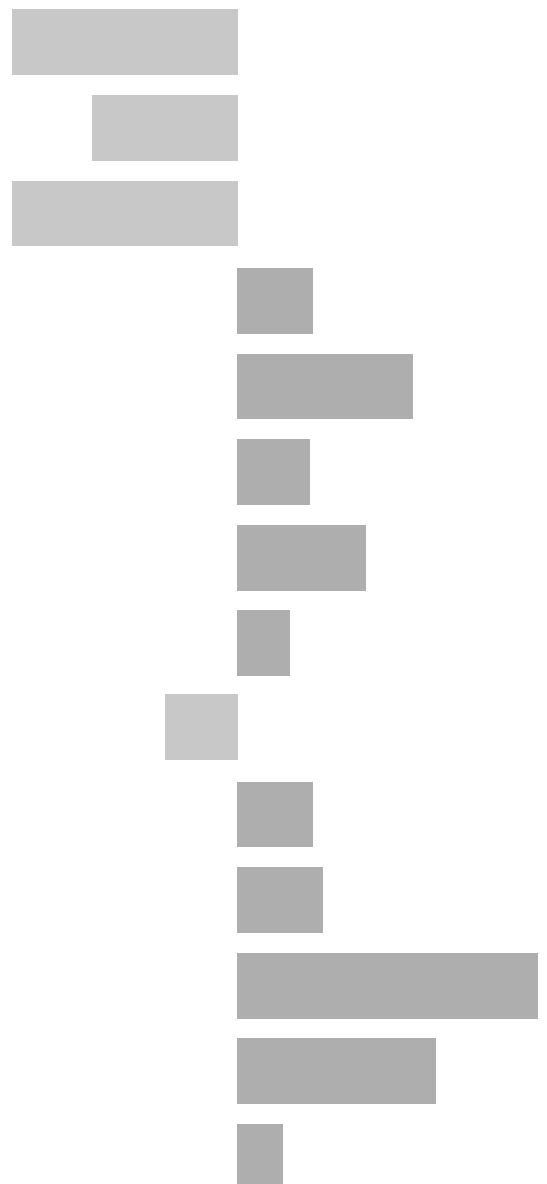


Census 2011

Second Release - Key Statistics

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Whilst every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information contained within this report, Leicestershire County Council cannot be held responsible for any errors or omission relating to the data contained within the report.

All data in this report is available at: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/Census2011>

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LEICESTERSHIRE IN 2011 AT-A-GLANCE

The resident population is getting bigger. Most of this change is in older age groups, but also amongst young adults (15-24). In comparison, the 30-39 age group has shrunk since 2001.

Since the 2001 Census, the population of the county has increased by nine people per day. Between 2001 and 2011, England was the fifth fastest growing country in the EU.

Harborough experienced the greatest population change between 2001 and 2011, Oadby and Wigston experienced the smallest.

Married and single people have experienced a similar rate of change since 2001. There were 996 people in registered same-sex partnerships in Leicestershire in 2011.

The proportion of residents reporting to have no religion increased from 15 percent in 2001 to 27 percent in 2011.

One in fourteen people in the county were born outside the UK. One in nine people are non 'White British'.

There are just over 6,000 people from the EU Accession countries (Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia etc) living in Leicestershire in 2011.

One in six people don't have a passport.

The proportion of people in 'good' or 'very good' health has increased since 2001.

The proportion of people who provide unpaid care has remained stable.

One in twelve households are headed by a lone parent. One in five are aged 65 and over.

Properties owned on a mortgage have decreased while rented properties have increased. The number of private rented properties has more than doubled since 2001.

There are now more people in Leicestershire with degrees (or equivalent) than those with no qualifications.

Since 2001 there are over 22,000 less people working in manufacturing industries.

As a proportion, workers are becoming more part-time and less full-time in their hours, males more noticeably so.

There are 1.4 vehicles per household in Leicestershire, with four out of ten households having access to more than one vehicle.

INTRODUCTION

ABOUT THIS REPORT

This report provides a broad overview of the 2011 Census Key Statistics data, released by the Office for National Statistics on 11th December 2012, as part of the 2011 Census Second Release. The Key Statistics data covers a broad range of socio-economic topics at the local authority level, including data on ethnicity, health and employment.

A full list of the 35 Key Statistics data tables are available here:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcn%3A77-286262>

The Research and Insight Team at Leicestershire County Council has used this data to create an interactive Tableau dashboard containing 32 datasets* covering the following geographies:

- England
- East Midlands
- East Midlands counties . Including Leicestershire
- Leicester City and Rutland Unitary Authorities
- Leicestershire districts

At the start of each section in this report is a hyperlink to the Leicestershire data for that relevant dataset. From there, data for alternative geographies and other datasets can be selected from the drop-down lists (for more information, please refer to the dashboard instructions).

Each section of this report provides a general overview for each dataset for Leicestershire and Leicestershire districts where applicable. More information on the 2011 Census data releases can be found here:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/Census/2011/Census-data/2011-Census-prospectus/release-plans-for-2011-Census-statistics/second-release-of-2011-Census-statistics/index.html>

Each Key Statistic dataset is referred to by its unique three-digit code with the 'KS' prefix to denote a Key statistic (e.g. KS101). These are used throughout the report.

* Data relating to Welsh language has been omitted due to relevance to Leicestershire. Data relating to national identity omitted due to the complexity of the results.

CONTEXTUAL INFORMATION

In the ten years since the last Census, a range of social and economic developments have occurred which have affected the UK and Leicestershire, including:

- The 2008 'credit crunch', the recession, economic downturn and related impacts
- International migration, enlargement of the EU and relaxation of European employment restrictions
- Social reform, e.g. civil partnerships, change of government.
- An increasingly ageing population as a result of:
 - Improvements in food supply and nutrition, health and hygiene means that people are now living longer
 - A decline in the fertility rate (the average number of children that women have in their lifetime) meaning older people are making up a larger proportion of the population.

Where applicable, this report incorporates more general information in order to add background information and context to the changes that have occurred since the previous Census in 2001.

AGE, SEX AND MARRIAGE

The resident population is getting bigger. Most of this change is in older age groups, but also amongst young adults.

KS101: USUAL RESIDENT POPULATION

Link to dashboard:

<http://public.tableausoftware.com/shared/W83PT34BY>

The usual resident population of Leicestershire in 2011 was 650,489, an increase of almost 40,000 on the 2001 figure of 609,578. This represents an increase of 6.7 percent from 2001. Across Leicestershire districts, Charnwood has the highest population (166,100), while Melton has the lowest (50,376).

Table 1 - All resident population 2001 - 2011, Leicestershire Districts

	2001 Population	2011 Population	Change 2001-11	Percent Change 2001-11
Blaby	90,252	93,915	3,663	4.1
Charnwood	153,462	166,100	12,638	8.2
Harborough	76,559	85,382	8,823	11.5
Hinckley and Bosworth	100,141	105,078	4,937	4.9
Melton	47,866	50,376	2,510	5.2
North West Leicestershire	85,503	93,468	7,965	9.3
Oadby and Wigston	55,795	56,170	375	0.7

In terms of the percentage change between 2001 and 2011, Harborough has experienced the highest population change (11.5 percent) while Oadby and Wigston has experienced the lowest change (0.7 percent). In Oadby's case, this is most likely due to the size of the borough and the limited opportunities for new housing growth, while the opposite could be true for Harborough given its size.

In 2011, there were 14,215 people in Leicestershire living in a communal establishment*, compared to 13,458 in 2001. This represents an increase of 6 percent. Across Leicestershire districts, Charnwood has the highest population living in communal establishments (7,381), while Melton has the lowest (460). More detailed analysis of communal establishment residents is included below.

In terms of the percentage change between 2001 and 2011, Oadby and Wigston has experienced the largest communal establishment population change (18.9 percent) while Blaby has experienced the smallest change (-18.3 percent).

* A communal establishment is defined as "an establishment providing managed residential accommodation. 'Managed' in this context means full-time or part-time supervision of the accommodation" (Source: ONS, 2013).

KS102: AGE STRUCTURE

Link to dashboard:

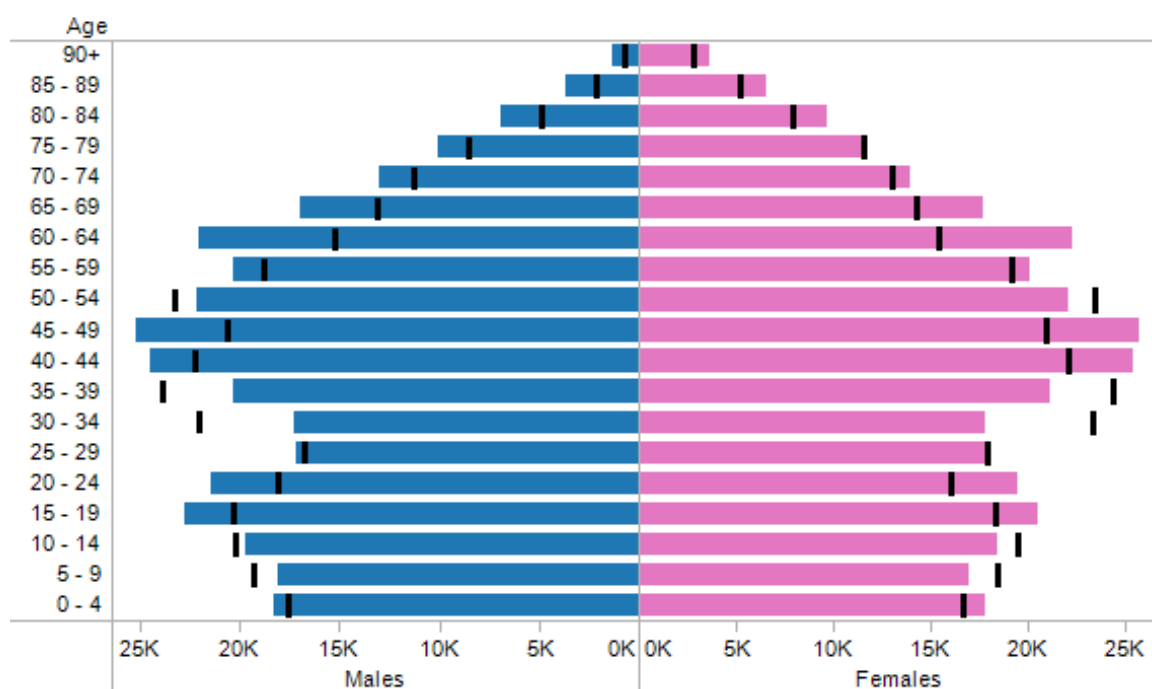
<http://public.tableausoftware.com/shared/ZSTGPZ3GS>

The population pyramid opposite displays population data for Leicestershire by sex and five year (quinary) age band. From the chart we can see that the population of Leicestershire is becoming increasingly older, with all age bands from 55-59 and upwards for both sexes experiencing increases between 2001 and 2011. This is due to increases in birth rates during the 1940s and 1960s. The greatest increase in terms of people has been in the 60-64 age group for both males and females. In addition, the numbers of 15-24 year olds has increased between 2001 and 2011 for both sexes while the numbers of 30-44 year olds has experienced a noticeable decline.

While the increasing older population we are now experiencing is well documented and a known concern, we also need to be aware that the current data is forecasting a decline in those people currently aged 30-44, which could then be followed by another increase of those currently aged 15-24 (although not for 50 years). In addition, we must also be aware that with improvements in healthcare and lifestyle, the older people of the future may have very different lifestyles, concerns and demands compared to those older people we have to care for now. In this respect, it is not simply a case of increasing the types of provision we have now, services will have to change to meet the changing demands of the people they serve.

The population pyramid below shows the 2001 and 2011 population by five year (quinary) age bands and sex.

Chart 1 - Leicestershire population, 2001 (marks) - 2011 (bars) by sex and quinary age



In terms of percentage change, the 60-64 age band experienced the greatest increase (44.8 percent), followed by the 90-plus group (43.7 percent). The 30-34 group experienced the greatest decline (-22.6 percent), followed by the 35-39 age group (-13.9 percent). For males the 90-plus (61.6 percent) and 85-89 (58.9 percent) age groups experienced the greatest change between 2001 and 2011. For females, the 60-64 age group experienced the greatest percentage change (61.6 and 58.9 percent respectively), followed by the 90-plus group (38.1 percent). For both sexes, the 30-34 and 35-39 age bands experienced the greatest decline.

This trend is generally replicated across Leicestershire districts, with the exception being Charnwood, that has larger numbers in the 15-24 age group and Oadby and Wigston, which has larger numbers in the 15-19 age band. This is most likely due to accommodation for Loughborough and Leicester Universities respectively.

More detailed population data by sex and quinary age bands is available for the following geographies at the link below:

Local Authority Population Dashboard

<http://public.tableausoftware.com/shared/467R9DKMB>

Ward Population Dashboard

<http://public.tableausoftware.com/shared/DCYX7QJSR>

The dashboard available at the link below contains population data by sex and quinary age bands for Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Leicestershire. Individual or multiple LSOAs can be selected to provide population data for custom areas.

LSOA Population and Custom Area Select Dashboard

[http://www.lsr-online.org/reports/census 2011 lsoa population by sex and five year age bands](http://www.lsr-online.org/reports/census%202011%20lsa%20population%20by%20sex%20and%20five%20year%20age%20bands)

KS103: MARITAL AND CIVIL PARTNERSHIP STATUS

Link to dashboard:

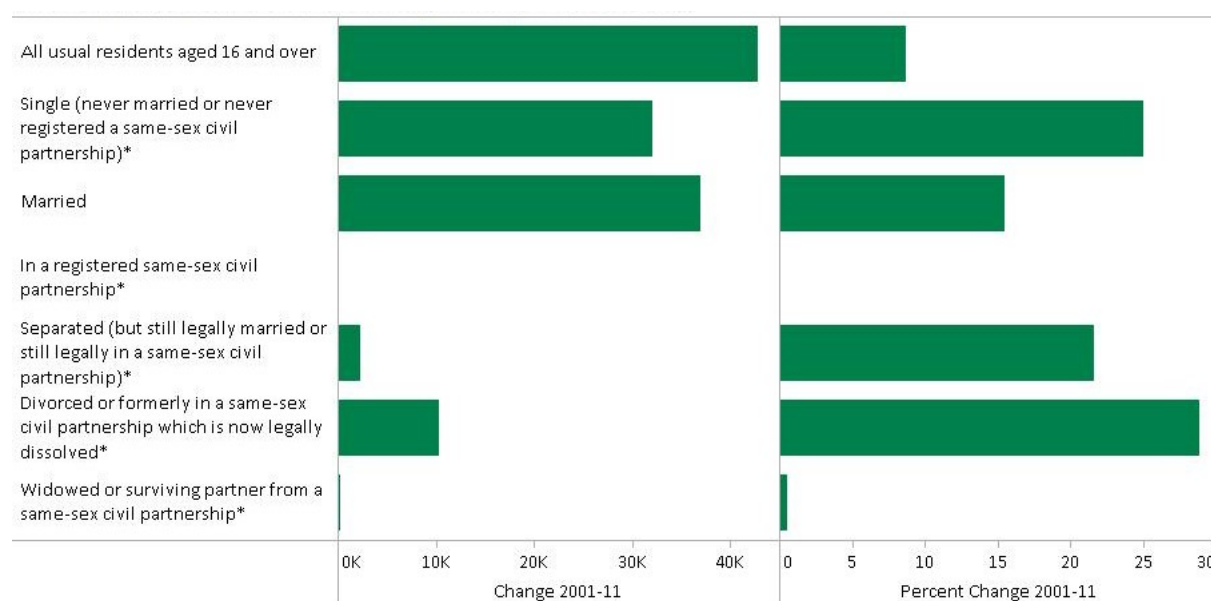
<http://public.tableausoftware.com/shared/22TRK9YNF>

N.B. Given the inclusion of same-sex partnerships in the 2011 Census form, the data for this indicator is not directly comparable with 2001.

