LEICESTERSHIRE JOINT STRATEGIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT 2018-2021

DEMOGRAPHY REPORT

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Business Intelligence Service
Leicestershire County Council

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FOREWORD

The purpose of the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) is to:

- To improve the health and wellbeing of the local community and reduce inequalities for all ages.

- To determine what actions the local authority, the local NHS and other partners need to take to meet health and social care needs, and to address the wider determinants that impact on health and wellbeing.

- To provide a source of relevant reference to the Local Authority, Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) and NHS England for the commissioning of any future services.

The Local Authority and CCGs have equal and joint statutory responsibility to prepare a Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) for Leicestershire, through the Health and Wellbeing Board. The Health and Social Care Act 2012 amended the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007 to introduce duties and powers for Health and Wellbeing Boards in relation to JSNAs.

The JSNA offers an opportunity for the Local Authority, CCGs and NHS England's plans for commissioning services to be informed by up to date information on the population that use their services. Where commissioning plans are not in line with the JSNA, the Local Authority, CCGs and NHS England must be able to explain why.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Population

- The total population of Leicestershire in 2020 was 713,085, an increase of 0.98 percent since 2019. There were approximately 8,585 more females (360,835) than males (352,250);

- The male population is rising at a fractionally slower rate (0.90 percent) compared to females (1.06 percent) since 2019;

- There were 119,567 children under the age of 15 in Leicestershire in 2020 (16.8 percent of the population);

- Compared with England, the population of Leicestershire is older, with higher proportions of the population aged 40-64 (32.9 percent in the county compared with 31.7 percent in England) and 65 and over (20.6 percent compared with 18.5 percent for England);

- The largest quinary age bands in Leicestershire were 50-54 (7.3 percent of the total population), 55-59 (7.1 percent), 45-49 (6.7 percent) and 25-29 (6.1 percent);

- Overall, the Leicestershire population is weighted towards older adults (those aged 45-59) with a considerable proportion in the 65+ age bands as a result of increased birth rate in the post-war period;

- There is a spike in the 20-24 age band as a result of the student population of the county;

- In comparison to England, the population of the county is less likely to be very young (specifically the under 10s) and younger adults (25-39 age bands) and slightly more likely to be older adults (45-74 age bands);

- Between the ages of 0 and 29, males outnumber females in all quinary age bands. However, from the 30-34 age band onwards, females outnumber males;

- In 2020 Charnwood has the largest population (188,416) of Leicestershire districts, followed by Hinckley and Bosworth (113,666). Melton has the smallest population (51,394);

- All local authorities in Leicestershire experienced a rise in population between 2019 and 2020. Charnwood had the biggest increase with 2,565 and Melton has the lowest increase with 185.

- Earl Shilton ward (10,942) and Hinckley De Montfort ward (10,443) in Hinckley and Bosworth have the highest populations in the county. Wymondham ward in Melton (1,494) has the lowest population, followed by Castle Donnington Park ward in North West Leicestershire (1,520);

- Loughborough Oxford Street Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) has the highest population density in Leicestershire, with almost 15,000 people per km². Greater Wymondham in Melton borough has the lowest population density in the county, with just 19 people per km².

Population Change

Between 2018 and 2043;

- The population of Leicestershire is projected to increase by 23.3 percent to 860,618 in 2043, an increase of 162,350 people. This is compared to an increase of 14.3 percent for the East Midlands and percent for 10.3 England;

- The greatest cumulative change by broad age is projected to occur in the 65+ age band, accounting for an additional 71,888 older people in the county by 2043;

- Leicestershire is projected to experience much higher percentage increases amongst all broad age bands than the East Midlands and England, although the difference is much smaller for older people;

- The greatest actual change is projected to occur in the 75-79 quinary age band, increasing by 20,900 people which is also the highest percentage change at 113 percent.

- North West Leicestershire is projected to experience the highest level of population growth; increasing by 34.4 percent. All Leicestershire districts are projected to increase their population at a higher rate than the East Midlands and England, with the exception of Melton and Oadby and Wigston;

- To 2043, the 65 plus age group is projected to experience large percentage growth. North West Leicestershire is projected to see the greatest percentage change in this group, increasing by 67 percent.

Components of Change

- Net migration (both international and within the UK) is projected to be a much larger driver of population change compared to natural change;

- Net natural change in Leicestershire is projected to start to drop from 2018 onwards, and is negative from 2031 onwards;

- Internal migration (people moving into Leicestershire from elsewhere in England) accounts for around 5,595 net additional people on average every year;

- International migration (people entering Leicestershire from outside the UK) accounts for a net addition of just over 800 people per year;
- Harborough, Hinckley & Bosworth, Melton, North West Leicestershire and Oadby and Wigston are all projected to experience flat or negative net natural change across the entire projection period;

- All Leicestershire districts are projected to have a net increase in population between 2018 and 2043 as a result of all migration. In Charnwood, this equates to 34,967 additional people by 2043.

- Net natural change is projected to be positive for roughly the first half of the 2018 population projections (i.e. more births than deaths), until it is drops below zero in 2031 (i.e. more deaths than births), remaining constant at -470 from 2036 until the end of the projection in 2043.

- The General Fertility Rate (GFR) in Leicestershire has decreased year on year from 58.6 per 1,000 females aged 15-44 years in 2016 to 53.5 per 1,000 females aged 15-44 years in 2019. The rate has remained significantly lower than the national average over this time;

- Both nationally and locally, mothers aged 30-34 have had the highest birth rate over the last five years. Those aged 25-29 have the second highest birth rate, followed by those aged 35-39 years;

- The rate of live births to women below 18 years of age has reduced from 8.0 per 1,000 females aged 15-17 years in 2009 to 1.9 per 1,000 females aged 15-17 years in 2019;

- In 2019, the directly age standardised mortality rate (ASMR) for those under 65, between 65 and 74 and between 75 and 84 all have a significantly lower rate than the national average. For those aged 85 and older, the rate is similar to the national average;

- The rate of premature mortality in Leicestershire has remained significantly lower than the national average over time for both males and females;

- In Leicestershire, over a quarter (25.4 percent) of all deaths were due to cancer in 2020. This is higher than the national percentage.

- Approximately a fifth (21.7 percent) of all deaths in Leicestershire were due to circulatory disease in 2020, this is similar to the national rate. The percentage of deaths from circulatory disease in Leicestershire has significantly declined from over a third (36.5 percent) of all deaths in 2004. This decline is reflected nationally.

- Over a third (39.7 percent) of all deaths in Leicestershire in 2020 were in hospital, followed by in the home (30.2 percent), care homes (24. percent), and hospices (3.6 percent). This pattern is reflected nationally.

2011 Census

- The vast majority of the county population (91 percent) belong to White ethnic groups, (including White Irish). This equates to almost 600,000 people. The next largest ethnic group in Leicestershire is Asian (6.3 percent), followed by the Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Group (1.7 percent) and Black ethnic groups (0.6 percent);

- The largest religious group in the county is Christian (60.3 percent), followed by Hindus (2.8 percent), Muslims (1.4 percent) and Sikhs (1.2 percent). Just over a quarter of the population stated they had no religion (27.1 percent) while 6.5 percent did not state a religion;

- In 2011, 16.2 percent of the county population considered themselves to have a condition that limited their day to day activities, higher than the rates for the East Midlands and England;

- 96 percent of residents have English as their main language. This is followed by Gujarati (0.9 percent), Polish (0.5 percent) and Punjabi (0.4 percent).

Gypsy and Traveller Population

- There are a total of 47 recognised gypsy and traveller sites in the county. Given issues around access, and the temporary nature of the population, it is difficult to say how many individuals or families this equates to;

- There are approximately 400 gypsy and traveller children on roll in county schools, 184 missing from education and 42 who are home-schooled;

- Education is an issue for the gypsy and traveller community. Few children staying on at school past Year 6 and many adults are unable to read and write;

- Contrary to popular belief, many gypsy and travellers are registered with their GP and dentist. However, there is a lack of understanding around issues such as diet, smoking, sexual health, immunisation and cancer screening;

- Mental health is also a concern within the community, with issues around depression, anxiety and suicide;

- Many gypsy and traveller families will face issues around fuel poverty, housing and benefits.

Prison Population

- In June 2019, HMP Gartree had a population of 680 males, against an operational capacity of 708. The majority of inmates were British nationals (570, 84 percent);

- Two-thirds of inmates were White (64 percent), followed by Black ethnic groups (18 percent);

- Most inmates had committed offences relating to Violence Against the Person (93 percent).

GP Registered Population

- In November 2021, the number of people registered with a GP in Leicestershire was 737,456, compared with a resident population of 713,085, a difference of 24,371. This difference is the result of a number of factors, such as changes of address, multiple registrations and out

of county registrations (both in and out of Leicestershire) but also the time difference between the registered population and the mid-year population estimate.

2011 Rural Urban Classification

- While the county is rural in terms of area, the population is concentrated within urban areas. Overall, 69 percent of the population of Leicestershire live in areas classed as Urban City and Town, while 19 percent live in area classed as Rural Town and Fringe and the remaining 12 percent live in areas classed as Rural Village and Dispersed.

- Oadby and Wigston has the highest urban population, being 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 North West Leicestershire (46 percent) and Melton (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');

- Overall, rural areas tend to be older, with higher proportions in older age groups compared to urban areas. This is most noticeable in the 45-79 age bands. In comparison, urban areas tend to be younger, with higher proportions in the 20-39 age bands.

2011 Output Area Classification

- The majority of the Leicestershire population live in areas classed as Suburbanites (42 percent), while 17 percent of the population (118,000 people) live in areas classed as Rural Residents;

- In terms of the broad age structure by the main OAC supergroups, Rural Residents areas tend to have higher proportions in middle age groups (approximately 45-74) and smaller proportions amongst children and younger adults groups (specifically under 15s and 20-39);

- Areas classed as Urbanites tend to have higher proportions from young adult age bands (20-44) and lower proportions from older adults (45-79), while for Suburbanites, the opposite is generally true. Areas classed as Hard-Pressed Living have the highest proportions of under 15s, and lower proportions of older adults (45-79).

2019 Indices of Deprivation

- Leicestershire is not deprived overall; the county is ranked 137th out of 152 upper tier authorities in England for Multiple Deprivation, where 1st is the most deprived;

- All seven Leicestershire districts fall within the least deprived half of all local authority districts within England; North West Leicestershire is the most deprived district in the county (ranked 216th out of 326) while Harborough is the least deprived (ranked 308th out of 326);

- However, pockets of significant deprivation exist; four neighbourhoods in the county fall within the most derived decile in England. These areas can be found in Loughborough (Loughborough Bell Foundry and Loughborough Warwick Way LSOAs) and two in the Greenhill area of Coalville;

- Just under 12,000 people in Leicestershire live in neighbourhoods falling in the two most deprived deciles nationally (out of a total population of just over 713,000). The vast majority of Leicestershire residents live in less deprived areas; over 406,000 people (57 percent of the total population) live in neighbourhoods falling in the three least deprived deciles nationally.

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1.   2020 Mid-year Population Estimates

The total population of Leicestershire in 2020 was 713,085, an increase of 0.9 percent since 2019. There were approximately 8,585 more females (360,835) than males (352,250). The male population is rising at a fractionally slower rate (0.9 percent) compared to females (1.1 percent) since 2019. The chart below displays the total population by broad age band.

Figure 1 - Leicestershire 2020 population estimate by broad age band
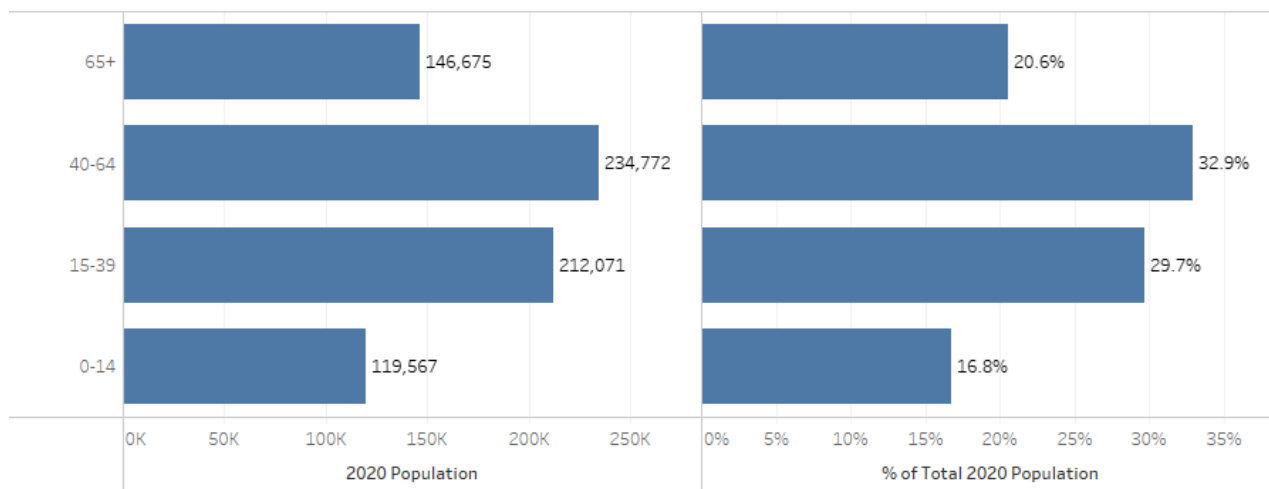
 Source: Mid-2020 Population Estimates, ONS, 2021

In terms of broad age band, there were 119,567 children under the age of 15 in Leicestershire in 2020 (16.8 percent of the total population), compared with 212,071 people aged 15-39 (29.7 percent); this is compared with 18.1 percent and 31.7 percent of the population of England respectively.

In comparison, there were 234,772 people aged 40-64 (32.9 percent) in Leicestershire, while older people aged 65 and over accounted for one in five of the Leicestershire population; 146,675 people (20.6 percent of the total population). This is compared with 31.7 and 18.5 percent in England respectively. As such, the population of Leicestershire tends to be older than the population of England as a whole.

The chart below displays the total population of the county by quinary age band.

Figure 2 - Leicestershire 2020 population estimate by quinary age
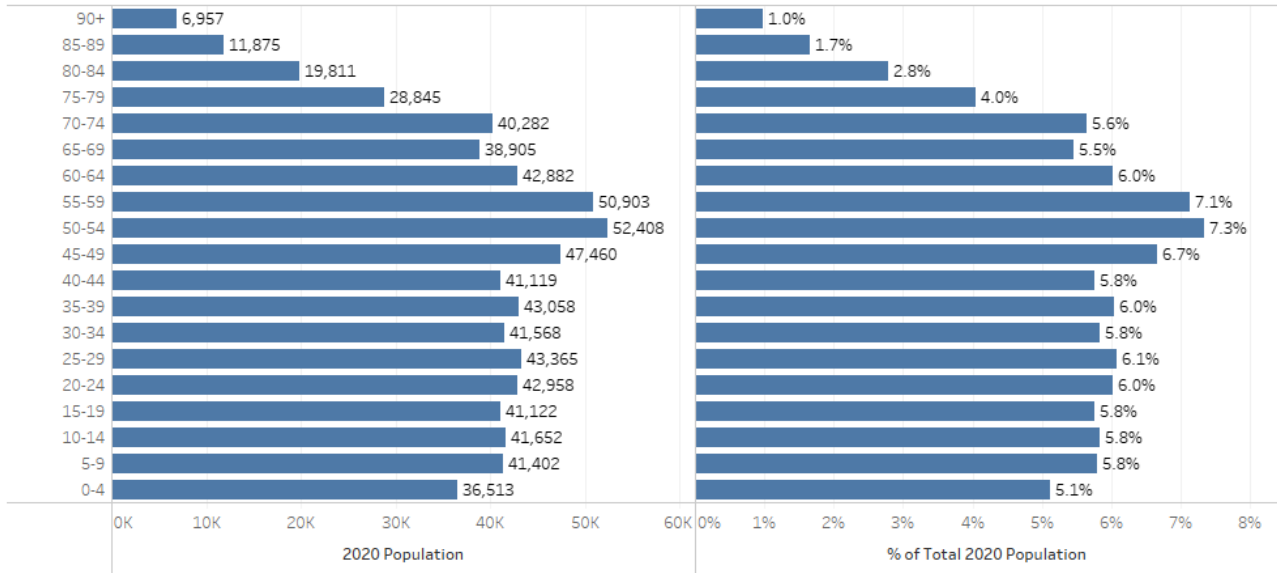
Source: Mid-2020 Population Estimates, ONS, 2021

The largest quinary age bands in Leicestershire were 50-54 with 52,408 individuals (7.3 percent of the total population) followed by 55-59 with 50,903 individuals (7.1 percent), 45-49 with 47,460 individuals (6.7 percent) and 25-29 with 43,365 individuals (6.1 percent). Overall, the Leicestershire population is weighted towards older adults (those aged 45-59) with a considerable proportion in the 65+ age bands as a result of increased birth rates in the period after the Second World War. There is a spike in the 20-24 age band as a result of the student population of the county.

The chart below summarises the proportion of the population of Leicestershire and England within quinary age bands. The percentage labels show the Leicestershire percentages

Figure 3 - Leicestershire and England population estimate by quinary age, 2020
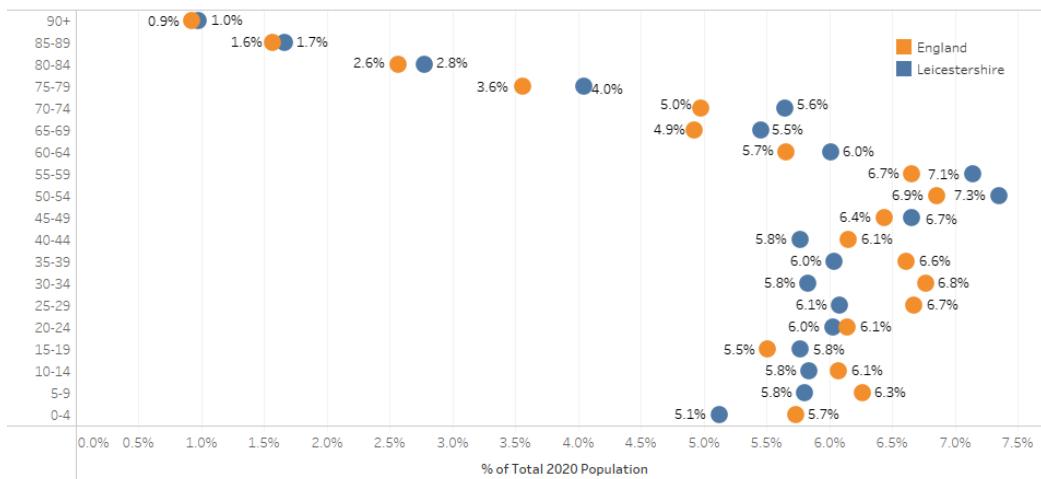
Source: Mid-2020 Population Estimates, ONS, 2021

In comparison to England, the quinary age population of the county is less likely to be very young (specifically the under 10s) and younger adults (25-39 age bands) and slightly more likely to be older adults (45-74 age bands).

The population pyramid below displays the 2020 population estimates by gender and quinary age band alongside the corresponding figures for 2019.

Figure 4 - Leicestershire 2020 population estimate by gender and quinary age
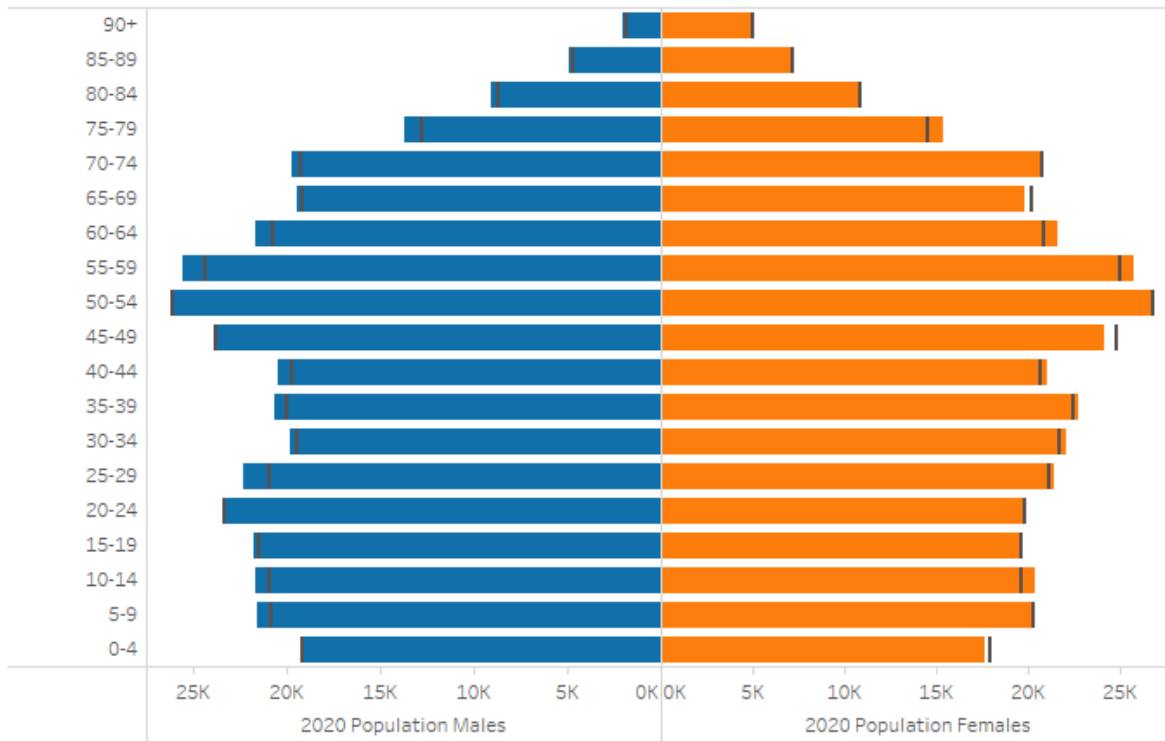
Source: Mid-2020 Population Estimates, ONS, 2021

Between the ages of 0 and 29, males outnumber females in all quinary age bands. This is especially noticeable in the 20-24 age band, where there are 3,308 additional males; (23,133 males compared with 19,825 females). However, from the 30-34 age band onwards, females outnumber males. This is especially noticeable in older age bands; there are 10,565 additional females aged 65 and over (78,620) compared with males (68,055).

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The chart below displays the population for all seven Leicestershire districts.

