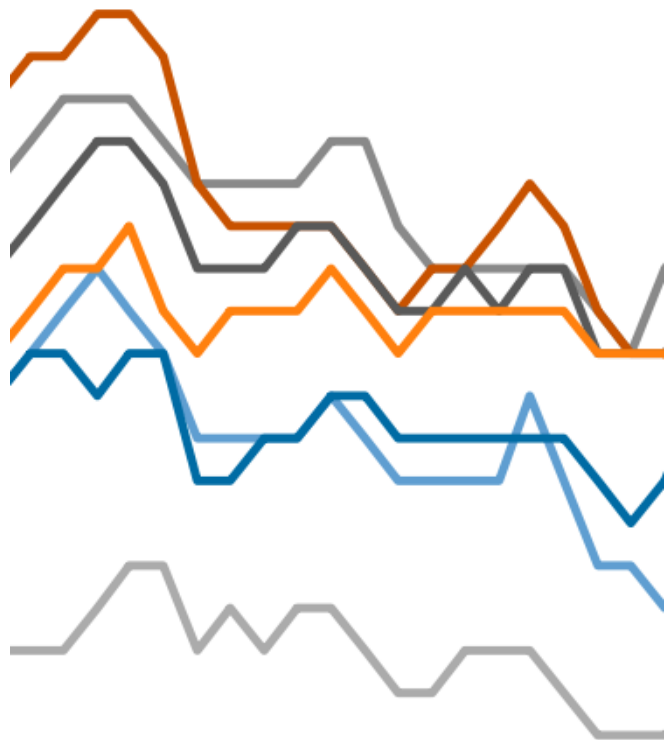


Socioeconomic Summary

Alex Lea

03 June 2021



Strategic Business Intelligence Team
Leicestershire County Council

Alex Lea
Senior Research and Insight Manager
Strategic Business Intelligence Team
Leicestershire County Council
County Hall, Glenfield
Leicester LE3 8RA

Tel 0116 305 6803
Email alex.lea@leics.gov.uk

Produced by the Strategic Business Intelligence Team at Leicestershire County Council.

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.

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Introduction

This report summarises a range of key socioeconomic datasets that have been published on Leicestershire and Rutland Statistics Online website which can be accessed at the link below:

www.lsr-online.org

Specifically, the report covers the following topics:

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Population and Census | Resident and household populations at different geographies, Census key statistics covering various aspect of the population. |
| Economy | Unemployment, employment, earnings |
| Area Classifications | Socioeconomic classification, rurality, deprivation |
| Health and Wellbeing | Various aspects of health and wellbeing |

Each section includes background information, headline analysis and links to accompanying dashboards and further information. The report is not meant to be an exhaustive account of official statistics, rather a useful starting point to help signpost to, and make sense of some of the main sources of socioeconomic information.

The report will be updated periodically to include information on newly released data.

1. Population and Census

This section includes information on current and future population, and a selection of data from the 2011 Census

1.1 Population Estimates

Annual population estimates are produced by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) by age and gender at a variety of different levels of geography. They present the population of an area at a specific point in time, based on trends in natural change (births and deaths) and migration. This data provides an important overview of the population size and make up between each census.

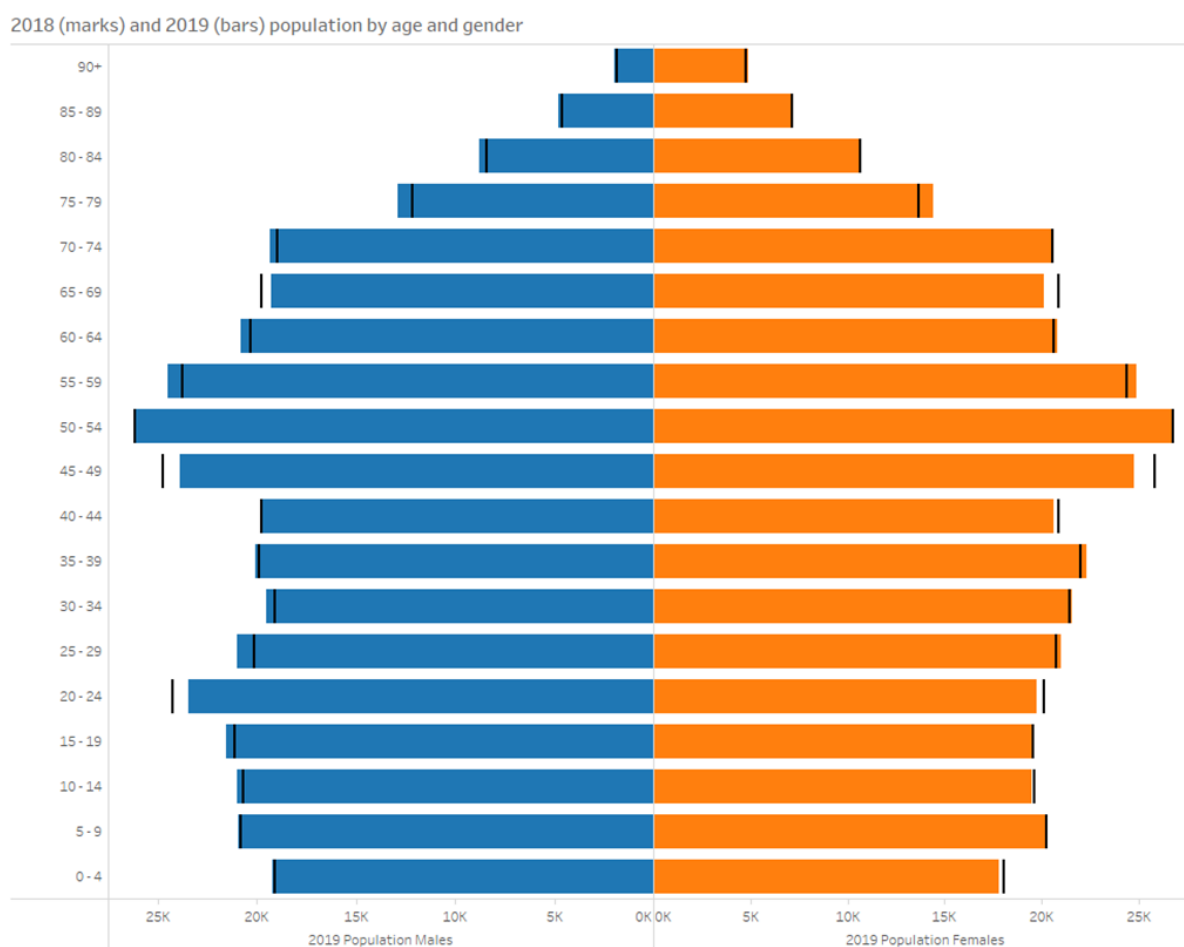
1.1.1 Local Authority Population Estimates

The total population of Leicestershire in 2019 was 706,155, an increase of 1.1 percent since 2018. There were approximately 8,000 more females (357,054) than males (349,101), with the males rising at a slower rate (1.1 percent) compared to females (1.2 percent) since 2018.

In terms of age band, the largest quinary age bands in Leicestershire were 50-54 (52,879 people, 7.5 percent of the total population), 55-59 (49,339 people, 7.0 percent) and 45-49 (48,645 people, 6.9 percent). Overall, the Leicestershire ageing population is increasing due to increased birth rates in the period following the Second World War. The county also has a larger number in the 20-24 age band due to the student population of the county.

The population pyramid below displays the 2019 population estimates by gender and quinary age band alongside the corresponding figures for 2018.

Figure 1 - Leicestershire 2019 population estimates by gender and quinary age



Source: 2019 Mid-Year Population Estimates. ONS, 2020.

Across Leicestershire districts, Charnwood has the largest individual population (185,851), followed by Hinckley and Bosworth (113,136), while Melton has the smallest population (51,209). Most local authorities experienced a rise in actual population since 2018, but Oadby and Wigston experienced the smallest decrease in population since 2018.

Further Information

Click on this link for [a dashboard summarising the mid-2019 population estimates](#) for Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland.

The next Local authority population estimates are due to be released in June 2021.

