

## Chapter 2 - Demography

### Population

#### Population Estimates

- 2.1 In broad terms, the current total resident population for the Leicester and Leicestershire sub-region is nearly a million. The latest Office of National Statistics (ONS) population estimates<sup>1</sup> give 949,400 for the mid-2009 population of the sub-region, with Leicester City Unitary Authority 304,700 and Leicestershire County Council 644,700. ONS mid-year estimates of resident population are based on counts from the last (2001) census and are updated annually using data on births and deaths occurrences and estimated migration. The estimates include students at their term-time address, but only estimated long-term international migrants, defined as those whose total stay in or out of the UK is at least 12 months. It is also important to consider the potential impact of shorter term migration on the local economy. Numbers however are difficult to estimate.
- 2.2 In May 2010, ONS published revised estimates for mid-2002 to mid-2008, based on redistribution at local authority level of estimated student movements and migration from overseas. These revisions mean that the ONS estimate of total population change since 2001 is 9,100 higher in Leicester City and 4,300 lower in Leicestershire. The revised figures for 2008 and latest 2009 figures are shown in Table 2.1 below.

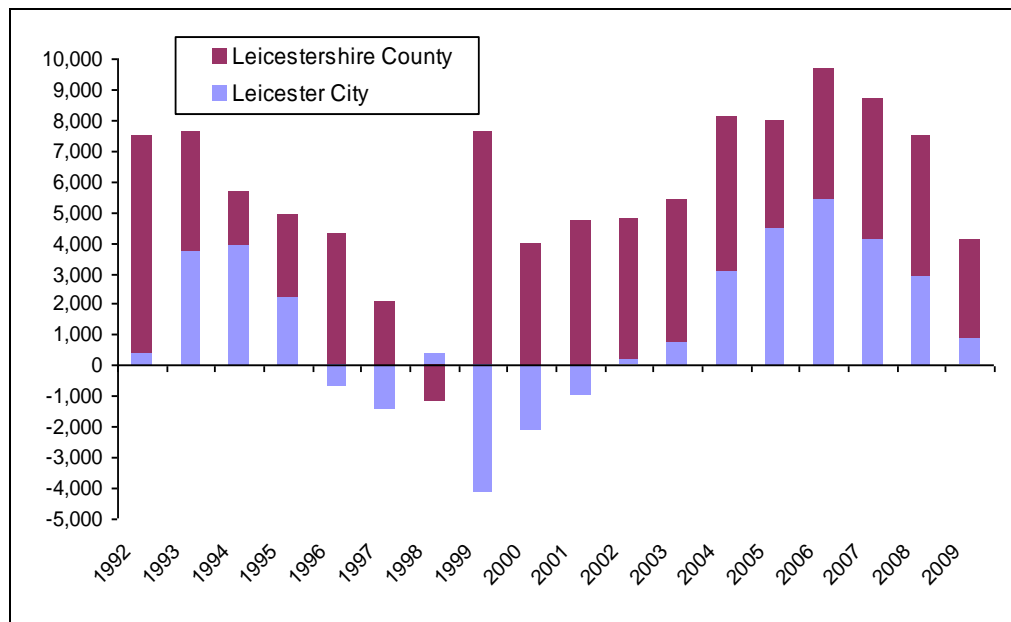
**Table 2.1 Total Estimated Population by Local Authority 2001-2009**

	2001	Revised 2008	2009	2001-2009
Leicester & Leicestershire	854,800	945,300	949,400	6%
Leicester UA	282,800	303,800	304,700	8%
Leicestershire	610,300	641,500	644,700	6%
Blaby	90,400	93,500	93,600	4%
Charnwood	153,600	163,300	165,000	7%
Harborough	76,800	82,700	83,400	9%
Hinckley and Bosworth	100,200	104,400	104,800	5%
Melton	47,900	48,700	48,900	2%
North West Leicestershire	81,000	90,500	90,600	6%
Oadby and Wigston	55,800	58,500	58,500	5%

Source: ONS Population Estimates Unit, 24th June 2010 Note: Figures independently rounded and may not sum

<sup>1</sup> ONS June 2010, based on revised estimates for 2002-08

**Figure 2.1 Estimated Annual Population Change 1991-2009 Leicester and Leicestershire**



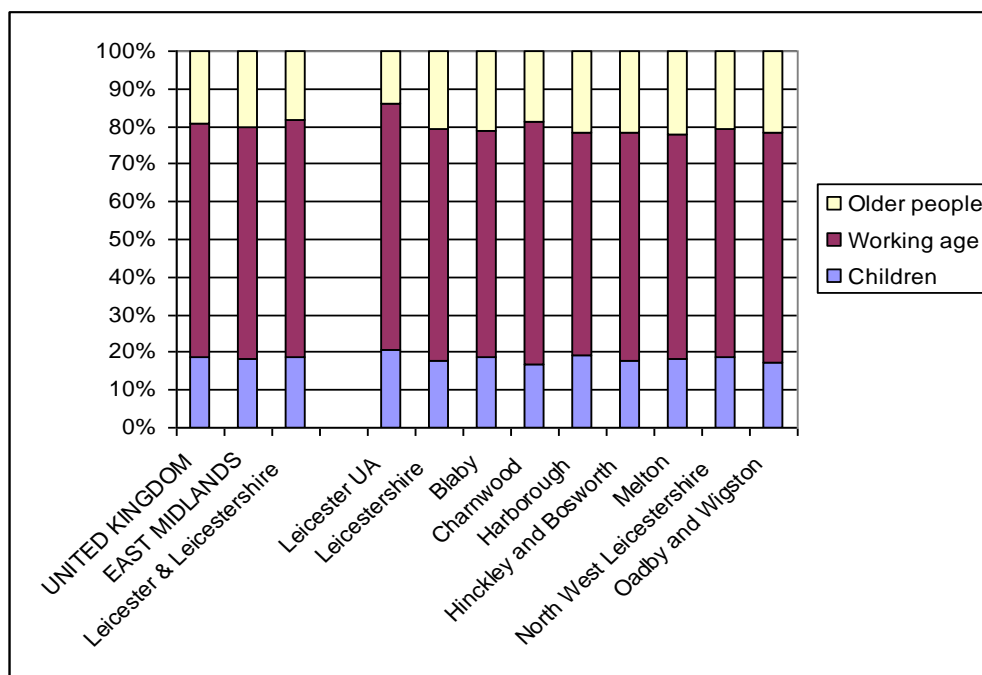
Source: ONS Population Mid-Year Estimates, June 2010

- 2.3 From 2004 to 2009 the revised population estimates increased by an average of 7,600 annually, approximately a 0.8% average annual increase: 1.2% for Leicester City and 0.6% for Leicestershire County. However, from 2008 to 2009 the estimated population change was much lower than from 2004 to 2008, probably linked to the impact of the recession on migration.
- 2.4 The projected population to 2011 based on 2004-2008 trends is 315,400 for Leicester City and 655,500 for Leicestershire County. However indications of population trends to 2009 and 2010 suggest the estimated population may not yet have reached these levels.

### Population Age profiles

- 2.5 As shown in Figure 2.2 below, the sub-region has a similar population broad age distribution to the UK. The estimated mid-2009 population age structure showed 63% are working age people (males aged 16-64 and females aged 16-59), 19% are children aged 0-15 and 19% older people (state pension age). There is considerable variation across the sub-region. Leicester City has a relatively high proportion of children. Leicester City and Charnwood have higher proportions (65%) of working age and lower proportions of older people. Oadby & Wigston district has a relatively high proportion of older people.

**Figure 2.2 Mid-2009 Estimates Broad Age Group Proportions, Compared with Regional and National Proportions**



Source ONS Population Estimates Unit June 2010

## Revisions to Population Estimates

2.6 In the ONS figures, estimates of change from international migrants have been based on the limited evidence available. Local sources may indicate different population figures. Residence in the country for a period of at least a year is the criteria to count as resident population in the ONS estimates, but there can be uncertainty about overseas migrants' local authority destination and length of stay, especially for the younger working age population. The ONS revisions to population estimates, already referred to, mostly affected this age group. The mid-2008 estimate of the population aged 16-44 in Leicester City changed by +8,000, and for Leicestershire County by -4,400. The 5 year age group 20-24 saw the greatest revisions, especially for districts with student populations.

## Population Settlement Distribution in Leicester and Leicestershire

### Population Centres

2.7 Much of the built-up area of Leicester City is continuous with adjoining built-up areas in Leicestershire County, especially in the districts of Oadby & Wigston, large parts of Blaby, and smaller parts of Charnwood and Harborough. The area defined as the Leicester Principal Urban Area (PUA) has an estimated mid-2009 population of 435,000, accounting for 45% of the population of the sub-region. This compares with 32% of the population living within the Leicester City unitary authority boundary.

- 2.8 The table below lists the largest settlements in the sub-region. The five settlements outside the PUA are sub-regional centres. The area including separate settlements in the sub-regional centre location has a larger population in the case of Loughborough (population 77,000 if Hathern and Shepshed are included) and Hinckley (64,000 for the Hinckley area including Burbage, Earl Shilton and Barwell).

