

## Chapter 2 Demography

### Geographical context

- 2.1 Leicestershire is a landlocked county in central England. It takes its name from the heavily populated City of Leicester, traditionally its administrative centre, although the City of Leicester unitary authority is today administered separately from the County of Leicestershire. The county borders onto Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Rutland, Warwickshire, Staffordshire, Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire.
- 2.2 Much of the built-up area of Leicester City is continuous with adjoining built-up areas of Leicestershire County surrounding it, especially in the districts of Oadby & Wigston and parts of Blaby, Charnwood and Harborough. The built-up area of Leicester is defined for Strategic Planning Policy and known as the Leicester & Leicestershire Principal Urban Area (PUA). The whole of Leicestershire has a strong relationship with Leicester for migration, labour market, regeneration, planning, services and healthcare facilities.

### Population Estimates

- 2.3 A broad figure for the current total resident population is about 950,000, or, in very broad terms, nearly a million. According to current Office of National Statistics (ONS) figures, the total population estimate for 2008 is 940,500 for the sub-region of Leicester and Leicestershire, with the local authorities of Leicester City at 294,700<sup>1</sup> and the Leicestershire County area at 645,800 resident population. ONS mid-year estimates of resident population are based on counts from the last (2001) census and are updated annually using data on births and deaths occurrences and estimated migration. Figures for local authorities in the area, for selected years, are shown in Table 2.1. The ONS population and migration evidence (referred to as 'current') in this report, is as published before their revisions to migration estimates in mid 2010. The implications of the revisions are not all known at the time of writing this chapter.
- 2.4 The ONS mid-2009 population estimate is expected to be published towards the end of June 2010. Towards the end of May 2010, ONS plan to publish revised estimates for mid-2002 to mid-2008, based on redistribution at local authority level of estimated student movements and migration from overseas. Further information on estimates of population migration and indicative effects is given later in this chapter, under the Migration section (especially paragraph 2.60).

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<sup>1</sup> Revisions to migration figures published in May 2010 make the Leicester City resident population 9,100 higher than the current mid-2008 population estimate.

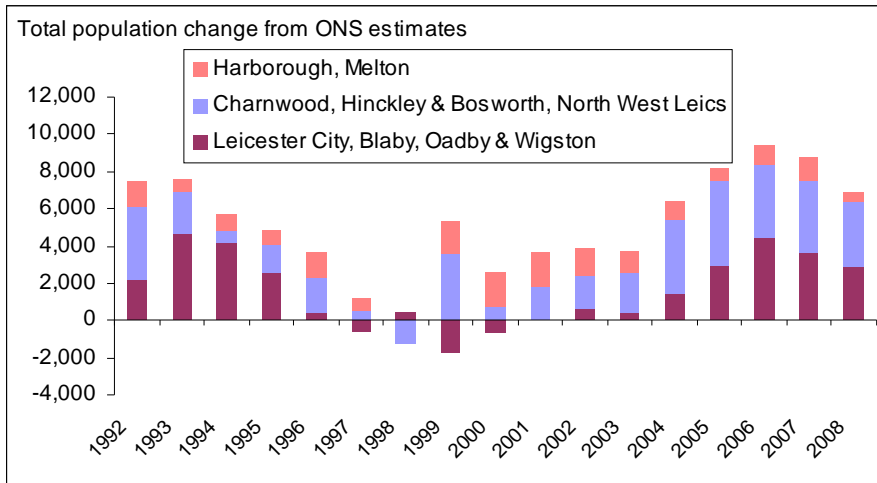
Table 2.1 Total Estimated Population Selected Years 1991-2008

	1991	2001	2006	2007	2008
Leicester & Leicestershire	854,800	893,000	924,800	933,600	940,500
Leicester UA	281,500	282,800	289,700	292,600	294,700
Leicestershire	573,300	610,300	635,100	641,000	645,800
Blaby	83,000	90,400	92,500	92,900	93,400
Charnwood	146,600	153,600	162,400	164,800	167,100
Harborough	67,900	76,800	81,300	82,300	82,800
Hinckley and Bosworth	96,700	100,200	103,800	104,400	105,200
Melton	45,300	47,900	48,900	49,200	49,300
North West Leicestershire	81,000	85,700	89,600	90,400	90,800
Oadby and Wigston	52,900	55,800	56,500	56,800	57,200

Source: ONS Population Mid-Year Estimates August 2009

2.5 Much of the built-up area of Leicester City is continuous with adjoining built-up areas of Leicestershire County, especially with the district of Oadby & Wigston, large parts of Blaby, and smaller parts of Charnwood and Harborough. Figure 2.1 uses groupings of authorities in the centre (Leicester City, Blaby, Oadby & Wigston) South and East (Harborough, Melton), and North and West to show annual population change from 1991 to 2008.

Figure 2.1 Annual Population Change 1991-2008 for the Sub-region, by Grouped Authorities



Source: ONS Population Mid-Year Estimates, August 2009

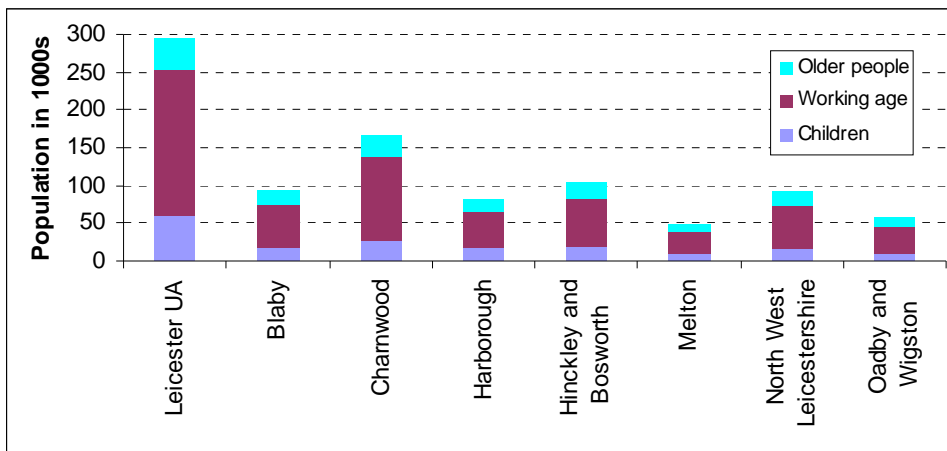
2.6 In the last five years of the estimates, since 2003, the population estimate has increased by an average of 8,000 annually. This is approximately a 0.9% annual increase, occurring for both City and County. From 1993 to 2003, estimated annual population change averaged less than 0.4% annually for the whole area, with Leicester City sometimes having an annual decrease in the population estimate figure. Since 2003 the population estimates for Charnwood district has had an average annual growth of 1.6%. Before 2003, the population

estimates for Harborough and Blaby districts had the highest average annual growth rate.

## Population Age profiles

2.7 Figure 2.2 shows the estimated 2008 age profile by broad age groups for Leicester and districts of Leicestershire. Broad age groups are as used by ONS: Children (age 0-15); Working age (males age 16-64 and females age 16-59); Older people (males age 65 and over and females age 60 and over). Leicester City has the largest number of people in all age groups.

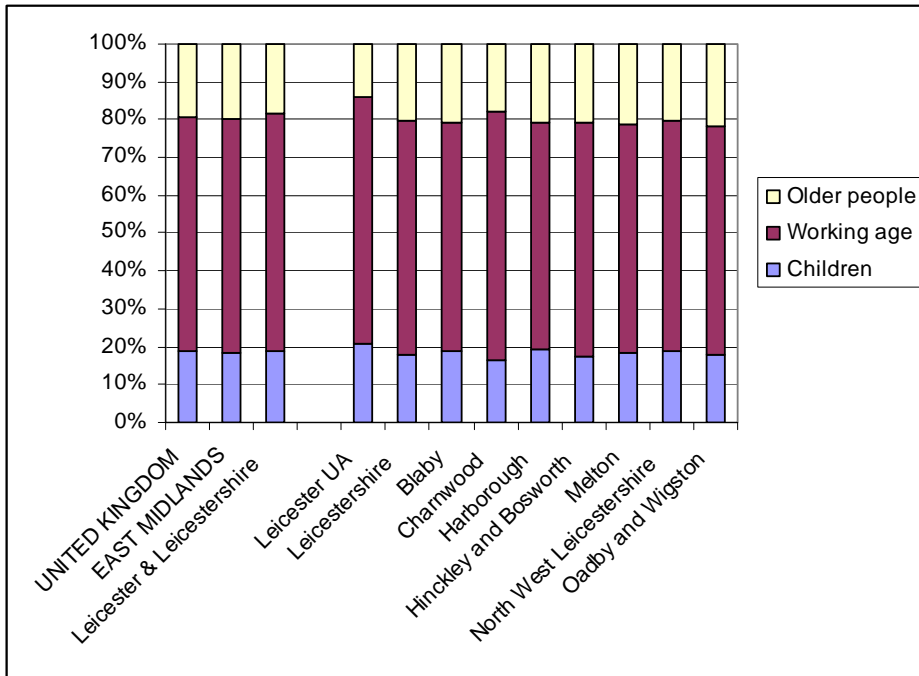
Figure 2.2 Mid-2008 Estimates of Population by Broad Age Groups by Local Authority



Source: ONS population estimates, August 2009

2.8 As shown by Figure 2.3, the sub-region has a similar population broad age distribution to the UK. The estimated population age structure shows 63% of working age, 19% aged 0-15 and 18% of state pension age, but with considerable variation across the sub-region. Leicester City has a relatively high proportion of children. Leicester City and Charnwood have higher proportions (65%) of working age and lower proportions of older people. Oadby & Wigston district has a higher proportion of older people.

Figure 2.3 Mid-2008 Estimates Broad Age Group Proportions, Compared with Regional and National Proportions



Source ONS Population Estimates Unit August 2009

## Revisions to Population Estimates

2.9 In the ONS estimates, estimates of change from international migrants have been based on limited evidence available. Local sources may indicate different population estimates. Residence in the country for a period of at least a year is the criteria to count as resident population in the ONS estimates, but there can be uncertainty about overseas migrants' local authority destination and length of stay, especially for the younger working age population. Further analysis of age groups within the working age population awaits publication of age details from the ONS revised population figures already referred to.

## **Population Settlement Distribution in Leicester and Leicestershire**

### **Population Centres**

- 2.10 Major population centres recognised in Strategic Planning policy are the Leicester Principal Urban Area (PUA) and five sub-regional centres. Areas of Leicestershire defined as part of the Leicester PUA have an estimated mid-2008 population of 128,600, which, with Leicester City, gives a total Leicester PUA population of 423,300. This includes the areas of Braunstone, Glenfield, Leicester Forest East and Kirby Muxloe on the West side of Leicester; Oadby and Wigston district and Glen Parva on the South side; Thurnby, Bushby and Scraptoft on the East side; Birstall and Thurmaston on the North side. There are other definitions of 'Urban Areas' in use: the ONS 2001 census definition of 'Leicester Urban Area' includes further areas: Blaby and Cosby to the South West; Groby and Ratby to the North West; and Syston to the North East. This area has an estimated mid-2008 population of about 460,000. Out of the sub-region's total population of 940,500, the Leicester PUA population is 45% and the 2001 census-defined 'Leicester Urban Area' is 49%.
- 2.11 The next largest population centres in Leicestershire are the sub-regional centres of Loughborough and Hinckley, each with a mid-2008 population of about 64,000. The Hinckley area is associated with a larger urban area (2001 census population 130,200) around Nuneaton in Warwickshire in the West Midlands. Coalville is the third largest sub-regional centre with a population of 33,000, including many small nearby settlements.
- 2.12 Melton (population 26,300) and Market Harborough (population 22,100) are the next largest towns in Leicestershire. They constitute sub-regional centres for the more extensive rural areas in the North East, and in the East and South of the County.
- 2.13 Remaining areas with population over 10,000 are Shepshed (population 13,700), separated from Loughborough by the M1, and Ashby-de-la-Zouch (population 12,000) North West of Coalville and close to the M42/A42.
- 2.14 The total mid-2008 population estimate for these urban areas (outside the Leicester & Leicestershire PUA) of over 10,000 population is 234,100, nearly one quarter of the sub-region's population.