1.1.2 Small Area Population Estimates - Wards

Population estimates for geographies below local authority level are released annually. The most recent data covers mid-2018. The dashboards below summarise population data by age and gender for Leicestershire Wards and Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs).

Wards are constructed for the purposes of political representation and as such, may vary considerably in their population. This is in contrast to census geographies (such as output areas and Lower Super Output Areas), which have much more consistent population sizes.

Further Information

Click on this link for [a dashboard summarising the mid-2019 population estimates by ward](#) for Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland.

The next set of small area population estimates are due to be released in October 2021.

1.1.3 Small Area Population Estimates - Lower Super Output Areas

Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) were designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics and are built up from groups of output areas (OA). LSOAs are nested within wards and have a minimum population of 1,000 people, a maximum population of 3,000 and an average population of 1,500. They contain a minimum of 400 households and a maximum of 1,200 households.

Further Information

Click on this link for [a dashboard summarising the mid-2019 population estimates by LSOA](#) for Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland.

The next set of small area population estimates are due for release in October 2021

1.2 Population Projections

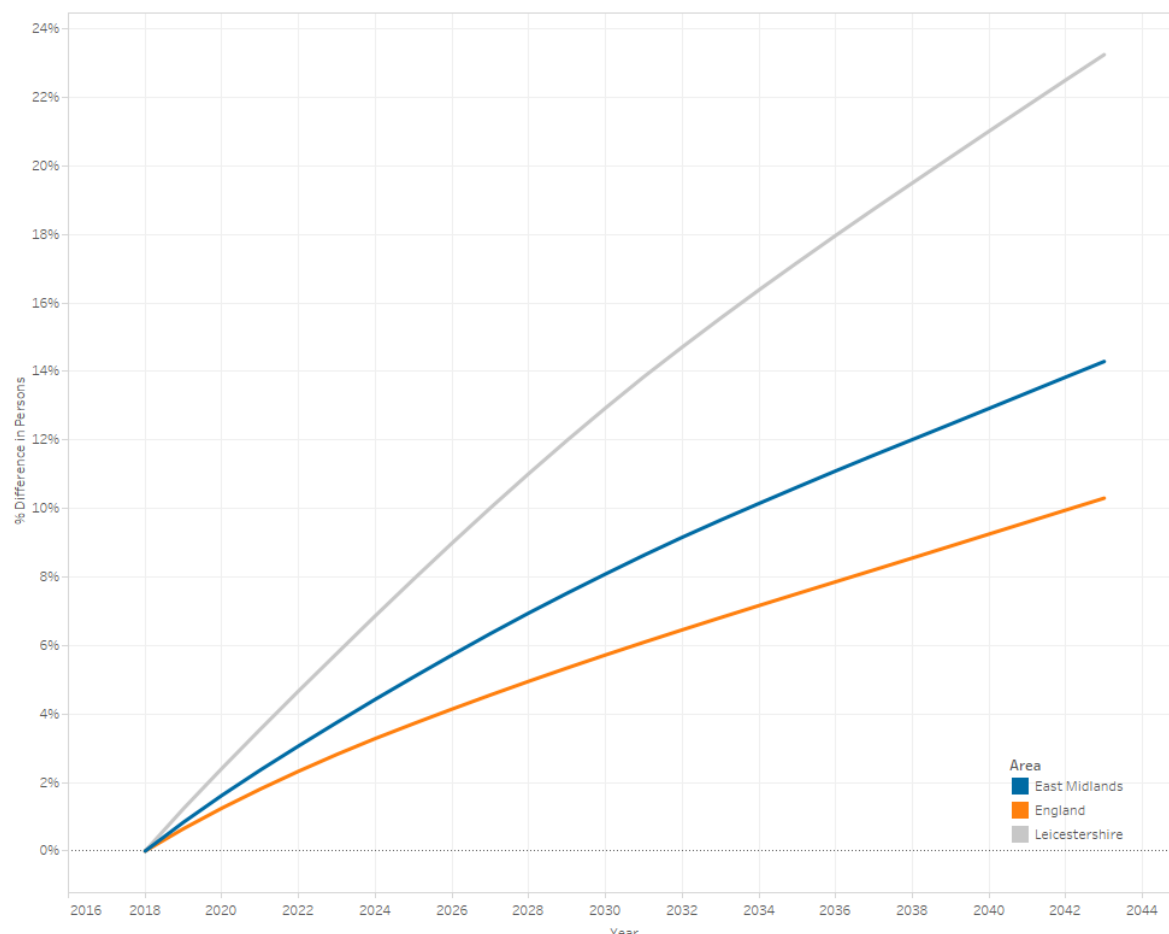
In addition to population estimates, which are snapshots in time, ONS produces population projections, released approximately every two years. Population projections provide an indication of the future size and age structure of the population based on mid-year population estimates and a set of assumptions of future fertility, mortality and migration trends. The latest 2018-based population projections were published on 24th March 2020 and are based on revised 2018 mid-year population estimates. A dashboard summarising the 2018-based population projections for Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland is available at the [link](#) below.

The population of Leicestershire is projected to increase by 23.2 percent to 860,600 by 2043, an increase of 162,300 people from 2018. This is compared to an increase of 14.3 percent for the East Midlands and 10.3 percent for England. The population

over 10 years to 2028 will grow to 775,200, an increase of 11 percent. This is compared to an increase of 7 percent for the East Midlands and 5 percent for England.

The chart below displays the percentage population change to 2043 for Leicestershire, the East Midlands and England.

