

Census 2011

First Release

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July 2012

All data in this report is available at: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/census2011>

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Introduction

This short report compares Census data from 2001 and 2011. The 2011 Census data used in this report is 'First Release' data released by the Office of National Statistics on 16th July 2012. At the time of writing this data is the most up-to-date available.

To compare 2011 with 2001, we have used *actual* 2001 Census data rather than mid-year estimates. By using this, which is most direct equivalent of the 2011 Census 'First Release', we feel we are providing the most direct of comparisons.

Population

The resident population of Leicestershire has increased from 609,678 in 2001 to 650,500 in 2011. This represents an increase of 6.7% or a yearly average of 0.7%. The 2011 Census population figures for Leicestershire and its districts are as follows:

Figure 1: Leicestershire and District population 2011

	2011 Census	Increase since 2001	% increase
Leicestershire	650,500	40,922	6.7
Blaby	93,900	3,648	4.0
Charnwood	166,100	12,638	8.2
Harborough	85,400	8,841	11.5
Hinckley and Bosworth	105,100	4,959	5.0
Melton	50,400	2,534	5.3
North West Leicestershire	93,500	7,997	9.4
Oadby and Wigston	56,200	405	0.7

Note: figures released in the 2011 Census have been rounded to the nearest 100 whereas the equivalent 2001 release was not.

The 6.7% increase in Leicestershire's population compares with the other East Midlands counties as follows:

- Derbyshire: 4.8% increase
- Lincolnshire: 10.4% increase
- Nottinghamshire: 5.0% increase
- Northamptonshire: 9.9% increase
- Rutland: 8.1% increase
- Staffordshire: 5.2% increase

Population by Age

Older people in Leicestershire have had the largest increase in population size. The number of people in 2001 aged over 65 in Leicestershire grew by 20,100 (from 95,400 to 115,500) which is a 21% increase. Those aged over 85, have increased by 39% from 10,900 in 2001 to 15,200 in 2011.

All age groups experienced population growth except for those aged 5-14, 30-39 and 50-54.

The age group which has had the largest drop in numbers since 2001 were those aged 30-34. Their numbers have fallen by 10,300 (from 45,400 to 35,100). This represents a 23% decrease.

Figures 2-4 show the changes in Leicestershire’s population by age.

Figure 2: Leicestershire resident population by 5 year age band, 2001-2011

Age	2001	2011	-/+	Age	2001	2011	-/+
0 – 4	34,232	36,100	1,868	50 – 54	46,768	44,200	-2,568
5 – 9	37,794	35,000	-2,794	55 – 59	38,011	40,400	2,389
10 – 14	39,735	38,100	-1,635	60 – 64	30,619	44,400	13,781
15 – 19	38,730	43,300	4,570	65 – 69	27,318	34,800	7,482
20 – 24	34,113	40,900	6,787	70 – 74	24,357	27,000	2,643
25 – 29	34,670	35,000	330	75 – 79	20,018	21,900	1,882
30 – 34	45,401	35,100	-10,301	80 – 84	12,842	16,600	3,758
35 – 39	48,195	41,500	-6,695	85 – 89	7,407	10,200	2,793
40 – 44	44,349	49,900	5,551	90+	3,506	5,000	1,494
45 – 49	41,513	50,900	9,387	All ages	609,578	650,500	40,922

Note: figures released in the 2011 Census have been rounded to the nearest 100 whereas the equivalent 2001 release was not.

