

# Older Population (65 years plus and 85 years plus) by the Rural Urban Classification

(Source: 2002-2016 Mid-Year Population Estimates, Office for National Statistics (ONS))

## Introduction

This paper analyses the location of the key older population groups (65 years and over, and 85 years and over) using the Rural Urban Classification (RUC). This was commissioned by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) from Sheffield University (2013). The RUC provides insight into how people's personal choice and house-building over the last fifteen years has influenced demographic change in Shropshire. For context Rural Shropshire covers an area of 311,830 hectares (97.5% of Shropshire's land coverage) and urban Shropshire 7,900 hectares (2.5%).

**Summary Table 1: Total Population**

	Rural	% of Total Population	Urban	% of Total Population
Mid-2002	163,700	57.5	121,200	42.5
Mid-2006	169,600	57.6	124,900	42.4
Mid-2012	177,000	57.4	131,200	42.6
Mid-2016	179,800	57.4	133,600	42.6
Population Change mid-2002-mid-2016	16,100 9.8		12,400 10.2	

- Over half of Shropshire's population live in rural areas (average 57.5%) 2002-16.
- The largest proportion live in rural towns and their fringe (towns with a population of less than 10,000).
- During 2002-16, Shropshire's rural area gained an additional 16,100 population (9.8% growth).
- The rural urban split remains weighted to rural areas, showing a generally consistent split 2002-16 (57% rural: 43% urban in 2016).
- In terms of percentage population change, the urban Shropshire population has seen slightly higher growth (10.2%).

**Summary Table 2: Older Population**

	Rural	% of Total 65 Plus Population	Urban	% of Total 65 Plus Population
Mid-2002	30,500	58.3	21,800	41.7
Mid-2006	33,100	59.1	22,900	40.9
Mid-2012	40,200	60.4	26,300	39.6
Mid-2016	45,000	60.6	29,300	39.4
Population Change mid-2002-mid-2016	14,500 47.7		7,500 34.6	

- The proportion of older people living in rural Shropshire has risen from 58.3% to 60.6% (2002-16).
- In 2002, 14.3% of the older population lived in rural hamlets and isolated dwellings, by 2016 this reached 16%.
- During 2002-16, Shropshire's rural area gained an additional 14,500 people (47.7% rise), compared to only 34.6% in urban Shropshire.
- The rural urban split has shifted a little with a smaller percentage of the older population living in the large urban market towns in Shropshire.