Figure 2 - Population projection, percentage change to 2043

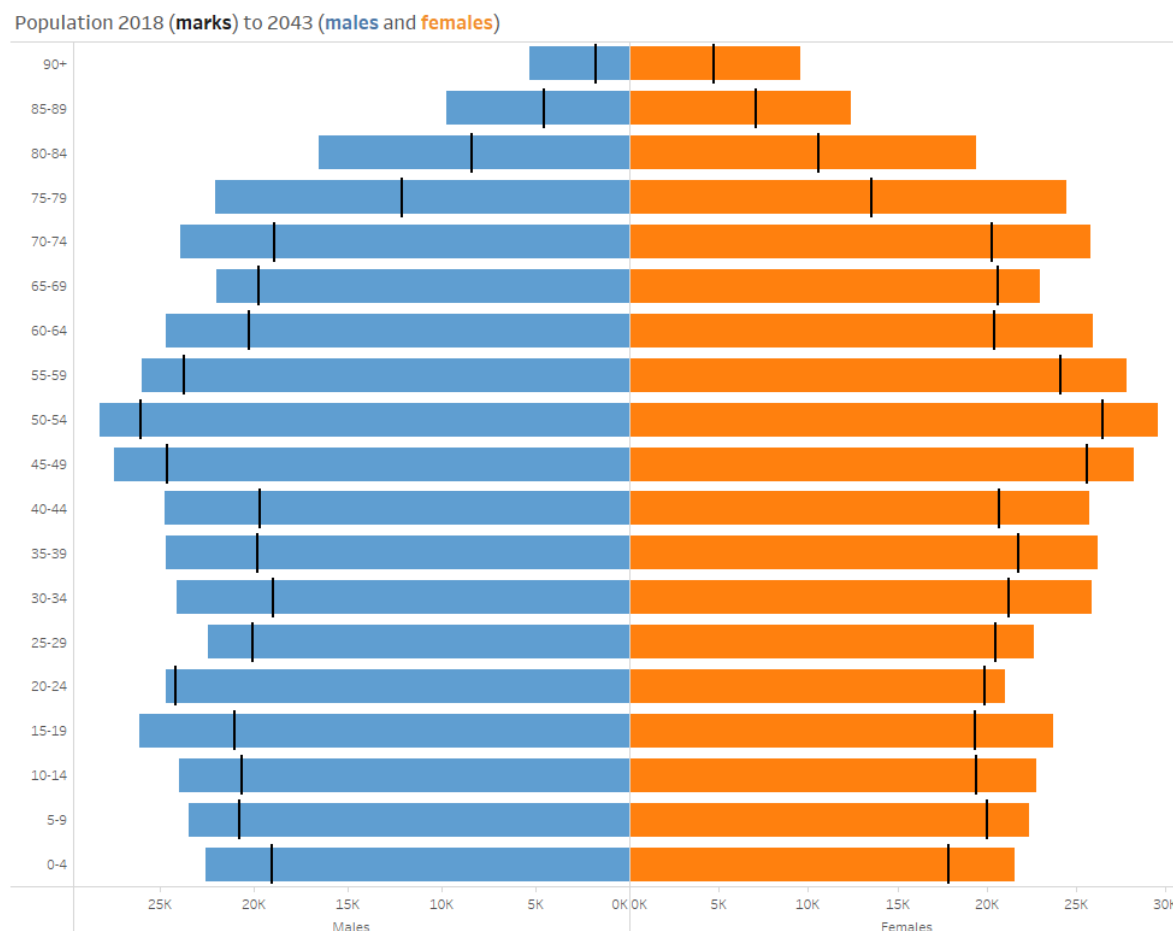


Source: 2018-based Subnational Population Projections, ONS, 2020

Across Leicestershire districts, North West Leicestershire is projected to experience the highest level of population growth between 2018 and 2043; increasing by 34.4 percent, followed by Blaby with 28.8 percent. All Leicestershire districts are projected to increase their population at a higher rate than the East Midlands (12.4 percent) and England (12.1 percent), except for Melton (5.4 percent) and Oadby and Wigston (8.8 percent).

The population pyramid below shows the 2018 and 2043 Leicestershire projections by gender and quinary age band.

Figure 3 - Leics population projection by gender and quinary age, 2018 and 2043



Source: 2018-based Subnational Population Projections, ONS, 2020

By the final year of the projections there is forecast to be significant population increases in the 45 to 49 age band, 50 to 54 age band and 70+ age bands. The 20 to 24 age band sees a relatively small increase to 2043, especially for males.

Elsewhere the 15-19 population sees the most noticeable population increase outside the 50 to 54 age band, especially for males. Again, this is most likely due to the impact of student population in Loughborough and parts of Oadby and Wigston borough. The 25-29 age band also sees a relatively small population, again most notably among the male population.

Across all Leicestershire districts, between 2018 and 2043 there are projected to be large percentage population increases in the older age group (60+), echoing the overall trend for the county. North West Leicestershire is projected to see the greatest percentage change in this group, increasing by 60 percent, followed by Harborough with 52 percent. In comparison, Oadby and Wigston is projected to see the smallest growth in this age band, increasing by 21 percent.

Further Information

Click on this link for [a dashboard summarising population projections](#) for Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland.

More information on population projections can be found [on the ONS website](#)

The next set of population projections are due for release in Spring 2022

1.2.1 Small Area Population Projections - Wards

No official small area population projections are released by the ONS. However, Leicestershire County Council commissioned Edge Analytics to produce ward level population projections to 2037 in order to inform the 2015 Local Government Boundary review.

While this dataset should not be considered official statistics, it can provide a useful guide to possible future population change at a small area level within the county. As such they should be considered experimental and caution should be taken when using them to inform policy.

Further Information

Click on this link for [a dashboard summarising small area population projections](#) for Leicestershire.

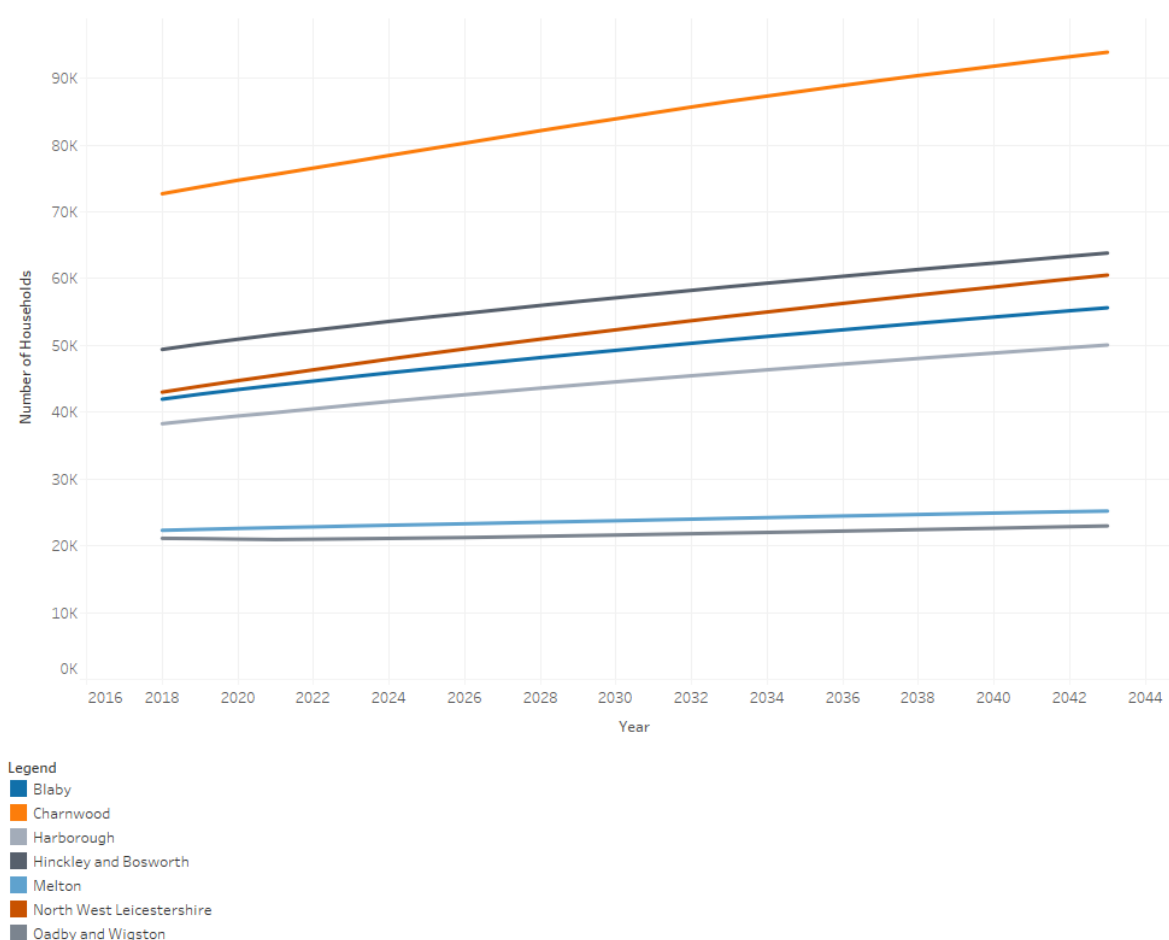
There are currently no plans to publish revised small area population projections

1.2.2 Household Projections

ONS published the 2018-based household projections on the 29th June 2020. They are published every two years. They provide an indication of the future number of households in England and its regions and local authorities up to 2043. ONS has published household projections for England, previously, they were published by the Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG).

In 2018, there were 288,792 households in Leicestershire, projected to experience an increase to 372,146 by 2043, an increase of 28.9 percent (83,000 households). This is compared to an increase of 13.0 percent for Leicester City and 25.6 percent for Rutland.

Figure 4 - Household projections, Leicestershire districts, 2018-43



Source: 2018-based Household Projections. ONS, 2020.

Across Leicestershire, the largest actual change is projected to be in Charnwood, which will see a considerably higher rate of household formation than other districts. By 2043 there is projected to be an extra 21,000 households, an increase of 29%. The next highest district is Hinckley and Bosworth, which is projected to experience an increase of over 14,400 households, an increase of 29%. Oadby and Wigston will see the smallest actual change (just under 2,000 additional households), as well as the smallest percentage increase (8.8%).

North West Leicestershire and Blaby show the highest percentage change between 2018 and 2043, followed to a lesser extent by Harborough, Charnwood, Hinckley and Bosworth and Melton.

Further Information

Click on this link for [a dashboard summarising the 2018-based household projections](#) for Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland.

More information on household projections can be found on the [ONS website](#).