Figure 5 - Population estimates, Leicestershire districts, 2020
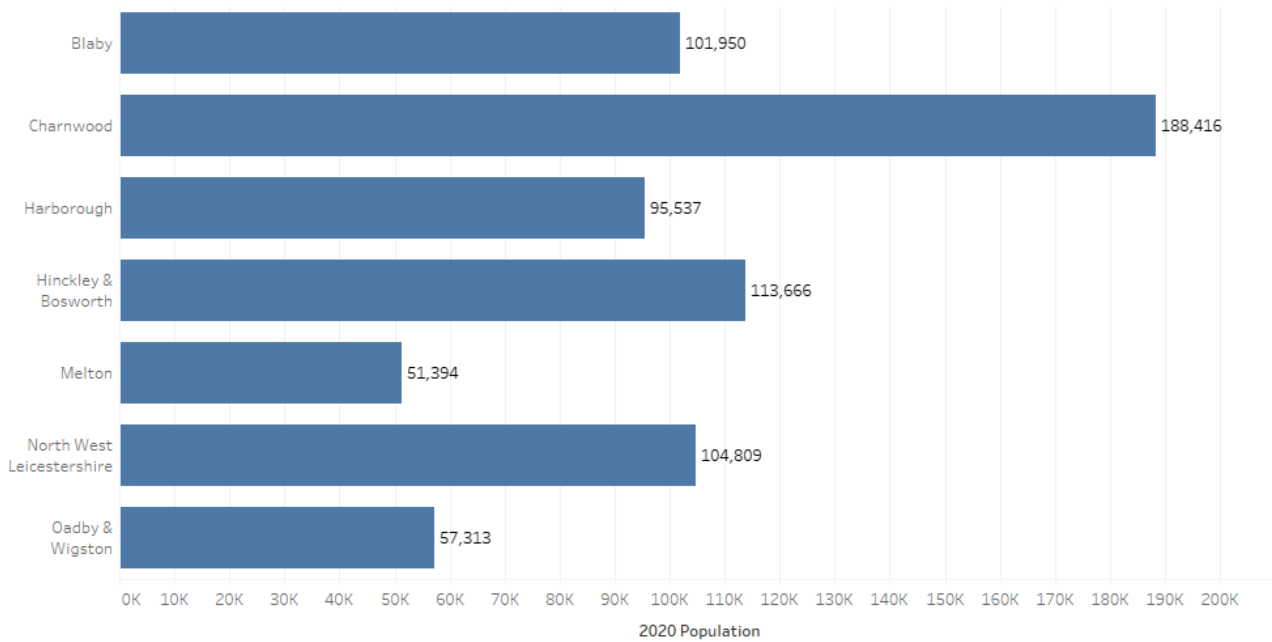
Source: Mid-2020 Subnational Population Estimates, ONS, 2021

Across Leicestershire districts, Charnwood has the largest individual population (188,416), followed by Hinckley and Bosworth (113,666), while Melton has the smallest population (51,394). All local authorities in Leicestershire experienced a rise in population between 2019 and 2020. Charnwood had the biggest increase with 2,565 and Melton had the lowest increase with just 185.

The chart below displays the proportion of the population of each district by quinary age.

Figure 6 – Population estimates by quinary age, Leicestershire districts, 2020
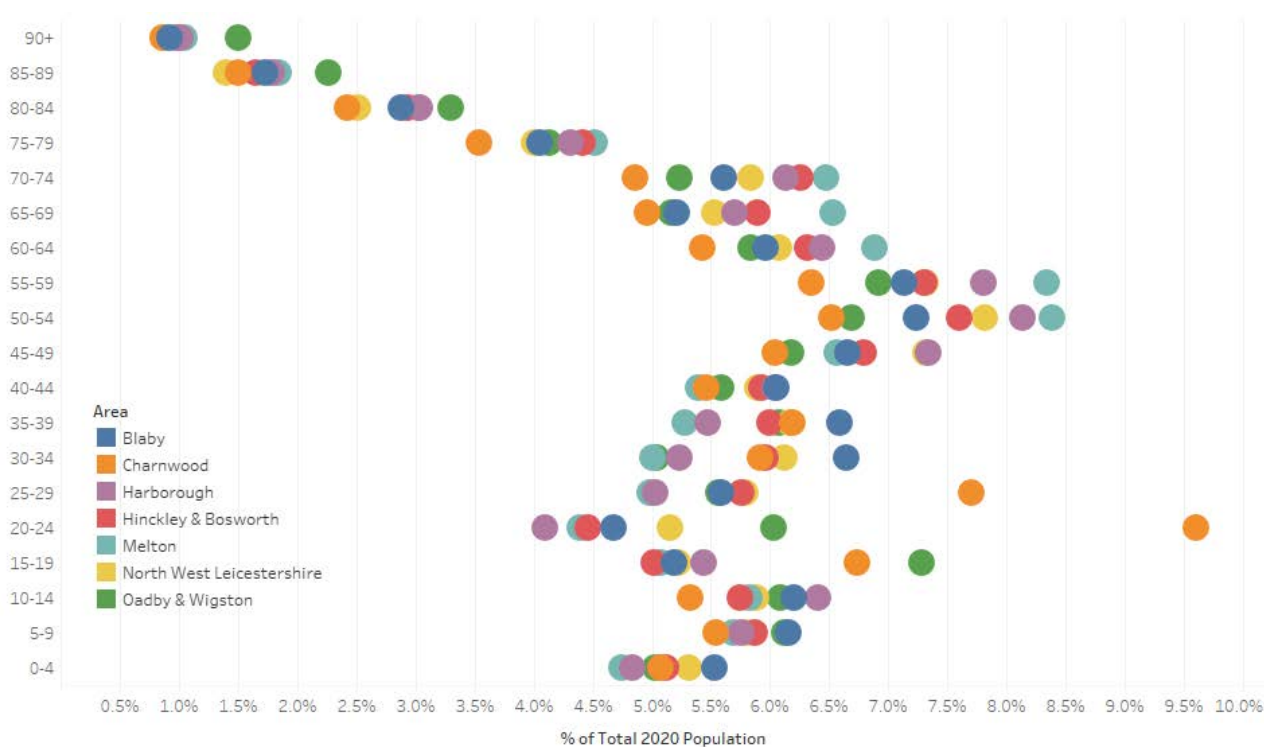
Source: Mid-2020 Population Estimates, ONS, 2020

From the chart above, the greatest variation within age bands across Leicestershire districts occurs in the younger age bands; Charnwood especially has a much larger proportion of the population in the 20-24 age band (9.6 percent of the population) compared with other districts. This is most likely due to the student population of Loughborough. Oadby and Wigston also has a higher proportion of the population in this age band (6.0 percent), again, most likely due to university accommodation in the borough serving the two Leicester Universities.

Further information

For more detailed population estimate data, including breakdown by local authorities, please view the dashboard at the link below:

https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/r.i.team.leicestershire.county.council/viz/Population-2020Mid-yearEstimatesforLocalAuthority/PopulationEstimates

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2. 2020 Mid-year Ward Population Estimates

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.

The map below displays 2020 mid-year population estimates by ward.

Figure 7 – Leicestershire 2020 population estimate by Ward
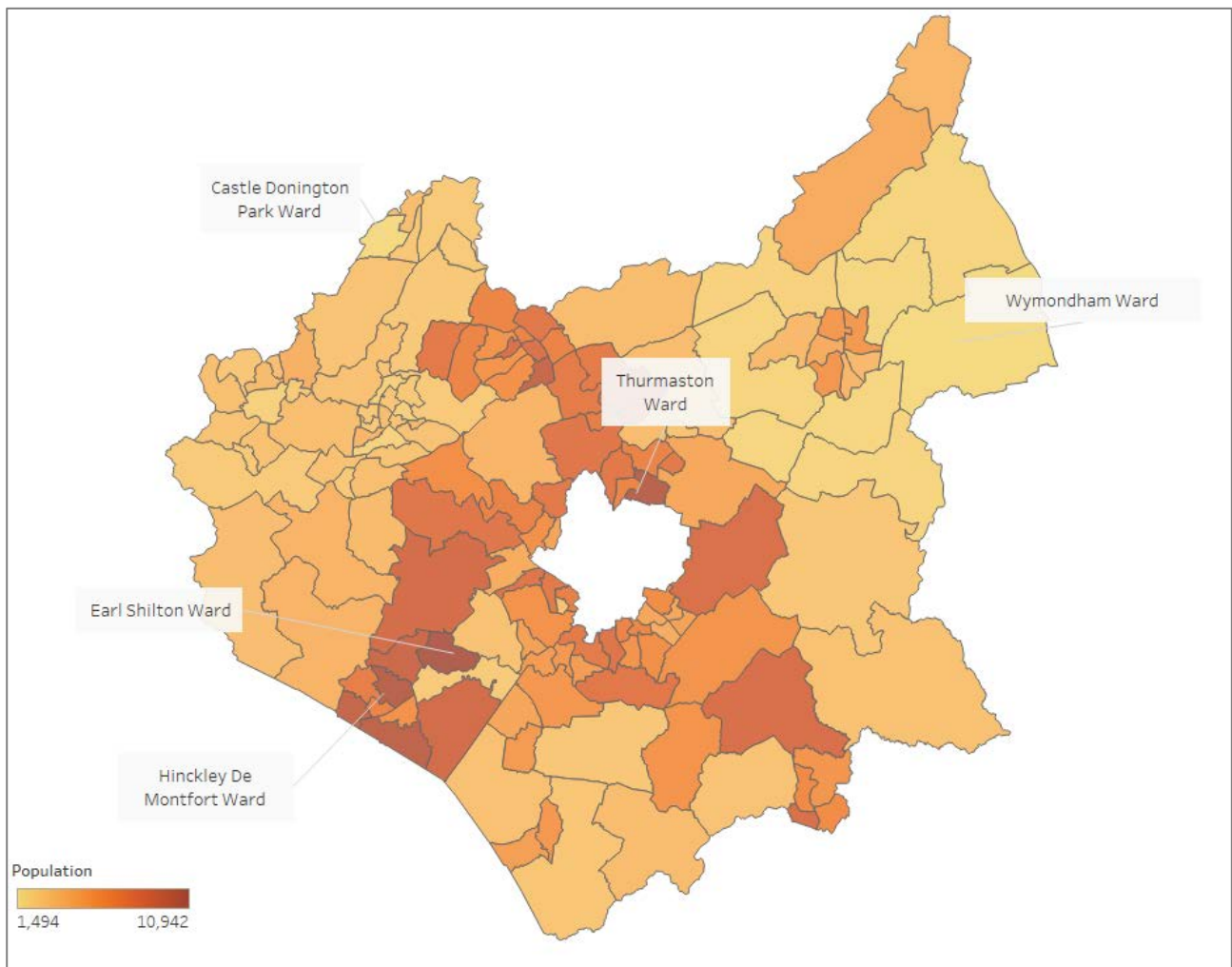
The two wards with the highest population in the county in 2020 are both located in Hinckley and Bosworth district; Earl Shilton ward (10,942) and Hinckley De Montfort ward (10,443), followed by Thurmaston ward (10,326) in Charnwood. In comparison, Wymondham ward in Melton (1,494) has the lowest population, followed by Castle Donington Park ward in North West Leicestershire (1,520).

As mentioned above, there are considerable student populations in parts of Loughborough and Oadby and Wigston borough; Loughborough Ashby ward (1,533), Oadby Grange ward (1,101) and Loughborough Nanpantan ward (930) had the highest proportion of population in the 15-19 year of age band by a considerable margin. In comparison, the next highest ward in this age category was Forest Bradgate ward with 532 people aged 15-19.

Meanwhile, Loughborough Ashby ward (3,190), Loughborough Southfields ward (3,033) and Loughborough Storer ward (2,088) had the highest population in the 20-24 year of age band. The difference in wards with high populations in these age bands is most likely reflective of students

moving out of halls of residence after the first year and into rented student accommodation in other parts of Loughborough.

Elsewhere in the county, there are a small number of outliers in terms of ward population across quinary age bands; Bardon ward in North West Leicestershire (300) is the outlier for the 30-34 age band; Thornborough ward in North West Leicestershire (227) has higher than expected numbers of 70-74 year olds whilst Ashby Willesley ward in North West Leicestershire (70) has a higher number of over 90 year olds.

Further information

For more detailed population estimate data, including breakdown by Ward, please view the dashboard at the link below:

https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/r.i.team.leicestershire.county.council/viz/Population-2020Mid-yearEstimatesbyWards/WardPopulationEstimates

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3.   2020 Population Density

In the map below, each Lower Super Output Area (LSOA)[1] in Leicestershire is represented as a hexagon. The darkest red LSOAs have the highest counts of people per square kilometre in the specified age group, while the darkest blue LSOAs have the lowest population density.

3.1.   Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs)

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. Where possible, LSOA boundaries follow natural boundaries such as roads and rivers.

Given that LSOAs are built around population size, areas with higher population densities tend to be smaller and located in more urban settings, while areas with lower densities are found in more rural settings. As a result, a standard LSOA map can become dominated by much larger, rural areas, while smaller, urban areas are often harder to make out. Substituting each LSOA for a unit of geography with a standard size helps to remove this geographical distortion, at the expense of some positional accuracy. This makes it much easier to see the underlying data and any general geographical patterns in the data.

In the map below, each LSOA in Leicestershire has been replaced by a standard sized hexagon, making it easier to see the underlying data.

Figure 8 - Population density, Leicestershire LSOAs, 2020
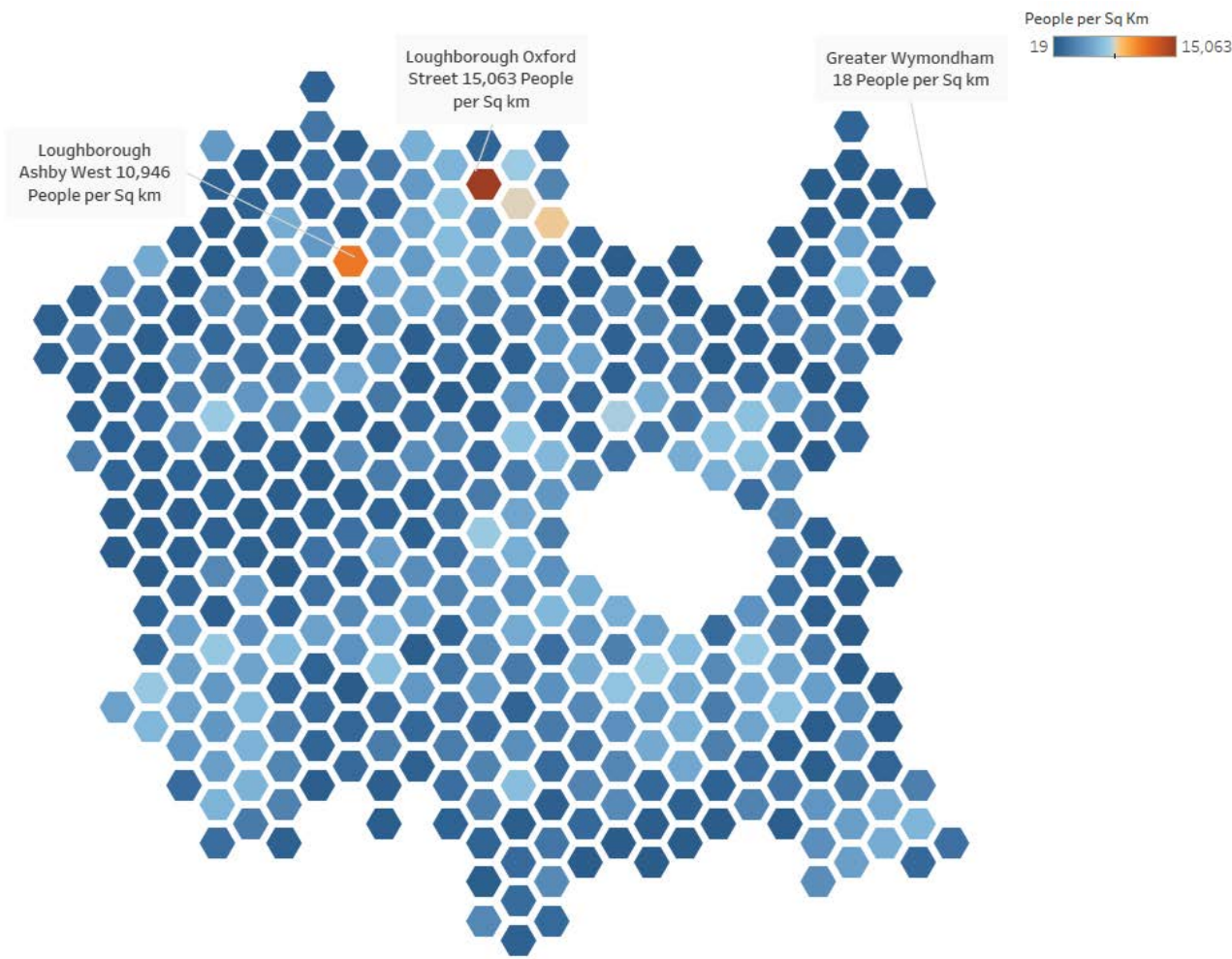
Source: Mid-2020 Subnational Population Estimates, ONS, 2021

Loughborough Oxford Street LSOA has the highest population density in Leicestershire, with over 15,000 people per km². Both of these LSOAs are outliers in terms of their population density. Greater Wymondham in Melton Borough has the lowest population density in the county, with just 19 people per km².

4.   2018-based Population Projections

The 2018-based population projections provide population figures by every year up to 2043. The projections are trend-based and demographic assumptions are based on levels of births, changing economic circumstances or other factors that might have on demographic behavior. These projections take into account the revised mid-2018 population estimates.

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

Figure 9 - Population projection, percentage change to 2043, Leicestershire and comparators
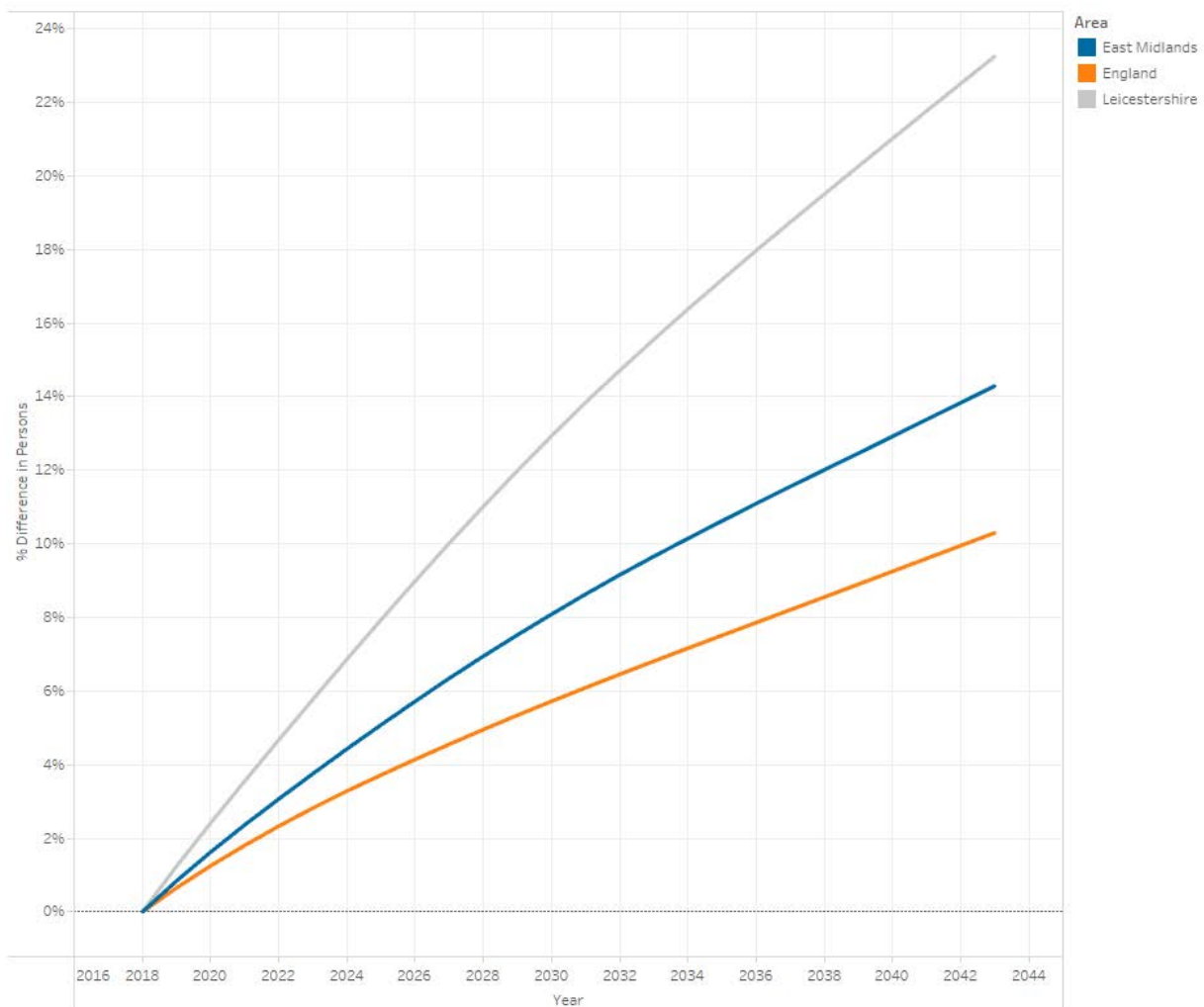
Source: 2018-based Subnational Population Projections, Office for National Statistics, 2020

The population of Leicestershire is projected to increase by 23.3 percent to 860,618 by 2043, an increase of 162,350 people from 2018. This is compared to an increase of 14.3 percent for the East Midlands and percent for 10.3 England. The population over 10 years to 2028 will grow to 775,218, an increase of 11.0 percent. This is compared to an increase of 7.0 percent for the East Midlands and 5.0 percent for England. The chart below displays the cumulative population change to 2041 for Leicestershire by broad age bands.

Figure 10 - Population projection, cumulative change to 2043 by age, Leicestershire
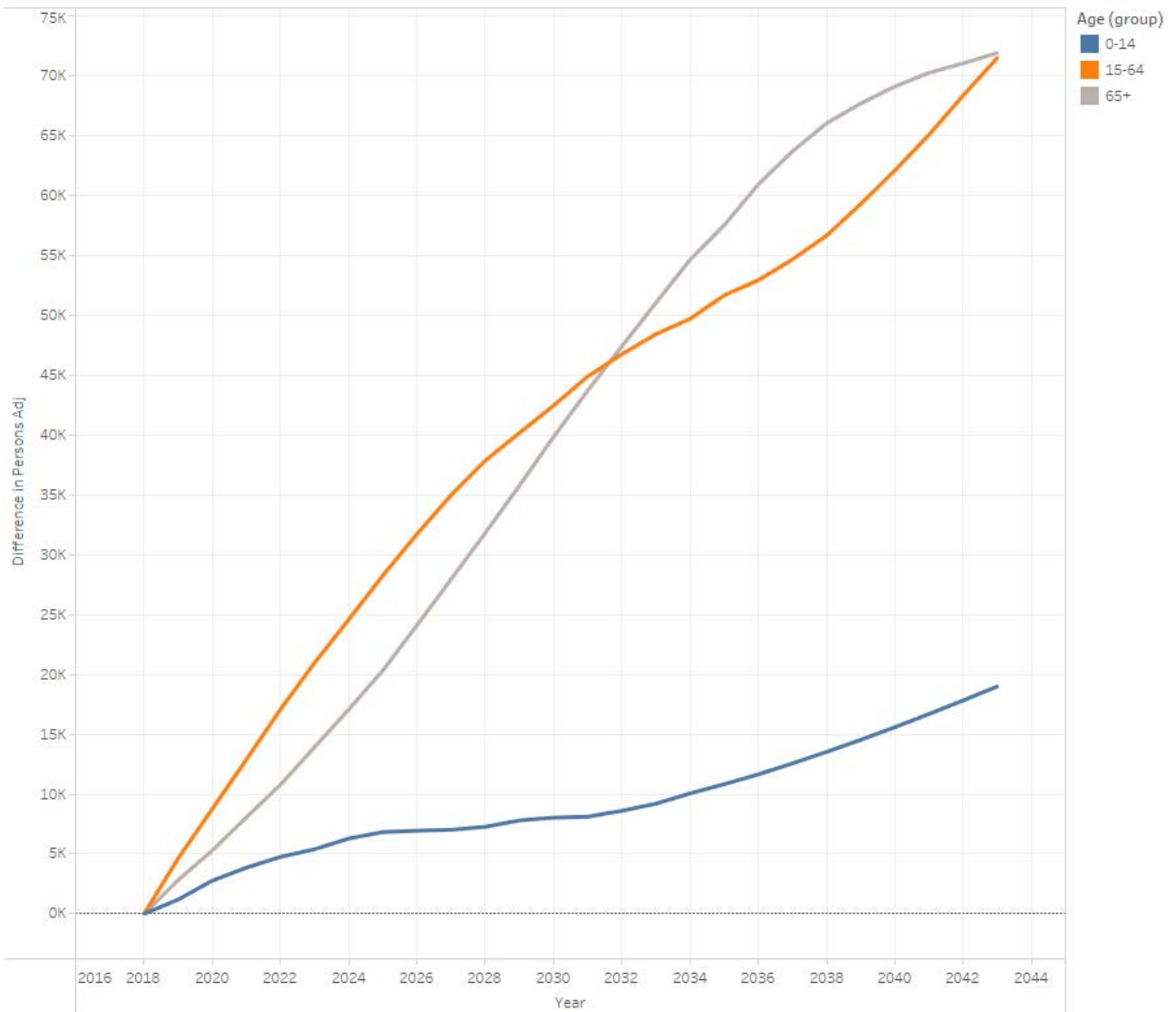
Source: 2018-based Subnational Population Projections, Office for National Statistics, 2020

Between 2018 and 2043 there is projected to be an additional 18,991 0-14 year olds and an additional 71,471 15-64 year olds. However, the greatest cumulative change is projected to occur in the 65+ age band. By 2041 there is forecast to be an additional 71,888 older people in Leicestershire.

