8.0% of working-age residents had no qualifications in 2017 and 28.5% were qualified to NVQ level 4 and above compared to England averages of 7.6% and 38.3%.

Fuel Poverty

The proportion of households in fuel poverty in Telford and Wrekin increased from 11.0% in 2012 to 12.1% in 2016. Across England, the rate increased to 11.1% over the same period.

Shropshire Risk Summary

- Ageing and increasingly independent living alone.
- Huge predicted growth in 85+
- Vulnerable population spread across great sparsity
- Life risk migrating to ever-increasingly rural areas
- Age relate illnesses increasing
- Reducing the percentage of people of working age meaning more people dependent on fewer working adults
- School populations expected to drop with potential over provision
- Localised areas of deprivation even in rural locations
- Tenure trend is that OAP population twice as likely to own property
- Social Isolation is also a significant urban factor
- Changing population may reduce the On-Call recruitment pool

Shropshire Findings

The population of Shropshire is changing. It is expected that our population will increase in size by approximately 8% by the year 2032 and the structure of our population will change as a result. The proportion of our population aged 65+ will increase at a rate greater than the national trend. In comparison to other parts of England, Shropshire is not particularly deprived. However, as with all other regions, when compared to the county as a whole, there are certain small areas of Shropshire that are deprived.

The county has an estimated resident population of 317,500⁵ people, of which 65% live in the key centres and market towns and 35% lives in the countryside and smaller settlements. Shropshire has a population density of 0.98 persons per hectare

⁵ ONS, (2018), Mid-Year Population Estimates, www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalesandnorthernireland

compared to 4.24 for England, 3.87 for England and Wales and 4.46 for the West Midlands.

The County Town of Shrewsbury is estimated to support a resident population of around 75,000⁶ people. Only five other settlements in Shropshire support populations of over 10,000 people (Oswestry, Bridgnorth, Ludlow, Market Drayton and Whitchurch). The Strategic, Principal and Key Centres cover only around 2% of Shropshire's land area.

In 2036 it is predicted that 33% of Shropshire's population will be aged 65 or over, this compares to a figure of 24% for England and 23% West Midlands. The largest growth is found in the 85+ population which is set to increase from 9,700 persons 2016 to 21,000 persons in 2036 (116%) this compares to an increase of 85% in the West Midlands and 90% in England (85+ population)⁷

Shropshire's changing demographics and an increasingly ageing population are leading to an increase in vulnerable and isolated older people within our communities. National study and historic data show that the older population is more at risk of fire-related deaths. This, coupled with the pressures on social care services, identifies this demography change as a key strategic risk and a significant challenge to the continuation of reducing fire-related deaths.

During 2001-2017 dwelling stock increased by 16.6% in Shropshire. On average dwelling stock increased by 1,193 a year or 0.9% a year during 2001-17. In 2017 Shropshire Council had 142,434 dwellings.

Shropshire expands across 319,730⁸ hectares and is structured around approximately 540 settlements, including the Strategic Centre (Shrewsbury); five Principal Centres (Oswestry, Bridgnorth, Market Drayton, Whitchurch and Ludlow); and 11 Key Centres (Albrighton, Bishops Castle, Broseley, Church Stretton, Cleobury Mortimer, Craven Arms, Ellesmere, Highley, Much Wenlock, Shifnal and Wem)⁹.

Shropshire's settlement structure of highly dispersed market towns, small villages and hamlets makes the provision of local services a challenge and the provision of public transport costly. This contrasts with the more sparsely populated rural Counties of North Yorkshire, Cumbria and Northumberland. These Counties contain National Parks with natural environments that in some areas are uninhabitable.

Shropshire's Growing Elderly Population

In Shropshire, a growing older person population is likely to have some impact on the future need and demand for homes and care. Indeed, as population projections show,

⁶ Shropshire Council, (2018), Hierarchy of Settlements, <https://shropshire.gov.uk/planning-policy/local-planning/local-plan-partial-review-2016-2036/evidence-base/>

⁷ Shropshire Council 2019 Update; Older People Profile Shropshire

⁸ ONS, (2019), 2011 Census: Key Statistics Table KS101EW: Usual Resident Population – ONS www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/key_statistics

⁹ Shropshire Council, (2018), Hierarchy of Settlements, shropshire.gov.uk/planning-policy/local-planning/local-plan-partial-review-2016-2036/evidence-base/

the number of older people is expected to increase significantly over the next few years.

When compared with both the region and England, Shropshire has a higher proportion of older persons. In 2017 it is estimated that 24% of Shropshire's population is aged 65+, this compares with a West Midlands and England figure of 18%.

Areas in Shropshire where the proportion of older people is 30% or higher are Church Stretton (32%), Much Wenlock (31%), and Ludlow (30%).¹⁰

Shropshire is expected to see a 49% increase in the older person population with the total number of people aged 65 and over projected to grow from 74,302 in 2016 to 111,062 in 2036. The projected increase is in line with that expected for England (45%) and higher than that in the West Midlands (36%). Whilst the Under 65 population continues to grow slightly for both England and the West Midlands (3%), the Under 65 population of Shropshire is expected to fall slightly by -7%.¹¹

Overall the proportion of the population aged 65 and over is set to increase from 24% of the total population in 2016 to 33% of the total population in 2036. The largest growth is in the 85+ population which accounts for 3% of the population in 2016 and increases to 6% of the population in 2036.

In 2036 it is predicted that 33% of Shropshire's population will be aged 65 or over, this compares to a figure of 24% for England and 23% West Midlands. The largest growth is found in the 85+ population which is set to increase from 9,700 persons 2016 to 21,000 persons in 2036 (116%) this compares to an increase of 85% in the West Midlands and 90% in England (85+ population).

Life Expectancy

Life expectancy has increased for both males and females during the period 2000 to 2014. The age for males has increased from 81.3 years to 84.2 years, a 4% increase and for females, it has increased by 3% from 84.5 years to 86.8 years of age.

