

LEICESTERSHIRE
together

LEICESTERSHIRE JOINT STRATEGIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT



DEMOGRAPHY

SEPTEMBER 2009

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1.1 KEY FINDINGS

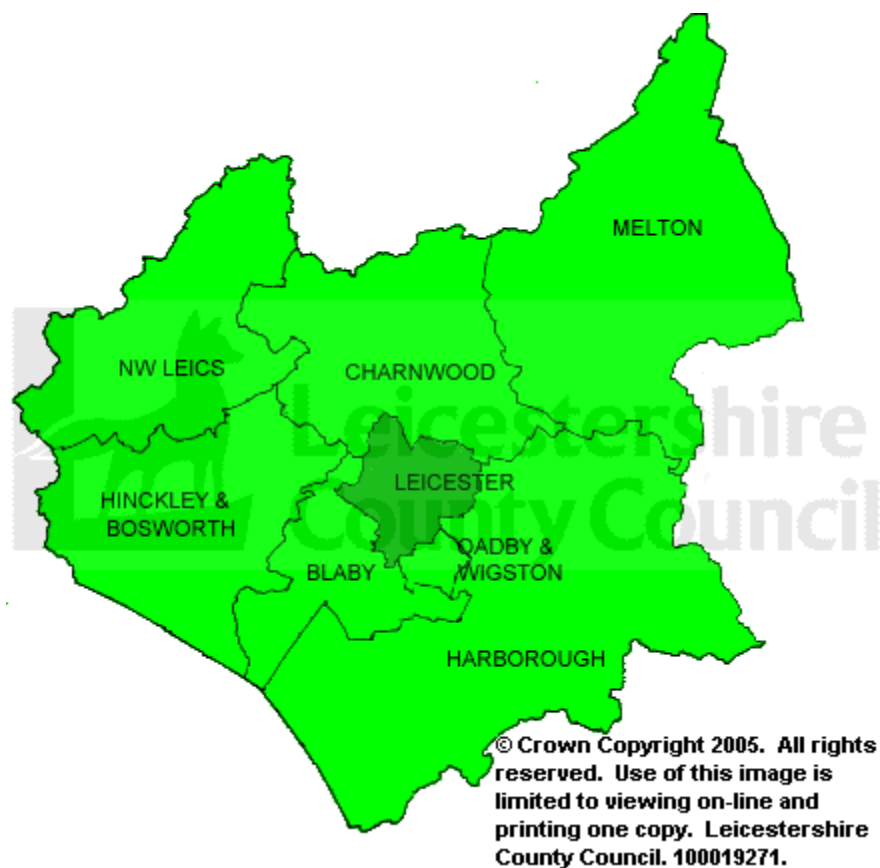
- The 2007 population estimate for Leicestershire is 641,000 and combined with Rutland is 679,400. These population estimates have increased by 5% since 2001.
- Leicestershire has an age structure proportionately similar to England, although it is slightly higher for the 60 plus age group.
- The latest projections around population levels indicate a population increase greater than previously expected, across all areas of the county. This is due to trends in higher fertility, life expectancy and migration, all of which are subject to future uncertainty.
- There is a projected increase in numbers of older people, due to improved life expectancy, which is in line with long-term trends.
- The projected increase in the younger population is a result of the recent increase in births and in the number of people of childbearing age.
- More single person households are projected, especially in the 60 plus age group.
- The Office for National Statistics now project increases in the working age population, especially those aged under 40 years.
- In terms of ethnicity, Leicestershire's 2006 population estimates suggest that 10% of the population were non-White British. Of these, 4% were Indian, 2% Other Asian and 2% Other White or Irish.
- Birth rates have increased in recent years and are projected to remain high. In addition, migration is projected to result in increased numbers in family forming age groups, resulting in a progressive increase in projected births.
- Death rates are overall lower than the average for England, but there are some areas with higher mortality outcomes.
- According to current Office for National Statistics estimates, most migration directly affecting Leicestershire is from within the UK.
- Two-thirds of the population of Leicestershire live in urban areas around Leicester City, Loughborough/Shepshed, Hinckley, Coalville, Melton Mowbray, Market Harborough and Ashby de la Zouch. One third lives in town and fringe or village areas. Only 2% of the county population live in the most rural hamlet and isolated dwelling areas.

1.2 INTRODUCTION

Leicestershire is a landlocked county in central England. It takes its name from the heavily populated City of Leicester, traditionally its administrative centre, although the City of Leicester unitary authority is today administered

separately from the rest of Leicestershire. The county borders onto Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Rutland, Warwickshire, Staffordshire, Lincolnshire, and Northamptonshire.

Figure 1: Leicestershire map



1.3 POPULATION ESTIMATES

Information for estimating the population resident in the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) area comes from the Office for National Statistics, and also from local GP population registers (GP lists). These estimates of population will have influenced the existing allocation of resources for services. Office of National Statistics mid-year population estimates are based on counts from the last (2001) census and are updated annually using data on births and deaths occurrences and estimated migration. These figures for mid-2007, and the estimated number and percentage change since 2001 are shown in Table 1, alongside the figures for Leicestershire people registered with GPs in September 2007.

Table 1: Total estimated population 2007

	Office for National Statistics mid-year estimates		Registered with GP
	2007	Increase in estimated numbers from 2001 to 2007	2007
Blaby	92,900	2,500 (3%)	95,000
Charnwood	164,800	11,200 (7%)	169,000
Harborough	82,300	5,500 (7%)	84,300
Hinckley and Bosworth	104,400	4,200 (4%)	106,300
Melton	49,200	1300 (3%)	49,900
North West Leicestershire	90,400	4,700 (5%)	93,100
Oadby and Wigston	56,800	1,000 (2%)	59,100
Rutland Unitary Authority	38,400	3,800 (11%)	N/A
Leicestershire only	641,000	30,700 (5%)	656,800
Leicestershire and Rutland	679,400	34,500 (5%)	N/A

Source: National Statistics (Office for National Statistics), Population Estimates Unit, August 2008. GP list figures reported in JSNA 2008.

Some 'list inflation' of GP registers is to be expected because of the time taken to register the loss of people who move out of the area or die. For Leicestershire residents, the aggregated GP population registers show 2% more population than the Office for National Statistics estimate for the same year, which does not indicate undue GP list inflation. The Office for National Statistics mid-2008 estimates were published in August 2009 (just as this report was finalised), and estimate a population of 645,800 for Leicestershire. The increase is similar to the estimated change trend from 2001 to 2007.