**Table 2.2 Population Estimates for Leicester PUA and 5 Largest Towns in Leicestershire**

	mid-2009	mid-2001	% change
Leicester PUA Total	434,800	407,200	7%
Leicester City	304,700	282,800	8%
Leicestershire part of PUA	130,100	124,400	5%
Loughborough	61,700	55,700	11%
Coalville	33,000	31,100	6%
Hinckley	31,000	28,900	7%
Melton	26,100	25,500	2%
Market Harborough	22,100	20,200	10%

Source: Leicestershire County Council's aggregation of ONS experimental small area estimates autumn 2010

- 2.9 Other areas with population over 10,000 outside the PUA are Shepshed (population 13,700), separated from Loughborough by the M1, and Ashby-de-la-Zouch (population 12,000) northwest of Coalville. The urban areas with over 10,000 in population beyond the Leicester PUA have about a 25% share of the population of the sub-region. Nearly 30% of the population live in settlements with less than 10,000 in population.
- 2.10 The Leicester and Loughborough populations are influenced by the presence of university students in Higher Education, which is reflected in the high estimated 16-29 population. Recently, there have been nearly 40,000 full-time students, many moving into the sub-region to study. Students are counted at their term time address in these figures. Figures on those studying at universities in the sub-region are presented later in this chapter.

### Urban and Rural Area Classification

- 2.11 The methodology to classify areas as urban or rural results in each small area (census output areas each of approximately 100 households) being defined under one of four classes:

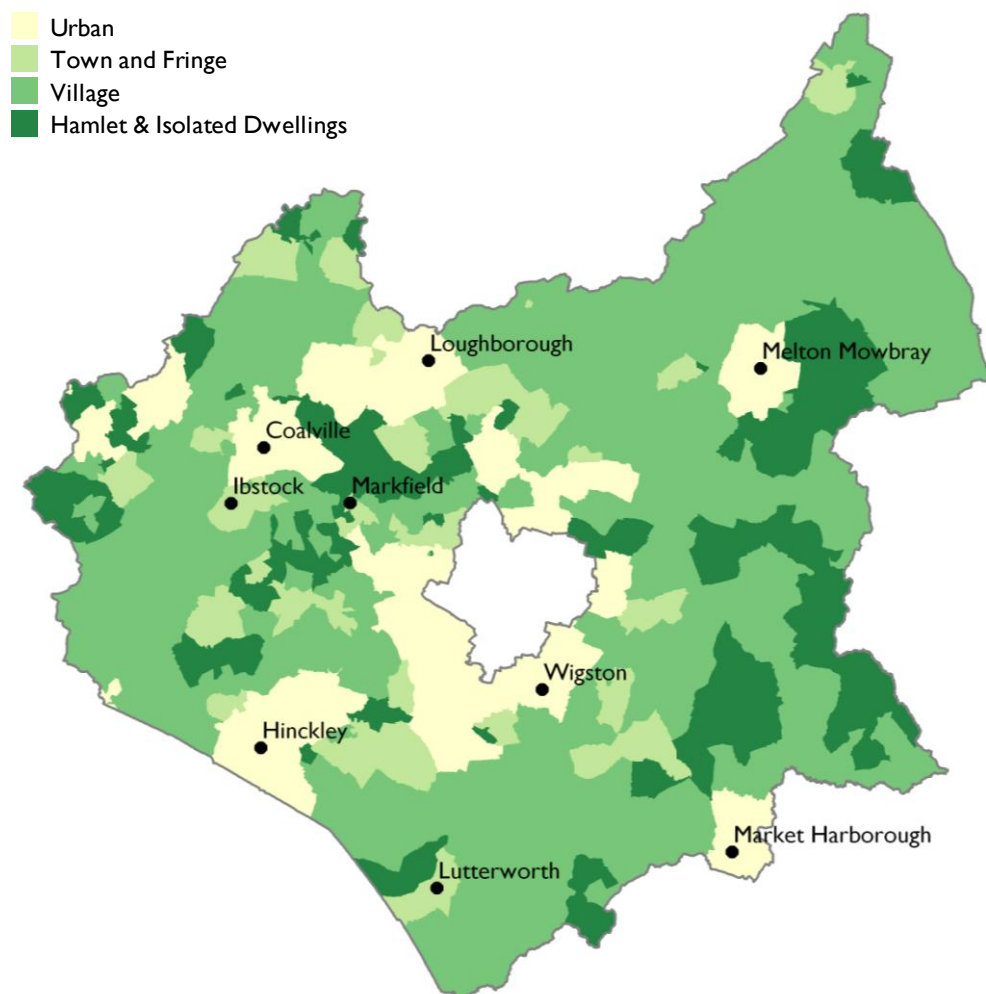
- Urban
- Town and Fringe
- Village
- Hamlet and isolated dwellings

- 2.12 Figure 2.3 below shows the urban rural classification applied to the 1,993

census output areas of Leicestershire. Out of the 890 Output Areas in Leicester, only two in the Beaumont Leys Castle Hill areas are not classified as Urban.

2.13 Two-thirds of the population of Leicestershire live in 'Urban' areas (urban settlements with more than 10,000 population) around Leicester City, Loughborough/Shepshed, Hinckley, Coalville, Melton Mowbray, Market Harborough, and Ashby-de-la-Zouch. One third live in 'Rural' areas outside these settlements, mostly in 'Town and Fringe' and 'Village' areas. Only 2% of the county population live in the most rural 'Hamlet and Isolated Dwelling' areas.

Figure 2.3 ONS Urban Rural Classification 2004; Leicestershire Output Areas



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Leicestershire County Council. LA100019271. Published 2008.

Source: Office of National Statistics Urban Rural Classification 2004.

## Projections of Future Population and Households

2.14 Population projections are based on past trends and assumptions about future change. The effect of future events (e.g. global economic change) and policy changes (e.g. local policy on housing provision) will not always be incorporated. Projections are sometimes described as forecasts, but past trends do not necessarily provide a good prediction of the future. If the following is borne in mind, they are useful as a basis for analysing change:

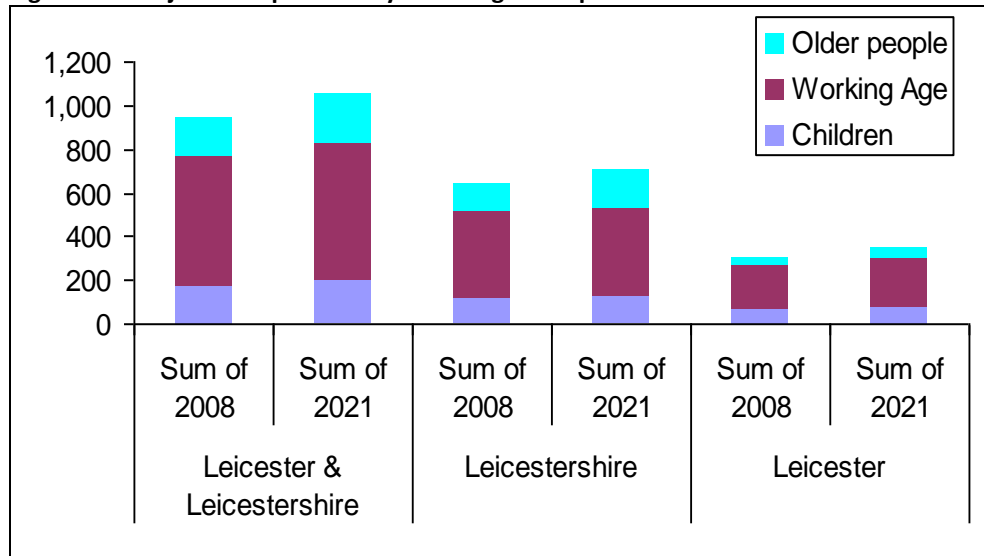
- Population trends projected in the past have varied in their reliability.
- There is a greater degree of uncertainty the further ahead the projection is made.
- Projected trends in births and migration are subject to considerable uncertainty.
- Improving life expectancy has been seen consistently over past years, but actual future trends in this could be influenced through health-related or other events.
- Projections at district level are subject to the uncertainty of dealing with statistics for small numbers.
- Policies for growth in housing do not necessarily seek a continuation of current trends in geographical distribution of projected population change.

### Projected Changes in the Population

2.15 ONS produces population projections at a national, county and district/unitary authority level, which are updated every year, nationally, and usually every two years at county and district level. The population is 'aged on' and projected future births, deaths, and migration are incorporated. ONS 2008-based district/unitary authority projections, published by ONS in May 2010, used revised trends, including the revised migration estimates referred to earlier. The 2008-based projections incorporate high projected increases from overseas migration, although a little lower nationally than assumed in the 2006-based projections.

2.16 The total 2008-based projected population for the sub-region in 2021 is 1,052,700 compared to 1,062,500 in the 2006-based projections. Due to revised local migration trends, Leicester City has much higher projected growth than in previous projections, and the County and districts rather less. Figure 2.4 shows projected changes by age group.

