
LEICESTERSHIRE JOINT STRATEGIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT 2022-2025

DEMOGRAPHY

September 2023

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FOREWORD

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

- 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, Integrated Care Board and NHS England for the commissioning of any future services.

The Local Authority and ICS/ICB 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.

This JSNA has reviewed the demographics for the population of Leicestershire. The JSNA offers an opportunity for the Local Authority, ICB 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, ICS/ICB and NHS England must be able to explain why.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Population

- The total population of Leicestershire in 2021 was 712,300, an increase of 9.5 percent since 2011. There were approximately 8,900 more females (360,600) than males (351,700);
- The male population is rising at a fractionally slower rate (9.4 percent) compared to females (9.6 percent) since 2019;
- There were 116,962 children under the age of 15 in Leicestershire in 2020 (16.3 percent of the population);
- Compared with England, the population of Leicestershire is older, with higher proportions of the population aged 40-64 (33% in the county compared with 32.1% in England) and 65 and over (20.7% compared with 18.4% for England);
- The largest quinary age bands in Leicestershire were 50-54 (7.3% of the total population), 55-59 (7.1%) and 45-49 (6.4%);
- 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;
- 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 2021 Charnwood has the largest population (183,971) of Leicestershire districts, followed by Hinckley and Bosworth (113,640). Melton has the smallest population (51,752);
- All local authorities in Leicestershire experienced a rise in population between 2011 and 2021. Charnwood had the biggest increase with 17,871 and Melton had the lowest increase with 1,376.
- Earl Shilton ward (10,630) and Hinckley De Montfort ward (10,519) in Hinckley and Bosworth have the highest populations in the county. Wymondham ward in Melton (1,563) has the lowest population, followed by Gaddesby ward, also in Melton;
- Loughborough Oxford Street Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) has the highest population density in Leicestershire, with just over 12,800 people per km². Greater Wymondham in Melton has the lowest population density in the county, with just 20 people per km².

Population Change

Between 2018 and 2043: -

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

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 and 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 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.

Fertility

- The General Fertility Rate (GFR) in Leicestershire in 2021 (53.4 per 1,000 population) is not significantly different to the rate for England (54.3 per 1,000 population).
- Both nationally and locally, mothers aged 30-34 have had the highest birth rate over the last three 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 in Leicestershire in 2021 (1.8 per 1,000 females aged 15-17 years) is significantly better (lower) than the rate in England (3.2 per 1,000 females aged 15-17 years).

Mortality and Healthy Life

- In 2020, 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 is significantly better (lower) than the national average for persons, males and females in 2021.
- In Leicestershire, over a quarter (25.4%) of all deaths were due to cancer in 2020. This is significantly above the national percentage.
- Approximately a fifth (21.7%) of all deaths in Leicestershire were due to circulatory disease in 2020, this is not significantly different to the national rate. The percentage of deaths from circulatory disease in Leicestershire has significantly declined over the most recent five time periods.
- Over a third (40.7%) of all deaths in Leicestershire in 2021 were in hospital, followed by in the home (32.8%), care homes (20.7%), hospices (3.4%) and other places (2.3%). This pattern is reflected nationally.
- In 2021, 16.5% of the county population considered themselves to have a condition that limited their day-to-day activities, a slight rise compared to 2011 when the figure was 16.2%.
- The Healthy Life Expectancy at birth for males in Leicestershire has decreased year on year since 2015-17, from 65.2 years to 62.9 years in 2018-20.

Ethnicity, Religion and Language

- The vast majority of the county population (87.5%) belong to the white ethnic group, (including the white Irish ethnic group). This equates to almost 623,429 people. The next largest ethnic group in Leicestershire is the Asian ethnic group (8.1%), followed by the mixed or multiple ethnic group (2.2%) and the black ethnic group (1.1%).
- The largest religious group in the county is Christian (45.7%), followed by Hindus (3.7%), Muslims (2.3%) and Sikhs (1.7%). 40.3% of the population stated they had no religion while 5.5% did not state a religion.
- 95.2% of residents have English as their main language. This is followed by Polish and Gujarati (both 0.8%), Panjabi (0.6%) and Romanian (0.4%).

Gypsy and Traveller Population

- There are a total of 61 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, and 77 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 gypsies 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 May 2023, HMP Gartree had a population of 591 males, against an operational capacity of 608. The majority of inmates were British nationals (86%).
- Over two-thirds of inmates were White (67%), followed by Black ethnic groups (13%).

GP Registered Population

- In June 2023, the number of people registered with a GP in Leicestershire was 753,281, compared with a resident population of 712,366, a difference of 40,915. 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 census.

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 deprived 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% of the total population) live in neighbourhoods falling in the three least deprived deciles nationally.