### **Population Centres Age Structure**

- 2.15 Table 2.2 and Figure 2.4 show the age structure of the population centres with over 20,000 population, and the combined population in other areas. The working age population age structure tends to be

younger in the larger centres. Leicester and Loughborough populations are influenced by the presence of 40,000 university students in Higher Education, reflected in the high estimated aged 16-29 population. Students are counted at their term-time address in these figures. Figures on those studying at universities in the sub-region are given later in the chapter.

Table 2.2 Mid-2008 Estimates of Population for Major Population Centres, by Expanded Broad Age Groups

*Figures in 1000s*

	<b>0-15</b>	<b>16-29</b>	<b>30-44</b>	<b>45-state pension age</b>	<b>over state pension age</b>	<b>All ages</b>
PUA City	61.3	74.8	61.6	55.6	41.4	294.7
PUA in County	22.9	23.4	24.8	29.5	28.0	128.6
Loughborough*	9.5	24.4	10.3	11.1	9.3	64.6
Hinckley area**	11.5	10.8	13.9	15.6	12.6	64.4
Coalville***	6.3	5.5	7.2	7.5	6.6	33.0
Melton	5.0	4.4	5.4	6.2	5.3	26.3
Market Harborough	4.4	3.1	5.0	4.9	4.8	22.1
Area population < 20,000	56.9	44.6	64.2	78.1	63.0	306.8
<b>Leicester &amp; Leicestershire</b>	<b>177.6</b>	<b>190.9</b>	<b>192.4</b>	<b>208.6</b>	<b>171.0</b>	<b>940.5</b>

Source: Leicestershire County Council's aggregation of ONS experimental small area estimates October 2009

Figure 2.4a Mid-2008 Estimates of Population for Major Population Centres, by Expanded Broad Age Groups

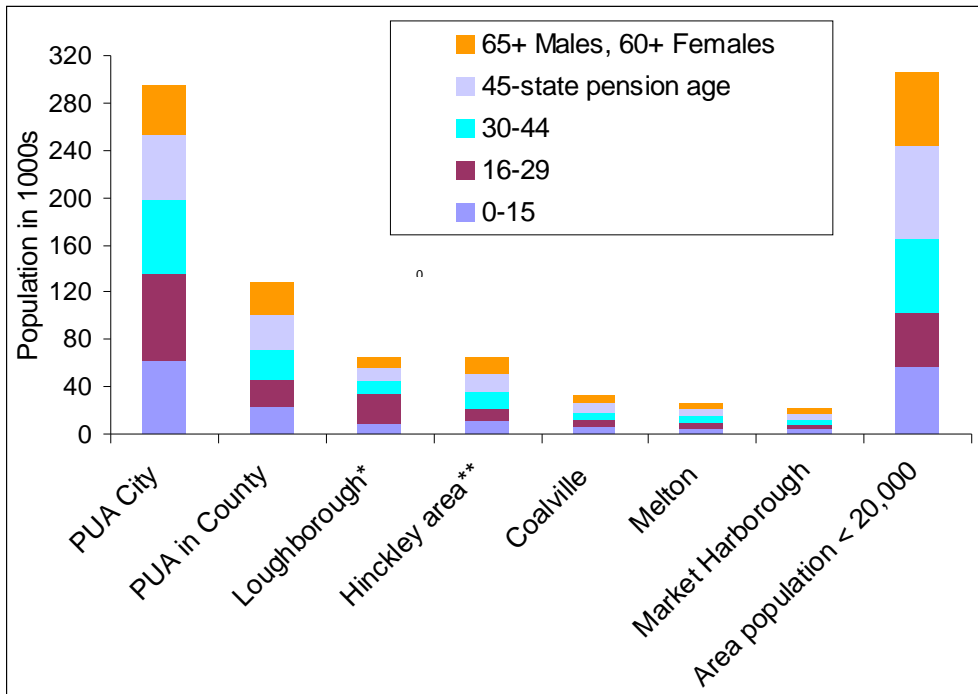
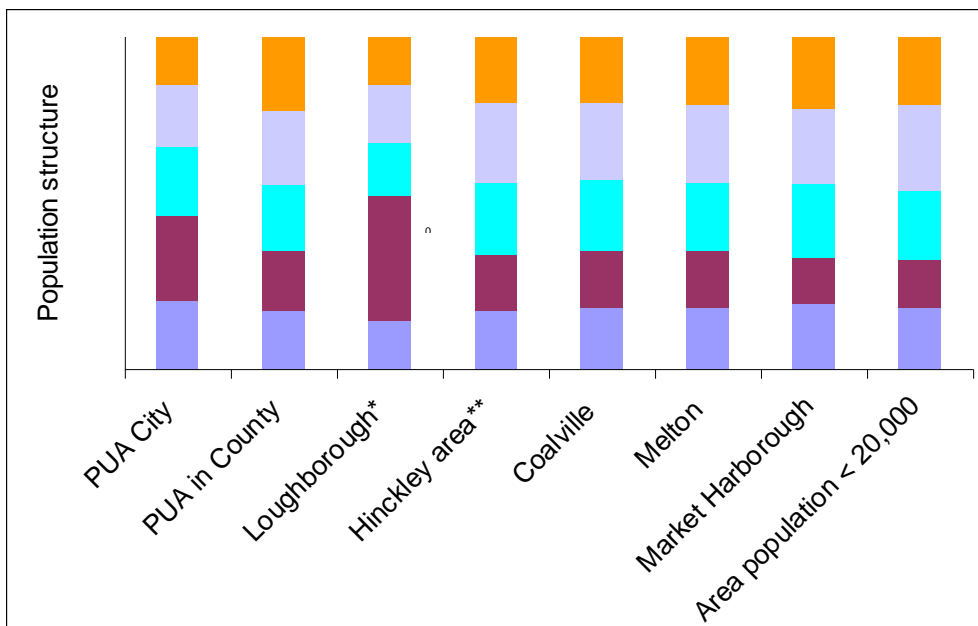


Figure 2.4b Mid-2008 Estimates of Population Proportions for Major Population Centres, by Expanded Broad Age Groups



Source: Leicestershire County Council's aggregation of ONS experimental small area estimates October 2009

\* Loughborough including Hathern

\*\* Hinckley, Burbage, Earl Shilton & Barwell

\*\*\* Coalville including Greenhill, Snibston, Hugglescote, Whitwick and Thringstone

## Urban and Rural Area Classification

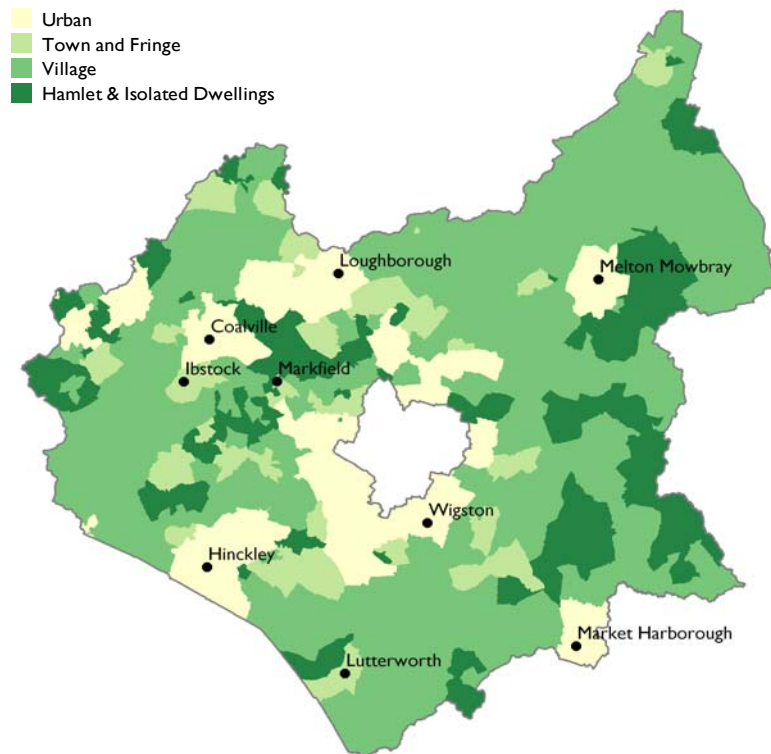
2.16 The methodology to classify areas as urban or rural results in each small area (census output areas each of approximately 100 households) being defined under one of four classes:

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

2.17 Figure 2.5 below shows the urban/rural classification applied to the 1,993 census output areas of Leicestershire. Out of the 890 output areas in Leicester, only two in the Beaumont Leys Castle Hill areas are not classified as urban.

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

Figure 2.5 ONS Urban/Rural Classification 2004; Leicestershire Output Areas



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Leicestershire County Council. LA100019271. Published 2008.

Source: Office of National Statistics Urban Rural Classification 2004.



## Projections of Future Population and Households

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

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

### Projected Changes in the Population

2.20 ONS produces population projections at a national, county and district/unitary authority level which are updated every year nationally and usually every 2 years at county and district level. The population is 'aged on' and projected future births, deaths and migration are incorporated.

2.21 ONS 2006-based district/unitary authority level figures were published in June 2008 and incorporate higher levels of births, longer life expectancy and more net population gain from overseas migration, compared to previous ONS projections.

2.22 ONS 2008-based district/unitary authority projections, to be published by ONS in May 2010, will use revised trends, including the forthcoming revised migration estimates referred to earlier. These projections will be based on those in the national 2008-based projections published in 2009. Compared to the 2006-based national projections, these show less projected increase due to net migration, and more due to natural change. The average annual projected population increase for England for 2008 to 2021 is 383,000 compared to 405,000 in the 2006-based projections.

2.23 The total 2006-based projected population for the sub-region in 2021 is 1,062,500, compared to 980,600 in the previous (revised 2004-based)

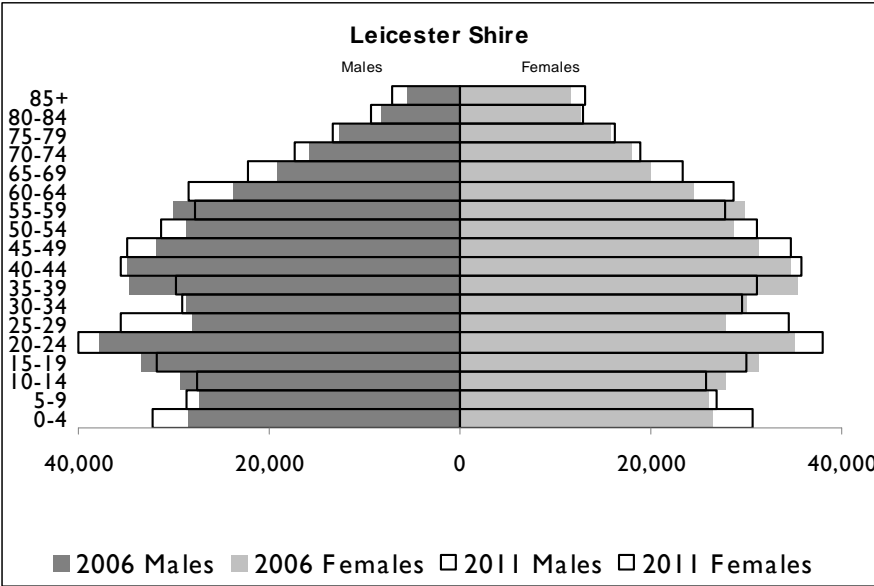
projections. Figures 2.6 and 2.7 show population pyramids from the ONS 2006-based projections by age and sex for Leicester & Leicestershire combined, comparing the base year 2006 first with the projected 2011 figures and then with the projected 2021 figures. The outlined blocks represent the projected population change in each five year group, for males and females separately.

2.24 Notable points are:

- There is a projected increase in all under 15 age groups by 2021, from the longer-term effects of increased birth trends, and the assumed contribution of much higher net in-migration of people in family-forming age groups.
- For the 15-64 age groups, the projections give shifting patterns amongst the age groups. Projected numbers in the 25-39 age groups are higher in 2021 than in 2006, as are numbers in the 50+ age groups, whilst numbers in the 15-24 and 40-49 are lower. These patterns are very dependent on the considerable assumptions made about future migration.
- A projected increase in all age groups over 65 can be seen for 2011, but more markedly for 2021. This largely results from projected increased life expectancy. In the older age groups, women increasingly outnumber men.