The next set of household projections are due for release in Autumn 2020

1.3 2011 Census

Every ten years the census gives us a complete picture of the nation and how we live. It allows us to compare different groups of people across the United Kingdom because the same questions are asked, and the information is recorded, in the same way throughout England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The census provides information that government needs to develop policies, plan and run public services, and allocate funding. (Source: ONS). The last census in England and Wales was conducted on 27th March 2011. The next Census is scheduled for March 2021.

A variety of census dashboards have been produced by the Strategic Business Intelligence Team at Leicestershire County Council, covering a range of topics. The links below provide a range of information on population from the 2011 Census, in addition to data on households at a small area level.

1.3.1 Population and Households

The following links include data on population, households, and demographic composition.

[2011 Census - Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Population](#)

[2011 Census - Population by age](#)

[2011 Census - Small Area Population by age](#)

[2011 Census - Households - Leicestershire Wards](#)

1.3.2 Key Statistics

Census Key Statistics cover a range of different themes, providing information on areas such as ethnicity, employment, health and housing. The dashboards below summarise Key Statistics data at a local authority and small area level.

[2011 Census - Key Statistics - Leicestershire Local Authorities](#)

[2011 Census - Key Statistics - Leicestershire Wards](#)

[2011 Census - Key Statistics - Leicestershire LSOAs](#)

1.3.3 Thematic Analysis

The links below explore Key Statistics data from the 2011 Census in more detail, focusing on topics such as caring, transport and economy, down to a small area level. In addition, reports are available which summarise key findings from the first two Census releases:

[Release 1](#) - Sex and age (at 5 year bands) of the population, number of households, population estimates (residents and those living in communal establishments) and short term migrants by sex.

[Release 2](#) - At ward and output area, resident population of Leicestershire, by age and sex, the number of households with at least one usual resident, the number of household residents and residents of communal establishments, average household size and population density.

[2011 Census - Provision of Unpaid Care - Leicestershire](#)

[2011 Census - Transport - Leicestershire](#)

[2011 Census - Transport - Leicestershire Wards](#)

[2011 Census - Economy - Industry by Age and Sex](#)

1.3.4 Useful Links

Census Data on Nomis

The ONS' Nomis website is also home to [a wide range of 2011 Census data](#). The full data from this census are available in several hundred separate datasets (or tables), covering the whole range of population characteristics and subject areas.

The site contains a useful table finder, which can be accessed by clicking on the 'Table Finder' link.

Local Area Reports on NOMIS

[Information about your local area](#) (including Parish, County, District and smaller areas) can be found on the Nomis website. Information includes personal characteristics of people who usually live in an area, characteristics of the households we live in and work-related topics.

Further Information

More information on population and the census can be found in the [Reports](#) section of Leicestershire Research and Statistics online or on external websites via the [Links](#) page.

Additional information on the 2011 Census can be found on the [ONS website](#) at the link below.

The last Census was conducted in March 2021. Data is scheduled to be made available from 2022 onwards.

2. Economy

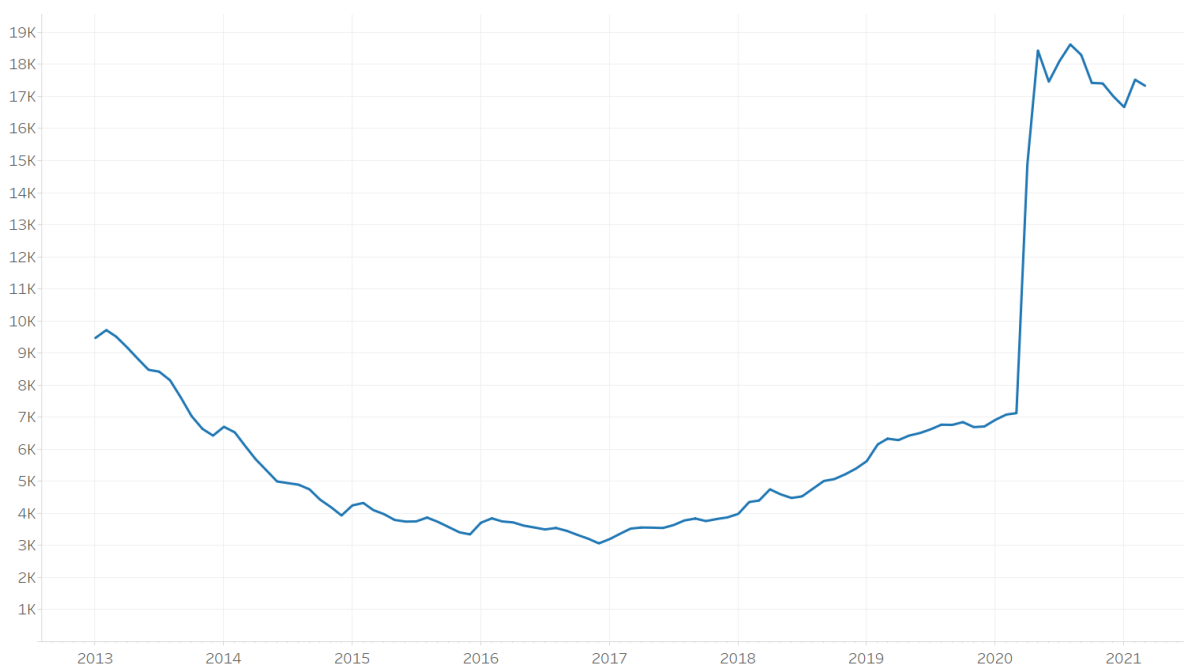
2.1 Unemployment

The monthly unemployment dashboard¹ provides analysis covering Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland, as well as regional and national comparators. The analysis incorporates a range of datasets released by ONS covering unemployment and benefits claimants as well as trend data going back to 2010 and analysis at ward level.

2.1.1 Claimant Count

The claimant count is measured as the number of people claiming JSA plus the number of Universal Credit claimants. JSA is gradually being phased out as claimants are moved across to Universal Credit and JSA claimants alone are no longer an official measure of unemployment. The chart below shows the total number of JSA and Universal Credit claimants in Leicestershire between 2010 and 2021.

Figure 5 - Claimant count, JSA or Universal Credit, monthly, 2013 - 2021, Leicestershire



Source: Nomis, 2020.