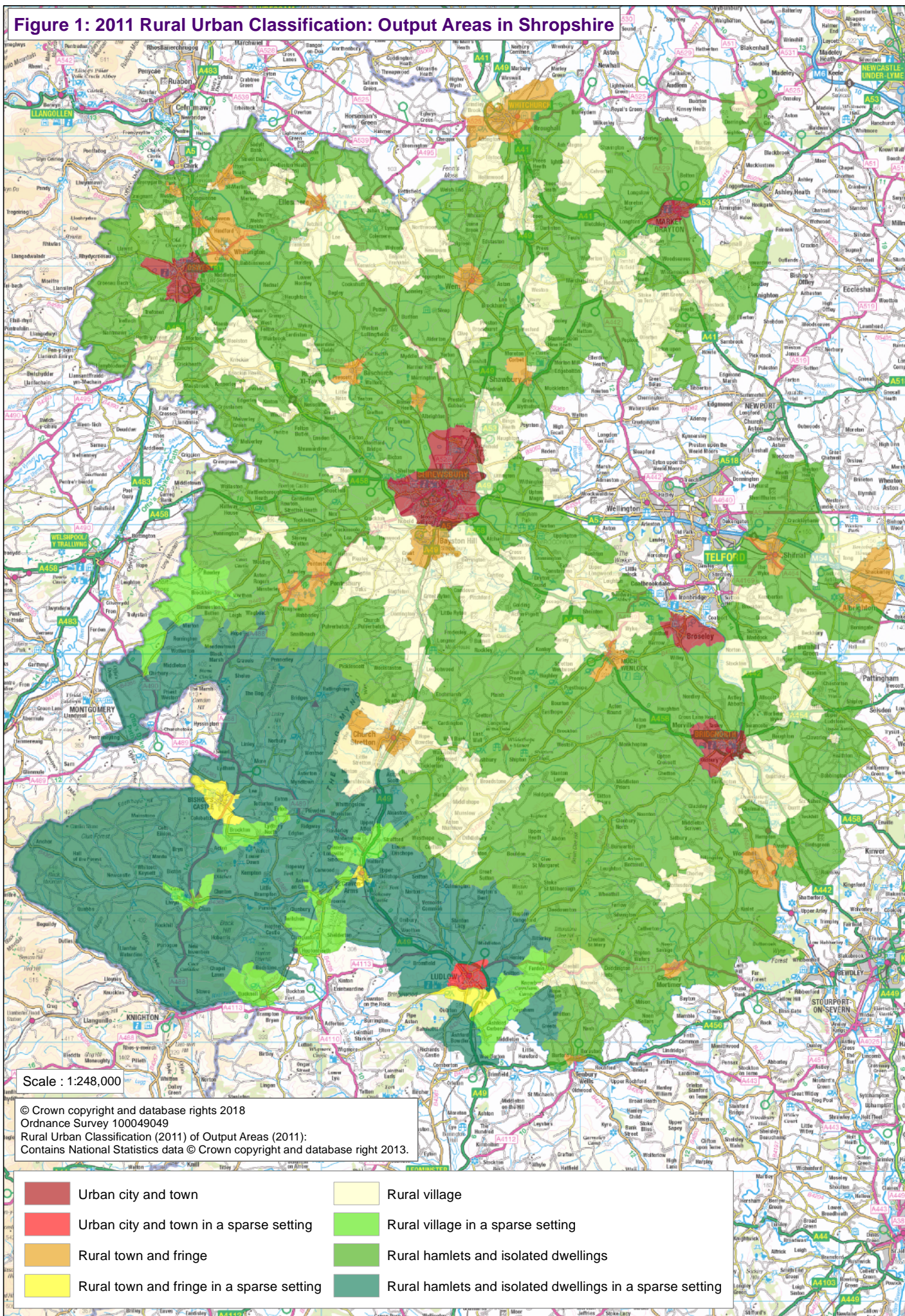
**Summary Table 3: Elderly Population**

	Rural	% of Total 85 Plus Population	Urban	% of Total Population
Mid-2002	3,600	57.5	2,700	42.5
Mid-2006	3,900	55.2	3,100	44.8
Mid-2012	5,000	56.2	3,900	43.8
Mid-2016	5,500	56.4	4,200	43.6
Population Change mid-2002-mid-2016	1,900 52.5		1,600 59.2	

- Over half of Shropshire's elderly population live in rural areas (average 59.5%) 2002-16.
- The largest proportion live in rural towns and their fringe, average 24.8% during 2002-16.
- During 2002-16, Shropshire's rural areas gained an additional 1,900 people (52.5% growth) compared to 59.2% (1,600 people) in urban Shropshire.
- The rural urban split has remained weighted to the rural area, but has shifted a little with a larger percentage of the elderly population electing to live in the large urban market towns.
- In terms of percentage population change, the urban Shropshire population has seen slightly higher growth (59.2%).