The total mid-year population estimate for Leicestershire has increased by 30,700 (5%) in the six years since 2001. Of the local authority areas in Leicestershire and Rutland, Charnwood district has the largest population (164,800) and also the largest increase (11,200) in numbers from 2001 to 2007.

Rutland County

The Leicestershire County Council area no longer includes Rutland, although the PCT area does. The figures above show that Rutland's population is small in relation to Leicestershire's. Rutland has an unusual population structure due to the presence of boarding schools and armed forces bases, but a low proportion of working age population.

Leicester City

Leicester City (2007 population estimate 292,600) is administratively separate from the current Leicestershire County and PCT. Much of the built up area of Leicester City is continuous with adjoining built up areas of Leicestershire County, especially districts of Oadby & Wigston and parts of Blaby, Charnwood and Harborough. Leicester City has a strong relationship with Leicestershire for migration, labour market, regeneration, planning, services and health care facilities, and needs to be referred to for future planning. The population structure of Leicester City is young compared to Leicestershire and Rutland, with more than 60% of the population aged under 40 years.

1.4 AGE PROFILES

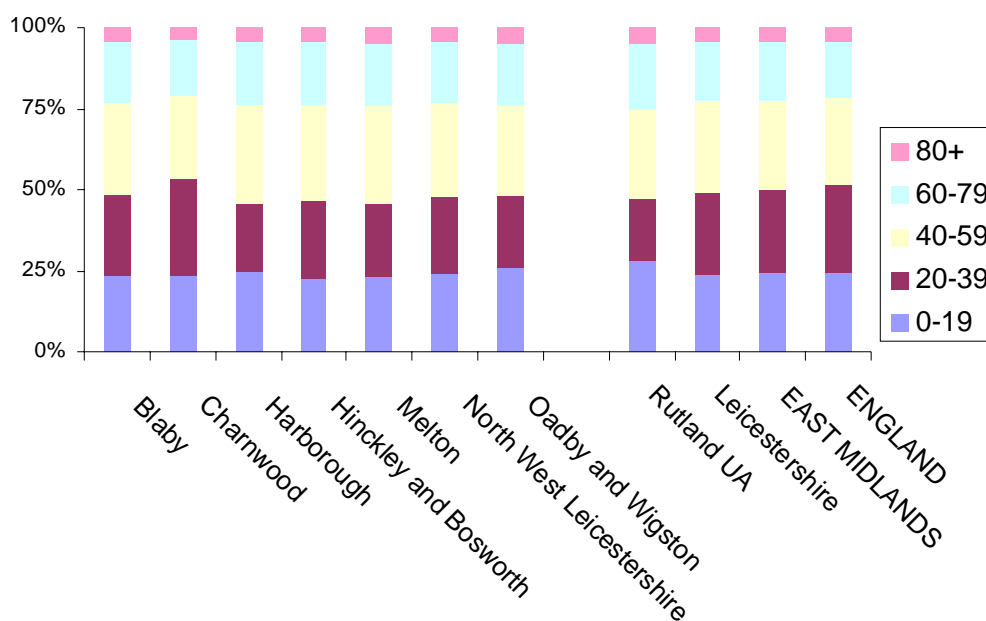
Table 2 shows the estimated 2007 age profile of Leicestershire districts, and Leicestershire County by 20 year age groups. Figure 2 shows the comparative percentage distribution in these age groups within England and the East Midlands region. Leicestershire has a slightly older age structure than the East Midlands and England, with more than half of Leicestershire's population aged 40 or over. The 40-59 age group comprises 28% of the population in Leicestershire, but varies from 26% in Charnwood to 31% in Harborough and Melton. The 60-79 age group comprise over 18% of the population, which is higher than the rest of England and the East Midlands. The age 80 plus population is 28,600 which is 4.5% of the population, and this is the same as in England and the East Midlands.

Table 2: Estimated population mid 2007: Leicestershire districts and whole Primary Care Trust area by 20 year age groups

	Age				
	0-19	20-39	40-59	60-79	80+
Leicestershire	153,000	159,800	182,300	117,300	28,600
Blaby	22,200	22,700	26,500	17,400	4,100
Charnwood	39,000	49,200	42,600	27,400	6,600
Harborough	20,300	17,400	25,200	15,600	3,800
Hinckley and Bosworth	23,700	25,000	31,100	19,900	4,700
Melton	11,500	10,900	15,000	9,400	2,400
North West Leicestershire	21,700	21,700	26,200	16,800	4,000
Oadby and Wigston	14,600	12,900	15,600	10,900	2,800
Rutland UA	10,700	7,500	10,500	7,800	1,900
Leicestershire & Rutland	163,700	167,300	192,800	125,100	30,500

Source: Office for National Statistics Population Estimates Unit August 2008

Figure 2: Estimated population mid 2007: Comparison in 20 year age groups by local authority



Source: Figures from Office for National Statistics Population Estimates Unit August 2008

1.5 PROJECTIONS OF THE FUTURE POPULATION

Population projections are based on past trends and assumptions around future change. The effect of future events (e.g. global economic change) and policy changes will not always be incorporated, and therefore the projections are not fully effective as forecasts.

The following considerations are useful as a basis for planning:

- Population trends projected in the past have proved to be of varying degrees of 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.
- Improvements in life expectancy has been a consistent trend in past years for some time, but actual future trends could be influenced by health-related, or other significant events.
- Projections at district level are subject to the uncertainty of dealing with statistics for small numbers, i.e. the results are less reliable.
- Current trends in population may be modified by policies, such as plans for the future location of new housing.

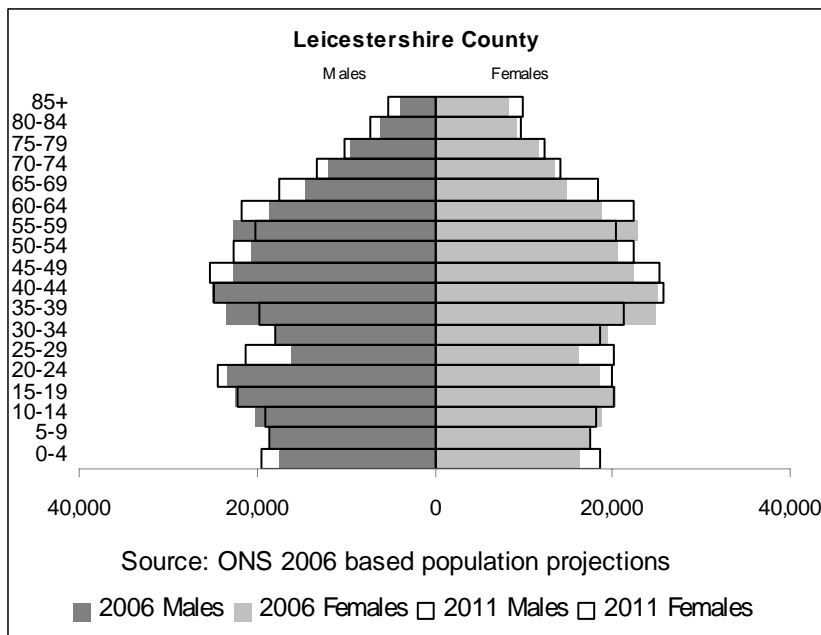
The Office for National Statistics produces population projections at a national, county and district level. These are updated nationally every year and usually every two years at county and district level. The population projection method is as follows: the existing population in each age group is moved into the next age group ('aged on') as the years move forward, with adjustments made for deaths and migration. Births are projected to populate future younger age groups that are not existing in the base year of the projection.