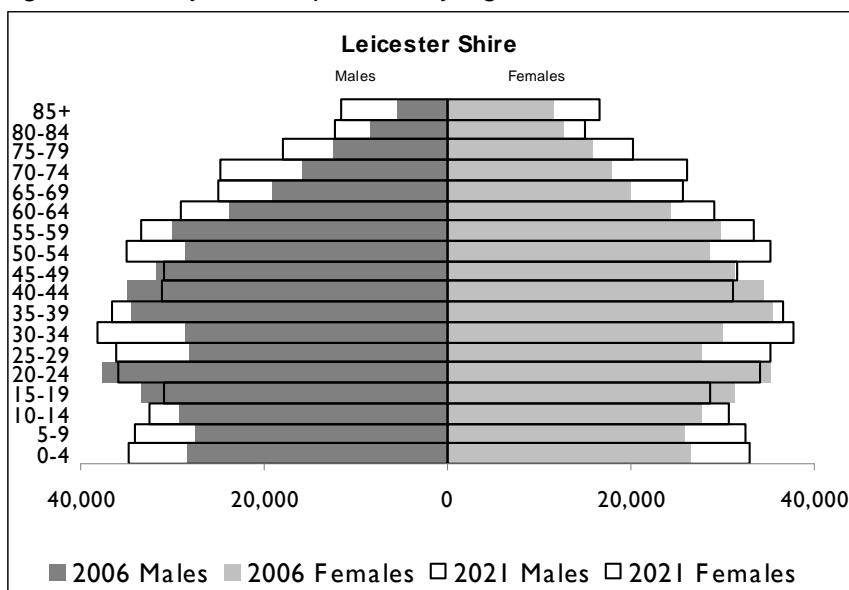
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Figure 2.6 Projected Population by Age and Sex 2006-2011



Note: Leicester Shire refers to Leicester and Leicestershire sub-region

Figure 2.7 Projected Population by Age and Sex 2006-2021



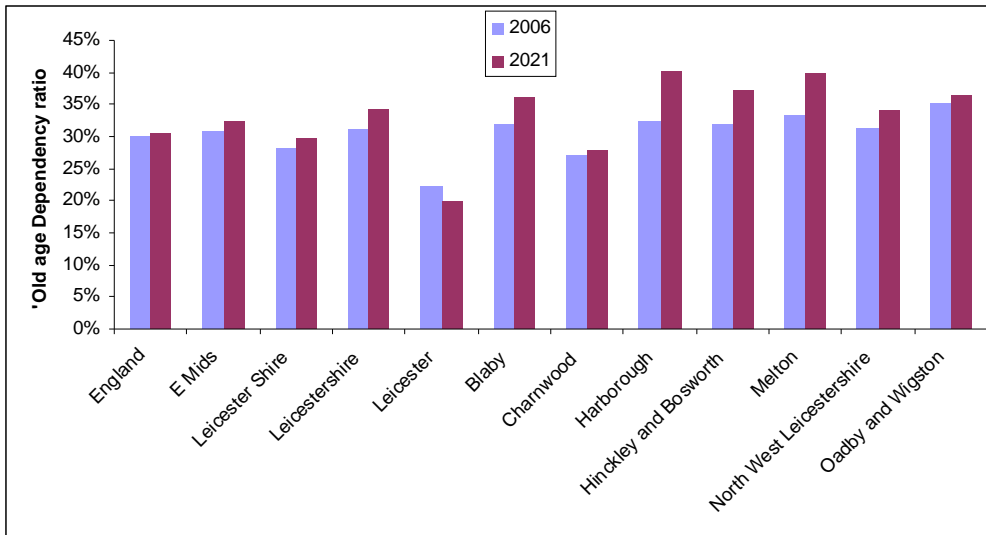
Note: Leicester Shire refers to Leicester and Leicestershire sub-region  
 Source: ONS 2006-based population projections June 2008

## Dependency Ratios

2.25 Dependency ratios are the number of people of state pension age (Old Age dependency ratio) and aged under 16 as a proportion of the working age population. Figures 2.8 and 2.9 are at local authority level and have been adjusted for changes in the pension age for women. In 2006, the old age dependency ratio was 28% for the sub-region, compared with 31% for the East Midlands and 30% for England. Leicester City and Charnwood ratios were much lower, but other districts had higher ratios than the regional average. Projected 2021 ratios increase more in the East Midlands and sub-region than England. Projected ratios for Leicester City decrease. However, projected 2021 ratios increase much more than the regional average for all Leicestershire districts except for Charnwood and Oadby & Wigston, which have below average increases.

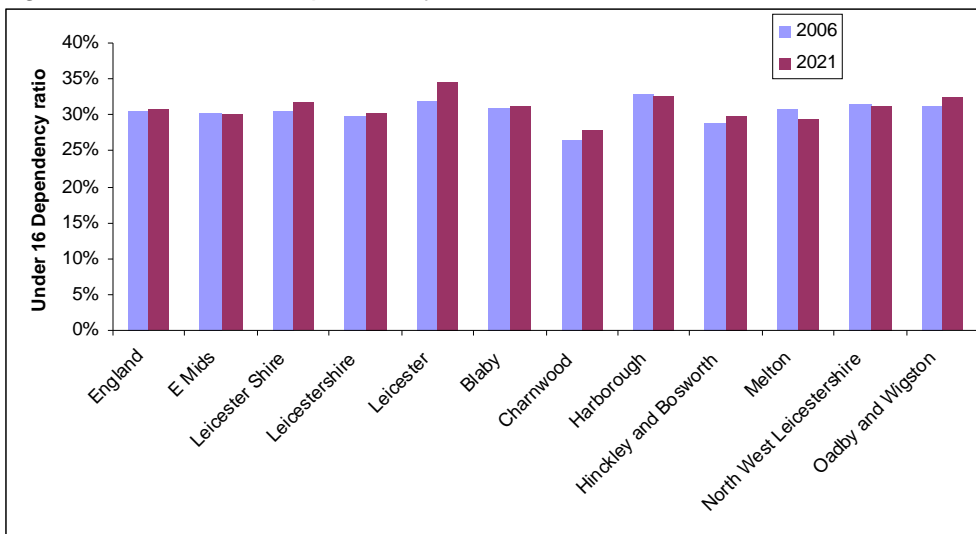
2.26 For under 16 dependency, 2006 ratios were 30% for the sub-region, the same as the East Midlands and less than the 31% for England. Leicester City and Harborough have the highest ratios, and Charnwood and Hinckley & Bosworth the lowest. Projected 2021 ratios for the sub-region show an increase, due to the large projected increase of under 16s in Leicester City, Charnwood and Oadby & Wigston. Projected ratios decrease in Harborough and Melton.

Figure 2.8 Old Age Dependency Ratio 2006 to 2021



Source: ONS 2006-based projections

Figure 2.9 Under 16 Dependency Ratio 2006 to 2021



Source: ONS 2006-based projections

## Household Projections and Housing Development Provision

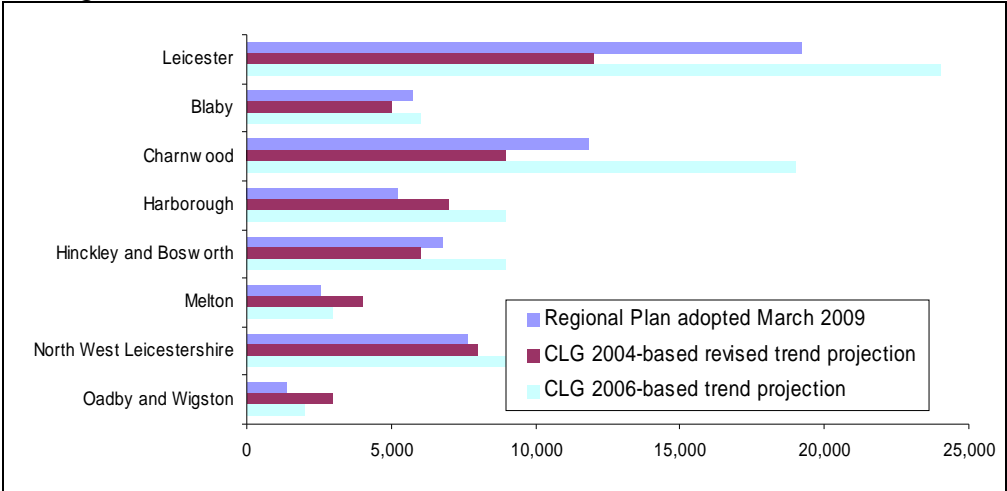
2.27 Trends in changing age structure and decreasing average household size in the population have an effect on the additional housing requirements. The government produces household projections based on the ONS population projections. The projections are used in reviewing the long term strategic need for changing provision for housing and infrastructure. The proposed development and housing growth provided for under the latest review of the Regional Plan (*East Midlands Regional Plan March 2009, GO-EM<sup>2</sup>*) was published in March

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.gos.gov.uk/goem/planning/regional-planning/>

2009. Provision is now made for an annual average provision from 2006-26 of 4,020 houses for Leicester and Leicestershire combined (the defined 'Housing Market Area'). For the combined area, this is somewhat more housing growth than the actual annual average of 3,200 from 2001 to 2006. The increased provision accommodates the 2004-based revised trend projections, and enabled the sub-region to be included in a New Growth Point Partnership<sup>3</sup> which provided funding to support large scale and sustainable growth.

2.28 The provision for housing growth for the local authorities in the Housing Market Area is compared with the household projections in Figure 2.10. The distribution of provision between local authorities in the sub-region reflects the policy of concentrating growth in existing urban areas, rather than past trends. Figures for 2006-21 are given for consistency with the timescales used for projected population change in this report.

Figure 2.10 Regional Plan Housing Provision and Projected Household Change 2006-21 for Local Authorities in Leicester and Leicestershire



Source: CLG household projections; Regional Plan GOEM March 2009

2.29 Distribution of planned development is focussed on promoting more development in, or adjacent to, existing urban areas where possible. This means Leicester City, Charnwood and Hinckley & Bosworth have more housing to be planned for the long-term than the projected household change suggested. Further work by local planning authorities on local development documents will determine development areas within districts. The 2006-based projections were published soon after the March 2009 Regional Plan. They show a greater growth in household numbers because of the much greater projected population increases.

2.30 Analysis using the 2006-based household projections has been published by East Midlands Regional Assembly (EMRA) to inform a

<sup>3</sup> [http://www.leicestershiretogether.org/index/library/new\\_growth\\_points.htm](http://www.leicestershiretogether.org/index/library/new_growth_points.htm)

review of the Regional Plan housing provision. Consultation on various options for the strategic locations of further housing development was undertaken up to October 2009, including a focus:

- on the Leicester Principal Urban Area
- on all five sub-regional centres
- on selected sub-regional centres
- on the incorporation of an ecotown (location unspecified)

2.31 The draft partial review of the Regional Plan submitted by EMRA in March 2010 did not in fact take the proposed housing provision review forward. Changing economic circumstances and forthcoming changes to the projections (see paragraph 2.22) gave rise to concerns about the evidence to be used. In a decision in mid-2009 on ecotowns<sup>4</sup> the government decided that the specific proposal for an ecotown ('Pennbury') in the countryside to the South West of Leicester would not be supported in the first wave of ecotown developments.

### **Projections of Population, Households and Workforce for Regional Plan Review**

2.32 The first part of Table 2.3 headed 'RSS2009 housing' shows the impact on change from 2006 to 2021 of the existing Regional Plan Housing Provision Policy in terms of the dwellings provided for, and projected Population and Workforce resulting on applying 2006-based demographic and labour force trend rate assumptions. The Regional Plan seeks to distribute development within the sub-region, not according to trend, but according to a policy of concentrating most new development in or adjacent to Leicester and some sub-regional centres.

2.33 The second part, headed 'ONS 2006-based', shows the 2006-based projections of population and households, interpreted as dwellings and labour force using the same trend rates. The projections are for comparison of strategies and currently projected trends rather than definitive guidance at present.