**Figure 1: 2011 Rural Urban Classification: Output Areas in Shropshire**



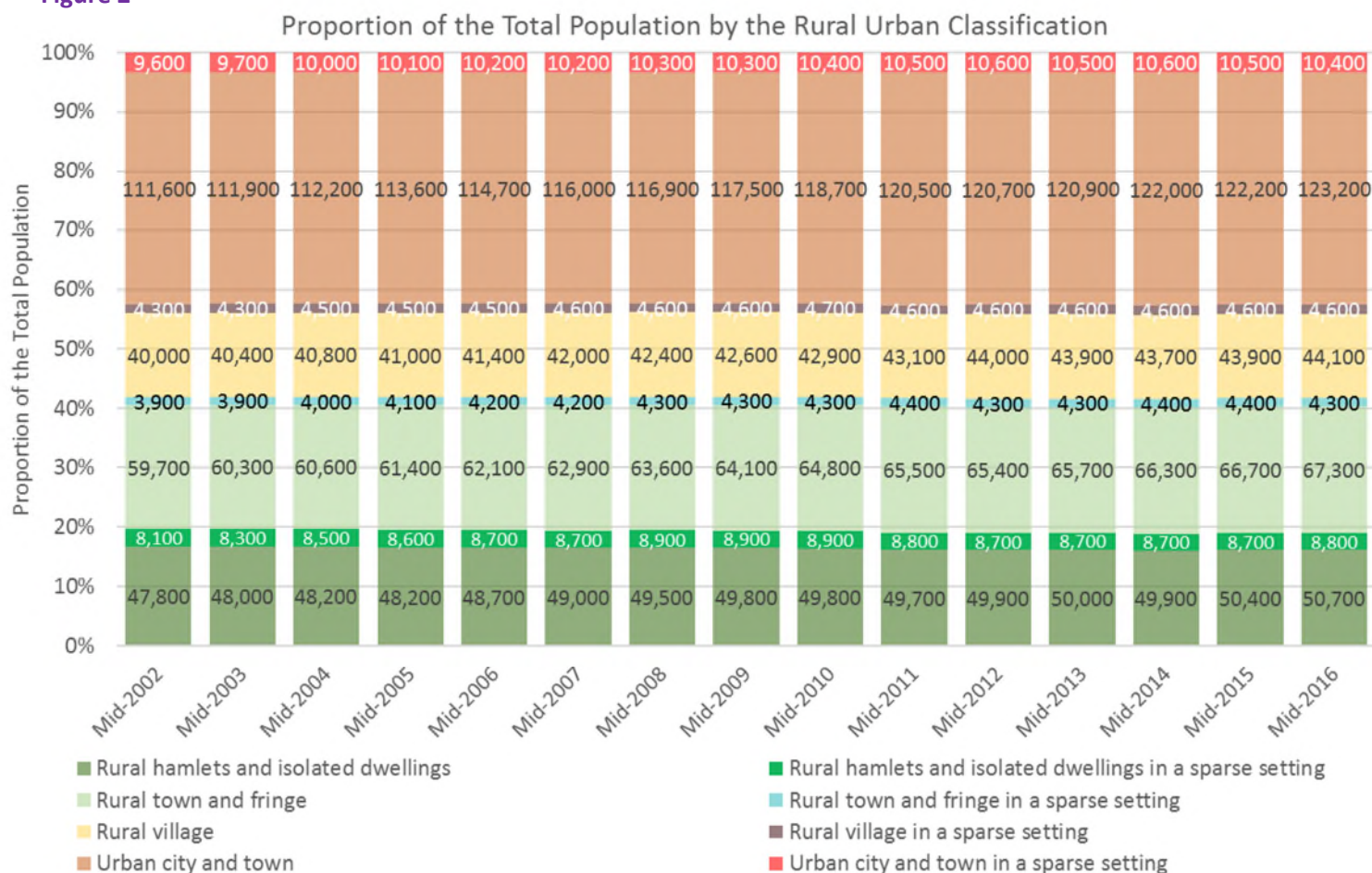


## Detailed Breakdown of the Total Shropshire Population

For analysis purposes this paper first considers the detailed breakdown of Shropshire’s total population by rural urban classification. Figure 1 shows how the RUC has been applied to Shropshire, based on how each census output areas has been classified using Sheffield University’s methodology. Tables 4 and 5 provide detailed analysis over time. Further information on the RUC is included at the end of this paper.

- Overall Shropshire’s total population has risen by 10% (28,500 people) during 2002-16.
- Figure 2 shows the largest proportion of the total population (average 39.1%) live in areas of Shropshire classified as ‘urban city and towns.’ This would include the County town of Shrewsbury and the large market towns of Oswestry, Bridgnorth, Market Drayton and Broseley because of its close proximity to Telford.
- In 2016, 123,200 people in Shropshire lived in areas classified as ‘urban city and towns’, covering an area of 7,386 hectares (2.3% of Shropshire). This population group experienced growth of 10.3% or 11,500 people during 2002-16.
- Ludlow is classified as ‘urban city and town in a sparse setting’ and so for summary analysis is included as ‘urban’. Whitchurch is classified as ‘rural town and fringe’ reflecting its population size of below 10,000 people at the time of the 2011 census.
- The remaining market towns and key centres in Shropshire are classified as ‘rural town and fringe’ and ‘rural town and fringe in a sparse setting.’ Together these classifications cover 12,138 hectares or 3.8% of Shropshire land area.
- Population in the rural towns and fringes has experienced the highest growth (12.7%) during 2002-16, closely followed by areas of rural town and fringe in a sparse setting (12.1%).
- This means 108,100 people (34.5% of the total population) in Shropshire in 2016, live in villages, hamlets and isolated settings, across an area covering 299,692 hectares (93.7% of Shropshire’s land area).
- In 2016, nearly 60,000 people in Shropshire live in areas defined as ‘hamlets and isolated dwellings’ and ‘hamlets and isolated dwellings in a sparse setting.’ Combined these areas have a population density of 0.26 persons per hectare, compared to 16.19 persons per hectare in urban Shropshire.

Figure 2



**Table 4: Total Population in Shropshire Broken Down by the Rural Urban Classification**

	Rural hamlets and isolated dwellings	Rural hamlets and isolated dwellings in a sparse setting	Rural town and fringe	Rural town and fringe in a sparse setting	Rural village	Rural village in a sparse setting	Urban city and town	Urban city and town in a sparse setting	Total Population
Mid-2002	47,800	8,100	59,700	3,900	40,000	4,300	111,600	9,600	284,900
Mid-2003	48,000	8,300	60,300	3,900	40,400	4,300	111,900	9,700	286,900
Mid-2004	48,200	8,500	60,600	4,000	40,800	4,500	112,200	10,000	288,800
Mid-2005	48,200	8,600	61,400	4,100	41,000	4,500	113,600	10,100	291,500
Mid-2006	48,700	8,700	62,100	4,200	41,400	4,500	114,700	10,200	294,500
Mid-2007	49,000	8,700	62,900	4,200	42,000	4,600	116,000	10,200	297,600
Mid-2008	49,500	8,900	63,600	4,300	42,400	4,600	116,900	10,300	300,500
Mid-2009	49,800	8,900	64,100	4,300	42,600	4,600	117,500	10,300	302,100
Mid-2010	49,800	8,900	64,800	4,300	42,900	4,700	118,700	10,400	304,500
Mid-2011	49,700	8,800	65,500	4,400	43,100	4,600	120,500	10,500	307,100
Mid-2012	49,900	8,700	65,400	4,300	44,000	4,600	120,700	10,600	308,200
Mid-2013	50,000	8,700	65,700	4,300	43,900	4,600	120,900	10,500	308,600
Mid-2014	49,900	8,700	66,300	4,400	43,700	4,600	122,000	10,600	310,100
Mid-2015	50,400	8,700	66,700	4,400	43,900	4,600	122,200	10,500	311,400
Mid-2016	50,700	8,800	67,300	4,300	44,100	4,600	123,200	10,400	313,400
Population Change mid-2002-mid-2016	2,900	700	7,600	500	4,100	300	11,500	900	28,500
	6.1	8.6	12.7	12.1	10.3	7.3	10.3	9.1	10.0