**Figure 2.4 Projected Population by Broad Age Group 2008 and 2021**



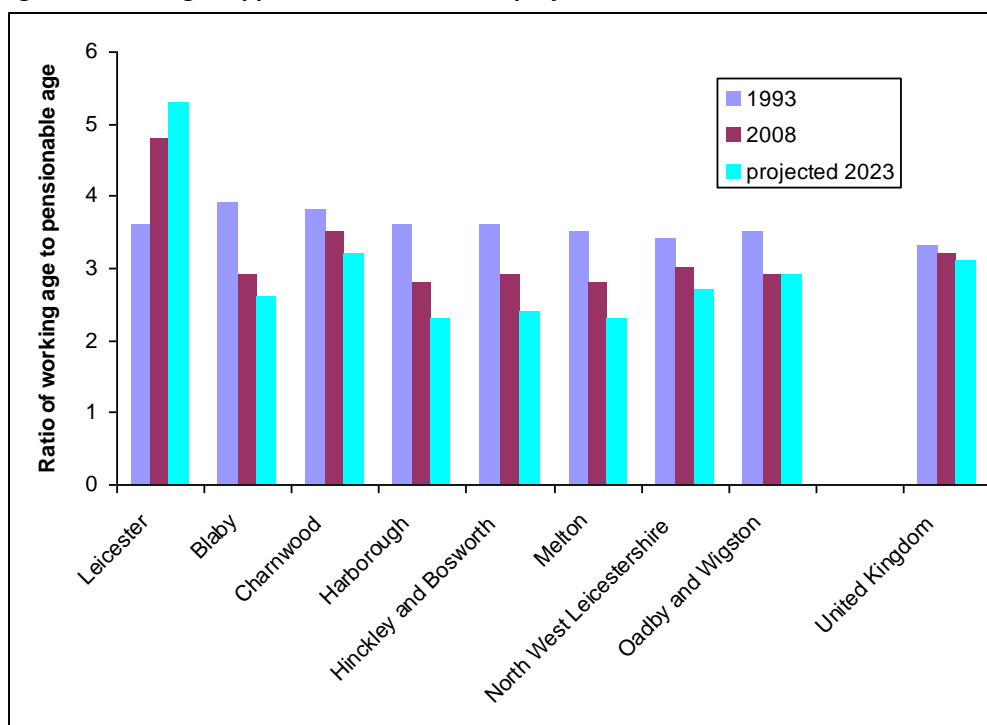
Source: ONS 2008-based population projections May 2010

**2.17 Notable points are:**

- There is a projected increase in children aged under 15 by 2021, due to recent increases in births projected forward, especially in Leicester City,
- For the working age group (16-64 male/16-59 female) there is a projected increase from 2008 to 2021 of 30,000 (5%), including a projected increase of nearly 15,000 (24%) in Leicester City.
- There is a projected increase from 2008 to 2021 in the Older People (65+ male/60+ female) age group of over 53,000 (31%).

**2.18** The past and projected 'Old Age Support Ratio' is shown in figure 2.5. These figures are at local authority level and have been adjusted for changes in the pension age for women. The position has changed greatly since 1993 when this ratio was quite uniform and similar to the UK ratio. In 2008, Leicester City had a high old age support ratio, with a projected increase to 2023, due to the relatively large size of the young working age population. This is in contrast to most Leicestershire districts, where the ratio of those below pension age is below the UK average (except in Charnwood), and projected to decrease more (except in Oadby & Wigston).

**Figure 2.5 'Old Age Support Ratio' 1993, 2008, projected 2023**



Source: ONS 2008-based projections

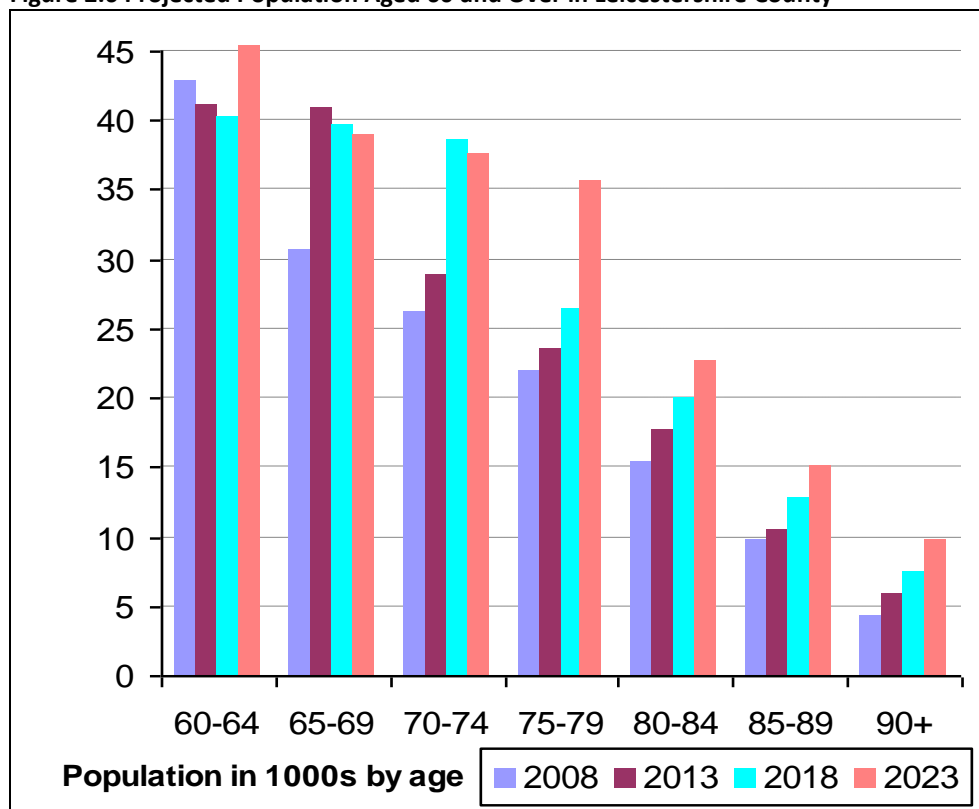
## Ageing Population

2.19 The 60 and over age group is now projected by ONS to increase from 2008 to 2023 by 34% in the sub-region, more than the 28% projected for England over that 15 year period. In Leicestershire County, the estimated over 60 population in 2008 was 151,100 and the projected increase to 2023 is 36%. In Leicester City, the estimated over 60 population in 2008 was 47,400 and the projected increase to 2023 is 26%. Figures 2.6 and 2.7 show the relative size of the increases by 5 year age group in 5 year periods for Leicestershire and Leicester separately. The 90+ age group is projected to have the highest relative increase, with this age group likely to have high support needs. In Leicestershire large increases to 2023 are projected for the over 75 age groups, whilst in Leicester City the largest relative increases are in the 60-69 age groups.

2.20 The projections from the ONS 2008-based projections for these age groups are of similar scale to those in previous projections, and are based on trends in falling death rates and low migration rates among older people that have been observed for some time. Although these trends could change in future, they indicate the need to plan to support increasing numbers of older and vulnerable people.

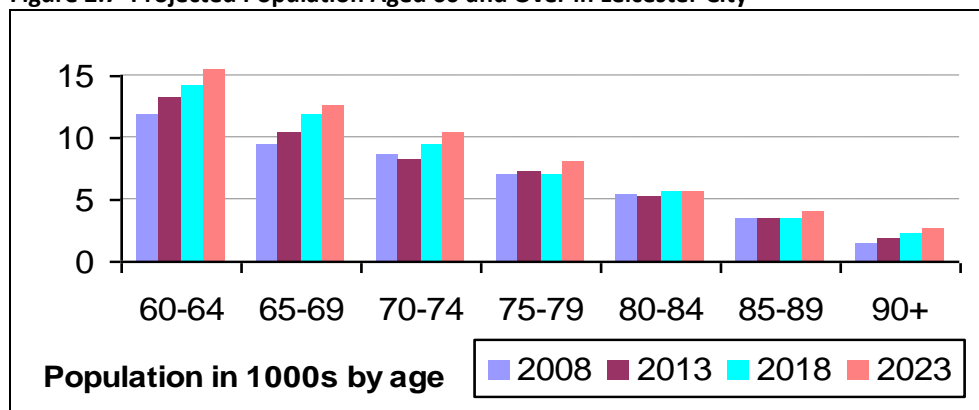


**Figure 2.6 Projected Population Aged 60 and Over in Leicestershire County**



Source: ONS 2008-based projections, May 2010

**Figure 2.7 Projected Population Aged 60 and Over in Leicester City**



Source: ONS 2008-based projections, May 2010

## Older People in the Labour Market

2.21 The employment rates of men and women aged between 50 and state pension age in the UK were 72% and 71% cent respectively in May to July 2009, compared with 66% and 59% in 1992. Over the same period, the percentage of people of state pension age and over in employment has increased from 8 % to 12%. With increases in state pension age and financial pressures, it is likely that increasing numbers of people over 50 will participate in the labour market.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> ONS Labour Market Statistics in Older Peoples Day 2009 Statistical Bulletin