In 2011, there were 275,502 married people in Leicestershire, compared to 238,530 in 2001, an increase of 15 percent. In comparison, there were 160,324 single people in the county in 2011, compared to 128,261 in 2001, an increase of 25 percent. The number of divorced people increased from 35,538 in 2001 to 45,813 in 2011, an increase of 29 percent.

Table 2 - KS103 - Marital Status, 2001-11, Leicestershire

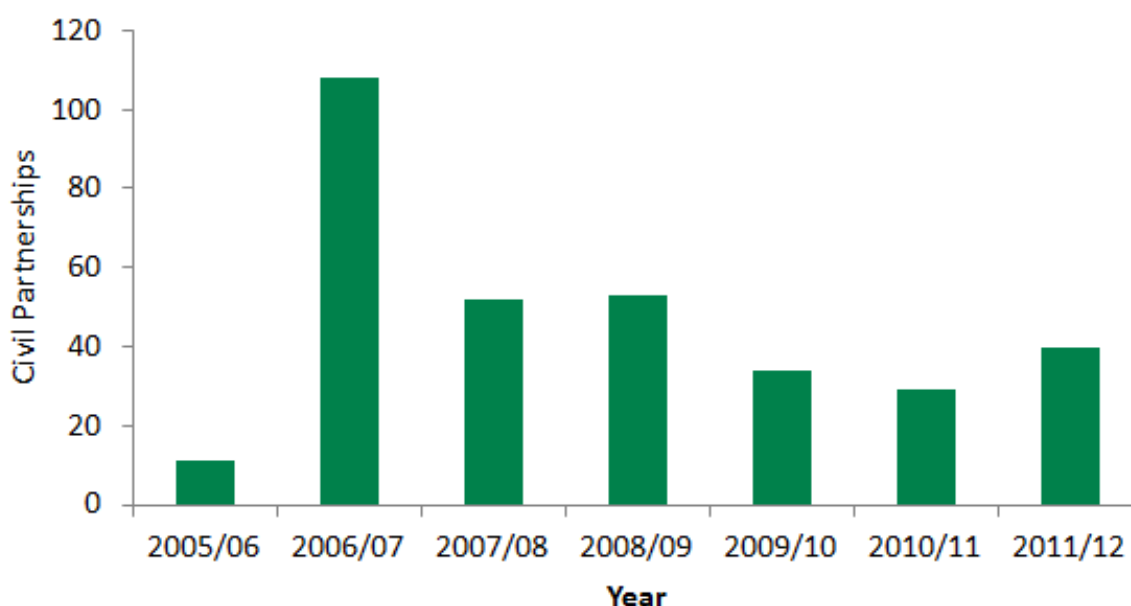
	2001		2011	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership)	128,261	26.2	160,324	30.1
Married	238,530	48.7	275,502	51.7
In a registered same-sex civil partnership	N/a	N/a	996	0.2
Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership)	10,552	2.2	12,835	2.4
Divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved	35,538	7.2	45,813	8.6
Widowed or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership	37,415	7.6	37,638	7.1

Chart 2 - KS103 - Marital Status, change 2001-11, Leicestershire

Across Leicestershire, Charnwood has experienced the greatest percentage change in single people (29 percent), followed by North West Leicestershire (27 percent). Harborough has experienced the greatest percentage change in married people (25 percent), followed by North West Leicestershire (20 percent). Oadby and Wigston had the smallest percentage change in married people (7 percent) between 2001 and 2011.

Harborough experienced the greatest percentage change in the number of divorced people (36 percent), followed by North west Leicestershire (34 percent). Oadby and Wigston had the smallest percentage change in divorced people (6 percent) between 2001 and 2011. Only 7 percent of the population of Oadby and Wigston were divorced in 2011, compared to 9.4 percent in North West Leicestershire. The figure for Leicestershire was 8.6 percent.

In 2004, government legislation ensured that same-sex couples were granted the same rights and responsibilities as civil marriage. By 2011, there were 996 people in registered same-sex partnerships in Leicestershire. The highest number of same-sex partnerships were in Charnwood (271). The chart and table below show actual numbers of civil partnerships in Leicestershire between 2005/06 and 2011/12 and civil partnerships by register office between 2001/10 and 2011/12.

Chart 3 - Civil partnerships by year, 2005/06 - 2011/12, Leicestershire.

Source: Leicestershire County Council Registration Service, 2012.

Table 3 - Civil partnerships by register office, 2009/10 - 2011/12, Leicestershire.

Register Office	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
County Hall, Glenfield	8	7	14
Coalville	4	2	2
Hinckley	8	5	5
Loughborough	7	7	8
Market Harborough	4	4	7
Melton Mowbray	3	4	4

Source: Leicestershire County Council Registration Service, 2012.

KS104: LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

Link to dashboard:

<http://public.tableausoftware.com/shared/B9RPR3HBQ>

N.B. Given the inclusion of same-sex partnerships in the 2011 Census form, the data for this indicator is not directly comparable with 2001.

In 2011, there were 331,875 people (64 percent of the over 16 population) living as a couple, either cohabiting (though not necessarily in a relationship), married or in a registered same-sex partnership. This figure is an increase of 10,075 (3 percent) from 2001. In comparison, in 2011, there were 187,242 people (36 percent of the over 16 population) not living as a couple. This figure is an increase of 31,994 (17 percent) from 2001.

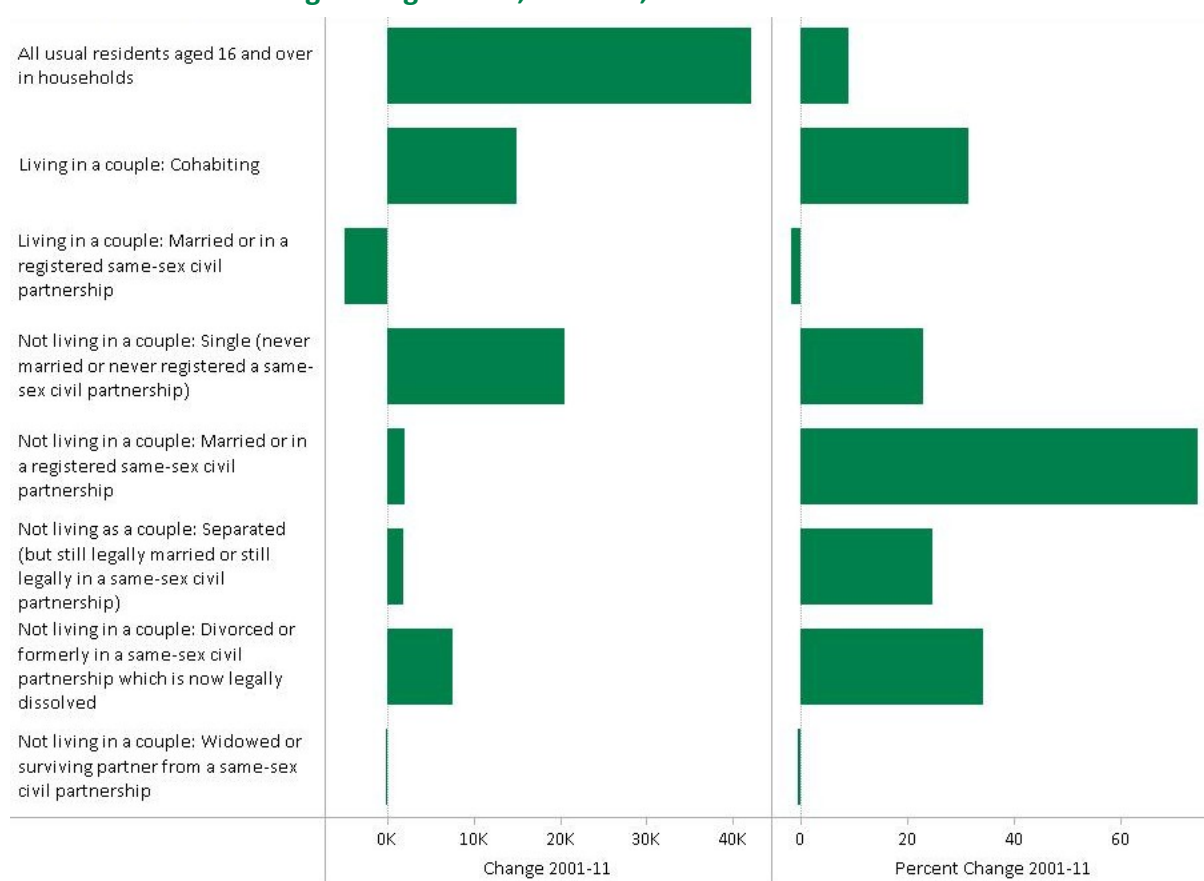
The number of people married or in a same-sex partnership and living in a couple in Leicestershire in 2011 was 269,394, a fall of 4,860 (2 percent) from 2001. The number of people not married or in a same-sex partnership and living in a couple in 2011 was 62,481, an increase of 14,935 (31 percent) from 2001.

The number of single people not living in a couple in Leicestershire in 2011 was 109,554, an increase of 20,550 (23 percent) from 2001. The 4,869 people who reported that they were married, but not living in a couple could include for example, people who are married, but for whatever reason have not moved in together, which may increasingly be the case given the difficulty in buying a house. Alternatively this group may include economic migrants whose family remain in their country of birth.

Table 4 - KS104 - Living Arrangements, 2001-11, Leicestershire

		2001		2011	
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Living in a couple	Cohabiting	47,546	10.0	62,481	12.0
	Married or in a registered same-sex civil partnership	274,254	57.5	269,394	51.9
Not living in a couple	Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership)	89,004	18.7	109,554	21.1
	Married or in a registered same-sex civil partnership	2,790	0.6	4,869	0.9
	Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership)	7,800	1.6	9,730	1.9
	Divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved	22,168	4.6	29,775	5.7
	Widowed or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership	33,486	7.0	33,314	6.4

Chart 4 - KS104 - Living Arrangements, 2001-11, Leicestershire



POPULATION CHANGE SINCE THE CENSUS

Since the Census, the population of the county has increased by nine people per day. Between 2001 and 2011, England was the fifth fastest growing country in the EU.

While the Census was conducted in March 2011, the data itself was not released until the second half of 2012. In the interim, ONS released mid-year population estimates for 2011 (the most up to date population data we have). From this we can obtain a snapshot of the population change between the March and June 2011 in order to get a better understanding of the trajectory of the county's population.

Between 2001 and 2011, the number of people living in England grew by 7% to 53 million (Source: ONS). This growth spurt, reflected in the first tranche of results from the Census, makes England the fifth fastest growing country in the European Union, and Wales the 11th.

Using the annual mid-year population estimates for England and Wales (Mid-2011), we can see that the population of England and Wales increased by 95,000 (0.2%) between 2011 Census day (27th March 2011) and the mid-year point (30th June 2011). An increase of 1,000 people per day.

In the three months between 2011 Census day and the mid-year point, Leicestershire's population grew by 900 people* (an increase of 9 people per day) (source: 2011 Census and Annual Mid-year population estimates for England and Wales, mid-2011).

The county experienced 1,800 live births and 1,300 deaths which equals a 'natural change' of 500 people. The other 400 people, to account for the three month rise, are due to all types of migration, both from within and outside the UK.

Table 5 - Population change*, March 2011- June 2011, Leicestershire Districts

	Change March 11 - June 11		
	Count	Percent	People per day
Blaby	200	0.2	2
Charnwood	-200	-0.1	-2
Harborough	300	0.4	3
Hinckley and Bosworth	300	0.3	3
Melton	200	0.4	2
North West Leicestershire	300	0.3	3
Oadby and Wigston	-200	-0.4	-2

Source: 2011 Census and Annual Mid-year population estimates for England and Wales (Mid-2011).

* Figures rounded to the nearest hundred.

ETHNICITY, IDENTITY, LANGUAGE AND REGION

One in fourteen people in the county were born outside the UK. One in nine people are non 'White British'. One in six people don't have a passport.

KS201: ETHNIC GROUP

Link to dashboard:

<http://public.tableausoftware.com/shared/54XXCD67C>

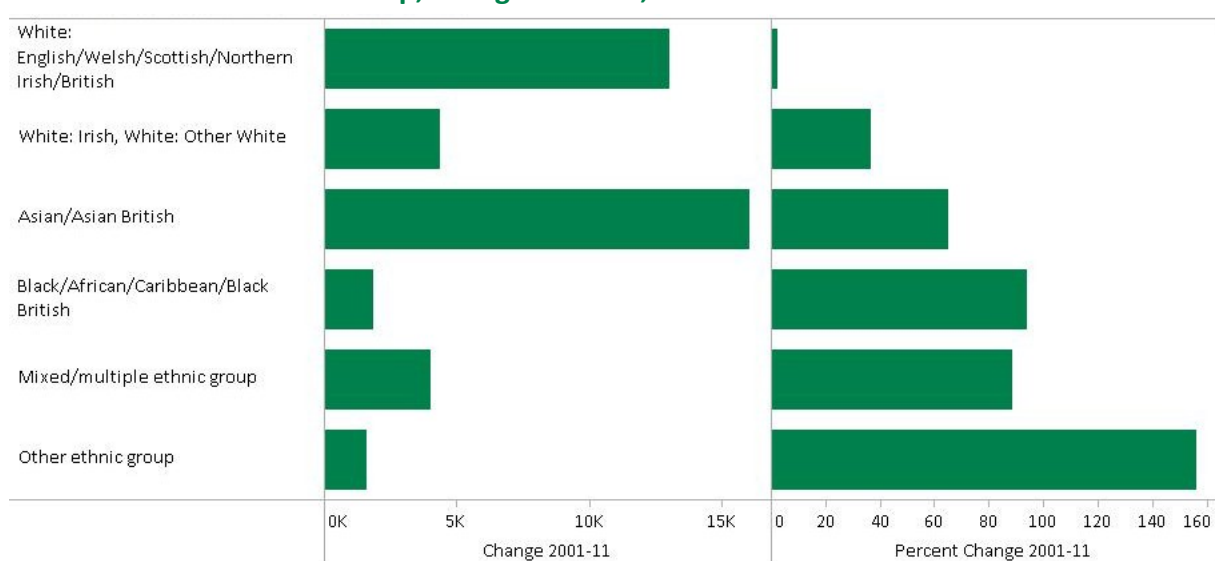
N.B. Given small changes in the terminology used in the 2011 Census form, the data for this indicator may not be directly comparable with 2001.