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

Figure 11 - Population projection, percentage change by age, Leicestershire and comparators, to 2043

Source: 2018-based Subnational Population Projections, Office for National Statistics, 2020

To 2043, Leicestershire is projected to experience much higher percentage increases amongst all broad age bands than the East Midlands and England; the 0-14 age group is projected to increase by 16.1 percent in the county, compared to 3.7 percent in the East Midlands and 1.5 percent decrease in England. For the working age population (15-64) the increase in Leicestershire is projected to be 16.3 percent in the county, compared to 7.5 percent in the East Midlands and 3.9 percent in England. For older people (aged 65 and over), although the difference is smaller, Leicestershire still experiences a higher rate of change to 2041; 50.5 percent in the county, compared to 46.3 percent in the East Midlands and 44.7 percent in England.

The reasons for these projected changes are explored in more detail in the Components of Change section below.

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

Figure 12 – Leicestershire population projection by gender and quinary age, 2018 and 2043
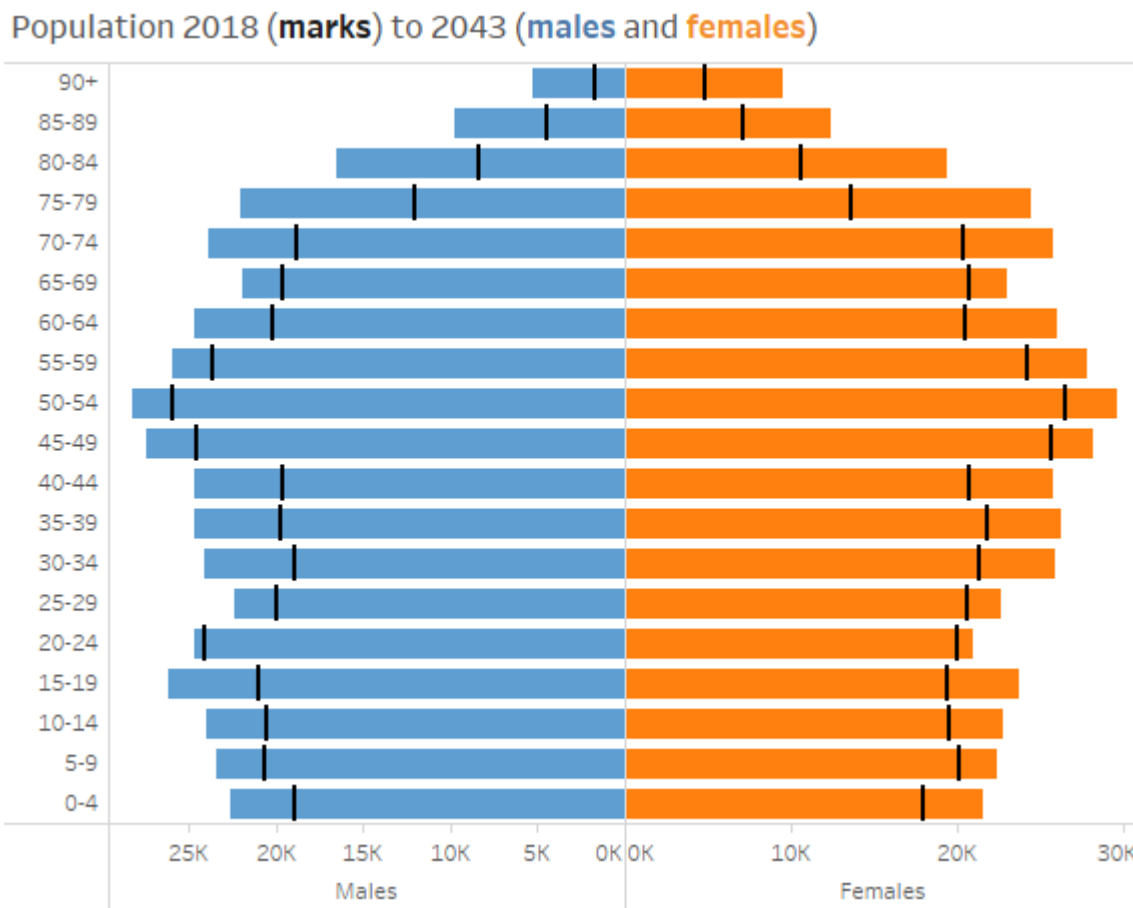
Population 2018 (**marks**) to 2043 (**males** and **females**)

Source: 2018-based Subnational Population Projections, Office for National Statistics, 2020

From the population pyramid above, it is clear to see the main areas of population change between 2018 and 2043; by the final year of the projection there is forecast to be significant population increases in the 70+ age bands. In comparison, the 20-24 and 25-29 age bands see a much smaller increase to 2043.

Elsewhere there is little or modest population growth, echoing the general trend highlighted in the section above. The 40-44 population sees the most noticeable population increase outside the 70+ age bands, especially for males.

The 0-14 age band also experiences some modest population growth, which due to the timescale of the projection, is most likely due to assumptions in the projections around birth rates, which are discussed in more detail below.

The chart below shows the actual and percentage change between 2018 and 2043 for Leicestershire by quinary age band.

Figure 13 - Leicestershire population change by quinary age, 2018-43
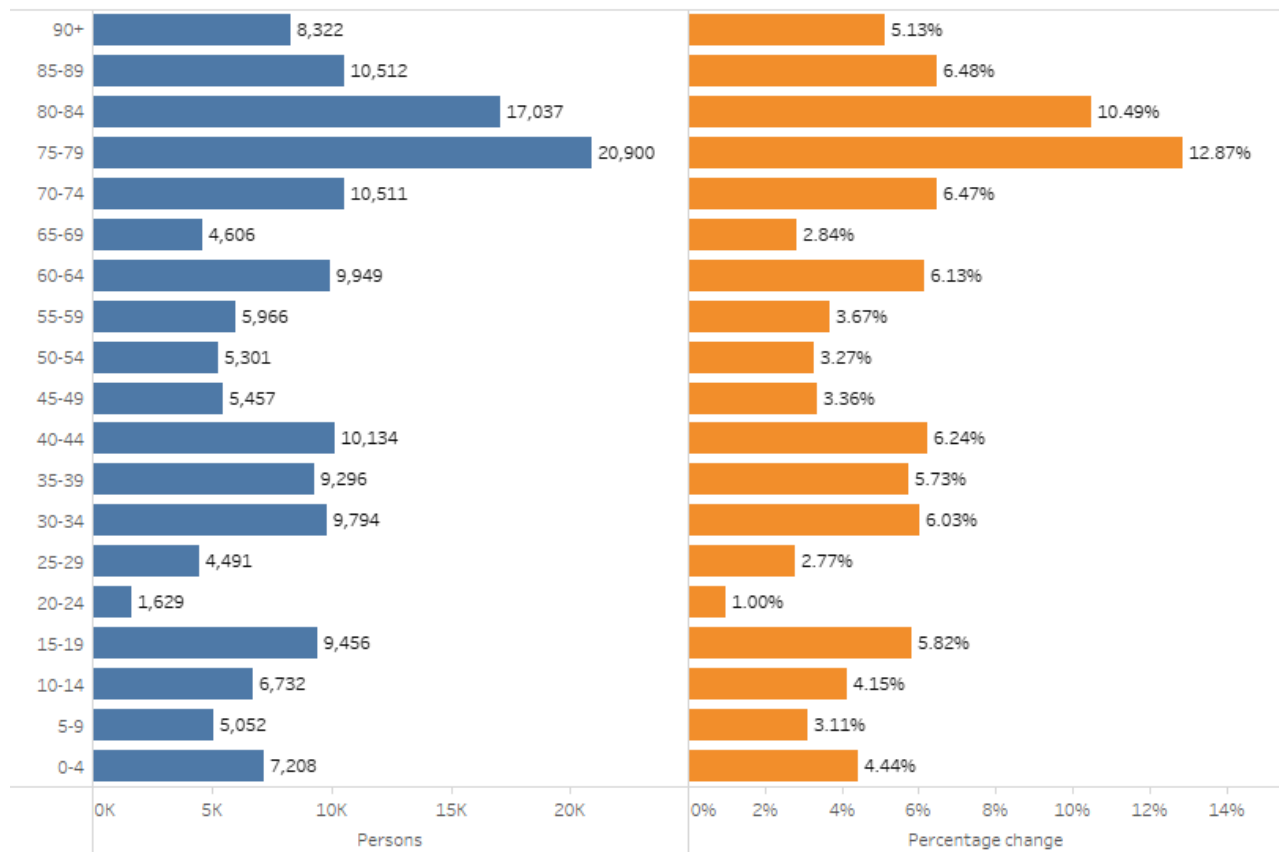
Source: 2018-based Subnational Population Projections, Office for National Statistics, 2020

The chart above makes clear the significant population change in the older age bands between 2018 and 2043, both in terms of actual and percentage change. Although the older quinary age bands contain fewer people to begin with in 2018, they are projected to increase by a considerable amount over the next 25 years. The greatest actual change is projected to occur in the 75-79 age band, increasing by 20,900 people, the greatest percentage change is in the same age band, increasing by 13 percent. The increase in the oldest age bands will obviously pose significant challenges in terms of providing support for the oldest residents in the county.

Elsewhere there are modest percentage increases amongst younger quinary age bands, especially the 20-24 which is the projected smallest increase by just 1 percent. The 45-49 and 50-54 age bands are projected to see a small increase between 2018 and 2043, increasing by just over 3 percent.

4.1.   Local Authority Population Change

The chart below summarises the actual population change in Leicestershire districts between 2018 and 2043.

Figure 14 - Population projection, Leicestershire districts, 2018-2043
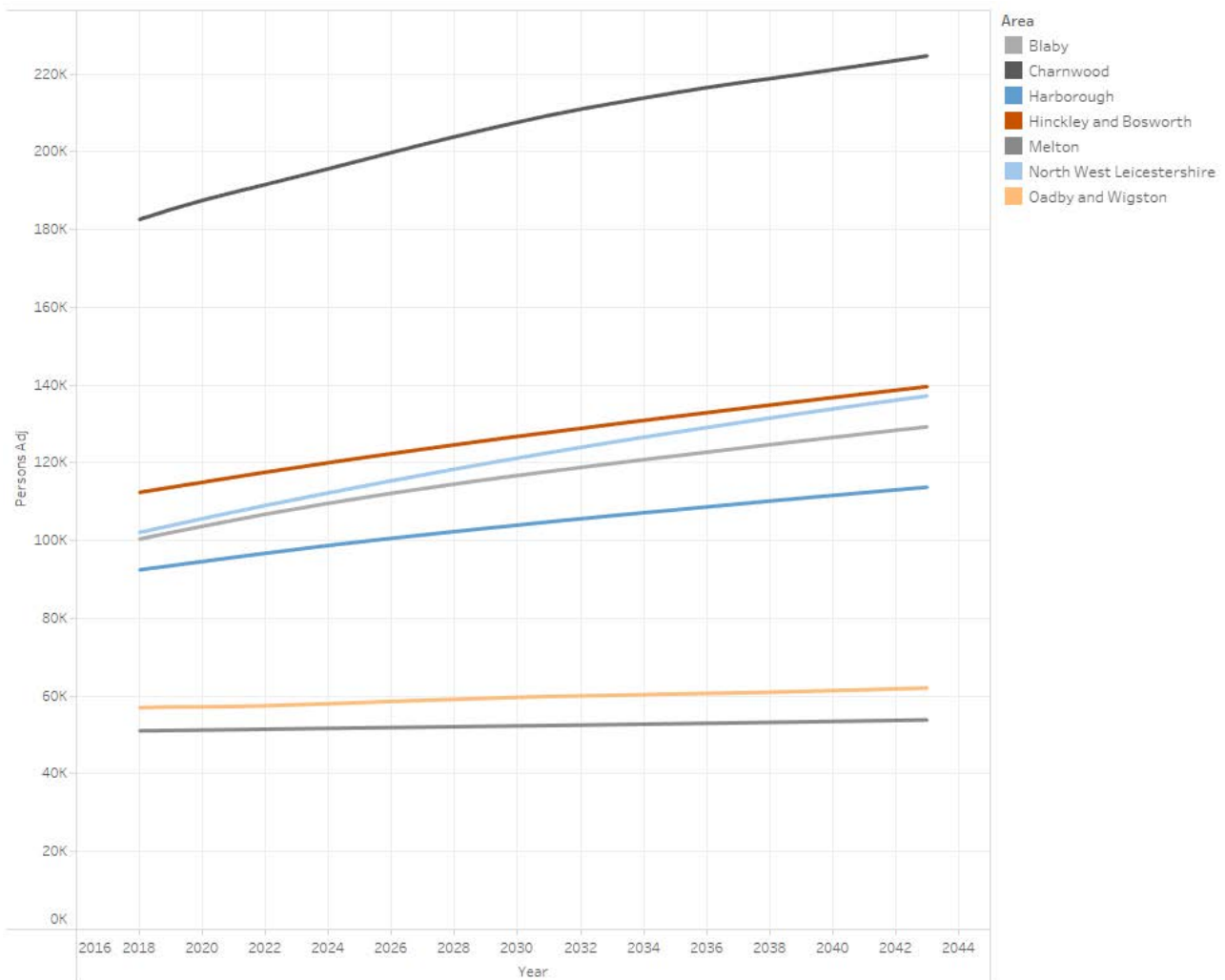
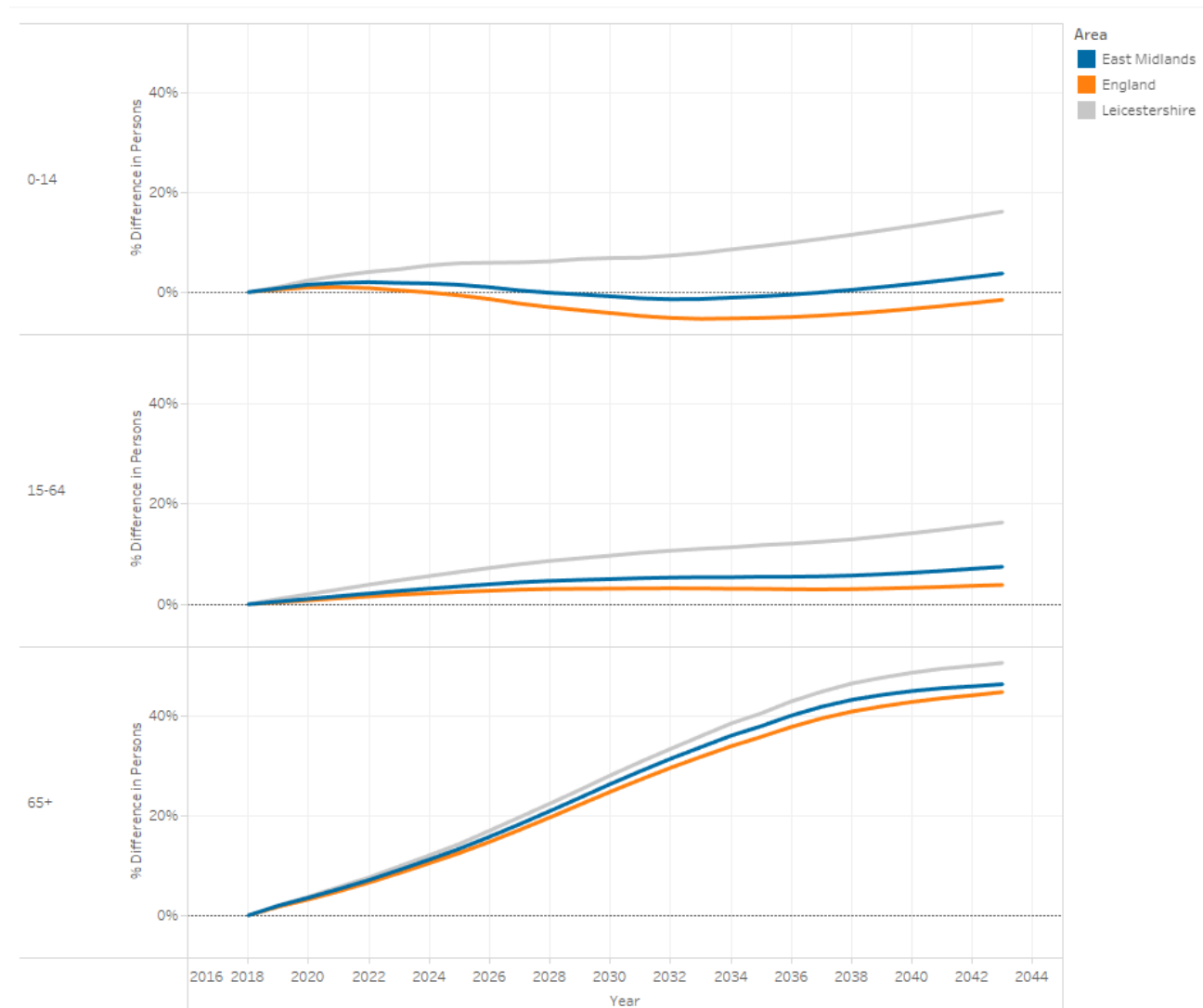
Source: 2018-based Subnational Population Projections, Office for National Statistics, 2020

Between 2018 and 2043, the population of the two smallest districts, Melton and Oadby and Wigston are projected to remain fairly stable. In the case of Oadby and Wigston borough, this is most likely due to the small size of the borough and the limited opportunities for larger scale housing development. Elsewhere in the county, Blaby, Harborough, Hinckley and Bosworth and North West Leicestershire are grouped together as mid-range districts in terms of their population, experiencing modest actual population growth between 2018 and 2043. Meanwhile, Charnwood borough is the largest district in terms of the overall population by a considerable margin and experiences considerable population growth to 2043.

These results are summarised in the table below.

Figure 15 - Population projection, Leicestershire districts and comparators, 2018-2043

Area	Year		Change	
	2018	2043	Persons	Percent
Blaby	100,421	129,291	28,870	28.8%
Charnwood	182,643	224,710	42,067	23.0%
Harborough	92,499	113,759	21,260	23.0%
Hinckley and Bosworth	112,423	139,637	27,214	24.2%
Melton	51,100	53,877	2,777	5.4%
North West Leicestershire	102,126	137,240	35,114	34.4%
Oadby and Wigston	57,056	62,104	5,048	8.9%
Leicestershire	**698,268**	**860,618**	**162,350**	**23.3%**
East Midlands	**4,804,149**	**5,490,799**	**686,650**	**14.3%**
England	**55,977,178**	**61,744,098**	**5,766,920**	**10.3%**

Source: 2018-based Subnational Population Projections, Office for National Statistics, 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. Most Leicestershire districts are projected to increase their population at a higher rate than the East Midlands (14.3 percent) and England (10.3 percent), with the exception of Melton (5.4 percent) and Oadby and Wigston (8.9 percent).

The chart below shows percentage population change by broad age band for Leicestershire districts between 2018 and 2043.

Figure 16 - Population percentage change by broad age band, Leicestershire districts, 2018-2043
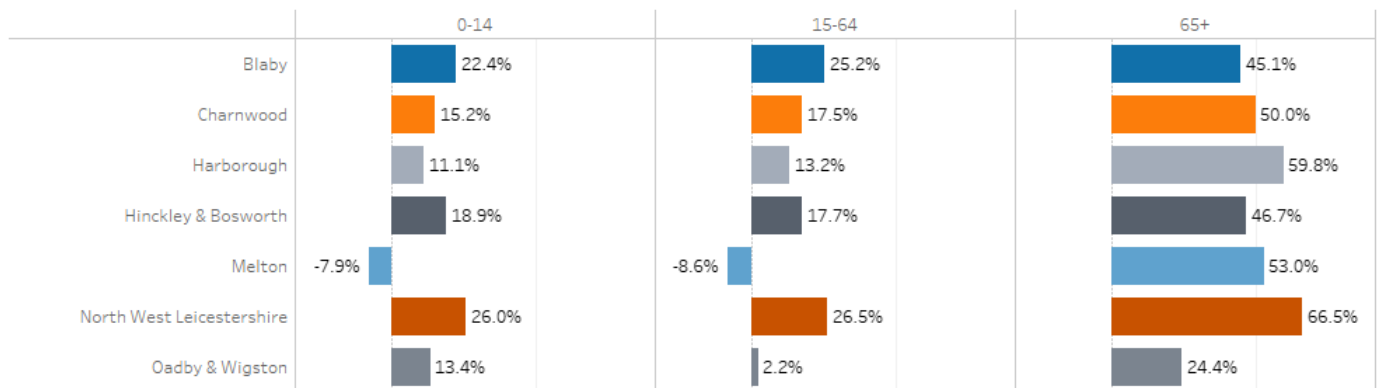
Source: 2018-based Subnational Population Projections, Office for National Statistics, 2020

Across all Leicestershire districts, between 2018 and 2043 there are projected to be large percentage population growth in the older age group (65+), echoing the overall trend for the county. North West Leicestershire is projected to see the greatest percentage change in this group, increasing by 67 percent, followed by Harborough with 60 percent. In comparison, Oadby and Wigston is projected to see the smallest growth in this age band, increasing by 24 percent.

Elsewhere, in line with the county as a whole, population change amongst other broad age bands is relatively modest; North West Leicestershire is projected to experience the largest population change in both the 0-14 and 15-64 age bands, increasing by 26 and 27 percent respectively. Melton is projected to see a small decline in the number of 0-14 year olds (8 percent) and the 15-64 age band (9 percent).

4.2.   Components of Change

The main components of population change are natural change (births and deaths) and migration (internal, cross-border and international). As mentioned above, the Leicestershire population is projected to continue to rise gradually between 2018 and 2043 and the charts below summarise components of change data from 2018 and 2043.

Figure 17 – Components of change, 2018-43, Leicestershire

Source: 2018-based Subnational Population Projections, Office for National Statistics, 2021

Between 2018 and 2043 net migration (both international and within the UK) is projected to be a much larger driver of population change of Leicestershire compared to natural change; for every year of the projection, net migration is projected to be at, or in excess of 5,000 net additional people per year. This rate starts higher (around 8,000) for the first half of the projection period, before dropping off slightly and remaining at 6000 net additional people per year from 2035 onwards.

In comparison, net natural change is projected to be positive for roughly the first half of the projection (i.e. more births than deaths), until it is drops below zero in 2031 (i.e. more deaths than births), remaining constant at -470 from 2036 until the end of the projection in 2043. This is most likely due to a relatively stable birth rate, but increased numbers of deaths as the boom of the post war generation begin to approach the end of their lives.