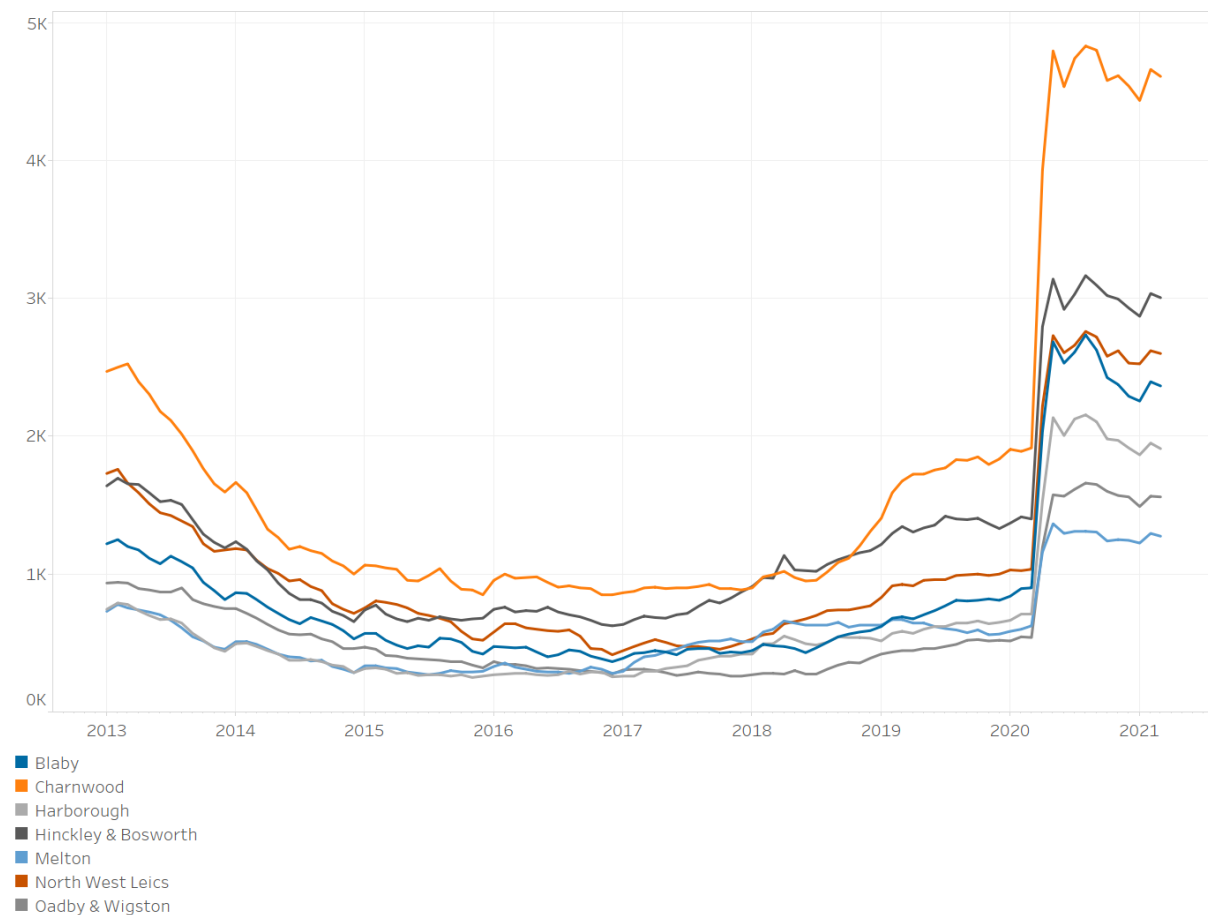
The chart above shows that the number of individuals claiming JSA claimants or Universal Credit in Leicestershire has decreased gradually between 2013 and 2017, before steadily increasing to 2020. Since March 2020 the claimant count has increased dramatically as a result of the impact of Covid-19, peaking at over 18,600 claimants in August 2020.

¹ To be added to the Unemployment Bulletin distribution list, please email ri@leics.gov.uk

A similar pattern can be seen in the overall claimant rate; in January 2013 the rate for Leicestershire was 2.3 percent, dropping to a low of 0.7 percent in December 2016 and January 2017. The rate then began to rise to 1.6 percent in March 2020, before increasingly exponentially over a few months to a high of 4.3 percent in August 2020.

The chart below shows the total number of individuals claiming JSA or Universal Credit for Leicestershire districts between 2013 and 2021

Figure 6 - Claimant count, JSA or Universal Credit, monthly, 2013 - 2021, Leicestershire Districts



Source: Nomis, 2020.

All Leicestershire districts have experienced a decline in the number of individual claiming JSA or Universal Credit between 2013 and 2017, however, since 2017 all the districts saw an upward trend in claiming JSA or Universal Credit. With the impact of Covid-19, the number of JSA and Universal Credit claimants has risen dramatically from March 2020 to August 2020 for all the districts. Charnwood experienced the highest number of claimants in August 2020 (4,830 claimants) followed by Hinckley and Bosworth (3,165 claimants) while Melton experienced the lowest claimants.

All the districts experienced a rise in claimant rate since March 2020, with Oadby and Wigston experiencing the highest (4.9 percent) claimant rate in August 2020 while Harborough had the lowest claimant rate (3.9).

Further Information

Click on this link to access the [unemployment dashboard](#), covering Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland.

The unemployment dashboard is updated monthly in line with the release of claimant count data.

2.2 Employment

The annual Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) dataset is released by ONS every Autumn. The data covers employment in Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland, as well as regional and national comparators, by broad industrial sector, and full/part time employment going back to 2009.

The latest BRES figures (2019) shows there were 312,500 jobs in Leicestershire, of which 218,750 (70 percent) were full-time and 94,150 (30.1) were part-time. Across Leicestershire districts, Charnwood exhibited the largest number of jobs, with 66,100 (21.2 percent of all jobs in the county), followed by Blaby with 62,225 (19.9 percent) and North West Leicestershire with 60,550 jobs (19.4 percent).

In Leicestershire, the manufacturing industry is the largest sector, with 39,000 jobs, followed by the Professional, Scientific and Technical sector, with 36,000 jobs, followed by, the Retail sector, with 27,000 jobs.

Within the county, Blaby has the highest number of jobs in the Professional, Scientific and Technical sector and Charnwood has the highest number of jobs in Education. In the Transport and Storage sector, Harborough and North West Leicestershire have the highest number of jobs, while in the Manufacturing sector, Charnwood has the highest number of jobs but has remained static since 2018. Across the districts, the manufacturing industry employment has remained static apart from Melton has experienced a decline since 2018.

Further Information

The [BRES data for Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland](#) can be accessed via an interactive dashboard.

BRES data is released annually in the autumn

2.3 Earnings and Hours Worked

The Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) dataset is released by ONS every Autumn. The survey is conducted in April each year to obtain information about the levels, distribution and make-up of earnings and hours worked for employees.

This data set provides information about earnings of employees who are living or working in an area, who are on adult rates and whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence. ASHE is based on a sample of employee jobs taken from HM Revenue and Customs PAYE records. Information on earnings and hours is obtained in confidence from employers. ASHE does not cover the self-employed, nor does it cover employees not paid during the reference period.

In Leicestershire in 2020, median gross annual resident earnings were £25,970 higher than East Midlands (£24,500) and lower than England (£26,055). Median annual earnings for Leicestershire residents have increased steadily between 2002 and 2020, from £17,102 in 2002, an increase of just over £8,800. This equates to an increase of 52 percent, compared with 51 percent for the East Midlands and England. Over this period, Leicestershire earnings have remained higher than earnings for the East Midlands as a whole, but slightly below earnings for England. This is with the exception of 2011, when Leicestershire earnings were fractionally higher than those for England.

Overall, gross annual median resident earnings have increased since 2002 across Leicestershire local authorities. Blaby experiences the highest earnings in Leicestershire; the gross annual earnings for Blaby residents in 2020 was £30,341 followed by Harborough with £29,693. This is significantly higher than the figure for Leicestershire (£25,970), the East Midlands (£24,500) and England (£26,055).

In comparison, Melton experienced the lowest median earnings in Leicestershire in 2018 (£21,504), almost £4,700 lower than Blaby and much lower than the corresponding figures for Leicestershire, the East Midlands and England.

In terms of the percentage increase since 2002, Oadby and Wigston experienced the greatest increase, with annual earnings increasing by 65 percent, followed by North West Leicestershire, which saw a 50 percent increase. Melton saw the smallest percentage increase, with annual resident earnings increasing by 45 percent since 2002.

Median gross resident earnings for males in Leicestershire were greater than females; a gender gap of £12,372 in 2020. Full-time male employees in the county earned £7,105 more than female employees. Earnings for female part-time employees were £180 more than male part-time employees.

Across districts, earnings were higher for male employees than female employees for all the districts, with Oadby and Wigston experiencing the largest gap, followed by North West Leicestershire.

Further Information

The data can be accessed via an [interactive dashboard covering Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland](#), as well as regional and national comparators, available at the link below.

ASHE data is released annually in the autumn

2.4 Leicester and Leicestershire Business Survey 2017

The Leicester and Leicestershire Business Survey has been conducted since 1994, providing a robust source of intelligence about the local economy. It has been used by the LLEP, local business and other organisations to assess how the local economy is performing. The main objective of the research is to provide the LLEP and partners with information from the business community to inform strategic planning, decision-making, evidence-based policy and information to help attract funding.

Further Information

Click on this link to access the full [Business Survey report and dashboard](#).

The next Business Survey will be published in 2021

2.5 Labour Market Profiles on Nomis

Nomis is a service provided by the ONS to provide free access to the most detailed and up-to-date UK labour market statistics from official sources.

<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

Labour market profiles for an area are available under the Area Profiles section. These include some of the data from key data sets on population, employment, unemployment, qualifications, earnings, benefit claimants and businesses.