The population projection figures, based on 2006 population and trends up to that date (2006-based projections) at district level, were published in June 2008. These incorporate increased numbers of births, longer life expectancy and more net population gain from overseas migration compared to previous Office for National Statistics projections. The total projected population for Leicestershire in 2021 is 730,700 compared to 689,900 in the previous (revised) 2004-based projections.

The figures below show population pyramids by age and sex for Leicestershire, comparing the base year 2006, firstly with the projected 2011 figures, followed by the projected 2021 figures. The outlined blocks represent the projected population change in each five year group, for males and females separately. Notable points are:

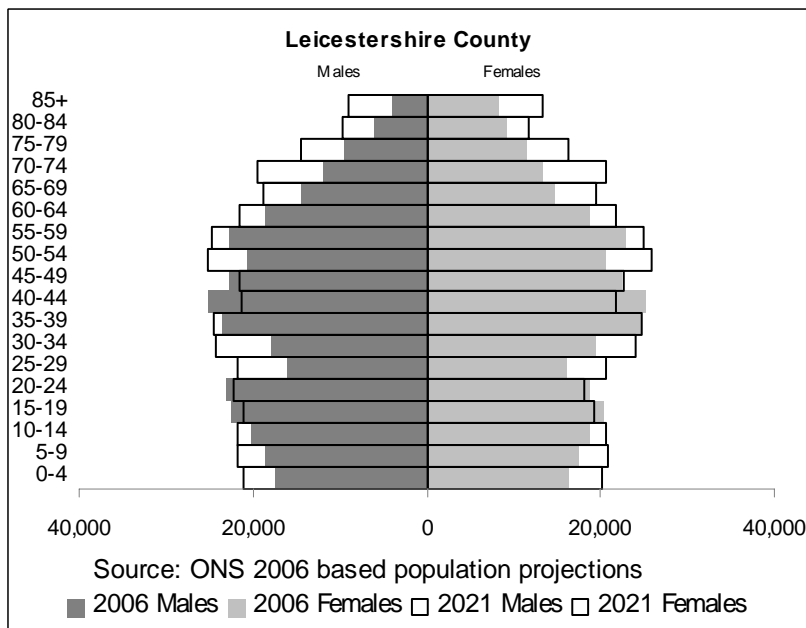
- There is a projected increase in the number of children under five by 2011, and more by 2021, due to increases in the numbers of births (based on recent trend data). This is in contrast to the decreased birth projections noted in the last *JSNA*, which were based on trends up to 2003.
- There is projected to be an increase in the number of children under 15 by 2021. This is due to the long-term effects of increased birth trends, and the assumed contribution of much higher net in-migration of people in family forming age groups.
- The projections for people in the younger working ages are projected to increase gradually from a low base, but this includes a large element of projected migration. This is an important age group for securing the future skills necessary to deliver services to the population in future years.
- Projections for the older working age groups in 2021 show a decrease in the 40-49 age groups and an increase in the 50-64 age groups, with possible implications for the balance of needs in the workforce.
- An increase in all age groups over 60 years due to projected increased life expectancy can be seen by 2011, but is more marked from 2021. The ageing population will be considered in more detail later in this chapter.
- The population pyramids also illustrate the different population age structure of males and females. There are a greater number of females than males in the older population, due to longer female life expectancy. However, there are more males than females up to age 50, due to there being approximately 5% more boys than girls being born.

Figure 3: Projected population by age and sex 2006-2011



Source: Office for National Statistics 2006 based population projections

Figure 4: Projected population by age and sex 2006-2021



Source: Office for National Statistics 2006 based population projections

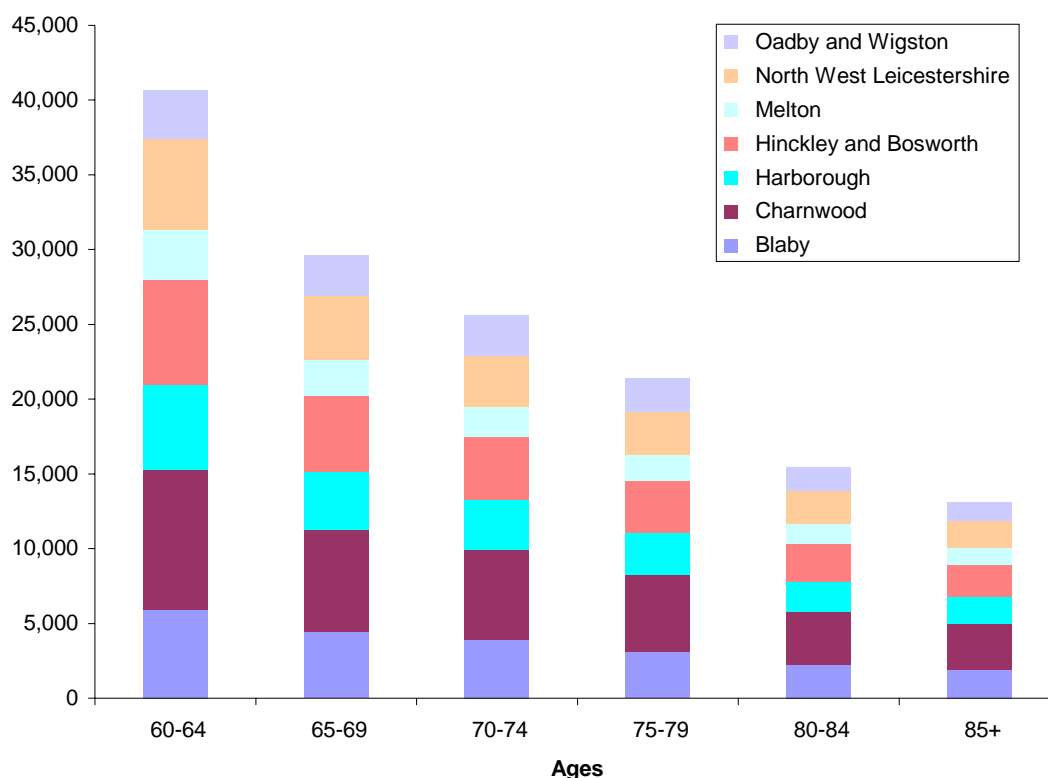
The impact of the projected population changes on health conditions/states which require future planning by health and care services is modelled in the Projecting Adults Needs and Service Information (PANSI) and Projecting Older People Information System (POPPI) outputs (shown in chapters 5, 12, 13, 14 and 15).

