

# **Site Allocations and Management of Development (SAMDEV Plan)**

## **Document EV3c**

### **Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA)**

Update Addendum July 2014

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## SHMA Update Addendum July 2014

### Introduction

The SHMA Update of March 2014 provides comprehensive coverage of information relating to housing need in Shropshire. It refers to updated information that would become available before the submission of the SAMDev Plan and to the desirability of additional analysis of certain topics.

This Addendum provides the following key updates

ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates for 2013

ONS' 2012-based subnational Population Projections (SNPP)

Chapter 6 contains the following additional analysis

Employment projections, commissioned jointly with Herefordshire and Telford and Wrekin Councils

Labour Force projections taking account of the planned increases in the state pension age

In-house household projections based on ONS' 2012-based SNPP

It also contains the following additional revision to the March Update

Revised household projections for the post 2021 period; based on more consistent data for Shropshire as a whole.

It has not been possible to incorporate this new material into a fully revised version of the SHMA Update. Furthermore for reasons of transparency it was considered appropriate to produce a separate document, so that readers can compare versions if necessary.

For ease of use it has been decided to issue complete replacements for the following Chapters in the March Update of the SHMA. These chapters replace those in the March Update. Where possible, consistency is maintained in paragraph, table and chart numbering.

5. Population and Households
6. Population, Household and Labour Force projections
7. Conclusions

All other content of the March Update of the SHMA provides the latest information.

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## Population and Households – Shropshire

### Introduction

- 5.1 Population and household change and the demographic / socio-economic characteristics of Shropshire's population are major determinants of housing need. For example the significant growth in the elderly population will require planning, housing, health and social care policies to ensure suitable housing is available to help people remain independent and living in their own homes for as long as possible. To obtain an understanding of Shropshire's population there are a number of sub-national population estimates and projections available. These are listed below;
- Census – providing a snap shot in time of population, household and socio-economic data to give a unique insight into how society is changing. (Source: Office for National Statistics).
  - Mid-Year Population Estimates by age and gender (Source: Office for National Statistics).
  - Sub-national Population Projections by Age and Gender (Source: Office for National Statistics)
    - 2008 based long-term projections 2033,
    - 2010 based long-term projections to 2035,
    - 2011 interim projections to 2021.
    - 2012 based long-term projections to 2037
- 5.2 All the above estimates have strengths and weaknesses when considering population change in Shropshire. The 2008 and 2010 population projections are based on the 2001 Census data and are based on pre 2011 Census estimated trends in births, deaths and migration (the three components of population change). However they must be considered as they use growth rates that have been used in the 2011 interim projections, which in turn provide the base population to the most recent long-term sub-national household projections.
- 5.3 The SHMA Update of March 2014, referred to the forthcoming 2012-based projections from the Office for National Statistics; these projections have now been published. These replace the 2011 interim projections which are based on historical trend data that has now been revised in the light of the Census. The new projections will form the population basis of the 2012 based Household Projections (commissioned by Communities and Local Government (CLG)) which hopefully will be available towards the end of 2014.
- 5.4 In the absence of the ONS 2012-based projections, the Research and Intelligence Team at Shropshire Council prepared some interim population; household and labour force projections. Effectively, these have been superseded by the 2012-based

projection but are presented later in this document to provide comparisons with the latest projections. The 2012-based projections are very important as they

- take into account the Census population count and the most recent and revised trends in births, deaths and migration. In order to determine housing need in Shropshire robust population and household projections are fundamental.

5.5 The national ONS projections and the Shropshire Council projections are based on past trends in births; deaths and migration projected forward and do not take account of government policies on immigration, future house-building or labour market policies or other developments which might impact on population change.

Table 5.1: Comparison of Available Population Estimates and Projections for Shropshire

	ONS Estimates (1)	2008 Projections <sup>(2)</sup>	2010 Projections <sup>(3)</sup>	2011 Projections <sup>(4)</sup>	2012 Projections <sup>(4)</sup>
1991	268,700	~	~	~	
2001	283,300	~	~	~	
2008	300,500	290,700	~	~	
2011	307,100	294,100	296,600	307,100	307,100
2012	308,200	295,400	298,400	308,400	308,200
2016	~	300,900	305,600	314,300	312,800
2021	~	308,700	315,000	322,300	319,800
2026	~	316,400	324,000	~	326,200
2031	~	322,700	331,500	~	331,400
2033	~	324,900	334,000	~	333,150
2035	~	~	336,300	~	334,700

<sup>1,4</sup> – reflects 2011 Census population count    <sup>2,3</sup> – reflects 2001 Census population count

Table 5.2: Comparison of Available Household Census Counts and Projections

	2008 Projections	2011 Projections	Census
1991	~	~	104,468
2001	~	~	117,300
2008	123,300	~	~
2011	126,700	130,100	129,674
2012	127,926	131,100	~
2016	132,900	134,800	~
2021	139,000	139,100	~
2026	144,800	~	~
2031	149,800	~	~
2033	151,500	~	~
2035	~	~	~

- Sub-national Population Projections 2008, 2010 and 2011 Based.
- 1991-2012 Mid-Year Population Estimates
- Sub-national Household Projections 2008 and 2011 based.
- 1991, 2001, 2011 Censuses

Source: Office for National Statistics  
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5.6 Tables 5.1 and 5.2 illustrate the contrast in estimate between published data sources, for example in the year 2012 estimates ranged from 295,400 from the 2008 projections to 308,400 in the 2011 projections.

## Population and Household Change (1991, 2001 and 2011 Census)

5.7 The Census results provide a long-term insight into population and household change in Shropshire. They illustrate that Shropshire's population has grown by 14.7% between 1991 and 2011, however household growth (24.1%) and growth in dwellings (23.5%) has far outstripped this. This will be due to additional factors such as the impact of divorce and separation and the choice and financial ability of people to form new households. Interestingly growth has slowed in Telford and Wrekin between 2001 and 2011 and Shropshire has experienced higher growth in population, households and dwellings.

Table 5.3: Intercensal Change – Population, Households, Dwellings

	Shropshire	Telford and Wrekin	England and Wales	West Midlands
Population 1991	266,871	139,516	49,890,277	5,150,187
Population 2001	283,174	158,325	52,041,916	5,267,308
Population 2011	306,129	166,641	56,075,912	5,601,847
% Change 1991-2001	6.1%	13.5%	4.3%	2.3%
% Change 2001-2011	8.1%	5.3%	7.8%	6.4%
% Change 1991-2011	14.7%	19.4%	12.4%	8.8%
Households 1991	104,468	52,430	19,877,272	1,996,467
Households 2001	117,302	63,769	21,660,475	2,153,673
Households 2011	129,674	66,608	23,366,044	2,294,909
% Change 1991-2001	12.3%	21.6%	9.0%	7.9%
% Change 2001-2011	10.5%	4.5%	7.9%	6.6%
% Change 1991-2011	24.1%	27.0%	17.6%	14.9%
Dwellings 1991	109,748	54,293	20,855,115	2,078,754
Dwellings 2001	122,162	65,521	22,481,305	2,224,651
Dwellings 2011	135,572	68,714	24,359,880	2,376,728
% Change 1991-2001	11.3%	20.7%	7.8%	7.0%
% Change 2001-2011	11.0%	4.9%	8.4%	6.8%
% Change 1991-2011	23.5%	26.6%	16.8%	14.3%

1991, 2001 and 2011 Censuses, Office for National Statistics. © Crown Copyright 2012

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/census-data/2011-census-data/index.html>

## Population Change (Revised Mid-Year Population Estimates 2001-2013)

5.8 The Office for National Statistics (ONS) publishes resident population estimates by local authority at the mid-point (30<sup>th</sup> June) each year. They are produced using the cohort component method and include people resident in an area for over 12 months. The components of change used in this method are natural change (births minus deaths) and net migration. The method uses the census resident population count as the base for ageing on the population every year.

5.9 The mid-year population estimates are valuable as an insight into annual population change as they will reflect recent trends in the births, deaths and migration flows. For example nationally migration levels rose in 2004 and 2007 as further countries joined the European Union (not picked up in a decennial census). ONS use a range of data sources such as the register of births and deaths to measure population change.

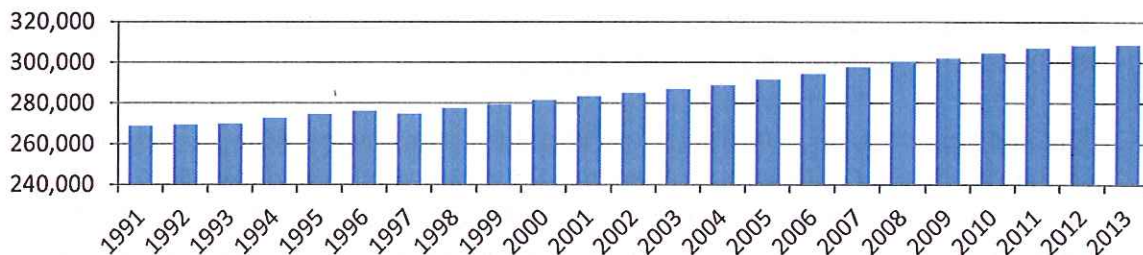
5.10 The 2013 mid-year population estimates show Shropshire to have a population of 308,600, representing an increase in population of 8.1% since 2001. This is above growth levels experienced regionally and nationally.

Table 5.4: Long-term Change in Population

	Shropshire	England	West Midlands
1991	268,700	47,875,000	5,229,700
1992	269,300	47,998,000	5,237,400
1993	269,800	48,102,300	5,245,900
1994	272,700	48,228,800	5,249,300
1995	274,500	48,383,500	5,256,900
1996	276,000	48,519,100	5,263,000
1997	274,700	48,664,800	5,262,300
1998	277,400	48,820,600	5,271,400
1999	279,300	49,032,900	5,272,000
2000	281,500	49,233,300	5,269,600
2001	283,300	49,449,700	5,280,700
2002	284,900	49,679,300	5,301,200
2003	286,900	49,925,500	5,325,500
2004	288,800	50,194,600	5,346,400
2005	291,500	50,606,000	5,380,700
2006	294,500	50,965,200	5,415,500
2007	297,600	51,381,100	5,451,900
2008	300,500	51,815,900	5,496,200
2009	302,100	52,196,400	5,528,000
2010	304,500	52,642,500	5,565,900
2011	307,100	53,107,200	5,608,700
2012	308,200	53,493,700	5,642,600
2013	308,600	53,493,700	5,674,700
<b>% Change</b>			
1991-2001	5.4	3.3	1.0
2001-2013	8.2	8.3	7.0
1991-2013	14.8	12.5	8.5

Source: 1991-2013 Mid-Year Population Estimates, Office for National Statistics. Crown copyright reserved. <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/taconomy/index.html?nscl=Population+Estimates>  
 Note: Estimates are rounded to the nearest hundred to avoid people misinterpreting them as counts of population. Calculations are based on the unrounded estimates. Estimates 2002-2013 are based on the findings of the 2011 Census.

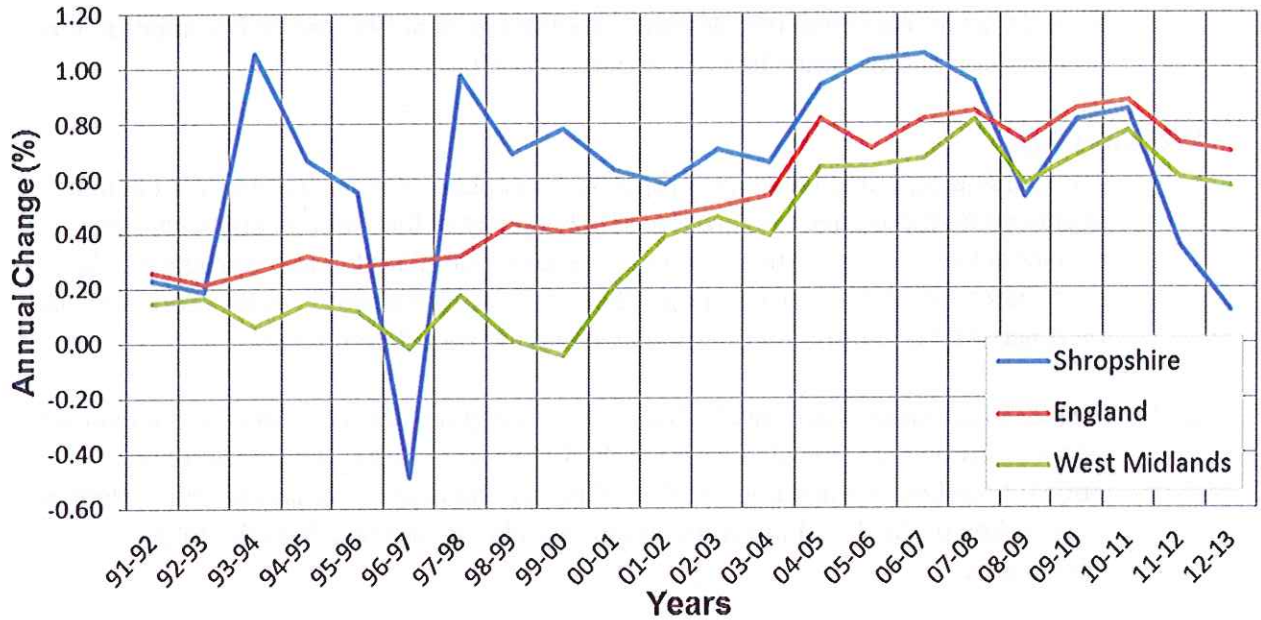
Chart 5.1: Shropshire Population Change 1991-2013



5.11 Chart 5.2 demonstrates that Shropshire has continued to grow annually at a rate above the West Midlands and England. The only exceptions were in 1996 to 1997 which is attributable to movements of armed forces, in 2008 to 2009 and in the last two years.

Source: ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates and Components of Change, 1991 and 2013. Crown copyright reserved.

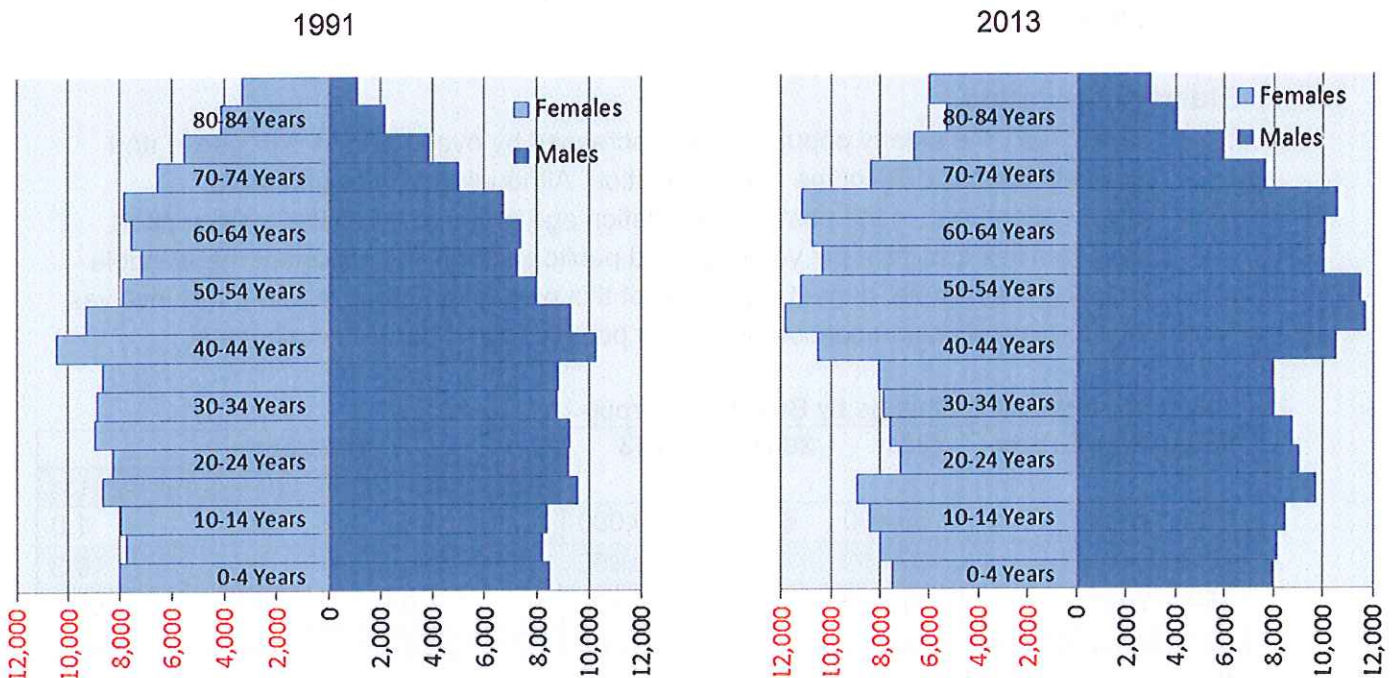
Chart 5.2: Annual Average Change Comparison



**Population Age Structure**

5.12 Shropshire has an age structure heavily weighted to the older age groups. This is being reinforced by Shropshire's attractiveness as a retirement destination. The population pyramids below illustrate Shropshire's mushroom like age structure in 2013, compared to 1991.