More detailed data downloads from the full range of data sets is available under the Data Downloads section.

Further Information

More information on the economy can be found in the [Reports](#) section of Leicestershire Research and Statistics online or on external websites via the [Links](#) page.

3. Area Classifications

A range of area classifications are produced by official sources in order to understand the socioeconomic make up of an area. These are available at a small area level, providing important contextual information about these neighbourhoods.

A selection of the most widely used area classifications are included below.

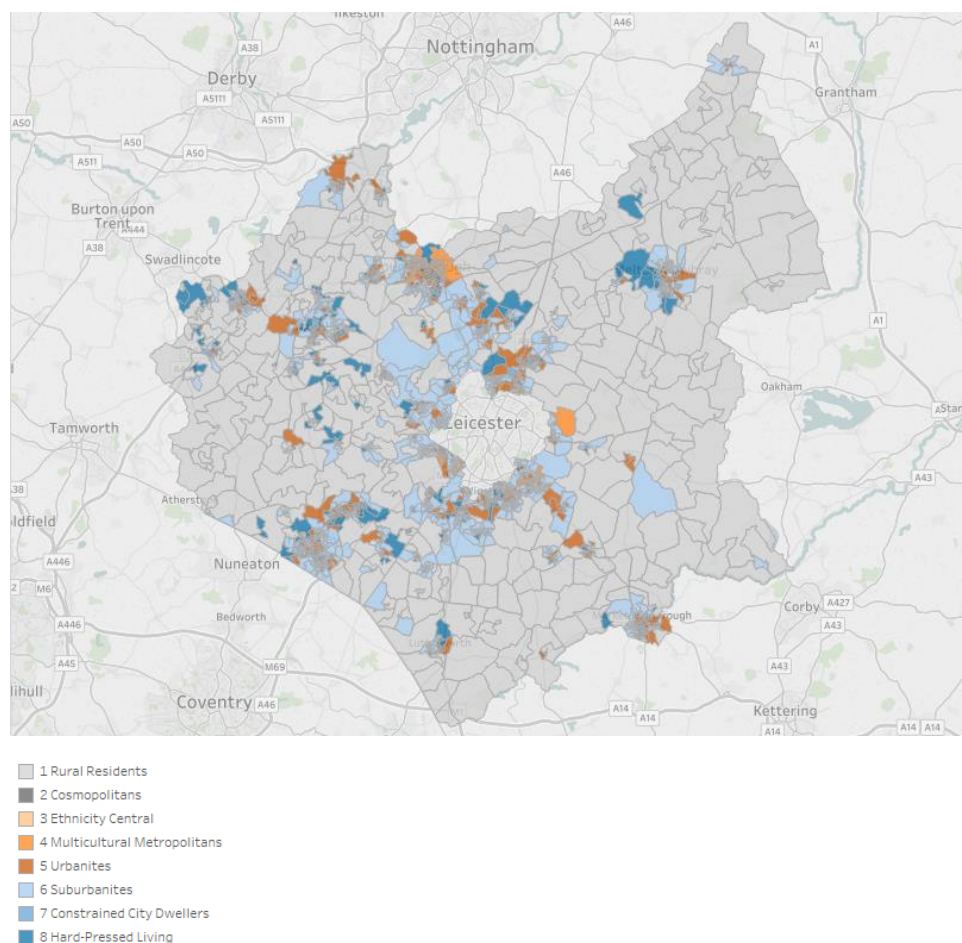
3.1 2011 Output Area Classification

The 2011 Area Classification for Output Areas categorises all UK output areas based on 2011 Census data on a wide range of socioeconomic and demographic topics. They aim to identify parts of the UK with similar characteristics using a defined set of supergroups, groups and subgroups.

3.1.1 Exploring the Data

The map below shows the distribution of 2011 OAC supergroups across Leicestershire. It is clear from the map that the majority of the area in Leicestershire is classified as Rural Residents, building on the analysis of rural classification above. In comparison, urban areas are more diverse in the types of communities they contain.

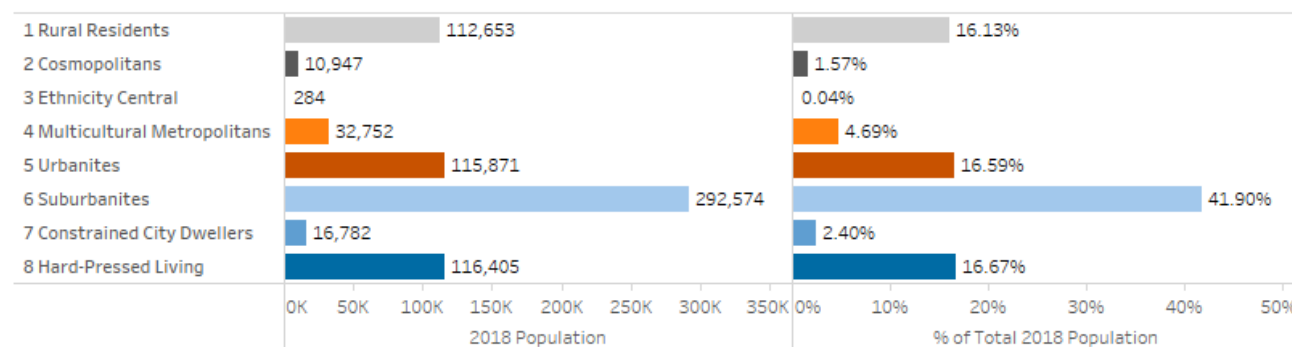
Figure 7 - 2011 Output Area Classification by output area, Leicestershire



Source: 2011 Output Area Classification, ONS, 2013.

The chart below shows the proportion of the Leicestershire population by 2011 OAC supergroup. Much of the population live in areas classed as Suburbanites (42 percent). Overall, 17 percent of the population live in areas classed as Hard-Pressed Living (116,400) and Urbanites (115,900), while 16 percent (112,700 people) live in areas classed as Rural Residents.

Figure 8 - 2018 Population estimates by 2011 Output Area Classification, Leics



Source: 2011 Output Area Classification, ONS, 2013. 2018 mid-year population estimates, ONS, 2019.

Further Information

Click on this link to access a dashboard covering the [2011 Output Area Classification](#) for Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland.

Click on this link for further information on the [ONS Area Classifications](#).

There is currently no scheduled release date for an updated Output Area Classification. It is envisaged that the classifications will be updated as part of the 2021 Census release.