Projected Change in Average Age

The average age in Shropshire is projected to change from 43 years in 2016 to 46 years in 2041. In comparison, the median age is projected to grow from 46 years in 2016 to 52 years in 2041. Both the average and median ages continue to grow throughout the life of the projections. This is attributable to Shropshire's ageing population (born during and after the second world war to the mid-1960s when fertility rates peaked nationally). In contrast, the average age nationally in 2016 is 39 years, rising to 41 years in 2041 and regionally 39 years rising to 40 years. Nationally, the

¹⁰ Source: ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates 2017, © Crown Copyright, 2019

¹¹ Source: ONS 2016 Sub-National Population Projections, © Crown Copyright, 2019

median age in 2016 is 39 years rising to 43 years in 2041 and regionally is rising from 39 years rising to 41 years.

Dependency Ratio

The dependency ratio is a measure showing the number of dependents, aged zero to 15 years and 65 years and over, relative to the total population, aged 16 to 64 (working-age population). The higher the ratio the greater level of dependency. The dependency ratio is used by economists as a measure of the pressure on the productive working-age population particularly financially in terms supporting the upbringing and care needs of the dependent population.

This pressure on the working-age population can impact on local economic growth and shape local economic policies designed to nurture a healthy and productive labour force.

In 2016, Shropshire had a dependency ratio of 67 dependent people for every 100-independent people, compared to 59 nationally and 61 regionally. Shropshire's higher dependency ratio is a reflection of Shropshire's older age structure, where a greater proportion of the population has reached the traditional retirement age of 65 years.

Household Projections (Older People) and Older People Living Alone

The Sub-National Household Projections (2016) show that overall 52% older persons (65+) will be living alone in 2036 in Shropshire compared to figures in 2016. The largest increase is in the 85+ age group where the number of people over the age of 85 living alone is projected to rise from 4,519 in 2016 to 9,634 in 2036.

Health-Related Population Projections

The number of people with dementia or mobility issues which result in them being unable to manage at least one activity on their own is expected to rise significantly with the increase in the elderly population. The following table shows that between 2017 and 2035 the number of people aged 65+ with dementia is expected to increase by 80%. Those people who are aged 65 plus and unable to manage at least one activity on their own is projected to increase by 63%.¹²

Older People with long-term health problems or disabilities Overlapping with both the number of older persons and the analysis above about dementia and mobility problems will be levels of disability generally. The data suggests that across the study area some 26% of households contain someone with an LTHPD. This figure is in line with that of the West Midlands and England. It is estimated that 83.2% of people aged 85 and over have an LTHPD.

¹² Source: Projecting Older People Population Information System, www.poppi.org.uk version 10.0 Shropshire Council

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A 156% increase in single males over 85 living alone by 2032.

Tenure of Older Persons Households

The data shows that older person households are more likely to live in outright owned accommodation (73% compared to 39% of all households in Shropshire). Older person households are less likely to live in private rented accommodation (6% compared to 15% of all households in Shropshire). It should also be noted that there are differences between different types of older person households. Single older people have a lower level of owner-occupation (70%) and a higher proportion living in the social rented sector (19%).

Projections show that the older population is expected to rise in the future and that the number of single-person households is expected to increase if occupancy patterns remain similar than it could suggest that there will be demand for an increase in the amount of affordable housing available.

The challenge will be older persons, often single householders, trying to maintain property that they own with no societal or systematic support.

Residential and Nursing Care

Data from the Care Quality Commission web site shows that there are currently 65 care homes in Shropshire. There are 17 registered to provide Nursing care and 48 registered to provide Residential Care. Independent living supported by Public Health initiatives such as Social Prescribing will need to further underpin the ever-increasing population and its requirements.

Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Local Deprivation – the overall score

In comparison to other counties in England and Wales, Shropshire is not particularly deprived – though there are small areas where the level of deprivation is high.

When using the Index of Multiple Deprivation to compare levels of deprivation, it is important to remember that the more deprived an area, the higher the deprivation score but the lower the rank.

Shropshire's score is 16.689, which means it is ranked number 41 out of All English unitary authorities (there are a total of 56) and number 185 out of all 326 authorities in England. ¹³

Early Years Population.

Early Year's population in Shropshire (sometimes referred to as the pre-school population) is projected to fall from 15,000 in 2016 to 14,000 in 2041. This represents a decline of 6.8%, relative to -1.4% nationally and regionally growth of 2.4%. This decline suggests fewer school places may be needed in the future in Shropshire if present trends continue.

In Shropshire and nationally, the Early Year's population is projected to decline more sharply in the short-term to 2026 (-5% and -3.3% respectively). This compares to -1.9% in Shropshire and growth of 2.0% nationally from 2026 to 2041.

School-Age Population

The School-Age population in Shropshire (5-15 years) is projected to fall by -2,100 people from 37,000 in 2016 to 34,900 in 2041. This represents a decline of -5.7%, relative to the growth of 5.1% nationally and 7.2% regionally. Again, this suggests that fewer school places will be needed in the future if present trends continue.

The greatest decline in population is in the primary school age group of 5-10 years (-10.0% or -2,000 people), compared to only -0.6% (100 people) for the secondary school age group of 11-15 years.

In Shropshire, the School-Age population is projected to decline more sharply in the short-term to 2026 (-5.8%) when compared with the projected change from 2026 to 2041 (0.1%). Nationally the School Age population is projected to rise by 8.9% in the short-term and then fall by -3.6% from 2026 to 2041.

Working Age Population

The size and diversity of Shropshire's labour force are vital for ensuring a healthy and growing local economy. Business's need to be able to maintain and attract skilled and knowledgeable staff to secure their future productivity and growth.