Employment and NEETs

- Fewer people in Leicestershire were considered economically inactive, 17.9%, compared to 21.5% in Great Britain. Within this group, Leicestershire had a higher proportion of retirees, 17.8% of the group compared to 13.8% nationally, but less long-term sick, 21.4% locally and 25.8% nationally.
- Leicestershire has one of the lowest NEET rates of all the county authorities in England at 1.3% of 16/17-year-olds.

Business

- Leicestershire's highest employment sector is manufacturing, followed by professional, scientific and technical. The rise of Transport and Storage has been large, with the pandemic bringing a logistics boom. The number of jobs increased by a third between 2019 and 2020. Jobs in Health have also seen a rise since 2019.
- Leicestershire is similar to the overall East Midlands profile in being predominantly micro and small businesses (97.9% and 98% of businesses respectively). Leicestershire had 31,220 active businesses in 2021, which has increased slightly since 2016 by 800 with some slight fluctuation.
- Business survival rates in Leicestershire are better than both regional and national comparisons for 3-year survival but behind both comparators for 5-year survival of businesses founded in 2016. Leicestershire has shown a fall in high growth businesses over the previous 5 years, from 155 in 2016 to 115 in 2021.

Occupations, Earnings and GDP

- Occupation data for January 2022-December 2022 shows that Leicestershire residents are much more likely to work in managerial and professional occupations (50.4% in Leicestershire) compared to other East Midlands residents (45.5%). Leicestershire residents are also more likely to work in administrative occupations and skilled trades (23.0% Leicestershire, 19.9% East Midlands). The final group, which includes process plant and machine operatives; and elementary occupations has 12.4% of the Leicestershire workforce compared to 19.2% in the East Midlands.
- Gross annual pay for Leicestershire residents is slightly above the East Midlands average but below the England average.
- GDP for Leicestershire for 2021 was £28,457 per head. This compares to £34,690 for England as a whole. GDP in Leicestershire dipped in 2020 due to the pandemic and this was also the case for the rest of England. Compared to 2019, GDP has returned to a similar level, and is £188 per head higher.

Qualifications

- Leicestershire has a lower proportion of the 16-64 population qualified to Level 4 (above A Levels and in many cases will hold a degree) compared to national levels (2.9% fewer people) but the proportion is 5.0% higher than the East Midlands average. Considering Level 3 (A level or equivalent), Leicestershire has a higher proportion of population qualified to this level than both the Great Britain and East Midlands levels. This is also the case at Level 2 and Level 1. Fewer people in Leicestershire have no qualifications when compared to national and regional figures.

Travel to Work

- Workers in Leicestershire tend to work from home more than others. The other notable characteristic of Leicestershire workers is that a lower proportion of workers work less than 2km from home and between 2km and 5km.
- Leicestershire has the second highest proportion working between 10km and 20km from home.
- Leicestershire has the joint lowest 'passenger in car or van' (lift sharing') although several other authorities are similar (4%). Lowest 'on foot', less than half the proportion of Leicester city (6% and 14% respectively). Joint second highest 'driving a van or car' (54%). Joint lowest 'Bus, minibus or coach' (2%). The highest is Nottingham city at 12%.

CONTENTS

1. 2021 Census information.....	12
2. 2021 Census Ward Population Estimates.....	16
3. 2021 Population Density.....	17
4. 2018-based Population Projections.....	18
5. Births.....	31
6. Deaths.....	32
7. Life Expectancy.....	35
8. Healthy Life Expectancy.....	36
9. Ethnicity.....	36
10. Religion.....	38
11. Disability.....	39
12. Main Language.....	39
13. Provision of Unpaid Care.....	40
14. Legal Partnership Status.....	41
15. Household Composition.....	41
16. Sexual Orientation.....	41
17. Gender Identity.....	41
18. Gypsy and Traveller Communities.....	41
19. Homelessness and the Vulnerable.....	44
20. Prison Population.....	44
21. Registered Population.....	44
22. 2019 Indices of deprivation.....	47
23. Employment.....	59
24. Business Register and Counts.....	60
25. Occupations, Earnings and GDP.....	64
26. Qualifications.....	67
27. Travel to Work.....	68
28. Method of Travel to work.....	68
29. Concluding Comments.....	69