2.34 The projected workforce increase uses projected age-specific economic activity rates from the 2005-based government economic activity rate forecasts, giving a 2006 figure of 464,200. These economic activity rates used may be open to debate in the light of other evidence on economic activity. The 2021-projected labour force change is 12% higher under the 'ONS 2006-based' scenario, and 5% higher under the RSS2009 scenario. Under the 'RSS 2009 housing' scenario there is proportionately more workforce increase in Leicester City.

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<sup>4</sup> <http://www.communities.gov.uk/news/corporate/1284621>

Table 2.3 Change Scenarios of Population, Dwellings and Labour Force from Projections for the Regional Plan Partial Review

<b>Projected change 2006 to 2021</b>			
<b>RSS2009 housing</b>	<b>Increase in Population</b>	<b>Increase in Number of Dwellings</b>	<b>Increase in Workforce</b>
Leicester UA	28,500	19,200	11,800
Blaby	7,900	5,700	2,000
Charnwood	14,000	11,900	5,100
Harborough	5,900	5,300	0
Hinckley & Bosworth	9,300	6,800	1,400
Melton	1,400	2,600	-700
North West Leicestershire	11,600	7,700	3,900
Oadby & Wigston	500	1,400	-900
Leicester & Leicestershire	79,100	60,300	22,500

<b>Projected change 2006 to 2021</b>			
<b>ONS 2006-based</b>	<b>Increase in Population</b>	<b>Increase in Number of Dwellings</b>	<b>Increase in Workforce</b>
Leicester UA	500	1,400	-900
Blaby	79,100	60,300	22,500
Charnwood	42,200	24,800	18,700
Harborough	9,700	6,600	3,000
Hinckley & Bosworth	31,500	19,100	15,400
Melton	13,900	8,600	4,600
North West Leicestershire	15,900	9,500	5,300
Oadby & Wigston	5,100	4,000	1,400
Leicester & Leicestershire	16,000	9,600	6,300

<b>2006 Baseline</b>			
<b>ONS 2006-based</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Number of Dwellings</b>	<b>Workforce</b>
Leicester UA	289,650	120,950	133,500
Blaby	92,550	38,400	49,750
Charnwood	162,450	66,750	82,500
Harborough	81,350	34,950	43,150
Hinckley & Bosworth	103,800	44,750	55,700
Melton	48,900	21,200	25,650
North West Leicestershire	89,600	39,250	45,750
Oadby & Wigston	56,550	23,050	28,200
Leicester & Leicestershire	924,850	389,300	464,200

Source: Manchester University projections June 2009 commissioned by EMRA <sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.emregionalstrategy.co.uk/Partial-Review-Supporting-Documents#housing>

## Projections by Household Type

2.35 Projections of households are made by age, sex, marital status and household type. The 2006-based household projections 2006-2031 were published in March 2009. The projection for Leicestershire and Rutland broadly reflects the projected change rates for England. Since the revisions planned to population estimates and projections are likely to have considerable impact on the details of sub-regional projected household change, analysis for England only is presented here. This gives an indication of the effects of household structure change.

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

Table 2.4 Household Projections by Household Type, England

	Thousands		Change
	2006	2031	2006-2031
Married couple households	9,395	9,179	-2%
Cohabiting couple households	2,188	3,804	74%
Lone parent households	1,663	2,021	22%
Other multi-person households	1,446	1,914	32%
One person households	6,822	10,899	60%
<b>All households</b>	<b>21,515</b>	<b>27,818</b>	<b>29%</b>
Private household population	49,855	59,287	19%
Average household size (persons/household)	2.32	2.13	

Source: CLG Household Projections to 2031 England, March 2009

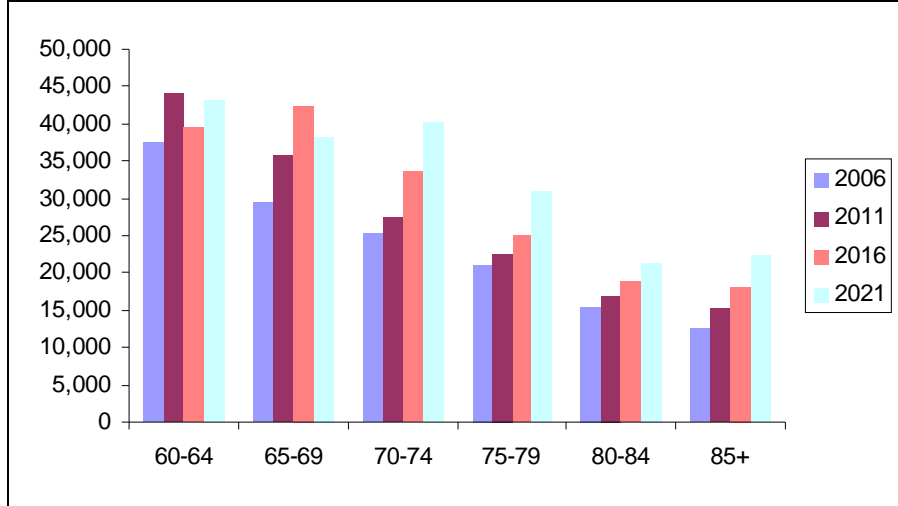
## Ageing Population

2.37 The projected 60 and over age group increases in size from 2006 to 2021 by 39% in Leicestershire, and by 23% in Leicester City. Projections for age groups from 60 to 64 to '85 and over' in 5 year periods from 2006 to 2021 are shown in Figure 2.11 for Leicestershire and Figure 2.12 for Leicester City. Figure 2.11 shows the considerable projected increase in the population for the 'over 70s' in Leicestershire. Figure 2.12 shows that in Leicester City the projected increase is greatest for ages 60 to 74.



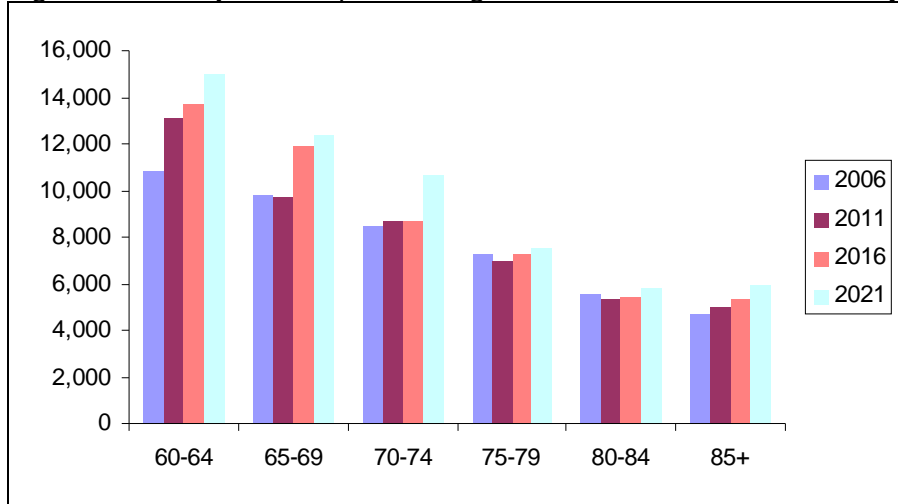
2.38 The projections for these age groups are based on trends in falling death rates and low migration rates that have been observed for some time, and give a good indication of the need to plan to support increasing numbers of older and vulnerable people.

Figure 2.11 Projected Population Aged 60 and Over in Leicestershire



Source: ONS 2006-based projections, June 2008

Figure 2.12 Projected Population Aged 60 and Over in Leicester City



Source: ONS 2006-based projections, June 2008

### Older People in the Labour Market

2.39 The employment rates of men and women aged between 50 and state pension age in the UK were 72 per cent and 71 per cent respectively in May to July 2009, compared with 66 per cent and 59 per cent in 1992. Over the same period, the percentage of people of state pension age and over in employment has increased from 8 per cent to 12 per cent.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>6</sup> ONS Labour Market Statistics in Older Peoples Day 2009 Statistical Bulletin

## Population by Ethnic Groups

- 2.40 According to ONS experimental estimates for mid-2006, Leicester and Leicestershire's population in mid-2006 was 20% non White British, compared to 11% in the East Midlands and 16% in England. Non White British includes Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) Groups, plus other White, mainly Irish and other European. Leicester City's non White British population was 42% and Leicestershire County's 10%.
- 2.41 Some ethnic groups are highly concentrated in certain areas, notably the Eastern part of Leicester City, and Oadby and Loughborough in the County.
- 2.42 Table 2.6 shows that, in 2006, the largest non White British group in the sub-region was of Indian origin (95,200, 10% of the population), more than 3% are of each of ethnic origin Black/Black mixed other (i.e. non-British) White and Asian/Asian mixed except Indian. Leicester City's Indian population was 72,000 (25% of the total) and Leicestershire's 4% (23,200), compared to 2% for England. Oadby & Wigston had 11% (6,400) Indian population, placing it in the top ten authorities in England for percentage Indian population. There is a trend for minority ethnic groups to become more dispersed over time. Leicestershire has had a large increase in BME population since 2001, probably through movement from Leicester. The tables below show figures for the number and percentage for the local authority areas in the sub-region, for the region and for England.

Table 2.5 Estimated Resident Population 2006 by Ethnic Groups Most Highly Represented in Leicester & Leicestershire Area

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

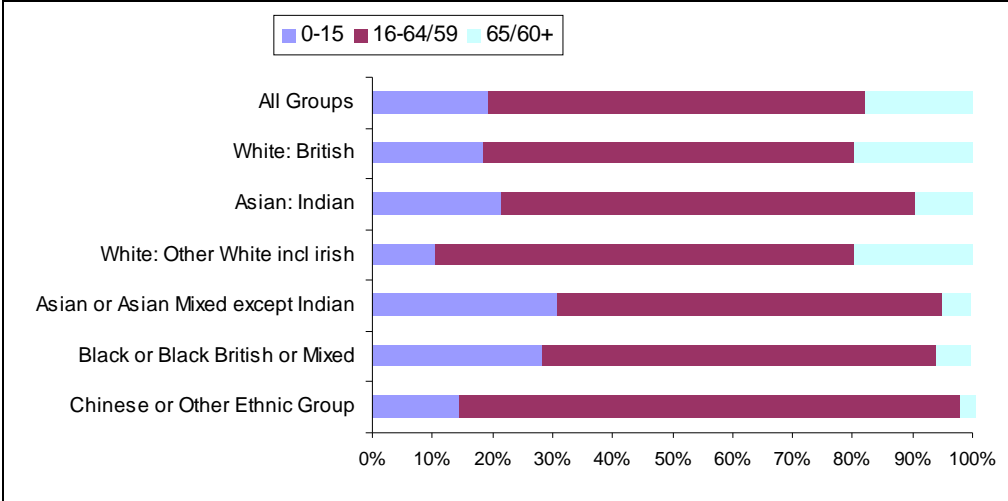
<b>All ages Percentages</b>							
Area	White British	Indian	Black or British or Mixed	Other White incl. Irish	Asian or Mixed except Indian	Chinese or Other Ethnic Group	
Leicester & Leicestershire	80%	10%	3%	3%	3%	1%	
Leicester UA	58%	25%	4%	5%	6%	1%	
Leicestershire	90%	4%	2%	1%	1%	1%	
Blaby	90%	4%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

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

Note: Figures may not add exactly due to rounding.

2.43 Figure 2.13 shows that ethnic groups display different age structures. The Indian group has a slightly higher proportion of under 16s and working age, whilst the Other White/Irish Group has a higher proportion of retirement age and working age. The Asian/Asian Mixed not Indian group and Black/Black Mixed groups have a much higher proportion of under 16s and lower proportion of retirement age. More children of mixed ethnicity reflects more inter-racial mixing over time.

Figure 2.13 Ethnic groups by Age, Leicester and Leicestershire 2006



2.44 For Leicester and Leicestershire combined, the proportion by ethnic group across the working ages is broadly similar to that for all ages. The White British working age group is 56% in Leicester and 89% in Leicestershire, and the Indian working age group 56% in Leicester and 4% in Leicestershire (11% in Leicester and Leicestershire combined).

Table 2.6 Ethnic Group Distribution of Key Age Groups 2006

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

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

Note: Figures may not add exactly due to rounding.