## Population by Ethnic Groups

- 2.22 The latest quarterly Annual Population Survey data (April 2009 to March 2010) shows an estimated<sup>3</sup> 96,000 (+/- 12,000) Leicester City and 34,000 (+/- 10,000) Leicestershire County residents are non-UK born. For Leicester City this is about 33%, and for the sub-region about 14% compared to the 11% for the UK. The percentage for Leicester is the highest outside London amongst Unitary Authorities and Counties.
- 2.23 According to ONS experimental estimates for mid 2006, Leicester and Leicestershire's population in mid-2006 was 20% non White British, compared to 11% in the East Midlands and 16% in England. Non White British includes Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) Groups plus other White, mainly Irish and other European. Leicester City's non White British population was 42% and Leicestershire County's 10%. Indications of change from 2006 to 2007 are of a considerable increase in the Indian, Black African, other White, Pakistani and Chinese population of Leicester City, and of the Indian population in Leicestershire County. These estimates are those published before the redistribution of estimated international migrants and students.
- 2.24 The largest non White British group in the area is of Indian origin (95,200, 10% of the population). Leicester City's Indian population was 72,000 (25% of the total) and Leicestershire's 4% (23,200), compared to 2% for England. Oadby and Wigston had 11% (6,400) Indian population, placing it in the top ten authorities in England for percentage Indian population. A large number of Indian ethnic groups in the 1970s came from Uganda or Kenya, or from the Gujarati and Bengali communities in India.
- 2.25 There are concentrations of ethnic groups in certain areas, notably the Eastern part of Leicester City, Oadby and areas of central Loughborough. However, there is a trend for minority ethnic groups to become more dispersed over time. Leicestershire has had a large increase in its BME population since 2001, probably through movement from Leicester. Some recent increases in ethnic diversity are work-related, including, moves from EU accession countries and also India, China, Zimbabwe and Pakistan. Some communities have increased in size though moves of family members and family

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<sup>3</sup> Confidence intervals are +/- 12,000 for Leicester City, +/- 10,000 for Leicestershire County

**Table 2.3 Estimated Resident Population 2006 by Ethnic Groups most Highly Represented in Leicester & Leicestershire Area**

<b>All ages Figures in thousands</b>							
Area	All Groups	White British	Indian	Black or Black British or Mixed	Other White incl. Irish	Asian or Asian Mixed except Indian	Chinese or Other Ethnic Group
						Indian	Group
Leicester & Leicestershire	924.8	739.5	95.2	26.1	25.2	28.1	10.3
Leicester UA	289.7	168.9	72.0	10.6	15.5	17.1	4.2
Leicestershire	635.1	570.6	23.2	15.5	7.5	8.1	6.1
Blaby	92.5	83.3	3.3	2.2	1.4	1.6	0.6
Charnwood	162.4	139.0	8.4	4.6	2.4	2.4	3.4
Harborough	81.3	75.1	1.7	2.1	0.9	1.0	0.4
Hinckley and Bosworth	103.8	97.1	2.1	2.0	0.8	0.9	0.5
Melton	48.9	46.3	0.5	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.2
North West Leicestershire	89.6	84.9	0.9	1.7	0.6	0.8	0.4
Oadby and Wigston	56.5	45.0	6.4	1.6	1.1	1.2	0.6
EAST MIDLANDS	4,364	3,867	142	122	79	94	43
ENGLAND	50,763	42,738	1,264	2,280	1,649	1,785	726

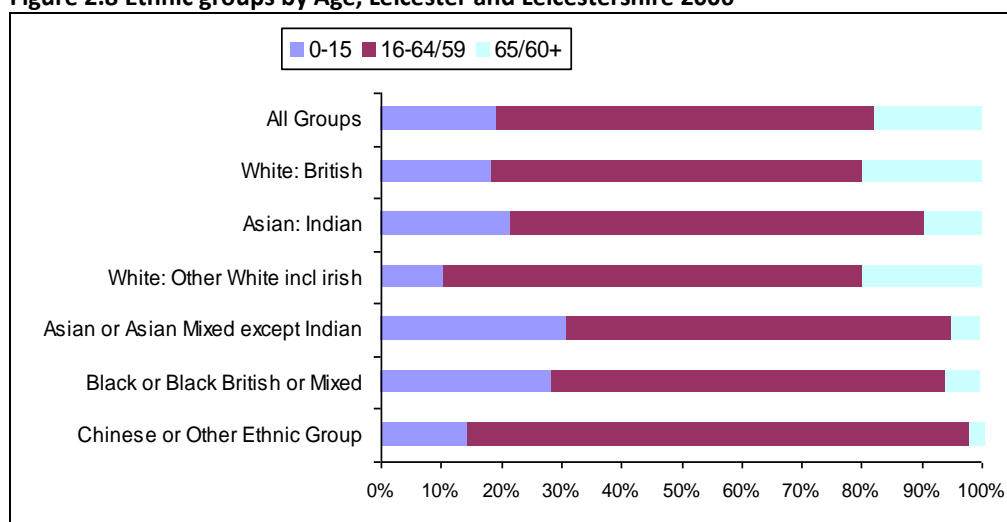
<b>All ages Percentages</b>							
Area	White British	Indian	Black or Black British or Mixed	Other White incl. Irish	Asian or Asian Mixed except Indian	Chinese or Other Ethnic Group	
					Indian	Group	
Leicester & Leicestershire	80%	10%	3%	3%	3%	1%	
Leicester UA	58%	25%	4%	5%	6%	1%	
Leicestershire	90%	4%	2%	1%	1%	1%	
Blaby	90%	4%	2%	2%	2%	1%	
Charnwood	86%	5%	3%	1%	1%	2%	
Harborough	92%	2%	3%	1%	1%	0%	
Hinckley and Bosworth	94%	2%	2%	1%	1%	0%	
Melton	95%	1%	2%	1%	1%	0%	
North West Leicestershire	95%	1%	2%	1%	1%	0%	
Oadby and Wigston	80%	11%	3%	2%	2%	1%	
EAST MIDLANDS	89%	3%	3%	2%	2%	1%	
ENGLAND	84%	2%	4%	3%	4%	1%	

Source: Office for National Statistics Experimental Population Estimates by Ethnic Group for local authority areas, 21 August 2008 (Updated figures consistent with revised estimates are expected later in 2011).

Note: Figures may not add exactly due to rounding.

2.26 Figure 2.8 shows that ethnic groups display different age structures. The Indian group has a slightly higher proportion of under 16's and working age population, whilst the Other White/Irish Group has a higher proportion of retirement age and working age. The Asian/Asian Mixed not Indian group and Black/Black Mixed groups have a much higher proportion of under 16s and lower proportion of retirement age. There are now more children of mixed ethnicity, which reflects more inter-racial mixing over time.

**Figure 2.8 Ethnic groups by Age, Leicester and Leicestershire 2006**



Source: Office for National Statistics Experimental Population Estimates by Ethnic Group for local authority areas, 21 August 2008

**Table 2.4 Ethnic Group Distribution of Key Age Groups 2006**

		% by ethnic group 2006					
Area		White British	Indian	Black or Black British or Mixed	Other White incl. Irish	Asian or Asian Mixed except Indian	Chinese or Other Ethnic Group
<b>All ages</b>	<b>Leicester &amp; Leicestershire</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>1%</b>
All ages	Leicestershire	90%	4%	1%	2%	2%	1%
All ages	Leicester	58%	25%	6%	4%	5%	1%
All ages	ENGLAND	84%	2%	4%	4%	3%	1%
<b>0-15</b>	<b>Leicester &amp; Leicestershire</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>1%</b>
0-15	Leicestershire	88%	4%	3%	1%	3%	1%
0-15	Leicester	55%	26%	8%	2%	8%	1%
0-15	ENGLAND	82%	2%	6%	3%	6%	1%
<b>16-64/59</b>	<b>Leicester &amp; Leicestershire</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>1%</b>
16-64/59	Leicestershire	89%	4%	2%	3%	2%	1%
16-64/59	Leicester	56%	26%	7%	4%	5%	2%
16-64/59	ENGLAND	83%	3%	4%	5%	4%	2%
<b>65/60+</b>	<b>Leicester &amp; Leicestershire</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0%</b>
65/60+	Leicestershire	95%	2%	0%	3%	0%	0%
65/60+	Leicester	73%	17%	2%	5%	2%	0%
65/60+	ENGLAND	92%	1%	1%	4%	1%	0%

Source: Office for National Statistics Experimental Population Estimates by Ethnic Group for local authority areas mid-2006, 21 August 2008

Note: Figures may not add exactly due to rounding.

2.27 For Leicester and Leicestershire combined, the proportion by ethnic groups across the working ages is broadly similar to that for all ages. The White

British working age group constitutes 56% of Leicester City’s working age population and 89% of Leicestershire’s working age population. Conversely, the Indian working age group accounts for 26% of Leicester City’s working age population and 4% of Leicestershire’s working age population. (This equates to 11% for the Leicester and Leicestershire sub-region).

## Religion

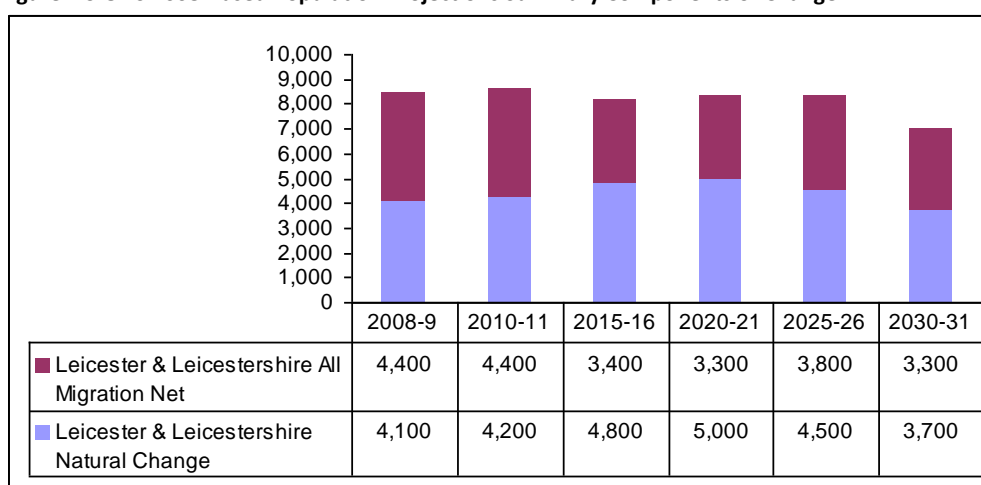
2.28 Religion and religious distinctions within ethnic groups can be important to business and service provision, due to differing customs and culture. In the 2001 census, 45% of Leicester residents were Christian, 15% Hindu, 11% Muslim, 4% Sikh, and 8% of other religions. For Leicestershire residents, 74% were Christian and 11% all other religions. A response of ‘No religion’ was given by 17% of Leicester residents and 15% of Leicestershire residents.