The chart below summarises migration data for Leicestershire to 2043.

Figure 18 - Population projection components of change, migration, Leicestershire 2018-2043
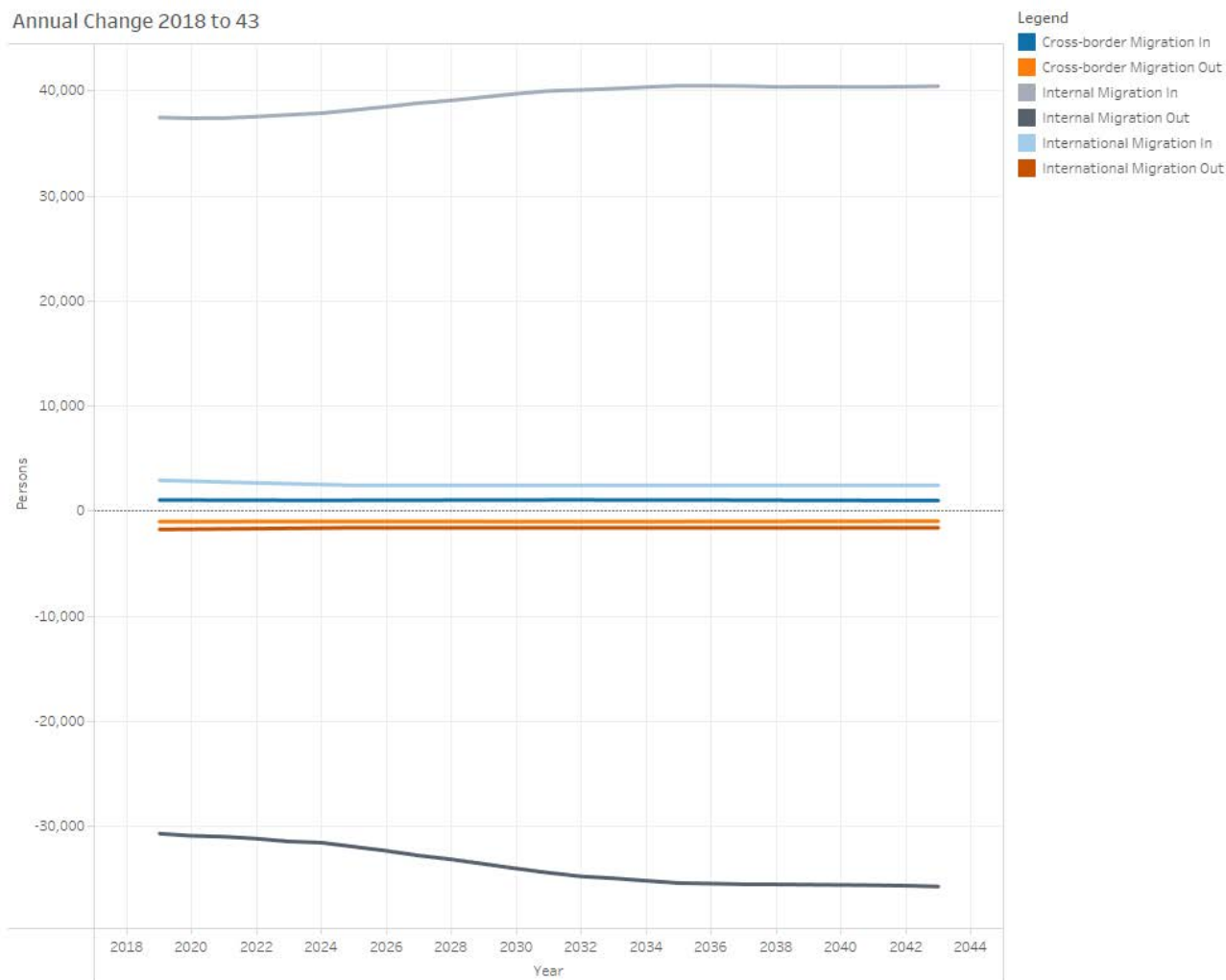
Source: 2018-based Subnational Population Projections, Office for National Statistics, 2021

From the chart above, it is clear that the largest component of migration change in Leicestershire is inward internal migration (people moving into the county from elsewhere in England). This component accounts for just over 35,000 additional people per year for the first few years of the projection, increasing slightly until it reaches 40,000 in 2032. For the most part, this internal migration is balanced by outward internal migration (people moving out of Leicestershire to other parts of England), which starts off at just over -30,000 for the first few years on the projection, increasing to -35,172, people by 2034. As a result, internal migration accounts for around 5,595 net additional people on average every year for the duration of the projection.

In comparison, the figures for international migration (people entering Leicestershire from outside the UK) is relatively small; every year of the projection sees around 2,500 people enter the county, with around 1,600 leaving, resulting in a net addition of just over 800 people per year.

Finally, cross-border migration (people entering or leaving the county from or to other parts of the UK) is projected to be at a consistent rate of 1,000 people entering and 1,000 people leaving the county, effectively resulting in no net change.

4.2.1. Natural Change - Districts

The chart below summarises net natural change projections for Leicestershire districts.

Figure 19 - Net natural change, running total, Leicestershire districts, 2018-2043

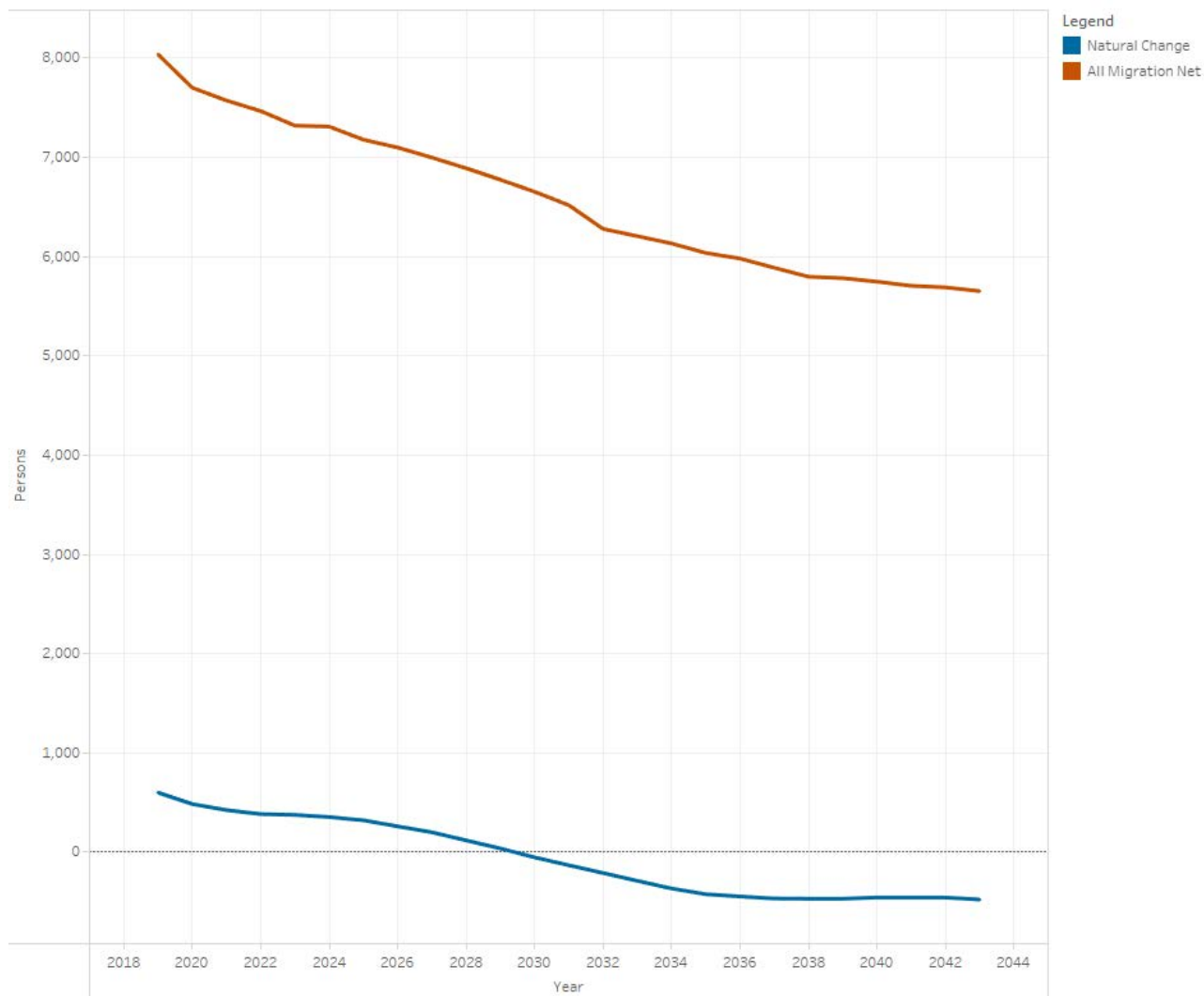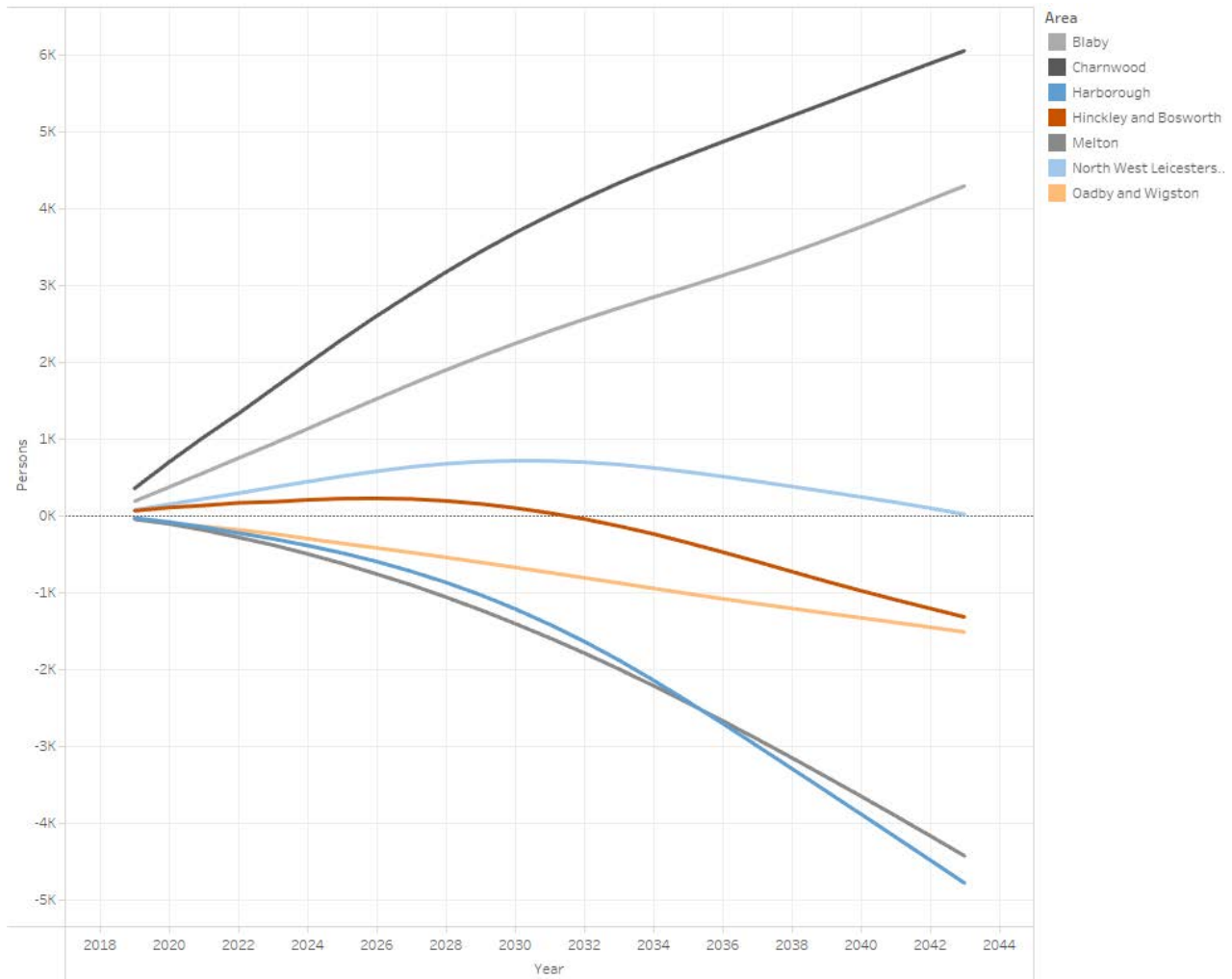Source: 2018-based Subnational Population Projections, Office for National Statistics, 2020

Natural change is projected to affect the population of Leicestershire districts in different ways between 2018 and 2043; Charnwood and Blaby are projected to experience a considerable amount of positive change due to natural causes between 2018 and 2043, with 6,061 and 4,301 respectively net additional people over the projection period. North West Leicestershire sees a very small increase with just 23 extra people due to natural change. Elsewhere, Harborough, Hinckley & Bosworth, Melton and Oadby and Wigston are all projected to experience negative net natural change across the projection period, with deaths outweighing births. In the case of Harborough, this will account for 4,779 fewer people in the district by 2043.

4.2.2. Migration - Districts

The chart below summarises net migration projections for Leicestershire districts.

Figure 20 - Net migration change, running total, Leicestershire districts, 2018-2043
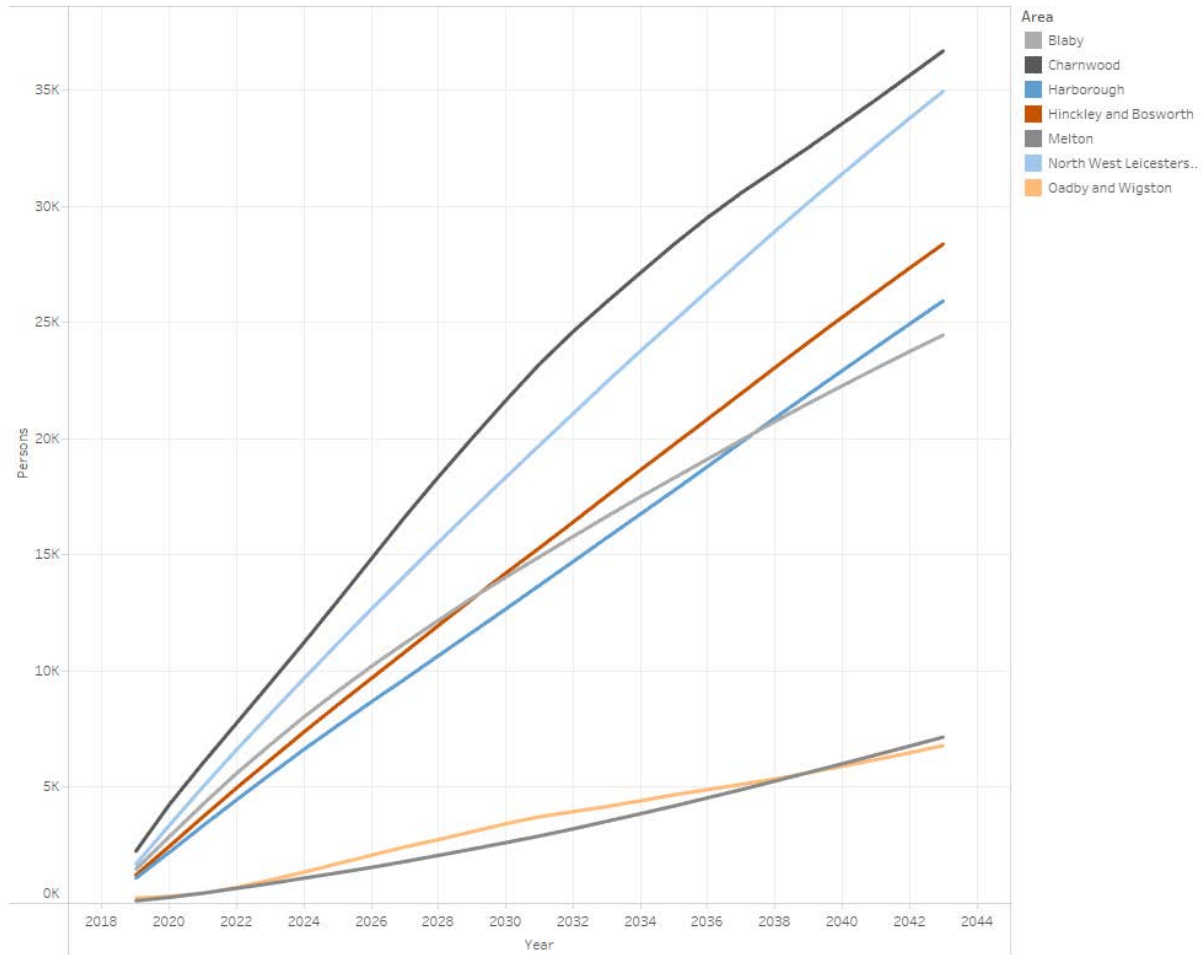
Source: 2018-based Subnational Population Projections, Office for National Statistics, 2020

All Leicestershire districts are projected to have a net increase in population between 2018 and 2043 as a result of all migration. In Charnwood, this equates to 36,700 additional people by 2043, the largest figure in the county. North West Leicestershire is projected to increase their population by a 34,967 people over the course of the projection. Blaby, Harborough and Hinckley & Bosworth are projected to increase by between 24,000 and 29,000 people. Whilst Melton and Oadby and Wigston area forecast to experience much smaller levels of net change, with an additional 7,160 and 6,798 people respectively by 2043.

Further Information

For a more detailed analysis of the 2018-based population projections, including district-level components of change, please visit:

https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/r.i.team.leicestershire.county.council/viz/2018-basedPopulationProjections/2018-BasedPopulationProjections

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5.   Births

The following sections provide more detailed analysis of local birth and death rates based on Public Health England data.

In 2019 there were 6,678 live births in Leicestershire; this is a decrease of 197 births compared to the previous year. The General Fertility Rate (GFR) examines the number of live births occurring to females aged 11 years and over in the respective calendar year divided by female population aged 15-44 years in that area. The GFR in Leicestershire had been decreasing year on year from 58.6 per 1,000 females aged 15-44 years in 2016 to 53.5 per 1,000 females aged 15-44 years in 2019. The rate has remained significantly lower than the national average since 2010.

Figure 21 - General fertility rate, Leicestershire, 2019
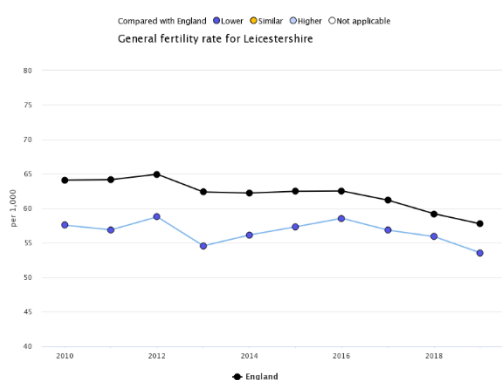
Source: PHE Fingertips, 2021.

5.1.   Age, Ethnicity and Maternity

Both nationally and locally, mothers aged 30-34 have had the highest birth rate over the last five years. Those aged 25-29 have the second highest birth rate, followed by those aged 35-39 years. In Leicestershire since 2015, the birth rate in those aged 35-39 has decreased by 15 percent from 61.0 per 1,000 females to 53.0 per 1,000 females in 2019. The local rate has still remained lower than the national rate throughout this time. In 2019/20, a fifth (21.3 percent) of deliveries to women were from those aged 35 years or above, a similar percentage to the national average of 22.8 percent. The percentage of deliveries to women aged 35 years and above in Leicestershire had increased year or year since 2014/15 apart from 2018/19. Nationally the percentage increased year on year.

The rate of live births to women below 18 years of age has reduced from 8.0 per 1,000 females aged 15-17 years in 2009 to 1.9 per 1,000 females aged 15-17 years in 2019. Nationally the rate has reduced, but at a slower rate than locally, from 11.5 per 1,000 females aged 15-17 years to 4.1 per 1,000 females aged 15-17 years.

In 2019/20, the percentage of delivery episodes, where the mother is aged under 18 years in Leicestershire and was 0.4 percent, significantly better than the national average of 0.7 percent. This percentage has reduced to almost a third since 2010/2011, nationally the percentage has halved.

Mothers of black and ethnic minority background made up 12.7 percent of all deliveries in Leicestershire in 2019/20, this is just above half the national average of 20.5 percent.

5.2. Health and Maternity

The percentage of women who were considered a smoker at the time of delivery in Leicestershire and Rutland had declined year on year between 2010/11 and 2018/19, however for the last two time periods the percentage has increased and is now significantly worse than national having been significantly better in the decreasing period. To note, in 2018/19, data for Leicestershire and Rutland were reported separately. In 2020/21, 10.5% percent of women were considered a smoker at the time of delivery in Leicestershire, this is significantly worse than the national average of 9.6%.

The percentage of low birth weight (<2.5kg) recorded in babies at term was 2.4% in Leicestershire in 2019, this is significantly better than the national average of 2.9%. When examining low birth weight of all babies, in 2018, the percentage of low birth weight recorded was 6.2% for Leicestershire and Rutland combined, This is significantly better than the national average (7.4%).

The percentage of very low birth weight (<1.5kg) recorded in all live births for Leicestershire and Rutland combined has remained significantly better than the national average since 2010. The latest percentage shows 0.8% of all live births in 2018 were recorded as having a very low birth weight, this is significantly better than the average for England (1.2%).

Between 2017-19 in Leicestershire and Rutland combined, there were 62 stillbirths. This equates to a stillbirth rate in Leicestershire and Rutland of 2.9 per 1,000 births, this is significantly better than the national average (4.0 per 1,000 births).

In Leicestershire, over the last five time periods, the trend for the rate of hospital admissions for babies under 14 days is significantly increasing, like nationally. In 2019/20, the rate of hospital admissions of babies under 14 days old in Leicestershire was 73.1 per 1,000 deliveries, this is statistically similar to the national rate of 78.1 per 1,000 deliveries.

5.3. Other Factors around Maternity

The percentage of caesarean sections in Leicestershire and in England has been increasing since 2014/15, however locally the percentage has increased at a faster rate. The latest data shows in 2019/20, caesarean sections accounted for 31.8 percent of all births in Leicestershire, this is significantly worse than the national average of 30.1 percent.

6. Deaths

6.1. Mortality rates and Causes

The directly age standardised mortality rate (ASMR) is calculated to take into account the age structure of the population. Since 2010, the ASMR for all ages in Leicestershire has remained significantly lower than the national average. The latest data in 2019 shows when the ASMR is broken down into age groups, those under 65, between 65 and 74 and between 75 and 84 all have

a significantly lower rate than the national average. For those aged 85 and older, the rate is similar to the national average.

In Leicestershire, 13.6% of all deaths in 2019 were in those aged under 65. This is significantly lower than the national percentage of 15.3%. This percentage has decreased year on year from 15.6% in 2011 but increased for the first time in 2019. Of all deaths in Leicestershire, 41.2% were from those aged 85 and above, this is significantly higher than the national percentage of 39.8%.

6.2.   Causes considered preventable

The under 75 directly standardised mortality rate from causes considered preventable in Leicestershire in 2020 was 118.8 per 100,000 population compared to the national rate of 140.5 per 100,000 population. The rate has remained significantly better than the national average since 2001, for both males and females. A decreasing trend is witnessed nationally, but locally there is no significant trend.