Figure 3: Leicestershire resident population by 5 year age band, 2011

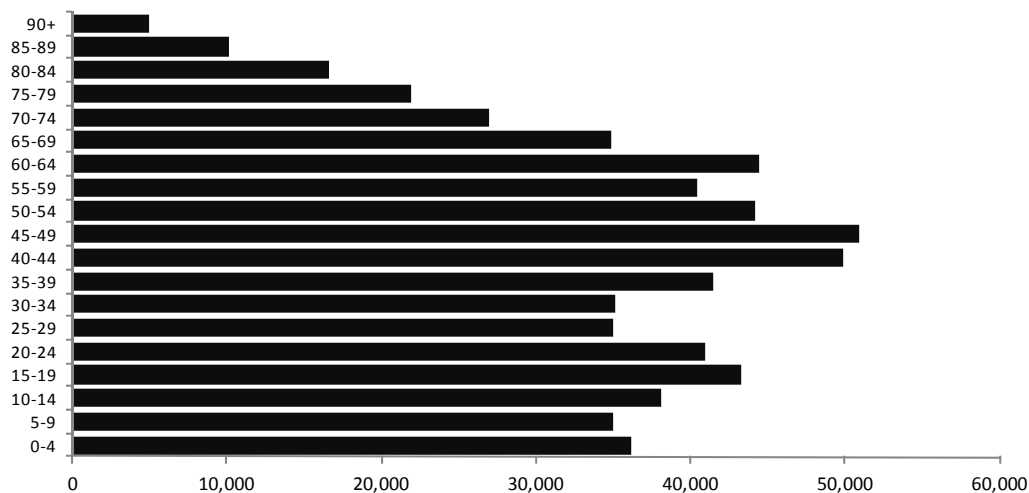
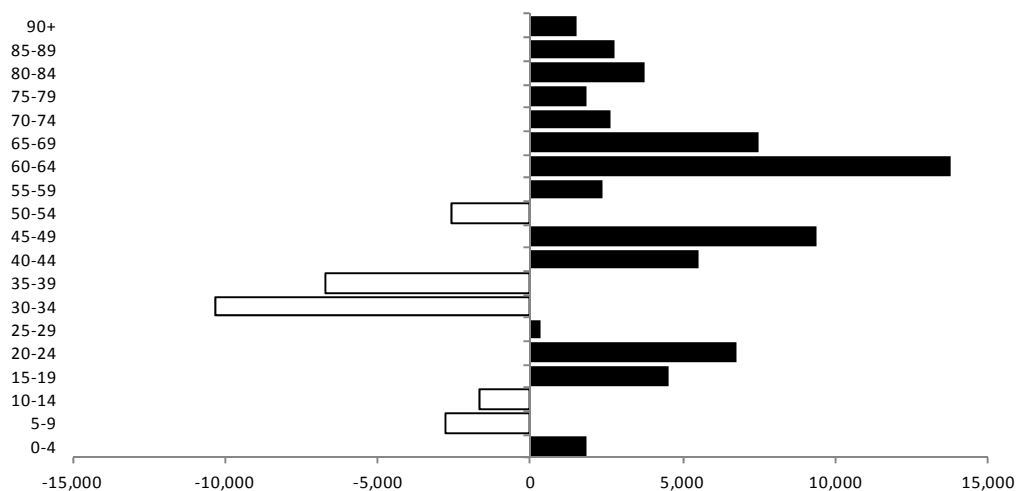
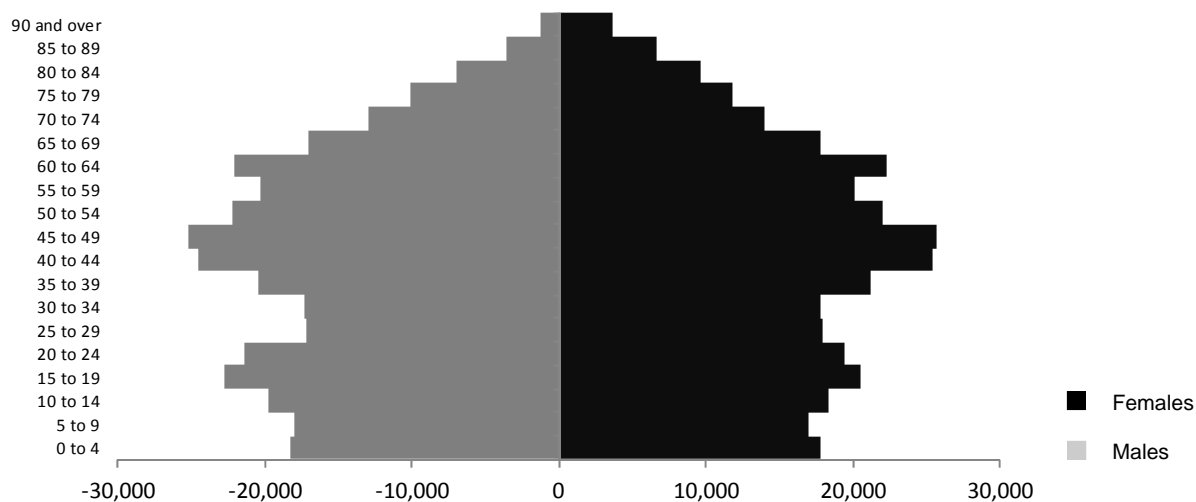