**Table 5: The Percentage of the Total Population in Shropshire Broken Down by the Rural Urban Classification**

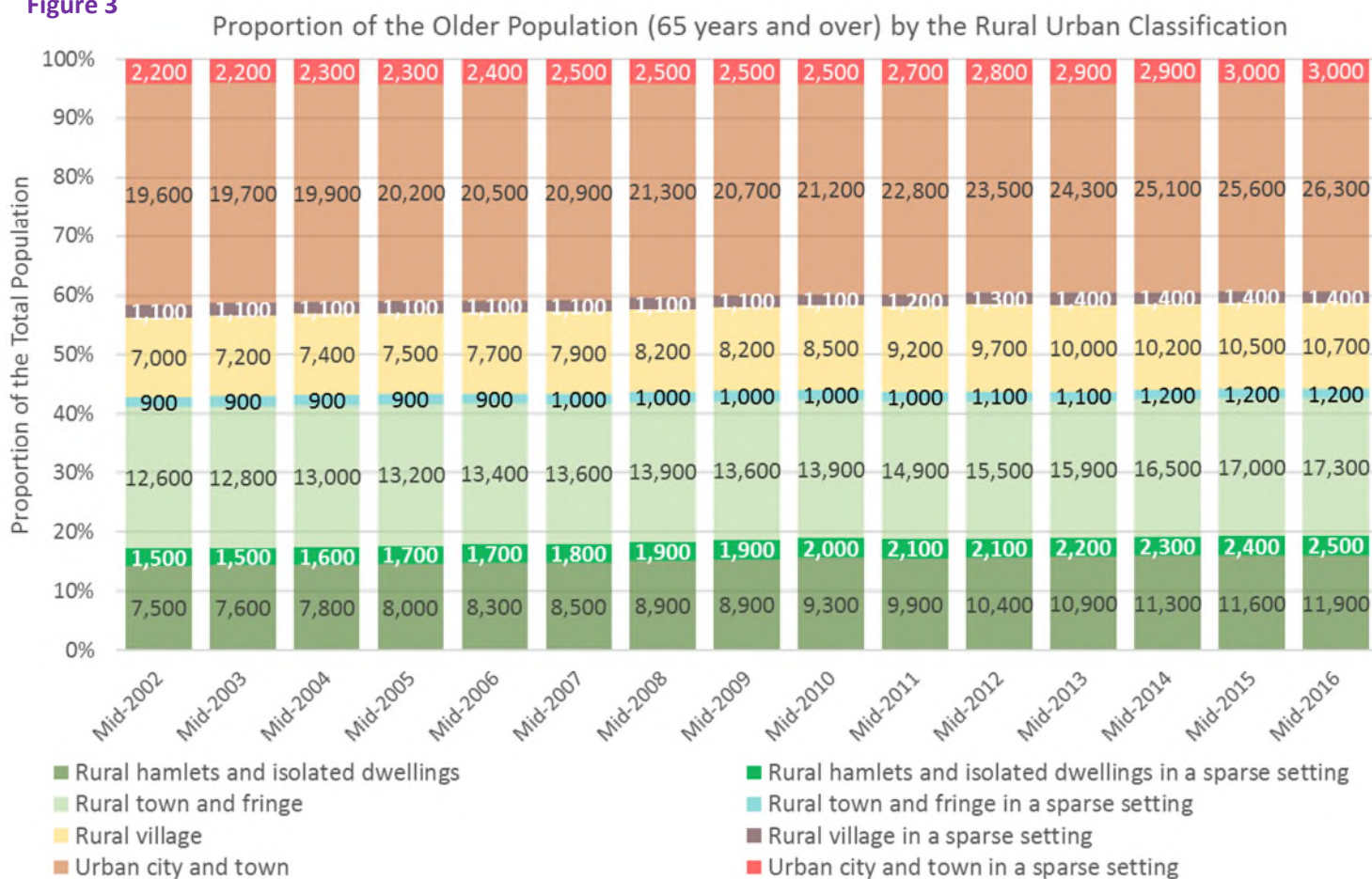
	Rural hamlets and isolated dwellings	Rural hamlets and isolated dwellings in a sparse setting	Rural town and fringe	Rural town and fringe in a sparse setting	Rural village	Rural village in a sparse setting	Urban city and town	Urban city and town in a sparse setting	Total Population
Mid-2002	16.8	2.8	21.0	1.4	14.0	1.5	39.2	3.4	100.0
Mid-2003	16.7	2.9	21.0	1.4	14.1	1.5	39.0	3.4	100.0
Mid-2004	16.7	2.9	21.0	1.4	14.1	1.5	38.9	3.4	100.0
Mid-2005	16.5	3.0	21.1	1.4	14.1	1.5	39.0	3.5	100.0
Mid-2006	16.5	2.9	21.1	1.4	14.1	1.5	39.0	3.5	100.0
Mid-2007	16.5	2.9	21.1	1.4	14.1	1.5	39.0	3.4	100.0
Mid-2008	16.5	3.0	21.2	1.4	14.1	1.5	38.9	3.4	100.0
Mid-2009	16.5	3.0	21.2	1.4	14.1	1.5	38.9	3.4	100.0
Mid-2010	16.4	2.9	21.3	1.4	14.1	1.5	39.0	3.4	100.0
Mid-2011	16.2	2.9	21.3	1.4	14.0	1.5	39.3	3.4	100.0
Mid-2012	16.2	2.8	21.2	1.4	14.3	1.5	39.2	3.4	100.0
Mid-2013	16.2	2.8	21.3	1.4	14.2	1.5	39.2	3.4	100.0
Mid-2014	16.1	2.8	21.4	1.4	14.1	1.5	39.3	3.4	100.0
Mid-2015	16.2	2.8	21.4	1.4	14.1	1.5	39.3	3.4	100.0
Mid-2016	16.2	2.8	21.5	1.4	14.1	1.5	39.3	3.3	100.0
Average 2002-15	16.4	2.9	21.2	1.4	14.1	1.5	39.1	3.4	100.0