List of Figures

Figure 1 - Leicestershire 2021 population estimate by broad age band	12
Figure 2 - Leicestershire 2021 census population	13
Figure 3 - Leicestershire and England population by quinary age, 2021.....	14
Figure 4 - Leicestershire 2021 change in population by gender and quinary age.....	14
Figure 5 – Census Population, Leicestershire districts, 2021.....	15
Figure 6 – Population by quinary age, Leicestershire districts, 2021	15
Figure 7 – Leicestershire 2021 population estimate by Ward.....	16
Figure 9 - Population density, Leicestershire LSOAs, 2021.....	18
Figure 10 - Population projection, percentage change to 2043, Leicestershire and comparators...	19
Figure 11 - Population projection, cumulative change to 2043 by age, Leicestershire	20
Figure 12 - Population projection, percentage change by age, Leicestershire, and comparators, to 2043.....	21
Figure 13 – Leicestershire population projection by gender and quinary age, 2018 and 2043.....	22
Figure 14 - Leicestershire population change by quinary age, 2018-43.....	23
Figure 15 - Population projection, Leicestershire districts, 2018-2043.....	24
Table 116 - Population projection, Leicestershire districts and comparators, 2018-2043	25
Figure 17 - Population percentage change by broad age band, Leicestershire districts, 2018-2043	26
Figure 18 – Components of change, 2018-43, Leicestershire	27
Figure 19 - Population projection components of change, migration, Leicestershire 2018-2043....	28
Figure 20 - Net natural change, running total, Leicestershire districts, 2018-2043.....	29
Figure 21 - Net migration change, running total, Leicestershire districts, 2018-2043.....	30
Figure 22-Leicestershire Life expectancy at birth Males 3-year range.....	36
Figure 23- Leicestershire Life expectancy at birth Females 3-year range.	36
Figure 24 – Leicestershire population by ethnic group, 2021	37
Figure 25 – Leicestershire population by religion, 2021.....	38
Figure 26 – Leicestershire population by limiting long-term illness, 202.....	39
Figure 27 – Leicestershire population by main languages, 2021.....	39
Figure 28 – Leicestershire population by provision of unpaid care, 2021.....	40
Figure 29 - Registered versus resident population by sex and age, Leicestershire, 2021.....	46
Figure 30 - ID2019 Multiple Deprivation national decile, number of LSOAs, Leicestershire	48
Figure 31 - 2020 population by ID2019 Multiple Deprivation national decile, LSOAs, Leicestershire	49
Figure 32 - 2020 population by ID2019 Multiple Deprivation national decile, LSOAs, Leicestershire	49
Figure 33 - ID2019 Multiple Deprivation County rank, Leicestershire	50
Figure 34 - Total population by top and bottom Multiple Deprivation deciles, Leicestershire	51

Figure 35 - Total population by top and bottom Multiple Deprivation deciles, Leicestershire districts	52
Figure 36 - ID2019 Multiple Deprivation national decile, LSOAs, Leicestershire districts	53
Figure 37 - 2020 population by ID2019 Multiple Deprivation national decile, LSOAs, Leicestershire districts.....	54
Figure 38 - 2020 population by ID2019 Multiple Deprivation national decile, LSOAs, Leicestershire districts (percent).....	55
Figure 39 - ID2019 Deprivation domain national decile, number of LSOAs, Leicestershire.....	56
Figure 40 - 2020 population by ID2019 Deprivation domain national decile, LSOAs, Leicestershire (counts)	57
Figure 41- 2020 population by ID2019 Deprivation domain national decile, LSOAs, Leicestershire (percent).....	58
Figure 42-NEET rates by county in England, 2021	59
Figure 43-Employment by industry in Leicestershire 2015-2021	60
Figure 44-Active enterprises in Leicestershire by year, 2016-2021	62
Figure 45-Business births and deaths in Leicestershire by year, 2016-2021.....	62
Figure 46-Business survival rates, Leicestershire, East Midlands and England 2021	63
Figure 47-Businesses with more than 10 employees In Leicestershire, 2016-2021	63
Figure 48-High Growth Enterprises Leicestershire, 2016-2021.....	64
Figure 49-Average Earnings by county of residence, 2019-2021	65
Figure 50- Average Earnings by county of workplace, 2019-2021	66
Figure 51 Gross Domestic Product per head population by LEP area, 1998-2021.....	67
Figure 52- Distance to work by east Midlands county, 2021	68
Figure 53- Method of travel to work by east Midlands County, 2021	69