Figure 4: Increase/decrease in population change, by age, 2001-2011



Population by Sex

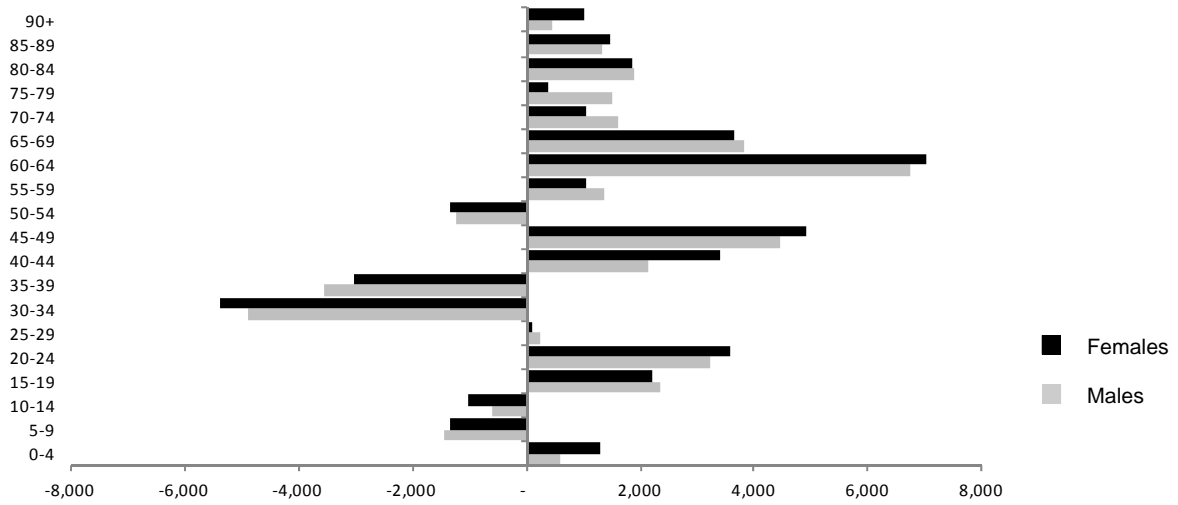
Figure 5: Population pyramid by sex, 2011



In 2001, there were 301,300 males (49.4%) in Leicestershire and 308,300 females (50.6%). In 2011, there were 321,400 males (49.4%) and 329,100 females (50.6%).

In 2011, there were 7,700 more females than males in Leicestershire (compared to 2001 when the figure was 7,000).

Figure 6: Changing number of males and females, by age, 2001-2011



Between 2001 and 2011 there were almost twice as many females as males for those aged 0-4. This is the only age group where the difference between the sexes is as high.

Households

The number of households in Leicestershire has increased from 245,200 in 2001 to 267,400 in 2011. This represents an increase of 9%. Figure 7 shows the number of households in Leicestershire's districts for the 2001 and 2011 Census.

The district which has seen the largest increase in the number of households is Charnwood. This district has seen a 10% increase from 60,500 households to 66,500. However, Harborough has the largest percentage increase of 13%, from 30,850 households to 34,900. Oadby and Wigston was the only Leicestershire district to experience a fall in household numbers.