## Detailed Breakdown of the Older Population in Shropshire

For analysis purposes this section considers the detailed breakdown of Shropshire’s older population by rural urban classification. In 2016, this population group will have been born before 1951 and include some of the ‘baby boomers’ born during and following WW2. The voluntary sector draws heavily on this population group and many people are responsible for providing unpaid care to family members and friends. Tables 6 and 7 provide detailed analysis over time.

- Overall Shropshire’s older population has risen by 42.2% (22,100 people) during 2002-16. The largest percentage growth (67.4%) has been in the older population resident in rural hamlets and isolated dwellings in a sparse setting. This group has risen by 1,000 people from 1,500 in 2002 to 2,500 in 2016.
- Figure 3 shows that in 2002, 19,600 older people (37.6% of the older population) lived in areas classified as ‘urban city and town’. By 2016, this had risen to 26,300 older people, growth of 34% (6,700 people). Those living in Shrewsbury, Oswestry, Bridgnorth, Broseley and Market Drayton would be expected to have relatively good access to public transport and key facilities and services.
- In those areas classified as ‘rural town and fringe’ and ‘rural town and fringe in a sparse setting’, the older resident population has risen by 37% from 13,500 in 2002 to 18,500 in 2016. This population encompasses 24.8% of Shropshire’s older population in 2016.
- This leaves over a third of Shropshire’s older population (35.7% or 26,500 people) in 2016 living in villages, hamlets and isolated dwellings, with more limited access to public transport and greater reliance on cars as a means of accessing facilities and services. This is a shift from 2002 when only 32.5% of older people (17,000) occupied these areas.
- More specifically, the number of older people living in rural hamlets and isolated dwellings (including those in a sparse setting) has grown by 60.9% (5,400 people), from 8,900 in 2002 to 14,400 in 2016. To set this in context, 19.3% of Shropshire’s older population live in the most sparsely populated rural areas.

Figure 3



**Table 6: Older Population (65 years and over) in Shropshire Broken Down by the Rural Urban Classification**

	Rural hamlets and isolated dwellings	Rural hamlets and isolated dwellings in a sparse setting	Rural town and fringe	Rural town and fringe in a sparse setting	Rural village	Rural village in a sparse setting	Urban city and town	Urban city and town in a sparse setting	Total Population
Mid-2002	7,500	1,500	12,600	900	7,000	1,100	19,600	2,200	52,200
Mid-2003	7,600	1,500	12,800	900	7,200	1,100	19,700	2,200	53,000
Mid-2004	7,800	1,600	13,000	900	7,400	1,100	19,900	2,300	54,000
Mid-2005	8,000	1,700	13,200	900	7,500	1,100	20,200	2,300	55,000
Mid-2006	8,300	1,700	13,400	900	7,700	1,100	20,500	2,400	56,000
Mid-2007	8,500	1,800	13,600	1,000	7,900	1,100	20,900	2,500	57,300
Mid-2008	8,900	1,900	13,900	1,000	8,200	1,100	21,300	2,500	58,700
Mid-2009	8,900	1,900	13,600	1,000	8,200	1,100	20,700	2,500	57,900
Mid-2010	9,300	2,000	13,900	1,000	8,500	1,100	21,200	2,500	59,400
Mid-2011	9,900	2,100	14,900	1,000	9,200	1,200	22,800	2,700	63,900
Mid-2012	10,400	2,100	15,500	1,100	9,700	1,300	23,500	2,800	66,500
Mid-2013	10,900	2,200	15,900	1,100	10,000	1,400	24,300	2,900	68,700
Mid-2014	11,300	2,300	16,500	1,200	10,200	1,400	25,100	2,900	70,900
Mid-2015	11,600	2,400	17,000	1,200	10,500	1,400	25,600	3,000	72,700
Mid-2016	11,900	2,500	17,300	1,200	10,700	1,400	26,300	3,000	74,300
Population Change mid-2002-mid-2016	4,500	1,000	4,700	300	3,700	400	6,700	900	22,100
	59.6	67.4	37.0	35.6	53.1	37.5	34.0	39.7	42.2