1.6 AN AGEING POPULATION

Figure 5 below shows the estimated population aged 60 and over by five year age group, and the contribution made by each district.

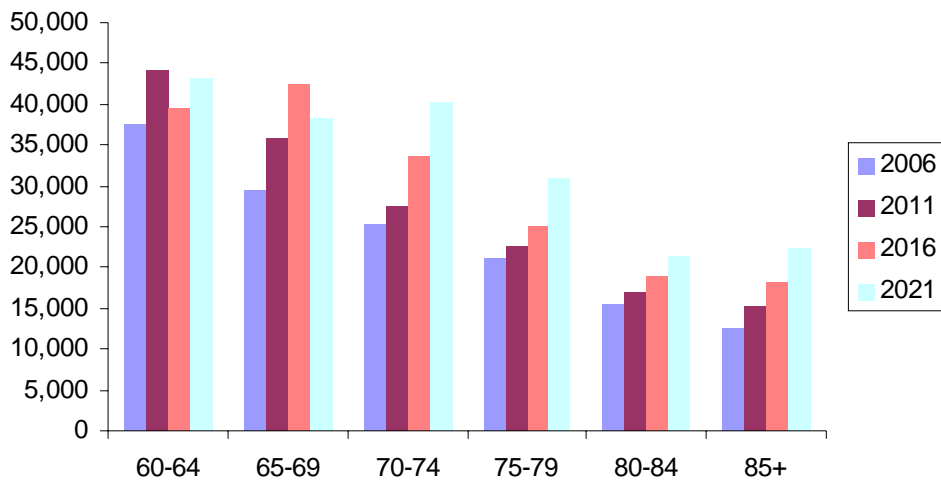
Figure 6 shows a considerable increase in the projected population of Leicestershire for the over 60 age groups from 2006-2011, 2011-2016, and 2016-2021. From the 2006 base, the projected 60 plus age group increases by 15% to 2011, by 26% to 2016 and by 39% to 2021. The projected increase in the 85 plus age group is greatest proportionately.

Figure 5: Estimated Population aged 60 and over by Leicestershire district 2007



Source: Office for National Statistics 2006-based projections

Figure 6: Projected population aged 60 and over in Leicestershire



Source: Office for National Statistics 2006-based projections

1.7 FUTURE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT PROVISION

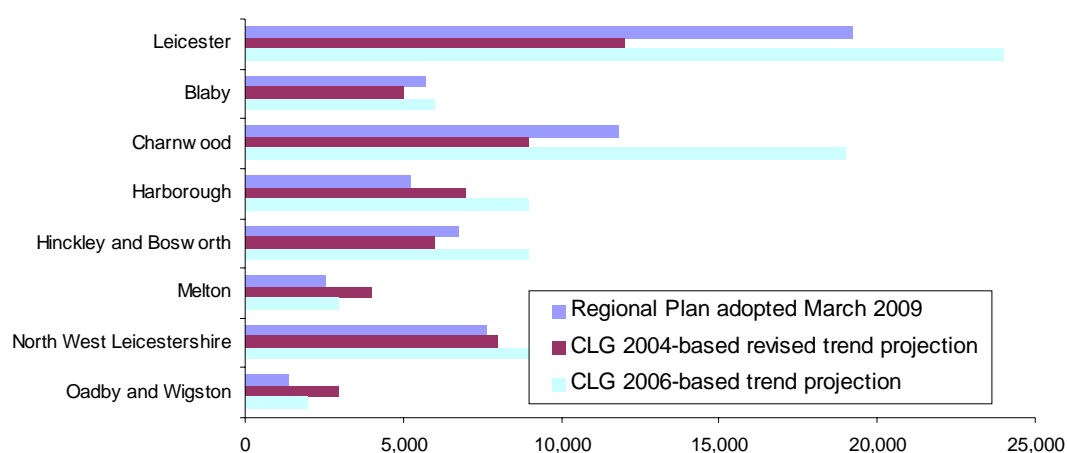
The government produces household projections based on the Office for National Statistics population projections. Both are used in reviewing the long term strategic need for changing provision for housing and infrastructure. The proposed development and housing growth provided for under the latest review of Regional Plan (*East Midlands Regional Plan March 2009, GO-EM¹*) was published in March 2009. Provision is now made for an annual average provision from 2006-26 of 4,020 houses for Leicester and Leicestershire combined (the defined 'Housing Market Area'). This accommodates the 2004-based trend projections, and incorporates the New Growth Point Initiative proposals. For the combined area, this is somewhat more housing growth than the annual average of 3,200 from 2001 to 2006 experienced recently. However the distribution of provision between the Leicester City and Districts reflects neither housing growth since 2001 nor the future projections growth distribution.

The *Regional Plan* housing provision policy is being reviewed from March 2009 using the new 2006-2031 household projections, which project much more growth than previous projections. Figure 7 (below) compares the provision for housing growth for the local authorities in the Leicester and Leicestershire housing market area with the new 2006 based household projections, along with the previous household projections on which the total housing market area provision was based.

Distribution of provision plan is focussed on promoting more development in existing urban areas. This means Leicester City, Charnwood and Hinckley and Bosworth have more housing to be planned for the long term than the projected household change suggested. Further work by local planning

authorities on local development documents will determine development areas within districts.

Figure 7: Regional plan housing provision and household projections 2006-21 for local authorities in Leicester and Leicestershire.