Figure 7: Number of households 2001-2011

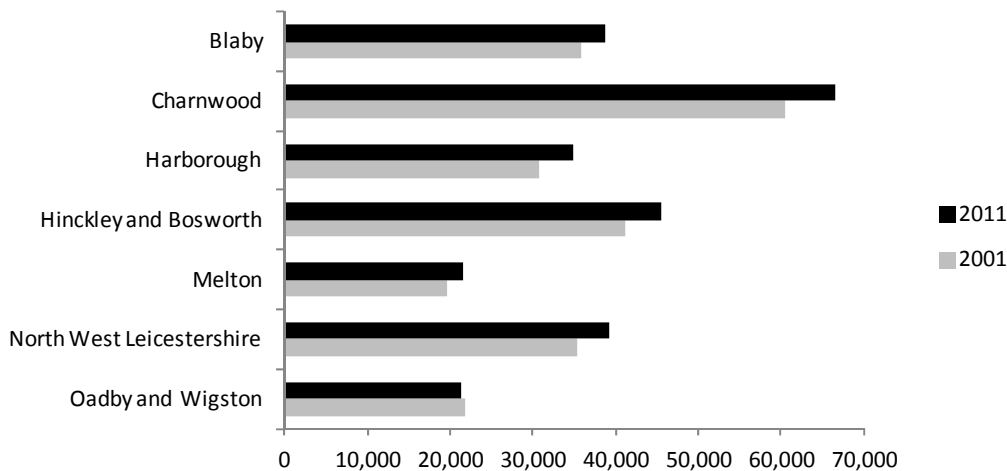
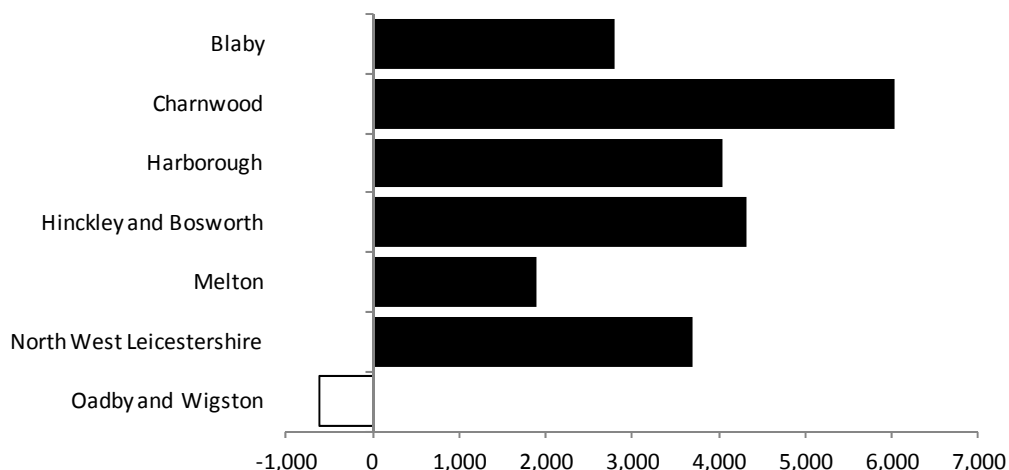


Figure 8: Leicestershire District households, 2001-2011

	2001	2011	Percentage -/+
Leicestershire	245,246	267,400	9.0
Blaby	35,908	38,700	7.8
Charnwood	60,472	66,500	10.0
Harborough	30,850	34,900	13.1
Hinckley & Bosworth	41,085	45,400	10.5
Melton	19,615	21,500	9.6
North West Leicestershire	35,394	39,100	10.5
Oadby & Wigston	21,922	21,300	-2.8

Note: figures released in the 2011 Census have been rounded to the nearest 100 whereas the equivalent 2001 release was not.

Figure 9: Increase/decrease in the number of households 2001-2011



Household Residents and Communal Establishment Residents

A household is defined as one person living alone, or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address who share cooking facilities and share a living room, sitting room or dining area.

A communal establishment resident is a person living in managed residential accommodation who has lived, or intends to live there for six months or more.