The majority of the labour force is drawn from the working-age population (16 to 64 years of age), which in Shropshire's case is projected to decline by -7.3 in the long-term and -2.1% in the short-term. This presents policymakers and the business community in Shropshire with challenges to nurture and attract people of working age.

A planned step forward is the development of the new Shrewsbury University Centre.

In contrast to Shropshire, the working-age population in the West Midlands (4.5%) and England (3.6%) is projected to rise, although a relatively low level of growth.

¹³ Shropshire Community Safety Partnership Strategic Needs Analysis

Large employment centres like the West Midlands metropolitan area generally have a younger age structure and this is reinforced by recent trends in the net in-migration. This has the knock-on effect of relatively higher birth rates and higher rates of growth in the younger age groups.

The female Working Age population is projected to experience the greatest decline of -7.5% (7,200) from 2016 to 2041, compared to -6.9% in the male population.

Fuel Poverty

Fuel poverty is a significant issue with an estimated 17,670 households thought to suffer from fuel poverty across.

It means that the issue affects 12 per cent of households in Shropshire and Telford.

That's slightly lower than the average of 13 per cent across the West Midlands and above the national the rate of 11 per cent.

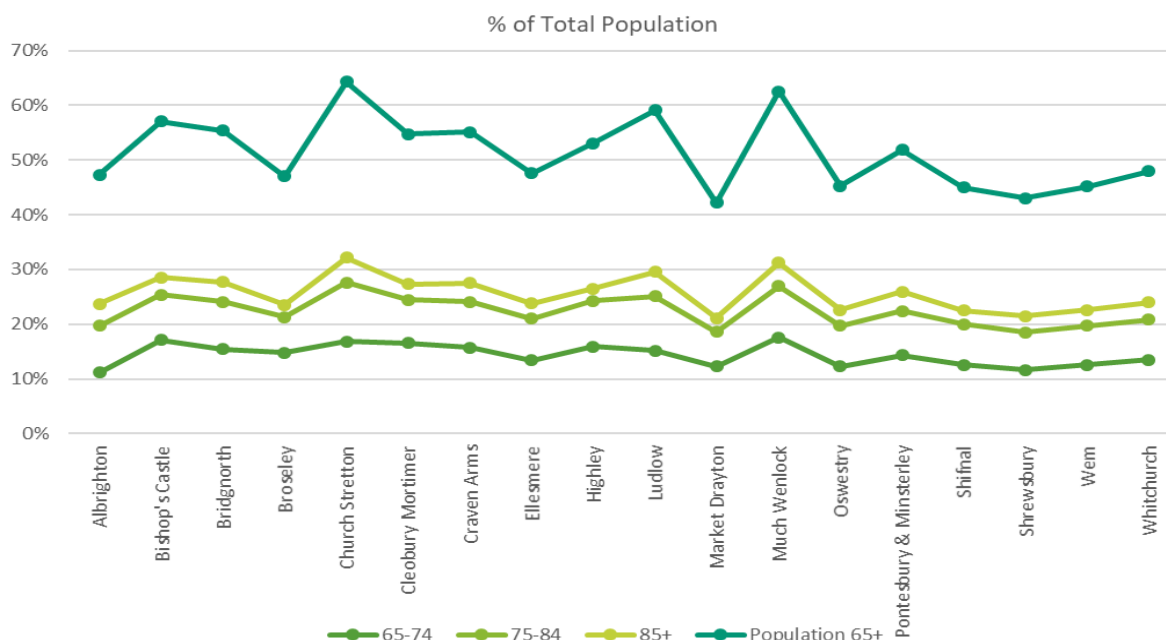
Graphs, Data and Diagrams

Shropshire Age and Population Tables and Diagrams.

The table below provides baseline population data about older persons and compares this with other areas. The data for this has been taken from the published ONS mid-year population estimates and is provided for age groups from 65 and upwards.¹⁴

Older Person Population - Shropshire, West Midlands and England (2017)						
Area	Under65	65-74	75-84	85+	Total Population	65+ Population
Shropshire Total	241,429	41,966	24,086	9,978	317,459	76,030
% of Population	76%	13%	8%	3%	100%	24%
West Midlands	4,784,950	585,248	347,711	142,797	5,860,706	1,075,756
% of Population	82%	10%	6%	2%	100%	18%
England	45,588,919	5,495,181	3,183,274	1,352,056	55,619,430	10,030,511
% of Population	82%	10%	6%	2%	100%	18%

The graph below shows the proportion of the population in each Place Plan area who are aged; 65-74, 75-84, 85+ and the total aged 65+.



¹⁴ Population Mid-Year Estimates, Office for National Statistics (October 2018), © Crown Copyright, 2019

Chart showing OAP Population breakdown^{15/16}

Place Plan Area	Age 65-74	Age 75-84	Age 85+	Total Population	Total 65+
Albrighton	806	611	284	7188	1701
% of Population	11%	9%	4%	100%	24%
Bishop's Castle	1831	884	342	10713	3057
% of Population	17%	8%	3%	100%	29%
Bridgnorth	3808	2114	891	24589	6813
% of Population	15%	9%	4%	100%	28%
Broseley	840	366	126	5663	1332
% of Population	15%	6%	2%	100%	24%
Church Stretton	1529	983	413	9093	2925
% of Population	17%	11%	5%	100%	32%
Cleobury Mortimer	1135	549	198	6875	1882
% of Population	17%	8%	3%	100%	27%
Craven Arms	1046	556	234	6661	1836
% of Population	16%	8%	4%	100%	28%
Ellesmere	1262	716	259	9402	2237
% of Population	13%	8%	3%	100%	24%
Highley	873	455	125	5478	1453
% of Population	16%	8%	2%	100%	27%
Ludlow	2563	1680	760	16920	5003
% of Population	15%	10%	4%	100%	30%
Market Drayton	3060	1588	631	24998	5279
% of Population	12%	6%	3%	100%	21%
Much Wenlock	588	316	143	3348	1047
% of Population	18%	9%	4%	100%	31%
Oswestry	5193	3138	1240	42311	9571
% of Population	12%	7%	3%	100%	23%
Pontesbury & Minsterley	799	454	196	5586	1449
% of Population	14%	8%	4%	100%	26%
Shifnal	1065	633	213	8499	1911
% of Population	13%	7%	3%	100%	22%
Shrewsbury	11634	6834	3013	99800	21481
% of Population	12%	7%	3%	100%	22%
Wem	1957	1126	448	15637	3531
% of Population	13%	7%	3%	100%	23%
Whitchurch	1977	1083	462	14698	3522
% of Population	13%	7%	3%	100%	24%

¹⁵ Shropshire Council Older People Profile 2019.