## Religion

2.45 Religion and religious distinctions within ethnic groups can be important to business and service provision, due to differing customs and culture. Information by religion related to ethnicity is found in the 2001 census. The 2001 census indicated that 45% of Leicester residents were Christian, 15% Hindu, 11% Muslim, 4% Sikh, and 8% of other religions. For Leicestershire residents, 74% were Christian and 11% all other religions.

2.46 A response of 'No religion' was given by 17% of Leicester residents and 15% of Leicestershire residents.

Table 2.7 Ethnic Group by Religion, Leicestershire 2001 Census

	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Any other /not stated	No religion
All Ethnic groups	452,347	904	12,331	4,939	4,972	41,281	92,810
	74%	0%	2%	1%	1%	7%	15%
White	77%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	16%
Mixed	52%	1%	2%	7%	1%	11%	25%
Indian	2%	0%	63%	5%	24%	5%	1%
Pakistani	3%	0%	1%	86%	0%	7%	3%
Bangladeshi	1%	0%	4%	93%	0%	2%	0%
Other Asian	9%	5%	25%	33%	18%	7%	3%
Black/Black British	71%	0%	2%	9%	0%	9%	8%
Chinese or Other	26%	11%	1%	11%	0%	8%	42%

Table 2.8 Ethnic Group by Religion, Leicester City 2001 Census

	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Any other /not stated	No religion
All Ethnic groups	125,185	633	41,246	30,885	11,794	21,374	48,789
	45%	0%	15%	11%	4%	8%	17%
White	65%	0%	0%	1%	0%	9%	25%
Mixed	42%	0%	3%	13%	1%	11%	30%
Indian	1%	0%	55%	25%	15%	4%	0%
Pakistani	1%	0%	0%	94%	0%	4%	1%
Bangladeshi	0%	0%	0%	96%	0%	4%	0%
Other Asian	3%	1%	21%	51%	18%	5%	1%
Black/Black British	61%	0%	1%	20%	0%	12%	7%
Chinese or Other	21%	13%	2%	18%	2%	10%	35%

Source: ONS 2001 Census

2.47 Leicester is unique amongst English Cities in that its predominant ethnic minority Community is of Indian origin, from either East Africa, particularly Uganda or Kenya, or from Gujarat in India. The census table above shows that 55% of the Indian group are Hindu, 25% Muslim and 15% Sikh. The black population in Leicester comprises two groups – those of Caribbean origin and those of African origin. The black groups combined were 61% Christian, 20% Muslim and 12% all other religions. The report 'The Diversity of Leicester' Leicester City Council May 2008' gives a more local assessment of ethnic communities and new arrivals in Leicester City.

## **Gypsy and Traveller Population**

2.48 The number of gypsies and traveller families in the population was assessed in April 2007 for the Gypsy & Traveller Needs Assessment for Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland.<sup>7</sup> In this area, the population of gypsies and travellers was estimated to be 1,815, some in housing, some in authorised caravan sites, and some in unauthorised sites. Just over half of gypsies and travellers on authorised sites travel for a period of the year, mostly in summer, and wish to continue to do so for cultural reasons. People on socially rented sites and in houses are less likely to travel than those on private sites. Someone was in work in 78% of families responding to the gypsy and traveller survey. Men were normally self-employed (predominantly in building and gardening activities), while some women were employed. Problems facing gypsies and travellers in getting work were thought to stem from discrimination and racist attitudes among employers, and poor basic literacy skills among gypsies and travellers.

## **Components of Population Change**

2.49 Population estimates and projections depend on the use of components of change – i.e. births, deaths, inward migration and outward migration. The balance between births and deaths (births minus deaths) gives ‘natural change’ before migration. The net effect on total population of all migration is the balance between movements inward and outward from overseas (international migration flows) and from the rest of the UK (internal migration flows). Figure 2.14 shows the ONS 2006-based projection of natural change and net migration made up to 2031. The 2006-7 figure, based on past trends, particularly local migration estimates for 2001 to 2006, has more change from projected migration than natural trends. Future years are projected figures, which incorporate the 2006-based national projections view of higher levels of migration and natural change throughout the UK.

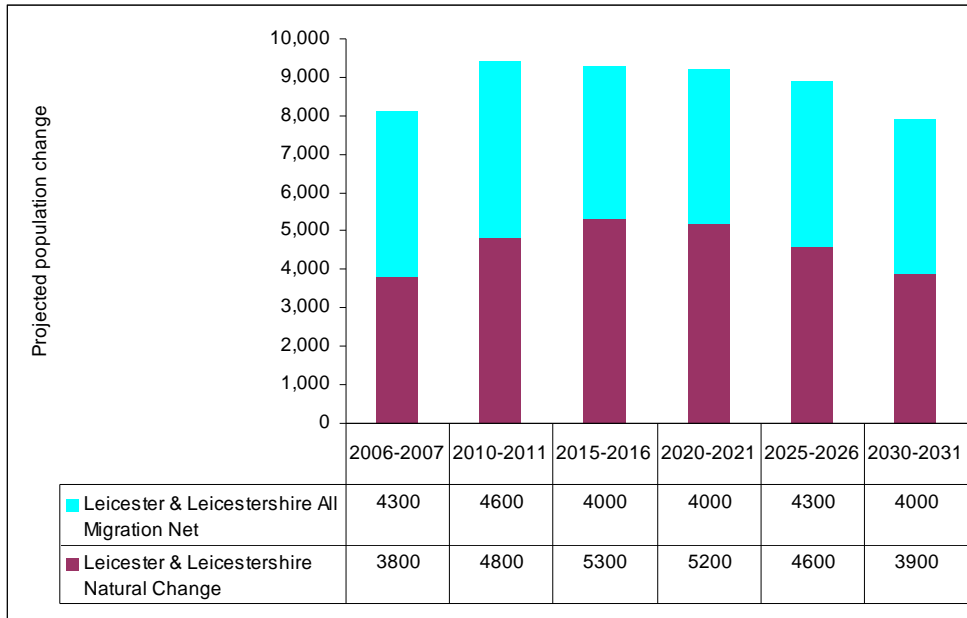
## **Natural Change**

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

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<sup>7</sup> CURS University of Birmingham

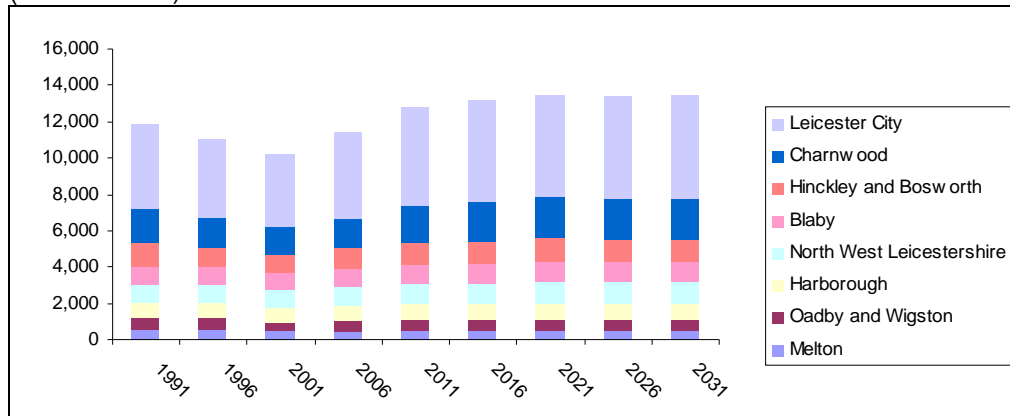
Figure 2.14 ONS 2006-Based Population Projections Summary Components of Change



Source: ONS 2006-based projections June 2008

## Births

Figure 2.15 Live Births by District 1991-2006 Actual; 2011-2031 Projection (2006-based)



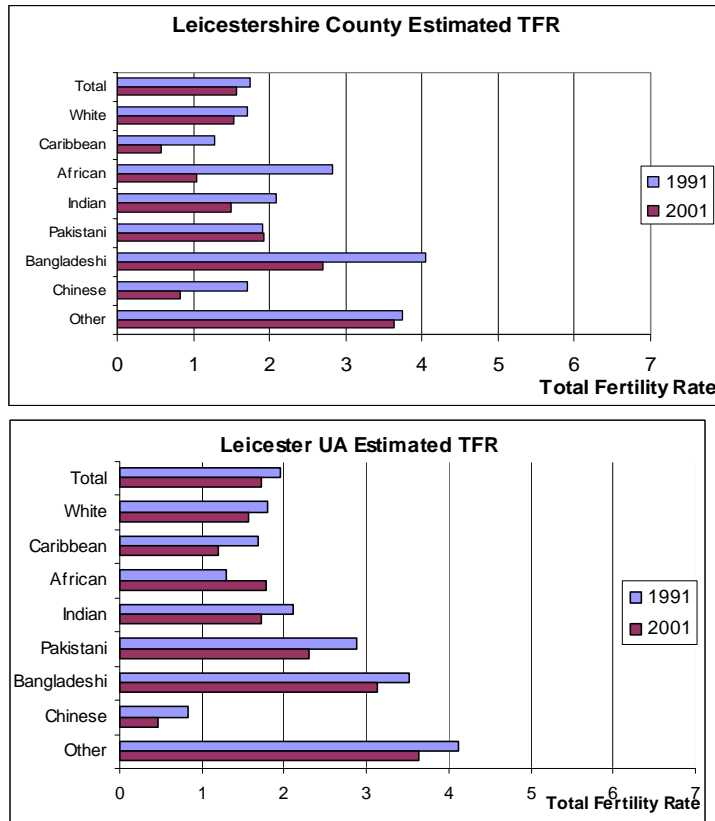
Source: ONS Vital Statistics

2.51 The number of births in Leicester and Leicestershire increased from 2001 to 2007, reflecting recent national upward trends in numbers of births. There was an especially large increase in Leicester City. The actual number of live births in 2007 totalled over 5,000 in Leicester and over 6,800 in Leicestershire. Projections are for increasing numbers of births after 2006, partly due to projecting higher birth rates from recent years, but also due to a projected increase in the numbers of young women. Projected births by 2021 for Leicester are 5,600 and 7,800 in Leicestershire, a higher level than in 1991.



2.52 The fertility rate for different ethnic groups has been found to vary, and be subject to different trends. Figure 2.16 below shows Leicestershire County and Leicester City estimated total fertility rate for each ethnic group in 1991 and 2001.

Figure 2.16 Fertility Rates by Ethnic group 1991 and 2001, Leicestershire and Leicester



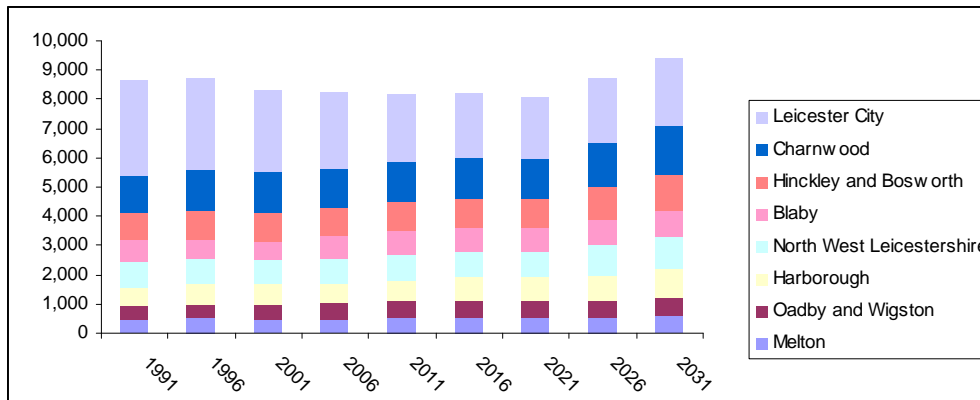
Source: CCSR 2007 Population, migration and fertility for ethnic groups from the 1991 and 2001 Census - Leicestershire County, Districts, and Leicester UA (City). (The total fertility rate (TFR) is the average number of live-born children that would be born per woman if women experienced the age-specific fertility rates of this year throughout their child bearing life span)

2.53 In Leicester City, the estimated fertility rate was higher in 1991 and 2001 for the ethnic groups 'Pakistani', and 'Bangladeshi' than other groups. In general, the fertility rate fell between 1991 and 2001, except for Pakistanis in Leicestershire and Africans in Leicester City. Fertility rates tend to decrease among children of immigrants. For the Indian group, fertility rates in 2001 are no higher than the overall rate for all groups. The 'Other' group is a residual, and comparisons are less reliable. Since 2001 the total fertility rate has increased to 2.06 in Leicester City and 1.79 in Leicestershire in 2007.