Source: *Regional Plan Policy 13 Regional Housing Provision: Government Office for the East Midlands March 2009*
Household Projections by District 2004-based revised March 2008: Communities and Local Government
Household Projections by District 2006-based March 2009: Communities and Local Government

1.7.1 Projections by household type

The 2006 based projections by household type for England show that by 2031, 18% of the total population is projected to live alone, compared with 13% in 2006. For those aged 75 and over, one person households have a projected increase of 60%. For those aged 65-74, there is a projected increase of 68%. The projected figures suggest a likely future increase in the number of vulnerable households, and their needs. The number of married couples is projected to decrease, while the number of cohabiting couples is projected to increase.

1.8 POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUPS

According to Office for National Statistics experimental estimates for mid 2006, 8% (49,000) of Leicestershire's population is from the Black and Minority Ethnic group and 10% (64,500) non-white British. The latter figure includes the categories of white other, which mainly includes Irish and other European white populations. In Leicestershire the largest non-white British group is of Indian origin, 23,200 (or 4%) of the population.

Some ethnic groups are highly concentrated in certain areas, notably Oadby and Loughborough, but there is a trend for minority ethnic groups to become more dispersed over time. The needs of some ethnic groups for health care, social care and accommodation can be quite different to that of the majority

groups. Estimated fertility rates are higher for some recently arrived ethnic groups.

Oadby and Wigston has a 21% (11,500) non-white British population and Charnwood has a 14% (23,400) non-white British population. Oadby and Wigston have an 11% (6,400) Indian population, which is in the top ten for local authorities areas in England (in terms of the percentage of population which is Indian). Most non-white British ethnic groups (with the exception of Irish) have a younger age structure than the white British Group. In Leicestershire, ethnic groups have a younger age structure than the England average. See Table 3 and Table 4 for further details.

Table 3: Ethnic groups, by district 2006

Area	All Groups	White: British	Asian: Indian	White: Other White incl. Irish	Asian or Mixed except Indian	Black or Black Mixed	Chinese or Other Ethnic Group
Figures in thousands							
Leicestershire	635.1	570.6	23.2	15.5	10.1	9.5	6.1
Blaby	92.5	83.3	3.3	2.2	1.4	1.8	0.6
Charnwood	162.4	139.0	8.4	4.6	4.2	2.8	3.4
Harborough	81.3	75.1	1.7	2.1	0.9	1.2	0.4
Hinckley and Bosworth	103.8	97.1	2.1	2.0	1.0	1.1	0.5
Melton	48.9	46.3	0.5	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.2
North West Leics	89.6	84.9	0.9	1.7	0.7	1.0	0.4
Oadby and Wigston	56.5	45.0	6.4	1.6	1.8	1.4	0.6
Leicester UA	289.7	168.9	72.0	10.6	15.1	18.6	4.2
Rutland UA	38.3	35.8	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.2
ENGLAND	50,763	42,738	1,264	2,280	1,769	1,986	726
EAST MIDLANDS	4,364	3,867	142	122	85	106	43
Percentages							
Leicestershire	100%	90%	4%	2%	2%	1%	1%
Blaby	100%	90%	4%	2%	2%	2%	1%
Charnwood	100%	86%	5%	3%	3%	2%	2%
Harborough	100%	92%	2%	3%	1%	1%	0%
Hinckley and Bosworth	100%	94%	2%	2%	1%	1%	0%
Melton	100%	95%	1%	2%	1%	1%	0%
North West Leics	100%	95%	1%	2%	1%	1%	0%
Oadby and Wigston	100%	80%	11%	3%	3%	2%	1%
Leicester UA	100%	58%	25%	4%	5%	6%	1%
Rutland UA	100%	93%	1%	3%	1%	2%	1%
ENGLAND	100%	84%	2%	4%	3%	4%	1%
EAST MIDLANDS	100%	89%	3%	3%	2%	2%	1%

Source: Office for National Statistics experimental population estimates by ethnic group for local authority areas, 21 August 2008

Note: figures may not total exactly due to rounding.

Table 4: Ethnic groups by age, Leicestershire and England 2006

	All Groups	White: British	Asian: Indian	White: Other White incl Irish	Asian or Asian Mixed except Indian	Black or Black British or Mixed	Chinese or Other Ethnic Group
Leicestershire (1000s)	635.1	570.6	23.2	15.5	7.5	8.1	6.1
Leicestershire	19%	18%	22%	10%	29%	30%	15%
Leicestershire	62%	61%	69%	70%	65%	65%	84%
Leicestershire	19%	20%	9%	20%	7%	6%	3%
ENGLAND	19%	19%	19%	11%	26%	28%	14%
ENGLAND	62%	61%	72%	72%	66%	64%	81%
ENGLAND	19%	20%	9%	17%	8%	7%	5%

Source: Office for National Statistics experimental population estimates by ethnic group for local authority areas, 21 August 2008

Note: figures may not total exactly due to rounding.

1.9 RELIGION

Religion and religious distinctions can be important in delivering health and care. In the *2001 Census*, 85% of Leicestershire residents stated they held a religious belief, although 6% did not state specifically what this was. Information by religion related to ethnicity is found in the *2001 Census*, shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Ethnic group by religion, Leicestershire 2001 Census

	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Any other /not stated	No religion
All ethnic groups	452,347	904	12,331	4,939	4,972	41,281	92,810
White	77%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	16%
Mixed	52%	1%	2%	7%	1%	11%	25%
Indian	2%	0%	63%	5%	24%	5%	1%
Pakistani	3%	0%	1%	86%	0%	7%	3%
Bangladeshi	1%	0%	4%	93%	0%	2%	0%
Other Asian	9%	5%	25%	33%	18%	7%	3%
Black/black British	71%	0%	2%	9%	0%	9%	8%
Chinese or other	26%	11%	1%	11%	0%	8%	42%

Source: Office for National Statistics 2001 census

1.10 GYPSIES AND TRAVELLERS

Gypsy and traveller populations were assessed in April 2007 for the *Gypsy and Traveller Needs Assessment for Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland*². In Leicestershire, there were estimated to be over 300 families and an overall population of 1,200 person population of gypsies and travellers. The survey also found that 13-15% of those who were not in permanent accommodation were not registered with a GP. Approximately 50% stated their ethnic origin was Gypsy, 25% Irish Travellers, 14% New Travellers and 10% other. (These figures do not include travelling showpeople, who are classed as an occupational rather than an ethnic group).