Chart 5.3: Comparison Population Pyramids for 1991 and 2013



## Young Adults

5.13 Many young adults leave Shropshire to further their education and pursue employment elsewhere in their late teens and early twenties. This is evident in the 2013 age structure, although in young male adults this is disguised a little by the presence of armed forces in the County. It is difficult to prove but anecdotal evidence suggests many choose to return to Shropshire after graduating or when they choose to settle down. As young people represent the future of Shropshire it is important that homes, jobs and opportunities are accessible to them

## Working Age

5.14 The working age population in Shropshire has continued to increase over the last twenty years fed by net in migration. The longevity of this trend is unknown and dependant on the age structure and future levels of migration into Shropshire. At present 20.7% of Shropshire's population are aged between 50 to 64 years and will be reaching the current retirement age within the next fifteen years.

5.15 The 2013 population pyramid highlights the strength of the population aged over 40 years in Shropshire, peaking in the 45 to 49 year age group. This generation of people born before the early 1970's and before the mainstreaming of family planning now makes up 35.4% of the working age population and 56.9% of the total population.

## Older People

5.16 The growth in the older population aged 65 to 84 years in Shropshire has been significant in the last thirteen years (an increase of over 32%). The 'baby boomers' as this population group is often referred to, born after the close of WWII, now make up 19.4% of the total population. This population group is a mix of people who have lived and worked in Shropshire and people from elsewhere who have decided to relocate on retirement. The older population hugely support the voluntary sector in Shropshire.

## Elderly Population

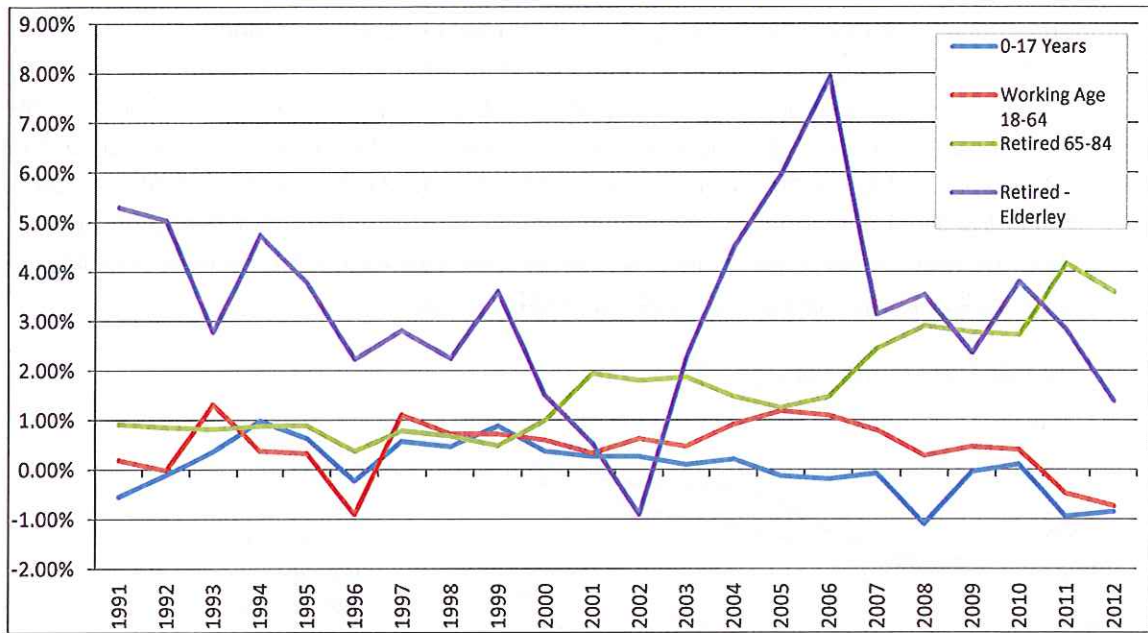
5.17 Since 1991 the elderly population has increased by over 100% in Shropshire and now represents 2.9% of the total population. Although healthier and more independent than in the past this population age group requires the most support from families and from the voluntary and public sectors. It is important that suitable housing is available to meet the needs of this population group whether this involves building new accommodation or helping people adapt their existing homes.

Table 5.5: Population Change by Broad Age Group

Broad Age Group	1991	2001	2013	% Change		
				1991-2001	2001-2013	1991-2013
0-17 Years	59,400	61,500	60,000	3.5	-2.3	1.0
18-64 Years	163,100	170,500	179,900	4.5	5.5	10.3
65-84 Years	41,800	45,100	59,700	7.9	32.4	42.9
85 Years and Over	4,500	6,200	9,000	39.7	44.1	101.3

Source: ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates, 1991-2013

Chart 5.4: Cumulative Population Change by Broad Age Group in Shropshire



5.18 Chart 5.4 shows the cumulative population change by broad age groups. It highlights that both the 65-84 years and the 85 plus year age groups have grown at a faster rate in the last ten years than in the 1990's. The 0 to 17 year old population has continued to grow but at a lesser rate in the last five years.

5.19 Chart 5.5 is included to give some context to the age structure in Shropshire by displaying it alongside the age structure of England and the West Midlands. The Chart shows that Shropshire has a significantly lower proportion of young people and working age population than England and the West Midlands. In contrast in the 65 to 84 year age group and the 85 years and over age group Shropshire has a strikingly higher proportion than England and the West Midlands.

Chart 5.5: Mid 2012 Population Breakdown by Broad Age Group

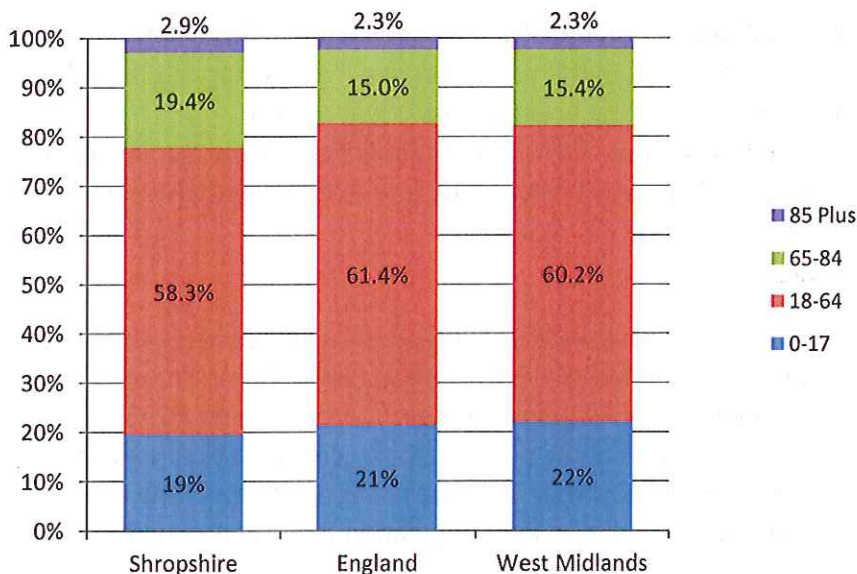
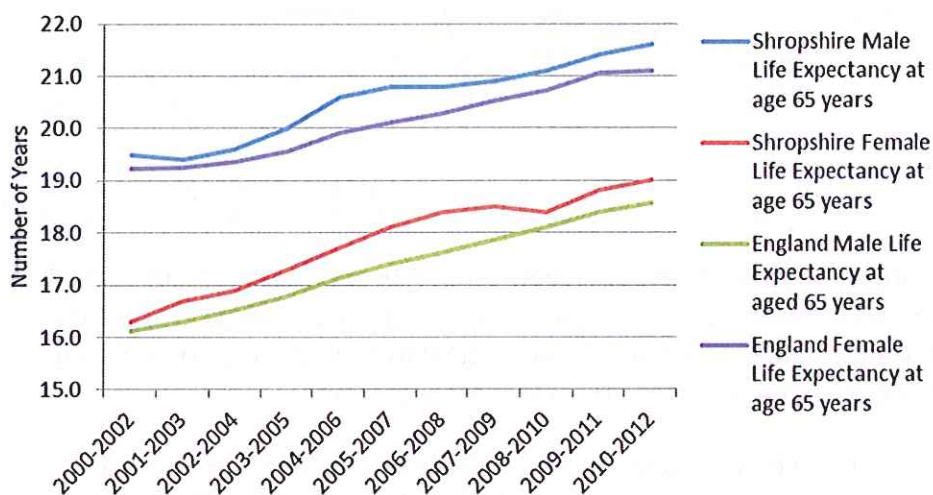


Chart 5.4 and 5.4  
Source: ONS Mid-year Population Estimates, 2013. Crown copyright reserved.

## Life Expectancy

5.20 The Office of National Statistics prepares two sets of life expectancy estimates; one set looks at life expectancy at birth and the other life expectancy at 65 years. For the purpose of this report life expectancy at age 65 years has been selected. This shows that life expectancy in Shropshire at age 65 years has in only twelve years risen from 16.3 years to 19.0 years for males and 19.5 years to 21.8 years for females. Chart 5.6 below illustrates how life expectancy levels in Shropshire continue to be higher than the national average. This is a positive indicator for the Shropshire population and implies people are living healthier and for longer.

Chart 5.6: Life Expectancy at Aged 65 Years



Source: ONS Life expectancy at age 65 years by local areas in England and Wales, 2000-12

## Components of Population Change

5.21 To understand what factors are driving population change in Shropshire it is important to grasp the components of population change; natural change (births minus deaths) and net migration. The Office for National Statistics publishes components of change figures including births, deaths, internal and international migration. ONS use the following sources.

- Births and deaths – birth and death registrations supplied by ONS Vital Statistics.
- Internal migration – developed from the health service Patient Register and data from the Higher Education Statistics Agency on student moves.
- International (overseas) migration – ONS International Passenger Survey, Home Office data on Asylum Seekers and Visitor Switchers and moves between UK and Ireland from NISRA.

## Natural Change

5.22 Charts 5.7 and 5.8 summarise recent trends in births, deaths and consequently natural change. Since 2002 the number of deaths in Shropshire has outnumbered new births, with the disparity particularly noticeable between 2002 and 2005. The linear live births trend line in Chart 5 shows a rising trend compared to a fairly stable linear trend for deaths. Until Shropshire reaches a point in time when births outnumber deaths, the County will continue to lose population through natural change.



Chart 5.7: Births and Deaths – 2002-2013

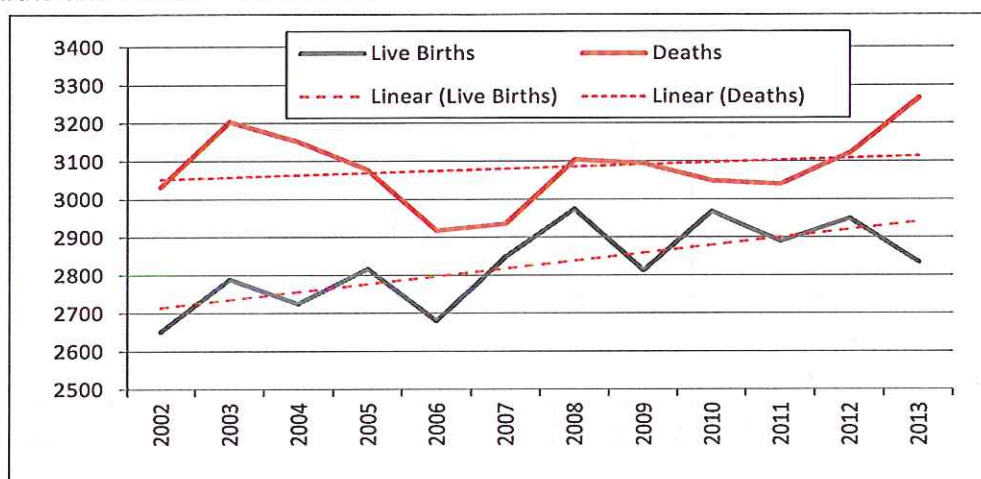
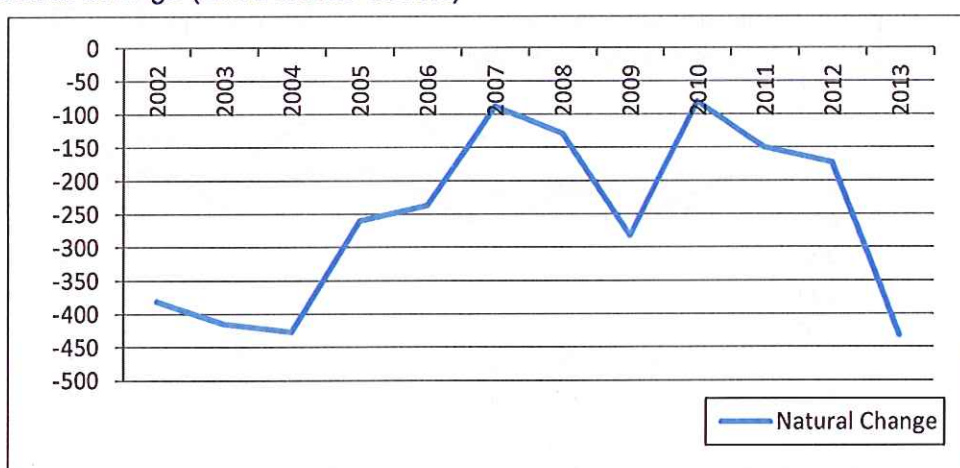


Chart 5.8: Natural Change (births minus deaths)



## Migration

5.23 Unlike births and deaths, in the UK citizens are not required to register a change of address. This means a range of data sources are used to derive estimates of internal and international migration. Flows into and out of an area are estimated to calculate net migration. Charts 5.9 and 5.10 illustrate recent trends in internal and international migration.

### Internal Migration

5.24 In migration has exceeded out migration in Shropshire during the 2002 to 2013 timeline. Flows in and out of Shropshire have remained fairly stable, both experiencing a similar trend. In migration fell to its lowest in 2008 to 2009. This means Shropshire has consistently gained population through positive net internal migration.

### International Migration

5.25 Shropshire experiences fairly low levels of international migration flows. Since 2003 Shropshire has continued to gain from international migration although levels have fallen between 2011 and 2013. Net international migration rose from 2004 possibly reflecting the accession countries joining the EU and peaked between 2006 and 2007.

Source: ONS Components of Change Figures 2002-2012. Crown copyright reserved.

Chart 5.9: Internal Migration from within the UK

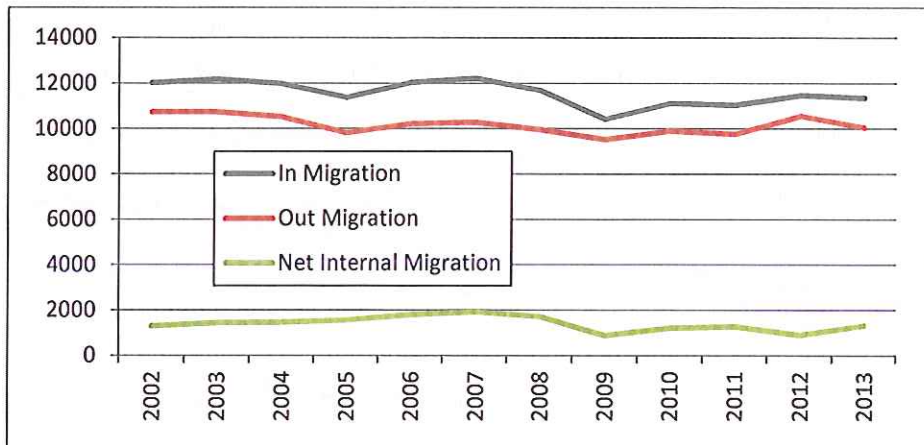
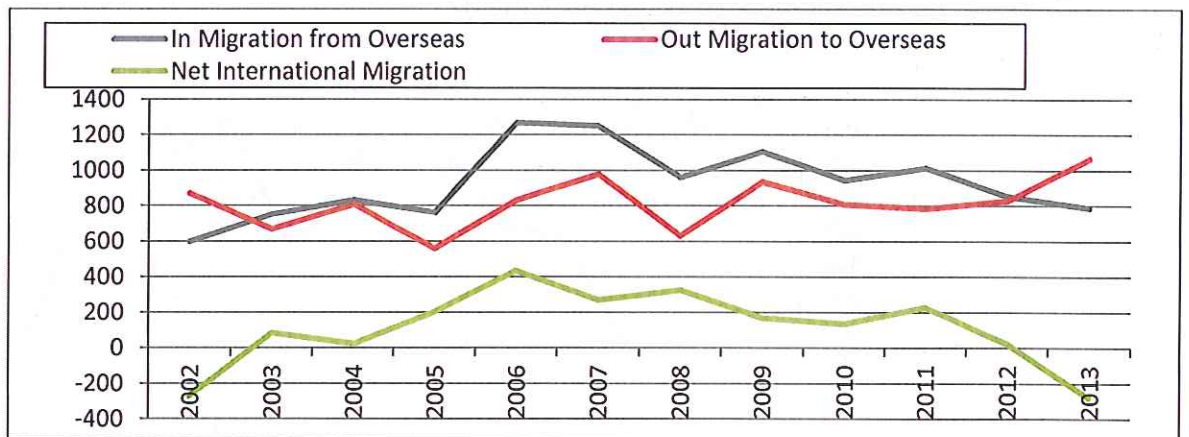