## Deaths

- 2.54 The actual annual number of deaths from 1991 to 2006 has been between 8,200 and 8,900. In 2007, the number was lower in both the City (2,500 deaths) and the County (5,400 deaths) totalling approximately 7,800.<sup>8</sup> In 2007, 66% of deaths in the sub-region were at ages 75 or over.
- 2.55 The projected number of deaths from 2006 decreases slightly then increases back to the 2006 level of 8,200 in 2021, followed by increases for 2026 and 2031. Current evidence suggests life expectancy is continuing to improve.

Figure 2.17 Deaths by District 1991-2006 actual; 2011-2031 Projection (2006-based)



Source: ONS Vital Statistics Unit and Population Projections Unit

## Migration

- 2.56 A migrant is counted as a resident for the population estimate if they intend to stay or actually do stay in the country at least 12 months. Migration by age, sex and location within the UK is estimated by ONS from data from registrations with GPs, and this is the source of the internal migration figures. International migration is estimated from survey data and some administrative records, and the information is much less reliable. No records are made of international out-migration. International migrants include British Citizens leaving for and returning from periods of residence abroad, as well as movements of nationals of other countries.
- 2.57 Migration estimates used for the 2001 to 2008 population estimates currently are shown here. As previously noted, ONS have an ongoing project which aims to improve the underlying migration assumptions in population estimates and projections. These figures are therefore subject to revision. Final revisions to international migration and

<sup>8</sup> Note figures may not add up due to rounding.

migration due to student movements are expected to be available when used in estimates and projections due in May 2010.

Table 2.9 Estimated Internal Net and International Net, In and Out Migration 2001-8, Leicestershire and Leicester

	<b>Internal Migration Net</b>	<b>International Migration Net</b>	<b>In- flow</b>	<b>Out- flow</b>
<b>Leicestershire</b>				
Mid-2001 to mid-2002	4,200	-1,000	1,500	2,500
Mid-2002 to mid-2003	3,700	-300	2,400	2,700
Mid-2003 to mid-2004	4,000	400	3,100	2,700
Mid-2004 to mid-2005	2,600	1,900	4,500	2,600
Mid-2005 to mid-2006	2,400	2,500	5,200	2,700
Mid-2006 to mid-2007	2,800	1,400	4,800	3,400
Mid-2007 to mid-2008	2,770	480	3,650	3,170

	<b>Internal Migration Net</b>	<b>International Migration Net</b>	<b>In- flow</b>	<b>Out- flow</b>
<b>Leicester City</b>				
Mid-2001 to mid-2002	-3,700	1,800	3,400	1,600
Mid-2002 to mid-2003	-3,600	2,000	4,400	2,400
Mid-2003 to mid-2004	-3,100	2,500	4,800	2,300
Mid-2004 to mid-2005	-2,900	3,800	6,400	2,600
Mid-2005 to mid-2006	-2,900	4,100	7,100	3,000
Mid-2006 to mid-2007	-3,900	4,600	6,800	2,200
Mid-2007 to mid-2008	-3,310	2,700	5,110	2,410

	<b>Internal Migration Net</b>	<b>International Migration Net</b>	<b>In- flow</b>	<b>Out- flow</b>
<b>Leicester Shire</b>				
Mid-2001 to mid-2002	500	800	4,900	4,100
Mid-2002 to mid-2003	100	1,700	6,800	5,100
Mid-2003 to mid-2004	900	2,900	7,900	5,000
Mid-2004 to mid-2005	-300	5,700	10,900	5,200
Mid-2005 to mid-2006	-500	6,600	12,300	5,700
Mid-2006 to mid-2007	-1,100	6,000	11,600	5,600
Mid-2007 to mid-2008	-540	3,180	8,760	5,580

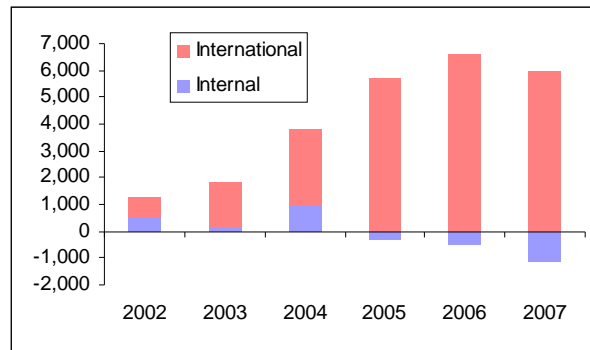
Source: ONS Population Estimates Unit; Migration Indicators by Local Authority Area August 2009

2.58 According to the estimates given here, between mid-2001 and mid-2008, the sub-region had an estimated annual net population change due to internal migration from -1,100 to +900, Leicestershire had an estimated annual net population gain of 2,400 to 4,200, and Leicester City an estimated annual net population loss of 2,900 to 3,900. There

is evidence of migration flows between City and County in both directions, with a net gain for Leicestershire resulting. From overseas, net international migration gave an estimated annual net population change from +800 to +6,600 for the sub-region, -1,000 to +2,500 for Leicestershire and +1,800 to +4,600 for Leicester City. Net gains 2004 to 2007 were higher than in previous years. In 2008, international migration in-flow decreased in the City, County and sub-region.

- 2.59 Figure 2.18 summarises the currently estimated net flows for the sub-region as a whole.

Figure 2.18 Internal and International Net Migration Estimates 2001-2007 Leicester and Leicestershire



Source: ONS Population Estimates Unit August 2009

- 2.60 Indicative revisions to migration figures, published in November 2009<sup>9</sup>, show some changes to the size of the migration estimates are likely. They indicate that in most (but not all) years **the sub-region and Leicester City had more population increase from migration than the current figures suggest, whilst Leicestershire had less. The cumulative effect of all the final changes to the mid-2008 population estimate is a sub-regional figure about 5,000 higher, the Leicester City figure being about 9,000 higher, and the Leicestershire County figure being about 4,000 lower.** Further revisions are possible once ONS analyse results from the 2011 census.

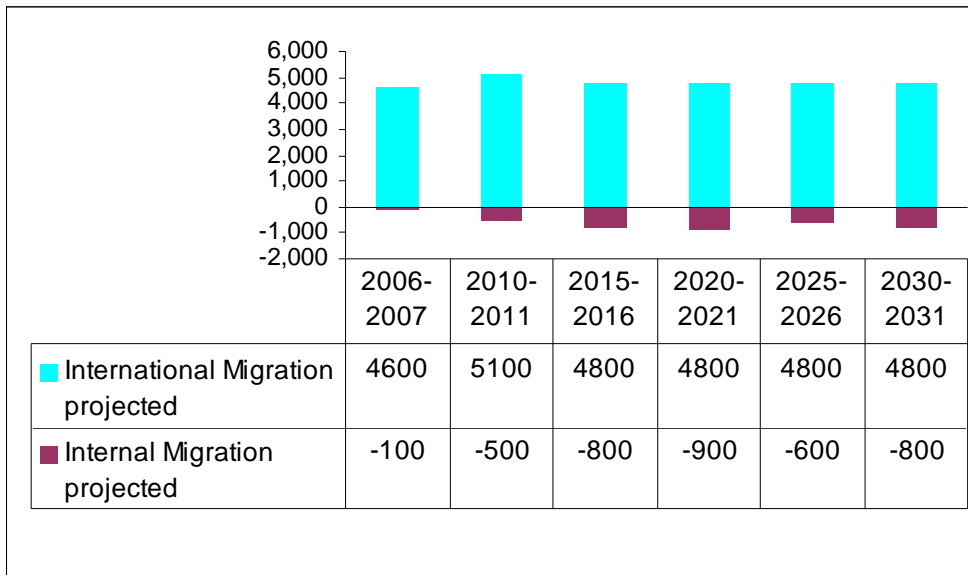
### Projected Migration

- 2.61 Projected migration component flows giving the net migration balance are shown in Figure 2.19 for selected years. The 2006-7 flows are based on trends projected from figures for 2001 to 2006, and differ from the estimates from 2006 made later. There is a net balance of projected international migration of 4,800 (12,400 in; 7,600 out) from 2014 onwards, mostly for Leicester City. The projected net balance of internal migration is between -100 in 2007 and -900 in 2021. Internal migration has much larger in and out flows than international migration. In the ONS 2006-based migration projections, internal migration is

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.ons.gov.uk/about-statistics/methodology-and-quality/imps/index.html>

within England, and cross border movements with countries in the UK outside England are included in international migration totals.

Figure 2.19 ONS 2006-based Population Projections Migration Leicester and Leicestershire

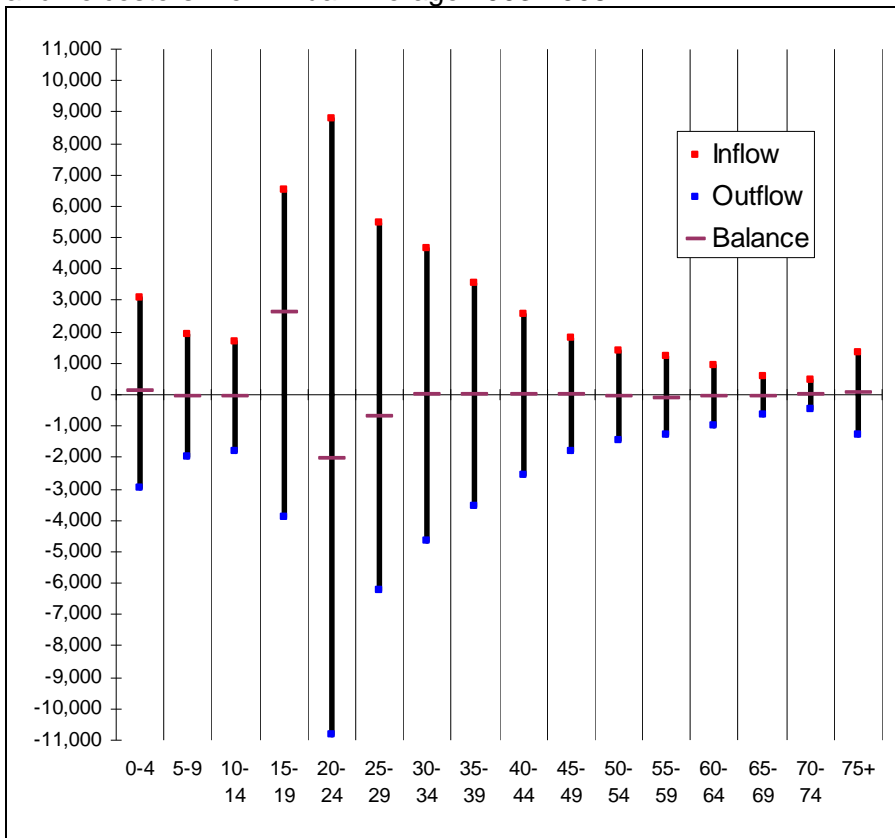


Source: ONS population projections unit

## Migration by Age

2.62 Considerable change in age structure occurs through migration, even though flows in and out were large in relation to the numerical balance of change resulting. Figure 2.20 shows the age structure of estimated annual internal migration inflows, outflows and balance resulting (or net flow), for the five years up to mid-2008. The in and out flows include those between local authorities in the sub-region. Flows of people aged over 45 and children of school age are lowest, and had a nearly equal balance. For age 0-4 there was a net inflow, and also a small net inflow for age 75+. Flows are highest for age 20-24 and age 15-19. The large balance (between 2,000 and 3,000) of flow in for age 15-19 is offset by the balance of flow out for age 20-24 and 25-29. Flows in these age groups are, in fact, difficult to measure precisely, and are also contributed to more than other age groups by variable levels of international migration. Estimates for international migration at sub-regional level have not been published in the same amount of detail. Projected national figures assume that nearly three quarters of all combined in and out migration flows are in the 15-39 age group, and nearly half in the 20-29 age group.