**Table 7: The Percentage of the Older Population in Shropshire Broken Down by the Rural Urban Classification**

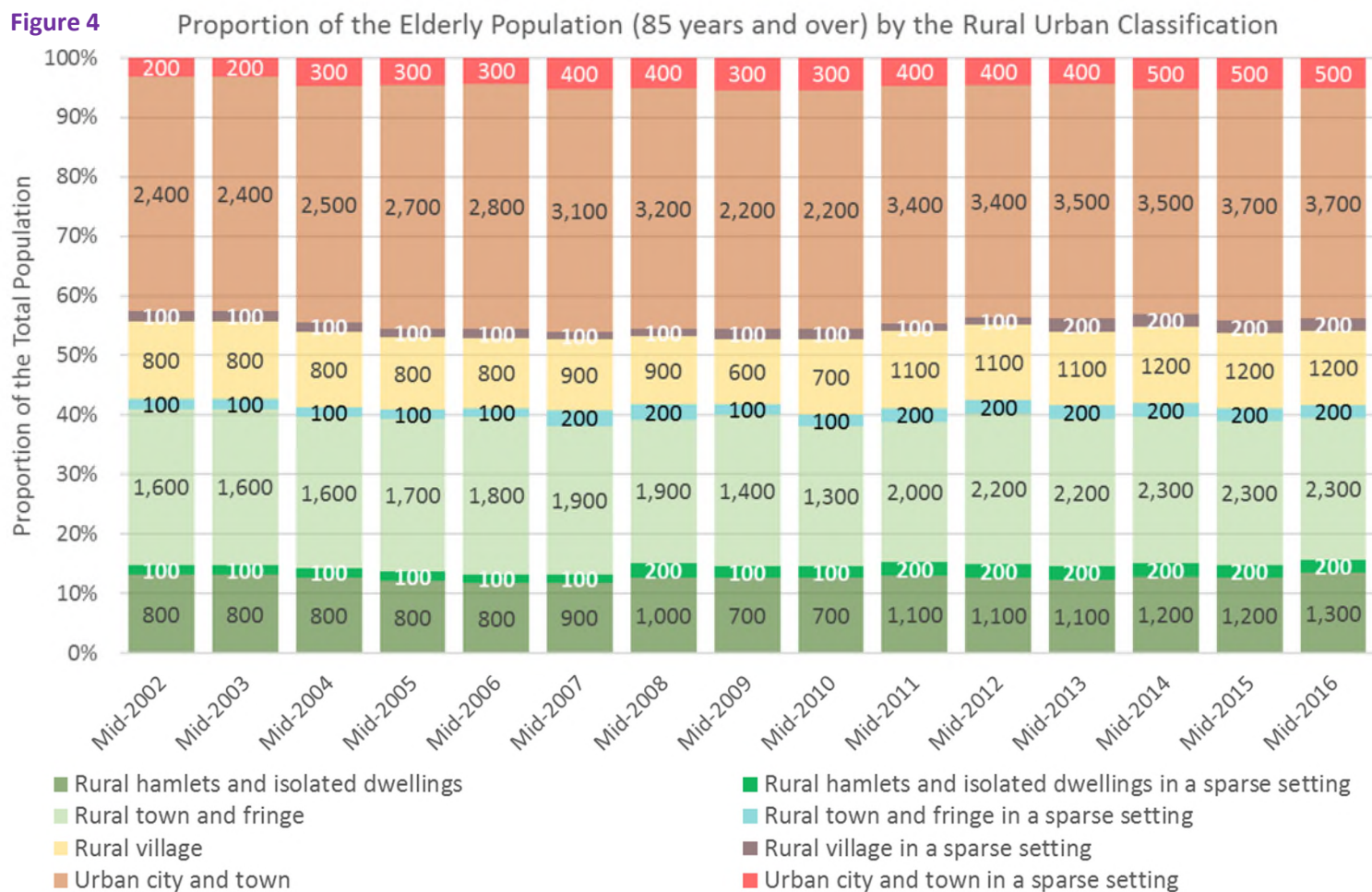
	Rural hamlets and isolated dwellings	Rural hamlets and isolated dwellings in a sparse setting	Rural town and fringe	Rural town and fringe in a sparse setting	Rural village	Rural village in a sparse setting	Urban city and town	Urban city and town in a sparse setting	Total Population
Mid-2002	14.3	2.8	24.1	1.7	13.4	2.0	37.6	4.1	100.0
Mid-2003	14.4	2.8	24.1	1.7	13.5	2.1	37.1	4.2	100.0
Mid-2004	14.5	3.0	24.1	1.7	13.6	2.0	36.9	4.2	100.0
Mid-2005	14.6	3.0	24.1	1.7	13.7	2.0	36.7	4.2	100.0
Mid-2006	14.7	3.0	23.9	1.7	13.8	2.0	36.6	4.3	100.0
Mid-2007	14.9	3.1	23.8	1.7	13.8	1.9	36.5	4.3	100.0
Mid-2008	15.1	3.2	23.7	1.6	14.0	1.9	36.2	4.3	100.0
Mid-2009	15.4	3.3	23.5	1.7	14.2	1.9	35.7	4.3	100.0
Mid-2010	15.6	3.3	23.3	1.7	14.3	1.9	35.7	4.2	100.0
Mid-2011	15.5	3.2	23.4	1.6	14.4	1.9	35.6	4.2	100.0
Mid-2012	15.7	3.2	23.3	1.6	14.6	2.0	35.4	4.2	100.0
Mid-2013	15.9	3.3	23.2	1.6	14.5	2.0	35.3	4.2	100.0
Mid-2014	16.0	3.3	23.3	1.7	14.4	1.9	35.3	4.1	100.0
Mid-2015	16.0	3.3	23.3	1.6	14.4	1.9	35.3	4.1	100.0
Mid-2016	16.0	3.3	23.2	1.6	14.4	2.0	35.4	4.1	100.0
Average 2002-16	15.2	3.1	23.6	1.7	14.1	2.0	36.1	4.2	100.0