3.2 2011 Rural Urban Classification

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

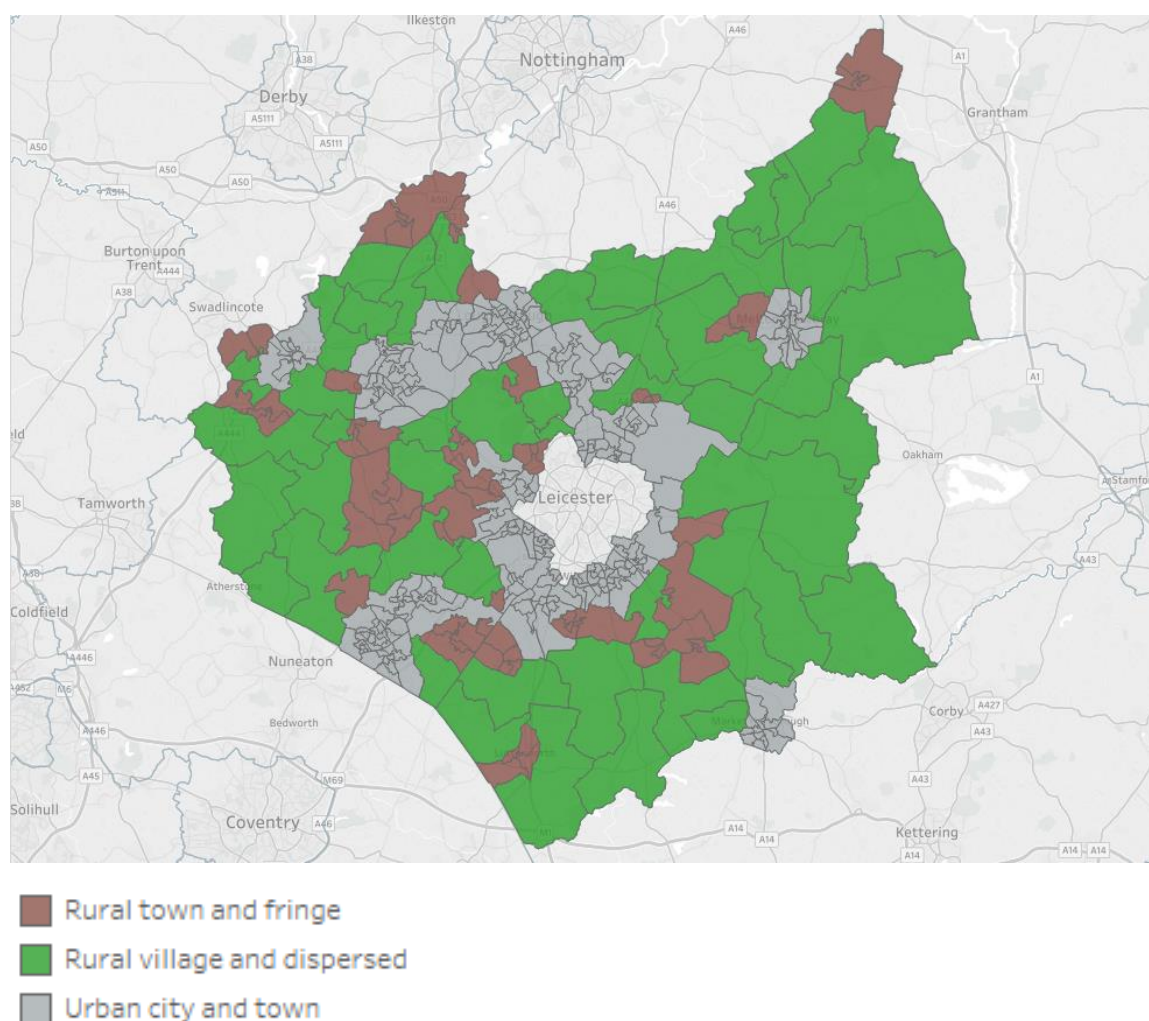
RUC2011 for LSOAs is built up from the OA level classification, with assignment to urban or rural classification made by reference to the category to which the majority of their constituent OAs is assigned.

3.2.1 Exploring the Data

Leicestershire is predominantly rural by area, with the majority of Melton and Harborough districts classed as rural. Overall, 18 percent of the total area of Leicestershire (5,156ha) is classed as Urban City and Town, with a further 18 percent classed as Rural Town and Fringe and the remaining area (64 percent) classed as Rural Village and Dispersed.

Urban areas (classed as areas with populations of 10,000 or more at the time of the 2011 Census) can be found covering settlements adjoining the urban area of Leicester City, including all of Oadby and Wigston Borough, along with the main towns of Coalville, Hinckley, Loughborough, Market Harborough, and Melton Mowbray. Additional urban areas cover larger outlying settlements such as Ashby de la Zouch, Mountsorrel, Birstall and Earl Shilton. Rural Town and Fringe areas cover smaller settlements such as Castle Donnington, Market Bosworth, Broughton Astley and Lutterworth. Finally, Rural Village and Dispersed parts of the classification cover the remaining areas of the county, encompassing small villages and hamlets. The map below displays 2011 Rural Urban Classification by LSOA for Leicestershire.

Figure 9 - 2011 Urban Rural Classification by LSOA, Leicestershire

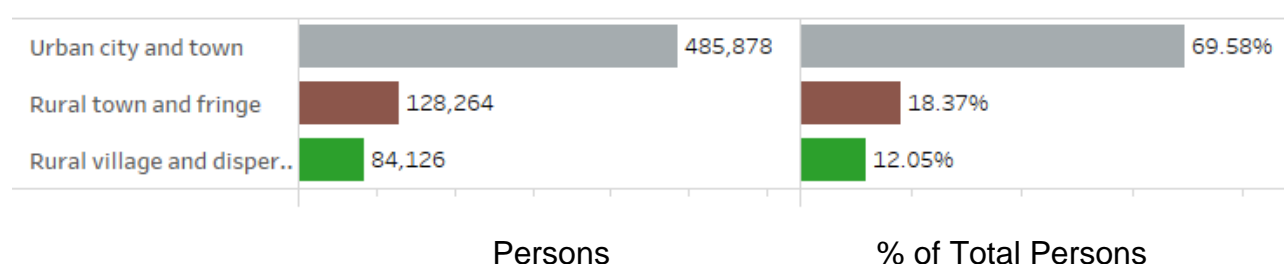


Source: 2011 Rural Urban Classification, ONS, 2013.

Looking at the population of Leicestershire by Rural Urban Classification, it is clear that while the county is rural in terms of area, the population is concentrated within urban areas. Overall, 70 percent of the population of Leicestershire live in areas classed as Urban City and Town, while 18 percent live in Rural Town and Fringe and the remaining 12 percent live in areas classed as Rural Village and Dispersed.

The chart below shows the total population of Leicestershire split by 2011 Rural Urban Classification.

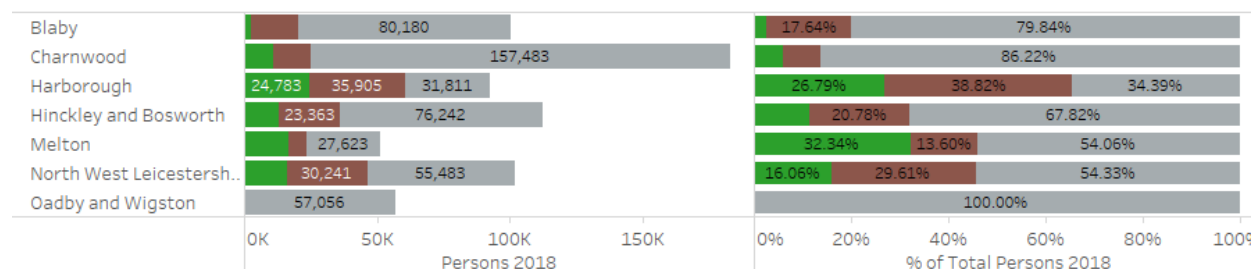
Figure 10 - 2018 Population estimates by 2011 Rural Urban Classification, Leics



Source: 2011 Rural Urban Classification, ONS, 2013. 2018 mid-year population estimates, ONS, 2019.

The chart below displays the breakdown of population by Rural Urban Classification in the Leicestershire districts.

Figure 11 - 2018 Population estimates by 2011 RUC, Leicestershire districts



Source: 2011 Rural Urban Classification, ONS, 2013. 2018 mid-year population estimates, ONS, 2019.

From the chart above, it is clear to see that Oadby and Wigston has the highest urban population, classed entirely as urban, while Charnwood has the next highest urban population (86 percent), followed by Blaby (80 percent). Harborough has the highest rural population (66 percent), followed by Melton and North West Leicestershire (46 percent). Melton has the largest proportion of the population living in the most rural areas (32 percent in areas classed as 'Rural Village and Dispersed').

The 2011 Rural Urban Classification data for Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland is summarised in an interactive dashboard, available at the link below.

Further Information

The 2011 Rural Urban Classification was released by the ONS in October 2013. Click here for a [dashboard summarising the results](#).

There are currently no plans to publish an updated Rural Urban Classification. It is envisaged that the classification will be updated as part of the 2021 Census release.

3.2.2 2018 Leicestershire Rural Evidence Base

The Leicestershire Rural Partnership (LRP) commissioned the county council to produce a rural evidence base in order to present a comprehensive picture of rural Leicestershire. It is intended that the report will assist the LRP in responding to key national and local consultations to assist with influencing and applying for new funding streams including the UK Shared Prosperity Fund.