## Components of Population Change

2.29 Population estimates and projection depend on the use of components of change – i.e. births, deaths, inward migration and outward migration. The balance between births and deaths (births minus deaths) gives ‘natural change’ before migration. The net effect on total population of all migration is the balance between movements inward and outward from overseas (international migration flows) and from the rest of the UK (internal migration flows).

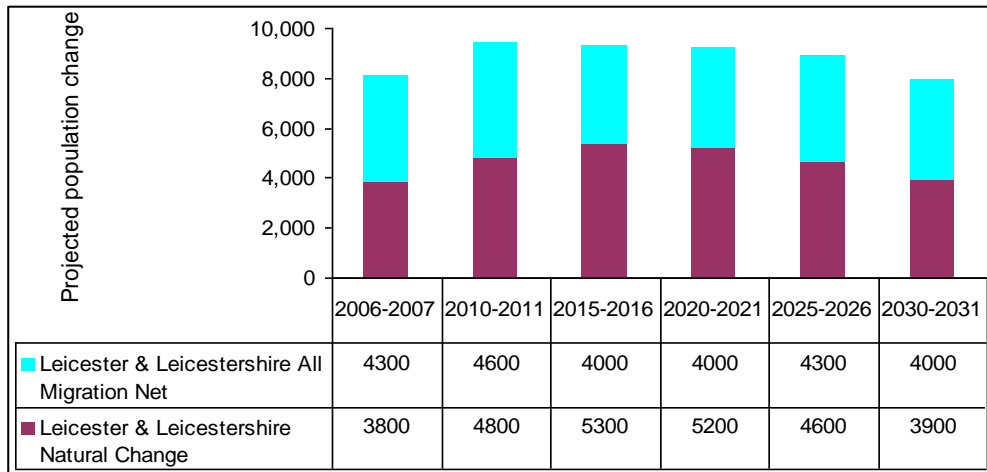
2.30 Figure 2.9 below shows the ONS 2008-based projection of natural change and net migration up to 2031. Figure 2.10 shows the same information from the 2006-based projections. Projected net migration and natural change are each lower in the 2008-based projections than in the 2006-based projections. This is consistent with lowered national assumptions about projected change in the 2008-based projections.

**Figure 2.9 ONS 2008-Based Population Projections Summary Components of Change**



Source: ONS 2008 based projections June 2010

**Figure 2.10 ONS 2006 Based Population Projections Summary Components of Change**



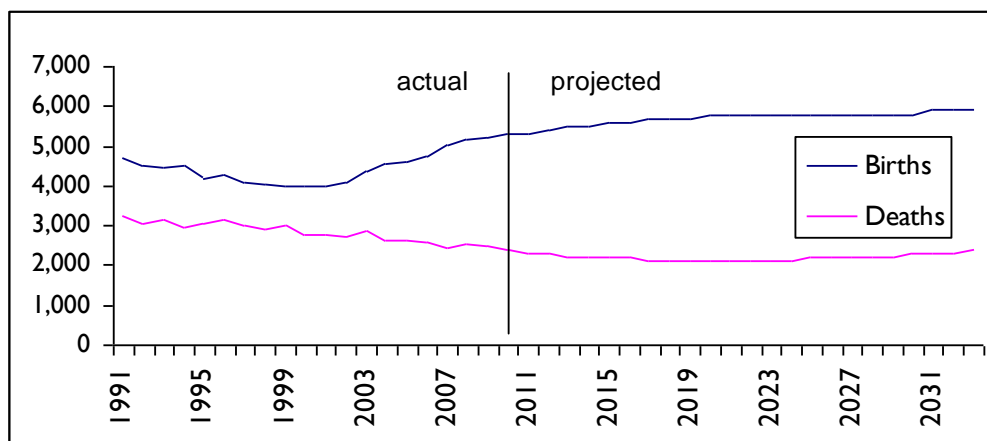
Source: ONS 2006 based projections June 2008

## Natural Change

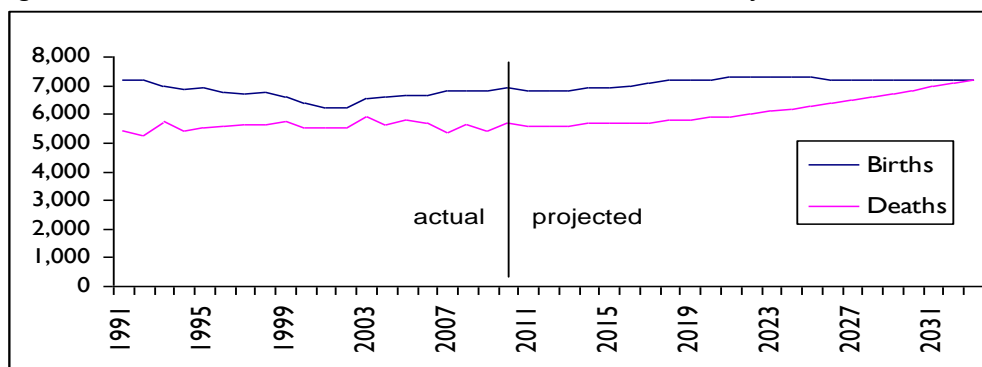
2.31 The sub-region is increasing in population through ‘Natural Change’, which is to say that there have been more births than deaths. Leicester City has had the greatest increase through Natural Change, with falling numbers of deaths and increasing numbers of births from 2001. The annual number of deaths in most Leicestershire districts has remained fairly constant since 1991, whilst the number of births has increased from 2001. Of the Leicestershire districts, only Oadby & Wigston had more deaths than births in the last 5 years

2.32 Figures 2.11 and 2.12 show that the actual number of births increased from 2001 to 2009, reflecting recent national upward trends in numbers of births. Projections are for increasing numbers of births after 2009, partly due to projecting higher birth rates from recent years, but also due to a projected increase in the numbers of young women, associated with economic migration. There was an especially large increase in Leicester City. The number of deaths is projected to show a slight upward trend from 2020, especially in the County, due to the projected increase in the number of older people. In 2007, 66% of deaths in the sub-region were at ages 75 or over

**Figure 2.11 Births and Deaths 1991-2009 Actual, and 2010-2033 Projection; Leicester City**



**Figure 2.12 Births and Deaths 1991-2009 Actual, and 2010-2033 Projection; Leicestershire**



Source: ONS Vital Statistics Unit; ONS 2008-based population projections

## Migration

- 2.33 A migrant is counted as a resident for the population estimate if they intend to stay or actually do stay in the country at least 12 months. Migration by age, sex and location within the UK is estimated by ONS from data from registrations with GPs, and this is the source of the internal migration figures. International migration is estimated from survey data and some administrative records, and the information is much less reliable. No records are made of international out-migration. International migrants include British Citizens leaving and returning from periods of residence abroad, as well as movements of nationals of other countries.
- 2.34 Migration estimates from the 2001 to 2008 population estimates are shown in table 2.5. Revisions to international migration and migration due to student movements have been applied by ONS, and the figures are very different to the previous version of the estimates, giving Leicester City a population 9,000 higher and Leicestershire County 4,000 lower than in the previous estimates. High migration flows tend to occur in areas of student population, such as Leicester City, Oadby & Wigston and Charnwood.