¹⁶ Source: ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates 2017, © Crown Copyright, 2019

Population Aged 65+ by Ethnic Group

Ethnic Group	Age 65 to 69	Age 70 to 74	Age 75 to 79	Age 80 to 84	Age 85 +
White (this includes British, Irish and Other White)	18,970	15,080	11,680	8,940	8,390
Mixed Ethnicity (this includes White and Black Caribbean; White and Black African; White and Asian; and Other Mixed)	30	20	20	10	10
Asian or Asian British (this includes Indian; Pakistani; Bangladeshi; Chinese; and Other Mixed)	40	40	10	20	10
Black or Black British (this includes Caribbean; African; Other Black)	10	5	5	5	5
Other Ethnic Group	10	10	5	5	5
All People	19,060	15,150	11,710	8,970	8,410

Source: Census 2011, ONS, © Crown Copyright, 2019

Future Changes in the Population of Older Persons

Projected change in the population of Older Persons 2016 to 2036¹⁷

Age	% Change in Population 2016 to 2036					
	Under 65	65-74	75-84	85+	Total Aged 65+	Total Population
Shropshire	-7%	28%	60%	116%	49%	6%
West Midlands	3%	24%	42%	85%	36%	10%
England	3%	23%	53%	90%	45%	10%

The data shows that Shropshire is expected to see a 49% increase in the older person population with the total number of people aged 65 and over projected to grow from 74,302 in 2016 to 111,062 in 2036.

¹⁷ Source: ONS 2016 Sub-National Population Projections, © Crown Copyright, 2019

Proportion of Total Population aged 65+

The table below illustrates the projected changes in the older person population as a proportion of the total population.

Area	Age	2016	2017	2036	% of Total Population 2016	% of Total Population 2017	% of Total Population 2036
Shropshire	Under 65	240100	239600	223700	76%	76%	67%
Shropshire	65-74	41000	41800	52400	13%	13%	16%
Shropshire	75-84	23500	24200	37700	7%	8%	11%
Shropshire	85+	9700	9900	21000	3%	3%	6%
Shropshire	65+	74300	75900	111100	24%	24%	33%
Shropshire	Total Population	314400	315400	334800			

Area	Age	2016	2017	2036	% of Total Population 2016	% of Total Population 2017	% of Total Population 2036
Shropshire	Under 65	240100	239600	223700	76%	76%	67%
Shropshire	65-74	41000	41800	52400	13%	13%	16%
Shropshire	75-84	23500	24200	37700	7%	8%	11%
Shropshire	85+	9700	9900	21000	3%	3%	6%
Shropshire	65+	74300	75900	111100	24%	24%	33%
Shropshire	Total Population	314400	315400	334800			

Health-Related Population Projections

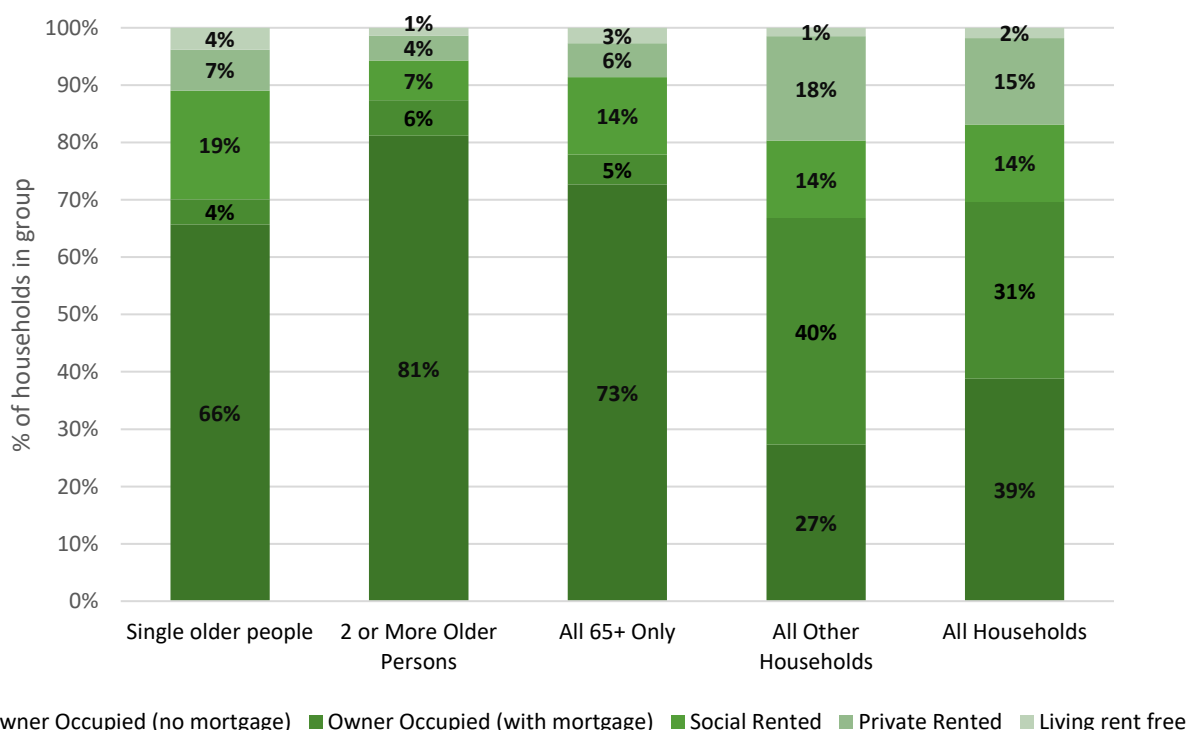
The number of people with dementia or mobility issues which result in them being unable to manage at least one activity on their own is expected to rise significantly with the increase in the elderly population.¹⁸

Older People with long-term health problems or disabilities

The table below shows the proportion of people with a long-term health problem of disability (LTHPD) and the proportion of households where at least one person has an LTHPD.