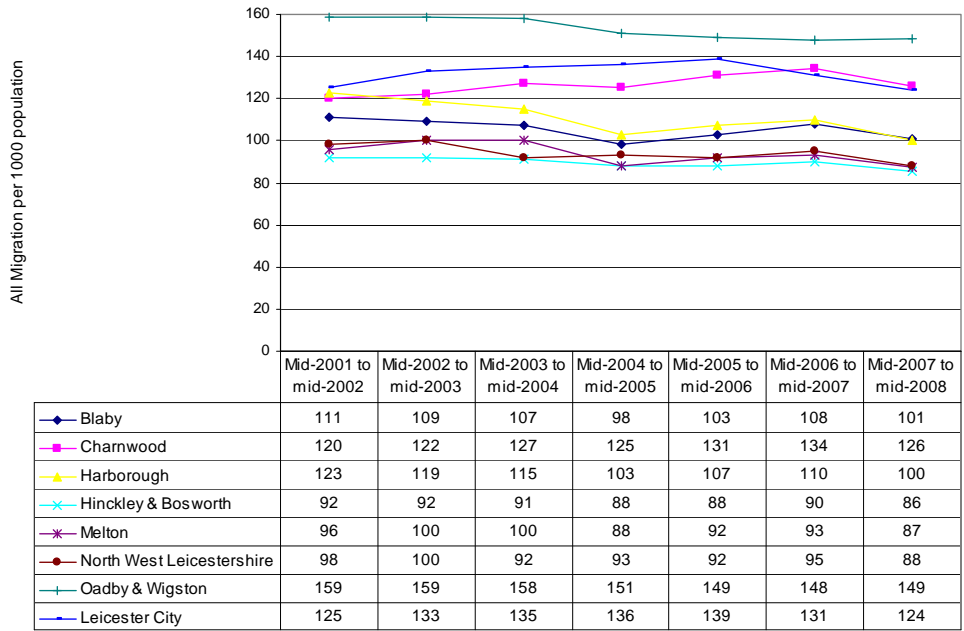
Figure 2.20 Migration within the United Kingdom: Flows by Age, Leicester and Leicestershire Annual Average 2003-2008



Source: ONS Migration Statistics Unit – flows summed for local authorities

2.63 Figure 2.21 shows current ONS estimates of population movements to and from the Local Authorities expressed in relation to population size. Local authorities such as Leicester City, Oadby & Wigston and Charnwood have high levels of student movements contributing to a higher population movement rate.

Figure 21 Migration Rates 2001-2008 by Local Authority



Migration per 1,000 population is calculated as (in migration + out migration)/population\*1000  
 Source: ONS Population Estimates Unit August 2009

### Overseas Migrant Worker Inflows

2.64 There was an increase, nationally, in worker inflows from overseas from 2004 to 2007, with increased worker movements from the European Union following the accession of 8 more countries. Overseas worker inflows decreased after 2007. The 2006-based national projections assume a considerable net increase in population, nationally and locally, from overseas worker migration inflows. This is still the case, to a slightly lesser extent, in the 2008-based national projections published in October 2009.

2.65 New registrations for National Insurance numbers give an idea of the number of overseas workers in residence here for more than a year. Table 2.10 shows the annual totals for 2005/06 to 2008/09. Leicester City has by far the largest number of registrations, followed by Charnwood district.

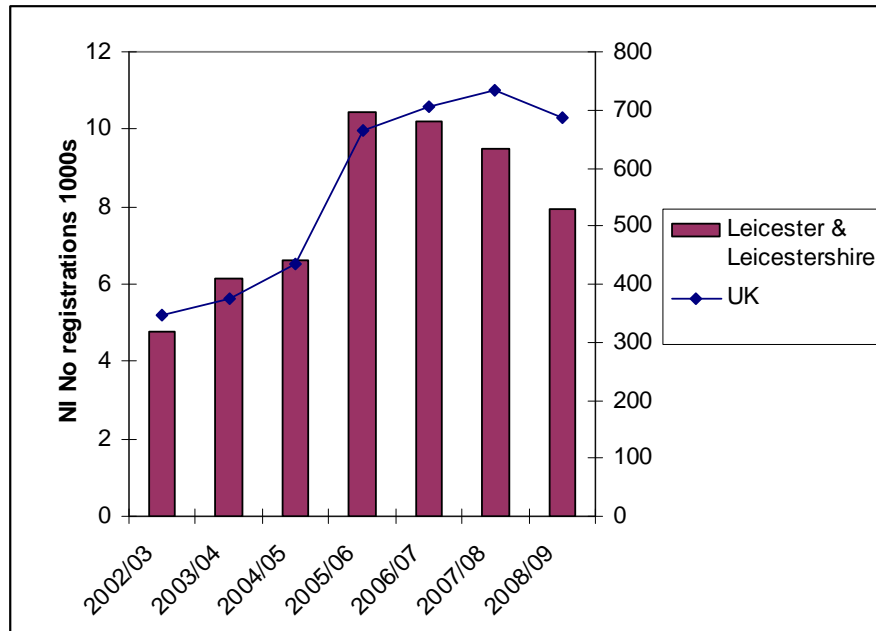
Table 2.10 National Insurance Number (NINo) Registrations to Adult Overseas Nationals Entering the Sub-region by Local Authority 2005/06 to 2008/09

	2005/06 000s	2006/07 000s	2007/08 000s	2008/09 000s
<b>Leicester &amp; Leicestershire</b>	<b>10.430</b>	<b>10.220</b>	<b>9.480</b>	<b>7.930</b>
<b>Leicester</b>	7.620	7.410	6.860	5.670
<b>Blaby</b>	0.260	0.320	0.250	0.230
<b>Charnwood</b>	1.130	1.100	1.110	0.970
<b>Harborough</b>	0.230	0.250	0.220	0.200
<b>Hinckley &amp; Bosworth</b>	0.310	0.350	0.310	0.280
<b>Melton</b>	0.230	0.230	0.180	0.130
<b>North West Leicestershire</b>	0.470	0.380	0.390	0.310
<b>Oadby &amp; Wigston</b>	0.180	0.180	0.160	0.140

Source: Dept of Work and Pensions data in ONS migration indicators, August 2009

2.66 Figure 2.22 shows the change in annual totals for 2002/03 to 2008/09 for the area, compared with those for the UK. Registrations in the area decreased after a peak in 2005/06, whereas those in the UK did not start to decrease until after 2007/08.

Figure 2.22 NINo registrations to Adult Overseas Nationals Entering the UK by year of Registration and Local Authority.2002/03 to 2008/09



Source: Dept of Work and Pensions

2.67 In 2007, there were 25 NINo registrations per 1,000 population in Leicester City and 4 per 1,000 population in Leicestershire, compared to 13 nationally. In 2008, this had fallen to 20 in Leicester City and 11 nationally.



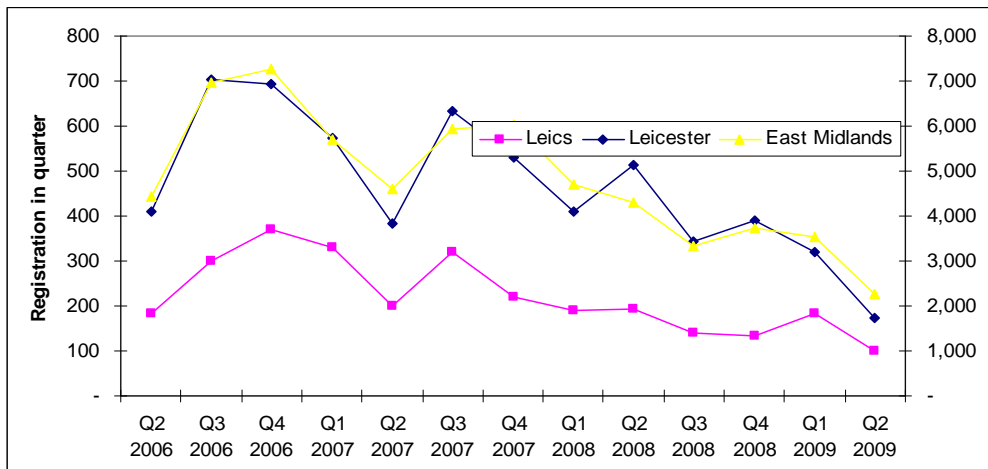
2.68 Figures available for country of origin show that workers from Poland and India featured most highly in new registrations for National Insurance Numbers, with Poles comprising over 30% of the annual registrations in each of Leicestershire and Leicester annually, and Indians over 20% of registrations in Leicester and about 10% in Leicestershire. There were over 500 registrations by Slovaks and over 200 by Portuguese, mostly in Leicester City.

**Worker Registration Scheme**

2.69 Worker Registration Scheme figures provide information for local authorities on applications to work in the UK from those from the eight EU accession countries from May 2004. Workers from the eight EU accession countries have to register for each job they take until they have worked a total of 12 out of 13 months. Only a small proportion (about 10%) registered with an intended stay of more than a year, and the majority registered with an intended stay of less than 3 months, so these figures mainly count movements of a flexible migrant workforce.

2.70 Figure 2.23 below shows quarterly trends in workers registering (rather than the number of applications made), by initial registration area of employer. The figures are provisional and are subject to change. In the sub-region registrations peaked in Q4 (the quarter October to December) 2006, with over a thousand registrations in the sub-region. However numbers registering have generally dropped after September 2007 and the latest figures for March to June 2009 show a drop to just under 300 for Leicester and Leicestershire.

Figure 2.23 Worker Registration Scheme Approvals Leicester, Leicestershire and East Midlands to June 2009



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

2.71 Those registering for work in Leicester City comprised 65% of those registering in the sub-region, followed by North West Leicestershire district with 9%, and Harborough with 7%. The sub-region has about 10% of registrations within the East Midlands, and the East Midlands has about 13% of registrations within the UK. The great majority of workers registering are Polish. Further information is available in: 'Using Worker Registration Scheme data at local authority level'; Audit Commission 2007.

### Estimates of Short-term Migrant Inflows

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

Table 2.11 ONS Short-term Migrant Inflow Rate 2007 Estimates

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

Source ONS Experimental Short-term Migration Estimates October 2009

2.73 These figures will include those on short periods of overseas work or study. Overall rates for the sub-region are only just below the national average. The high rates of non-workers are possibly related to short study courses associated with universities. Leicester and Charnwood have the highest rates, especially of non-workers.

2.74 Population present and influencing the economy is also contributed to by visitors here for a short length of time. Total annual overnight tourist stays<sup>10</sup> in 2007 and 2008 were estimated at a total of 9.5 million for the sub-region plus Rutland, an average of 26,000 for each night. This was higher than the 2003 to 2006 estimates.

<sup>10</sup> Regional Plan AMR 2008/09 – figures produced by STEAM

## Student Population

2.75 In 2007/08, there were over 52,000 higher education students at three universities in the sub-region, of whom about 40,000 were full-time. In Leicester, De Montfort University and the University of Leicester had nearly 36,000 higher education students and Loughborough University had nearly 17,000. Of the total students in the sub-region, 38,000 (73%) were undergraduates and 14,000 (27%) were postgraduates. In Leicester, 22,000 (82%) and, in Loughborough, 11,000 (97%) of undergraduates were full-time, a high proportion compared to 67% for England as a whole. The University of Leicester had a high number of postgraduate students, of which 41% were full-time in 2007/08. Loughborough University had almost as many postgraduate students in 2007/08, of which 68% were full-time. Many postgraduates are not from the UK: in 2007/8 33% in England as a whole, and a particularly high percentage of 53% in Loughborough.