**Table 2.5 ONS Migration Indicators**

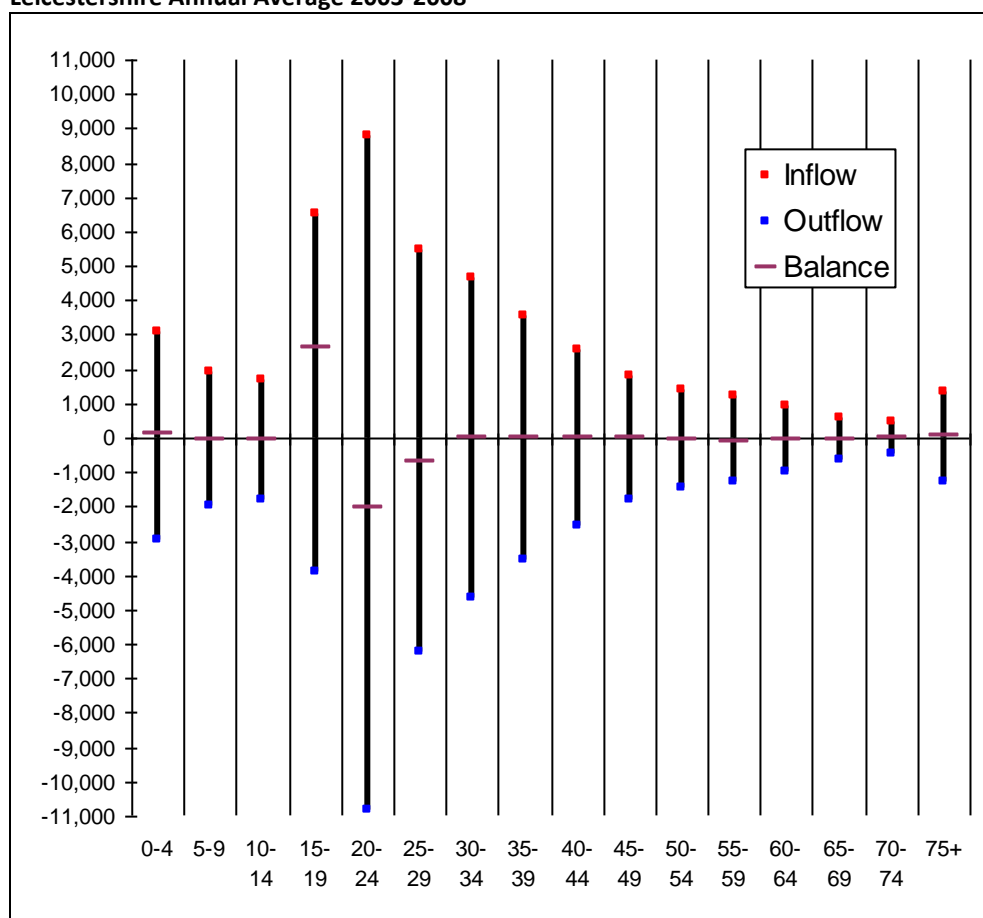
Geographical Area	Mid-2001 to mid-2008					
	Internal Migration		International Migration		Volume of migration per 1,000 population <sup>1</sup>	
	In	Out	In	Out	All migration	International migration
<b>Leicester UA</b>	<b>105,700</b>	<b>127,400</b>	<b>49,300</b>	<b>20,400</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>30</b>
Blaby	33,500	32,600	900	800	92	2
Charnwood	70,700	64,800	8,900	7,100	120	13
Harborough	32,600	27,700	900	1,300	98	3
Hinckley & Bosworth	32,100	28,500	1,600	1,700	78	4
Melton	16,100	15,300	800	1,000	86	4
North West Leicestershire	30,000	26,000	1,200	1,500	83	4
Oadby & Wigston	32,600	30,400	1,200	700	142	4

Source: ONS Migration indicators (revised May 2010)

## Migration by Age

2.35 Considerable change in age structure occurs through migration. Figure 2.13 shows the age structure of estimated annual internal migration inflows, outflows and the balance resulting (or net flow), for the five years up to mid 2008. The in and out flows include those between local authorities in the sub-region. Flows of people aged over 45 and children of school age are lowest, and had a nearly equal balance. For ages 0-4 there was a net inflow, and also a small net inflow for age 75+. Flows are highest for ages 20-24 and ages 15-19. The large balance (between 2 and 3,000) of flow in for ages 15-19 is offset by the balance of flow out for ages 20-24 and 25-29. Flows in these age groups are in fact difficult to measure precisely, and are also contributed to more than other age groups by variable levels of international migration. Estimates for international migration at sub-regional level have not been published in the same amount of detail. Projected national figures assume that nearly three quarters of all combined in and out migration flows are in the 15-39 age group, and nearly half in the 20-29 age group.

**Figure 2.13 Migration within the United Kingdom: Flows by Age, Leicester and Leicestershire Annual Average 2003-2008**



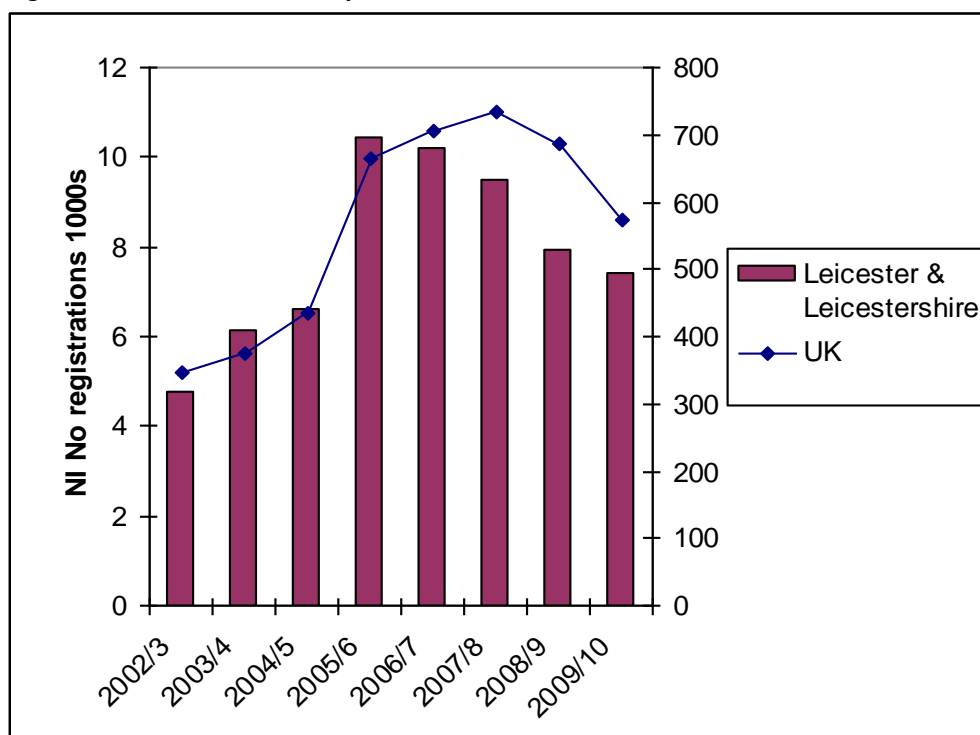
Source: ONS Migration Statistics Unit (before May 2010 revisions)– flows summed for local authorities



## Overseas Migrant Worker Inflows

- 2.36 Administrative statistics for National Insurance Number (NiNo) Registrations to Adult Overseas Nationals and Worker Registrations from European Union accession countries show an increase nationally in worker inflows from overseas from 2004 to 2007 and then a decrease. In-flows in Leicester and Leicestershire decreased from 2006 to 2010. There are no official statistics compiled on overseas workers that leave the country.
- 2.37 New registrations for National Insurance numbers give an indication of the number of overseas workers in residence here for more than a year. Figure 2.14 shows the change in annual totals for 2002/03 to 2009/10 for the area, compared with those for the UK. National Insurance Number (NiNo) registrations in the area decreased after a peak in 2005/06, whereas those in the UK did not start to decrease until after 2007/08.

**Figure 2.14 NiNo registrations to Adult Overseas Nationals Entering the UK by year of Registration and Local Authority.2002/03 to 2009/10**



Source: Dept of Work and Pensions

- 2.38 Table 2.6 shows the annual totals for 2005/06 to 2009/10. Leicester City has by far the largest number of NiNo registrations, followed by Charnwood district. The highest number of registrations were from Poland (27% of registrations), followed by India (23% in Leicester and 11% in Leicestershire).

**Table 2.6 National Insurance Number (NINo) Registrations to Adult Overseas Nationals Entering the Sub-region by Local Authority 2005/06 to 2009/10**

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	009/10
<b>Leicester &amp; Leicestershire</b>	<b>10.430</b>	<b>10.220</b>	<b>9.480</b>	<b>7.930</b>	<i>Thousands</i> <b>7.430</b>
<b>Leicester</b>	7.620	7.410	6.860	5.670	5.790
<b>Blaby</b>	0.260	0.320	0.250	0.230	0.190
<b>Charnwood</b>	1.130	1.100	1.110	0.970	0.740
<b>Harborough</b>	0.230	0.250	0.220	0.200	0.110
<b>Hinckley and Bosworth</b>	0.310	0.350	0.310	0.280	0.150
<b>Melton</b>	0.230	0.230	0.180	0.130	0.100
<b>North West Leicestershire</b>	0.470	0.380	0.390	0.310	0.210
<b>Oadby and Wigston</b>	0.180	0.180	0.160	0.140	0.140

Source: Department of Work and Pensions

- 2.39 In 2006, there were 25 registrations per 1,000 population in Leicester City and 4.5 per 1,000 in Leicestershire County, compared to 11.7 nationally. In 2009, this had fallen to 19 in Leicester City, 2.5 in Leicestershire and 9.3 nationally.