6.3.   Infant Mortality

Infant mortality examines deaths for those aged less than 1 year old. In Leicestershire in 2018-20, the infant mortality rate was 3.3 per 1,000 live births; this is statistically similar to the national rate of 3.9. This equates to 65 deaths in the county between 2018-20.

6.4.   Premature Mortality

Premature mortality is a high-level indicator of the overall health of a population, being correlated with many other measures of population health. Premature mortality examines all deaths under the age of 75. The rate of premature mortality in Leicestershire has remained significantly lower than the national average over time for both males and females. Both nationally and locally the rate for persons has decreased year on year from 2002-04 to 2013-15, however locally from 2014-16 onwards the rate has fluctuated year.

Further information

Detailed analysis of premature mortality statistics can be accessed from the Fingertips website at the link below: https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/mortality-profile

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6.5.   Deaths from Cancer

In Leicestershire, over a quarter (25.4 percent) of all deaths were due to cancer in 2020. This is higher than the national percentage of 24.3 percent. In the 65-74 age group in Leicestershire, under half of deaths (40.9 percent) were due to cancer; this is similar to the national picture (38.2 percent). This is followed by 37.6 percent of deaths in under 65s and just over a quarter (27.3 percent) of deaths in those aged 75-84 years in the county. Deaths from cancer in the 85 years and over age group, account for 14.1 percent of deaths.

Mortality rates from cancer in those aged under 75 years, in both preventable and non-preventable cases, are similar to the national average in 2020. Nationally, the rate of all

preventable deaths from cancer has decreased year on year since 2001, whereas the rate in Leicestershire has fluctuated.

In 2020, cancer deaths for those aged less than 75 were 121.5 per 100,000 population and those considered preventable in the same age group were 49.3 per 100,000 population in 2020. The differences in rate infers over a third the cases of deaths from cancer are considered preventable in Leicestershire.

6.6.   Deaths from Respiratory Disease

In 2020 in Leicestershire, 9.6 percent of all deaths were due to respiratory disease; this is similar to the national percentage of 10.2 percent. In 2020 in Leicestershire, in the under 65s age group, 5.4 percent deaths were from respiratory disease. This rises to 10.2 percent in the 65-74 age group, falls to 9.7 percent in 75-84 age group and rises again to 10.6 percent in the 85 years and over age group. All age bands perform similarly to the national percentage.

Mortality rates from respiratory disease in those aged under 75 years, in both preventable and non-preventable cases have remained significantly better than the national average. In 2020, the respiratory death rate for those aged less than 75 was 24.7 per 100,000 population. Those considered preventable in the same age group in 2020 were 11.8 per 100,000 population. The differences in rate infers under half the cases of deaths from Respiratory disease are considered preventable in Leicestershire.

6.7.   Deaths from Circulatory Disease

In Leicestershire, approximately a fifth (21.7 percent) of all deaths were due to circulatory disease in 2020, this is similar to the national percentage of 21.8 percent. The percentage of deaths from circulatory disease in Leicestershire has significantly declined over the last 5 time periods.

As age increases, the percentage of deaths from circulatory disease also increases at both a national and local level. In 2020 in Leicestershire, in the under 65s age group, 18.6 percent deaths were from circulatory disease. This rises to 21.1 percent in the 65-74 age group, 21.3 percent in 75-84 age group and 23.2 percent in the 85 years and over age group. Across all age bands, the percentage of deaths from circulatory disease is similar to the national average.

Mortality rates from cardiovascular disease in those aged under 75 years, in both preventable and non-preventable cases have remained significantly better than the national average. In 2020, cardiovascular deaths for those aged less than 75 were 61.8 per 100,000 population. Those considered preventable in the same age group in 2020 were 23.6 per 100,000 population. The differences in rate infers over a third of the cases of deaths from cardiovascular disease are considered preventable in Leicestershire.

6.8.   Deaths from Liver Disease

In 2020, the Liver disease death rate for those aged less than 75 were 17.2 per 100,000 population similar to the national average. Those considered preventable in the same age group in 2020 saw a rate of 14.7 per 100,000 population significantly better than the national average. The differences in rate infers that the majority liver disease deaths are considered preventable in Leicestershire.

6.9. Place of Death

Over a third (39.7 percent) of all deaths in Leicestershire in 2020 were in hospital, followed by in the home (30.2 percent), care homes (24.0 percent), hospices (3.6 percent) and other places (2.5 percent). This pattern of place of death is reflected nationally. The latest data shows Leicestershire has a significantly lower proportion of deaths occurring in hospital and a significantly higher proportion of deaths in the home when compared to national. In Leicestershire the trend is significantly decreasing over time for in-hospital and significantly increasing over time for at home deaths.

In Leicestershire the percentage of people dying in hospital remains fairly consistent across age groups, however the 65-74-year-old age group has the highest percentage of in hospital deaths (44.1 percent). The trend of in-hospital deaths has been significantly decreasing in the county for the over 85 age group.

As age increases, the percentage of deaths in care homes increases. Over a third (39.1 percent) of all deaths in the 85 and above age bands occurs in care home, a similar percentage to the national average (39.4 percent). The care home deaths show no significant trend in the county across all age bands over time.

The percentage of deaths at home decreases with age. In 2020, over a third (40.6 percent) of deaths in those aged under 65 years olds in Leicestershire die at home, similar to the national percentage of 37.9 percent. This may represent choice, but also younger people are more likely to suffer sudden death rather than gradual decline. In the age bands of 65 and above, Leicestershire has a significantly higher percentage of people dying at home the over 85 age band has seen a significantly increasing trend over time.

Hospice deaths are highest for those aged under 65 years and 65 to 75 years, accounting for 7.8 percent and 6.0 percent of deaths in Leicestershire in 2020 respectively.

Further information

Detailed analysis of place of death statistics can be accessed from the Fingertips website at the link below:

https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/end-of-life

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7.   Ethnicity

The chart below shows the proportion of Leicestershire's population by broad ethnic group. The clear majority of the county population (91 percent) belong to White ethnic groups, including White British and White Irish. This equates to almost 600,000 people. This is slightly higher than the figure for the East Midlands (89 percent) and England (85 percent).

The next largest ethnic group in Leicestershire is Asian, which constitutes 6.3 percent of the population, followed by the Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Group with 1.7 percent and Black ethnic groups, with 0.6 percent.

Figure 22 – Leicestershire population by broad ethnic group, 2011
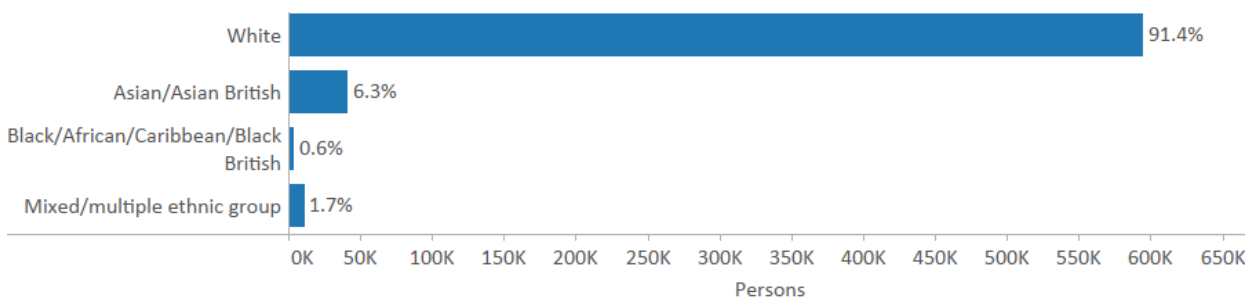
Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics, 2013.

8.   Religion

The chart below shows the proportion of Leicestershire's population by religion. The largest religious group in the county is Christian, which constitutes 60.3 percent of the population. This is slightly higher than the figure for the East Midlands (58.8 percent) and England (59.4 percent).

Figure 23 – Leicestershire population by religion, 2011
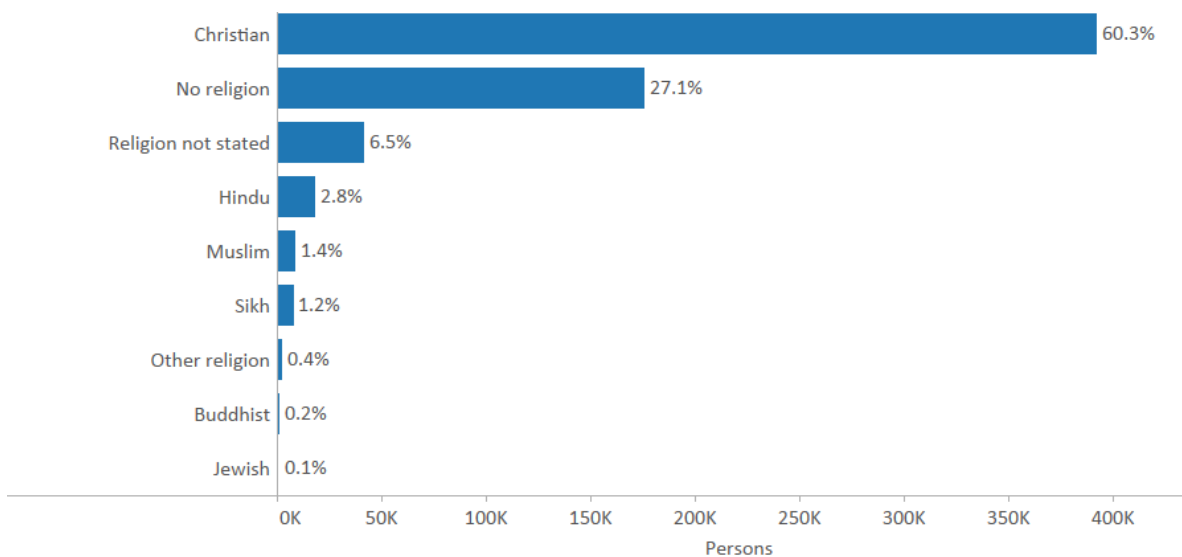
Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics, 2013.

Hindus constitute 2.8 percent of the Leicestershire population, compared with 2 percent for the East Midlands and 1.5 percent for England. The next largest groups are Muslim (1.4 percent for Leicestershire, compared with 3.1 percent for the East Midlands and 5 percent for England) and Sikh (1.2 percent for Leicestershire, compared with 1 percent for the East Midlands and 0.8 percent for England).

Within Leicestershire, 27.1 percent consider themselves to have No Religion, while 6.5 percent did not state a religion.

9.   Disability

The chart below shows the proportion of Leicestershire's population by self-reported limiting long term illness. This is commonly used as a proxy for disability. In 2011, 16.2 percent of the county population considered themselves to have a condition that limited their day to day activities, compared with 18.6 percent in the East Midlands and 17.6 percent in England.

Figure 24 – Leicestershire population by limiting long-term illness, 2011
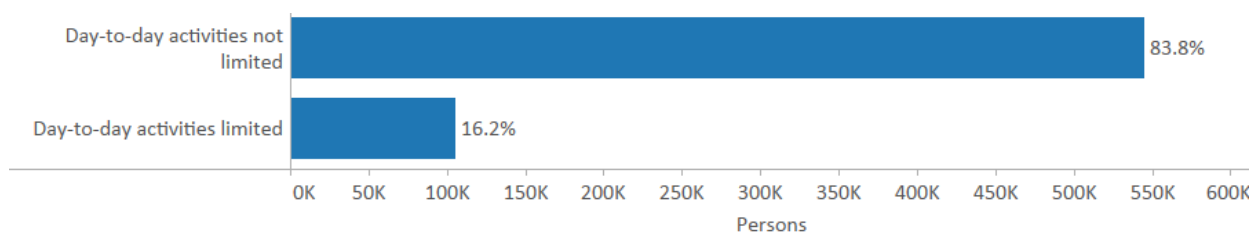
Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics, 2013. N.B. "Day-to-day activities limited" includes "limited a little/ limited lot"

10. Main Language

The chart below shows the main language of non-English speaking residents of Leicestershire.

Figure 25 – Leicestershire population by main languages, 2011
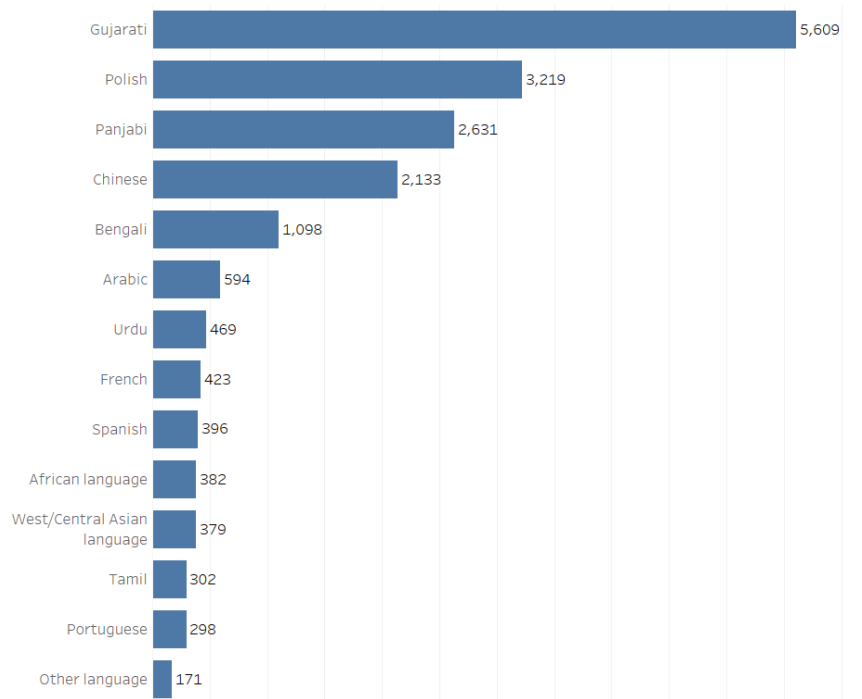
Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics, 2013.

Of the 629,139 people over the age of 3 in Leicestershire, 96 percent speak English as their main language. This is followed by Gujarati (0.9 percent), Polish (0.5 percent) and Punjabi (0.4 percent).

Further information

For more detailed Census 2011 data, covering the whole range of topics, please view the dashboard at the link below:

https://public.tableau.com/views/LAKeyStatsDashboard/Dashboard?:embed=y&:display_count=no&:showVizHome=no

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11.   Gypsy and Traveller Communities

The following information has been supplied by the Local Area Coordination (LAC) Team at Leicestershire County Council. The following commentary is based on best knowledge available to Local Area Coordinators, supplemented with anecdotal evidence.

11.1.   Travelling Families

There are a total of 47 recognised gypsy and traveller sites in the county. Given issues around access, and the temporary nature of the population, it is difficult to say how many individuals or families this equates to.

11.2.   Education

Approximate number of gypsy and traveller children (school age);

•   Children on roll   400

•   Children missing education (CME)   184

•   Elective home education (EHE)   42

Education continues to be an issue for the gypsy and traveller community. There is a huge stigma attached to sending your children to school the community is also fearful that their children may be bullied for being a gypsy or traveller and may learn certain things that would be frowned upon.

Gypsy and traveller children that do attend school will mostly just attend up to Year 6 it is very rare that children will follow on to secondary school. Many parents will elect to home education under the assumption that they will be provided with a tutor that will come to their home. Many adults in the community cannot read or write which has a big impact as they are reliant on others to read important correspondence and respond on their behalf.

11.3.   Health

It is often assumed that many gypsy and travellers are not registered with a GP or dentist however working with the community over the past year Local Area Coordinators have found that the majority were and were able to access their GP. The issue with health is there is a lack of understanding when it comes to diet, skin protection, and smoking and dental care they do not understand the implications in the future. Sexual health is a difficult subject for the community and is rarely spoke about, which makes it difficult for professionals to give advice and guidance and there is little known about the risks of sexual health in the community this is in the case of both males and females.

Cancer screening uptake is low especially in the case of breast and cervical cancer

Following advice from the independent experts on immunisation the HPV Programme was implemented in 2008 it was recommended that the HPV vaccine should be offered to 12 and 13-year-old females.

The HPV immunisation is a breakthrough for reducing the number of females that are affected by cervical cancer and precancerous cells. As discussed previously, it is rare the children from the gypsy and traveller community will go onto secondary education, this is where they would be offered the immunisation and educated on the importance of regular smear tests.

There is a misconception within the community that immunisations can cause autism in children. Parents will often opt out of immunisations if they are at school.

Mental health has been identified as a significant issue with the community and many of the women young and older suffer with depression and anxiety. Rates of suicide are high in the community. The lack of supportive services, understanding and at times difficult environments can all be causal factors.

11.4. Gypsy and Traveller Life

It is often assumed that gypsy and travellers are a more transient community making it difficult to monitor and obtain data however the LAC have found that this is not the case. Many gypsy and travellers now live a more settled lifestyle and will restrict travelling to the summer months when the various horse fairs are on up and down the country. Others may travel during the summer and attend pilgrimages worldwide.

The role of carer will fall upon a family member gypsy and travellers will care for their own family and are less reliant on other services. They see it as their responsibility especially looking after the elderly, children and those with health problems or learning disabilities.

11.5. Fuel Poverty

Many Gypsy and Travellers struggle with the high costs of gas and the running of a generator with petrol. Compared to an average household fuel costs are far higher for the gypsy and traveller community. During the winter months the prices increase and many are not entitled to a warm homes discount because they do not have a supply from a fuel company.

11.6. Other

With a lack of housing and benefit reductions times have become harder for the more vulnerable members of our society now we see more and more non-travellers seeking accommodation on gypsy and traveller sites. It has been identified that these people have huge vulnerabilities as they have less knowledge of the lifestyle and are hard to reach by services.

12.   Prison Population

Detailed prison population data is released by the Ministry of Justice. There is one prison in Leicestershire, HMP Gartree. Glen Parva Young Offenders Institution in Blaby district closed in June 2017, with a new facility planned for the site.

In October 2019 (latest data), HMP Gartree had a population of 680, against an operational capacity of 708. The population of HMP Gartree was made up entirely of males aged 21 and over, all but three of whom had been sentenced.

The majority of inmates were British nationals (570, 84 percent) and most had committed offences relating to Violence Against the Person (93 percent). Other offences included Robbery (4 percent), Criminal Damage and Arson (2 percent) and Theft Offences (1 percent). Data on the breakdown of HMP Gartree's population by ethnicity reveals that just under two-thirds of inmates (64 percent) were from White ethnic groups, while 18 percent were from Black ethnic groups, 12 percent were from Asian ethnic groups and 4 percent were from mixed or multiple ethnic groups.

Further information
Prison population statistics are published on the gov.uk website at the link below: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/prison-population-figures-2019

GP Registered Population

13.   Registered Population

In November 2021, the number of people registered with a GP in Leicestershire was 737,456, compared with a resident population of 713,085, a difference of 24,371. This difference is the result of a number of factors, such as changes of address, multiple registrations and out of county registrations (both in and out of Leicestershire) but also the time difference between the registered population and the mid-year population estimate.

There were 16,126 more males registered than in the population, and 8,245 more females. The table below shows the difference between registered and resident population in Leicestershire.

Figure 26 - Registered versus resident population by sex, Leicestershire, 2021.

Population	Persons	Males	Females
Registered	737,456	368,376	369,080
Resident	713,085	352,250	360,835
Difference	24,371	16,126	8,245
Percent Difference	3.4%	4.5%	2.3%

Source: Numbers of patients registered at a GP Practice, NHS Digital, November 2021. Mid-year 2020 population.

The overall difference in resident population and registered population is 3.4%.

The chart below shows the difference between registered and resident population in Leicestershire by sex and quinary age band.

Figure 27 - Registered versus resident population by sex and age, Leicestershire, 2021.
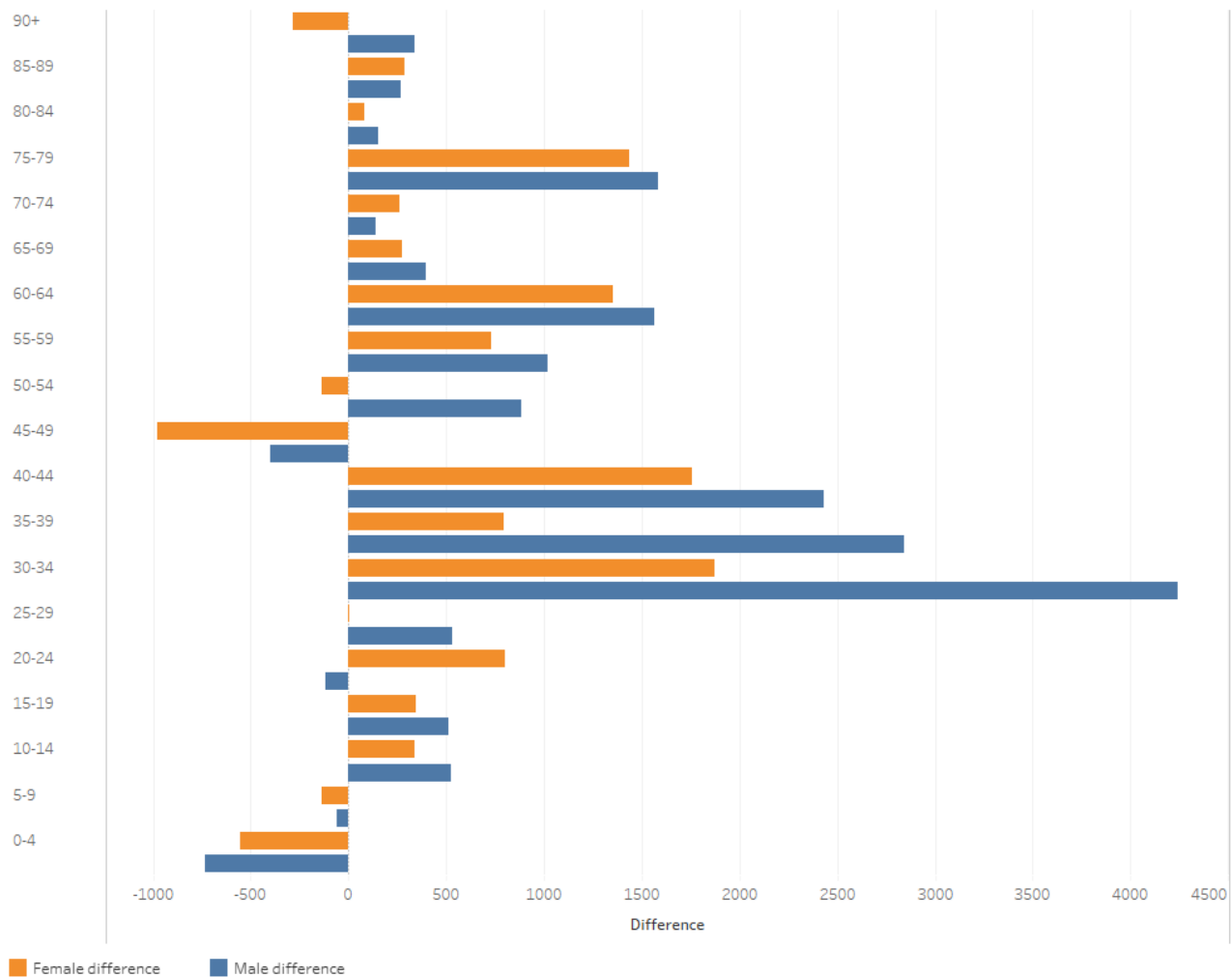
Source: Numbers of patients registered at a GP Practice, NHS Digital, November 2021. Mid 2020 population estimates, ONS, 2021.

Across sex and quinary age bands, the greatest actual difference between the registered and resident population were for males in the 30-34 (4,243), 35-39 (2,844) and 40-44 (2,1433) age bands. For females, the difference in these age bands - whilst amongst the highest in terms of over-registration - was more modest compared with males, with the 30-34 age band experiencing the highest difference (1,872).

