



JSNA Headlines – Telford & Wrekin Insight **September 2022**

Appendix to JSNA Update for the Health & Wellbeing Board, September 2022

Below is a summary of the main JSNA population headlines for Telford and Wrekin. This is provided for information and context for the HWB and data is sourced from JSNA profiles. These headlines are included and updated in every JSNA HWB report

Population

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

The population of the Borough continues to grow at above national rates – driven by the expansion of the local economy and record levels of housing growth. As the population grows, it has continued to change, with the population becoming more diverse and ageing:

- The 2021 Census estimated the population of Telford & Wrekin to be 185,600, an increase of 11.4% since the 2011 Census (166,641) (*source: ONS Census data*)
- The borough's population growth between 2011 and 2021 was the highest of all West Midlands upper tier local authorities and the 21st highest of all 151 upper tier local authorities in England (*source: ONS Census data*).
- The number of births has been decreasing in recent years. Between mid-2019 and mid-2020 the borough saw the lowest annual number of births (1,989) and the highest number of deaths (1,717) in the ten-year period 2011-2020 (*source: ONS Population Estimates 2020*).
- Natural change (the difference between the number of births and the number of deaths) has decreased since 2011 and internal migration has become the key driver of population change in the borough (*source: ONS Population Estimates 2020*).
- Telford & Wrekin no longer has a population that is younger than the average in the region. The median age of residents in the borough has increased by 3.5 years since 2001 and as of mid-2020 the average age of residents, at 39.6, is the same as West Midlands (39.6) and slightly lower than England (40.2) (*source: ONS Population Estimates 2020*).
- The borough saw one of the largest increases in population aged 65 plus in England between the 2011 and 2021 Census, with an increase of 35.7% (England 20.1%) – the highest increase of all West Midlands upper tier local authorities and the second highest of all 151 upper tier authorities in England (*source: ONS Census data*).
- The population is also becoming more diverse, and it is expected that the forthcoming release of 2021 Census data will provide a detailed insight into the changing population of the borough.

Wider Determinants of Health

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

- Around 24.9% of the population of Telford & Wrekin live in areas in the 20% most deprived nationally, around 45,100 people (*source: 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation*).
- Around 17.3% of children live in relative low income families, higher than the England rate (15.6%) (*source: PHE Fingertips 2019/20*)
- The borough has lower rates of people claiming unemployment benefits than regionally or nationally (T&W 3.6%, W Mids 4.8%, England 3.8%) (*source: NOMIS claimant count July 2022*)
- The largest employment sectors in the borough are manufacturing and retail (each representing 17.2% of jobs) (*source: NOMIS employees by industry 2020*)

Population Health Overview

- Life expectancy for both males and females in the borough remains worse than England. Male life expectancy at birth is 78.2 (England 79.4) and female life expectancy at birth is 81.9 (England 83.1) (*source: PHE Fingertips life expectancy 2018-20*)
- There is an inequality in life expectancy in the borough, with men and women living in the most deprived areas of the borough expected to live on average 7.3 years and 4.1 years respectively than those living in more affluent areas (*source: PHE 2018-20*).
- Infant mortality rates in the borough are similar to rates nationally (*source: PHE Fingertips 2018-20*)

Starting Well

- Rates of access to maternity care and the proportion of pregnant women who smoke at the time of delivery are worse than national rates (48.6% have early access to maternity care, England 57.8%, and 14.3% of mothers smoke at the time of delivery, England 9.6%) (*source PHE Fingertips*)
- The number of under 18s who conceive continues to decline and is now a similar rate to England (T&W 16.8, England 13.0) (*source: PHE Fingertips 2020*)
- Rates of overweight and obesity for children in Reception and Year 6 are higher than England rates, with T&W rates of 26.1% in reception and 40% in Year 6 (England 23.0% and 35.2%) (*source: PHE Fingertips 2019/20*)
- Around 30.1% of secondary school pupils have been eligible for free school meals at any time during the past 6 years, higher than the England rate of 28.5% (*source: DfE LAIT tool*).
- Educational attainment data has been disrupted for the past 2 years due to the pandemic. The JSNA will be updated with attainment data once attainment of our pupils is published.
- The borough has higher rates of pupils with special educational needs than national, with 14.2% of primary pupils (England 12.6) and 14.4% of secondary pupils (England 11.5%) having SEN support (*source: DfE LAIT Tool 2021*).
- A lower proportion of the population at age 19 have Level 3 attainment or above, at 50.9% (England 61.5%) (*source: NOMIS 2021*).
- Around 423 Children are in care in Telford & Wrekin and around 210 are on a child protection plan (*source: local data, as at 31st March 2022*)

Living Well

- The standardised mortality ratio for people aged under 75 is worse than the national ratio for causes considered preventable including cardiovascular disease and cancer, and is similar to the national rate for respiratory disease and liver disease (*source: PHE Fingertips mortality rates 2020*).
- Diagnosed depression in those aged 18 and over is reported as 15.9% of the population in 2020/21, higher than the prevalence for England. This equates to around 24,300 people (*source: PHE Fingertips depression prevalence 2020/21*).
- Obesity rates in the borough for adults are higher than England rates. Levels of excess weight in adults have increased to 70.9% in 2019/20 compared with 65.6% in 2016-17. This is significantly higher than the England average (62.8%) (*source: PHE Fingertips*).
- Around 21,300 adults in the borough smoke, 15.4%, similar to the national rate (13.9%) (*source: PHE Fingertips*).
- Around 61.0% of adults are estimated to be physically active, worse than the national rate (65.9) (*source: PHE Fingertips 2020/21*).
- Admission episodes for alcohol related conditions (512.3 per 100,000) is worse than the national rate (455.9) (*source: PHE Fingertips 2020/21*).

Ageing Well

- Healthy life expectancy in the borough is worse than national for both men and women. On average, men in the borough have a healthy life expectancy of 57.6 years (England 63.1) and women 60.3 years (England 63.9) (*source: PHE Fingertips 2018-20*).
- The mortality rate from causes considered preventable in people aged under 75 is worse than England for males (*source: PHE Fingertips mortality rate 2018-20*).
- Cancer diagnosis rates in the borough are worse than national, with 50.3% of cancers diagnosed at stage 1 or 2, compared to 55% in England (*source: PHE Fingertips 2019*).
- The estimated dementia diagnosis rate for people aged over 65 in the borough is similar to the national rate (T&W 59.9%, England 62%) (*source: PHE Fingertips 2022*).
- The population vaccination coverage for flu for those aged 65+ is better than national, at 82.1% compared to 82.3% England (*source: PHE Fingertips 2021/22*).
- Emergency hospital admissions due to falls is better than the national rate for older people aged 65 and over and 80+, and similar to the national rate for people aged 65-79 (*source: PHE Fingertips 2020/21*).
- The percentage of people aged 65+ who are admitted to residential and nursing care, and those who are offered enablement services following discharge from hospital, are both better than the national rates (*source: PHE Fingertips 2020/21*).

JSNA products and deep dives look to understand the differences and inequalities in the borough, examining these headlines across different geographies and population groups, in order to build a detailed picture of our population.

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