List of tables

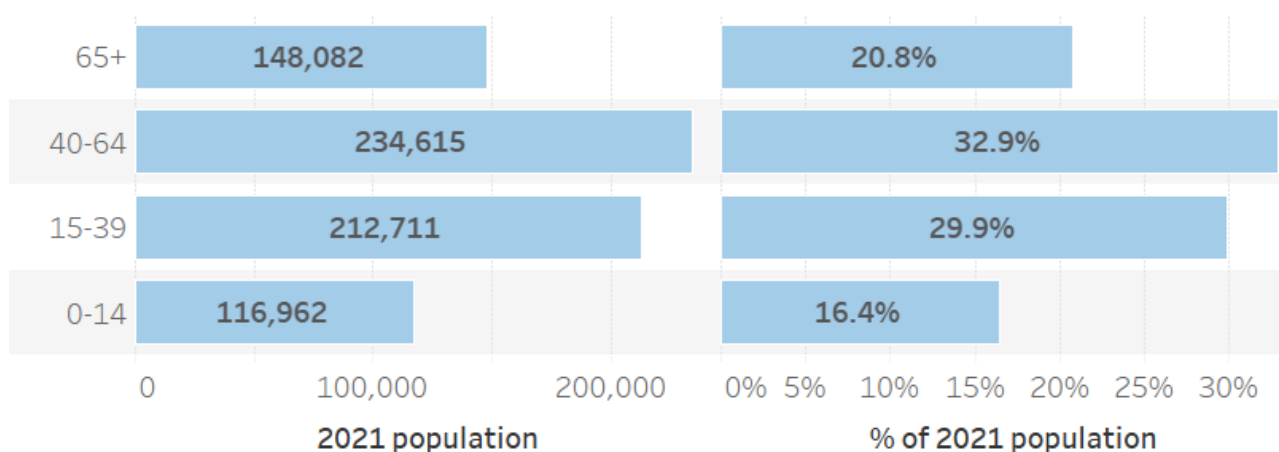
Table 1 - Population projection, Leicestershire districts and comparators, 2018-2043	25
Table 2– District population by ethnic group, 2021	38
Table 3-Leicestershire districts by main languages, 2021	40
Table 4 - Registered versus resident population by sex, Leicestershire, 2021.....	45
Table 5- Multiple Deprivation Ranks, local authority districts, Leicestershire	47
Table 6- Employment by industry in Leicestershire 2019-2021	61
Table 7-Business counts by size Leicestershire and East Midlands, 2022	61
Table 8-Employment by Occupation type, Leicestershire, East Midlands and Great Britain, 2022..	65
Table 9- Qualifications by level, Leicestershire, East Midlands and Great Britain, 2021	67

Population

1. 2021 Census information

The total population of Leicestershire in 2021 was 712,366, an increase of 9.5% since 2011. There were approximately 8,900 more females (360,600) than males (351,700). The male population is rising at a fractionally slower rate (9.4%) compared to females (9.6%) since 2011. The chart below displays the total population by broad age band.

Figure 1 - Leicestershire 2021 population estimate by broad age band



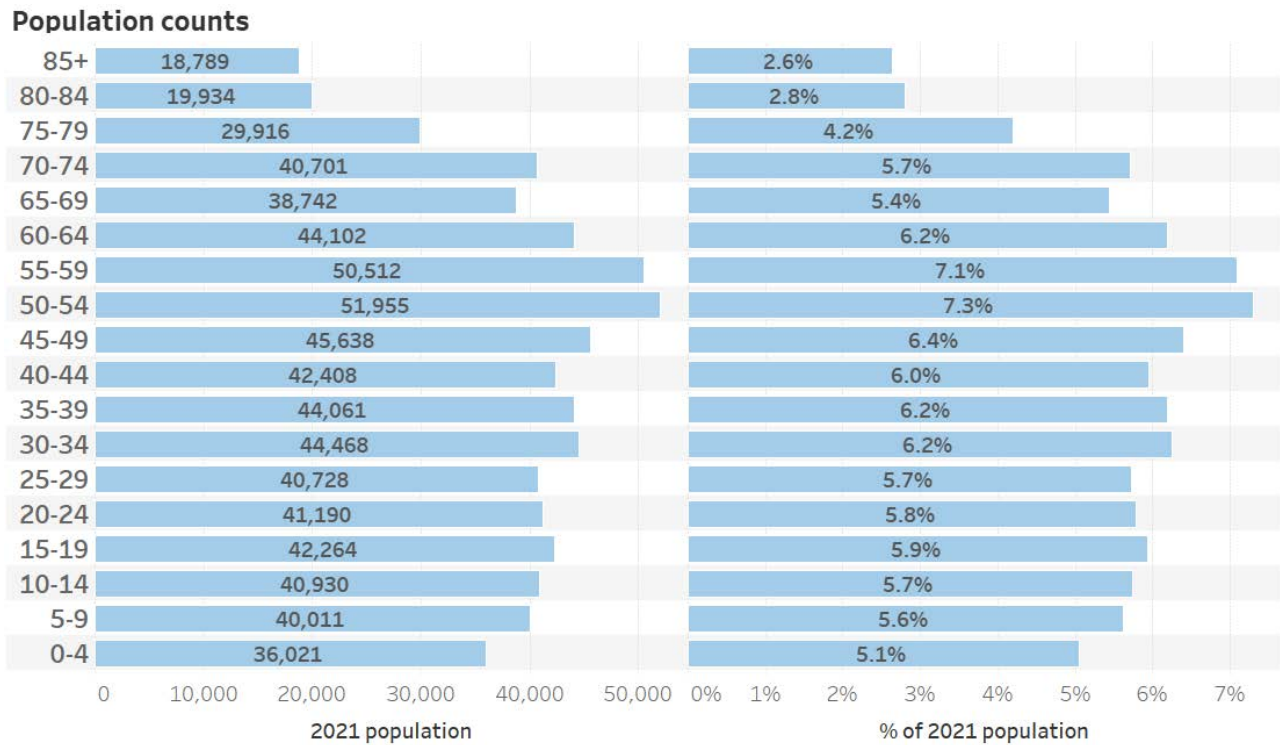
Source: ONS, 2021 Census

In terms of broad age band, there were 116,962 children under the age of 15 in Leicestershire in 2021 (16.4% of the total population), compared with 212,711 people aged 15-39 (29.9%); this is compared with 18.4% and 32% of the population of England respectively.