In comparison, younger age bands saw an under-registration, especially amongst males aged 0-4 (-731) and 20-24 (-118). Both Genders saw an under-registration at 45-49. Females experienced under-registration amongst the 25-29 (-1), 50-54 (-135), and 90+ (-282) age bands and all the under 10 age bands.

Area Classification - 2011 Rural Urban Classification

The 2011 Urban Rural Classification (RUC2011) was released by the Office for National Statistics in October 2013. The RUC2011 allows for a consistent rural/urban view of datasets. A suite of classifications has been produced for use at a variety of geographic levels, including ward, Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) and output area (OA). RUC2011 is a revised version of the classification produced after the 2001 Census.

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

Further information

More information on the ONS Rural Urban Classifications can be found here:

https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/2011-rural-urban-classification

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14.   Rural/Urban

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 (5,156 ha) 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 Donington, 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 28 - 2011 Urban Rural Classification by LSOA, Leicestershire

2011 Rural Urban Classification
- Rural town and fringe
- Rural village and dispersed
- Urban city and town
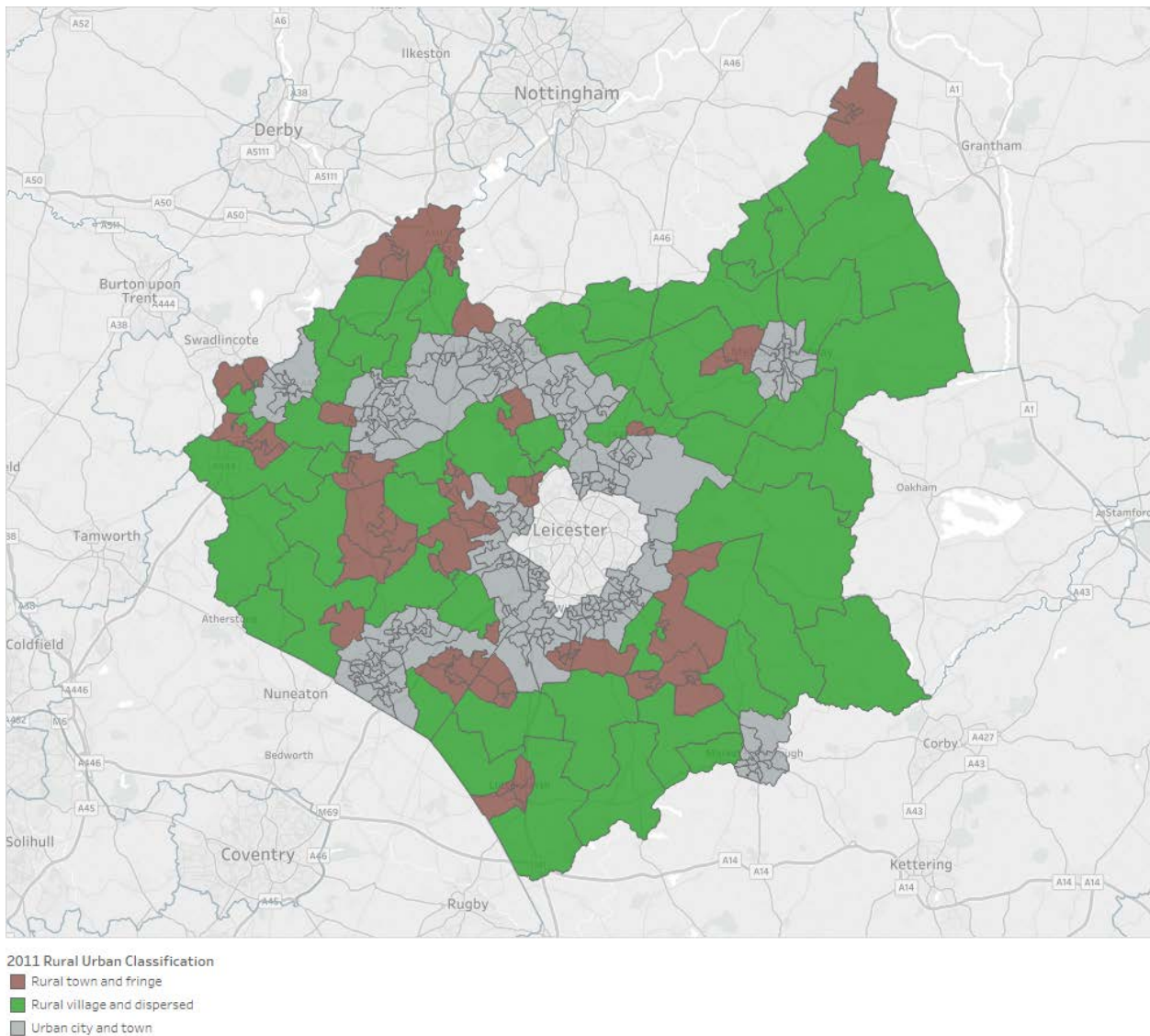
Source: 2011 Rural Urban Classification, ONS, 2013.

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, 69 percent of the population of Leicestershire live in areas classed as Urban City and Town, while 19 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 29 - 2020 Population estimates by 2011 Rural Urban Classification, Leicestershire
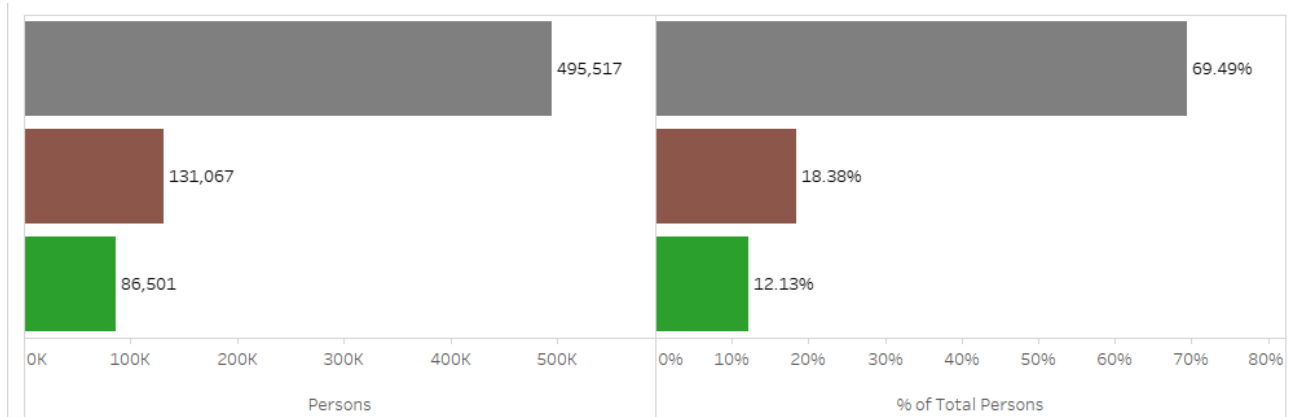
Source: 2011 Rural Urban Classification, ONS, 2013. 2020 mid-year population estimates, ONS, 2021.

The chart below displays the breakdown of population by urban rural for Leicestershire districts.

Figure 30 - 2020 Population estimates by 2011 Rural Urban Classification, Leicestershire districts

Source: 2011 Rural Urban Classification, ONS, 2013. 2020 mid-year population estimates, ONS, 2021.

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 (46 percent) 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 chart below shows the total Leicestershire population by age for Urban and Rural. Overall, rural areas tend to be older, with higher proportions of the total population in older age groups. This is most noticeable in the 45-79 age bands. In comparison, urban areas tend to be younger, with higher proportions in the 20-39 age bands. This is most noticeable in the 20-24 age band; 4.7 percent of the urban population fall within this band, compared with just 1.3 percent of rural areas. This is most likely due to university accommodation in parts of Loughborough and Oadby.

Figure 31 - 2020 Population estimates by age by 2011 Rural Urban Classification, Leicestershire
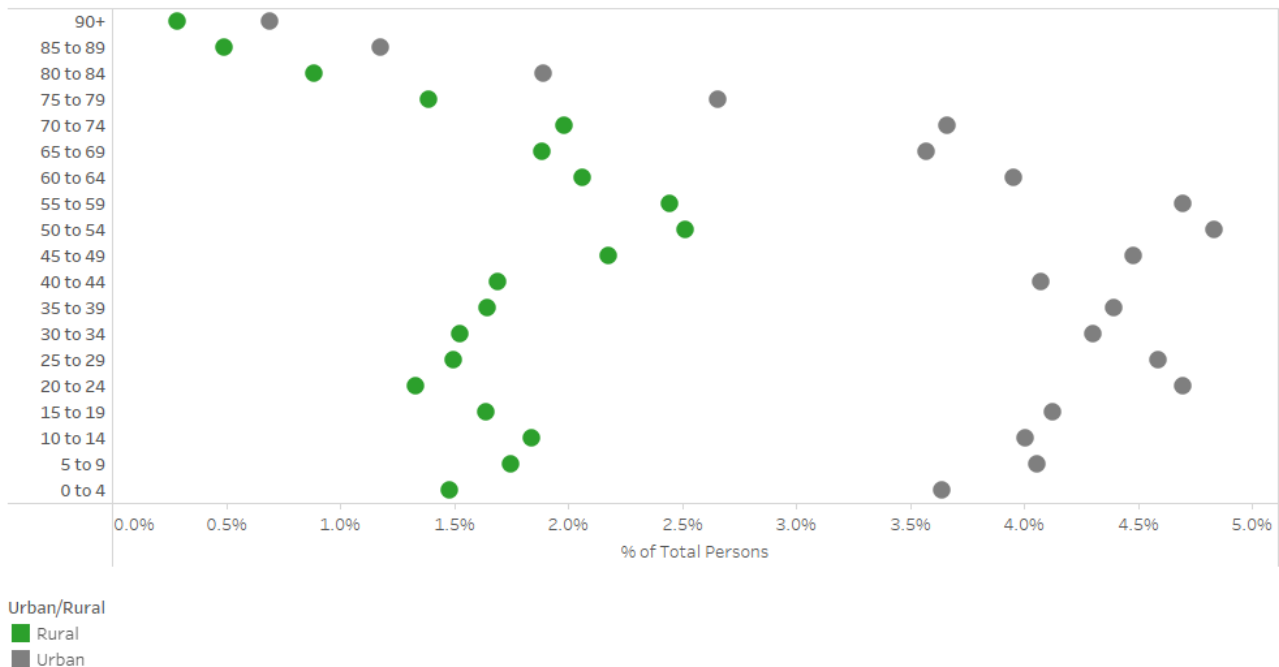
Source: 2011 Rural Urban Classification, ONS, 2013. 2020 mid-year population estimates, ONS, 2021.

Further information

Access the 2011 Rural Urban Classification dashboard here:

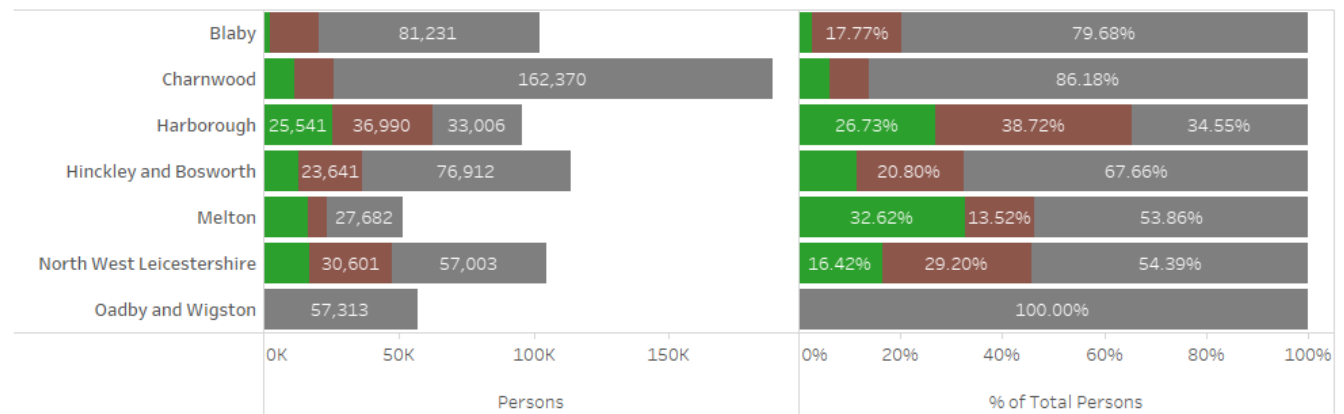https://public.tableau.com/views/2011RuralUrbanClassification/2011RUC?:embed=y&:display_count=yes:showVizHome=no#

Area Classification - 2011 Output Area Classification

In August 2014, the Office for National Statistics released the 2011 Output Area Classification (2011 OAC). This data updates the classification produced for the 2001 Census. The 2011 OAC 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.

Further information

Background information on the ONS Area Classifications can be found here:

http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/regional-trends/area-classifications/2011-area-classification-for-output-areas/index.html

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15.   Census Output Areas

Output areas (OAs) are created for Census data, specifically for the output of census estimates. The OA is the lowest geographical level at which census estimates are provided. They had approximately regular shapes and tended to be constrained by obvious boundaries such as major roads. OAs were required to have a specified minimum size to ensure the confidentiality of data. The minimum OA size was 40 resident households and 100 resident people but the recommended size was rather larger at 125 households. These size thresholds meant that unusually small wards and parishes were incorporated into larger OAs.

Further information

Background information on census output areas can be found here:

http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/geography/beginner-s-guide/census/output-area--oas-/index.html

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The map below shows the distribution of 2011 OAC supergroups across Leicestershire.[2] It is clear from the map that the majority of the area of 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 32 - 2011 Output Area Classification by output area, Leicestershire
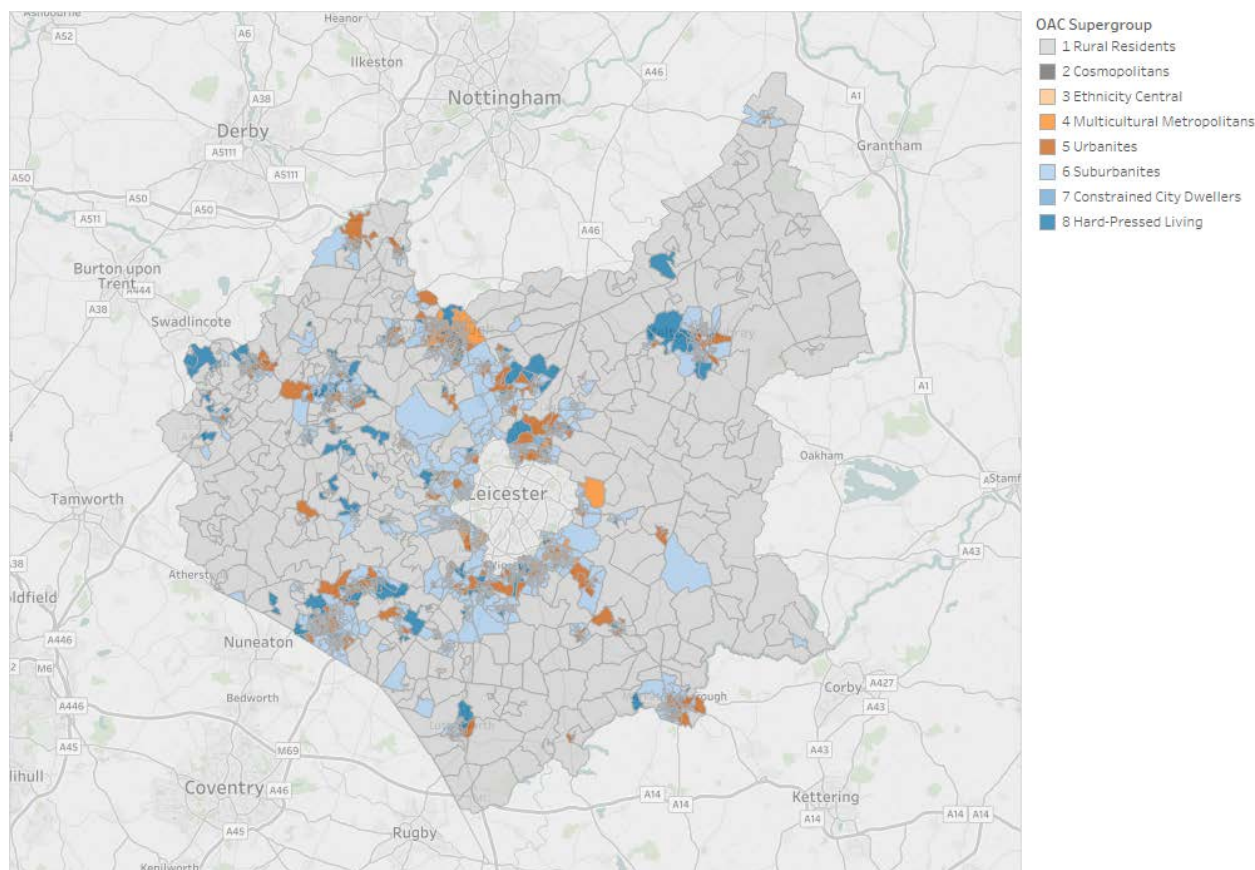
Source: 2011 Output Area Classification, ONS, 2013.

Areas classed as Multicultural Metropolitans are relatively few in number and can be found in Loughborough, as well as urban areas bordering Leicester City such as Oadby, Thurmaston and Braunstone Town. Areas classed as Urbanites can, unsurprisingly, be found across the county in more central urban areas, while Suburbanites cover large parts of the county in more peripheral urban areas.

Constrained City Dwellers can be found just outside the centre of urban areas, such as the Hastings and Garendon areas of Loughborough, Wigston and South Wigston, and the Castle area of Hinckley. In comparison, areas classed as Hard-Pressed Living occupy more peripheral, suburban areas covering significant parts of Melton Mowbray, Earl Shilton and Ashby, as well as the Soar Valley villages in Charnwood.

The chart below shows the proportion of the Leicestershire population by 2011 OAC supergroup. Echoing the analysis of rural classification above, it is clear that while the majority of the area of Leicestershire is classified as Rural Residents, the majority of the population live in areas classed as Suburbanites. Overall, 17 percent of the population (118,000 people) live in areas classed as Rural Residents, while 42 percent (296,000 people) live in areas classed as Suburbanites.

Figure 33 - 2020 Population estimates by 2011 Output Area Classification, Leicestershire
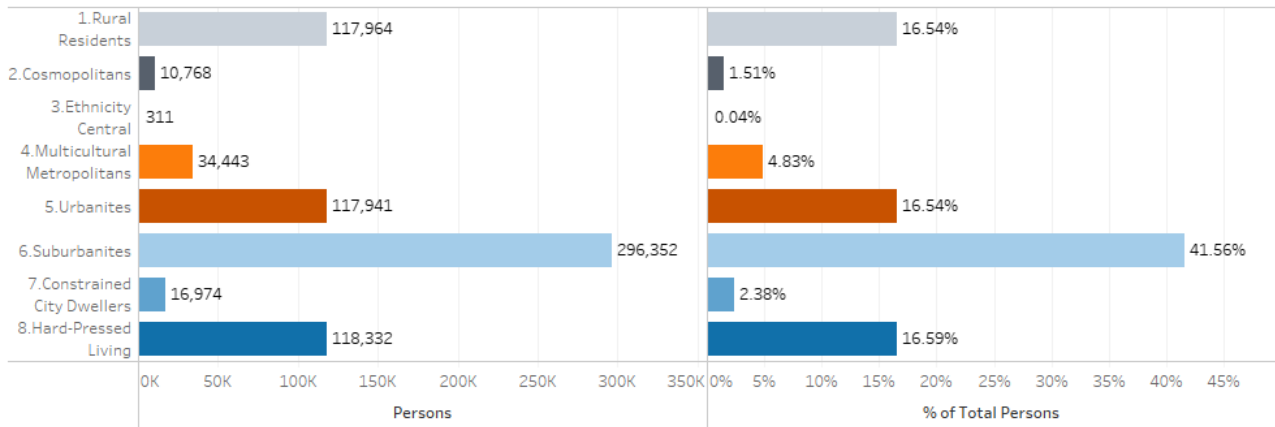
Supergroup	Persons	% of Total Persons
1.Rural Residents	117,964	16.54%
2.Cosmopolitans	10,768	1.51%
3.Ethnicity Central	311	0.04%
4.Multicultural Metropolitans	34,443	4.83%
5.Urbanites	117,941	16.54%
6.Suburbanites	296,352	41.56%
7.Constrained City Dwellers	16,974	2.38%
8.Hard-Pressed Living	118,332	16.59%

Source: 2011 Output Area Classification, ONS, 2013. 2020 mid-year population estimates, ONS, 2021.

Elsewhere in the county, the proportion of the population living in areas classed as Urbanites and Hard-Pressed Living (Both 17 percent) is similar to the proportion living in areas classed as Rural Residents. Smaller proportions of the county population live in areas classed as Multicultural Metropolitans (5 percent), Constrained City Dwellers (2 percent) and Cosmopolitans (2 percent). A negligible number of people live in areas classed as Ethnicity Central.

The chart below displays the age breakdown of each OAC supergroup within Leicestershire.

Figure 34 - Proportion of each supergroup population by quinary age band, Leicestershire

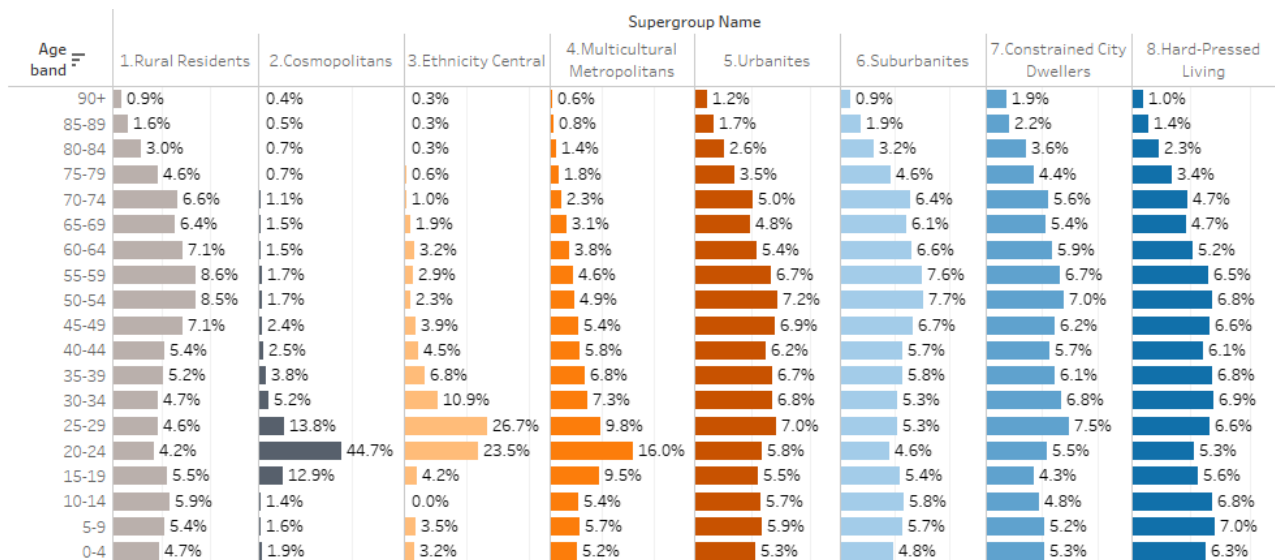| Age band	1.Rural Residents	2.Cosmopolitans	3.Ethnicity Central	4.Multicultural Metropolitans	5.Urbanites	6.Suburbanites	7.Constrained City Dwellers	8.Hard-Pressed Living
90+	0.9%	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%	1.2%	0.9%	1.9%	1.0%
85-89	1.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.8%	1.7%	1.9%	2.2%	1.4%
80-84	3.0%	0.7%	0.3%	1.4%	2.6%	3.2%	3.6%	2.3%
75-79	4.6%	0.7%	0.6%	1.8%	3.5%	4.6%	4.4%	3.4%
70-74	6.6%	1.1%	1.0%	2.3%	5.0%	6.4%	5.6%	4.7%
65-69	6.4%	1.5%	1.9%	3.1%	4.8%	6.1%	5.4%	4.7%
60-64	7.1%	1.5%	3.2%	3.8%	5.4%	6.6%	5.9%	5.2%
55-59	8.6%	1.7%	2.9%	4.6%	6.7%	7.6%	6.7%	6.5%
50-54	8.5%	1.7%	2.3%	4.9%	7.2%	7.7%	7.0%	6.8%
45-49	7.1%	2.4%	3.9%	5.4%	6.9%	6.7%	6.2%	6.6%
40-44	5.4%	2.5%	4.5%	5.8%	6.2%	5.7%	5.7%	6.1%
35-39	5.2%	3.8%	6.8%	6.8%	6.7%	5.8%	6.1%	6.8%
30-34	4.7%	5.2%	10.9%	7.3%	6.8%	5.3%	6.8%	6.9%
25-29	4.6%	13.8%	26.7%	9.8%	7.0%	5.3%	7.5%	6.6%
20-24	4.2%	44.7%	23.5%	16.0%	5.8%	4.6%	5.5%	5.3%
15-19	5.5%	12.9%	4.2%	9.5%	5.5%	5.4%	4.3%	5.6%
10-14	5.9%	1.4%	0.0%	5.4%	5.7%	5.8%	4.8%	6.8%
5-9	5.4%	1.6%	3.5%	5.7%	5.9%	5.7%	5.2%	7.0%
0-4	4.7%	1.9%	3.2%	5.2%	5.3%	4.8%	5.3%	6.3%

Source: 2011 Output Area Classification, ONS, 2013. 2020 mid-year population estimates, ONS, 2021.