In 2011, 578,432 people (89 percent of the population) identified themselves as 'White British' (including English, Welsh, Scottish or Northern Irish). This was an increase of 13,031 (2 percent) between 2001 and 2011. The largest non 'White British' ethnic group in the county was 'Asian/ Asian British: Indian', accounting for 28,598 people (4 percent of the population), an increase of 10,079 (54 percent) since 2001.

Table 6 - KS201 - Ethnic Group, 2001-11, Leicestershire

	2001		2011	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	565,401	92.8	578,432	88.9
White: Other	11,959	2.0	16,335	2.5
Asian/Asian British	24,715	4.1	40,777	6.3
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British	1,949	0.3	3,787	0.6
Mixed/multiple ethnic group	4,537	0.7	8,551	1.3
Other ethnic group	1,017	0.2	2,607	0.4

Chart 5 - KS201 - Ethnic Group, change 2001-11, Leicestershire



Elsewhere, the next largest ethnic group in the country is 'White Other', which accounts for 16,335 people (2.5 percent of the population). This group has increased by 4,376 people since 2001, an increase of 37 percent.

Across Leicestershire districts, Harborough (5,940) and North West Leicestershire (5,860) have experienced the largest actual increase in the White British population and people. This represents an 8 percent and 7 percent increase in the 'White British' population from 2001 respectively. Oadby and Wigston has experienced the largest decline in the 'White British' population, falling by 5,996 people, or 13 percent of the 'White British' population.

Between 2001 and 2011, the largest increases in the Indian population of the county were in Charnwood and Oadby and Wigston. Charnwood increased by 3,016 people to 10,225 (an increase in the 'Indian' population of 42 percent), while Oadby and Wigston increased by 3,576 people to 9,938 (an increase in the 'Indian' population of 42 percent also). This may in part be due to Indian populations in the city moving north and south out into the county along the A6, into Thurmaston, Syston and Oadby. This pattern has been discussed in the Strategic Housing Market Assessment.¹

KS204: COUNTRY OF BIRTH

Link to dashboard:

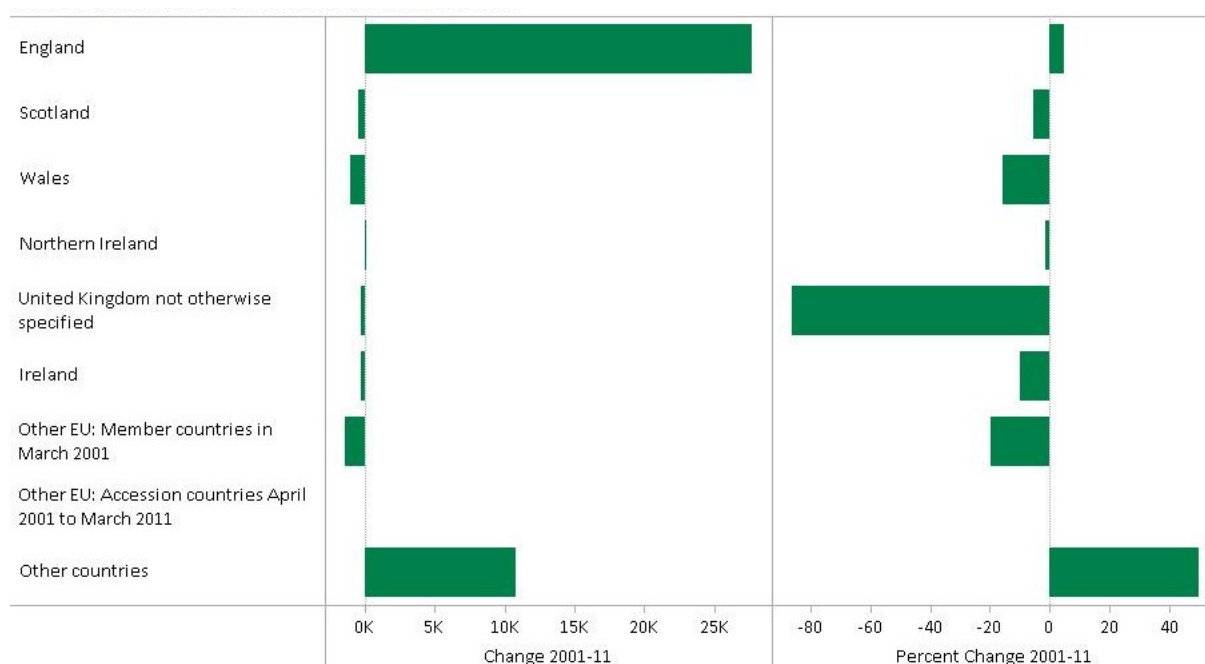
<http://public.tableausoftware.com/shared/HGBD6TPMX>

N.B. Given the inclusion of additional categories in the 2011 Census form, the data for this indicator may not be directly comparable with 2001.

In 2011, 603,460 people (93 percent of the total population) in Leicestershire were born in the United Kingdom. This represents an increase of 25,825 people (4 percent) on the 2001 figure. Elsewhere, 32,503 people indicated that they were born in non-EU countries, this is an increase of 10,790 (50 percent) since 2001.

Table 6 - KS204 - Country of Birth, 2001-11, Leicestershire

	2001		2011	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
England	559,756	91.8	587,430	90.3
Scotland	8,945	1.5	8,438	1.3
Wales	6,596	1.1	5,569	0.9
Northern Ireland	2,008	0.3	1,977	0.3
United Kingdom not otherwise specified	330	0.1	46	0.0
Ireland	3,018	0.5	2,712	0.4
Other EU: Member countries in March 2001	7,213	1.2	5,792	0.9
Other EU: Accession countries April 2001 to March 2011	N/a	N/a	6,022	0.9
Other countries	21,713	3.6	32,503	5.0

Chart 7 - KS204 - Country of Birth, change 2001-11, Leicestershire

As a result of the enlargement of the European Union between 2001 and 2011, the 2011 Census form included a separate category for EU Accession countries such as Poland, the Czech Republic and Slovakia. In 2011, 6,022 people identified themselves as coming from these countries and of this group, the largest increase in Leicestershire districts can be found in Charnwood (1,791). Charnwood has also experienced the largest overall rise in numbers of people from non-EU countries (12,798). These figures could be partly attributed to the location of the Asylum And Immigration Tribunal in Loughborough.

KS205: PASSPORTS HELD

Link to dashboard:

<http://public.tableausoftware.com/shared/CWW7G3QNQ>

N.B. This was a new question for the 2011 Census and as such, no comparison with 2001 can be made.

In 2011, 520,763 people (80 percent of the population) in Leicestershire held a British passport, followed by 8,774 (1.3 percent) who held an EU passport and 6,679 (1 percent) who held a passport from Middle Eastern and Asian countries. Interestingly, a total of 109,821 people in Leicestershire (17 percent) held no passport. This does not necessarily mean that they have never held a passport, but that they did not hold one at the time of the Census. This may include children who have not yet applied for their first passport, although since 1998, all children require their own passport. This may also include older people who are no longer capable or wanting to travel, or people who have put off renewing their passport due to cost, given the current economic situation. A recent ONS report on poverty and social exclusion said 37 percent of the UK population - 23m people - "feel unable to meet unexpected financial expenses, up 10 percentage points from 27 percent pre-recession."²

Table 8 - KS204 - Passport Held, 2001-11, Leicestershire

	2001		2011	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
United Kingdom	N/a	N/a	520,763	80.1
British Overseas Territories	N/a	N/a	28	0.0
Republic of Ireland	N/a	N/a	2,354	0.4
Other Europe: EU countries	N/a	N/a	8,774	1.3
Other Europe: Non EU countries	N/a	N/a	668	0.1
Africa	N/a	N/a	2,095	0.3
Antarctica and Oceania	N/a	N/a	1,072	0.2
Central America	N/a	N/a	55	0.0
Middle East and Asia	N/a	N/a	6,679	1.0
North America and the Caribbean	N/a	N/a	1,483	0.2
South America	N/a	N/a	164	0.0
No passport	N/a	N/a	109,821	16.9

KS206: HOUSEHOLD LANGUAGE

Link to dashboard:

<http://public.tableausoftware.com/shared/CKXS4JNS8>

N.B. This was a new question for the 2011 Census and as such, no comparison with 2001 can be made.

Of the 267,434 households in the county, 255,878 (96 percent) exclusively contain people over the age of 16 who have English as their first language, while 4,951 (1.8 percent) do not contain anyone of any age who has English as their first language.

Table 9 - KS206 - Household language, 2001-11, Leicestershire

	2001		2011	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
All people aged 16 and over in household have English as a main language (English or Welsh in Wales)	N/a	N/a	255,878	95.7
At least one but not all people aged 16 and over in household have English as a main language (English or Welsh in Wales)	N/a	N/a	5,826	2.2
No people aged 16 and over in household but at least one person aged 3 to 15 has English as a main language (English or Welsh in Wales)	N/a	N/a	779	0.3
No people in household have English as a main language (English or Welsh in Wales)	N/a	N/a	4,951	1.9

Across Leicestershire districts, Oadby and Wigston has the smallest proportion of households where all residents have English as their first language (90 percent) while Charnwood and Oadby and Wigston have the highest proportion of households where no resident has English as their first language (3.3 and 3.2 percent respectively).

Information about language is important for understanding Leicestershire society and planning appropriate services. Information about language is of interest for a number of reasons:

- To provide services in other languages where English is not understood;
- To gain a better understanding of diversity in the UK enhancing information about ethnic group;
- To understand the impact of language ability on social exclusion; and
- To monitor the uptake of national languages other than English.

KS209: RELIGION

Link to dashboard:

<http://public.tableausoftware.com/shared/G5NR2NB2J>

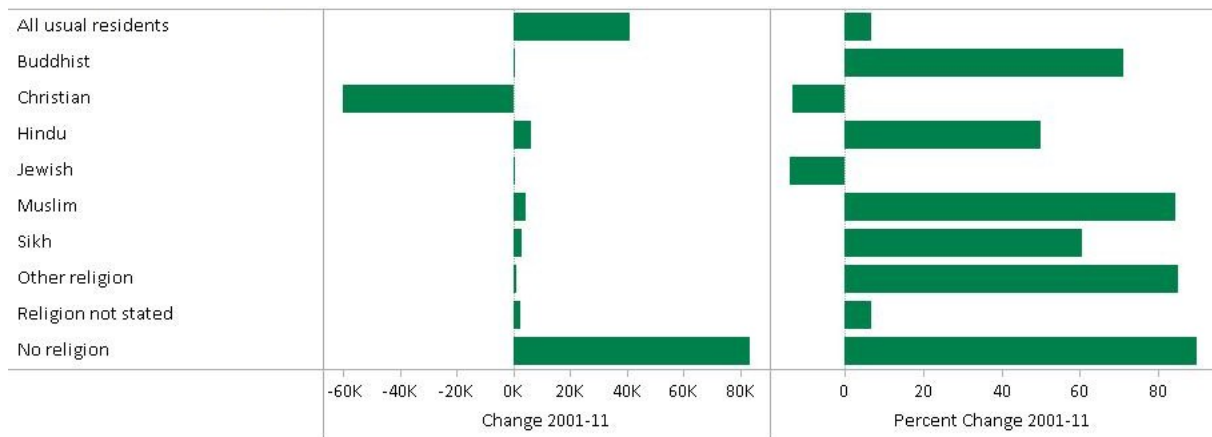
The Census question on religion was voluntary. As a result, some respondents may not have included an answer, or included an answer which, for the purposes of the Census, was not considered to be valid (e.g. 'Jedi Knight' or 'Heavy Metal'). Within Leicestershire, 41,966 people did not state a religion, while 176,123 people (27 percent of the population) identified themselves as having 'No Religion', an increase of 83,313 (90 percent) since 2001, which included 3,062 who provided a response which was not considered to be valid.

In 2011, 392,363 people (60 percent of the population) identified themselves as Christian, a fall of 59,984 (-13 percent) since 2001. The next largest religious group is Hindu (2.8 percent of the population), followed by Muslim (1.4 percent) and Sikh (1.2 percent). Muslims experienced the greatest growth since 2001, increasing by 84 percent, followed by Sikh (60 percent) and Hindu (50 percent).

Table 10 - KS209 - Religion, 2001-11, Leicestershire

	2001		2011	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Buddhist	904	0.1	1,546	0.2
Christian	452,347	74.2	392,363	60.3
Hindu	12,329	2.0	18,508	2.8
Jewish	614	0.1	528	0.1
Muslim	4,937	0.8	9,096	1.4
Sikh	4,971	0.8	7,978	1.2
Other religion	1,287	0.2	2,381	0.4
Religion not stated	39,379	6.5	41,966	6.5
No religion	92,810	15.2	176,123	27.1

Chart 8 - KS209 - Religion, change 2001-11, Leicestershire



HEALTH AND CARING

The proportion of people in 'good' or 'very good' health has increased since 2001, while the proportion of people who provide unpaid care has remained stable.

KS301: HEALTH AND PROVISION OF UNPAID CARE

Link to dashboard:

<http://public.tableausoftware.com/shared/BWTPX77X3>

N.B. Given small changes in the terminology used in the 2011 Census form for the parts of the question related to limited activities and quality of health, the data for those parts of the indicator may not be directly comparable with 2001.

The health and provision of unpaid care question contains three separate parts.