Chart 5.10: International Migration from overseas

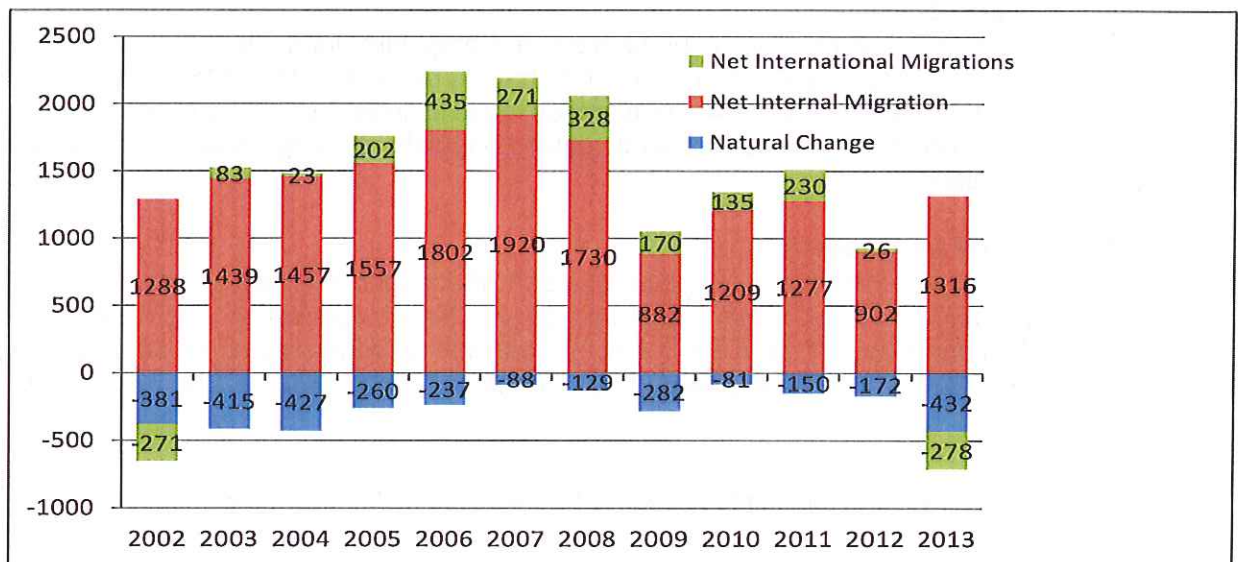


**Summary – Population Effect of Components of Change**

5.26 Chart 5.11 summarises the impact of the components on population change in Shropshire. It clearly shows that all of Shropshire's growth in recent years has stemmed from net inward migration of people.

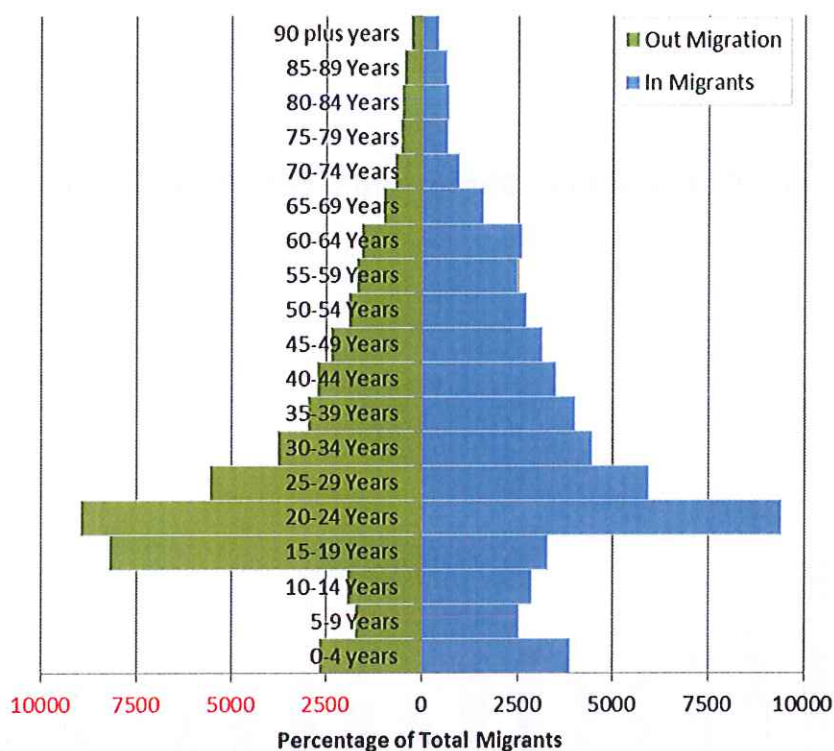
Chart 5.11: Population Effect of Components of Change

(Source: Components of Change Estimates, Office for National Statistics)



## Migration Flows Shropshire

Chart 5.12: Age Structure of In and Out Migrants 2008-2012



Source: ONS Components of Change Figures Used in the preparation of the mid-year population estimates 2002 to 2012. Crown copyright reserved.  
Please note this chart refers to the sum of a five year period.

### Age Structure of In and Out Migrants

5.27 Chart 5.12 compares the age structure of in and out migrants over a five year period for Shropshire. It shows that there is only one population group (15 to 19 year olds) where Shropshire is losing more residents than it is gaining. As mentioned earlier in the report this is to be expected at an age when many young people leave to attend university elsewhere.

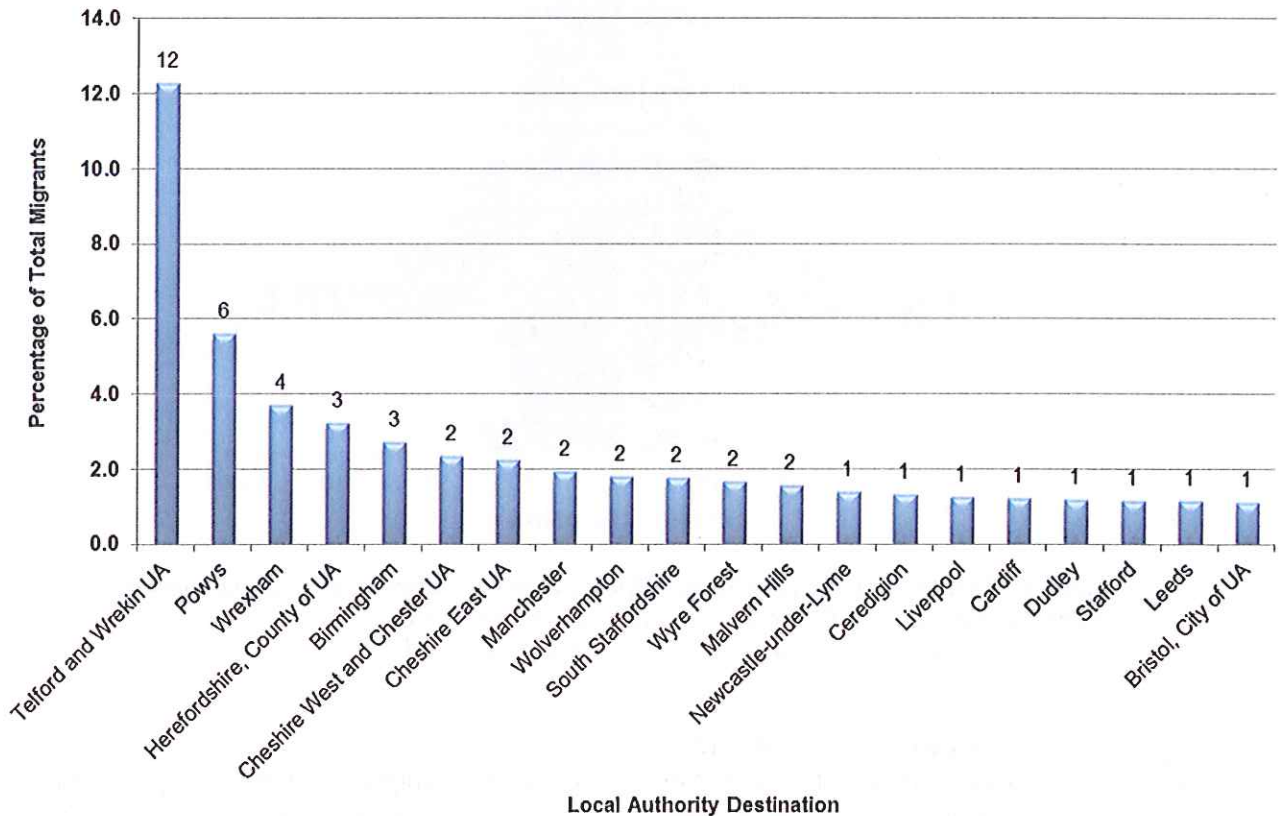
5.28 Over a five year period Shropshire gained 3,300 young people and lost 8,200 equating to a net loss of 4,900 young people. However at 20 to 29 years Shropshire gained 15,300 young people and lost 14,500 meaning Shropshire experienced positive net in migration of 800 people. This suggests young people are returning to Shropshire after further education.

5.29 Older people aged over 65 years represented 8.9% (5,000) of in migrants into Shropshire over the last five years compared to 7.2% (3,600) of out migrants. This means Shropshire has experience positive net migration of older people over the last five years. More specifically people aged 85 years and over represented 1.9% of in migrants and only 1.5% of out migrants, resulting in a net gain of 800 people.

5.30 The Office for National Statistics publishes migration estimates by studying patient moves between GP Practises, sourced from National Health administrative data. Chart 5.13 has involved looking at where migrants arriving in Shropshire have originated from in the last five years and working out a five year average. Local authorities of origin are ranked by the percentage of total migrants entering Shropshire.

## Migrant Outflows

**Chart 5.13: Migrant Outflows from Shropshire 5 Year Average 2009 – 2013**



Source: Office of National Statistics (ONS) Migration Unit, Family Practitioner Patient in Combination with National Health Central Register and HESA Data on Student Moves Estimates

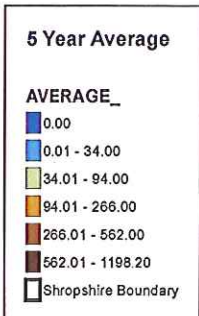
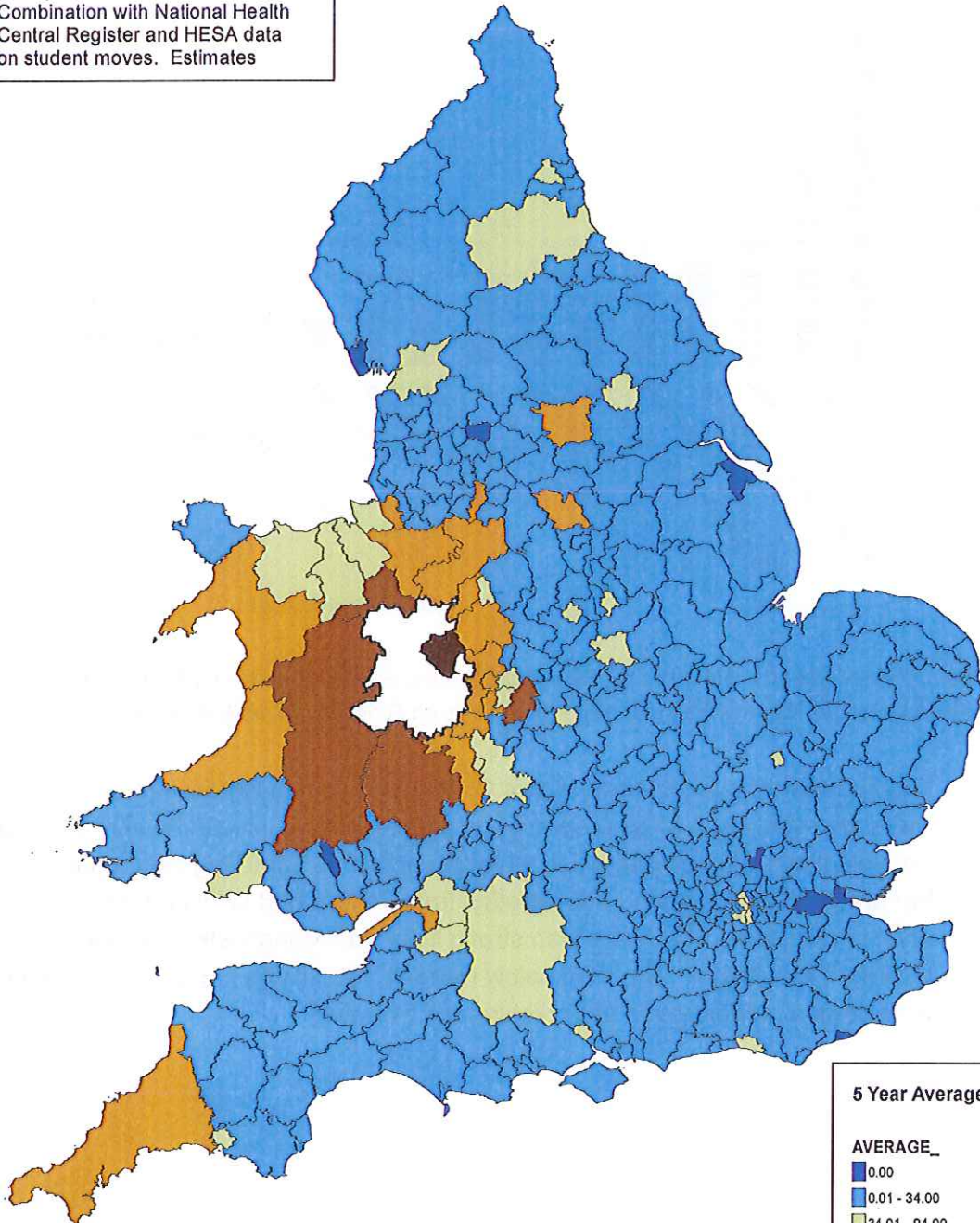
5.31 The five year annual average shows 9,760 people leaving Shropshire each year. As would be expected a large proportion of people leaving Shropshire are going to neighbouring authorities. Seven out of the top ten destinations border Shropshire. There is strong outmigration to Telford and Wrekin, Powys, Wrexham and Herefordshire. There are also strong links with Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol. The map below (map 1) also shows higher levels in Wales, parts of Yorkshire and Cornwall.