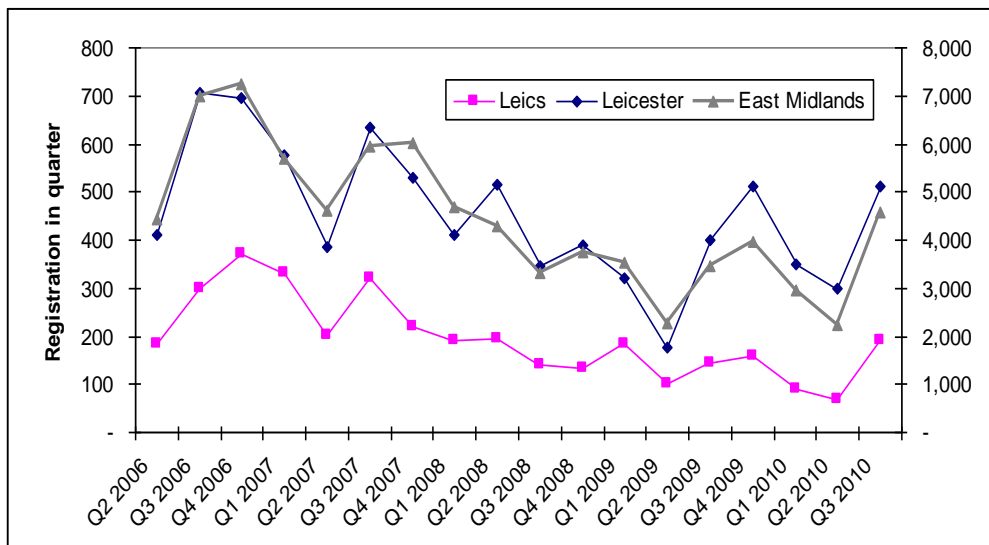
**Table 2.7 National Insurance Number registrations per 1,000 population**

	2002/03	2005/06	2009/10
UK	5.8	11.0	9.3
<b>Leicester &amp; Leicestershire</b>	5.3	11.3	7.8
<b>Leicester</b>	13.4	26.1	19.0
<b>Leicestershire</b>	1.6	4.5	2.5
Blaby	1.3	2.8	2.0
Charnwood	2.7	7.2	4.5
Harborough	1.3	2.9	1.3
Hinckley and Bosworth	1.0	3.0	1.4
Melton	1.0	4.7	2.0
North West Leicestershire	1.0	5.3	2.3
Oadby and Wigston	2.1	3.1	2.4

Source: Department of Work and Pensions

- 2.40 Worker Registration Scheme figures provide information for local authorities on applications to work in the UK by those from the eight EU accession countries from May 2004. Until 1<sup>st</sup> May 2011, workers from the eight EU accession countries have to register for each job they take until they have worked a total of 12 out of 13 months. Only a small proportion (about 10%) registered with an intended stay of more than a year, and the majority with an intended stay of less than 3 months, so these figures mainly count movements of a flexible migrant workforce.
- 2.41 Figure 2.16 shows quarterly trends in workers registering (rather than the number of applications made), by initial registration area of employer. Registrations peaked in Q4 (the quarter October to December) 2006, with over a thousand registrations in the sub-region. Although numbers dropped from September 2007 to under 300 in March 2009, they have since increased, with a similar pattern in the East Midlands as a whole.

**Figure 2.16 Worker Registration Scheme Approvals Leicester, Leicestershire and East Midlands to September 2010**



Source: Worker Registration Scheme (Home Office provisional management information).

2.42 Workers registering in Leicester City comprised 69% of those registering in the sub-region, followed by North West Leicestershire district with 9%, and Harborough District with 6%. About 70% of workers registering are Polish. Recent information on the Polish community in Leicester indicates that the Polish community is thriving in 2011, with Polish community leaders estimating there are 30,000 Polish people in Leicester and Leicestershire. Many young workers have stayed and brought their families, although there are fewer new arrivals of workers. There are 200 children in Polish Saturday school in Leicester, many wanting to learn English. There is evidence of some business activity between Poland and the UK, and much travel, now mostly through East Midlands airport.

### Estimates of Short Term Migrant Inflows

2.43 Short term migrants contribute to the population present and in some cases to those working. Recently, ONS have produced these experimental estimates of in-flows of migrants staying 1-12 months.

**Table 2.8 ONS Short Term Migrant Inflow Rate 2007 Estimates**

	In-flows for year to mid 2007 per 1000 population		
	Non-worker estimate	Worker estimate	Total estimate
Leicester	36.2	7.5	43.6
Blaby	5.7	1.0	6.8
Charnwood	20.5	1.8	22.3
Harborough	7.7	0.9	8.5
Hinckley and Bosworth	8.5	0.9	9.5
Melton	4.7	1.6	6.1
North West Leicestershire	8.6	1.3	10.1
Oadby and Wigston	8.6	0.7	9.3
Leicestershire County	10.8	1.2	12.1
Leicester and Leicestershire	18.8	3.2	22.0
England	22.0	3.3	25.3

Source ONS Experimental Short-term Migration Estimates October 2009

- 2.44 These figures will include those on short periods of overseas work or study. Overall rates for the sub-region are only just below the national average. The high rates of non-workers are possibly related to short study courses associated with universities. Leicester and Charnwood have the highest rates, especially of non-workers.
- 2.45 The economy is also influenced by visitors staying here for a short length of time. Total annual overnight tourist stays<sup>4</sup> in 2007 and 2008 were estimated at a total of 9.5 million for the sub-region plus Rutland, an average of 26,000 for each night. This was higher than the 2003 to 2006 estimates.

## Student Population

- 2.46 In 2008/09, the number of higher education students at the three universities in the sub-region had increased to 53,500, of whom about 39,000 (73%) were full-time. In Leicester City, there were over 37,000 higher education students studying at the University of Leicester and De Montfort University. In Leicestershire, there were 16,000 higher education students attending Loughborough University. In all three universities, there are high proportions of undergraduates studying on a full-time basis (all over 80%), compared to 67% for England as a whole. The University of Leicester has a particularly high proportion (39%) of post-graduate students. Many postgraduates are not from the UK: this was especially high in Loughborough, at 47%, compared to 34% in England as a whole (2208/9 figures).

<sup>4</sup> Regional Plan AMR 2008/09 – figures produced by STEAM

**Table 2.9 Students in Higher Education Institutes in Leicestershire 2008/09 and 2007/08**

2008/09	ALL	Undergraduates			
<i>Institution</i>		<i>Total</i>	<i>Full-time</i>	<i>Full-time</i>	<i>Non-UK students</i>
De Montfort University	20,910	17,090	13,835	81%	5%
The University of Leicester	16,505	10,110	8,705	86%	12%
Loughborough University	16,130	12,120	11,810	97%	10%
Total sub-region	53,545	39,320	34,350	87%	8%
<b>Total England</b>	1,011,955	1,556,525	1,044,720	67%	10%
		Postgraduates			
<i>Institution</i>	<i>Percentage Postgraduates</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Full-time</i>	<i>Full-time</i>	<i>Non-UK students</i>
De Montfort University	18%	3,820	1,055	28%	24%
The University of Leicester	39%	6,395	2,590	41%	28%
Loughborough University	25%	4,010	2,325	58%	47%
Total sub-region	27%	14,225	5,970	42%	32%
<b>Total England</b>	44%	449,315	222,955	50%	34%

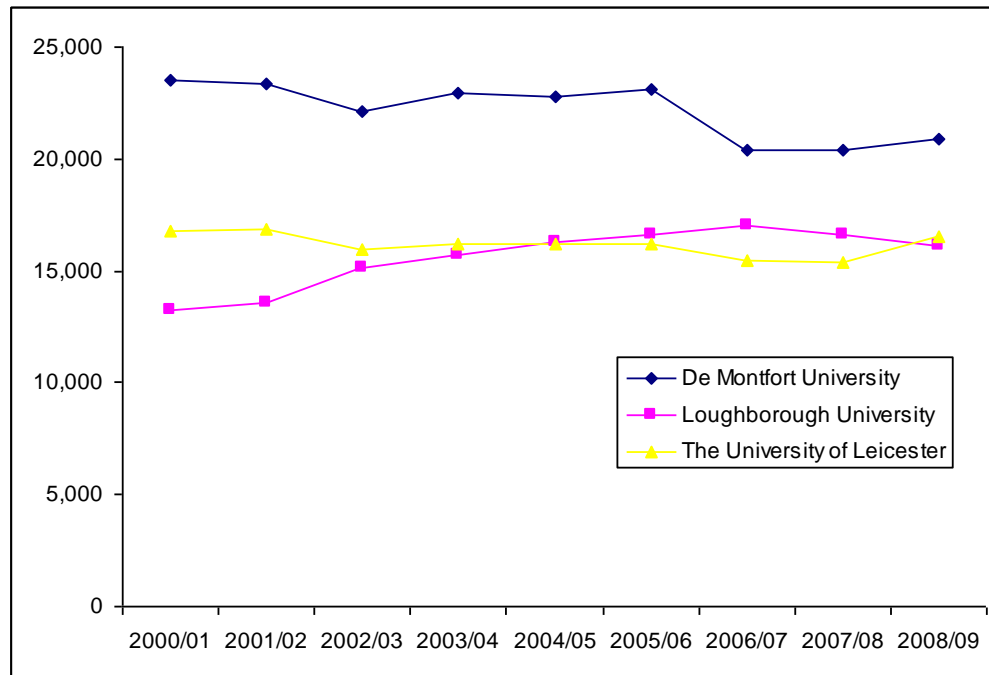
2007/08	ALL	Undergraduates			
<i>Institution</i>		<i>Total</i>	<i>Full-time</i>	<i>Full-time</i>	<i>Non-UK students</i>
De Montfort University	20,395	17,125	14,080	82%	5%
The University of Leicester	15,355	9,595	8,000	83%	12%
Loughborough University	16,645	11,460	11,170	97%	10%
Total sub-region	52,395	38,180	33,250	87%	10%
<b>Total England</b>	1,922,180	1,505,015	1,011,955	67%	10%
		Postgraduates			
<i>Institution</i>	<i>Percentage Postgraduates</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Full-time</i>	<i>Full-time</i>	<i>Non-UK students</i>
De Montfort University	16%	3,270	830	25%	21%
The University of Leicester	38%	5,760	2,380	41%	29%
Loughborough University	31%	5,185	3,505	68%	53%
Total sub-region	27%	14,215	6,715	47%	36%
<b>Total England</b>	22%	417,165	206,865	50%	33%

De Montfort University includes Charles Frears Nursing and Midwifery School  
 Source: Higher Education Statistical Agency Institution Statistics 2008/09

2.47 Figure 2.17 shows that from 2000/01 to 2008/09 the number of students at Loughborough University increased to 2006/07 and then decreased slightly, as the number of post graduates returned to the 2001 level of 4,000, even

though the number of undergraduates continued to increase. The number of students at the University of Leicester has varied from 16,900 in 2001/02 to 16,500 in 2008/09. The fall in student numbers for De Montfort University in 2006/07, is partly accounted for by its withdrawal from campuses it formerly had outside the sub-region. The increase in student numbers in 2010 has not yet been quantified. New national policy on undergraduate funding and admissions, and changes to overseas migration policy under consideration mean that student populations may be different in future.