The report covers the following topics:

- Population
- Deprivation
- Economy
- Communities
- Housing and Employment Land
- Early Help/ Supporting Leicestershire Families
- Rural Health Issues

Further Information

Click here to access the [2018 Rural Evidence Base report](#)

There are currently no plans to publish an updated Rural Evidence Base

3.4 2019 Indices of Deprivation

The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 are based on 37 separate indicators, organised across seven distinct domains of deprivation which are combined, using appropriate weights, to calculate the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 (IMD 2019). This is an overall measure of multiple deprivation experienced by people living in an area and is calculated for every Lower layer Super Output Area (LSOA) in England. Every LSOA in England is ranked according to its level of deprivation relative to that of other areas.

The Indices of Deprivation are released periodically by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG). The latest update of the indices was released in October 2015, updating the 2010 indices.

3.4.1 Upper Tier Local Authorities

In 2019, Leicestershire is ranked 137th out of 151 upper tier local authorities in England for overall (multiple) deprivation.² This is a slight improvement on 2015, when the county was ranked 136th out of 152 local authorities.³ However, this change may be a result of changes in those authorities with similar ranks, rather than an improvement in Leicestershire. Leicestershire is ranked fourth least deprived out of 27 county councils, and second least deprived out of 16 CIPFA (The Chartered Institute of Public Finance & Accountancy) statistical neighbours. In comparison, Leicester City is ranked 19th in 2019 compared with 14th in 2015, and Rutland is ranked 149th in 2019 compared with 148th in 2015.

Four LSOAs out of 396 (1%) in Leicestershire fall within the most deprived 10% nationally. This figure is unchanged between 2015 and 2019. However, Leicestershire experienced a negative change in the rank of percent of LSOAs within the top 10% nationally. The county is now ranked 114th overall, compared with 119th in 2015.⁴ Leicestershire ranks eighth lowest for percentage of LSOAs in the top 10% nationally across county councils, and fourth lowest amongst statistical neighbours.

The county experienced a negative change in the average rank across all LSOAs between 2015 and 2019, moving from 10,319 to 10,049.⁵ However, Leicestershire experienced a slight positive change in the rank of average rank of all LSOAs, moving from 148th to 149th in England.⁶ Again, this may be a result of changes in other authorities rather than Leicestershire. The average score for all LSOAs in the county experienced small positive change between 2015 and 2019, falling from 12.46 to 12.33.⁷

² Using rank of average rank across all LSOAs in an area, where 1= most deprived local authority in England

³ Change in total authorities due to local government reorganisation in Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole in April 2019.

⁴ Where 1= highest proportion of LSOAs in top 10% nationally

⁵ Where 1= most deprived LSOA in England, out of 32,844 LSOAs

⁶ Where 1= highest rank of average rank in England

⁷ Where a higher score equals higher deprivation

3.4.2 Local Authority Districts

The table below summarises the overall deprivation rank for Leicestershire local authorities. Ranks are out of 317 local authority districts in England.

Figure 12 - Index of Multiple Deprivation Rank, Leics Local Authorities, 2015-19

| Local Authority District | 2015 | 2019 | Change |
|---------------------------|------|------|--------|
| North West Leicestershire | 214 | 216 | -2 |
| Hinckley and Bosworth | 248 | 232 | 16 |
| Charnwood | 237 | 244 | -7 |
| Melton | 236 | 248 | -12 |
| Oadby and Wigston | 249 | 249 | 0 |
| Blaby | 288 | 281 | 7 |
| Harborough | 311 | 308 | 3 |

Source: Indices of Deprivation, MHCLG, 2019.

North West Leicestershire is the most deprived local authority in Leicestershire, ranked 216 out of 317 local authority districts in England. However, it is still placed in the least deprived 30% of all authorities. Harborough is the least deprived local authority in Leicestershire, ranked 308 out of 317. Since 2015, Hinckley and Bosworth has become relatively more deprived, moving up 16 places, while Melton has become relatively less deprived, moving down 12 places. Overall, three Leicestershire authorities have increased their rank and three have decreased. Oadby and Wigston remains unchanged.

3.4.3 Small Area Measures

Only Charnwood (2) and North West Leicestershire (2) have any LSOAs within the most deprived 10% of LSOAs in England.⁸ This remains unchanged since 2015. This equates to 2% of total Charnwood LSOAs and 3.5% for North West Leicestershire. North West Leicestershire is ranked 140 out of 317 local authority districts in England for the percentage of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally, while Charnwood is ranked 164. Both local authorities experienced a small negative change in rank since 2015.

⁸ Loughborough Bell Foundry (E01025699) and Loughborough Warwick Way (E01025725) in Charnwood and Greenhill Centre (E01025932) and Greenhill North East (E01025934) in North West Leicestershire

Further Information

The results of the ID2019 for Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland are summarised in an [interactive dashboard](#).

The Consumer Data Research Centre has published an [online tool](#) to explore the 2019 Indices of Deprivation, 2011 Output area Classification and 2011 Urban Rural Classification.

There is currently no scheduled release date for an updated Indices of Deprivation

4. Health and Wellbeing

4.1 Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

Joint Strategic Needs Assessments (JSNAs) analyse the health needs of populations. The purpose of the JSNA is to improve the health and wellbeing of the local community and reduce inequalities for all ages. It should be viewed as a continuous process of strategic assessment and planning, with the aim to develop local evidence-based priorities for commissioning, which will improve the public's health and reduce inequalities.

The Health and Wellbeing Board of Leicestershire agreed that the 2018-21 JSNA will be published in subject-specific chapters throughout this three-year time period. Chapters will be developed in line with Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) and local authority commissioning cycles. The JSNA chapters will also be aligned to Leicestershire County Council's Strategic Outcomes Framework and to the needs of commissioners. The outputs of the JSNA will be:

Subject-specific chapters of an assessment of current and future health and social care needs in pdf format

Further Information

Click here to access the current [Joint Strategic Needs Assessment](#) along with previous versions.

New JSNA theme chapters are published periodically and will be made available on LSR Online

4.2 Director of Public Health's Annual Report

Each year the Director of Public Health writes an annual report to identify the needs of local people, contribute to and monitor the improvement of health and reduction of inequalities, as well as support modernisation of local services in health and local government.

This year's report presents on physical activity and, in particular, moving towards a whole system approach to improving physical activity. The report focusses on seven components that form Leicestershire's whole system approach to increase physical activity, where the central focus is the community.

The seven principles involve addressing the environment, active travel, getting people and families active, focusing on early years and physical activity within schools, helping to make being active a reality within communities and the workplace and lastly, the importance of the role of physical activity as medicine within healthcare.

Further Information

Click here to access the current [Director of Public Health's Annual Report](#), along with previous versions.

4.3 Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment

The Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment (PNA) is a statutory document that is used by NHS England to agree changes to the commissioning of local pharmaceutical services. The purpose of the PNA is to:

Identify the pharmaceutical services currently available and assess the need for pharmaceutical services in the future;

Inform the planning and commissioning of pharmacy services by identifying which services should be commissioned for local people, within available resources, and where these services should be;

Inform decision making in response to applications made to NHS England by pharmacists and dispensing doctors to provide a new pharmacy. The organisation that will make these decisions is NHS England.

Further Information

Click here to access the current [Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment](#), along with previous versions.



If you require information contained in this leaflet in another version e.g. large print, Braille, tape or alternative language please telephone: 0116 305 6803, Fax: 0116 305 7271 or Minicom: 0116 305 6160.

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।

এই তথ্য নিজের ভাষায় বুঝার জন্য আপনার যদি কোন সাহায্যের প্রয়োজন হয়, তবে 0116 305 6803 এই নম্বরে ফোন করলে আমরা উপযুক্ত ব্যক্তির ব্যবস্থা করবো।

اگر آپ کو یہ معلومات سمجھنے میں کچھ مدد درکار ہے تو براہ مہربانی اس نمبر پر کال کریں 0116 305 6803 اور ہم آپ کی مدد کے لئے کسی کا انتظام کر دیں گے۔

假如閣下需要幫助，用你的語言去明白這些資訊，請致電 0116 305 6803，我們會安排有關人員為你提供幫助。

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

Strategic Business Intelligence Team

Leicestershire County Council

County Hall

Glenfield

Leicester

LE3 8RA

ri@leics.gov.uk

www.lsr-online.org