In comparison, there were 234,615 people aged 40-64 (32.9%) in Leicestershire, while older people aged 65 and over accounted for one in five of the Leicestershire population; 148,082 people (20.8% of the total population). This is compared with 32.1% and 18.4% 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 2021 census population

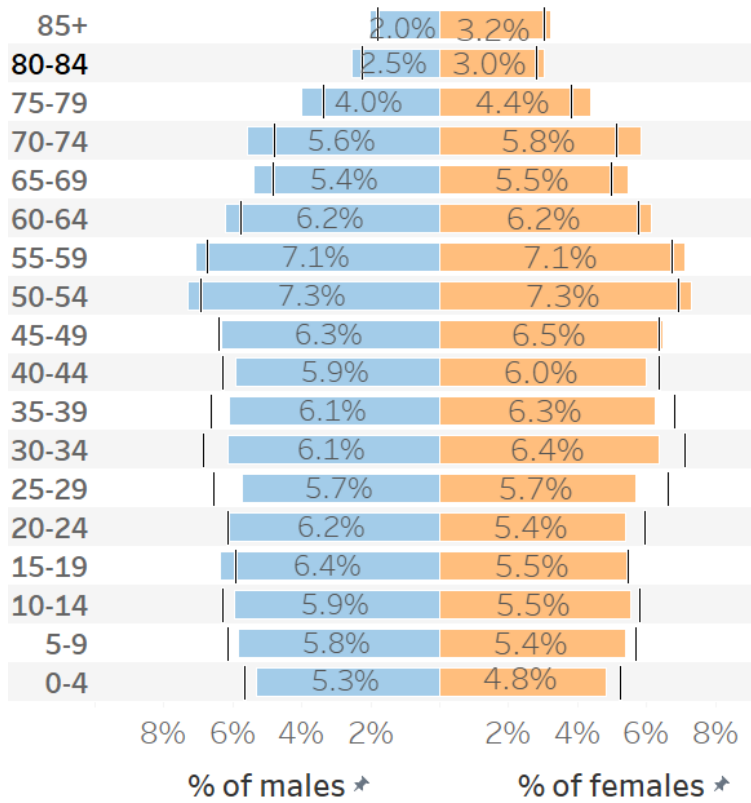


Source: ONS, 2021 Census

The largest quinary age bands in Leicestershire were 50-54 with 51,955 individuals (7.3% of the total population) followed by 55-59 with 50,512 individuals (7.1%), 45-49 with 45,638 individuals (6.4%) and 30-34 with 44,468 individuals (6.2%). 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.

The chart below summarises the proportion of the population of Leicestershire and England within quinary age bands. The chart shows Leicestershire to have a higher percentage of population in each age group from 50 years old upwards.

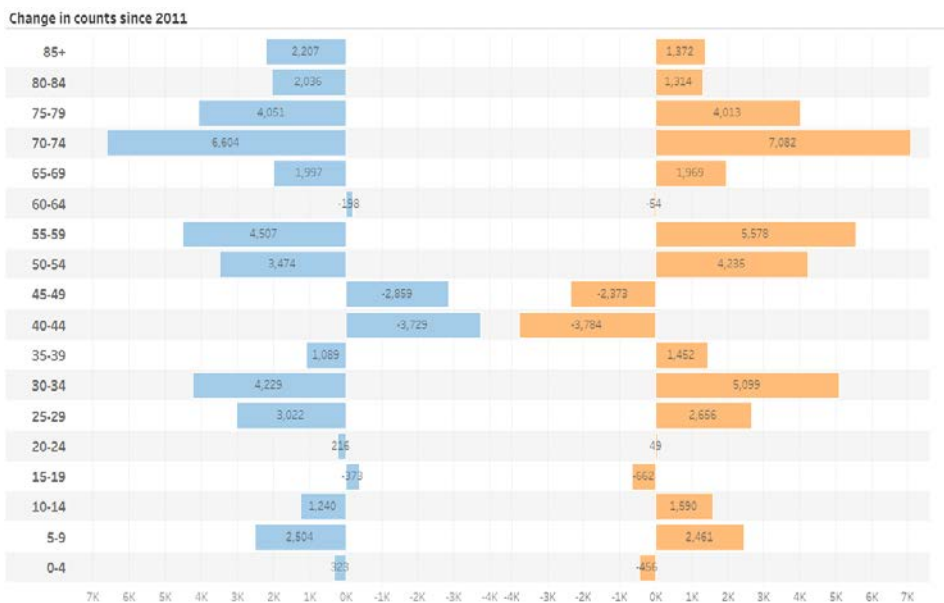
Figure 3 - Leicestershire and England population by quinary age, 2021



The black line represents the England percentage population within the quinary age band.