Area	Households containing someone with a health problem		Population with Health Problem	
	Number	%	Number	%
Shropshire	33,713	26%	56,826	18.6%
West Midlands	622,565	27%	1,062,064	19.0%
England	5,659,606	26%	9,352,586	17.6%

The chart below shows the tenure of older person households. The data has been

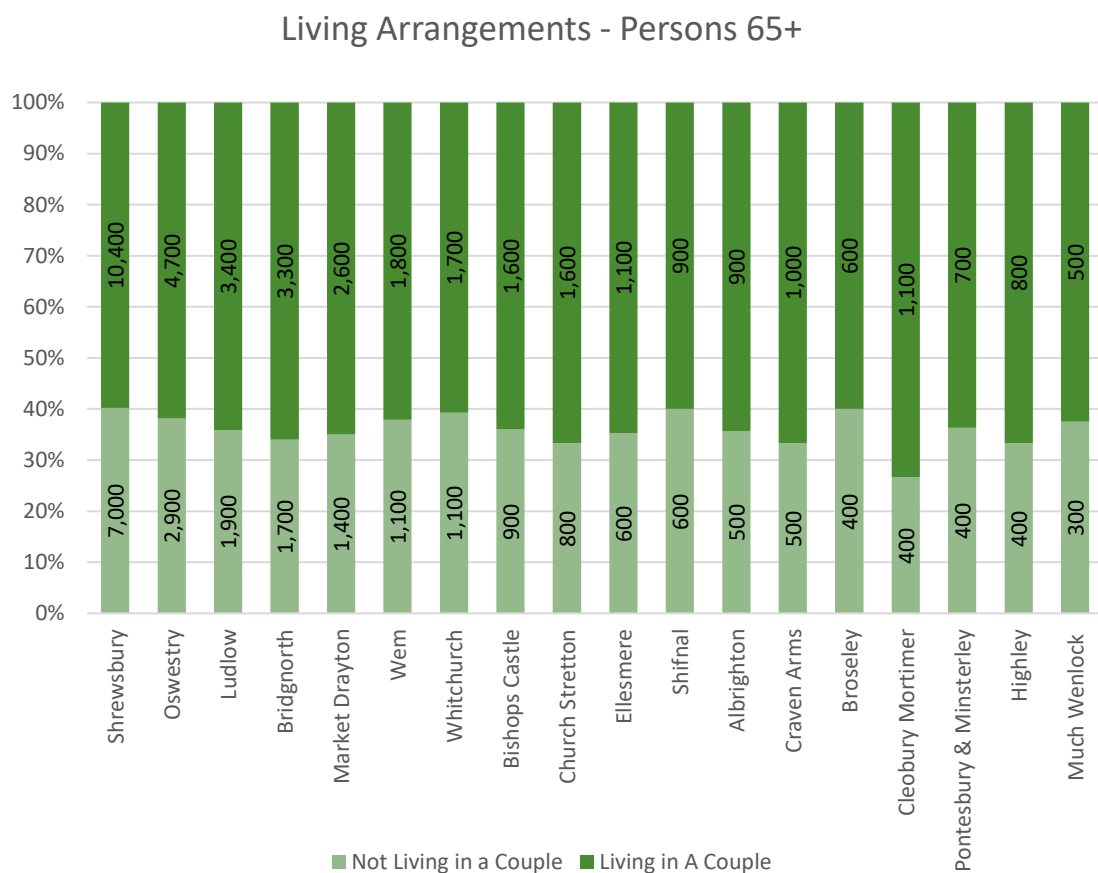


¹⁸ Source: Projecting Older People Population Information System, www.poppi.org.uk version 10.0

Elderly Living Alone

The Sub-National Household Projections (2016) show that overall 52% older persons (65+) will be living alone in 2036 in Shropshire compared to figures in 2016. The largest increase is in the 85+ age group where the number of people over the age of 85 living alone is projected to rise from 4,519 in 2016 to 9,634 in 2036.