In terms of the broad age structure by the main OAC supergroups, Rural Residents areas tend to have higher proportions in middle age groups (approximately 45-74) and smaller proportions amongst children and younger adults groups (specifically under 15s and 20-39). Cosmopolitans, Ethnicity Central, and Multicultural Metropolitans - whilst making up a small proportion of the

population of the county as a whole[3] - contain higher proportions of younger age groups, with the 20-24 age group making up over 22 percent of the population of these areas. They are also much less likely to contain older age bands compared against other supergroups. Constrained City Dwellers also make up a comparatively smaller proportion of the county population (less than 17,000 people), but their age structure is much more in line with other supergroups.

Elsewhere, areas classed as Urbanites tend to have higher proportions from young adult age bands (20-44) and lower proportions from older adults (60-79), while for Suburbanites, the opposite is generally true. Finally, Hard-Pressed Living areas have the highest proportions of under 15s, and lower proportions of older adults (45-79).

For the 2011 OAC, pen portraits describe the characteristics of the different supergroup/group/subgroup clusters, and the radial plots illustrate for each of these clusters the values for each of the final census variables, using a scale to represent the difference (either positive or negative) from the UK mean and parent supergroup/group (if applicable) for that variable.

Further information

Full information on the 2011 OAC pen portraits can be found in the appendix of this report, and at the link below:

http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/geography/products/area-classifications/ns-area-classifications/ns-2011-area-classifications/pen-portraits-and-radial-plots/index.html

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16.   2019 Indices of deprivation

The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (ID2019) 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), or neighbourhood, in England. Every such neighbourhood in England is ranked according to its level of deprivation relative to that of other areas. It is important to note that these statistics are a measure of relative deprivation, not affluence, and to recognise that not every person in a highly deprived area will themselves be deprived. Likewise, there will be some deprived people living in the least deprived areas.

Overall, when looked at in the national context, Leicestershire is not particularly deprived. At a local authority level, using the overall Multiple Deprivation measure, the county is ranked 137th out of 152 upper tier authorities in England, where 1st is the most deprived. The table below displays the ranks for Leicestershire districts, across all 326 local authority districts in England.

**Figure 35 - Multiple Deprivation Ranks, local authority districts, Leicestershire**

Local Authority District	Rank
North West Leicestershire	216
Melton	248
Charnwood	244
Hinckley and Bosworth	232
Oadby and Wigston	249
Blaby	281
Harborough	308

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2019, MHCLG, 2019.

From the table above, it is clear that Leicestershire districts are relatively less deprived; no district falls within the top half of all local authority districts within England. North West Leicestershire is the highest ranked district in the county (216th out of 326) while Harborough is the lowest ranked (308th out of 326). However, despite this positive high-level picture, some pockets of significant deprivation exist.

The chart below displays the distribution of Leicestershire LSOAs nationally, using national rank for Multiple Deprivation to place each neighbourhood into deciles (10 percent bands), ordered from 1 (most deprived) to 10 (least deprived).

Figure 36 - ID2019 Multiple Deprivation national decile, number of LSOAs, Leicestershire
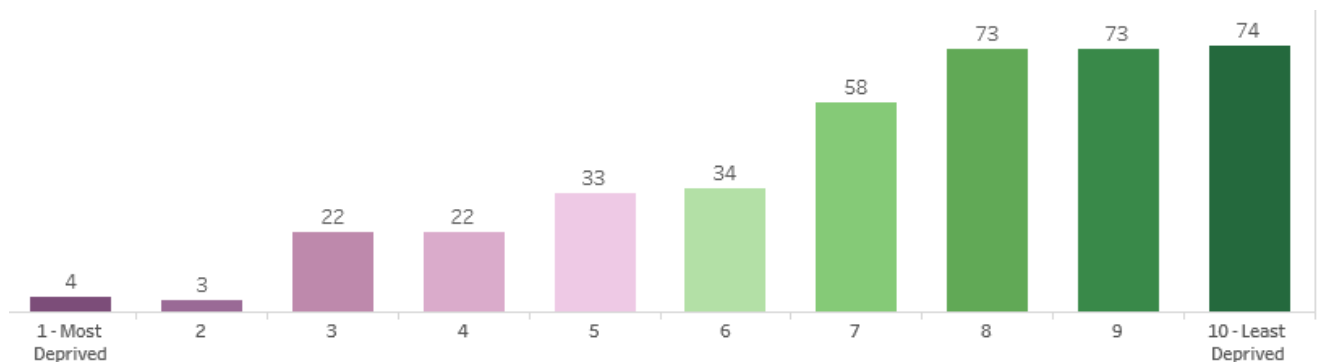
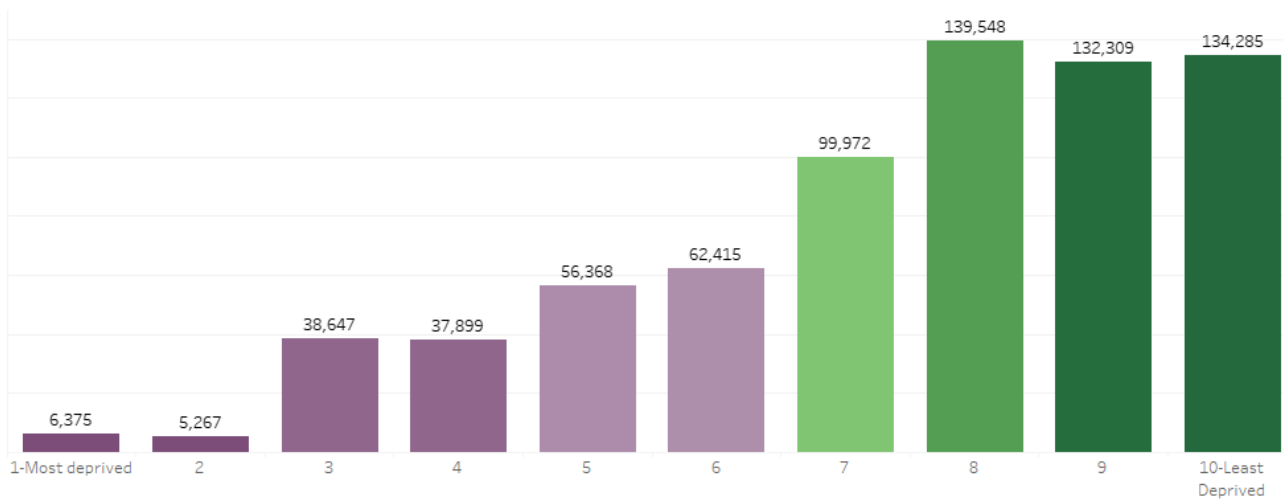Source: Indices of Deprivation 2019, MHCLG, 2019.

From the chart, it is clear that overall, Leicestershire neighbourhoods tend to fall in the less deprived deciles; 312 of the 396 LSOAs in the county fall within the bottom 50 percent of areas in England. However, while Leicestershire experiences relatively low levels of deprivation overall, four neighbourhoods in the county fall within the most derived decile in England. These areas can be found in Loughborough (Loughborough Bell Foundry and Loughborough Warwick Way LSOAs) and the Greenhill area of Coalville.

Furthermore, another three neighbourhood's fall within the second most deprived decile (10-20 percent) in England. These areas can be found in Hinckley (Hinckley Westfield Junior School LSOA), as well as a further two neighbourhoods in Loughborough (Loughborough Central Station and Loughborough Canal South).

In comparison, 74 neighbourhoods in Leicestershire fall within the tenth decile (10 percent least deprived) in England. These neighbourhoods cover parts of Broughton Astley, Burbage, Groby, Loughborough, Market Harborough and Little Bowden, and Melton Mowbray, and a range of smaller settlements.

The chart below displays the distribution of the Leicestershire population across national Multiple Deprivation deciles (10 percent bands), ordered from 1 (most deprived) to 10 (least deprived);

Figure 37 - 2020 population by ID2019 Multiple Deprivation national decile, LSOAs, Leicestershire

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2019, MHCLG, 2019. 2020 Mid-year population estimates, ONS, 2021.

As LSOAs have a fairly consistent population size (1,500 people on average), the distribution of the county population by national deciles is consistent with the distribution of LSOAs overall; just under 12,000 people live in neighbourhoods falling in the most deprived two deciles nationally, out of a total population of over 713,000. The vast majority of Leicestershire residents live in less deprived areas; over 406,000 people (57 percent of the total population) live in neighbourhoods falling in the three least deprived deciles nationally.

The chart below shows the percentage of the total count population within each national deprivation decile.

Figure 38 - 2020 population by ID2019 Multiple Deprivation national decile, LSOAs, Leicestershire
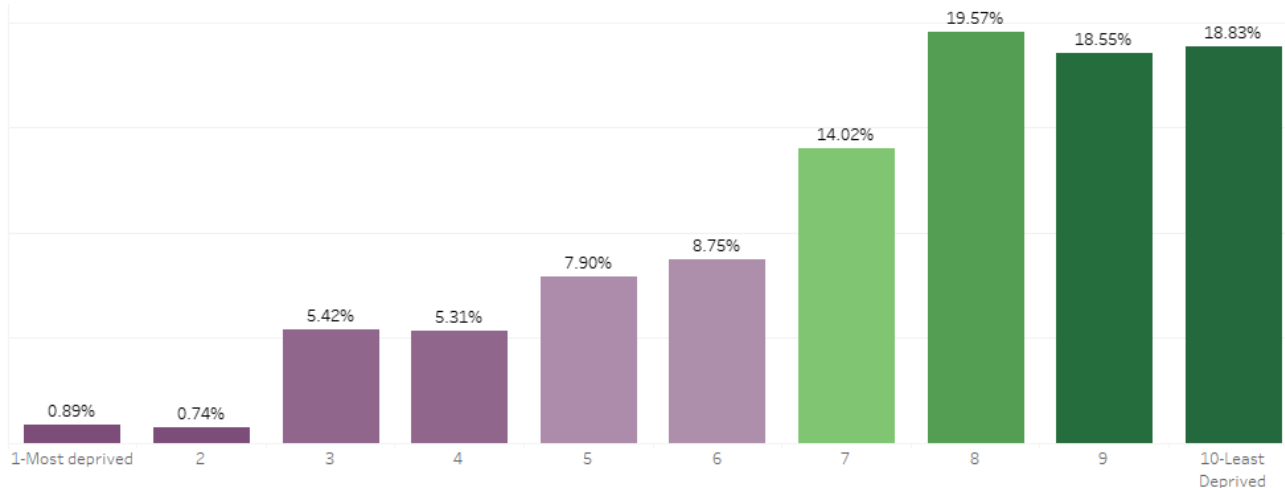
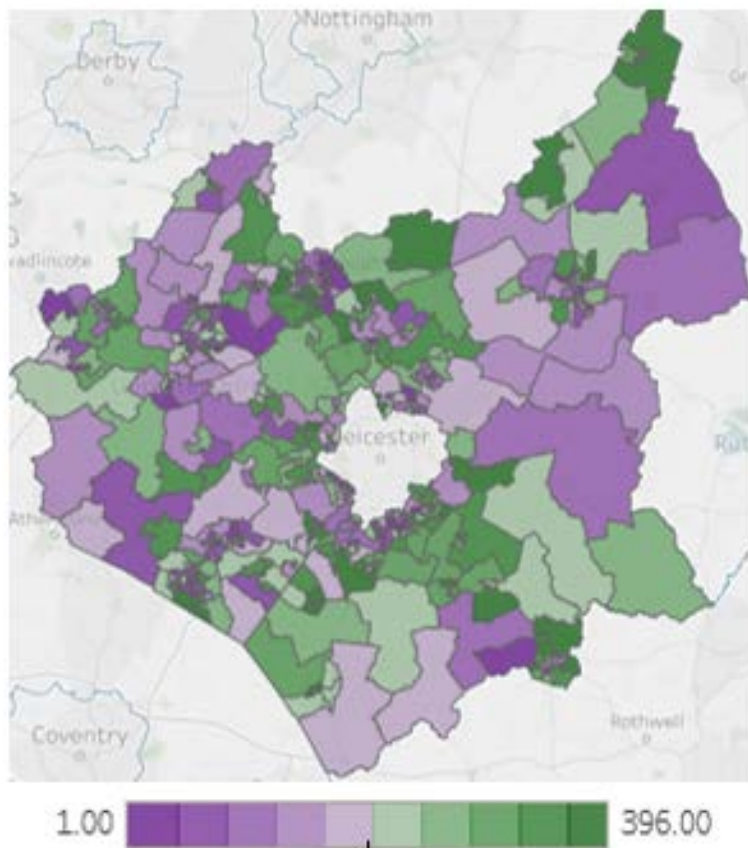Source: Indices of Deprivation 2019, MHCLG, 2019. 2020 Mid-year population estimates, ONS, 2019.

Overall, only a very small proportion (less than 2 percent) of the Leicestershire population fall within the top two most deprived deciles at a national level. A further 19 percent fall in the third to fifth most deprived deciles, while the vast majority (80 percent) fall in the bottom half of national deciles.

The map below displays the Multiple Deprivation rank for all Leicestershire LSOAs. This ranks each LSOA according to their overall score, from most (1st) to least (396th) deprived.

**Figure 39 - ID2019 Multiple Deprivation county rank, Leicestershire**

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2019, MHCLG, 2019.

From the map, we can see that the LSOAs with the highest rank (dark purple) and therefore more deprived can generally be found in the main urban areas such as Loughborough, Coalville, Hinckley, Melton Mowbray and Market Harborough, as well as parts of Oadby and Wigston Borough. As LSOAs have broadly consistent populations and urban areas have higher population densities, these areas appear smaller on the map, compared with less densely populated rural areas.

In comparison, while some of the least deprived areas of the county can also be found in and around the main towns, these areas are often in more peripheral and rural areas such as the Soar villages, the Wolds, Groby and settlements in Blaby district close to the M1.

In terms of population, given the fairly consistent population size of LSOAs, there are broadly equal numbers of people in each county decile. However, looking at the age profile of the population in the top five deciles (most deprived) compared with the bottom five deciles (least deprived), there is a marked difference.

Figure 40 - Total population by top and bottom Multiple Deprivation deciles, Leicestershire
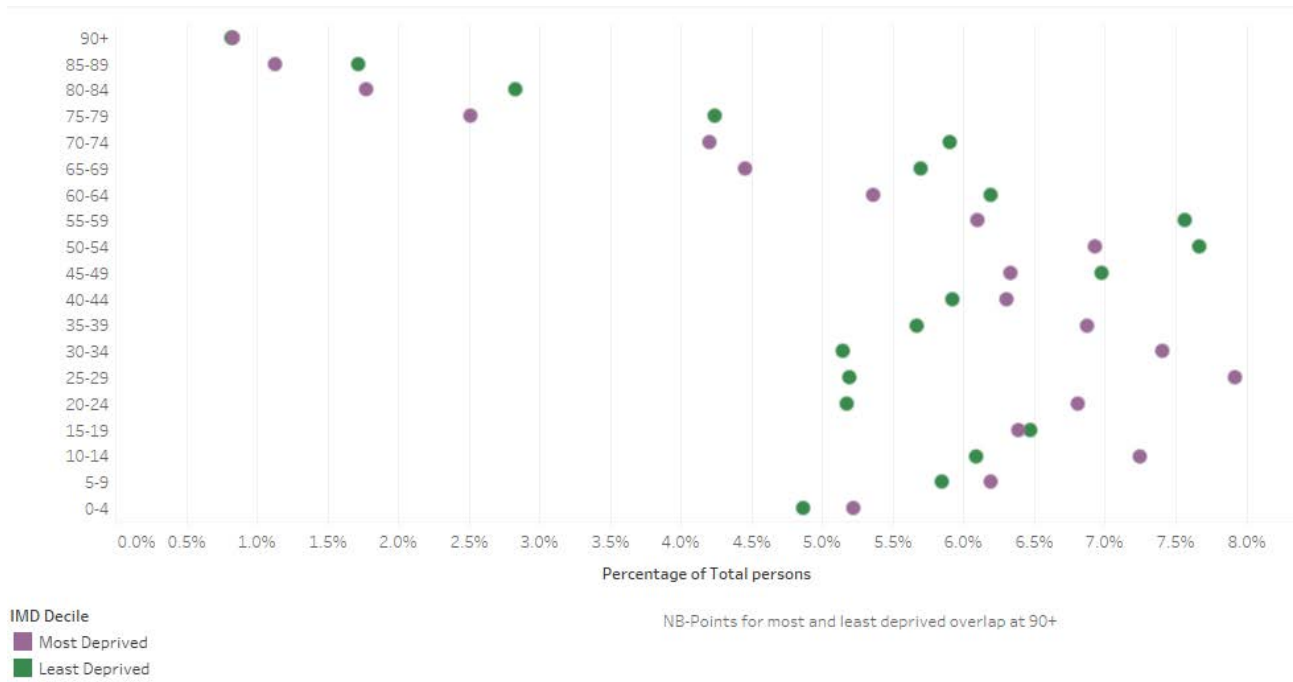
Source: Indices of Deprivation 2019, MHCLG, 2019. 2020 mid-year population estimates, ONS, 2021.

As is visible from the chart above, the population in the most deprived parts of Leicestershire are more likely to be younger, specifically 25-29, and less likely to be older, specifically 70-90+, while the opposite is true for the less deprived parts of the county. The greatest different is evident in the 25-29 age band; almost 8 percent of the population in the most deprived parts of the county fall into this age band, compared with just over 5 percent of the population in the least deprived areas.

The chart below displays the proportion of each district's population falling in the most and least deprived deciles at a county level.

Figure 41 - Total population by top and bottom Multiple Deprivation deciles, Leicestershire districts

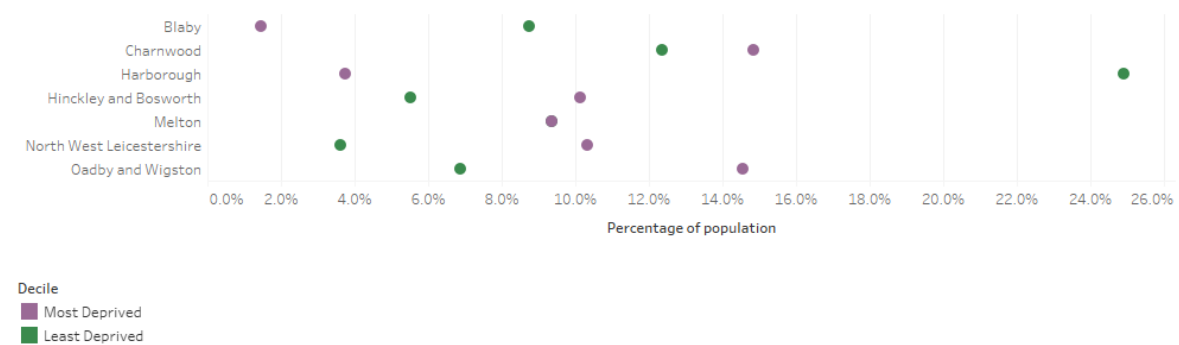
Source: Indices of Deprivation 2019, MHCLG, 2019. 2020 mid-year population estimates, ONS, 2021.

From the chart above, it can be seen Charnwood has the highest proportion of its population living in areas in the most deprived decile in the county (14.9 percent). This is closely followed by Oadby & Wigston with 14.6 percent of the district population and the North-West Leicestershire with 10.3 percent of the population. Blaby district has the smallest proportion of population within the most deprived decile (1.5 percent).

Harborough has the highest proportion of population within the least deprived decile (24.9 percent), followed by Charnwood (12.3 percent). North-west Leicestershire has the smallest proportion living in the least deprived decile (3.6 percent).

Further information

A Dashboard exploring the full ID2019 dataset can be found here:

https://tableau.leics.gov.uk/views/AreaClassification-Deprivation2019LocalAuthorities/Introduction?iframeSizedToWindow=true&:embed=y&:showAppBanner=false&:display_count=no&:showVizHome=no&:origin=viz_share_link

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The chart below displays the number of LSOAs in each Leicestershire district according to the national decile they fall within. As with the charts above, the higher the decile, the more deprived an area is on a national scale.

Figure 42 - ID2019 Multiple Deprivation national decile, LSOAs, Leicestershire districts

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2019, MHCLG, 2019.

From the chart above, it is clear that there is noticeable variation in the deprivation profile of Leicestershire districts, using national rank. Blaby district, for instance, has no LSOAs falling within the top three national deciles, while Charnwood has eleven LSOAs falling in the top three deciles (11 percent of LSOAs in the borough). In comparison, Harborough has only two LSOAs falling in the top five deciles and more LSOAs in the lower deciles.