Source: ONS, 2021 Census

Figure 4 - Leicestershire 2021 change in population by gender and quinary age



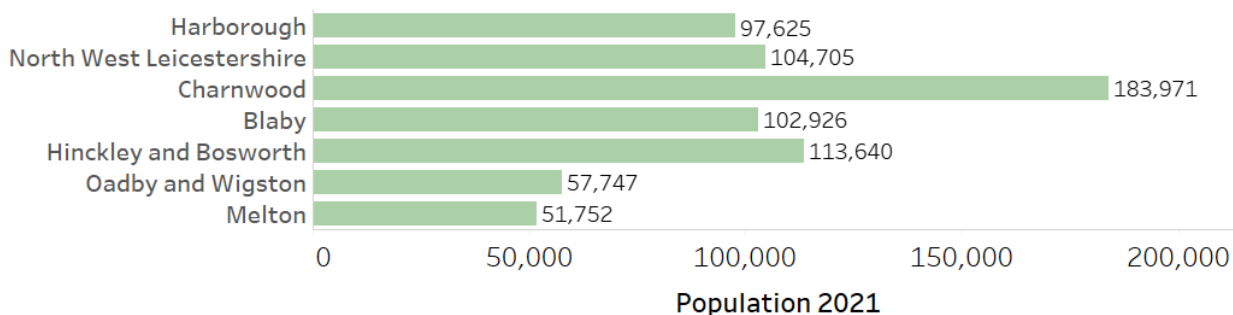
	Females	Males
0-4	17,375	18,646
5-9	19,460	20,551
10-14	20,011	20,919
15-19	19,860	22,404
20-24	19,516	21,674
25-29	20,548	20,180
30-34	22,916	21,552
35-39	22,612	21,449
40-44	21,646	20,762
45-49	23,324	22,314
50-54	26,279	25,676
55-59	25,677	24,835
60-64	22,202	21,900
65-69	19,728	19,014
70-74	21,077	19,624
75-79	15,805	14,111
80-84	10,967	8,967
85+	11,611	7,178

Source: ONS Census, 2021

Between the ages of 0 and 25, males outnumber females in all quinary age bands. This is especially noticeable in the 15-19 age band, where there are 2,544 additional males; (22,404 males compared with 19,860 females). However, from the 30-34 age band onwards, females outnumber males. This is especially noticeable in older age bands; there are 10,294 additional females aged 65 and over (79,188) compared with males (68,894).

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

Figure 5 – Census Population, Leicestershire districts, 2021



Source: ONS, Census 2021

Across Leicestershire districts, Charnwood has the largest individual population (183,971), followed by Hinckley and Bosworth (113,926), while Melton has the smallest population (51,752). All local authorities in Leicestershire experienced a rise in population between 2011 and 2021. Charnwood had the biggest increase with 17,871 and Melton had the lowest increase with 1,376. The chart below displays the proportion of the population of each district by quinary age.

Figure 6 – Population by quinary age, Leicestershire districts, 2021

	Blaby	Charnwood	Harborough	Hinckley and Bo..	Melton	North West Leic..	Oadby and Wigs..
0-4	5.5%	5.0%	4.8%	5.0%	4.7%	5.2%	5.0%
5-9	6.0%	5.4%	5.5%	5.6%	5.5%	5.6%	6.1%
10-14	6.0%	5.4%	6.0%	5.7%	5.8%	5.8%	6.0%
15-19	5.2%	7.5%	5.5%	4.9%	4.9%	5.2%	7.3%
20-24	4.7%	8.7%	4.4%	4.4%	4.3%	5.5%	5.1%
25-29	5.9%	6.0%	5.1%	5.8%	5.1%	6.0%	5.5%
30-34	6.7%	6.4%	5.6%	6.3%	5.5%	6.4%	6.0%
35-39	6.6%	6.3%	5.8%	6.3%	5.4%	6.2%	6.1%
40-44	6.2%	5.8%	6.1%	5.9%	5.7%	6.0%	6.1%
45-49	6.4%	6.0%	6.9%	6.5%	6.2%	6.9%	6.0%
50-54	7.1%	6.7%	7.9%	7.5%	8.0%	7.7%	6.7%
55-59	6.9%	6.4%	7.7%	7.3%	8.3%	7.3%	6.8%
60-64	6.2%	5.7%	6.5%	6.4%	7.0%	6.2%	6.1%
65-69	5.2%	5.1%	5.7%	5.8%	6.3%	5.4%	5.2%
70-74	5.6%	5.1%	6.0%	6.3%	6.6%	5.8%	5.3%
75-79	4.1%	3.8%	4.5%	4.6%	4.7%	4.2%	4.1%
80-84	2.9%	2.5%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	2.5%	3.2%
85+	2.6%	2.4%	2.8%	2.7%	2.9%	2.2%	3.5%

Source: Census, ONS, 2021

From the chart above, there are a few notable data points. Charnwood has a larger proportion of the population in the 15-24 bracket compared with other districts. This is most likely due to the

student population of Loughborough, both at university and college age. Oadby and Wigston also has a higher proportion of the population in the 15-19 age band (7.3%), perhaps reflecting the younger population of the city due to proximity and also some student population.