Table 2.12 Students in Higher Education Institutes in Leicestershire 2007/08

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

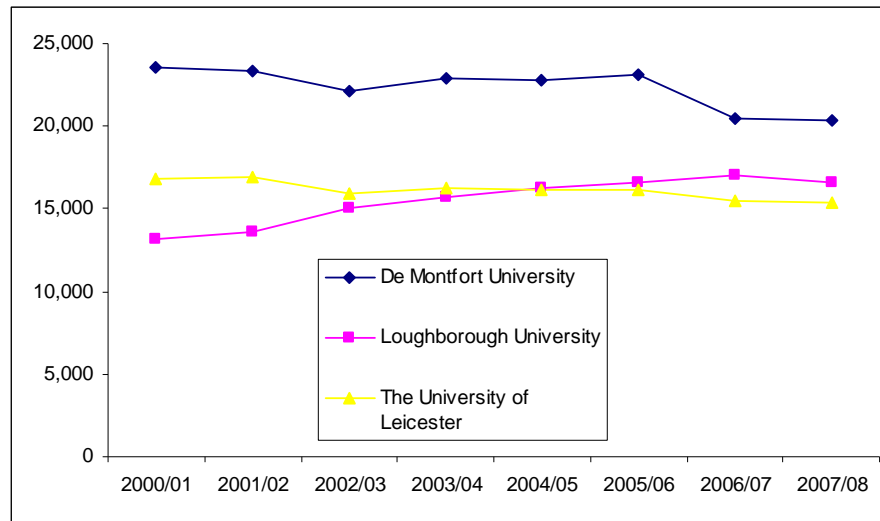
De Montfort University includes Charles Frears Nursing and Midwifery School  
 Source: Higher Education Statistical Agency Institution Statistics 2007/08

2.76 As well as studying, students contribute to the economy and the workforce. The 2001 census suggested 28% of full-time students in the sub-region were employed, including 8% employed for 31 hours or more per week. The high proportion of part-time students, especially at universities in Leicester, and the increasing cost of studying, suggests

there is now likely to be considerable workforce participation by students.

- 2.77 Figure 2.24 below shows that from 2000/01 to 2007/08 the number of students at Loughborough University has increased, with an increase of over 2,000 undergraduates and 1,200 postgraduates. The number of undergraduates at the University of Leicester also increased by over 2,000, but the number of postgraduates decreased by over 3,000. The fall in student numbers for de Montfort University is partly accounted for by its withdrawal, for example in 2006/07, from campuses it formerly had outside the sub-region.

Figure 2.24 Students in Universities in Leicester and Leicestershire



Source: Higher Education Statistical Agency Institution Statistics

## Population Change and Deprivation

### Teenage Pregnancy

- 2.78 Teenage pregnancies are targeted for reduction as part of a PSA Delivery Agreement 14, "Increase the number of children and young people on the path to success." The number of conceptions to women aged under 18 (averaged for 2005-2007) was 313 in Leicester City and 379 in Leicestershire. The under 18 conception rate (per 1000 women aged 15-17) in Leicester City was 55.4, and in Leicestershire districts ranges from 38 in North West Leicestershire to 29 in Harborough, compared to the East Midlands average of 40.2 and the England average of 41.2. The under 18 conception rate varies across the areas. In 2004-06, there was a significantly higher rate in ten wards in Leicester City, mostly in the western part of the city, and three wards in Leicestershire had a significantly higher rate than the East Midlands. Further information is available from East Midlands Public Health Observatory.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.empho.org.uk/Themes/teenagepregnancy/tp11.aspx>.

## Premature Deaths and Life Expectancy

2.79 Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMRs) compare deaths that occurred with those that would occur at rates for England and Wales. A high rate reflects poor overall survival and a low rate good overall survival. SMRs are relatively high for Leicester City, but low in Leicestershire. In Leicestershire for 2002 to 2007, North West Leicestershire had the highest SMR and Blaby had the lowest SMR.

Table 2.13 Standardised Mortality Ratios 2002-2007, Persons

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

Source: ONS Vital Statistics Unit

2.80 Premature (aged under 75) death rates from all causes are high in Leicester City, compared to the East Midlands. Over a third of all small areas (LSOAs)<sup>12</sup> in Leicester UA have significantly higher rates than the region. These LSOAs are spread across the whole City. Only four LSOAs have significantly lower rates, three of these are to the east, in North Evington, Evington and Stoneygate. In Leicestershire, premature death rates from all causes are low compared to the East Midlands. However, there are still a number of LSOAs with high rates, seven of these within Loughborough. Other LSOAs with high rates can be found in the towns of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Ibstock, Coalville, Earl Shilton, Hinckley, Thurmaston, Wigston and Market Harborough.<sup>13</sup>

## ONS Area Classification

2.81 Area classifications group together geographical areas according to key characteristics common in the population and have a range of uses in the public and commercial sectors. ONS have freely available

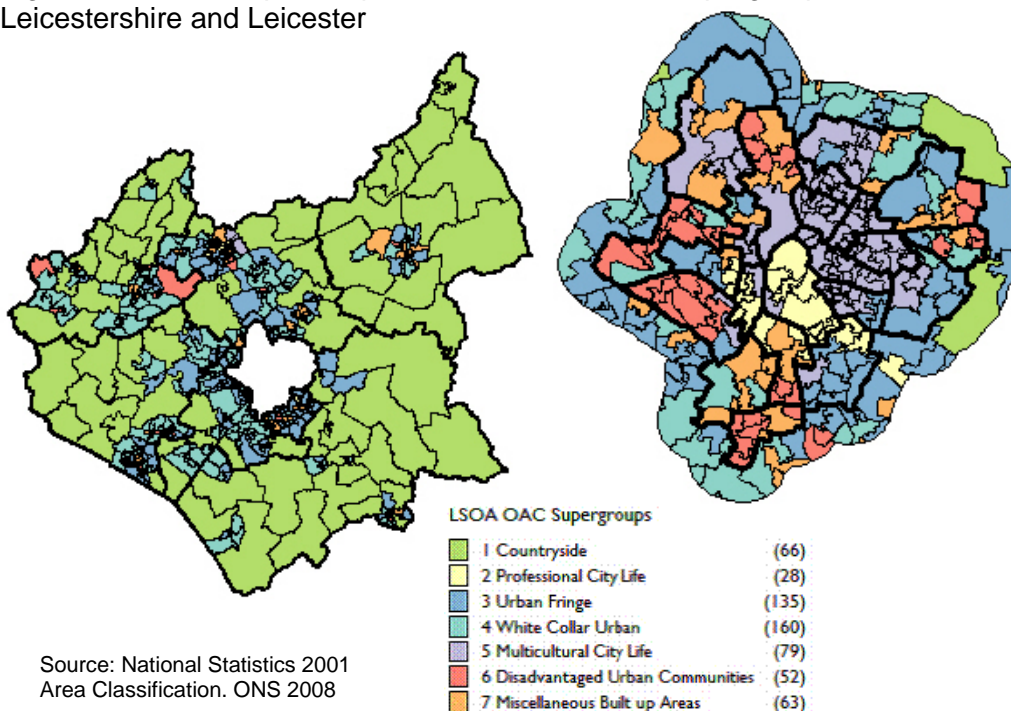
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<sup>12</sup> LSOA = Lower Super Output Areas. These are small communities (generally smaller than wards) which have around 1500 people living in them. In total, there are 32,482 LSOAs in England and 583 in the Leicester and Leicestershire sub-region.

<sup>13</sup> East Midlands Public Health Observatory analysis of 2001-2005 data in Health Inequalities Update: Leicestershire UA – May 2007; Health Inequalities Update: Leicestershire County – May 2007.

classifications at different area levels, based on 2001 census data<sup>14</sup>. ONS Supergroups are compilations of the smaller groups and sub-groups of areas with similar population characteristics. Figure 2.25 below shows small areas with on average 1,500 population by the 7 Supergroups of the ONS Super Output Area Classification. Population characteristics may still vary within the areas.

Figure 2.25 ONS Super Output Area Classification: Supergroups in Leicestershire and Leicester



Source: National Statistics 2001 Area Classification. ONS 2008

2.82 'Countryside' has a strong element of rural economic life and covers much of Leicestershire's area, especially to the south and east, albeit at low population density. 'Urban Fringe' includes both general and affluent commuter groups, and occurs widely around Leicester and in larger settlements in Leicestershire. 'White Collar Urban' is characterised by a close similarity to the average characteristics of the UK population, and occurs in many areas in Leicestershire to the west of Leicester and close to larger settlements such as Coalville, Hinckley and Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

2.83 'Multicultural City Life' includes inner city urban and suburban multicultural subgroups and occurs in much of Leicester City. Central and some south-eastern parts of Leicester are characterised by 'Professional City Life' (which includes educational centres). 'Disadvantaged Urban Communities' classifications are found in areas towards the outer boundary of Leicester City, and scattered areas in Leicestershire.

<sup>14</sup> [http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/methodology\\_by\\_theme/area\\_classification/default.asp](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/methodology_by_theme/area_classification/default.asp) gives further information about the 2001 Area Classification

## Demography Chapter Summary

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

- The estimated resident population of the sub-region is about 950,000. The population estimate for mid-2008 (National Statistics August 2009) gave a sub-regional total of 940,500, with about a third of the population in Leicester City itself. The estimated population age structure showed 63% of working age, 19% aged 0-15, 18% of state pension age, similar in proportion to England, but with considerable variation across the sub-region. Leicester City and Charnwood areas have higher proportions (65%) in the working age group, influenced in part by the presence of 40,000 university students in Leicester and Loughborough.
- The net effects of migration over the last few years are currently estimated by National Statistics (ONS) to increase the population of the sub-region every year. There is particular uncertainty in the overseas and student migration element of population change figures at local authority level, especially for the younger working age population. ONS made improved estimates of migration and as a result published revisions to the mid-2008 population estimates in May 2010. The revised figures make the Leicester City resident population, 9,100 higher than the mid-2008 population estimate.
- Current National Statistics migration estimates for each year since 2001 for the sub-region suggest that migration within the UK has resulted in a net population change each year from -1,100 to +900, mostly through increases in Leicestershire County whilst migration from overseas has resulted in a net population change each year from +800 to +6,600, mostly through increases in Leicester City. The population estimate size change is small in relation to the size of in and out population movements, but considerable change in age structure occurs through migration.
- Leicester City has a very different population structure to that of Leicestershire in many ways – age structure, ethnic composition, household composition, economic activity. There is considerable variation across the districts of Leicestershire in population size and age distribution.
- Cultural diversity is a distinctive feature of the local economy. For the 2006 resident population, 20% was estimated to be from non White British ethnic groups (42% in Leicester City and 10% in Leicestershire). The largest group within this was 95,200 (10%) of Indian ethnic origin (25% of the Leicester City population and 4% of Leicestershire County population).
- Nearly half the population of the sub-region lives in the ‘urban’ area of Leicester, and nearly a quarter lives in ‘urban’ areas in the remainder



of Leicestershire around Loughborough/Shepshed, Hinckley, Coalville, Melton Mowbray, Market Harborough, and Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Out of the population of Leicestershire, about a fifth lives in rural areas of small towns 'Town and Fringe' or 'Village' areas. Only 2% of the Leicestershire population live in the most rural 'Hamlet and Isolated Dwelling' areas.

- Future change in households, population and labour force is related to housing change. Currently, planned future housing change in Leicester and Leicestershire is outlined in the Regional Plan (adopted March 2009). From 2006 to 2026 provision is made for an annual average net addition of 4,020 houses in the sub-region.
- The distribution of housing provision between local authorities in the sub-region reflects the policy of concentrating growth in existing urban areas, rather than past trends. However, because population and household projections have been revised since this provision was decided, a review of the planned amount and location of housing change may be required soon.
- The latest sub-regional population and household projections from ONS are based on information up to 2006. The projected trends for higher fertility, life expectancy and migration are subject to future uncertainty. With changing economic circumstances, the projected increases in the working age population, especially aged under 40, are subject to the greatest uncertainty.
- Current 2005-based government age-specific economic activity rate forecasts suggested the sub-region had a workforce of over 450,000 in 2006. The projected rates suggest that the workforce will increase up to 2021 by 12% under the ONS 2006 trend-based projections, and by 5% under projections based on change in housing provided for in the March 2009 Regional Plan. Projected workforce change varies considerably across the districts in the sub-region, and is particularly affected by the distribution of planned housing provision.
- There is a substantial projected increase in the numbers of older people in the sub-region, due to improved life expectancy, in line with long-term trends.
- The projected increase in the younger population is mainly influenced by projections using recent increase in birth rates and in people that fall within family-forming age groups.