## Detailed Breakdown of the Elderly Population in Shropshire

For analysis purposes this section considers the detailed breakdown of Shropshire’s elderly population by rural urban classification. In 2016, this population group will have been born prior to 1931 during the inter-war years when fertility rates were relatively high. Also improvements in standards of living, lifestyle choices and medical advancements have helped to extend lifespans and have served to increase the size of this population group. However there is greater prevalence of ill-health and mobility challenges amongst the elderly population impacting on people’s ability to live independently without any form of support.

- Overall Shropshire’s elderly population has risen by 55.4% (3,500 people) during 2002-16. The largest percentage growth (89.3%) has been in the elderly population resident in rural hamlets and isolated dwellings in a sparse setting. This group has risen by 100 people from 100 in 2002 to 200 in 2016.
- In 2002, 2,400 elderly people (38.8% of the elderly population) lived in areas classified as ‘urban city and town’. By 2016, this had risen to 3,700 people aged 85 years and older, showing growth of 54.7% (1,300 people). Those living in Shrewsbury, Oswestry, Bridgnorth, Broseley and Market Drayton would be expected to have relatively good access to healthcare, public transport and other key facilities and services. This may also reflect trends in housebuilding towards more supported / extra care housing.
- In those areas classified as ‘rural town and fringe’ and ‘rural town and fringe in a sparse setting’, the elderly resident population has risen by 46.2% from 1,750 in 2002 to 2,600 in 2016. This population encompasses just over a quarter of Shropshire’s elderly population (26.4%) in 2016.
- This leaves 30% of Shropshire’s elderly population (2,900 people) in 2016, living in villages, hamlets and isolated dwellings, with more limited access to healthcare, public transport and other facilities and services. This population group has risen by 58.5% during 2002-2016 (1,100 additional people).
- More specifically, the number of people age 85 years and over living in rural hamlets and isolated dwellings (including those in a sparse setting) has grown by 60.6% (600 people), from 900 in 2002 to 1,500 in 2016. To set this in context, 15.0% of Shropshire’s elderly population live in the most sparsely populated rural areas.



**Table 8: Elderly Population (85 years and over) in Shropshire Broken Down by the Rural Urban Classification**

	Rural hamlets and isolated dwellings	Rural hamlets and isolated dwellings in a sparse setting	Rural town and fringe	Rural town and fringe in a sparse setting	Rural village	Rural village in a sparse setting	Urban city and town	Urban city and town in a sparse setting	Total Population
Mid-2002	800	100	1,600	100	800	100	2,400	200	6,300
Mid-2003	800	100	1,600	100	800	100	2,400	200	6,200
Mid-2004	800	100	1,600	100	800	100	2,500	300	6,300
Mid-2005	800	100	1,700	100	800	100	2,700	300	6,600
Mid-2006	800	100	1,800	100	800	100	2,800	300	7,000
Mid-2007	900	100	1,900	200	900	100	3,100	400	7,600
Mid-2008	1,000	200	1,900	200	900	100	3,200	400	7,800
Mid-2009	700	100	1,400	100	600	100	2,200	300	5,500
Mid-2010	700	100	1,300	100	700	100	2,200	300	5,500
Mid-2011	1,100	200	2,000	200	1,100	100	3,400	400	8,600
Mid-2012	1,100	200	2,200	200	1,100	100	3,400	400	8,800
Mid-2013	1,100	200	2,200	200	1,100	200	3,500	400	9,000
Mid-2014	1,200	200	2,300	200	1,200	200	3,500	500	9,200
Mid-2015	1,200	200	2,300	200	1,200	200	3,700	500	9,600
Mid-2016	1,300	200	2,300	200	1,200	200	3,700	500	9,700
Population Change mid-2002-mid-2016	500	100	700	100	400	100	1,300	300	3,500
	56.3	89.3	45.4	55.9	56.6	54.4	54.7	106.4	55.4