At the other end of the age spectrum, Melton and Harborough have a higher proportion of residents in the upper middle age categories. Melton has 23.3% of the population aged between 50 and 64 compared to 19.6% in Oadby and Wigston. Melton has a higher proportion of citizens in every age group between 50 and 84.

Further information

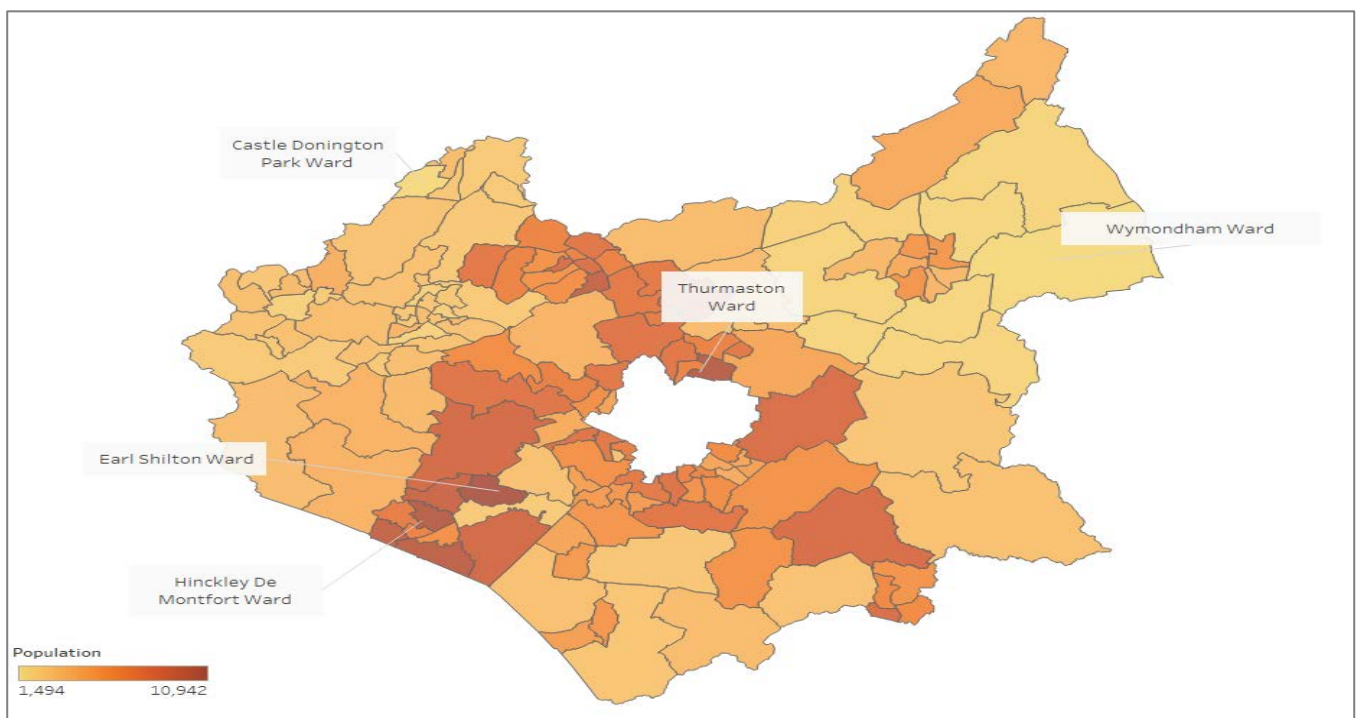
For more detailed population data, including breakdown by local authorities, please view the dashboard at the link below:

<https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/r.i.team.leicestershire.county.council/viz/Census2021Leicestershirepopulation/Populationby5-yearageandsexin2021Leicestershire>

2. 2021 Census 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 2021 census population by ward.

Figure 7 – Leicestershire 2021 population estimate by Ward



Source: Census, ONS, 2021

The three wards with the highest population in the county in 2021 are all located in Hinckley and Bosworth district; Earl Shilton ward (10,630) and Hinckley De Montfort ward (10,519), followed by

Burbage Sketchley and Stretton ward (10,459). In comparison, Wymondham ward in Melton (1,563) has the lowest population, followed by the Gaddesby ward, also in Melton (1,703).