Map 1

**Migration Flows out of Shropshire  
5 Year Average 2009 - 2013**



Source: ONS Migration Statistics Unit,  
Family Practitioner Patient Register in  
Combination with National Health  
Central Register and HESA data  
on student moves. Estimates

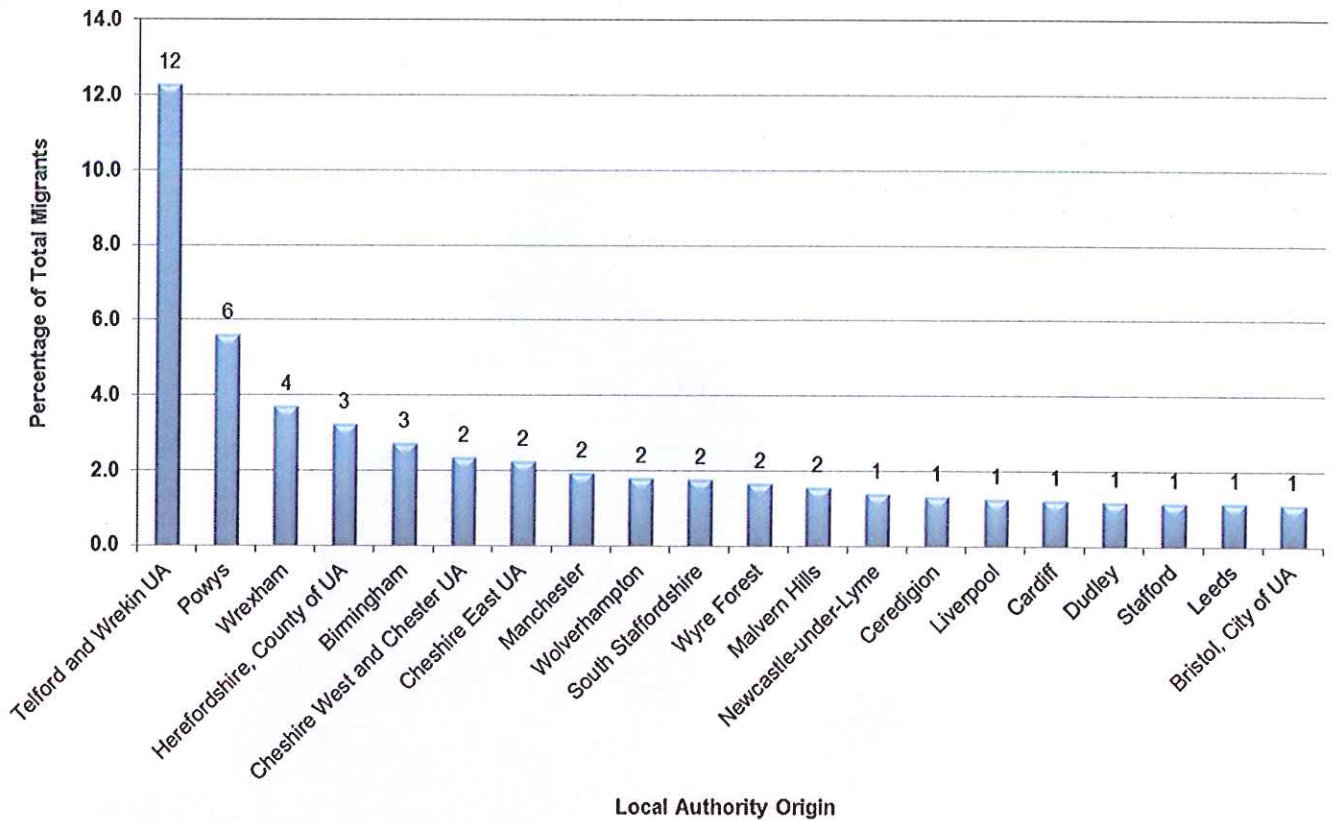


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Ordnance Survey 100049049

Data obtained from a 5 year  
average between 2009 and 2013

## Migrant Inflows

Chart 5.14: Migrant Inflows to Shropshire 5 Year Average 2009 - 2013



Source: Office of National Statistics (ONS) Migration Unit, Family Practitioner Patient in Combination with National Health Central Register and HESA Data on Student Moves Estimates

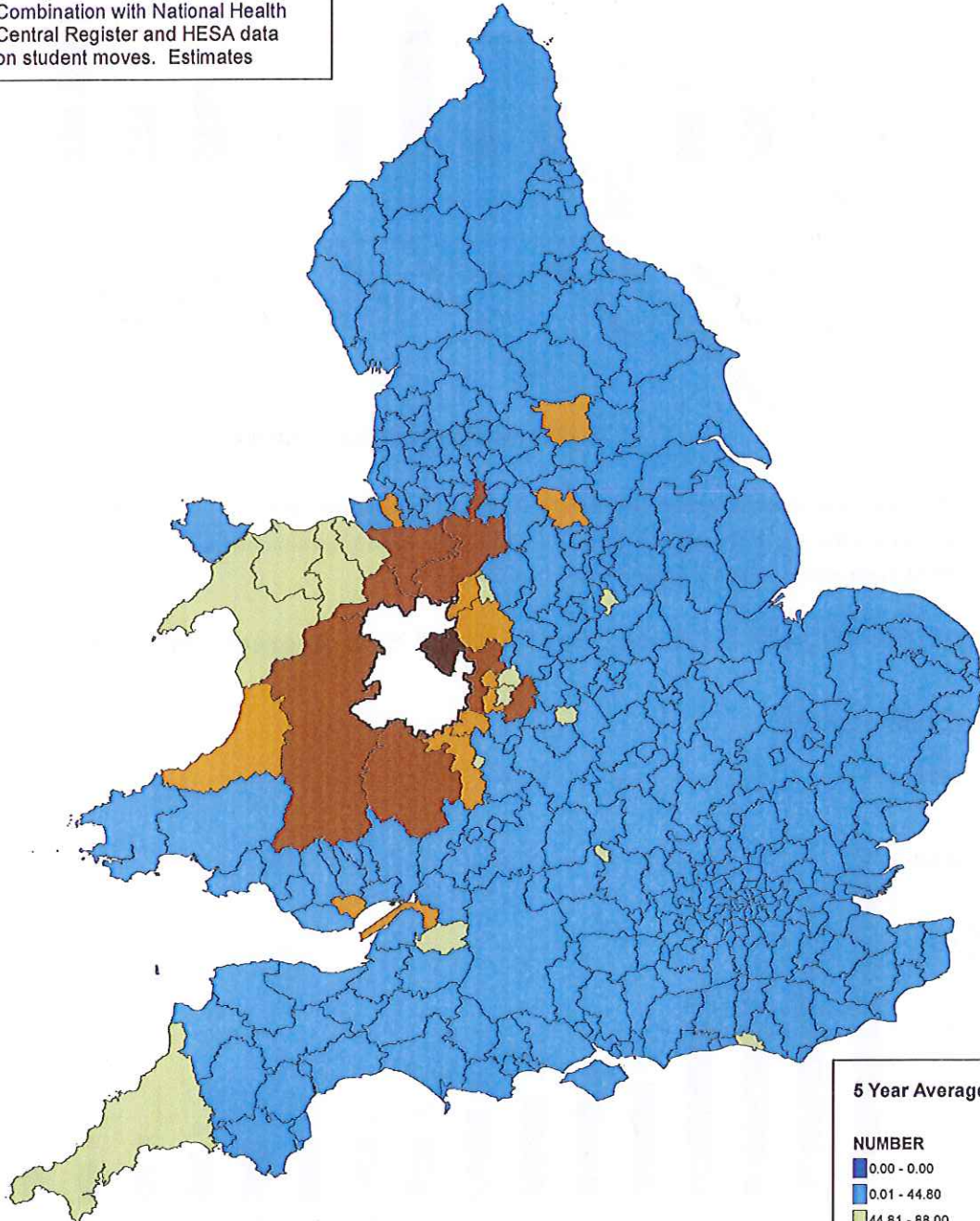
5.32 The five year annual average shows 10,990 moving into Shropshire each year. As would be expected a large proportion of people moving into Shropshire are coming from neighbouring authorities, all ten of Shropshire's bordering neighbours are in the top twenty. There is strong outmigration from Telford and Wrekin, Powys, Wrexham and Herefordshire. There are also strong links with Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool and Bristol. The map below (map 2) also shows higher levels of migration from parts of Wales, parts of Yorkshire and Cornwall.

Map 2

**Migration Flows into Shropshire  
5 Year Average 2009 - 2013**



Source: ONS Migration Statistics Unit,  
Family Practitioner Patient Register in  
Combination with National Health  
Central Register and HESA data  
on student moves. Estimates



**5 Year Average**

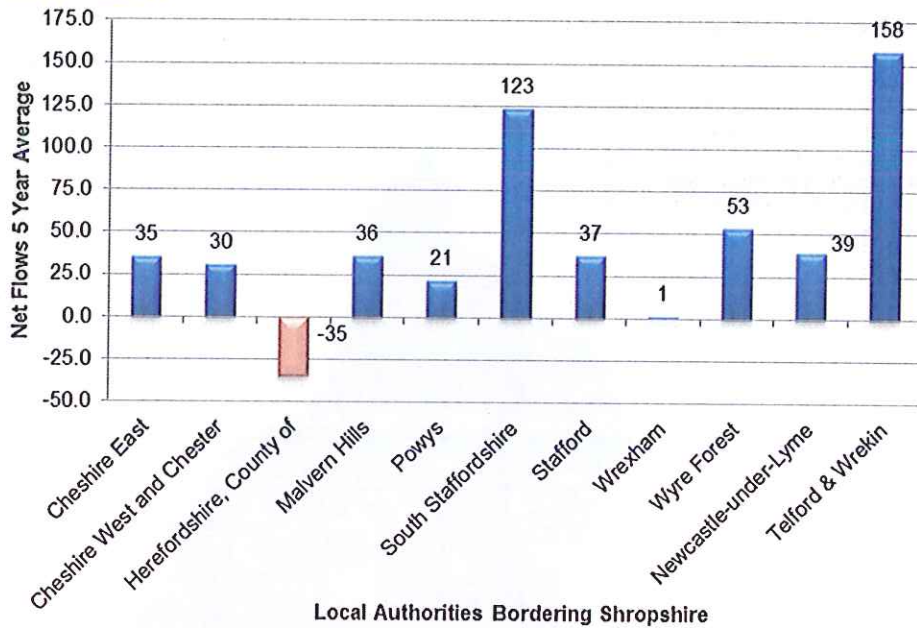
NUMBER	
0.00 - 0.00	Lightest Blue
0.01 - 44.80	Light Blue
44.81 - 88.00	Light Green
88.01 - 222.00	Orange
222.01 - 608.40	Dark Orange
608.41 - 1362.20	Dark Brown
Shropshire Boundary	Black outline

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Data obtained from a 5 year  
average between 2009 and 2013

## Net Flows

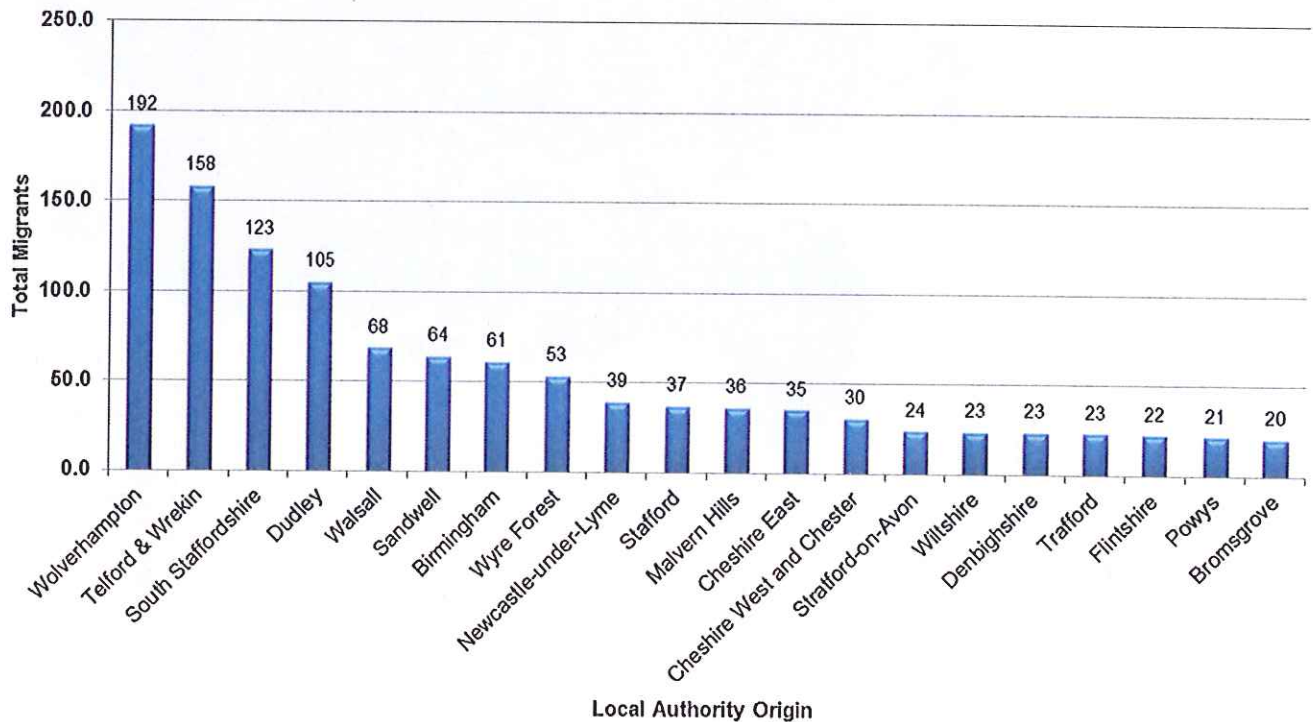
**Chart 5.15: Migrant Net Flows Shropshire Bordering Authorities 5 Year Average 2009 - 2013**



Source: Office of National Statistics (ONS) Migration Unit, Family Practitioner Patient in Combination with National Health Central Register and HESA Data on Student Moves Estimates. A positive number shows where more people have moved into Shropshire from these areas than the number of people who have moved out to these areas i.e. a net gain. A negative number shows a net loss.

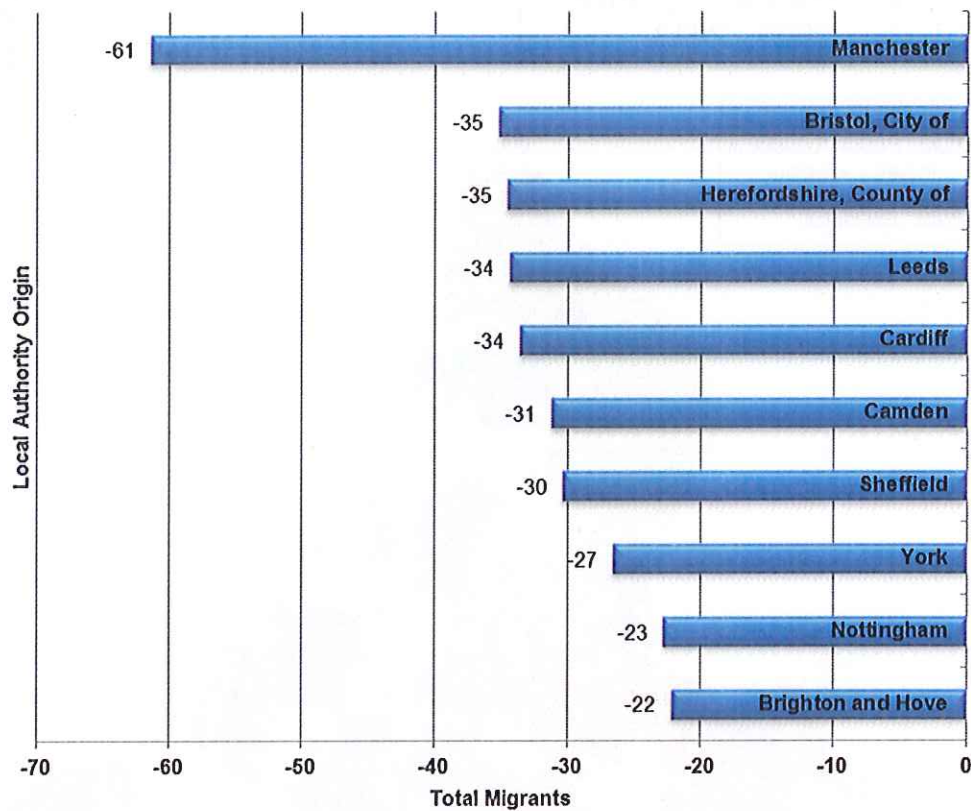
**Chart 5.16: Migrant Net Flows Shropshire 5 Year Average 2009 – 2013**

### Top 20 Net gains





**Chart 5.17: Migrant Net Flows Shropshire 5 Year Average 2009 – 2013  
Top 10 Net Losses**



5.33 When looking at the Local Authorities which share a border with Shropshire (chart 5.15) all, with the exception of Herefordshire, showed a positive net migration, so more people came into Shropshire, from these areas, than left Shropshire to go to these areas. Telford and Wrekin, South Staffordshire and Wolverhampton showed the highest net flows into Shropshire (chart 5.16). There was also a similar pattern when looking at surrounding authorities in the West Midlands Region and parts of Mid Wales and North Wales, many of these authorities appear in the top 20 of all the areas where Shropshire gained population.