The charts below display the distribution of the population (counts and percentages) across districts and national deciles (10 percent bands) for Multiple Deprivation, ordered from 1 (most deprived) to 10 (least deprived);

Figure 43 - 2020 population by ID2019 Multiple Deprivation national decile, LSOAs, Leicestershire districts
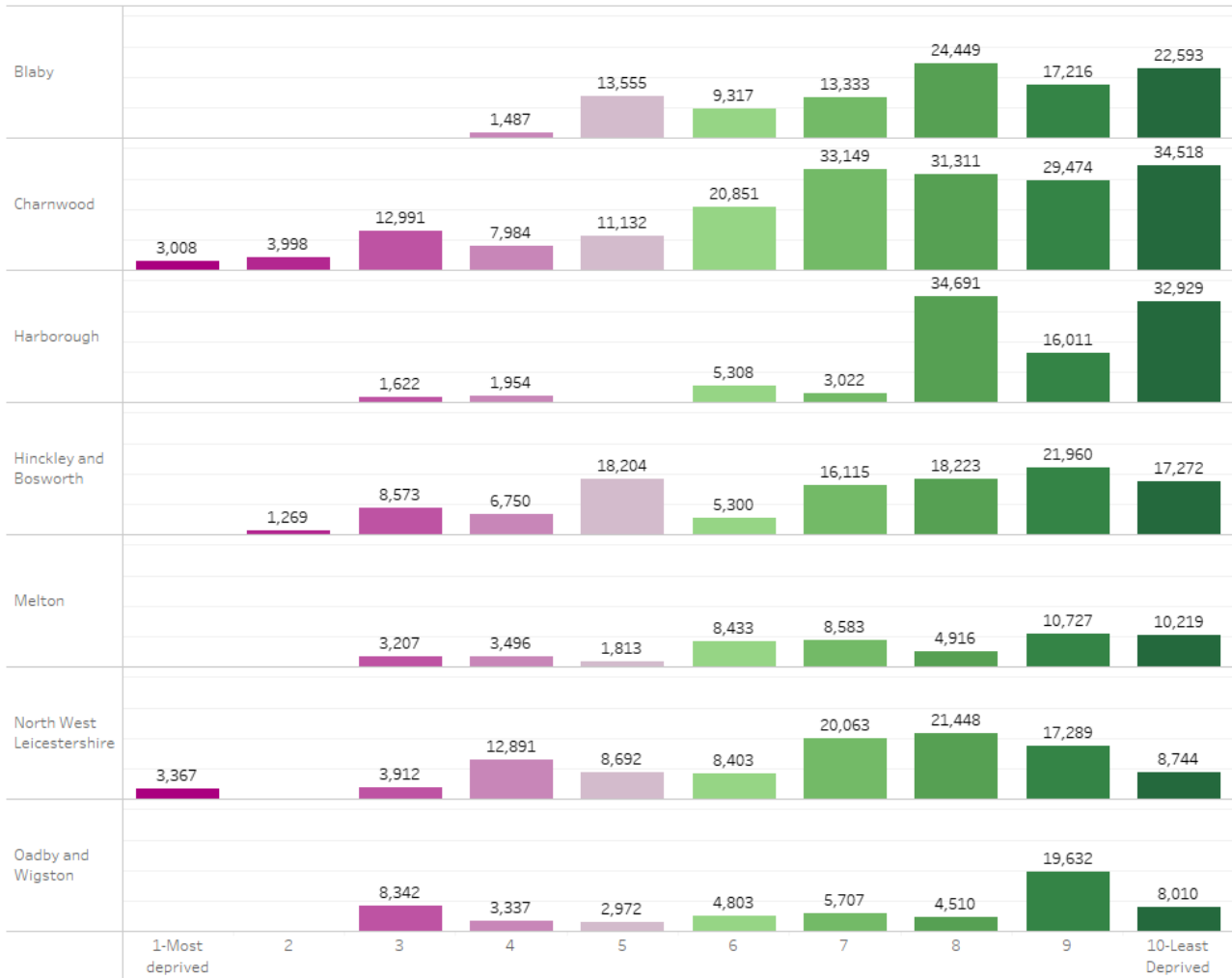
Source: Indices of Deprivation 2019, MHCLG, 2019. 2020 Mid-year population estimates, ONS, 2021.

Figure 44 - 2020 population by ID2019 Multiple Deprivation national decile, LSOAs, Leicestershire districts (percent)

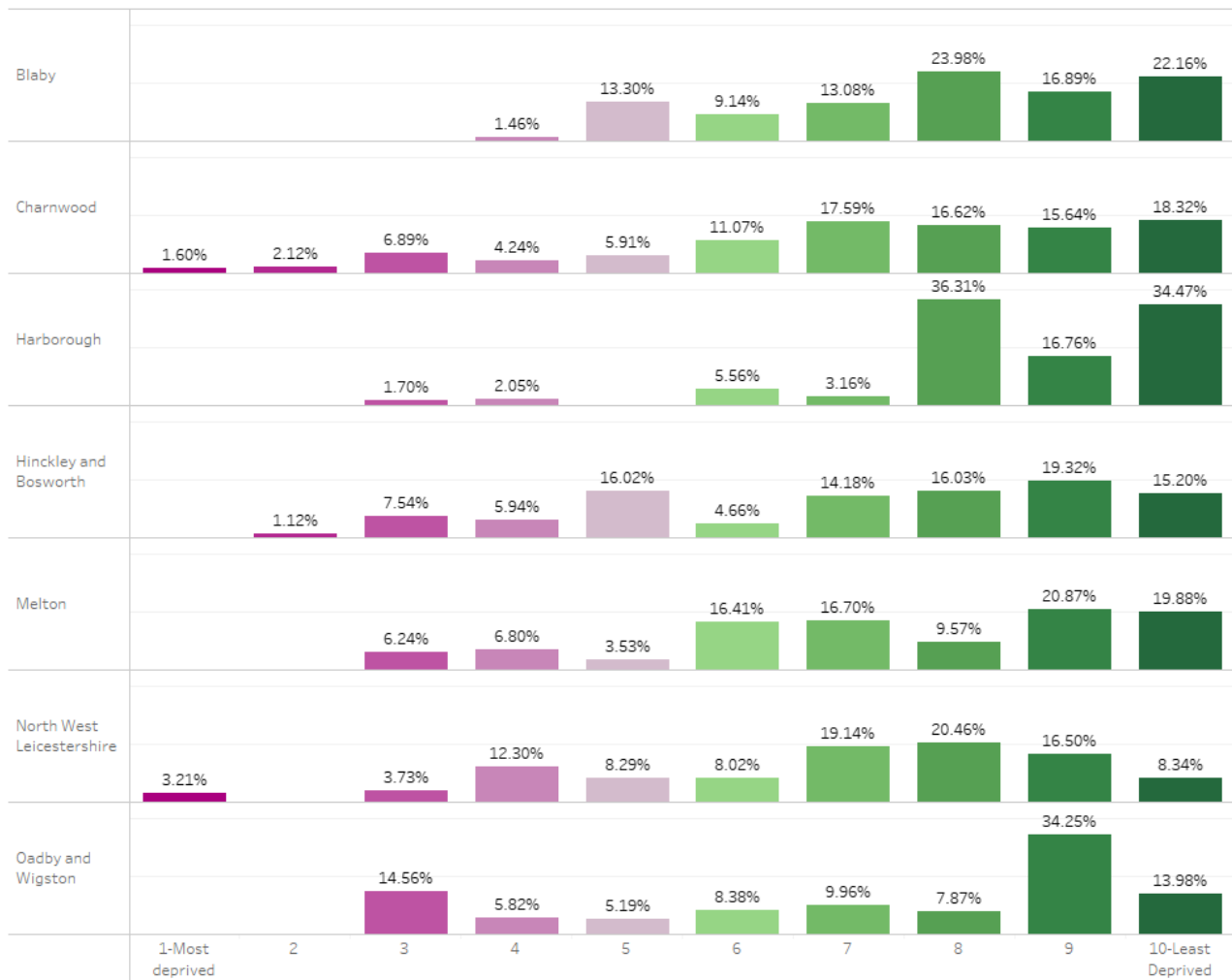Source: Indices of Deprivation 2019, MHCLG, 2019. 2018 Mid-year population estimates, ONS, 2019.

While the vast majority of the population of Leicestershire live in areas within the least deprived deciles for Multiple Deprivation, there exist some small pockets of the population living in significantly deprived areas nationally; over 7,000 people in Charnwood (out of a total population of nearly 190,000, 3.7 percent) live in the top two most deprived deciles nationally, while over 3,000 people (3.2 percent of the total) live in the most deprived decile in North West Leicestershire and over 1,200 people (1.1 percent of the total district population) in Hinckley and Bosworth live in the second most deprived decile nationally.

Further information

Further information and full datasets for the 2019 Indices of Deprivation can be found here:

https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019

16.1. Deprivation Domains

The Index of Multiple Deprivation discussed above comprises of seven domains, each focusing on a specific aspect of deprivation. These domains cover:

- Income
- Employment
- Education, Skills and Training
- Health Deprivation and Disability
- Crime
- Barriers to Housing and Services
- Living Environment

Deprivation domains can be analysed in the same way as the Index of Multiple Deprivation. The charts below show Leicestershire LSOAs by their national decile for each of the ID2019 domains;

Figure 45 - ID2019 Deprivation domain national decile, number of LSOAs, Leicestershire
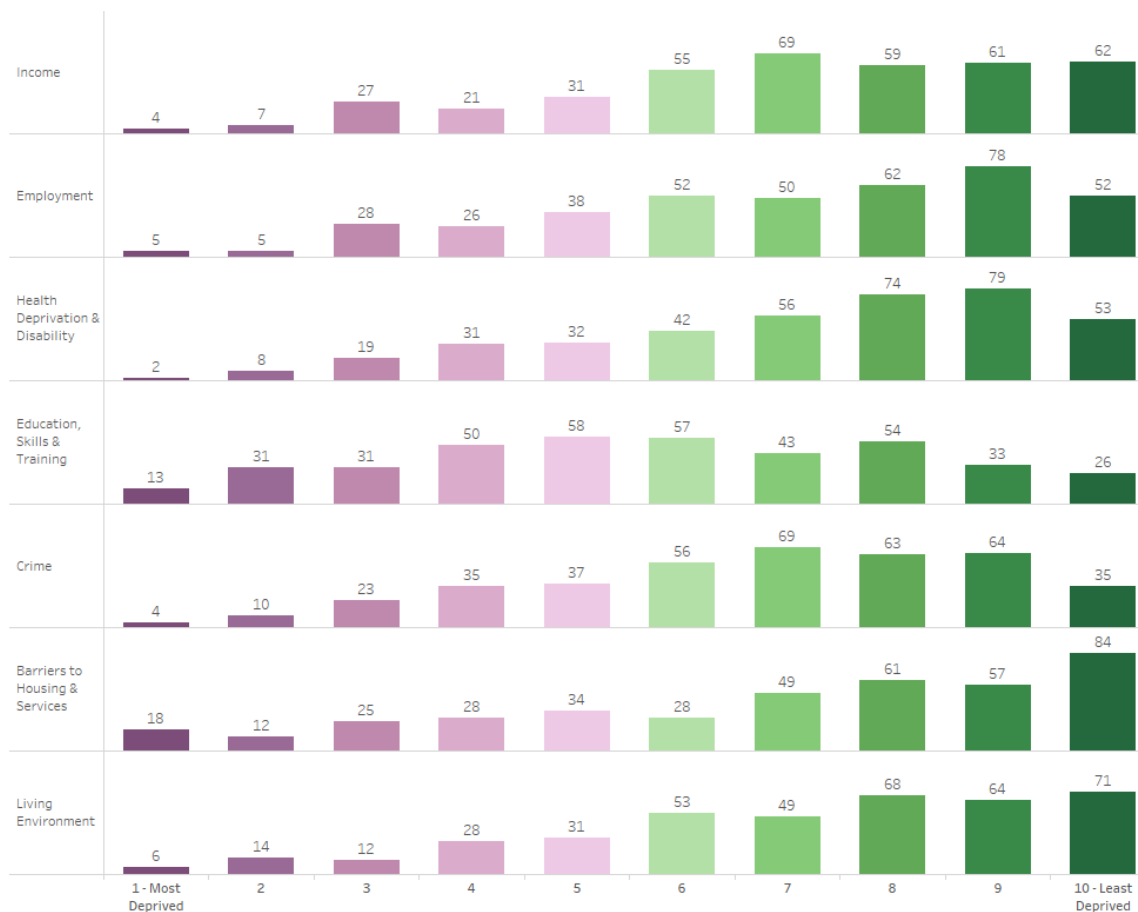
Source: Indices of Deprivation 2019, MHCLG, 2019.

From the chart, it is clear to see that the same pattern is generally true for deprivation domains as for multiple deprivation; Leicestershire LSOAs tend to fall within lower national deciles, although there exists some pockets of significant deprivation within the county on a national scale.

For Income and Employment deprivation - as with multiple deprivation - there are four and five LSOAs respectively falling within the top decile nationally. In comparison, there are 62 LSOAs for Income, and 52 for Employment falling in the bottom decile. Education, Skills and Training deprivation is somewhat more noticeable within the county; thirteen LSOAs fall within the top national decile, with a further 31 in the second decile, while smaller numbers of LSOAs fall within the lower deciles. Leicestershire fares better for Health Deprivation and Disability, with just two LSOAs in the top decile and the overall distribution of LSOAs skewed towards the lower national deciles.

The Barriers to Housing and Services domain appears to show some of the most extensive deprivation on a national scale, with 15 or more LSOAs in four of the top five deciles in England with the 2nd most deprived decile being the only exception. The overall distribution is still skewed towards lower deciles, but the distribution is much more even that Health Deprivation and Disability domain. This may be a result of the more rural nature of the county, and issues around dispersed population being able to access services, in addition to housing affordability.[4]

The charts below display the distribution of the Leicestershire population (counts and percentages of the total population) across national deciles (10 percent bands) for each of the ID2019 domains, ordered from 1 (most deprived) to 10 (least deprived);

Figure 46 - 2020 population by ID2019 Deprivation domain national decile, LSOAs, Leicestershire (counts)

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2019, MHCLG, 2019. 2020 Mid-year population estimates, ONS, 2021.

Figure 47- 2020 population by ID2019 Deprivation domain national decile, LSOAs, Leicestershire (percent)
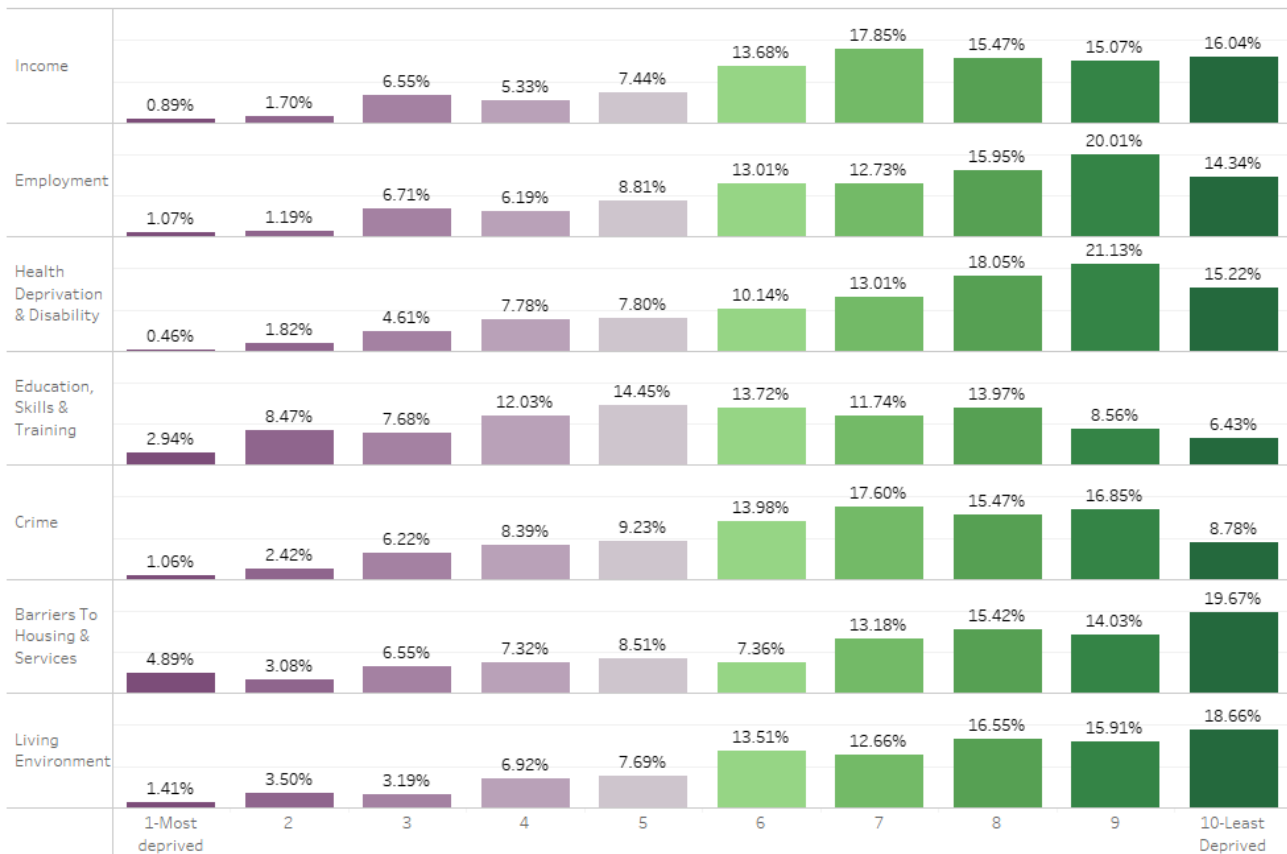
Source: Indices of Deprivation 2019, MHCLG, 2019. 2020 Mid-year population estimates, ONS, 2021.

As mentioned above, as LSOAs have fairly consistent population sizes, the distribution of population closely follows the distribution of LSOAs across the deciles. The vast majority of the Leicestershire population live in neighbourhoods in the less deprived deciles, but despite this, large numbers of people can be found living in neighbourhoods in the most deprived deciles nationally; most notably almost 35,000 people (4.9 percent of the Leicestershire population) who live in areas within the most deprived 10 percent of neighbourhoods nationally for Barriers to Housing and Services deprivation, with a further almost 22,000 people (3.1 percent) living in the second most derived decile. Elsewhere, over 7,500 people (1.1 percent) live in areas within the most deprived 10 percent nationally for Crime deprivation and over 81,000 people (11.4 percent of the population) living in the top two deciles nationally for Education, Skills and Training deprivation.

17.   2011 Output Area Classification - Supergroup Pen Portraits

17.1.   1 – Rural residents

The population of this supergroup live in rural areas that are far less densely populated compared with elsewhere in the country. They will tend to live in large detached properties which they own and work in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industries. The level of unemployment in these areas is below the national average. Each household is likely to have multiple motor vehicles, and these will be the preferred method of transport to their places of work. The population tends to be older, married and well educated. An above average proportion of the population in these areas provide unpaid care and an above average number of people live in communal establishments (most likely to be retirement homes). There is less ethnic integration in these areas and households tend to speak English or Welsh as their main language.

17.2.   2 – Cosmopolitans

The majority of the population in this supergroup live in densely populated urban areas. They are more likely to live in flats and communal establishments, and private renting is more prevalent than nationally. The group has a high ethnic integration, with an above average number of residents from EU accession countries coinciding with a below average proportion of persons stating their country of birth as the UK or Ireland. A result of this is that households are less likely to speak English or Welsh as their main language. The population of the group is characterised by young adults, with a higher proportion of single adults and households without children than nationally. There are also higher proportions of full-time students. Workers are more likely to be employed in the accommodation, information and communication, and financial related industries, and using public transport, or walking or cycling to get to work.

17.3.   3 – Ethnicity central

The population of this group is predominately located in the denser central areas of London, with other inner urban areas across the UK having smaller concentrations. All non-white ethnic groups have a higher representation than the UK average especially people of mixed ethnicity or who are Black, with an above average number of residents born in other EU countries. Residents are more likely to be young adults with slightly higher rates of divorce or separation than the national average, with a lower proportion of households having no children or non-dependent children. Residents are more likely to live in flats and more likely to rent. A higher proportion of people use public transport to get to work, with lower car ownership, and higher unemployment. Those in employment are more likely to work in the accommodation, information and communication, financial, and administrative related industries.

17.4. 4 – Multicultural metropolitans

The population of this supergroup is concentrated in larger urban conurbations in the transitional areas between urban centres and suburbia. They are likely to live in terraced housing that is rented – both private and social. The group has a high ethnic mix, but a below average number of UK and Irish born residents. A result of this is that households are less likely to speak English or Welsh as their main language. Residents are likely to be below retirement age. There is likely to be an above average number of families with children who attend school or college, or who are currently too young to do so. The rates of marriage and divorce are broadly comparable with the national average. The level of qualifications is just under the national average with the rates of unemployment being above the national average. Residents who are employed are more likely to work in the transport and administrative related industries. Public transport is the most likely method for individuals to get to and from work, since households are less likely to have multiple motor vehicles available to them.

17.5. 5 – Urbanites

The population of this group are most likely to be located in urban areas in southern England and in less dense concentrations in large urban areas elsewhere in the UK. They are more likely to live in either flats or terraces, and to privately rent their home. The supergroup has an average ethnic mix, with an above average number of residents from other EU countries. A result of this is households are less likely to speak English or Welsh as their main language. Those in employment are more likely to be working in the information and communication, financial, public administration and education related sectors. Compared with the UK, unemployment is lower.

17.6. 6 – Suburbanites

The population of this supergroup is most likely to be located on the outskirts of urban areas. They are more likely to own their own home and to live in semi-detached or detached properties. The population tends to be a mixture of those above retirement age and middle-aged parents with school age children. The number of residents who are married or in civil-partnerships is above the national average. Individuals are likely to have higher-level qualifications than the national average, with the levels of unemployment in these areas being below the national average. All non-White ethnic groups have a lower representation when compared with the UK and the proportion of people born in the UK or Ireland is slightly higher. People are more likely to work in the information and communication, financial, public administration, and education sectors, and use private transport to get to work.

17.7. 7 – Constrained city dwellers

This supergroup has a lower proportion of people aged 5 to 14 and a higher level aged 65 and over than nationally. It is more densely populated than the UK average. People are more likely to be single or divorced. There is a lower representation of all the non-White ethnic groups and of people who were born in other EU countries. There is a lower

proportion of households with no children. Households are more likely to live in flats and to live in social rented accommodation, and there is a higher prevalence of overcrowding. There is a higher proportion of people whose day-today activities are limited, and lower qualification levels than nationally. There is a higher level of unemployment in the supergroup. There are no particular industries in which workers are most likely to be employed, but some industries such as information and communication, and the education sector are underrepresented.

17.8. 8 – Hard-pressed living

The population of this group is most likely to be found in urban surroundings, predominately in northern England and southern Wales. There is less non-White ethnic group representation than elsewhere in the UK, and a higher than average proportion of residents born in the UK and Ireland. Rates of divorce and separation are above the national average. Households are more likely to have non-dependent children and are more likely to live in semi-detached or terraced properties, and to socially rent. There is a smaller proportion of people with higher level qualifications, with rates of unemployment above the national average. Those in employment are more likely to be employed in the mining, manufacturing, energy, wholesale and retail, and transport related industries.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

CCG	Clinical Commissioning Group
ELRCCG	East Leicestershire and Rutland Clinical Commissioning Group
GP	General Practitioner
HWB	Health and Wellbeing Board
IDACI	Income Deprivation Affecting Children
IDAOPI	Income Deprivation Affecting Older People
IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivation
JHWS	Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy
JSNA	Joint Strategic Needs Assessment
LLR	Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland
LPT	Leicestershire Partnership Trust
LSOA	Lower Super Output Area
MSOA	Middle Super Output Area
NHS	National Health Service
ONS	Office of National Statistics
PHE	Public Health England
WLCCG	West Leicestershire Clinical Commissioning Group

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 વ્યવસ્થા 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।

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

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[1] https://www.ons.gov.uk/methodology/geography/ukgeographies/censusgeography#super-output-area-soa

[2] Full descriptions of 2011 OAC supergroups can be found in the appendix.

[3] Note that the 'Ethnicity Central' supergroup only accounts for one output area (272 people) in the whole county.

[4] More information on the underlying indicators used to construct each domain, along with the raw data can be accessed here:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/467775/File_8_ID_2015_Underlying _indicators.xlsx