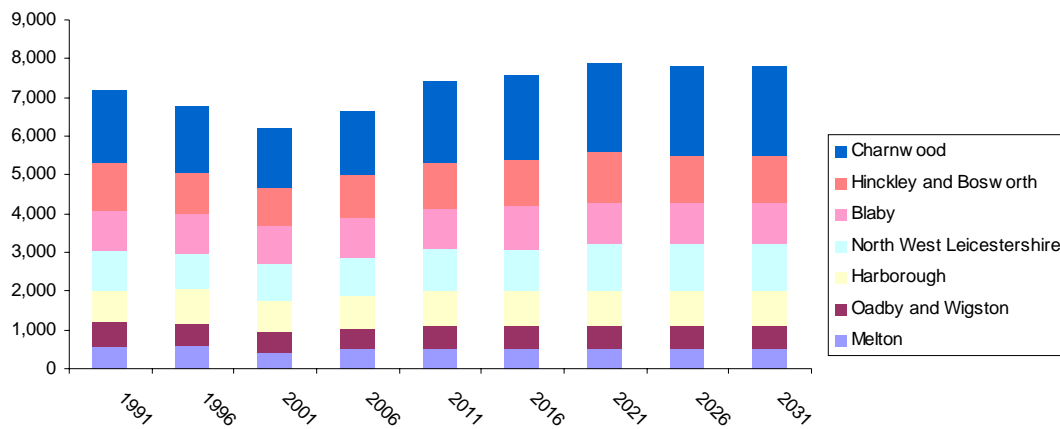
Approximately 200 families with a population of 750 people were on authorised sites, whilst 70 families with a population of 210 were on unauthorised sites, and 60 families with a population of 250 population were in housing. It was assessed that there would be a need for 116 additional homes between 2006-2011 and 55 between 2011-16 for future gypsies, travellers and show people in Leicestershire County.

For those surveyed, travelling from site to site was usual for those on unauthorised sites, but only half of those in permanent accommodation (authorised sites or housing) had travelled in the previous 12 months.

1.11 BIRTHS

The number of births in Leicestershire increased from 2001 to 2006, reflecting national trends, but remained lower than in the mid 1990s. Projections show an increasing numbers of births after 2006, partly due to projecting higher birth rates from recent years, but also due to a projected increase in the numbers of young women. Births in Leicestershire are projected to reach 7,800 by 2021, a higher level than in 1991. Charnwood has a particularly high projected increase. Based on these trends, there will be a higher level of demand on maternity and child-related services than in the past ten years. The actual number of live births in Leicestershire in 2007 totalled 6,834, slightly lower than the projection figures, but still an increase from 2006.

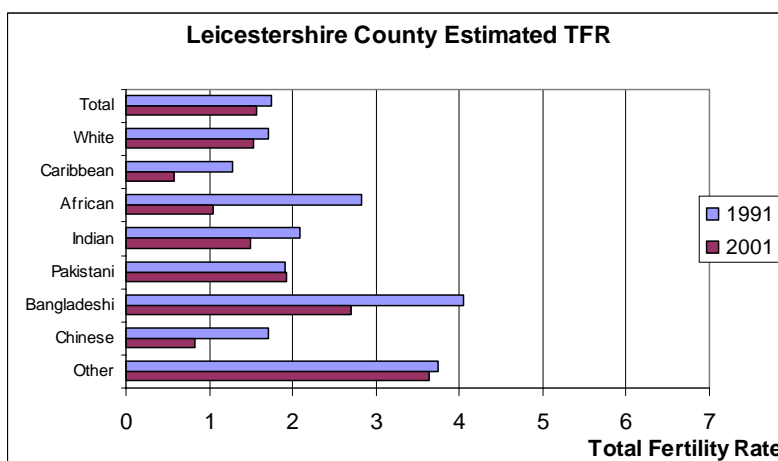
Figure 8: Live births by district 1991-2006 actual, with a 2011-2031 projection (2006 based)



Source: Office of National Statistics Vital Statistics Unit and ONS 2006 based projections.

The chart below reflects the general pattern of an ethnic group's fertility rate and how it has altered between 1991 and 2001 for Leicestershire. The fertility rate is higher in ethnic groups 'Pakistani' and 'Bangladeshi' than other groups but for these groups as in general the fertility rate has usually fallen in 2001 from what it was in 1991. The 'Other' group is a residual, and in 2001 includes the 'Mixed' group, whose mothers may not be themselves Mixed. The fertility rate is therefore least reliable for the 'Other' group. Fertility rates tend to decrease among children of immigrants, and have also decreased for the White group. This is consistent between County, UA and England and Wales as a whole. In each case the ethnic group 'Bangladeshi' has a higher fertility rate in both years than any of the other groups, but has decreased over the decade.

Figure 9: Fertility Rates by ethnic group 1991 and 2001

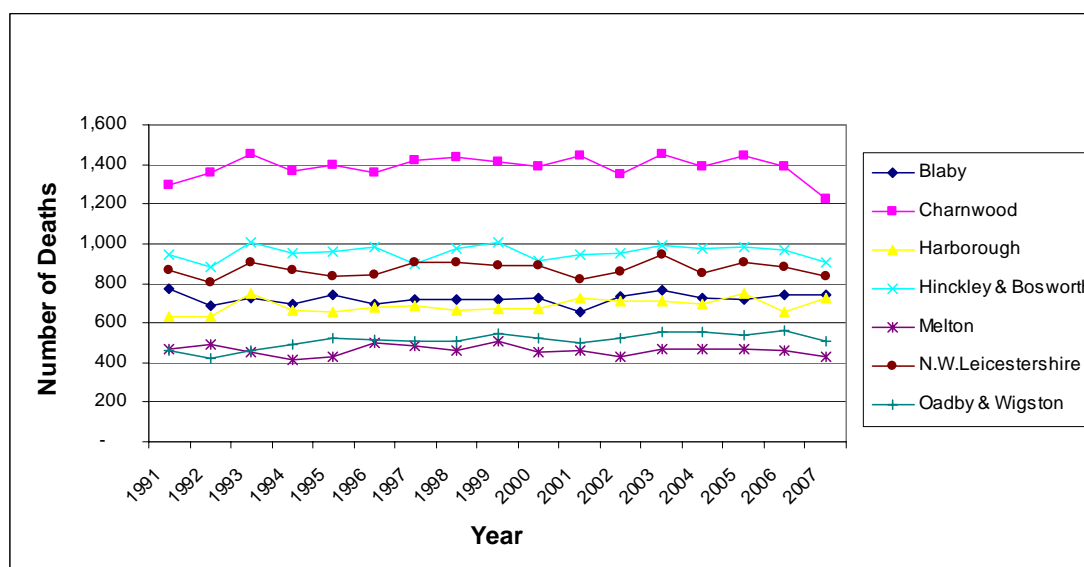


Source: CCSR 2007 Population, migration and fertility for ethnic groups from the 1991 and 2001 Census - Leicestershire County, Districts, and Leicester UA

1.12 DEATHS

In 2007 there were 5,371 deaths in Leicestershire. Total number of deaths is little changed in the last 15 years. The Figure below suggests a fairly consistent annual total of deaths by Leicestershire district. In terms of ages, 68% of deaths were at ages 75 or over, see Table 6 for further details.