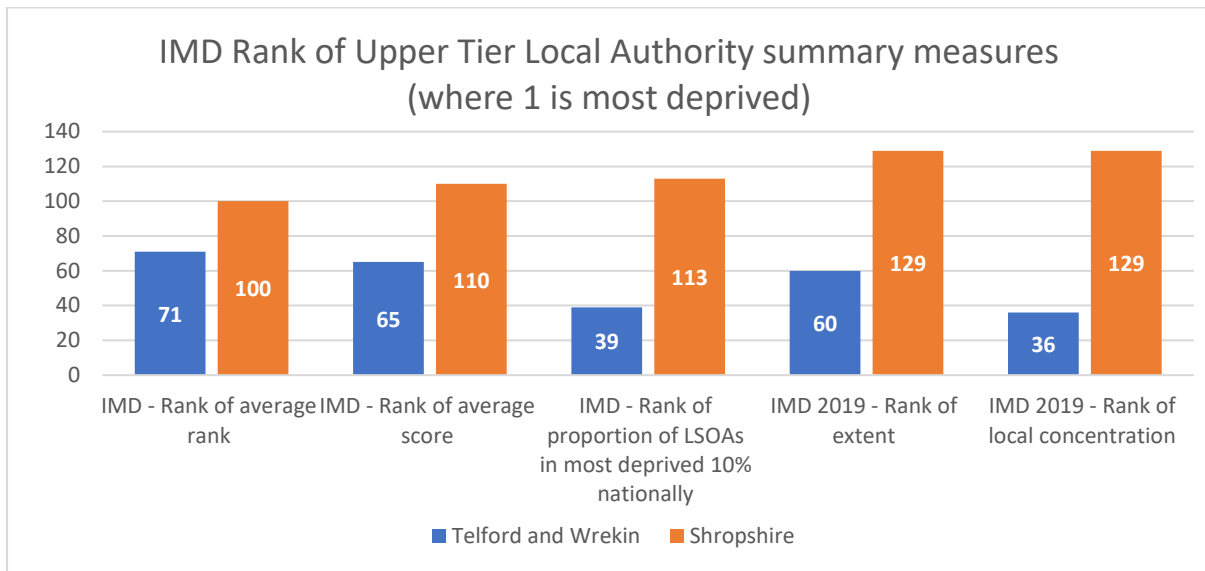
The chart below shows the number of persons aged 65 and over who are living alone and the



number living in a couple by Place Plan Area.

Telford Age and Population Tables and Diagrams.

Comparison of Index of Multiple Deprivation between Telford and Wrekin and Shropshire.

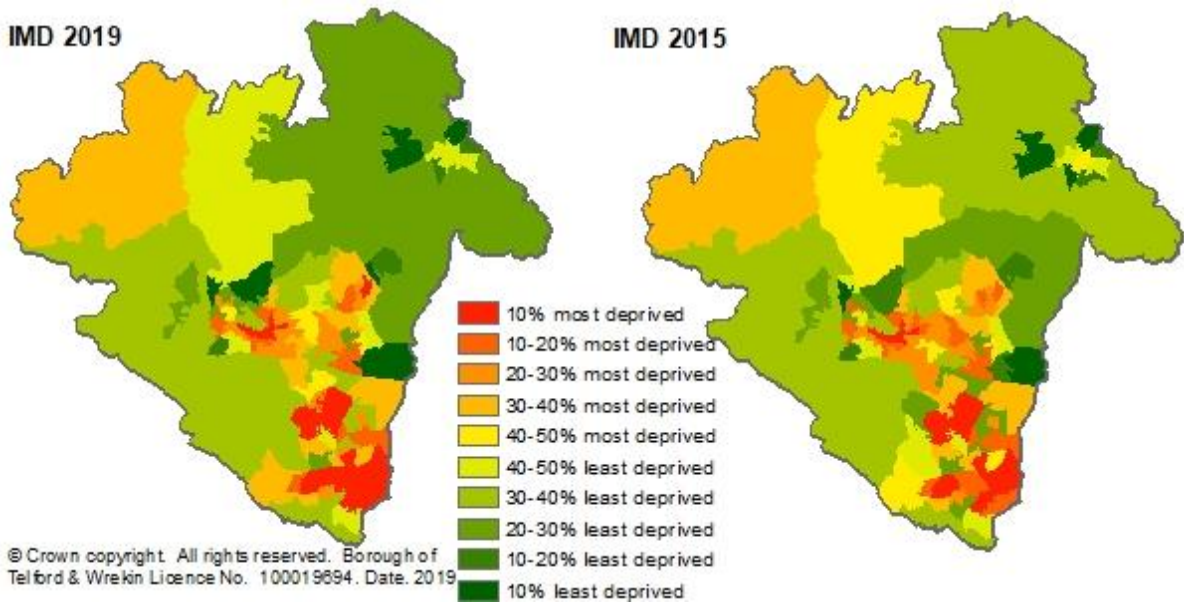


Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government

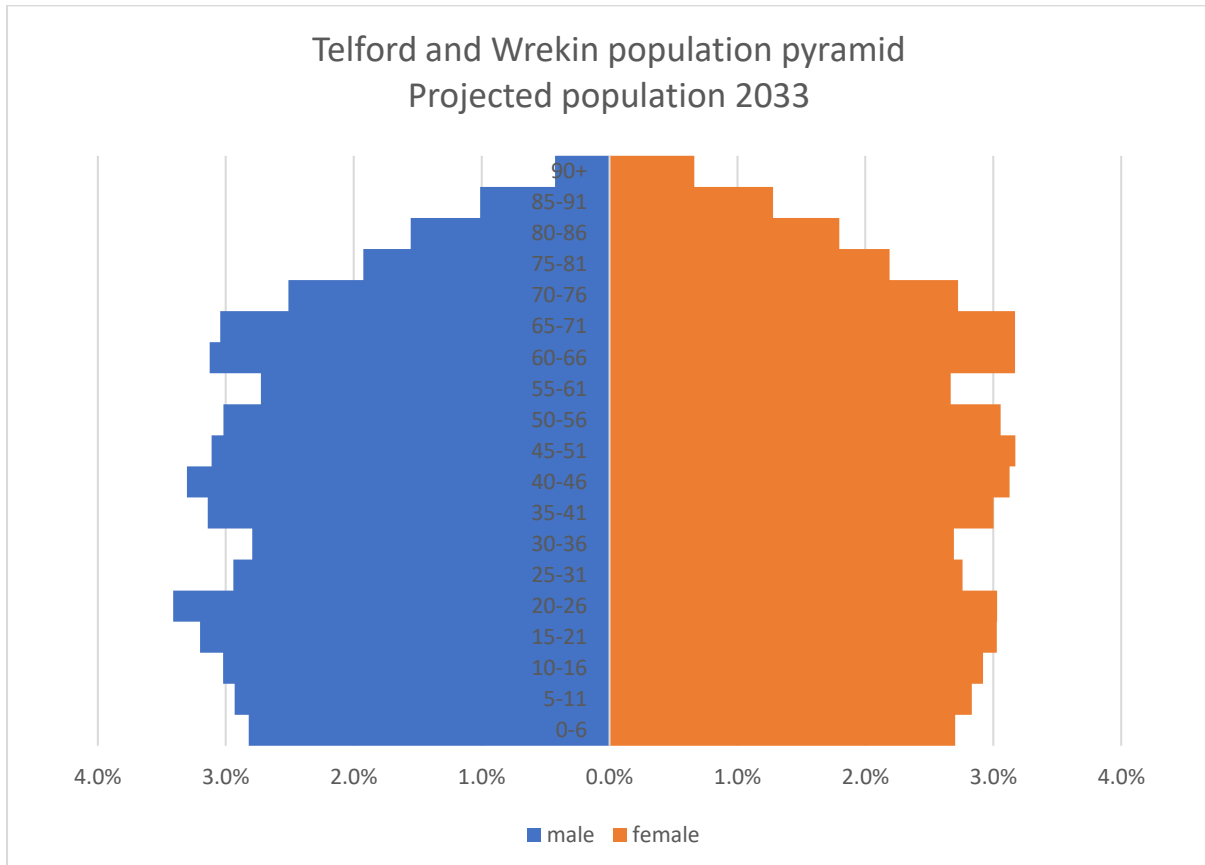
Telford and Wrekin Index of multiple deprivation rankings 2015 and 2019.