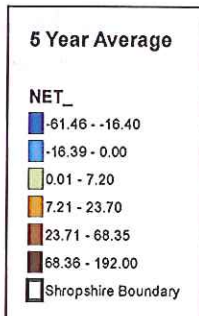
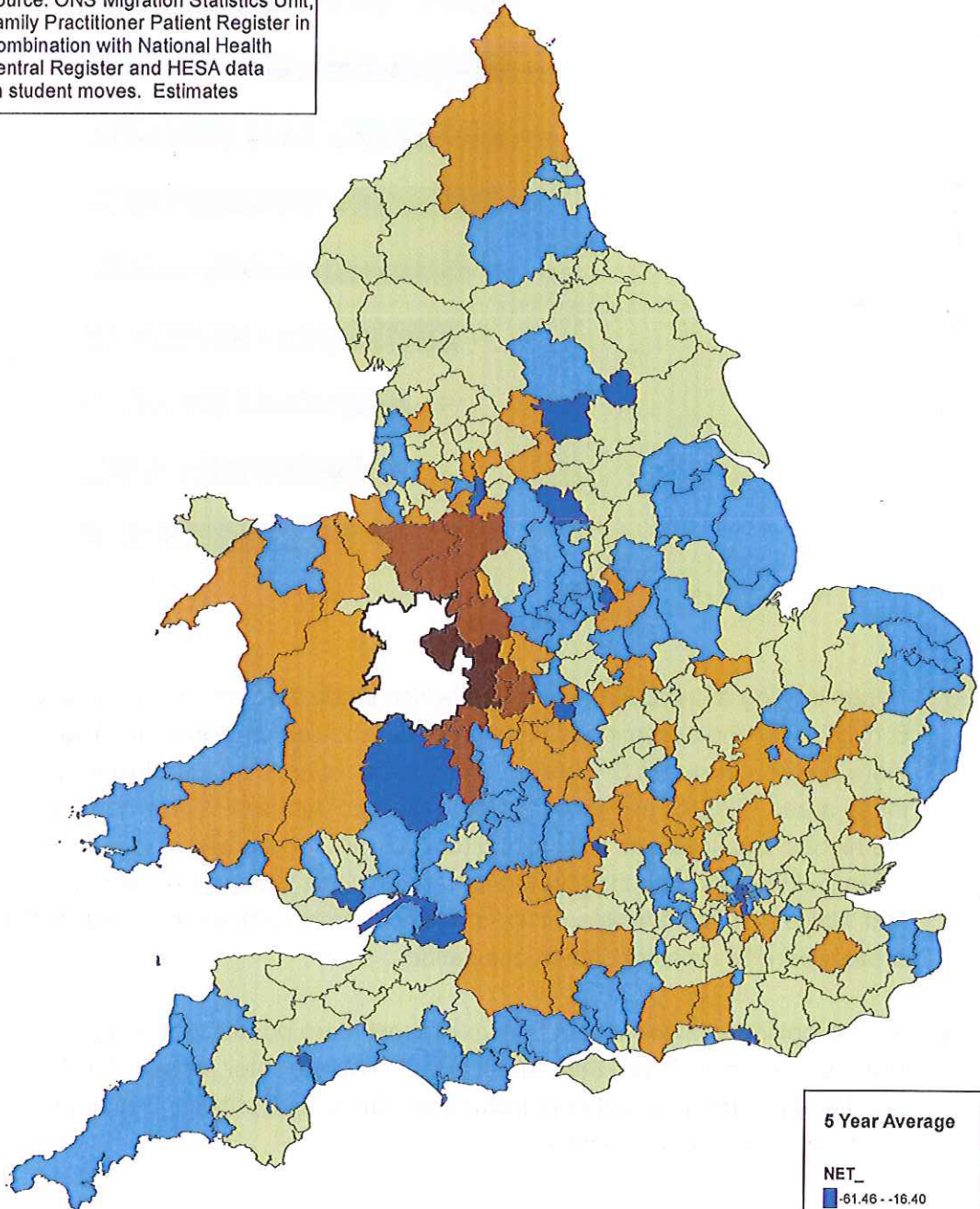
5.34 When looking at areas where Shropshire lost more population than gained over the last 5 years, (chart 5.17), the top ten includes Manchester, Bristol City, Herefordshire, and Leeds. Other areas of note include see (map 3), Cornwall, Devon and Dorset Coast and the Home Counties.

Map 3

**Migration Net Flows Shropshire  
5 Year Average 2009 - 2013**



Source: ONS Migration Statistics Unit,  
Family Practitioner Patient Register in  
Combination with National Health  
Central Register and HESA data  
on student moves. Estimates



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Ordnance Survey 100049049

Data obtained from a 5 year  
average between 2009 and 2013

### Sub-national population projections 2012 based

5.35 The 2012 based sub-national population projections use the 2012 Mid-Year Estimate population base and project forward the population of Shropshire to 2037. The projections estimate that between 2012 and 2037 the population of Shropshire will increase from 308,200 people to 336,000, representing an increase of 9%.

	Shropshire	England	West Midlands
	All ages	All ages	All ages
2012	308,200	53,493,700	5,642,600
2013	309,100	53,843,600	5,669,500
2014	310,300	54,227,900	5,700,100
2015	311,500	54,613,400	5,731,200
2016	312,800	55,019,800	5,764,100
2017	314,100	55,414,500	5,796,300
2018	315,500	55,811,800	5,828,800
2019	316,900	56,198,300	5,860,500
2020	318,300	56,582,100	5,892,200
2021	319,800	56,962,100	5,923,500
2022	321,100	57,337,800	5,954,600
2023	322,500	57,708,200	5,985,100
2024	323,800	58,072,600	6,015,200
2025	325,100	58,430,500	6,044,800
2026	326,200	58,781,100	6,073,900
2027	327,400	59,124,000	6,102,400
2028	328,500	59,459,300	6,130,300
2029	329,500	59,786,800	6,157,700
2030	330,500	60,106,500	6,184,300
2031	331,400	60,418,800	6,210,300
2032	332,300	60,723,900	6,235,800
2033	333,200	61,022,500	6,260,700
2034	333,900	61,315,100	6,285,100
2035	334,700	61,602,700	6,309,100
2036	335,400	61,886,100	6,332,800
2037	336,000	62,166,000	6,356,400
% Change			
2011-2037	9.0	16.2	12.7

Table 5.6: 2012 Based Sub-National Population Projections: Change Comparison

Source: 2012 based sub national projections (post 2011 Census), Population Projection Unit, Office for National Statistics. Crown copyright 2014.

Estimates are rounded to the nearest hundred to avoid people misinterpreting them as counts of population. Calculations are based on the unrounded estimates.

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/interim-2011-based/index.html>

5.36 The population of Shropshire is projected to grow by 6% or 18,000 people between 2012 and 2026. From 2026 to 2037 the population is projected to grow by 3% or 9,800 people.

### Older Population

5.37 The age profile of the County is projected to change significantly between 2011 and 2021, with the very elderly population (85 plus) increasing by 44%, the 75-84 years population group by 37% and 65-74 years population group by 20%. It is this population group (65 plus) that generally requires the most support in terms of health and social care, which presents providers of services with the greatest challenges in the future.

### Early Years

5.38 Despite an increase of growth between 2011 and 2016 for 0-4 years, the population of young people aged 5-24 years is projected to decline by 4,500 people. This age group requires a high level of support, particularly in education, as well as health and social care.

Table 5.7: 2012 Based Sub-National Population Projections by Age Breakdown

	2012 base	2026	2037	Change 2012-2026		Change 2026 - 2037		Change 2012 - 2037	
				No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0-4	15700	15000	14400	-700	-4%	-600	-4%	-1300	-8%
5-15	37000	37800	36600	800	2%	-1200	-3%	-400	-1%
16-24	31500	26900	27900	-4600	-15%	1000	4%	-3600	-11%
25-34	31900	32100	31600	200	1%	-500	-2%	-300	-1%
35-49	61900	54000	54600	-7900	-13%	600	1%	-7300	-12%
50-64	63700	68900	58600	5200	8%	-10300	-15%	-5100	-8%
65-74	36200	42100	49600	5900	16%	7500	18%	13400	37%
75-84	21400	34300	37400	12900	60%	3100	9%	16000	75%
85+	8800	15200	25200	6400	73%	10000	66%	16400	186%
<b>Total</b>	<b>308200</b>	<b>326200</b>	<b>336000</b>	<b>18000</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>9800</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>27800</b>	<b>9%</b>

Source: ONS 2012-Based Sub-National Population Projections to 2037. Crown copyright 2014.

Please note: The projections are rounded to the nearest hundred to ensure they are not misinterpreted as a population count. Consequently the figures may not sum.

The figures are based at the mid-point of the year.

## International Migration in Shropshire

- 5.39 This section looks at the following range of data sources to build a picture of international migration;
- The 2011 Census, Office of National Statistics (ONS) long-term migration estimates,
  - ONS short-term International Migration Estimates,
  - Shropshire Council, School Census,
  - Flag 4 GP registrations,
  - ONS Births to Mothers Born Outside the UK,
  - Department of Work and Pensions (DWP) National Insurance Number Data (Nino).
- 5.40 Net international migration levels are lower in Shropshire compared to the national and regional averages. Despite low levels, the following evidence shows that international migration levels are rising in Shropshire and predominantly follow national trends. Evidence suggests that a large number of international migrants are from the European Union, and the EU Accession States. As the global recession begins to improve and the European Union expands, this rise is likely to continue or increase in future years.
- 5.41 The presence of greater numbers of overseas migrant workers can have an impact on housing needs in Shropshire as people often have different housing needs in terms of size, type of house required, housing for families and housing affordability. There can also be an impact on local schools and other services.
- 5.42 It is not always clear how long migrants are staying for, or if they are staying on a permanent basis. Evidence suggests that migrants are staying longer and bringing their families over.

### The 2011 Census and the Non-UK Population

- 5.43 The 2011 Census shows that 4.7% of the population, or 14,387 people, were born outside of Shropshire. Of the residents who had arrived in the UK, 47.7% or 6,862 people arrived from 2001 onwards. This represents 2.2% of the total population, lower than the West Midlands Region 5.3% and England and Wales 6.7%. Although 2.2% is comparably low, to put into context, the increase in non-UK born population since 2001 is almost equal to the number of non-UK born residents who arrived before 2001. The number of non-UK born residents arriving prior to 2001 was 7,525 or 2.5%.

### Estimates of Non-UK Born Residents per 1000 population

- 5.44 Latest estimates shown in (table 5.8), show the non-UK born population per 1,000 resident population. The non-UK population has fallen in Shropshire since 2008 from 52.6 per 1,000 residents (approx. 15,800 people) to 45.0 or (13,500 people). In the West Midlands and England the non-UK population has increased.

Table 5.8: Estimates of Non-UK Born Residents per 1,000 Residents

Geography	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Shropshire UA		52.6	55.7	42.0	45.3	45.0
West Midlands		101.3	105.4	101.5	110.0	112.4
England		121.3	124.1	127.5	133.3	134.5

Source: Migration Indicators Tool Mid 2012, Office of National Statistics, August 2013, estimates derived from the Annual Population Survey (APS) January-December 2012

### Country of Birth

5.45 The large majority of Shropshire residents (95.3%) were born in the United Kingdom. In total 6,007 people or (2.0%) of Shropshire residents were born in countries that are part of the European Union (EU) as of March 2011. Of those born in the European Union, 53.1% or (3,189) people were born in countries that joined the European Union between April 2001- March 2011 (Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Latvia, Hungary, Malta, Slovenia, Slovakia and Bulgaria).

### Long Term International Migration

5.46 In 2012, 2.6 people per 1,000 resident population (approx. 800) residents left (Table 5.10) the County, whilst 2.9 people (approx. 900) per 1000 population arrived in the Shropshire (Table 5.9). This is much lower than national and regional averages.

Table 5.9: Long Term Migration Inflows per 1,000 Residents Estimates

Geography	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Shropshire		3.3	3.6	3.0	3.3	2.9
West Midlands		7.7	7.1	7.0	8.1	6.4
England		10.7	10.1	9.8	10.1	8.5

Source: Migration Indicators Tool Mid 2012, Office of National Statistics, August 2013, estimates derived from the Components of Population Change data

Table 5.10: Long Term Migration Outflows Estimates per 1,000 Residents

Geography	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Shropshire		2.0	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.6
West Midlands		3.0	4.6	3.8	4.4	3.6
England		6.1	6.7	5.6	5.7	5.6

Source: Migration Indicators Tool Mid 2012, Office of National Statistics, August 2013, estimates derived from the Components of Population Change data

Table 5.11: Long Term Migration Turnover Estimates per 1,000 Residents

Geography	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Shropshire		..	65.9	69.0	67.7	71.7
West Midlands		38.7	38.2	37.9	37.7	38.3
England		4.2	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9

Source: Migration Indicators Tool Mid 2012, Office of National Statistics, August 2013, estimates derived from the Components of Population Change data

- 5.47 The number of people arriving in Shropshire (Table 5.9) since 2008 has remained at a similar level. However there has been a fall between 2011 and 2012 to 2.9 per 1000 residents, a five year low. There is a striking difference in the level of international migration turnover when comparing Shropshire to England (Table 5.11).

### Short Term Migration

- 5.48 Short-term migration estimates show the estimate of short term international migrants who stayed in England and Wales (in the year to June) per 1,000 population. Shropshire has a low level of short term migration. In 2011 it is estimated that 0.5 per 1,000 resident population (approx. 150 people) were short term migrants.

Table 5.12: Short Term Migration Inflows Estimates per 1,000 Residents

Geography	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Shropshire		0.9	0.9	0.7	0.5	..
West Midlands		1.6	1.1	1.3	1.1	..
England		2.5	2.0	2.1	1.8	..

Source: Migration Indicators Tool Mid-2012, Office of National Statistics, August 2013

### Migrant GP Registrations

- 5.49 Migrant patients who are registering with an NHS GP practice for the first time are given a marker called flag 4. Table 5.13 shows in 2012 Shropshire had 3.9 per 1,000 population (approx. 1,190) migrant GP registrations, much lower than the West Midlands and England.

Table 5.13: Migrant GP Registrations per 1,000 Population 2008 – 2012

Geography	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Shropshire		4.2	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.9
West Midlands		8.8	8.1	8.2	8.8	8.3
England		11.3	11.1	11.5	11.5	10.8

Source: Migration Indicators Tool Mid-2012, Office of National Statistics, August 2013

New migrant GP registrations are used to calculate the rates for the Migrant GP Registrations

### Children and Young People

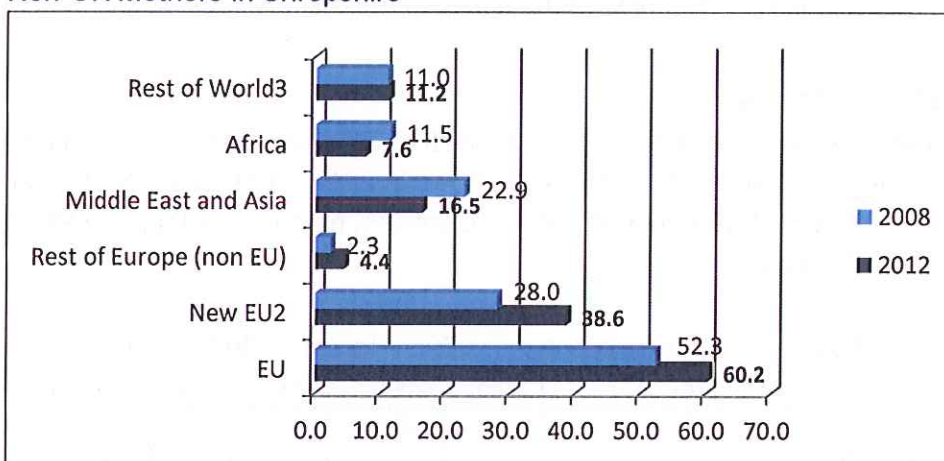
- 5.50 In 2011, there were 16,940 pupils in Shropshire of compulsory school age and above. In primary schools (6.8%) of pupils were classed as non-white British, (6.9%) for secondary schools. This is compared to the West Midlands where at primary schools (30.6%) of pupils were classed as non-white British and (25.9%) at secondary school. Nationally these figures were (27.1%) and (23.4%) respectively
- 5.51 In 2011 (2.3%) of primary school pupils in Shropshire and (1.7%) of secondary pupils spoke with a first language other than English. This is low compared to the West Midlands (18.9%) of pupils at primary school and (13.8%) at secondary school. Nationally these figures were (16.8%) and (12.3%) respectively.

Source: The School Census, Shropshire Council and 2011 Pupil Data, Department for Education

## Births to Non-UK Born Mothers

- 5.52 As is the case nationally, the number of births has increased in Shropshire from 2,628 in 2001 to 2,912 in 2012. The proportion of births to non-UK mothers is considerably lower in Shropshire than England and Wales and the West Midlands. In 2012 there were 249 (8.6%) of births to non-UK mothers. The regional average was (22.7%) and (25.9%) nationally.
- 5.53 There has been an upward trend in the number of births to non-UK mothers in Shropshire from 4.5% in 2001 to 8.6% in 2012 (chart 5.15). The majority of these births are by mothers from the EU or the new EU. These two groups have been increasing since 2008 (chart 5.15) (New EU refers to: Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Malta, Bulgaria, Cyprus (EU), Slovenia, Czechoslovakia).

Chart 5.18 Births to Non UK Mothers by Nationality as a percentage of all births to Non-UK Mothers in Shropshire

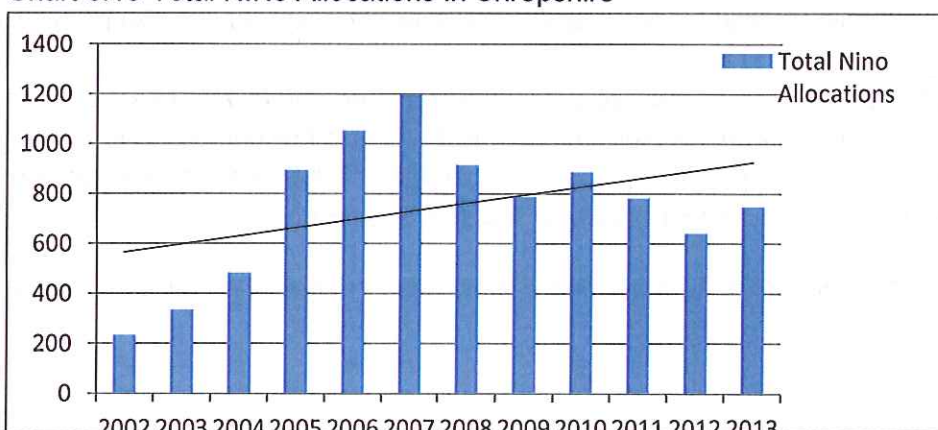


Source: Parents' Country of Birth, Office of National Statistics, 2012

## National Insurance Allocations Data

- 5.54 The data covers adult overseas nationals entering the UK and allocated a National Insurance Number (NINo). In 2013 there were 747 NINo's issued in Shropshire, a rise from 234 in 2002. In 2007 Bulgaria and Romania joined the EU.