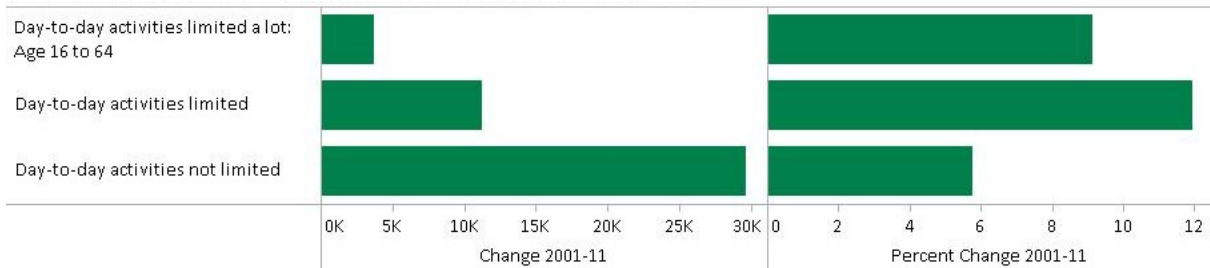
The extent to which day-to-day activities are limited

In Leicestershire in 2011, 545,066 people (84 percent of the population) reported that their day-to-day activities were not limited in any way by their health. This is an increase of 29,659 people (6 percent) since 2001. In comparison, 105,423 people (16 percent of the population) reported that their day-to-day activities were limited in some way by their health. This was an increase of 11,252 people, or 12 percent since 2001. As a percentage of the overall population, those people whose day-to-day activities were limited has increased slightly, from 15.4 percent in 2001 to 16.2 percent in 2011

The number of working-age (16-64) people in 2011 who reported that their day-to-day activities were limited a lot (thereby having implications for employment) stood at 43,916, or 11 percent of the 16-64 population. This group had grown by 3,675 people or 9 percent since 2001.

Table 11 - KS301 - Health and provision of unpaid care (extent to which day-to-day activities are limited), 2001-11, Leicestershire

	2001		2011	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
All usual residents	609,578		650,489	
Day-to-day activities limited a lot: Age 16 to 64*	40,241	6.6	43,916	6.8
Day-to-day activities limited	94,171	15.4	105,423	16.2
Day-to-day activities not limited	515,407	84.6	545,066	83.8

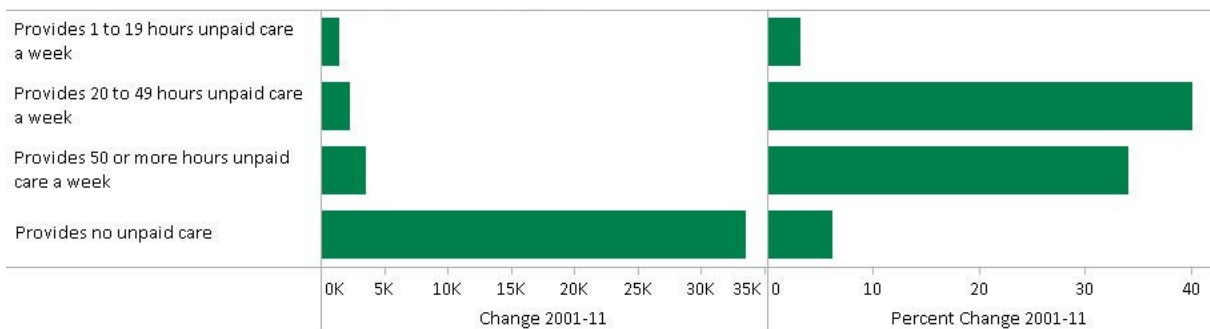
Chart 9 - KS301 - Health and provision of unpaid care (extent to which day-to-day activities are limited), change 2001-11, Leicestershire**Hours of unpaid care provided**

In the county in 2011, 579,761 (89 percent of the population) provided no unpaid care to friends or relatives. Of the remaining 70,728 people, 7 percent provided up to 19 hours of unpaid care a week, 1 percent provided between 20 to 49, with 2 percent providing over 50 hours.

In terms of the percentage change since 2001, the group providing no unpaid care increased by 6 percent. In comparison, those providing some unpaid care increased by 10 percent between 2001 and 2011. The greatest individual change occurred in the groups providing between 20 to 49 hours of unpaid care (40 percent increase on 2001) and those providing over 50 hours (34 percent increase). In terms of the proportion of the population in each of these groups, the figures have remained fairly stable between 2001 and 2011.

Table 12 - KS301 - Health and provision of unpaid care (unpaid care), 2001-11, Leicestershire

	2001		2011	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
All usual residents	609,578		650,489	
Provides 1 to 19 hours unpaid care a week	47,195	7.7	48,671	7.5
Provides 20 to 49 hours unpaid care a week	5,720	0.9	8,017	1.2
Provides 50 or more hours unpaid care a week	10,472	1.7	14,040	2.2
Provides no unpaid care	546,191	89.6	579,761	89.1

Chart 10 - KS301 - Health and provision of unpaid care (unpaid care), change 2001-11, Leicestershire

Quality of health

In 2011, 539,607 people (83 percent of the population) reported their health as either 'good' or 'very good'. In comparison, 82,862 people (13 percent of the county population) reported their health as 'fair' while 28,020 people (4 percent) reported their health as either 'bad' or 'very bad'. Although this measure is self-reported, it does serve as a useful guide to the state of the health of the county's population.

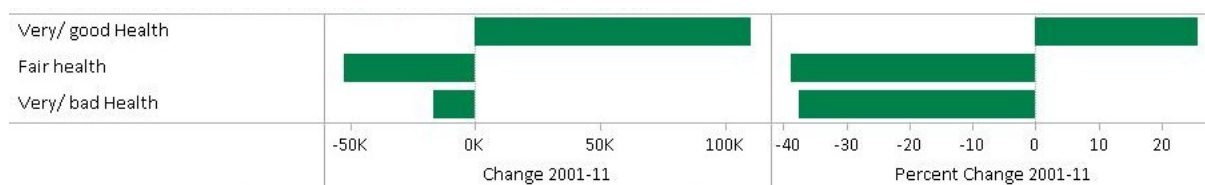
Since 2001, the number of people reporting their health as either 'good' or 'very good' increased by 26 percent. In comparison, the people reporting their health as 'fair' decreased by 39 percent, while the people reporting their health as either 'bad' or 'very bad' fell by 38 percent. This pattern is broadly consistent across Leicestershire districts.

Table 13 - KS301 - Health and provision of unpaid care (quality of health), 2001-11, Leicestershire

	2001		2011	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
All usual residents	609,578		650,489	
Very/ good Health	429,372	70.4	539,607	83.0
Fair health	135,368	22.2	82,862	12.7
Very/ bad Health	44,838	7.4	28,020	4.3

As a proportion of the overall population, the percentage of people reporting 'good' or 'very good' increased by almost 13 percentage points, from 70.4 percent in 2001 to 83 percent in 2011. In comparison, the proportion of people reporting 'bad' or 'very bad' health fell by almost 3 percentage points, from 7.4 percent in 2001 to 4.3 percent in 2011.

Chart 11 - KS301 - Health and provision of unpaid care (quality of health), change 2001-11, Leicestershire



While there may be some issues with the way in which the question was asked in 2001 (using a three-point scale) compared to 2011 (using a five-point scale) as well as some differences in terminology, the results of this question would appear to suggest that the quality of health of Leicestershire residents is increasing.

HOUSING AND ACCOMMODATION

One in twelve households are headed by a lone parent. One in five are aged 65 and over. Properties owned on a mortgage have decreased while rented properties have increased.

KS105: HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Link to dashboard:

<http://public.tableausoftware.com/shared/9X6RPNRMK>

Out of the 267,434 households in Leicestershire in 2011, 180,176 (67 percent) consisted of one family. Of these, 26,776 (10 percent of all households) consisted only of people 65 and over, 27,519 (10 percent) were cohabiting families, 23,100 (9 percent) were lone parent families while 102,781 (38 percent) were married families. Overall, the number of one family households increased by 7,936 (5.4 percent) between 2001 and 2011.

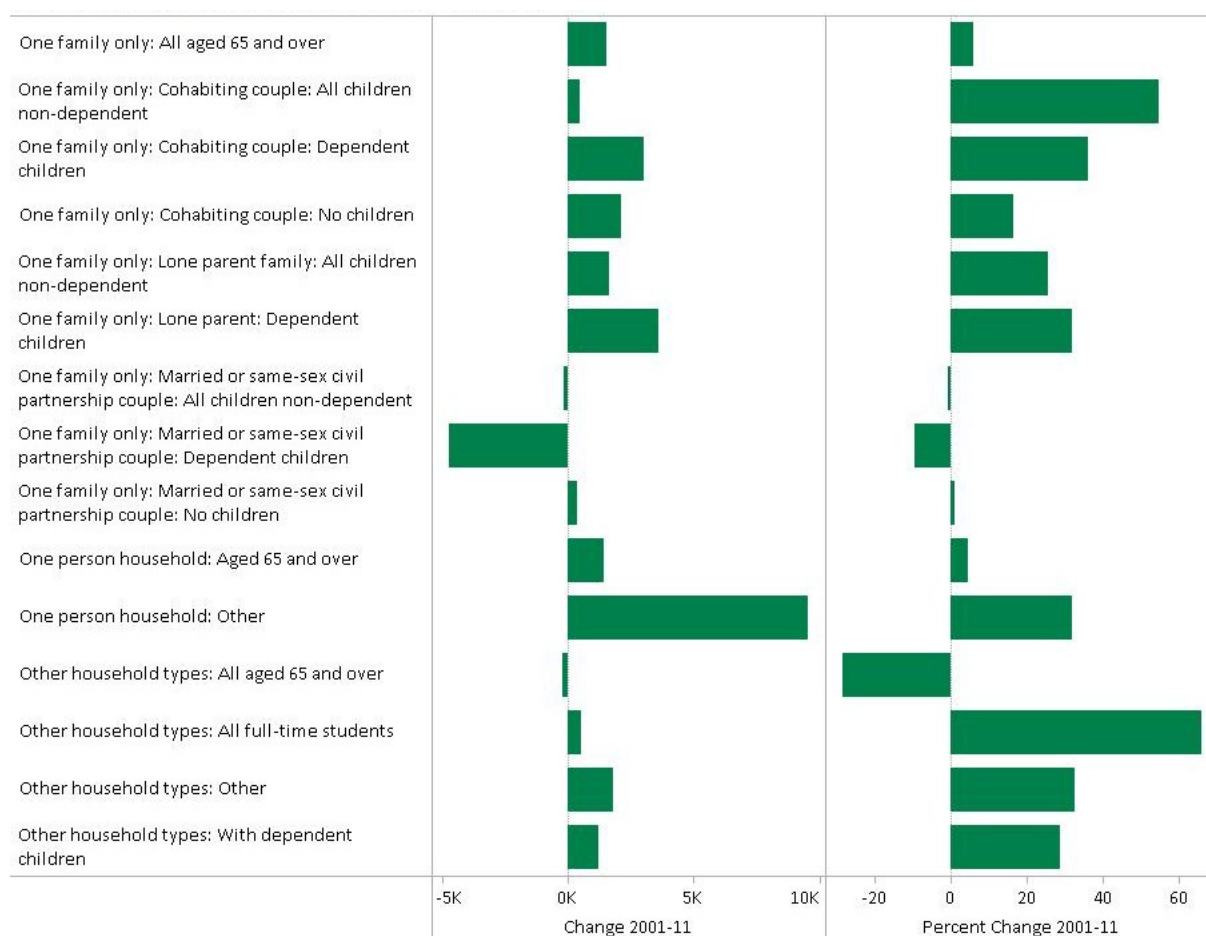
Table 14 - KS105 - Household Composition, 2001-11, Leicestershire

		2001		2011	
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent
All households		245,245		267,434	
One family only	All aged 65 and over	25,264	10.3	26,776	10.0
	Cohabiting couple: All children non-dependent	894	0.4	1,381	0.5
	Cohabiting couple: Dependent children	8,374	3.4	11,404	4.3
	Cohabiting couple: No children	12,637	5.2	14,734	5.5
	Lone parent family: All children non-dependent	6,447	2.6	8,097	3.0
	Lone parent: Dependent children	11,375	4.6	15,003	5.6
	Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: All children non-dependent	17,593	7.2	17,442	6.5
	Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: Dependent children	50,323	20.5	45,619	17.1
	Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: No children	39,333	16.0	39,720	14.9
One person household	Aged 65 and over	31,714	12.9	33,126	12.4
	Other	29,847	12.2	39,370	14.7
Other household types	All aged 65 and over	859	0.4	617	0.2
	All full-time students	835	0.3	1,383	0.5
	Other	5,586	2.3	7,403	2.8
	With dependent children	4,164	1.7	5,359	2.0

Across Leicestershire districts the percentage change in households between 2001 and 2011 has been highest in Harborough (12 percent) and lowest in Oadby and Wigston (-3 percent), compared to 9 percent in the county as a whole. In the case of Oadby and

Wigston, this is most likely due to the relatively small size of the borough and the lack of available land on which to build, as discussed earlier.

Chart 12 - KS105 - Household Composition, change 2001-11, Leicestershire



The number of single person households in 2011 stood at 72,496 (27 percent of all households), an increase of 10,935 (18 percent) since 2001. All other households totalled 14,762 (6 percent of all households).

Across Leicestershire districts, Harborough has experienced the largest percentage increase since 2001 in all one-family households (9 percent). Harborough has also experienced the largest increase in one-family households in which all members are 65 or over (16 percent) while Oadby and Wigston has experienced the greatest decrease (-6 percent). Hinckley and Bosworth has experienced the greatest increase in all one person households (26 percent) while Oadby and Wigston has experienced the greatest percentage decrease (-4 percent).

Charnwood district has experienced the greatest percentage increase in one-family households containing cohabiting residents, increasing by 33 percent between 2001 and 2011. Harborough was the only district in the county to experience a percentage increase in the number of one-family married households (2 percent), with Oadby and Wigston experiencing the greatest decrease (-12 percent).

Blaby and Harborough districts experienced the greatest percentage increase in one-person

households aged 65 and over, increasing by 13 percent between 2001 and 2011. In contrast, Oadby and Wigston has experienced the largest percentage decrease (-5 percent), on the figure for 2001.

KS401: DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD SPACES AND ACCOMMODATION TYPE

Link to dashboard:

<http://public.tableausoftware.com/shared/JY9K5JJJB>

There were a total of 277,178 household spaces in Leicestershire in 2011, 267,434 (96 percent) of which were occupied, and 9,744 which were unoccupied. The number of unoccupied household spaces has increased by 41 percent from 2001, but has remained broadly similar as a proportion of the overall housing stock. In 2011, there were 24,011 flats, maisonettes or apartments and 251,989 houses, of which, 44,250 were terraced (including end-terrace), 106,482 were semi-detached and 101,257 were detached. The number of flats has increased by 9 percent since 2001, terraced houses has increased by 16 percent, with semi-detached increasing by 38 percent and detached increasing by 37 percent.