Figure 10: Deaths by district of residence Leicestershire 1991 to 2007



Source: Figures from Office for National Statistics Vital Statistics Unit

Table 6: Deaths by age and sex Leicestershire 2007

	Persons	Male	Female
Total deaths 2007	5371	2584	2787
% by age			
under 25	1%	2%	1%
25-54	6%	7%	5%
55-64	10%	11%	8%
65-74	15%	19%	12%
75-84	32%	35%	30%
85-89	17%	15%	20%
90+	18%	10%	25%

Source: Office for National Statistics Vital Statistics Unit

Standardised mortality ratios are low in Leicestershire, indicating lower numbers of deaths that would occur compared with rates for England and Wales, reflecting better overall survival rates. For 2002 to 2007, North West Leicestershire had the highest standardised mortality ratios and Rutland and Blaby had the lowest.

Table 7: Standardised mortality ratios 2002-2007, Persons

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Area of usual residence						
Leicestershire	91	95	95	97	96	90
Blaby	86	87	86	85	89	85
Charnwood	91	98	98	101	100	87
Harborough	91	90	90	96	85	92
Hinckley and Bosworth	92	95	96	98	98	91
Melton	86	92	95	94	94	88
North West Leicestershire	98	105	99	106	105	99
Oadby and Wigston	90	93	97	94	100	89
Rutland Unitary Authority	78	84	80	79	75	84
Leicester Unitary Authority	108	116	112	115	117	113
EAST MIDLANDS	101	102	101	101	102	101
England & Wales	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Office for National Statistics Vital Statistics Unit

East Midlands Public Health Observatory³ reports that premature death rates (in people aged under 75) from all causes are low in Leicestershire, compared to the East Midlands as a whole. However, there are still a number of small areas with high premature death rates, seven of these within Loughborough. Other small areas with high premature death rates can be found in the towns of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Ibstock, Coalville, Earl Shilton, Hinckley, Thurmaston, Wigston and Market Harborough. The small areas used for analysis here are lower super output areas, of which there are 396 lower super output areas in Leicestershire.

1.13 MIGRATION

Migration estimates are used in preparing population estimates. Migration by age, sex and location within the UK is estimated by the Office for National Statistics from data from registrations with GPs. International migration is estimated from survey data and some administrative records, and the information is much less reliable. A person is counted as a resident, as distinct from a short-term migrant or visitor if they intend to stay or actually do stay in the country at least 12 months. No records are made of out-migration. International migrants include British Citizens leaving and returning from periods of residence abroad, as well as movements of nationals of other countries.

There was an increase nationally in movements from overseas from 2004 to 2007, with increased worker movements from the European Union following the accession of 8 more countries. This is reflected in the estimated migration to Leicestershire to some extent. Workers from Poland featured most highly in

new registrations for National Insurance Numbers in Leicestershire, followed by workers from India and China. In 2006/7 there were 4 registrations per 1000 population in Leicestershire, compared to 25 in Leicester City.

Table 8: Estimated internal net and international net, in and out migration 2001-7 Leicestershire

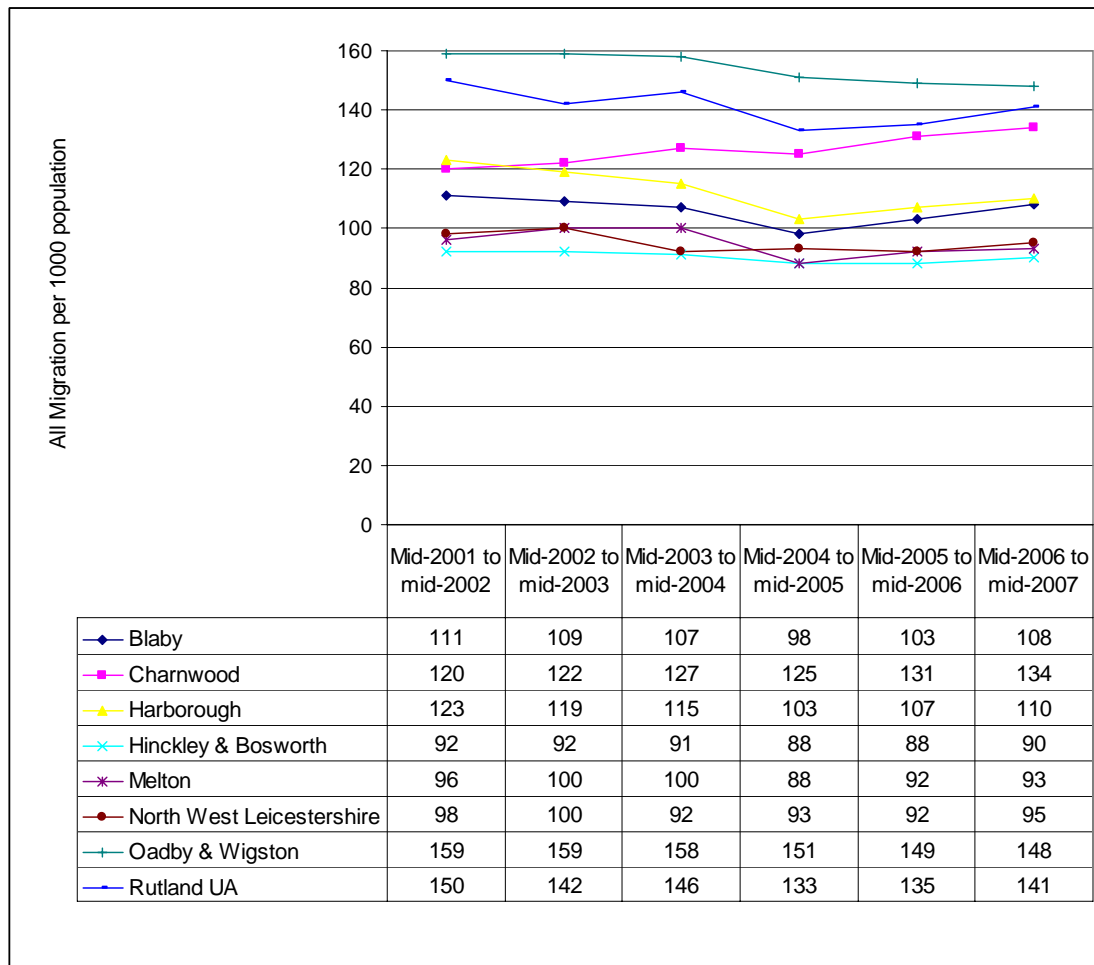
	Migration Internal	Migration International	International In-flow	International Out-flow
Leicestershire	Net	Net	In-flow	Out-flow
Mid-2001 to mid-2002	4,200	-1,000	1,500	2,500
Mid-2002 to mid-2003	3,700	-300	2,400	2,700
Mid-2003 to mid-2004	4,000	400	3,100	2,700
Mid-2004 to mid-2005	2,600	1,900	4,500	2,600
Mid-2005 to mid-2006	2,400	2,500	5,200	2,700
Mid-2006 to mid-2007	2,800	1,400	4,800	3,400