IMD 2019

IMD 2015



Telford and Wrekin population pyramid
Projected population 2033



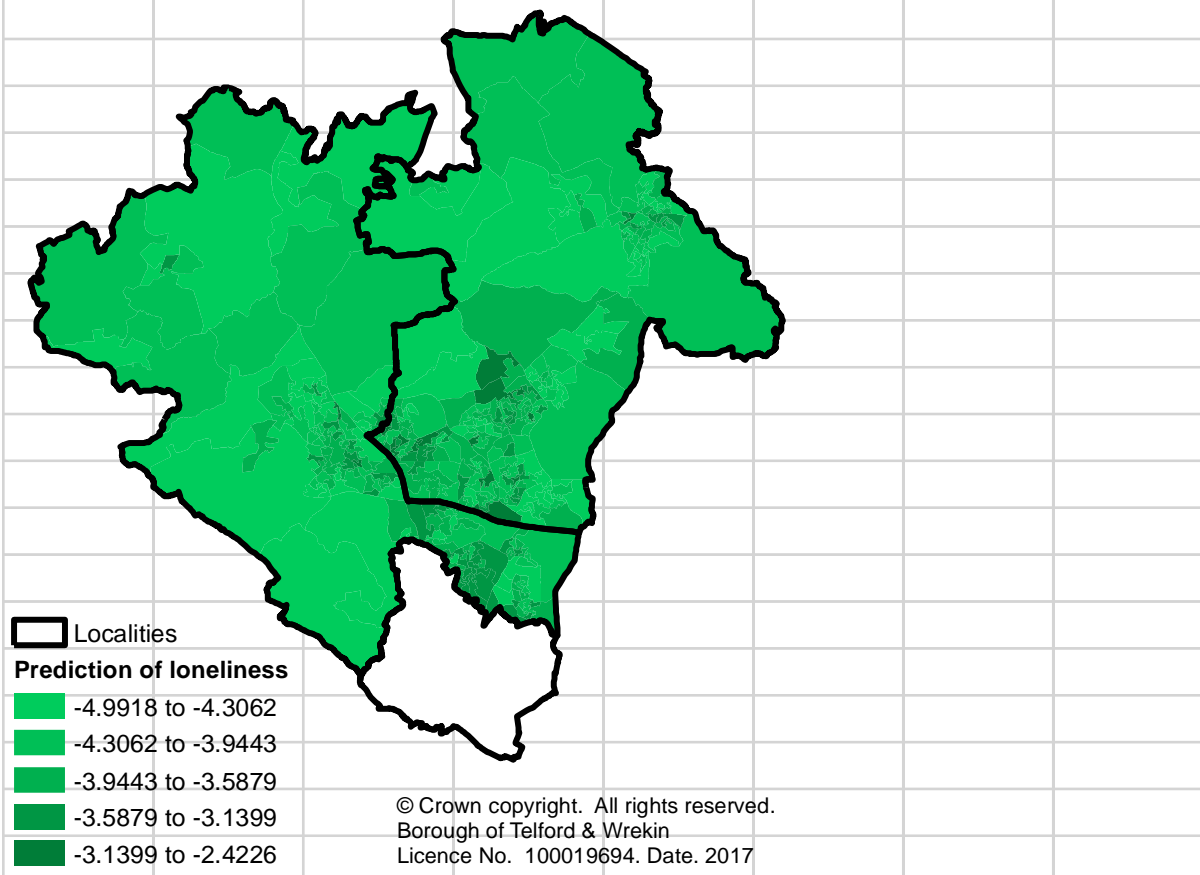
Population projections for Telford and Wrekin												
2023			2028			2033			2033			
Age	male	female	Age	male	female	Age	male	female		male	female	
0-4	5400	5100	0-5	5300	5100	0-6	5300	5100	0-6	-0.03	0.03	
5-9	5700	5500	5-10	5600	5400	5-11	5500	5300	5-11	-0.03	0.03	
10-14	6200	6000	10-15	5800	5600	10-16	5700	5500	10-16	-0.03	0.03	
15-19	5800	5600	15-20	6300	6100	15-21	6000	5700	15-21	-0.03	0.03	
20-24	5400	4900	20-25	5900	5300	20-26	6400	5700	20-26	-0.03	0.03	
25-29	5600	5300	25-30	5100	4800	25-31	5500	5200	25-31	-0.03	0.03	
30-34	5900	5600	30-35	5700	5500	30-36	5300	5100	30-36	-0.03	0.03	
35-39	5700	5900	35-40	6100	5800	35-41	5900	5600	35-41	-0.03	0.03	
40-44	5800	5800	40-45	5800	6000	40-46	6200	5900	40-46	-0.03	0.03	
45-49	5400	5100	45-50	5800	5800	45-51	5900	6000	45-51	-0.03	0.03	
50-54	6200	6200	50-55	5300	5100	50-56	5700	5800	50-56	-0.03	0.03	
55-59	6200	6300	55-60	6100	6100	55-61	5100	5000	55-61	-0.03	0.03	
60-64	5400	5600	60-65	6000	6200	60-66	5900	6000	60-66	-0.03	0.03	
65-69	4400	4700	65-70	5100	5400	65-71	5700	6000	65-71	-0.03	0.03	
70-74	4100	4400	70-75	4000	4500	70-76	4700	5100	70-76	-0.03	0.03	
75-79	3400	4000	75-80	3600	4000	75-81	3600	4100	75-81	-0.02	0.02	
80-84	2100	2500	80-85	2800	3300	80-86	2900	3400	80-86	-0.02	0.02	
85-89	1100	1500	85-90	1400	1800	85-91	1900	2400	85-91	-0.01	0.01	
90+	400	800	90+	600	1000	90+	800	1200	90+	0.00	0.01	
Total popu	90200	90800	Total popu	92400	92700	Total popu	94200	94100	188257	Total popu	94162	94095