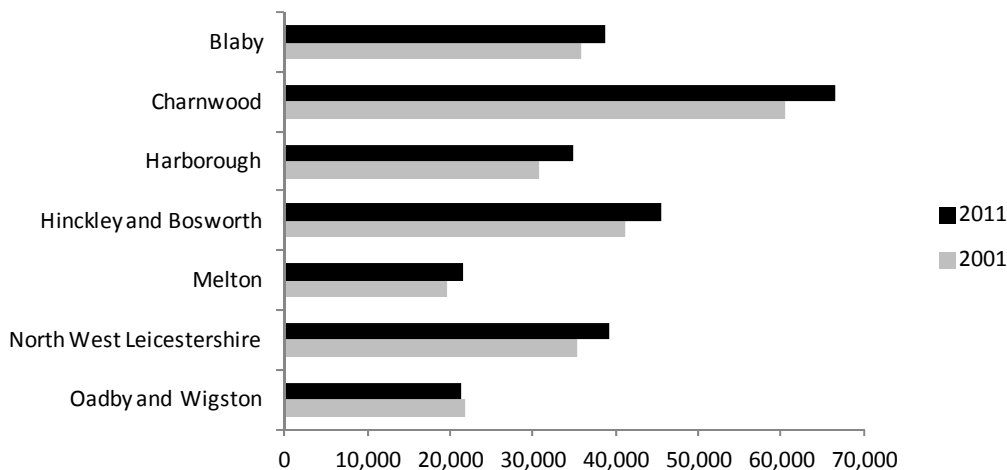
The number of household residents in Leicestershire has increased from 596,100 in 2001 to 636,300 in 2011. This represents a County increase of 6.7%.

Figure 10: Leicestershire District household residents, 2001-2011

	2001 household residents	2011 household residents	Percentage -/+
Leicestershire	596,116	636,300	6.7
Blaby	89,004	92,900	4.4
Charnwood	146,345	158,700	8.4
Harborough	75,309	84,000	11.5
Hinckley & Bosworth	99,452	104,300	4.9
Melton	47,401	49,900	5.3
North West Leicestershire	84,838	92,700	9.3
Oadby & Wigston	53,767	53,800	0.1

Note: figures released in the 2011 Census have been rounded to the nearest 100 whereas the equivalent 2001 release was not.

Figure 11: Household resident population 2001-2011



In Leicestershire there were, on average, 2.4 residents per household in 2011.

Figure 12: Average number of Leicestershire District household residents, 2001-2011

	2001 Average	2011 Average	-/+
Leicestershire	2.4	2.4	0
Blaby	2.5	2.4	0.1
Charnwood	2.4	2.4	0
Harborough	2.4	2.4	0
Hinckley & Bosworth	2.4	2.3	0.1
Melton	2.4	2.3	0.1
North West Leicestershire	2.4	2.4	0
Oadby & Wigston	2.5	2.5	-0.1

The number of residents living in communal establishments in Leicestershire has increased from 13,400 in 2001 to 14,200 in 2011. This represents an increase of 5.7%.

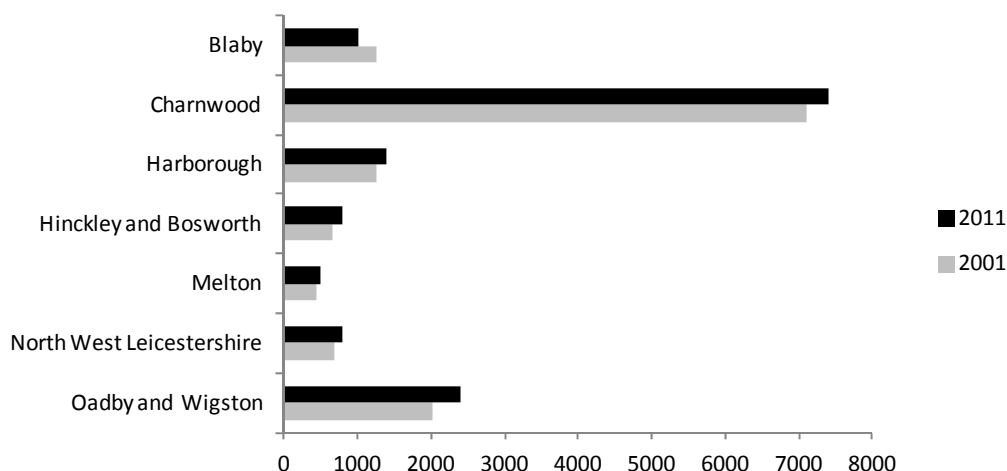
Since the 2001 Census, Leicestershire districts have seen the number of residents living in communal establishments rise or fall by:

Figure 13: Leicestershire District communal establishment residents, 2001-2011

	2001 communal establishment residents	2011 communal establishment residents	Percentage -/+
Leicestershire	13,431	14,300	6.5
Blaby	1,246	1,000	-19.7
Charnwood	7,108	7,400	4.1
Harborough	1,262	1,400	10.9
Hinckley & Bosworth	669	800	19.6
Melton	438	500	14.2
North West Leicestershire	676	800	18.3
Oadby & Wigston	2,032	2,400	18.1

Note: figures released in the 2011 Census have been rounded to the nearest 100 whereas the equivalent 2001 release was not.

Figure 14: Communal establishment resident population 2001-2011



Short Term Migrants

A short-term migrant is anyone born outside the UK who has stayed or intends to stay in the UK for a period of three months or more but less than 12 months.

Three districts have no short term migrants (North West Leicestershire, Melton and Blaby). Charnwood has the highest number of short-term migrants (700) followed by Oadby and Wigston, Hinckley and Bosworth and Harborough (all 100).

The 2001 Census had no comparable question concerning the number of short-term migrants.

Definitions

A selection of Census 2011 definitions follow.

For the 2011 Census, a **usual resident of the UK** is anyone who, on census day 2011, was in the UK and had stayed or intended to stay in the UK for a period of 12 months or more, or had a permanent UK address and was outside the UK and intended to be outside UK for less than 12 months.

A **household resident** is a person whose usual place of residence is a household, and not within managed residential accommodation in a communal establishment

A **household** is defined as one person living alone, or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address who share cooking facilities and share a living room, sitting room or dining area.

A **communal establishment resident** is a person living in managed residential accommodation who has lived, or intends to live there for six months or more. Individuals resident in a communal establishment for less than six months are enumerated at their home address, apart from those with no usual address elsewhere who are also classified as residents.

A **short-term migrant** is anyone born outside the UK who has stayed or intends to stay in the UK for a period of three months or more but less than 12 months.

Note on 2001 and 2011 Comparability

The usual resident population base for the 2011 Census accounts for (and removes) any non-UK short-term residents (i.e. anyone who had stayed or intended to stay in the UK for less than 12 months). Conversely, the 2001 Census included short-term migrants within its usual resident population base, primarily because there was no separate question in 2001 to distinguish permanent residents and short-term migrants. However, for Leicestershire this shortcoming in comparability is somewhat negated due to the following two factors:

- The 2011 Census reports only 1,000 migrants within the whole of Leicestershire. Against the back drop of a population of 650,500 this is a very small figure (0.1%).
- The propensity of any Census to accurately capture all short-term migrants is limited due to their transient lifestyles.

Adjustment

It is important to note that the Census figures in this report are rounded to the nearest hundred. They are also estimates and not *actual* counts. This is because no Census will ever achieve a 100% response rate. ONS recognise this and so adjust for undercount, making use of a simple but powerful technique called dual system estimation. As a consequence of the estimation process, population numbers for Leicestershire districts have been adjusted (figure 16).

Figure 16: Overall adjustment for the 2011 Census for Leicestershire districts

	Census count of usual residents	Census estimate of usual residents	Overall adjustment	% adjustment
Blaby	90,400	93,900	3,500	3.9
Charnwood	159,800	166,100	6,300	3.9
Harborough	82,000	85,400	3,400	4.1
Hinckley and Bosworth	101,200	105,100	3,900	3.9
Melton	48,500	50,400	1,900	3.9
North West Leicestershire	90,000	93,500	3,500	3.9
Oadby and Wigston	54,000	56,200	2,200	4.1

The average adjustment across the East Midlands is 5%, and across England and Wales 7%.

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