Chart 5.19 Total NINo Allocations in Shropshire



Source: DWP Nino's to Overseas Nationals Stat-Xplore



5.55 In 2012 NINo allocations in Shropshire represented (3.4) per 1000 resident population, significantly less than in the West Midlands and in England. NINo allocations are mainly from EU accession states 435 or (58.2%) in 2013.

Table 5.14: NI No Registrations per 1000 Population 2008 – 2012

Geography	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Shropshire		4.9	4.2	4.7	4.1	3.4
West Midlands		12.3	10.6	12.8	12.7	9.7
England		17.5	16.2	17.6	17.7	13.5

Source: Migration Indicators Tool Mid-Year 2012, Office of National Statistics, August 2013.  
Migrant NINo registrations used to calculate rates for the NINo indicator.

## Household Change

### Introduction

- 5.56 The following section focusses on changes in the number and types of households in Shropshire between 1991 and 2011. The information and analysis is based on statistics from three Censuses; where possible comparisons between the censuses have been provided, however each Census has provided slightly different information regarding households and household reference persons.
- 5.57 It should be noted that for consistency, the figures for Shropshire use the current Unitary Authority / pre-2009 County boundaries. This is important because at the time of the 1991 Census, Shropshire included what is now Telford and Wrekin Unitary Authority. In 2001, Shropshire operated as a County Council with five District and Borough Councils; however the boundaries of the former County Council are the same as the present Unitary Authority boundaries.

### Change in Number of Households and Rooms

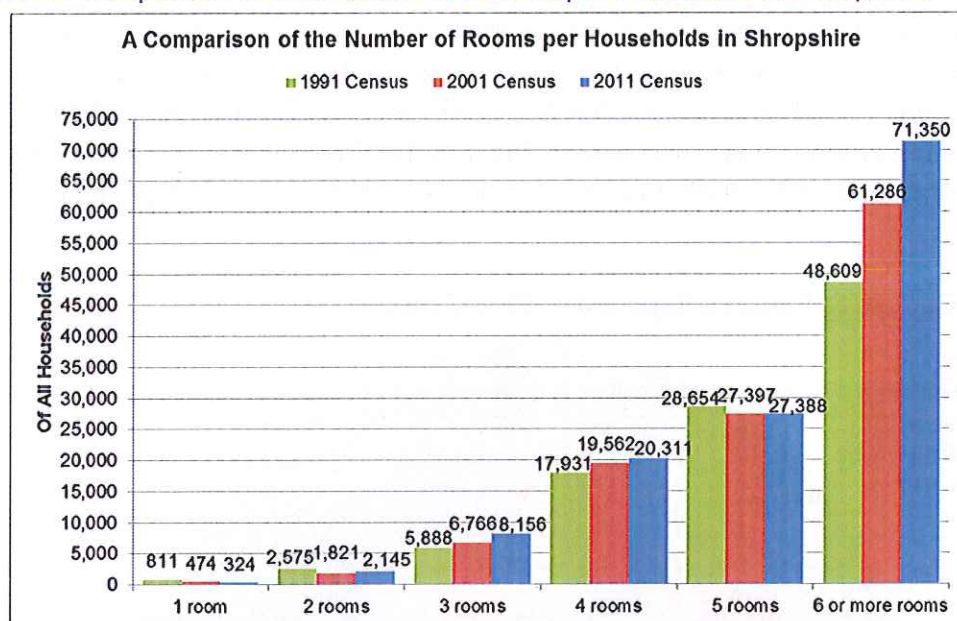
Table 5.15: Household Change in Shropshire and England

	1991 Census		2001 Census		2011 Census	
	Shropshire	England	Shropshire	England	Shropshire	England
<b>Total Population</b>	266,871	47,055,204	283,174	49,138,831	306,129	53,012,456
<b>Total Households</b>	104,468	18,765,583	117,301	20,451,427	129,674	22,063,368
<b>Average Household Size</b>	2.51	2.47	2.34	2.36	2.3	2.4
<b>Average Number of Rooms per Household</b>	5.54	5.09	5.87	5.33	6.0	5.4

Source: 1991/2001/2011 Census, Office for National Statistics, © Crown Copyright 2014.

- 5.58 Since the 1991 Census, in Shropshire there has been an overall decrease in average household size. However, since 1991 there has also been a slight increase in the average number of rooms per household. As the following Chart 5.17 shows, there has been a significant increase in households with six or more rooms in Shropshire.
- 5.59 What is perhaps surprising is that according to the 2011 Census, the majority of one person households (34.1%) lived in households with six or more rooms.
- In 2001, a smaller majority of one person households lived in households with six or more rooms (29.8%).
  - In 1991, the majority of one person households lived in households with four rooms (27.0%).
  - The number of one person households living in houses with six or more rooms has more than doubled between 1991 and 2011.

Chart 5.20: A Comparison of the Number of Rooms per Household in Shropshire



Source: 1991/2001/2011 Census, Office for National Statistics, © Crown Copyright 2014.

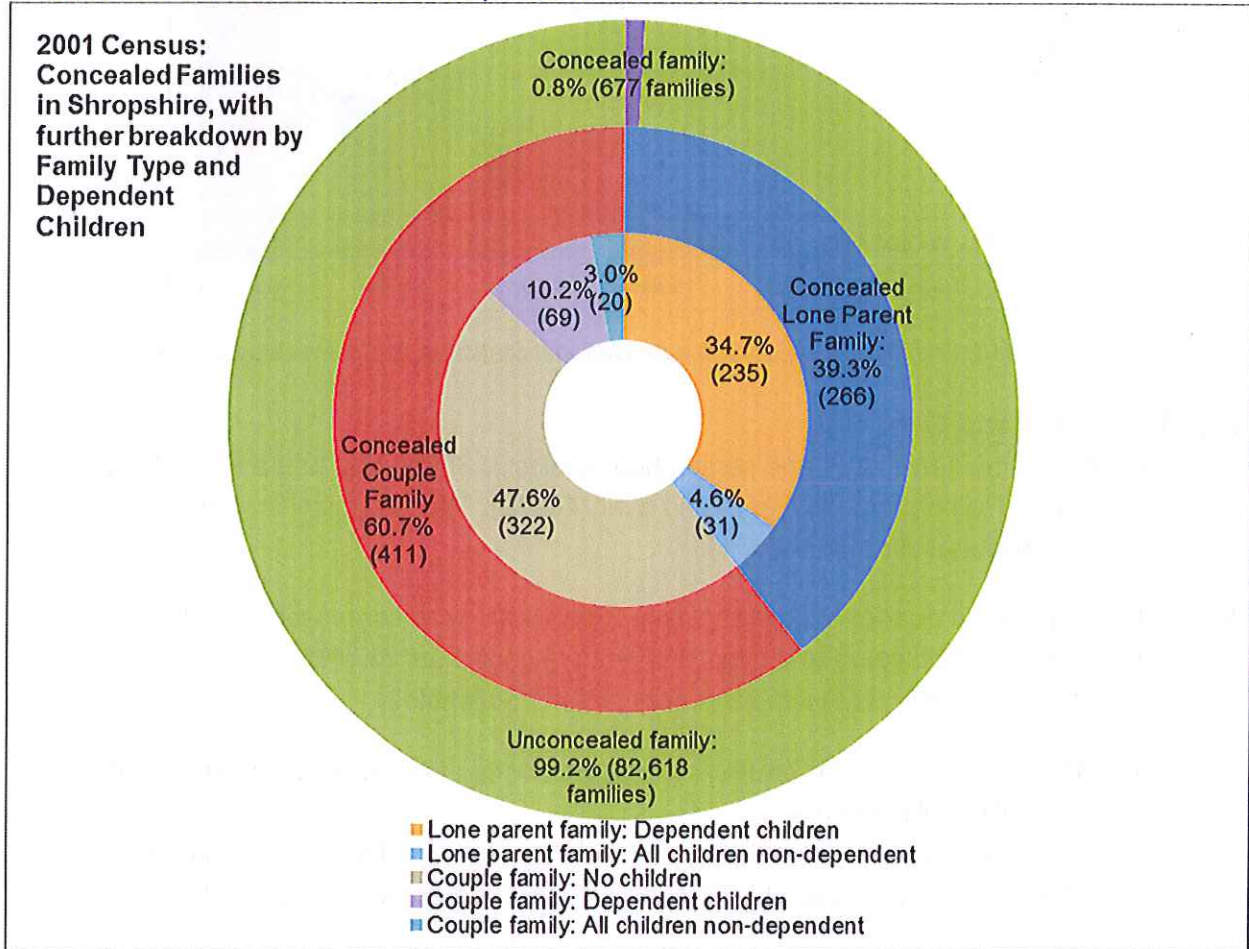
### Aged 65 Years and Over

- 5.60 In 2011, almost half of all one person households in Shropshire had a Household Reference Person aged 65 years and over (48.2%). This was significantly higher than the national average (40.9%).
- 5.61 In 2011, over a quarter of households in Shropshire were composed entirely of residents aged 65 years and over (32,854 households, or 25.3%).
- 55% of these households were one person households.
- 5.62 In 2011 there were 7,946 Shropshire residents living in communal establishments (2.6% of all usual residents).
- 32.9% of communal establishment residents were aged 65 years and over.
  - 19.4% of communal establishment residents were aged 85 years and over.
- What is significant is that whilst 8,407 residents aged 85 years and over made up 2.7% of all usual residents in Shropshire, within that age group 18.3% lived in communal establishments, compared to 4.1% of residents aged 65 years and over and 2.6% of all usual residents.
- 5.63 In 2011, the majority of Household Reference Persons aged 65+ were married (19,948 Household Reference Persons, or 48.7%).
- 5.64 In 2011, a significant majority of Household Reference Persons aged 85+ were either widowed or a surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership (3,937 Household Reference Persons, or 66.9%). This compares to 12.7% of all Household Reference Persons.

### Concealed Families

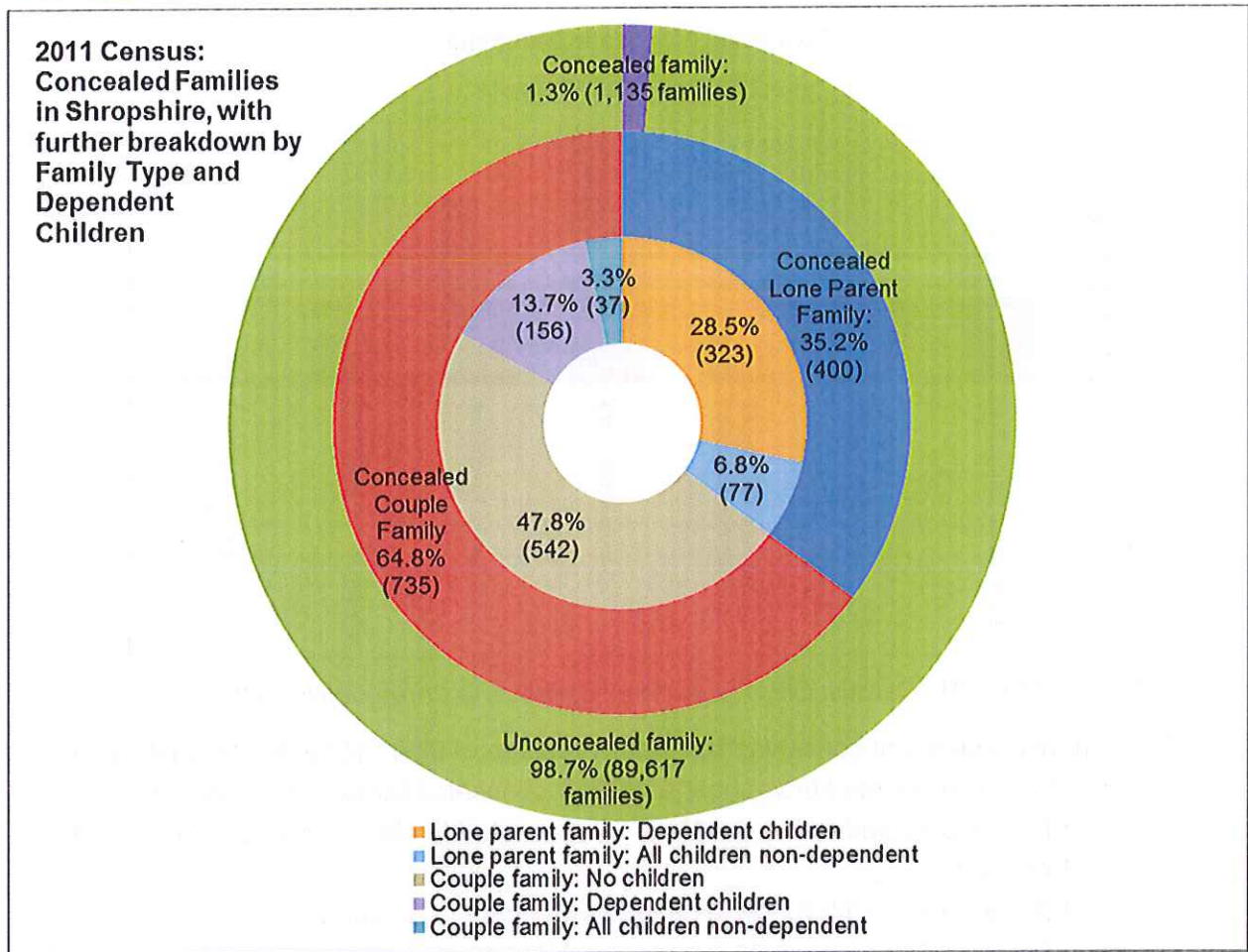
5.65 Whilst Shropshire continues to have a small proportion of concealed families, the number of families that do not include a Household Reference Person has increased between the 2001 Census and the 2011 Census. The following charts 5.18 and 5.19 show the proportion of families in the 2001 and 2011 Censuses that were classified as concealed, with a further breakdown of concealed families by type of family.

Chart 5.21 Concealed Families Reported in 2001 Census



Source: 2001 Census, Office for National Statistics, © Crown Copyright 2014.

Chart 5.22: Concealed Families Reported in 2011 Census



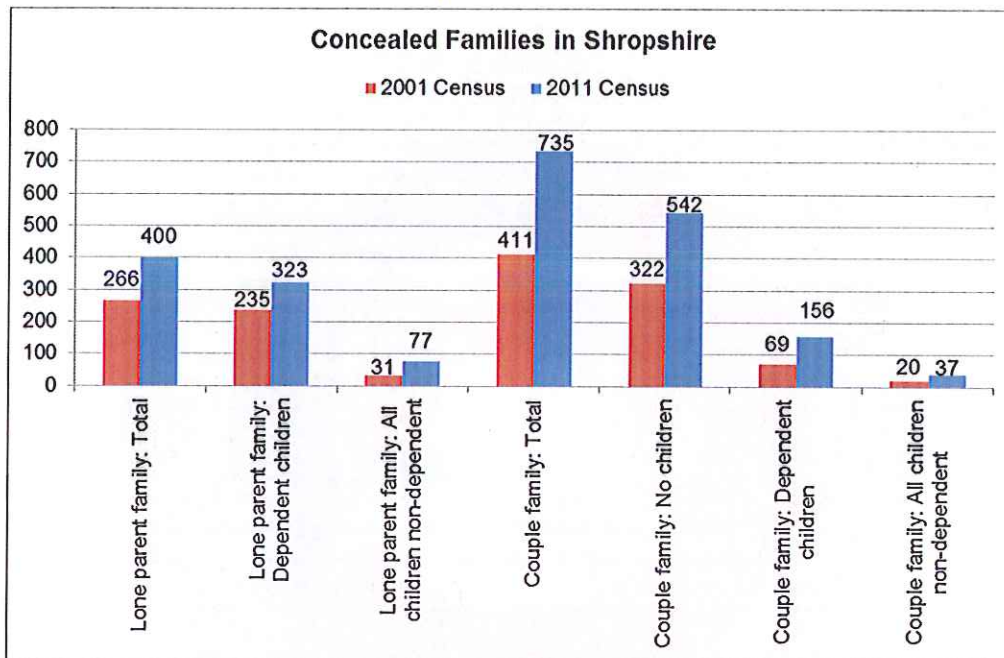
Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics, © Crown Copyright 2014.

5.66 According to the 2011 Census, in Shropshire there were 1,135 concealed families, representing 1.3% of all families. This was a smaller proportion than the England average (1.9%). There has been a 67.7% increase in the number of concealed families in Shropshire between the 2001 Census and the 2011 Census.

5.67 Although the concealed families may be related to their Household Reference Person (HRP), they are not dependent children and are either in a couple, have children of their own, or both. It is important to note that concealed families have their own Family Reference Person (FRP); in households with two or more FRP, the HRP is chosen by following a number of criteria.