**Table 7: The Percentage of the Older Population in Shropshire Broken Down by the Rural Urban Classification**

	Rural hamlets and isolated dwellings	Rural hamlets and isolated dwellings in a sparse setting	Rural town and fringe	Rural town and fringe in a sparse setting	Rural village	Rural village in a sparse setting	Urban city and town	Urban city and town in a sparse setting	Total Population
Mid-2002	13.0	2.0	25.7	2.3	12.5	2.0	38.8	3.8	100.0
Mid-2003	12.6	1.7	25.9	2.2	12.4	2.2	39.2	3.9	100.0
Mid-2004	12.6	1.7	25.4	2.0	12.4	1.8	39.5	4.5	100.0
Mid-2005	12.2	1.9	25.3	2.2	11.9	1.9	40.3	4.4	100.0
Mid-2006	12.0	1.8	25.5	2.0	12.0	1.9	40.1	4.7	100.0
Mid-2007	12.3	1.8	25.3	2.1	11.7	1.8	40.3	4.7	100.0
Mid-2008	12.3	2.0	24.7	2.0	11.9	1.8	40.4	4.8	100.0
Mid-2009	12.4	2.4	25.1	2.1	11.8	1.7	39.8	4.8	100.0
Mid-2010	12.5	2.7	24.4	2.1	12.3	1.6	39.7	4.7	100.0
Mid-2011	13.1	2.4	23.8	2.1	12.7	1.5	39.6	4.9	100.0
Mid-2012	12.9	2.4	24.3	2.2	12.7	1.7	39.0	4.8	100.0
Mid-2013	12.7	2.5	24.2	2.2	12.8	1.8	39.1	4.7	100.0
Mid-2014	13.0	2.3	24.6	2.6	12.5	1.7	38.3	5.0	100.0
Mid-2015	13.0	2.3	24.2	2.5	12.4	1.9	38.8	5.0	100.0
Mid-2016	13.1	2.4	24.1	2.3	12.6	2.0	38.6	5.0	100.0
Average 2002-16	12.6	2.1	24.8	2.2	12.3	1.8	39.4	4.6	100.0



## Background

Following the completion of the 2011 Census, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) commissioned Sheffield University to review and up-date the Rural Urban Classification (RUC), using data from the 2011 Census. The RUC was first published in 2004. The data is published by Census Output Area, Lower Layer Super Output Area, and Electoral Wards and by Local Authority. There are two factors which prevent direct comparison between the 2001 Census based RUC and the 2011 Census based RUC;

1. A proportion of all statistical and administrative geographies have been subject to change during the inter-census period (2001-2011), mainly to account for new housebuilding and consequently new areas of population growth.
2. Sheffield University have made improvements to the methodology and this has entailed a reclassification of the RUC when published in 2013 (shown in the table below).

In order to overcome this issue, census output areas (COAs) used for the publication of the 2011 Census results together with back-dated mid-year population estimates by COA for 2002-2012 and more recent 2013-2016 mid-year population estimates have been used to link to the recent 2011 based RUC.

In the RUC COAs are treated as 'urban' if they were allocated to a 2011 built-up area with a population of 10,000 people or more, while all remaining COAs are classed as 'rural'. The urban and rural domains are then subdivided into six broad settlement types. The classification also categorises OAs based on context that is whether the wider surrounding area of a given OA is sparsely populated or less sparsely populated.

2001 Census Based RUC	2011 Census Based RUC
Hamlets and Isolated Dwellings Less Sparse	Rural hamlets and isolated dwellings
Hamlets and Isolated Dwellings Sparse	Rural hamlets and isolated dwellings in a sparse setting
Town and Fringe Less Sparse	Rural town and fringe
Town and Fringe Sparse	Rural town and fringe in a sparse setting
Village Less Sparse	Rural village
Village Sparse	Rural village in a sparse setting
<b>Overall Rural</b>	<b>Overall Rural</b>
Urban Sparse (>10,000 people)	Urban city and town in a sparse setting (>10,000 people)
Urban Less Sparse (>10,000 people)	Urban city and town (>10,000 people)
<b>Overall Urban</b>	Urban minor conurbation (>10,000 people)
	Urban major conurbation (>10,000 people)
	<b>Overall Urban</b>

For more information on the sources used please use the following links;

### **2001 Census Based Urban Rural Classification**

The Rural Definition was introduced in 2004 as a joint project between the Commission for Rural Communities (CRC - formerly the Countryside Agency), the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), the Office for National Statistics (ONS), the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) and the Welsh Assembly. It was delivered by the Rural Evidence Research Centre at Birkbeck College (RERC).

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/methodology/geography/geographicalproducts/ruralurbanclassifications/2001ruralurbanclassification>

### **2011 Census Based Urban Rural Classification**

The 2011 rural-urban classification (RUC2011) allows for a consistent rural/urban view of datasets. A suite of classifications has been produced for use at a variety of geographic levels. RUC2011 is a revised version of the classification produced after the 2001 Census. It was created by the Department of Town and Regional Planning at the University of Sheffield on behalf of a government working group.

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/methodology/geography/geographicalproducts/ruralurbanclassifications/2011ruralurbanclassification>

**2002-2012 Mid-Year Population Estimates** by Census Output Area, revised in light of the 2011 Census, ONS.

**2013-2016 Mid-Year Population Estimates** by Census Output Area, ONS.

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/censusoutputareaestimatesinthewestmidlandsregionofengland>

Please note: The mid-year population estimates are rounded to the nearest hundred and consequently may not sum. This is to emphasise that they are estimates (and not a Count) of population, not robust down to a single digit.

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