Table 15 - KS401: Dwellings, household spaces, 2001-11, Leicestershire

	2001		2011	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
All dwellings	252,661		277,028	
All household spaces	245,245		277,178	
Occupied household spaces	238,339	97.2	267,434	96.5
Unoccupied household spaces	6,906	2.8	9,744	3.5
Unshared dwelling	252,319	99.9	276,984	100.0

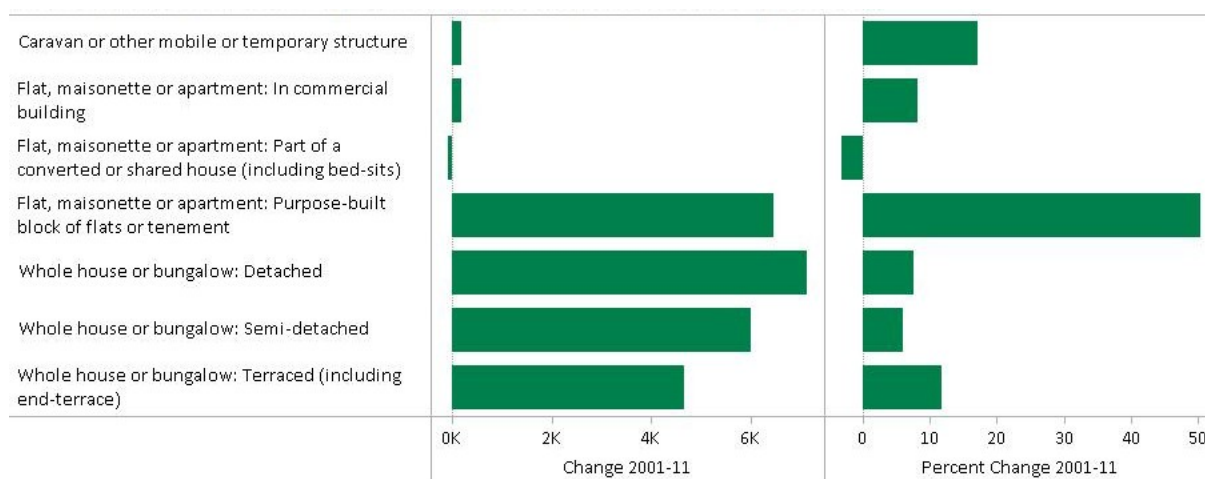
Table 16 - KS401: Accommodation type, 2001-11, Leicestershire

	2001		2011	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure	1,006	0.4	1,178	0.4
Flat, maisonette or apartment: In commercial building	2,023	0.8	2,190	0.8
Flat, maisonette or apartment: Part of a converted or shared house (including bed-sits)	2,597	1.0	2,516	0.9
Flat, maisonette or apartment: Purpose-built block of flats or tenement	12,842	5.1	19,305	7.0
Whole house or bungalow: Detached	94,129	37.3	101,257	36.6
Whole house or bungalow: Semi-detached	100,478	39.8	106,482	38.4
Whole house or bungalow: Terraced (including end-terrace)	39,586	15.7	44,250	16.0

In order to ensure a healthy housing market, it is important that a range of housing types and sizes are built across the whole county to meet the requirements of different life stages. For example, the housing market needs to ensure that first-time buyers have access to smaller and more affordable properties, while those starting families and wanting to move up, into larger properties have a suitable selection to choose from. This in turn frees up housing for those on lower 'levels'.

In addition, suitable housing needs to be provided to enable older people wanting to downsize as any children move out and a larger house is no longer required. This new housing also has to be able to meet their needs, for example in terms of mobility (e.g. bungalows) or the range of support provided (e.g. extra care housing schemes).

Chart 13 - KS401: Accommodation type, change 2001-11, Leicestershire



The percentage change in flats, maisonettes and apartments between 2001 and 2011 has been highest in Harborough (67 percent) and lowest in Oadby and Wigston (14 percent), compared to 38 percent in the county as a whole. For houses, the increase has been consistent across all districts (between 7 and 9 percent increase) with the exception of Oadby and Wigston which has experienced a fall of 0.6 percent.

KS402: TENURE

Link to dashboard:

<http://public.tableausoftware.com/shared/GTFJ43M4S>

The majority of properties in Leicestershire are owned, either outright (99,100, or 37 percent of all households) or with a mortgage (103,331, or 38 percent), with 28,915 households (11 percent) privately rented and 28,017 (10 percent) socially rented. The number of households owned outright has increased by 20 percent since 2001, with the number of properties owned on a mortgage has fallen by 10 percent. In comparison, the number of privately rented households has increased by 66 percent while the number of socially rented households has increased by 4 percent.

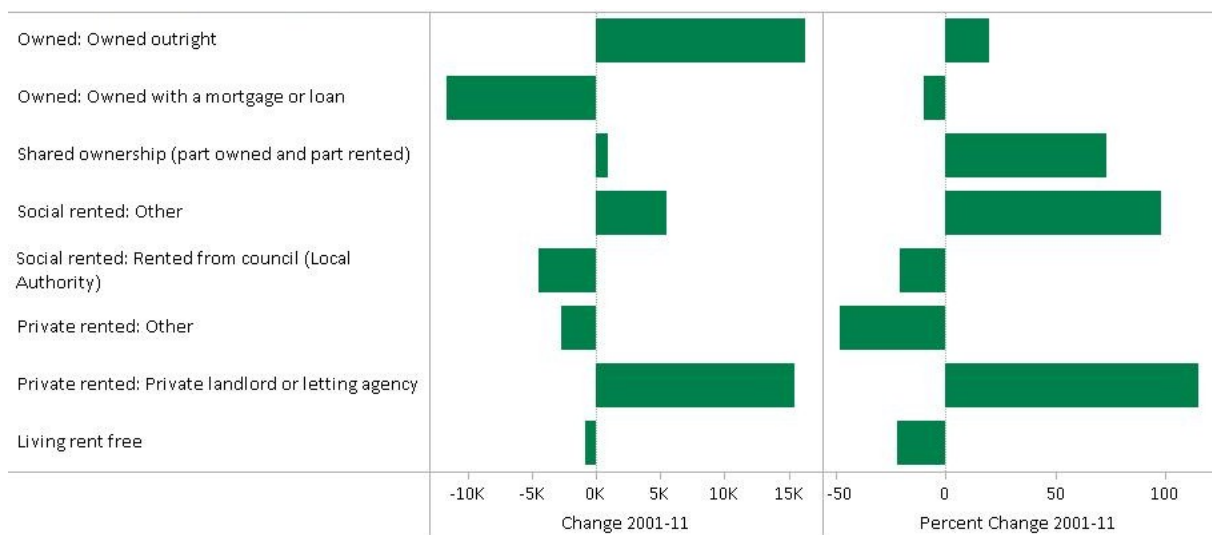
Some of these changes may obviously be due to the housing boom since the last Census and the general promotion, popularity and affordability of home ownership. In addition, some mortgages will have been paid off since 2001, increasing the number of properties owned outright. However, these effects may have been masked more recently by the effects of the economic downturn since 2008. Since the downturn, people have been finding it harder to obtain a mortgage, finding mortgages unaffordable or having to rely on the social rented sector to meet their housing needs due to the costs of renting privately.

This has led to what has been termed 'Generation Rent'³ and fears that future generations will find it harder to pay for care in their old age given the general security that property ownership brings, and the potential income that it can provide in later years through downsizing. This has obvious implications in terms of benefits and social care, compounded by an aging population more generally.

Table 17 - KS402: Tenure, 2001-11, Leicestershire

	2001		2011	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
All households	245,245		267,434	
Owned: Owned outright	82,848	33.8	99,100	37.1
Owned: Owned with a mortgage or loan	114,942	46.9	103,331	38.6
Shared ownership (part owned and part rented)	1,230	0.5	2,128	0.8
Social rented: Other	5,611	2.3	11,129	4.2
Social rented: Rented from council (Local Authority)	21,371	8.7	16,888	6.3
Private rented: Other	5,780	2.4	3,017	1.1
Private rented: Private landlord or letting agency	13,463	5.5	28,915	10.8
Living rent free	3,760	1.5	2,926	1.1

Chart 14 - KS402: Tenure, change 2001-11, Leicestershire



Across Leicestershire, the number of households owned outright increased at a slower rate in Oadby and Wigston (9 percent) compared to the rest of the county (17-25 percent), possibly due to the size of the borough and limited opportunities for housing development as mentioned above. The number of houses owned with a mortgage in Oadby and Wigston also fell at a larger rate than the county as a whole (-21 percent compared to -4 to -12 percent).

Blaby a much greater rate of growth in the private rented sector compared to other parts of the county, increasing by 126 percent between 2001 and 2011, compared to between 35 and 85 percent across the county. Even so, Blaby and Oadby and Wigston have the highest owner occupancy rate in the county (81 percent of all households), while Charnwood and Melton have the lowest (72 percent).

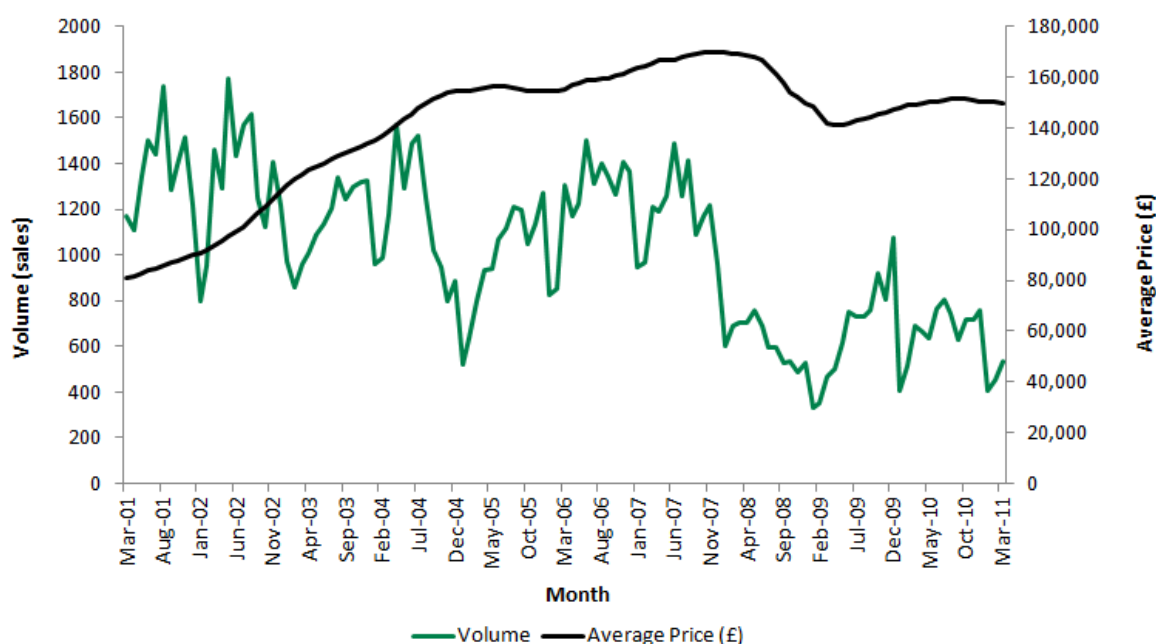
Charnwood and Melton have the highest private rented rate in the county (14 percent) while North West Leicestershire has the highest social rented rate (14 percent of all households). Harborough experienced the largest growth in social rented households (13 percent), while Oadby and Wigston experienced the largest decline (-8 percent).

There is evidence to suggest that house building is not rising to meet the increase in demand. The National Housing Federation (NHF) state that in 2011, 390,000 new households were formed but only 111,250 new homes were built. This has been the case before the economic crisis, with the situation worsening since 2007. The consequences of this failure to meet demand, most notably in the increase in house prices, meaning that homeownership is out of reach for increasing numbers of people. As a result, more people are pushed into the private rented sector and rents also increase as a result of higher demand, making them unaffordable. As a result, increasing numbers of people are turning to social rented property.

In addition, the reliance on the rented sector means a lack of security and flexibility and often prevents people from moving in order to find work. It also prevents people from starting families, and overcrowding and poor housing conditions put a strain on people's health and relationships. The NHF are quoted as saying that 1 in 12 families in England is now on a social housing waiting list and homelessness has risen by 26% over the last two years.

The average house price in Leicestershire has increased by 77% between 2001 and 2011 (see table below). Comparatively, median wages (for the East Midlands – data at county level is not available) has increased by only 32 percent, from £18,291 in 2001 to £24,207 in 2011.⁴

Chart 15 - House price index and sales, March 2001 - March 2011, Leicestershire



Source: Land Registry, 2013.

Table 18 - House Price Index, 2001-2011, Leicestershire

Month	Average Price
June 2001	£83,932
June 2011	£148,401

Source: Land Registry, 2013.

KS403: ROOMS, BEDROOMS AND CENTRAL HEATING

Link to dashboard:

<http://public.tableausoftware.com/shared/PTB7TSZY>

Between 2001 and 2011, the average number of rooms in Leicestershire households remained consistent at 6 per property. In 2011, a question on the number of bedrooms was introduced for the first time, with households in the county having three bedrooms per property on average. Average household size also remained consistent between Censuses at 2.4 persons per household. However, the number of houses reporting one more person than rooms in the household⁵ increased by 18 percent, from 8,302 households in 2001 to 9,791 in 2011. This may in part be due to overseas migration, with young workers more likely to live in rented accommodation with higher occupancy to reduce costs.⁶ It may also be a result of couples unable to move to a larger house after they start a family due to the effects of the economic downturn.

In 2011, 263,011 households had central heating, an increase of 28,713 (12 percent) since 2001, the majority of which would be new build properties. In comparison, the number of properties without central heating fell by 6,524 (-60 percent). In terms of the proportion of all households, in 2001, 96 percent of properties had central heating, while 4 percent did not. By 2011, 98 percent of properties had central heating, while 2 percent did not.

Despite the apparent stability in the average household size, some commentators have suggested that this data masks a range of competing influences. On one hand, the ageing population and the increase family break-up is increasing the number of smaller households, but this is being counteracted by increased birth-rates and the 'Boomerang Generation'; those young people unable to move into their own home and as such, move back in with their parents after university or in order to save money for a deposit on a house.⁷

KS405: COMMUNAL ESTABLISHMENT RESIDENTS

Link to dashboard:

<http://public.tableausoftware.com/shared/GP6HKKWJB>

N.B. Given small changes in the terminology used in the 2011 Census form relating to type of communal establishment, the data for those parts of the indicator may not be directly comparable with 2001.

In Leicestershire in 2011, there were 14,215 people living in 474 communal establishments, an increase of 1,562 people (12 percent) since 2001. Where the establishment was known, the majority (3,677 persons) lived in care homes with or without nursing care. Within the districts, Charnwood had the largest number of people living in communal establishments (7,381), followed by Oadby and Wigston (2,405). As mentioned previously, this is most likely student accommodation given the location of universities within the city and county.