5.68 In 2011, over three-fifths (64.8%) of concealed families in Shropshire were couple families and over two-fifths (47.8%) of concealed families were couples with no children. As the following Chart 5.20 shows, the 2011 Census showed that there had been particular increases in couple families with no children and families with dependent children.

Chart 5.23: Concealed Families in Shropshire



Source: 2001/2011 Census, Office for National Statistics, © Crown Copyright 2014.

5.69 Further analysis of concealed families by the age of their FRP indicates that there were a similar amount of younger and older concealed families in Shropshire:

- FRP aged 24 and under: 24.0% of all concealed families (compared to 21.0% in England)
- FRP aged 25 to 34: 27.8% (compared to 32.5% in England)
- FRP aged 65 and over: 23.2% (compared to 19.1% in England)

5.70 However, the distribution of FRPs differed between concealed lone parent families and concealed couple families:

- The majority of concealed lone parent families in Shropshire had a FRP aged 24 and under (35.3% compared to 31.2% in England)
- The majority of concealed couple families had a FRP aged 65 and over (30.6% compared to 24.0% in England).

5.71 There are a number of factors that could explain the increase in concealed families in Shropshire including rising house prices, changes to the welfare system and possible student debt.

5.72 It should be noted that a family can be defined as a couple; the proportion of older concealed families could in part be a result of older couples living in homes with younger relatives, either to provide care or to be cared for.

### Lone Parents

5.73 According to the 2011 Census, there were 11,971 lone parent households in Shropshire. Since 2001 the number of lone parent households has increased by 2,353 households or 24.5%. In 2011, 39.0% of lone parent households in Shropshire had no dependent children, a higher percentage than the England average (32.6%).

5.74 Looking at the concealed families in Shropshire, 19.3% of families had no dependent children, a lower percentage than the England average (21.7%).

- Whilst the number of concealed lone parent families with no dependent children was small (77 families), the number of families in this category had more than doubled from the 2001 Census (when there were 31 families).
- In 2011, the majority of concealed lone parent families with dependent children had a FRP aged 24 and under (43.7%), whilst the majority of concealed lone parent families with non-dependent children had a FRP aged 65 and over (49.4%).

### Overcrowding and Under-occupancy

5.75 In Shropshire, there has been a large increase in both the number of households that are overcrowded and the number that are under-occupied.

Table 5.16: Occupancy Rating (Rooms) in Shropshire

	2001 Census		2011 Census		Change from 2001 Census to 2011 Census	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>All households</b>	117,301		129,674		12,373	10.5
<b>Potential under-occupancy of households</b>						
<b>Occupancy rating (rooms) of +2 or more</b>	71,892	61.3	82,123	63.3	10,231	14.2
<b>Occupancy rating (rooms) of +1</b>	26,724	22.8	26,320	20.3	-404	-1.5
<b>Occupancy rating (rooms) of 0</b>	14,618	12.5	16,009	12.3	1,391	9.5
<b>Potential overcrowding in households</b>						
<b>Occupancy rating (rooms) of -1 or less</b>	3,191	2.7	5,222	4.0	2,031	63.6

Source: 2001/2011 Census, Office for National Statistics, © Crown Copyright 2014.

5.76 In 2011, Shropshire had a larger proportion of households that were more significantly under-occupied (rating of 2+ or more) compared to the England average (63.3% compared to 49.7%). Although the number of households that were potentially overcrowded had increased to 4.0% of all households in Shropshire, this proportion was smaller than the England average (8.7%).

5.77 In Shropshire in 2011, the rate of under-occupancy and overcrowding varied significantly by household composition. Households that had more significant under-occupancy (with a rating of 2+ or more) than the county average in 2011 (63.3%) included:

- One family only: households where all residents were aged 65 and over (84.1%)
- One family only: married or same-sex civil partnership couples with no children (86.3%)

Households that had more overcrowding (with a rating of -1 or less) than the County average in 2011 (4.0%) included:

- One person households below the age of 65 (7.0%)
- One family only: cohabiting couples with dependent children (7.0%)
- One family only: lone parents with dependent children (10.2%)
- Other household types: with dependent children (16.1%)
- Other household types: other (including households with residents that were all full-time students or all aged 65 and over) (10.7%)

### No usual residents

5.78 In addition to the 129,674 households that were recorded in Shropshire in 2011, there were a further 5,971 household spaces with no usual residents. Over three-quarters of all dwellings with no usual residents were unshared whole houses or bungalows (75.7%). This is a larger proportion than the England average (62.1%).

## Household Projections

### Introduction

5.79 The Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG) have published 2008 and 2011 household projections. The following report looks at the projected household numbers and changes in household types up to the year 2021 as this is the last year shown in the 2011 projections. This section focusses on the projections supplied by CLG, rather than any alternative forecasts generated by Shropshire Council.

### Total Households

5.80 In both the 2008 and 2011 household projections, the household population of Shropshire is expected to increase to just over 139,000 households. Although there are projected to be more households in the 2011 projections, the percentage change from 2011 is smaller.

Table 5.17: A Comparison of 2008 and 2011 Based Household Projections

	2008 Projections		2011 Projections	
	Total Households		Total Households	
	No.	% change from 2011	No.	% change from 2011
2011	126,700		130,100	
2016	132,900	4.9	134,800	3.6
2021	139,000	9.7	139,100	7.0

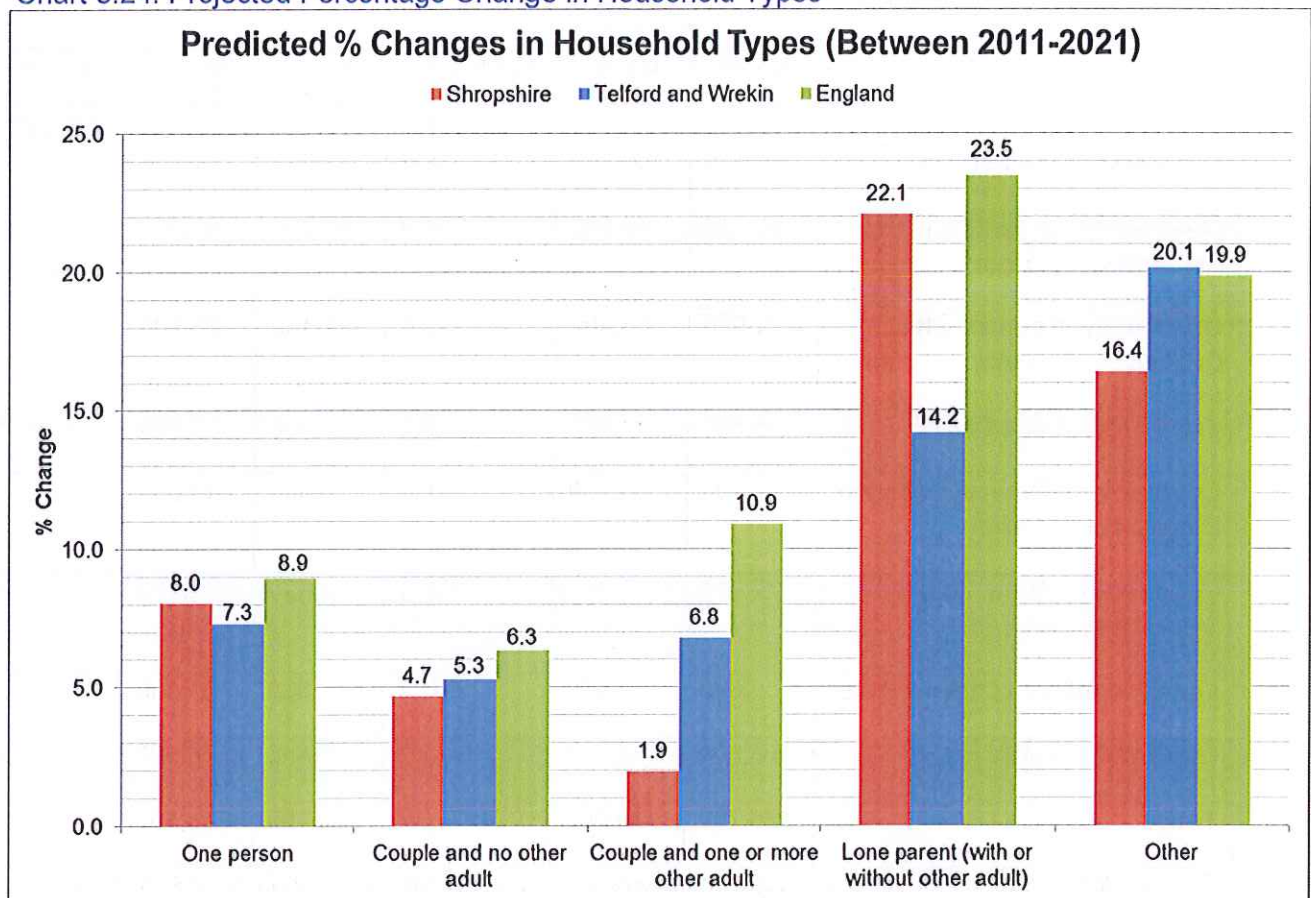
Source: 2008 and 2011 Household Projections, Department for Communities and Local Government, © Crown Copyright 2014.

5.81 According to the mid-2011 housing projections, Shropshire's projected housing growth between 2011 and 2021 is similar to that of the neighbouring Local Authority of Telford and Wrekin (7.8%) but a lot smaller than the England average (10.0%).

5.82 The largest percentage change by household type in Shropshire is predicted to be in Lone Parent Households (with or without other adults); the percentage change is greater than in Telford and Wrekin but less than the England average.



Chart 5.24: Projected Percentage Change in Household Types



Source: 2011 Household Projections, Department for Communities and Local Government, © Crown Copyright 2014.

- 5.83 Looking more closely at the projections for different types of households, it becomes apparent that there have been significant revisions to the predictions of household types between the 2008 and 2011 projections.
- 5.84 In the 2011 projections, the largest number of households in 2021 is predicted to be one family household, formed of couples with no children. The next largest household category is predicted to be one person households.
- 5.85 The predicted increase of one person households is lower in the 2011 projections than in the 2008 projections.
- 5.86 Meanwhile, the 2011 projections show an expected increase in the number of couple households with at least one other adult and no dependent children and the number of households classified as 'Other' households. What this could indicate is a change in expectations, due in part to the recent recession, of people who would have occupied one person households instead forming households with other people.

Table 5.18: A Comparison of 2008 and 2011 Projections by Household Type

Shropshire	2008 Projections			2011 Projections		
	No. in 2011	No. in 2021	% change from 2011 to 2021	No. in 2011	No. in 2021	% change from 2011 to 2021
One Person Households	39,400	46,700	18.6	38,500	41,600	8.0
One Family: Couples with No Dependent Children	43,400	49,800	14.9	41,200	42,800	3.7
One Family: Couples with Dependent Children	21,900	21,400	-2.4	22,400	23,900	6.4
One Family: Lone Parent	6,300	7,800	22.8	6,200	7,700	25.2
Couples with Other Adults: No Dependent Children	7,100	5,700	-19.4	10,800	11,600	7.5
Couples with Other Adults: Dependent Children	2,700	2,100	-23.1	2,800	2,300	-18.9
Lone Parent with Other Adults	800	800	-1.7	800	800	-2.4
Other Households	5,000	4,700	-6.2	7,400	8,600	16.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>126,700</b>	<b>139,000</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>130,100</b>	<b>139,100</b>	<b>7.0</b>

Source: 2008 and 2011 Household Projections, Department for Communities and Local Government, © Crown Copyright 2014.

### One Person Households

5.87 According to the 2011 household projections, the number of one person households is projected to increase by 8.0% in Shropshire. However, further analysis of the projections by age groups suggests that there will be a significant increase in older one person households.

Table 5.19: One Person Household by Age Group of Household Reference Person

	All Persons		24 and Under		65+		85+	
	No.	% change from 2011	No.	% change from 2011	No.	% change from 2011	No.	% change from 2011
2011	38,500		1,000		19,600		3,900	
2016	40,000	4.0	800	-21.8	21,200	8.2	4,400	14.9
2021	41,600	8.0	600	-34.3	22,800	16.2	5,100	31.7

Source: 2011 Population Projections, Department for Communities and Local Government, © Crown Copyright 2014.

## Lone Parent Households

5.88 The following Table 5.20 shows the predicted increase in one family: lone parent households. Three age groups have been selected for further analysis. Whilst the 24 and under category has more households, a greater percentage change is seen in the older person households. Whilst the projections focus on lone parents with dependent children, it would be interesting to analyse the numbers of lone parent households with non-dependent children.

Table 5.20: Lone Parent Households by Age Group of Household Reference Person

	All Persons		24 and Under		65+		85+	
	No.	% change from 2011	No.	% change from 2011	No.	% change from 2011	No.	% change from 2011
2011	6,200		600		100		0	
2016	6,800	11.3	600	-0.6	200	47.9	100	57.6
2021	7,700	25.2	700	6.9	300	111.6	100	142.4

Source: 2011 Population Projections, Department for Communities and Local Government, © Crown Copyright 2014.

5.89 According to the overall household projections, there is predicted to be a slight decrease in the number of households where a lone parent is living with one or more other adults. Looking specifically at the younger and older households in Shropshire, the 24 and under households show a 2.0% increase between 2011 and 2021.

## Young People

5.90 According to the 2011 projections, the number of 24 and under households is projected to decrease by -21.6% between 2011 and 2021.

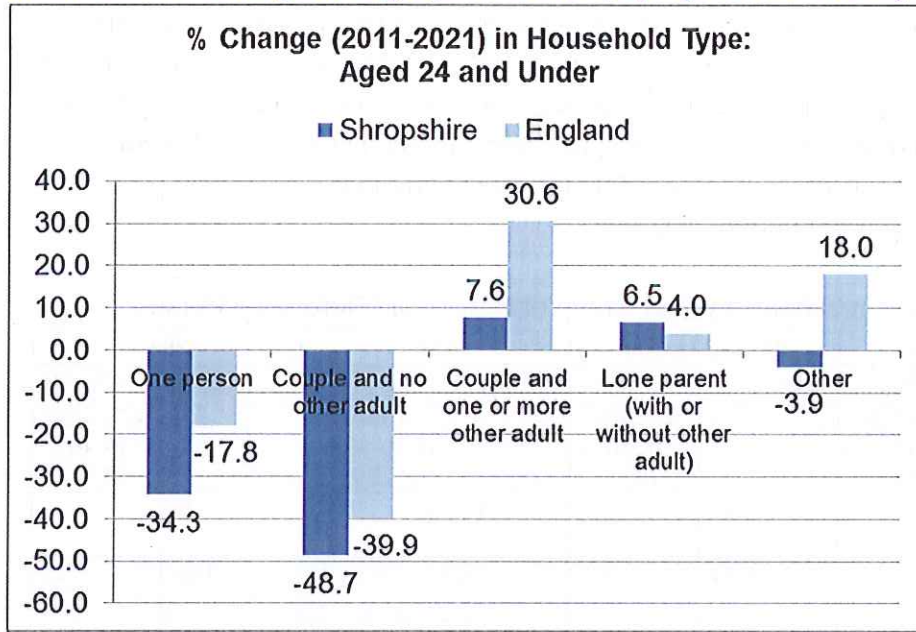
5.91 The largest percentage decrease between 2011 and 2021 is predicted to be for one family households comprised of couples with no dependent children (-56.9%).

5.92 Not all of the household categories for this age group are predicted to decrease in numbers:

- One Family: Lone Parent (6.9%)
- Couples with Other Adults: No Dependent Children (3.6%)
- Couples with Other Adults: Dependent Children (15.0%)
- Lone Parent with Other Adults (2.0%)

5.93 In England, the numbers of households classified as 'Other' are predicted to increase by 18.0%; this is compared to a -3.9% decrease in Shropshire.

Chart 5.25: Percentage Change (2011 to 2021) by Age of HRP and by Household Type



Source: 2011 Population Projections, Department for Communities and Local Government, © Crown Copyright 2014.

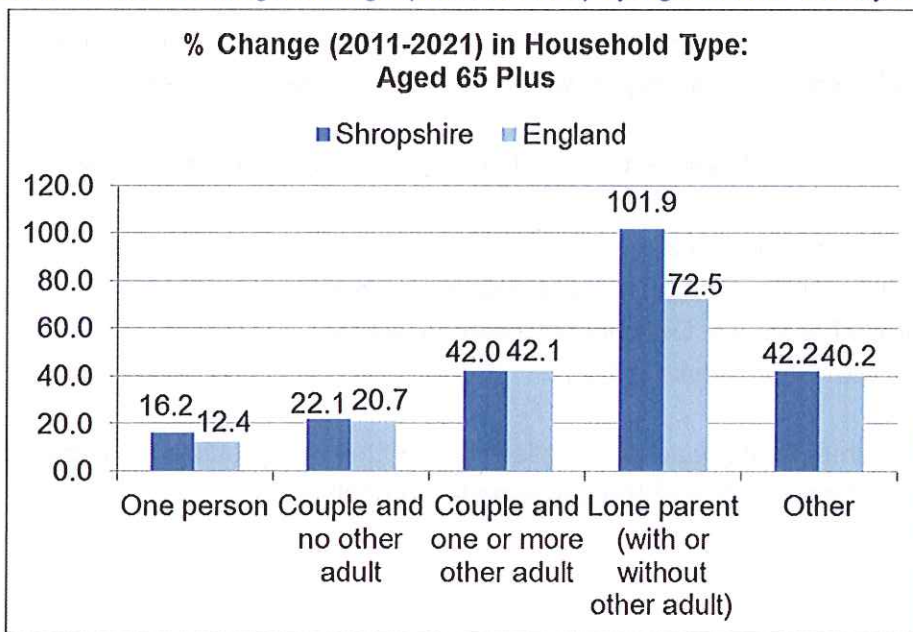
### Retirement Age (65 Years and Over)

5.94 According to the 2011 projections, the number of households aged 65 and above is projected to increase between 2011 and 2021 by 22.6%.