Source: Office for National Statistics, 2016

Tenure		Telford and Wrekin				West Midlands	England
		2011		2001		2011	2011
		HHolds	%	HHolds	%	%	%
Owned	Owens outright	18,106	27.20%	14,522	22.80%	32.30%	30.60%
	Owens with a mortgage or loan	24,311	36.50%	28,937	45.40%	32.60%	32.80%
Shared ownership		292	0.40%	425	0.70%	0.70%	0.80%
Social rented	Rented from Council (Local Authority)	5,409	8.10%	5,804	9.10%	10.90%	9.40%
	Other social rented	7,697	11.60%	8,244	12.90%	8.10%	8.30%
Private rented	Private landlord or letting agency	9,055	13.60%	3,762	5.90%	12.80%	15.40%
	Employer of a household member	164	0.20%	227	0.40%	0.20%	0.30%
	Relative or friend of household member	602	0.90%	296	0.50%	0.80%	0.90%
	Other	158	0.20%	219	0.30%	0.20%	0.30%
Lives rent free		814	1.20%	1,332	2.10%	1.50%	1.30%
<i>All households</i>		<i>66,608</i>	<i>100.00%</i>	<i>63,768</i>	<i>100.00%</i>	<i>100.00%</i>	<i>100.00%</i>

Source: Office for National Statistics 2001 Census (UV63) 2011 Census (QS405)

Loneliness in older people



Source: Office for National Statistics, 2011 Census, CT0467

A prediction is generated for each person, this starts with a base value, which is then adjusted based on a number of other variables. The result is a final prediction value for each person which is then averaged for geographical areas. Areas with a value closer to 0 predict a greater prevalence of loneliness amongst those aged 65 and over and living in households, compared to areas with a value further away from 0.

			Telford and Wrekin				West Midlands	England
			2011		2001		2011	2011
			H Holds	%	H Holds	%	%	%
One person	Aged 65 and over	7,113	10.70%	7,316	11.50%	12.60%	12.40%	
	Other	9,680	14.50%	9,235	14.50%	16.90%	17.90%	
One family and no others	All aged 65 and over	5,035	7.60%	4,610	7.20%	8.60%	8.10%	
	Married couple households (including same-sex civil partnerships)	No children	9,221	13.80%	9,466	14.80%	12.10%	12.30%
		With dependent children	10,915	16.40%	12,584	19.70%	15.40%	15.30%
		All children non-dependent	4,075	6.10%	4,048	6.30%	6.20%	5.60%
	Cohabiting couple households (including same-sex cohabiting couple households)	No children	3,793	5.70%	3,160	5.00%	4.80%	5.30%
		With dependent children	3,759	5.60%	2,679	4.20%	4.30%	4.00%
		All children non-dependent	399	0.60%	258	0.40%	0.50%	0.50%
	Lone parent households	With dependent children	5,394	8.10%	5,021	7.90%	7.50%	7.10%
		All children non-dependent	2,416	3.60%	2,041	3.20%	3.80%	3.50%
	Other households	With dependent children	1,928	2.90%	1,531	2.10%	2.90%	2.60%
All student		182	0.30%	133	0.20%	0.50%	0.60%	
All aged 65 and over		165	0.20%	186	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	
Other		2,533	3.80%	1,680	2.60%	3.60%	4.50%	
All households		66,608	100.00%	63,768	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

s 2001 Census (UV65), 2011 Census (QS113)

Shropshire Overview



Shropshire Housing Stock

Council Stock	Private Registered Provider	Other Public Sector	Private Owned	Privately Rented	Total
4,280	14,540	730	97,001	27,759	144,310
3.0%	10.1%	0.5%	67.2%	19.2%	100%

MHCLG Assessment of Housing Need

Indicative MHCLG Assessment of need each year (2016-2026)	Proportion of Shropshire Covered by Green Belt, AONB, SSSI's	Adopted Local Plan Number (2011)
1,270	AONB 23% Greenbelt 8%	1,375

Total Net Additions to Dwelling Stock

2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	5 Year Total
1,155	1,402	1,910	1,876	1,843	8,186
Affordables					
324 (28.1%)	227 (16.2%)	445 (23.3%)	459 (24.5%)	260 (14.1%)	1,715 (21%)

Social Housing Waiting List

2017	2018	2019	2020
5,370	5,324	5,099	5,599