QUALIFICATIONS AND EMPLOYMENT

There are now more people in Leicestershire with degrees (or equivalent) than those with no qualifications. Since 2001 there are over 22,000 less people working in manufacturing.

KS106: ADULTS NOT IN EMPLOYMENT, DEPENDENT CHILDREN, PERSONS WITH LONG-TERM HEALTH PROBLEM OR DISABILITY

Link to dashboard:

<http://public.tableausoftware.com/shared/TB7GWNPNJ>

In Leicestershire in 2011, there was a total of 77,393 dependent children, of which 28,565 were between the ages of 0 and 4 years of age. There was a total of 6,330 households with dependent children where no adult in the household was in employment, an increase of 243 households (4 percent). Given the recession and economic downturn, this is not as big a change as expected. In addition, there was 10,530 households with dependent children where one adult in the household had a long-term health problem or disability. This was the first time this specific question had been asked and as a result there is no data for 2001 with which to compare.

Table 19 - KS106: Adults not in employment, dependent children, persons with long-term health problem or disability, 2001-11, Leicestershire

	2001	2011
Dependent children in household: All ages	74,242	77,393
Dependent children in household: Age 0 to 4	27,346	28,565
No adults in employment in household: No dependent children	68,187	76,405
No adults in employment in household: With dependent children	6,087	6,330
One person in household with a long-term health problem or disability: No dependent children	73,782	53,083
One person in household with a long-term health problem or disability: With dependent children	N/a	10,530

Blaby district experienced the greatest percentage increase in the number of households with dependent children where no adult was in employment, rising from 627 in 2001 to 747 in 2011 (a 19 percent rise). In comparison, Oadby and Wigston experienced a fall from 586 households in 2001 to 558 in 2011 (a drop of 5 percent).

KS107: LONE PARENT HOUSEHOLDS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN

Link to dashboard:

<http://public.tableausoftware.com/shared/C45JZJ3YK>

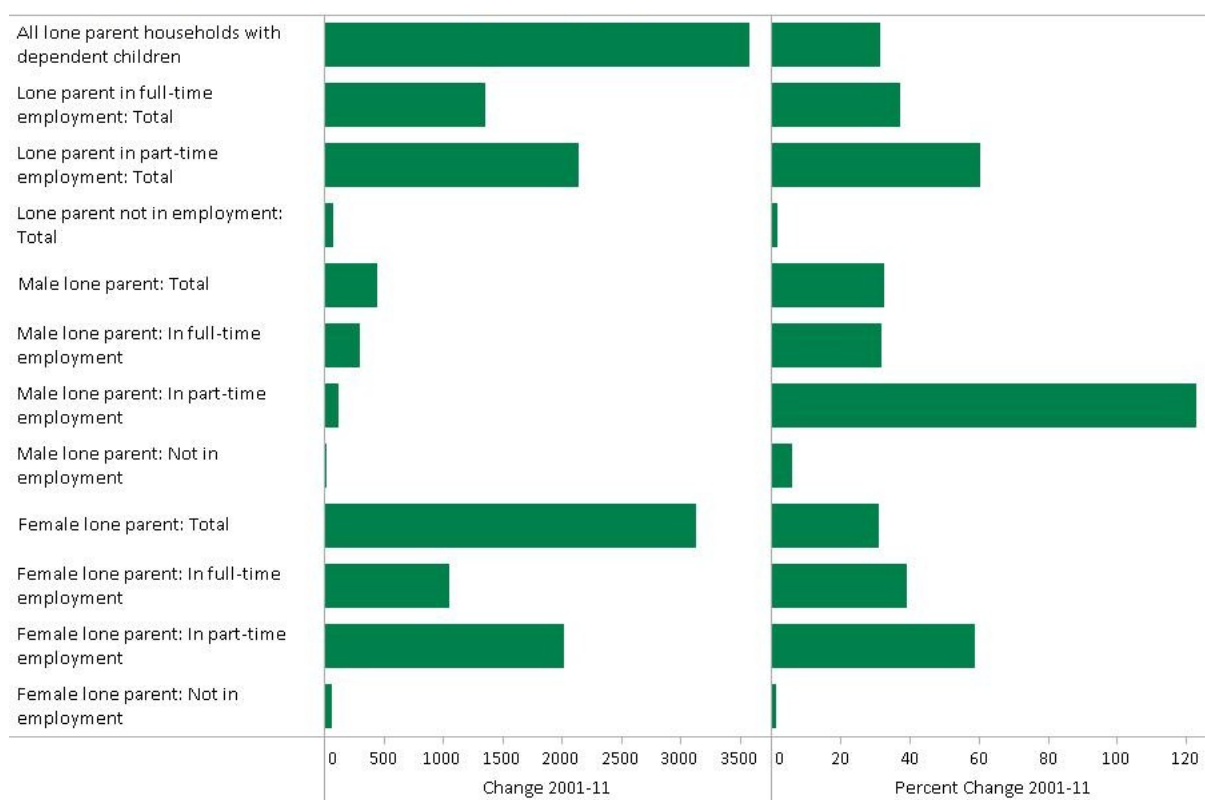
In Leicestershire in 2011, there was a total of 14,956 lone-parent households with dependent children. This is an increase of 3,581 from 2001 (31 percent). Of these, 88 percent were female and 12 percent were male. Male lone-parents were more likely to be

in full time employment (69 percent, compared to 28 percent for females) while females were more likely to be in part-time employment (41 percent, compared to 12 percent for males). Female lone-parents with dependent children were also more likely to not be in employment (30 percent, compared to 18 percent for males). That being the case, the numbers of females in either part or full time employment in 2011 had increased by 59 and 39 percent respectively since 2001.

Table 20 - KS107: Lone parent households with dependent children, 2001-11, Leicestershire

	2001		2011	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
All lone parent households with dependent children	11,375		14,956	
Lone parent in full-time employment: Total	3,632	32	4,988	33
Lone parent in part-time employment: Total	3,531	31	5,673	38
Lone parent not in employment: Total	4,212	37	4,295	29
Male lone parent: Total	1,373		1,821	
Male lone parent: In full-time employment	958	70	1,263	69
Male lone parent: In part-time employment	100	7	223	12
Male lone parent: Not in employment	315	23	335	18
Female lone parent: Total	10,002		13,135	
Female lone parent: In full-time employment	2,674	27	3,725	28
Female lone parent: In part-time employment	3,431	34	5,450	41
Female lone parent: Not in employment	3,897	39	3,960	30

Chart 16 - KS107: Lone parent households with dependent children, change 2001-11, Leicestershire



Melton and Blaby have experienced the highest percentage increase in the number of lone-parent households with dependent children, increasingly by 58 and 57 percent respectively. In comparison, Oadby and Wigston declined by 10 percent to 2011.

KS501: QUALIFICATIONS AND STUDENTS

Link to dashboard:

<http://public.tableausoftware.com/shared/9MS8GY92S>

N.B. Given small changes in the terminology used in the 2011 Census form, the data for parts of the indicator may not be directly comparable with 2001.

In the county in 2011, there was a total of 43,607 schoolchildren and full-time students aged 16 and over, an increase of 10,714 (33 percent) since 2001, although some of this change may be a result of a change in the terminology of the question. Charnwood is home to over half of the full-time students aged 18 and over in the county (15,776), which is not surprising given the presence of Loughborough University within the borough, although this cannot be attributed in its entirety to the university. Oadby and Wigston has the next highest proportion of students (3,608) given its closeness to Leicester City and the presence of university accommodation in the borough.

Table 21 - KS501: Students, 2001-11, Leicestershire

	2001		2011	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
All usual residents aged 16 and over	446,503		533,108	
Schoolchildren and full-time students: Age 16 to 17	11,741	2.6	14,921	2.8
Schoolchildren and full-time students: Age 18 and over	21,152	4.7	28,686	5.4
Full-time student: Age 18 and over: Economically active: In employment	6,939	1.6	8,646	1.6
Full-time student: Age 18 and over: Economically active: Unemployed	724	0.2	1,785	0.3
Full-time student: Age 18 and over: Economically inactive	13,489	3.0	18,179	3.4

Chart 17 - KS501: Students, change 2001-11, Leicestershire

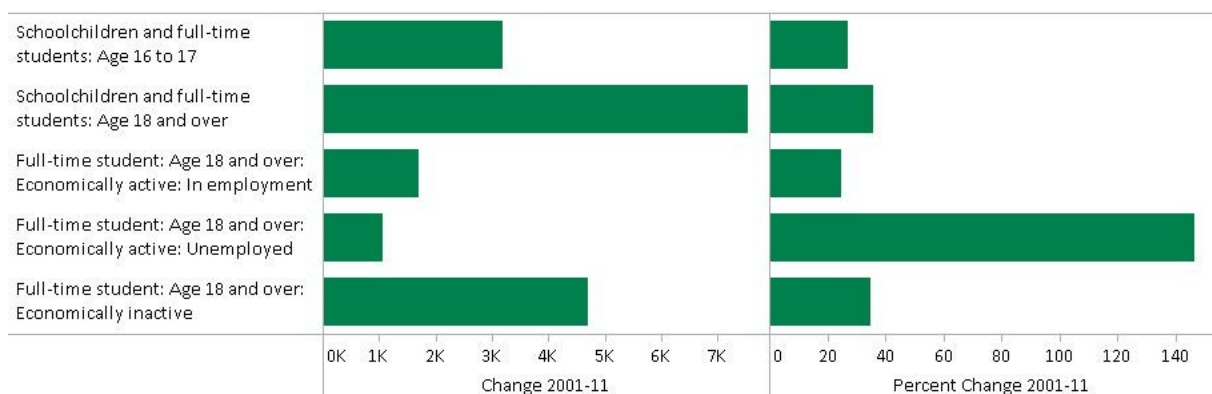
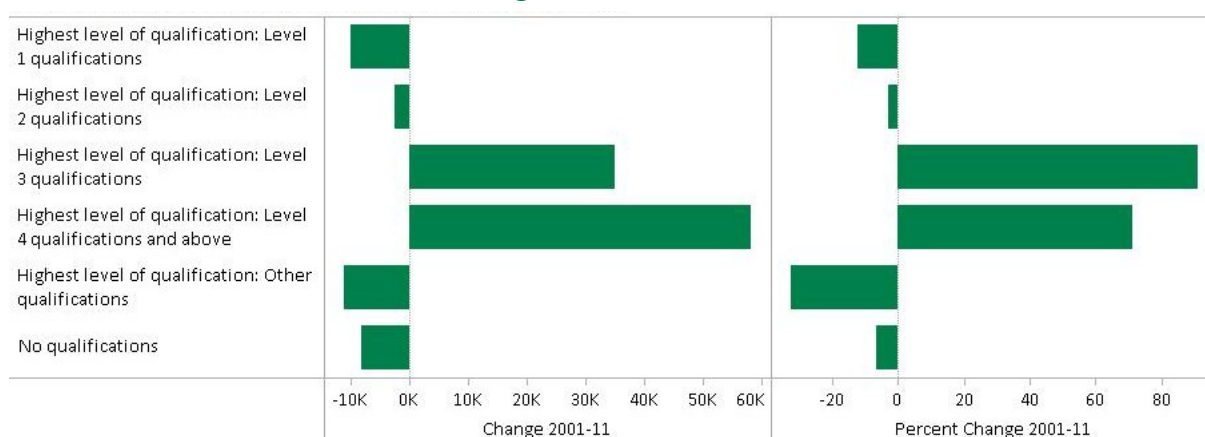


Table 22 - KS501: Qualifications, 2001-11, Leicestershire

	2001		2011	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Apprenticeship	N/a	N/a	25,651	4.8
Level 1 qualifications	81,308	18.2	71,262	13.4
Level 2 qualifications	85,206	19.1	82,553	15.5
Level 3 qualifications	38,401	8.6	73,353	13.8
Level 4 qualifications and above	81,305	18.2	139,352	26.1
Other qualifications	34,319	7.7	23,198	4.4
No qualifications	125,964	28.2	117,739	22.1

Chart 18 - KS501: Qualifications, change 2001-11, Leicestershire

In terms of qualifications amongst those aged 16 and over in the county, 26 percent have a Level 4 qualification or above. This represents an increase since 2001 of 58,047 people (71 percent) since the last Census. In addition, 14 percent of the over-16 population have Level 3 qualification, an increase of 34,952 (91 percent) since 2001, while 25,651 (5 percent) people have an apprenticeship (included for the first time in the 2011 Census).

However, over a fifth of the over-16 population (22 percent, 117,739 people) still do not have any formal qualifications, although this figure has fallen by 7 percent since 2001, and the number of people with no qualifications is smaller than those with a degree or equivalent qualification for the first time. This is the case in all districts within the county, with the exception of Hinckley and Bosworth and North West Leicestershire.

North West Leicestershire has experienced the largest rate of growth in the number of over-16s with a Level 4 qualification or above between 2001 and 2011 (82 percent), followed by Hinckley and Bosworth (79 percent). North West Leicestershire and Hinckley and Bosworth have the smallest proportion of over-16s with a Level 4 qualification or above (both 24 percent) while Harborough has the largest (32 percent). North West Leicestershire also has the largest proportion of over-16s with no qualifications (26 percent) while Harborough has the smallest (18 percent).

The table below shows the number of students at the three universities in Leicestershire and Leicester City, with the annual change in student numbers.

Table 23 - Leicestershire University student numbers, 2001/02 - 2010/11

Year	Loughborough		Leicester		De Montfort	
	Students	Change from previous year	Students	Change from previous year	Students	Change from previous year
2001/2002	13,855	-	16,875	-	24,575	-
2002/2003	15,375	11.0	15,920	-5.7	22,910	-6.8
2003/2004	16,860	9.7	16,220	1.9	23,665	3.3
2004/2005	17,535	4.0	16,180	-0.2	23,460	-0.9
2005/2006	17,825	1.7	16,160	-0.1	23,900	1.9
2006/2007	18,220	2.2	15,495	-4.1	21,210	-11.3
2007/2008	17,650	-3.1	15,355	-0.9	21,215	0.0
2008/2009	17,165	-2.7	16,505	7.5	21,585	1.7
2009/2010	17,220	0.3	17,470	5.8	23,135	7.2
2010/2011	16,805	-2.4	16,580	-5.1	22,665	-2.0

Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (www.hsea.ac.uk), 2012.