**Figure 2.17 Students in Universities in Leicester and Leicestershire**



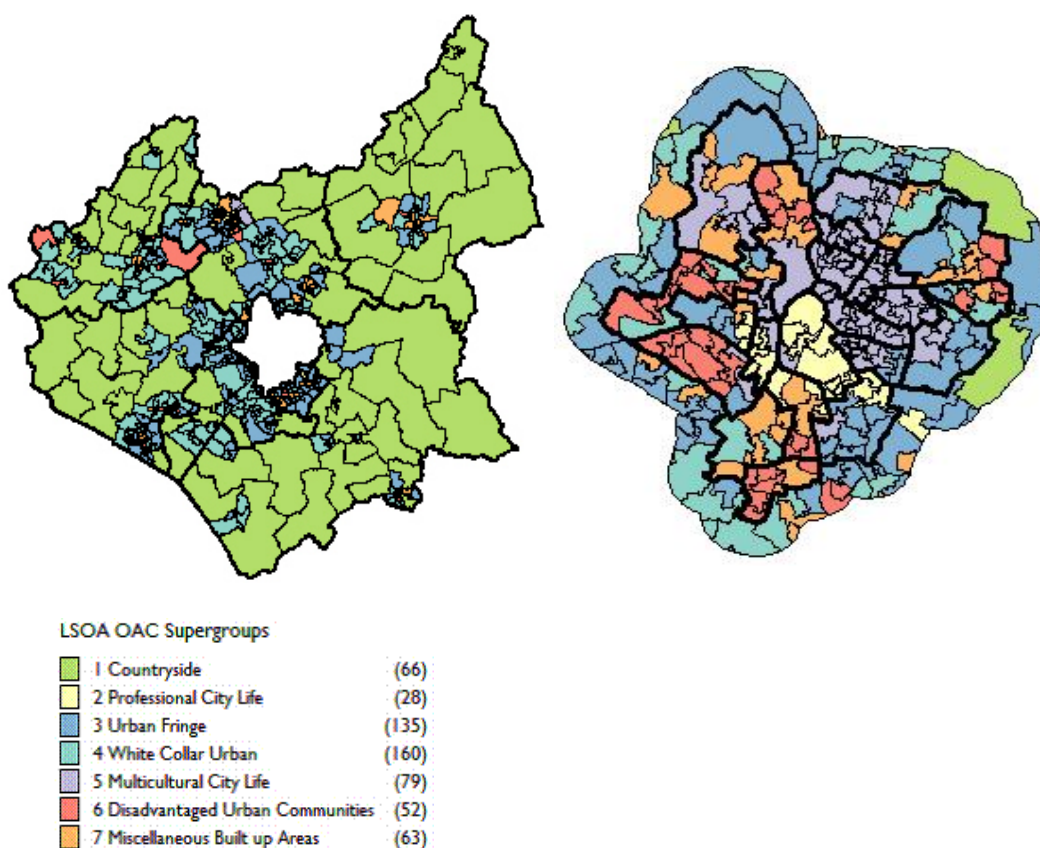
Source: Higher Education Statistical Agency Institution Statistics

2.48 As well as studying, students contribute to the economy and the workforce. The combined income reported by the three universities in 2008/9 was over £500 million. The 2001 census suggested 28% of full-time students in the sub-region were employed, including 8% employed for 31 hours or more per week. As tuition fees increase, it is expected that more students will seek part-time employment opportunities.

## ONS Area Classification

2.49 Area classifications group together geographical areas according to key characteristics common in the population and have a range of uses in the public and commercial sector. ONS have freely available classifications at different area levels, based on 2001 census data<sup>5</sup>. ONS 'Supergroups' are compilations of the smaller groups and subgroups of areas with similar population characteristics. Figure 2.18 shows small areas with on average 1,500 residents by the seven 'Supergroups' of the ONS Super Output Area Classification. Population characteristics may still vary within the areas.

**Figure 2.18 ONS Super Output Area Classification: Supergroups in Leicestershire and Leicester**



Source: National Statistics 2001 Area Classification. ONS 2008

2.50 'Countryside' has a strong element of rural economic life and covers much of Leicestershire's area, especially to the south and east, though at low population density. 'Urban Fringe' includes both general and affluent commuter groups, and occurs widely around Leicester and in larger settlements in Leicestershire. 'White Collar Urban' is characterised by a close

<sup>5</sup> [http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/methodology\\_by\\_theme/area\\_classification/default.asp](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/methodology_by_theme/area_classification/default.asp) gives further information about the 2001 Area Classification



similarity to the average characteristics of the UK population, and occurs in many areas in Leicestershire to the west of Leicester and close to larger settlements such as Coalville, Hinckley and Ashby-de-la-Zouch. 'Multicultural City Life' includes inner city urban and suburban multi-cultural subgroups and occurs in much of Leicester City. Central and some south-eastern parts of Leicester are characterised by 'Professional City Life' (which includes educational centres). 'Disadvantaged Urban Communities' classifications are found in areas towards the outer boundary of Leicester City, and scattered areas in Leicestershire.

## Demography Chapter Summary

2.51 The key findings from the analysis of sub-regional demography are highlighted below:

- The estimated resident population of the sub-region is about 950,000 for mid-2009 (National Statistics June 2010), with about a third of the population in Leicester City. The estimated population age structure showed 63% of working age, 19% aged 0-15, 19% of state pension age, similar in proportion to England, but with considerable variation across the sub-region. Leicester City and Charnwood areas have higher proportions (65%) in the working age group, influenced in part by the presence of nearly 40,000 full-time university students in Leicester and Loughborough.
- The revised population estimates show a population increase from 2001 to 2009 of 6% for the sub-region. The estimated increase of 8% for Leicester City is much larger than in earlier estimates.
- The latest sub-regional population and household projections from ONS are based on information up to 2008. The projected trends use higher fertility, life expectancy and migration, but changes in circumstances will inevitably affect actual change, as evidenced with migration since 2008.
- Leicester City has a very different population structure to Leicestershire in many ways – age structure, ethnic composition, household composition, economic activity. There is considerable variation across the districts of Leicestershire in population size and age distribution. Cultural diversity is a distinctive feature of the local economy. For the 2006 resident population, 20% was estimated to be from non White British ethnic groups (42% in Leicester City and 10% in Leicestershire). The largest group within this was 95,200 (10%) of Indian ethnic origin (25% of the Leicester City population and 4% of the Leicestershire County population).
- Nearly half the population of the sub-region lives in the ‘urban’ area of Leicester, and nearly a quarter live in ‘urban’ areas in the remainder of Leicestershire around Loughborough/Shepshed, Hinckley, Coalville, Melton Mowbray, Market Harborough, and Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Out of the population of Leicestershire, about a fifth lives in rural areas of small towns ‘Town and Fringe’ or ‘Village’ areas. Only 2% of the Leicestershire population live in the most rural ‘Hamlet and Isolated Dwelling’ areas.
- For the working age group (16-64 male/16-59 female) the ONS 2008-based figures project an increase from 2008 to 2021 of 30,000 (5%), including a projected increase of nearly 15,000 (24%) in Leicester City. With changing economic circumstances and migration policy, the projected increases in the working age population, especially aged under 40, is subject to the greatest uncertainty.
- There is a substantial projected increase in the numbers of older people in the sub-region, due to improved life expectancy, in line with long term trends. There is a projected increase from 2008 to 2021 in the Older

People age group of over 53,000 (31%). Leicester City has a high ratio of working age people to those of pensionable age and a projected increase, in contrast to Leicestershire districts and the UK as a whole.

- The projected increase in the younger population is mainly influenced by projections using recent increase in birth rates and in people that fall within family forming age groups. Recent work-related migration has contributed to this.
- The most recent evidence on overseas migrant workers is up to about mid-2010, and suggests these groups are still arriving and having a long-term impact on the local economy. Many are European, especially Polish, but there are also significant inflows from India and a diverse range of other parts of the world.
- Student numbers have been increasing and were 53,500 in 2008/9 including part-time students. The 2009/10 HESA<sup>6</sup> figures (which also include part-time and FE students studying at universities) indicate there were 57,800 students at the three universities. Future student populations may be affected by future changes in funding and overseas migration policy.

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<sup>6</sup> Higher Education Statistics Agency