Source: Office for National Statistics Population Estimates Unit

Leicestershire has usually gained most from net internal migration, especially from Leicester City. There are large movements of population both in and out of Leicestershire.

Figure 11 below shows all population movements to and from the Local Authorities expressed in relation to population size. Local Authorities such as Oadby and Wigston and Charnwood have high levels of student movements contributing to a higher population movement rate.

Figure 11: Migration rates 2001-2007 by local authority



*Migration per 1,000 population is calculated as (in migration + out migration)/population*1000
Source: Office for National Statistics population estimates unit*

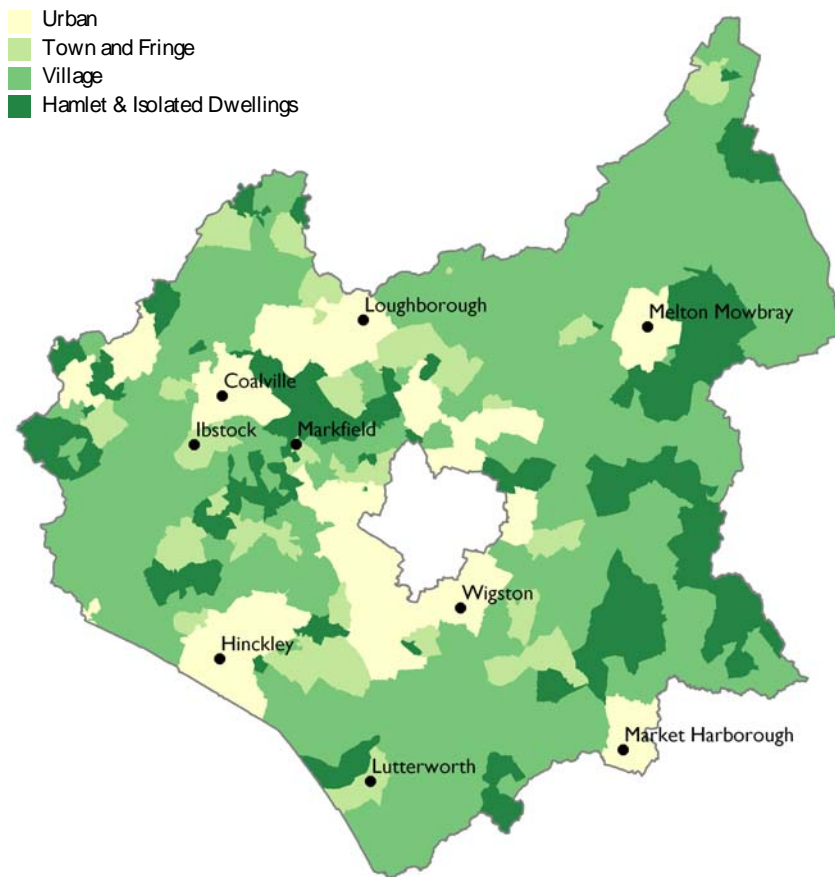
1.14 URBAN AND RURAL AREA CLASSIFICATION

The Office for National Statistics methodology to classify areas as urban or rural results in each *Census* output area being defined under one of four classes:

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

Two-thirds of the population of Leicestershire live in urban areas around Leicester City, Loughborough/Shepshed, Hinckley, Coalville, Melton Mowbray, Market Harborough, and Ashby de la Zouch. One third of the population lives in town and fringe or village areas. Only 2% of the county population live in areas defined as rural hamlet and isolated dwelling areas

Figure 12: Map of Urban Rural Classification in Leicestershire



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Source: Office of National Statistics Urban Rural Classification 2004.

1.15 INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION

According to the Index of Multiple Deprivation scale 2007, the following local super output areas were the 10 most deprived on the multiple deprivation scale:

Charnwood Loughborough Bell Foundry
North West Leicestershire Greenhill North East
Charnwood Loughborough Warwick Way
North West Leicestershire Greenhill Centre
Charnwood Loughborough Canal South
Charnwood Loughborough Central Station
Charnwood Loughborough Woodthorpe
North West Leicestershire Measham Centre
Hinckley and Bosworth Hinckley Trinity West
Hinckley and Bosworth Earl Shilton East

According to the IMD 2007, the following local super output areas were the 10 most deprived in the Health Deprivation and Disability domain scale:

Charnwood Loughborough Bell Foundry
North West Leicestershire Greenhill North East
Charnwood Loughborough Warwick Way
North West Leicestershire Greenhill Centre
Charnwood Loughborough Centre South
Hinckley and Bosworth Hinckley Westfield Junior School
North West Leicestershire Norris Hill, Ashby Woulds & Albert Village
Hinckley and Bosworth Hinckley Trinity West
Charnwood Loughborough Central Station
Charnwood Loughborough Canal South

Further information is available from Indices of Deprivation 2007 - Headline Results', Leicestershire County Council Research and Information Team (on LSR-online.org).

1.16 REFERENCES

¹ Government Office for the East Midlands. East Midlands regional plan March 2009. [Online] 2009 March. Available from URL: <http://www.goem.gov.uk/goem/planning/regional-planning/>

² Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Gypsies' and travellers' accommodation needs assessment (2006-16) (2007) Centre for Urban and Regional Studies, University of Birmingham. Available from URL: <http://www.leicester.gov.uk/your-council--services/housing/forms-publications-and-maps/strategy-documents/gypsy--travellers>

³ East Midlands Public Health Observatory. EMPHO: health inequalities update. Leicestershire County. [Online] 2007 May. Available from URL: <http://www.empho.org.uk/Download/Public/9871/1/Leicestershire%20County%20Health%20Inequalities%20Update%20Flyer.pdf>