KS601: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Link to dashboard:

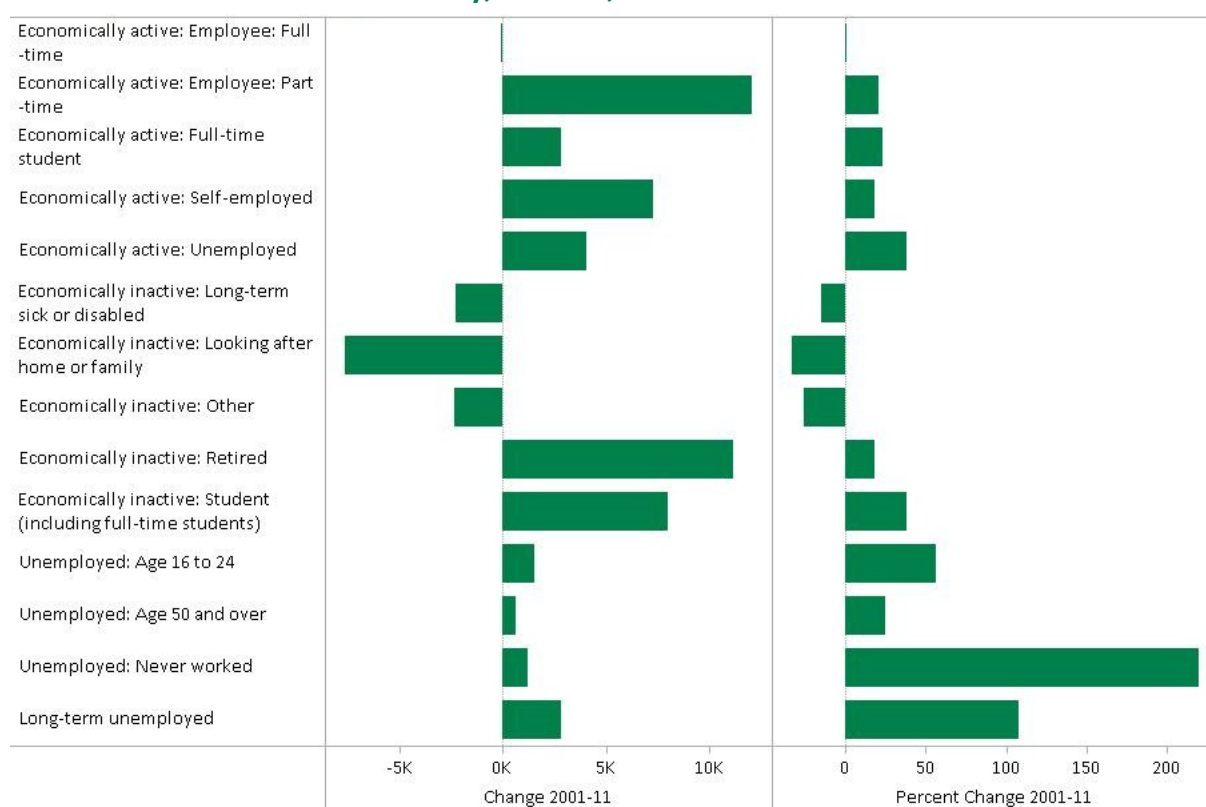
<http://public.tableausoftware.com/shared/BW2YM9MX3>

N.B. Given small changes in the terminology used in the 2011 Census form, the data for parts of the indicator may not be directly comparable with 2001. Data is also available split by sex - select from drop-down list on dashboard.

There was a total of 342,139 (71 percent) economically active residents in the county in 2011. This includes all people aged 16 and over who are able to work, even though they may not be in employment. This was an increase of 26,088 (8 percent) since 2001. Of the economically active population of the county, 57 Percent were in full-time employment and 21 percent were in part-time employment. In addition, 14 percent were self-employed and 4 percent were unemployed. The number of full-time workers has remained approximately the same since 2001, whilst part-time workers has increased by 21 percent. The number of self-employed increased by 18 percent, whilst the number of unemployed increased by 38 percent since 2001.

Table 24 - KS601: Economic activity, change 2001-11, Leicestershire

		2001		2011	
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent
All usual residents aged 16 and over		446,503		479,462	
Economically Active	Employee: Full-time	195,119	43.7	195,058	40.7
	Employee: Part-time	58,363	13.1	70,396	14.7
	Full-time student	12,268	2.7	15,089	3.1
	Self-employed	39,788	8.9	47,062	9.8
	Unemployed	10,513	2.4	14,534	3.0
Economically Inactive	Long-term sick or disabled	14,972	3.4	12,666	2.6
	Looking after home or family	22,980	5.1	15,363	3.2
	Other	9,191	2.1	6,830	1.4
	Retired	62,112	13.9	73,264	15.3
	Student (including full-time students)	21,197	4.7	29,200	6.1
Unemployed	Age 16 to 24	2,647	0.6	4,148	0.9
	Age 50 and over	2,508	0.6	3,134	0.7
	Never worked	559	0.1	1,787	0.4
	Long-term unemployed	2,628	0.6	5,456	1.1

Chart 19 - KS601: Economic activity, 2001-11, Leicestershire

The census results make the distinction between those people who are unemployed and looking for work (economically active) and those people who are unemployed but not looking for work. In 2011, there were a total of 14,534 economically active unemployed people in the county. In comparison, there were 9,069 people who were unemployed but not looking for work. Of these, 4,148 (29 percent) were aged between 16 and 24, whilst 3,134 (22 percent) were aged 55 and over, 1,787 (12 percent) had never worked. In addition, there were 5,456 people classed as long-term unemployed. The number of unemployed aged 16 to 24 increased by 57 percent between 2001 and 2011 whilst the number of long term unemployed increased by 108 percent during the same time period.

Of the 137,323 economically inactive residents in the county, 73,264 (53 percent) were retired, 15,363 (11 percent) were looking after the home or family, whilst 12,666 (9 percent) were long-term sick or disabled). Between 2001 and 2011, the number of retired people increased by 18 percent whilst the number of long-term sick or disabled fell by 33 percent. This may be a result of changes in the qualification for employment benefits, or increased employment options and support for people with disabilities or illness.

Across Leicestershire districts, North West Leicestershire saw the greatest increase in full-time employees in percentage terms since 2001 (5 percent), whilst Oadby and Wigston experienced the greatest fall (-7 percent), compared to no change in Leicestershire as a whole. North West Leicestershire also experienced the greatest percentage increase in the number of unemployed people since 2001, increasing by 57 percent, compared to 38 percent in Leicestershire as a whole.

KS604: HOURS WORKED

Link to dashboard:

<http://public.tableausoftware.com/shared/ZKP9PPPKH>

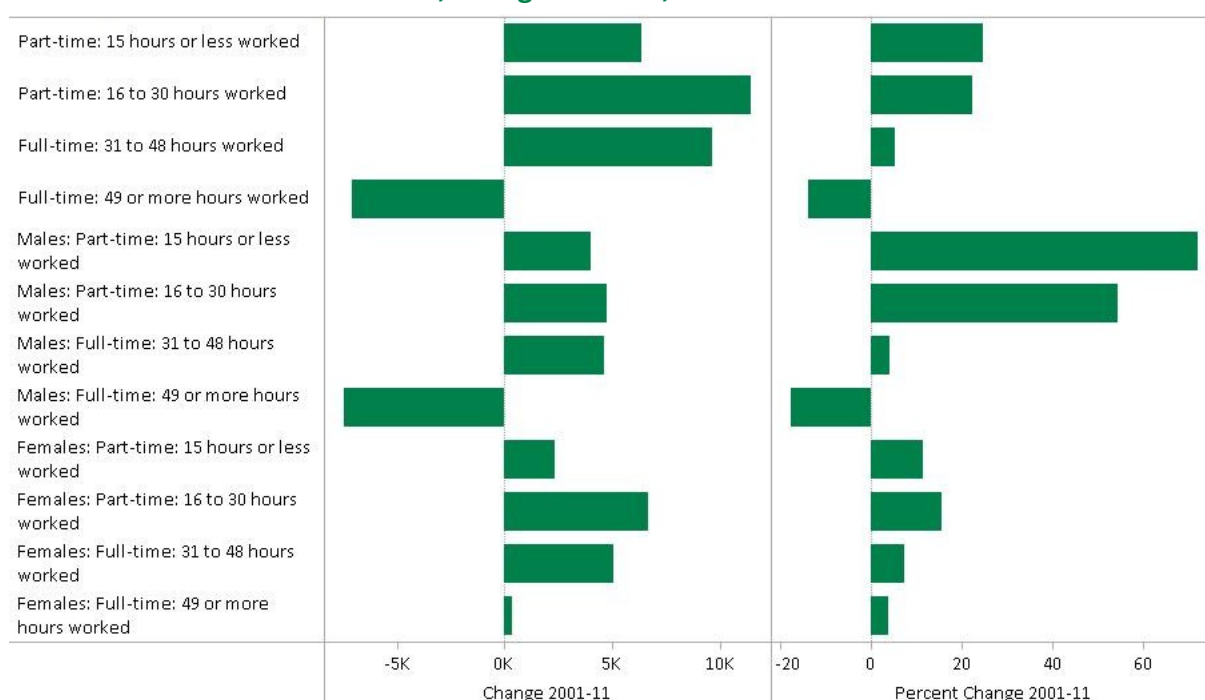
N.B. Given small changes in the terminology used in the 2011 Census form, the data for parts of the indicator may not be directly comparable with 2001.

Of the 324,575 residents aged over 16 in employment the county in 2011, 171,457 (53 percent) were male and 153,118 (47 percent) were female. Of the total residents, 29 percent were part-time and 71 percent were full-time. This is compared to males, of which 13 percent were part-time and 87 percent full-time and females, of which 47 percent were part-time and 53 percent were full-time. Part-time workers in the county increased by 17,720 (23 percent) between 2001 and 2011, part-time males increased by 8,756 (61 percent) and part-time females 8,964 (14 percent). Full-time workers increased by 2,553 (1.1 percent) during the same period, full-time males decreased by 2,848 (-1.9 percent) while full-time females increased by 5,401 (7.1 percent).

As a proportion, workers are becoming increasingly more part-time in their hours worked (although full-time workers still make up 70 percent of the workforce). The change is especially noticeable in male workers; in 2001, full-time workers made up 91 percent of the male workforce, by 2011, this had dropped to 87 percent.

Table 25 - KS604: Hours worked, 2001-11, Leicestershire

		2001		2011	
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent
	All usual residents aged 16 and over in employment	304,302		324,575	
All Persons	Part-time: 15 hours or less worked	25,593	8.4	31,910	9.8
	Part-time: 16 to 30 hours worked	50,964	16.7	62,367	19.2
	Full-time: 31 to 48 hours worked	176,393	58.0	186,042	57.3
	Full-time: 49 or more hours worked	51,352	16.9	44,256	13.6
Males	Total	165,549		171,457	
	Part-time: 15 hours or less worked	5,548	3.4	9,539	5.6
	Part-time: 16 to 30 hours worked	8,764	5.3	13,529	7.9
	Full-time: 31 to 48 hours worked	108,692	65.7	113,282	66.1
	Full-time: 49 or more hours worked	42,545	25.7	35,107	20.5
Females	Total	138,753		153,118	
	Part-time: 15 hours or less worked	20,045	14.4	22,371	14.6
	Part-time: 16 to 30 hours worked	42,200	30.4	48,838	31.9
	Full-time: 31 to 48 hours worked	67,701	48.8	72,760	47.5
	Full-time: 49 or more hours worked	8,807	6.3	9,149	6.0

Chart 20 - KS604: Hours worked, change 2001-11, Leicestershire

Across Leicestershire districts, North West Leicestershire has seen the greatest percentage increase in full-time workers (6 percent) compared to Oadby and Wigston, which has seen the greatest fall (-7 percent) since 2001. Oadby and Wigston has also experienced the greatest percentage fall in male full-time workers (-10 percent). North West Leicestershire and Harborough districts have experienced the greatest percentage change in female full-time workers between 2001 and 2011, both increasing by 13 percent, compared to 7 percent in Leicestershire as a whole.

KS605: INDUSTRY

Link to dashboard:

<http://public.tableausoftware.com/shared/ZH2NDQNWZ>

N.B. data is also available split by sex - select from drop-down list on dashboard. Given small changes in the terminology used in the 2011 Census form, the data for parts of the indicator may not be directly comparable with 2001.

In 2011, the largest industrial group in the county by number of employees was 'Wholesale and retail trade', which accounted for 18 percent of the residents aged 16 and over in employment. The second largest group was 'Manufacturing' (13 percent), followed by 'Real estate, professional, scientific, technical and administrative activities', 'Education' and 'Human health and social work activities' (11 percent each).

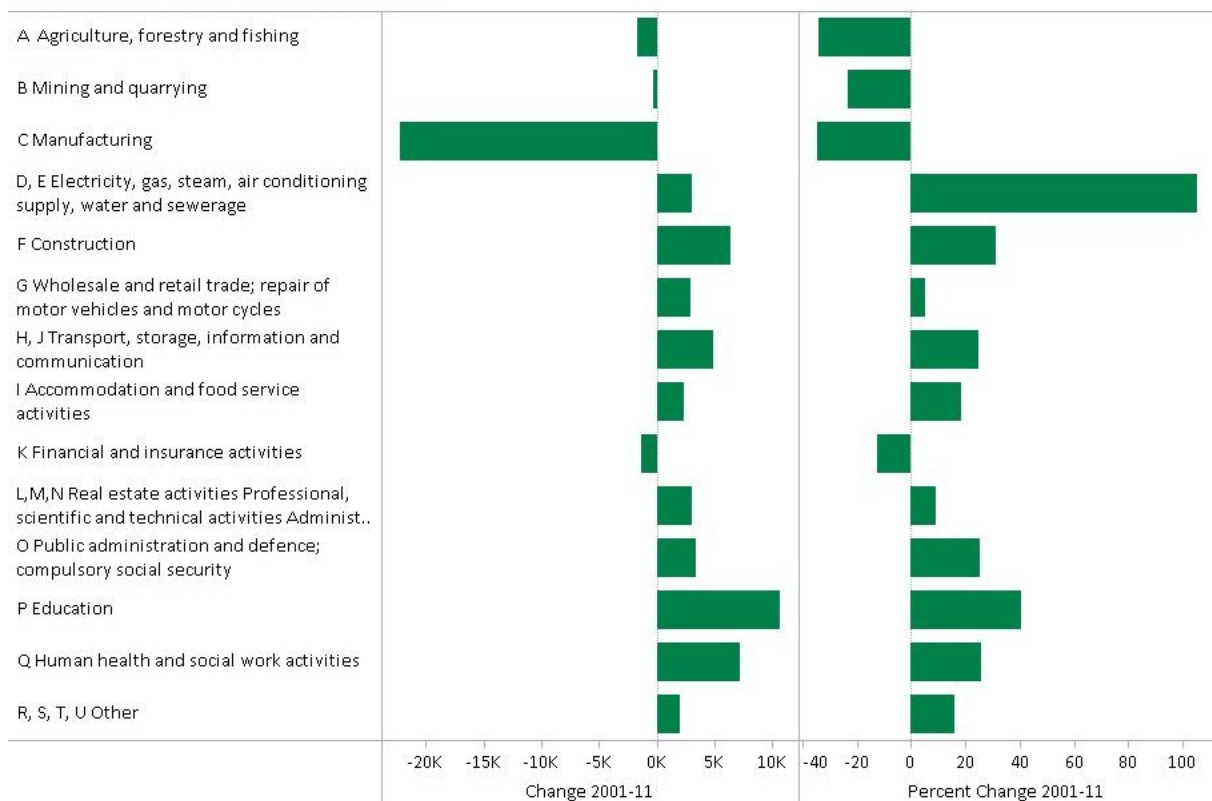
Since the 2001, the 'Electricity, gas, steam, air conditioning supply, water and sewerage' industrial group has seen the most growth, increasing by 105 percent (although this was from a small base and may be due to changes in category definitions), followed by 'Education' (41 percent) and 'Construction' (31 percent). 'Manufacturing' and 'Agriculture,

forestry and fishing' have seen the largest percentage decrease since 2001, both falling by 34 percent. Overall, there are 22,193 less people employed in 'Manufacturing' in the county in 2011 than there were in 2001 and 10,622 more people employed in Education.