5.95 The only category with a predicted decrease in households during this period is Lone Parent with Other Adults (-27.3%).

- As the chart 5.23 below shows, the overall number of lone parent households is predicted to increase and by a larger percentage than the England average (101.9% compared to 72.5%).

Chart 5.26: Percentage Change (2011 to 2021) by Age of HRP and by Household Type



Source: 2011 Population Projections, Department for Communities and Local Government, © Crown Copyright 2014.

### Older People (85 Years and Over)

5.96 According to the 2011 projections, the number of households aged 85 years and above is projected to increase between the years 2011-2021 by 41.7%.

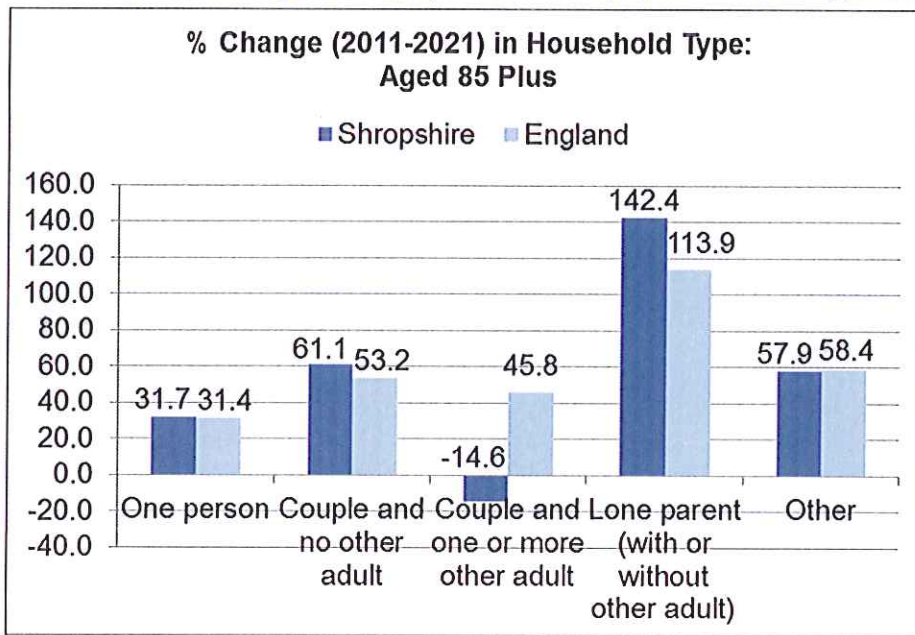
5.97 There are two categories where the numbers of older person households are predicted to decrease:

- Couples with Other Adults: No Dependent Children (-13.3%)
- Couples with Other Adults: Dependent Children (-33.3%)
- By contrast, according to the projections for England the number of couple and other adult households is predicted to increase by 45.8%.

5.98 There are two categories where the numbers of households are projected to more than double between 2011 and 2021:

- One Family: Couples with Dependent Children (147.4%)
- One Family: Lone Parent (142.4%)

Chart 5.27: Percentage Change (2011 to 2021) by Household Type and Age of HRP



Source: 2011 Population Projections, Department for Communities and Local Government, © Crown Copyright 2014

# Population, Household and Labour Force Projections

## Introduction

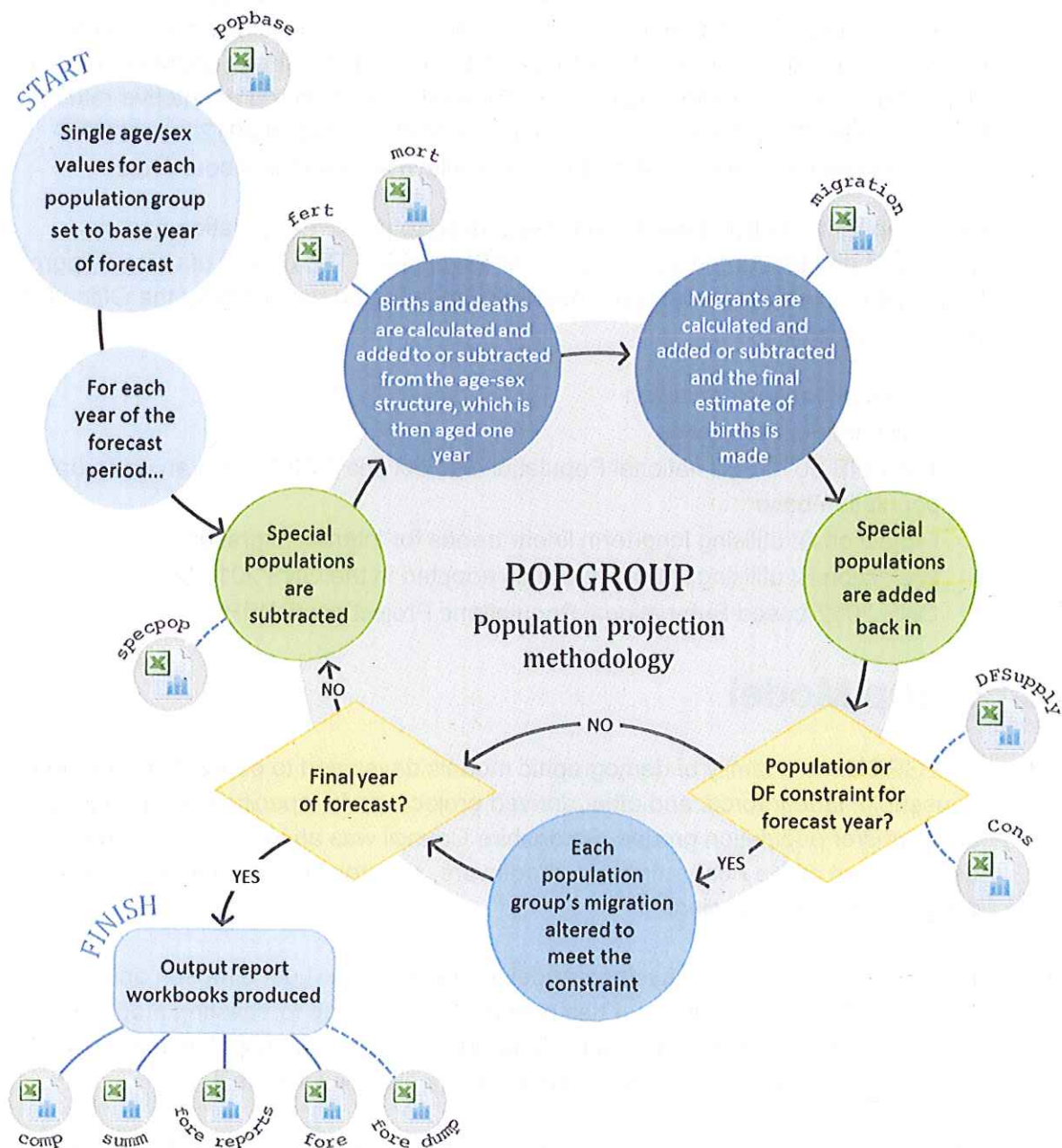
- 6.1 The purpose of this element of the Shropshire Housing Market Assessment is to begin to understand future demand for housing in Shropshire over the next twenty five years. As change in population, households and labour force are major drivers of housing demand a selection of projections based on historic trends have been produced. These projections do not attempt to take account of possible future changes in house building or economic growth. These projections revise and replace the analysis published in chapter 6 (pages 81 – 104) of the SHMA update of March 2014. This revised chapter includes recalculated household representative rates for the years after 2021. It adds results from the recently published 2012 based ONS SNPP, and includes additional analysis of employment and the labour force.
- 6.2 Popgroup V4 modelling software has been used to prepare population and household and labour force projections for Shropshire. The benefit of using Popgroup V4 is that it now better reflects the methodology adopted nationally by the Office for National Statistics.
- A natural change projection
  - A nil migration projection
  - The ONS 2010 Sub-national Population Projections (SNPP) with an up-to-date population base
  - Projection A: utilising long-term linear trends for internal migration
  - Projection B: utilising migration trends adopted in the ONS 2010 bases SNPPs
  - ONS 2012-based Sub-national Populations Projections(SNPP)

## Popgroup Model

- 6.3 POPGROUP is a family of demographic models developed to generate population, household, labour force, and other derived projections for specified geographical areas and/or population groups. Shropshire Council was an initial investor in the development of the Popgroup suite of software, recognising the need to understand future demand for housing.
- 6.4 Popgroup was developed by John Andelin and Professor Ludi Simpson and is now developed by Edge Analytics. It has now become the lead forecasting model adopted by local authorities as it can produce high-quality, defensible population statistics for use in strategic planning, service planning and policy development.
- 6.5 Popgroup uses a cohort component methodology (used by the UK national statistical agencies) that enables the development of population forecasts based on births, deaths and migration inputs and assumptions. Current populations can be estimated and future populations forecast, with detailed age and sex composition.

The following diagram prepared by Edge Analytics for the Popgroup manual best illustrates the methodology.

- 6.6 For the purpose of preparing household and labour force projections Shropshire Council has used the Popgroup Derived Forecast model. This has required the input of assumptions on household formation and economic activity.
- 6.7 A major driver for this work has been the large margin (over 10,000 people) identified between the 2011 Census resident population count and the pre-census 2010 based mid-year population estimate. This made pre-Census sub-national population projections (2008 and 2010) out of date.



Source: Edge Analytics, POPGROUP Reference Manual, 2014

### **Assumptions Used**

6.8 The following section outlines the assumptions and data sources that have been used in preparing the projections. More information about how inputs work within the model is available at <http://www.ccsr.ac.uk/popgroup/>

### **Population Base**

6.9 The 2011 mid-year population estimates by single year of age and sex have been used as the population base for the model. This is to reflect the year of the 2011 Census when the most up-to-date population count for Shropshire was identified.

### **ONS 2010 and 2012 SNPP**

6.10 It should be noted that the 2012 projections are controlled to the published ONS outputs. The 2010-based projections area rebased to the mid-year estimate for 2010 that was revised after the 2011 Census.

### **Fertility Rates and Long-term Birth Trends**

6.11 The fertility assumptions were developed using the following data sources:

- Vital Statistics Table 2: Births by Age of Mother – Office for National Statistics, Vital Statistics Unit.
- Population and Components of Change Estimates produced for the preparation of the 2002-2012 Mid-Year Population Estimates (revised following 2011 Census) – Office for National Statistics, Population Estimates Unit.

6.12 The model requires the inclusion of age specific fertility rates (ASFR). These are defined as the number of births in a year to women in a 5-year age group, divided by the number of all women in that age group, multiplied by a thousand. Two options were considered for preparing local age specific fertility rates for Shropshire:

- Using national standard ASFRs in combination with calculated local age specific differentials.
- Calculating rates based on the sum of five years of births by age of mother divided by the sum of five years of female population of child bearing age and multiplied by one thousand.

6.13 After testing both options in the model the second option was adopted as it was judged to provide the most realistic projections of births based on historic trends. For 2011 actual total births figures by gender were added.

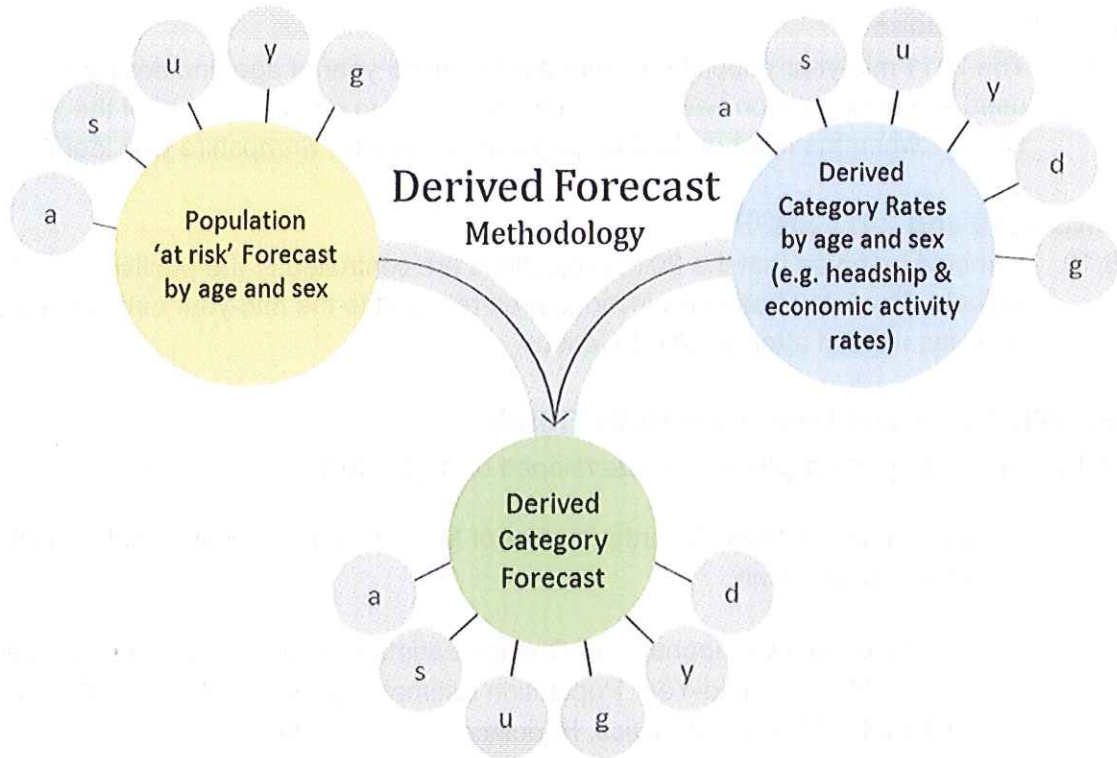
### **Mortality Rates (Deaths)**

6.14 The mortality assumptions were developed using the following data sources:

- Vital Statistics Table 3: Deaths by Age – Office for National Statistics, Vital Statistics Unit.



Figure 6.2: Derived Forecast (DF) methodology



$$D_{a,s,u,y,d,g} = \frac{P_{a,s,u,y,g} R_{a,s,u,y,d,g}}{100}$$

- D* Derived Category Forecast
- P* Population 'at risk' Forecast
- R* Derived Category Rates
- a* Age-group
- s* Sex
- u* Sub-population
- y* Year
- d* Derived category
- g* Group (usually an area, but can be an ethnic group or social group)

Source: Edge Analytics, Popgroup Reference Manual, 2014

- Mid-Year Population Estimates 2006 to 2011 (revised following the 2011 Census) – Office for National Statistics, Population Estimates Unit.
- 6.15 The model requires age specific mortality rates. These are defined as the total number of deaths per year per thousand people of a given age. They are calculated by dividing the total number of deaths by the total population in the same specified age group and multiplied by one thousand. Two options were considered for preparing local age specific fertility rates for Shropshire:
- Using national standard ASMRs in combination with calculated local age specific differentials.
  - Calculating rates based on the sum of five years of deaths by age of mother divided by the sum of five years of female population of child bearing age and multiplied by one thousand.
- 6.16 After testing both options in the model the second option was adopted as it was judged to provide the most realistic projections of deaths based on historic trends. For 2011 actual total birth figures by gender were added.

### Migration

- 6.17 Within Popgroup different variables on in and out migration can be added i.e. inter-regional etc. For the purpose of preparing the following projections assumptions about internal migration within the UK and international (overseas) migration have been included in the model.

### Internal Migration

- 6.18 The internal migration assumptions were developed using the following data sources:
- UK Population Projections for reference purposes – ONS National Population Projections 2012 based
  - Population and Components of Change Estimates of internal migration by single age and gender produced for the preparation of the 2002-2012 Mid-Year Population Estimates (revised following 2011 Census) – Office for National Statistics, Population Estimates Unit.
  - ONS 2010 based sub-national population projection components of change estimates on internal migration to 2035.

*Please note: ONS use the GP Patient Register and the NHSCR (two National Health Service administrative data sets) together with HESA data on student moves to estimate internal migration.*

- 6.19. For the purpose of preparing nil migration forecasts the difference was calculated between in migration and out migration identified in the 2010 based population projections to 2035. The difference was divided in half and then added to the lowest number of migrants. These totals were then applied as both the in and out migration inputs into the Popgroup model.