Table 26 - KS605: Industry, 2001-11, Leicestershire

	2001		2011	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
All usual residents aged 16 and over in employment	304,302		324,575	
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4,853	1.6	3,192	1.0
B Mining and quarrying	1,378	0.5	1,060	0.3
C Manufacturing	64,421	21.2	42,228	13.0
D, E Electricity, gas, steam, air conditioning supply, water and sewerage	2,919	1.0	5,990	1.8
F Construction	20,403	6.7	26,784	8.3
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	55,207	18.1	58,122	17.9
H, J Transport, storage, information and communication	19,492	6.4	24,365	7.5
I Accommodation and food service activities	12,362	4.1	14,669	4.5
K Financial and insurance activities	10,780	3.5	9,440	2.9
L,M,N Real estate activities Professional, scientific and technical activities Administrative and support service activities	32,401	10.6	35,431	10.9
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	13,397	4.4	16,783	5.2
P Education	26,135	8.6	36,757	11.3
Q Human health and social work activities*	28,058	9.2	35,253	10.9
R, S, T, U Other	12,496	4.1	14,501	4.5

Chart 21 - KS605: Industry, change 2001-11, Leicestershire



KS608: OCCUPATION

Link to dashboard:

<http://public.tableausoftware.com/shared/SGSNHX8CT>

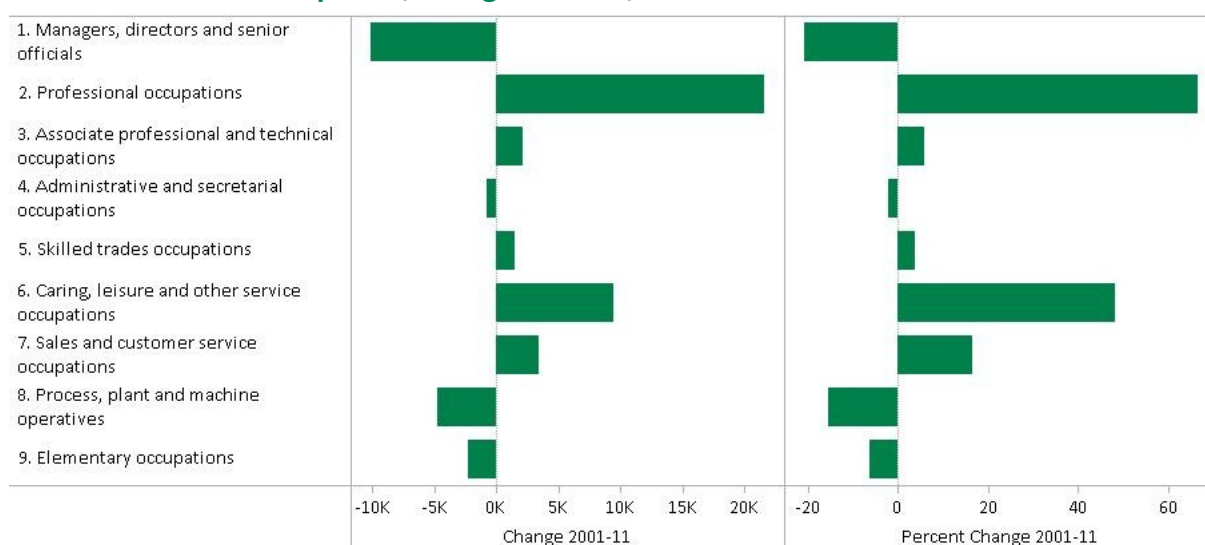
N.B. data is also available split by sex - select from drop-down list on dashboard. Given small changes in the terminology used in the 2011 Census form, the data for parts of the indicator may not be directly comparable with 2001.

The largest proportion of the 324,575 Leicestershire residents aged 16 and over in employment were employed in 'Professional occupations' (17 percent) with 'Sales and customer service occupations' and 'Process, plant and machine operatives' having the smallest proportion (both 8 percent). 'Professional occupations' has seen the largest percentage increase since 2001 (67 percent), followed by 'Caring, leisure and other service occupations' (48 percent). In comparison, 'Managers, directors and senior officials' has seen the greatest decline since 2001, falling by 21 percent, followed by 'Process, plant and machine operatives', falling by 16 percent.

Table 27 - KS608: Occupation, 2001-11, Leicestershire

	2001		2011	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
All usual residents aged 16 and over in employment	304,302		324,575	
1. Managers, directors and senior officials	48,659	16.0	38,526	11.9
2. Professional occupations	32,494	10.7	54,113	16.7
3. Associate professional and technical occupations	37,872	12.4	40,062	12.3
4. Administrative and secretarial occupations	38,854	12.8	38,072	11.7
5. Skilled trades occupations	38,842	12.8	40,332	12.4
6. Caring, leisure and other service occupations	19,513	6.4	28,933	8.9
7. Sales and customer service occupations	20,960	6.9	24,417	7.5
8. Process, plant and machine operatives	30,657	10.1	25,905	8.0
9. Elementary occupations	36,451	12.0	34,215	10.5

Chart 22 - KS608: Occupation, change 2001-11, Leicestershire



Generally speaking, this pattern is replicated across all Leicestershire districts, with the largest proportion of workers employed in 'Professional occupations' with 'Sales and customer service occupations' having the smallest proportion. 'Professional occupations' have seen the largest percentage increase across all districts, with 'Managers, directors and senior officials' seeing the greatest decline since 2001.

KS611: NATIONAL STATISTICS SOCIO-ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION (NS-SEC)

Link to dashboard:

<http://public.tableausoftware.com/shared/H3PQK24XS>

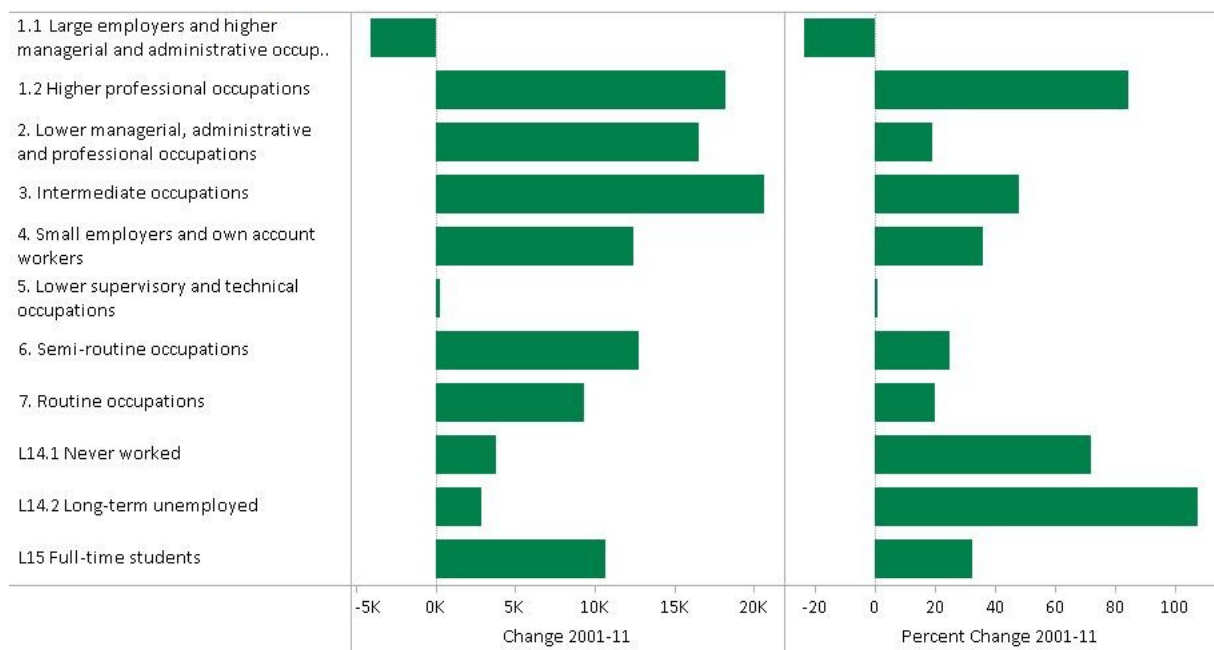
N.B. data is also available split by sex - select from drop-down list on dashboard. Given small changes in the terminology used in the 2011 Census form, the data for parts of the indicator may not be directly comparable with 2001.

Of the 479,462 usual residents aged 16 and over in Leicestershire in 2011, the largest proportion (102,295 people, 21 percent) are classed as 'Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations' with the smallest proportion (13,404 people, 3 percent) falling within 'Large employers and higher managerial and administrative occupations'. 'Higher professional occupations' have experienced the highest percentage change since 2001, increasing by 84 percent, whilst 'Large employers and higher managerial and administrative occupations' have experienced the greatest reduction, falling by 23 percent. This pattern is broadly replicated across Leicestershire districts.

Table 28 - Socio-economic Classification, 2001-11, Leicestershire

	2001		2011	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
All usual residents aged 16 and over	446,503		479,462	
1.1 Large employers and higher managerial and administrative occupations	17,510	3.9	13,404	2.8
1.2 Higher professional occupations	21,557	4.8	39,725	8.3
2. Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations	85,809	19.2	102,295	21.3
3. Intermediate occupations	43,147	9.7	63,799	13.3
4. Small employers and own account workers	34,354	7.7	46,776	9.8
5. Lower supervisory and technical occupations	35,401	7.9	35,694	7.4
6. Semi-routine occupations	51,014	11.4	63,749	13.3
7. Routine occupations	46,573	10.4	55,924	11.7
L14.1 Never worked	5,290	1.2	9,109	1.9
L14.2 Long-term unemployed	2,628	0.6	5,456	1.1
L15 Full-time students	32,893	7.4	43,531	9.1
Not classified	70,327	15.8	N/a	N/a

Chart 23 - Socio-economic Classification, change 2001-11, Leicestershire



CAR AND VAN OWNERSHIP

There are 1.4 vehicles per household in Leicestershire, with four out of ten households having access to more than one vehicle.

KS404: CAR OR VAN AVAILABILITY

Link to dashboard:

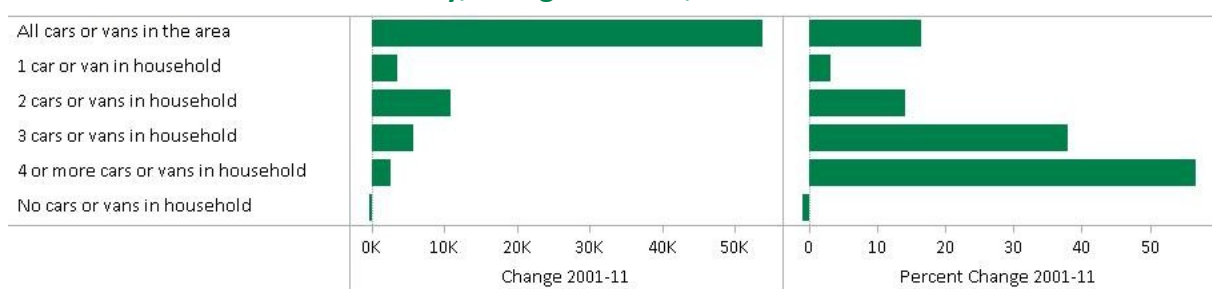
<http://public.tableausoftware.com/shared/RX6GQYZ42>

Within Leicestershire, there is an average 1.4 cars or vans per household, this has increased slightly from 1.3 in 2001. The majority of households (41 percent) have one car or van in the household, with 33 percent having two cars or vans and 15 percent which have no car or van. Households with four or more cars or vans have seen the biggest percentage increase since 2001, increasing by 57 percent to 7,199. Since 2001, there are an extra 53,848 cars and vans in the county, an increase of 16 percent.

Table 29 - Car and van availability, 2001-11, Leicestershire

	2001		2011	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
All households	245,245		267,434	
All cars or vans in the area	327,036		380,884	
1 car or van in household	107,027	43.6	110,471	41.3
2 cars or vans in household	77,479	31.6	88,377	33.0
3 cars or vans in household	14,912	6.1	20,566	7.7
4 or more cars or vans in household	4,592	1.9	7,199	2.7
No cars or vans in household	41,235	16.8	40,821	15.3

Chart 24 - Car and van availability, change 2001-11, Leicestershire



Across Leicestershire, Harborough has the highest ratio of cars and vans to households (1.6) while Charnwood and Oadby and Wigston have the smallest (both 1.3). North West Leicestershire has experienced the highest percentage growth in number of cars and vans within the county, increasing by 20 percent (an additional 9,428 in the district). North West Leicestershire has also experienced the greatest increase in households with more than one vehicle (23 percent since 2001), followed by Hinckley and Bosworth (21 percent).

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જો આપ આ માહિતી આપની ભાષામાં સમજવામાં થોડી મદદ ઇચ્છતાં હો તો 0116 305 6803 નંબર પર ફોન કરશો અને અમે આપને મદદ કરવા અવસ્થા કરીશું.

ਜੇਕਰ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਣ ਵਿਚ ਕੁਝ ਮਦਦ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਕਿਰਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ 0116 305 6803 ਨੰਬਰ ਤੇ ਫੋਨ ਕਰੋ ਅਤੇ ਅਸੀਂ ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਮਦਦ ਲਈ ਕਿਸੇ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਕਰ ਦਵਾਂਗੇ।

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Jeżeli potrzebujesz pomocy w zrozumieniu tej informacji w Twoim języku, zadzwoń pod numer 0116 305 6803, a my Ci pomożemy.

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