As mentioned above, there are considerable student populations in parts of Loughborough. Loughborough Ashby ward (4,553), Loughborough Southfields ward (3,615) and Loughborough Storer ward (2,837) had the highest proportion of population in the 16-24 year of age band. Loughborough wards were the 6 of the highest 7 wards for the age group. The seventh was Oadby Grange, which is home to some Leicester university accommodation.

The wards with the highest number of individuals aged 85 or over are Thurnby and Houghton (324) in the Harborough district, Burbage St Catherines and Lash Hill (309) in Hinckley and Bosworth and Earl Shilton (300), the largest ward and also in Hinckley and Bosworth.

3. 2021 Population Density

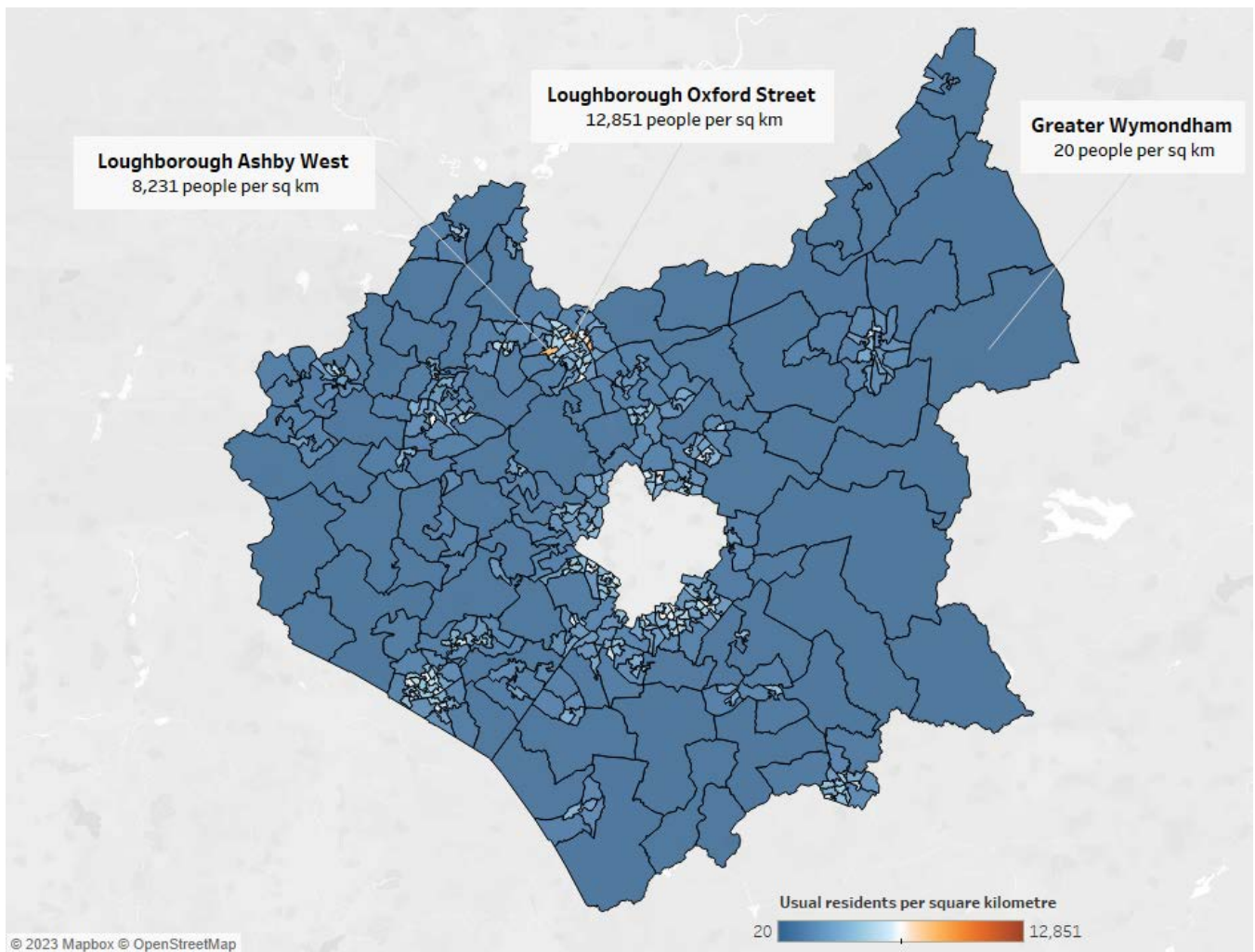
In the map below, the darkest red Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs)¹ have the highest counts of people per square kilometre in the specified age group, while the darkest blue LSOAs have the lowest population density.

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.

Figure 8 - Population density, Leicestershire LSOAs, 2021



Source: Census, ONS, 2021

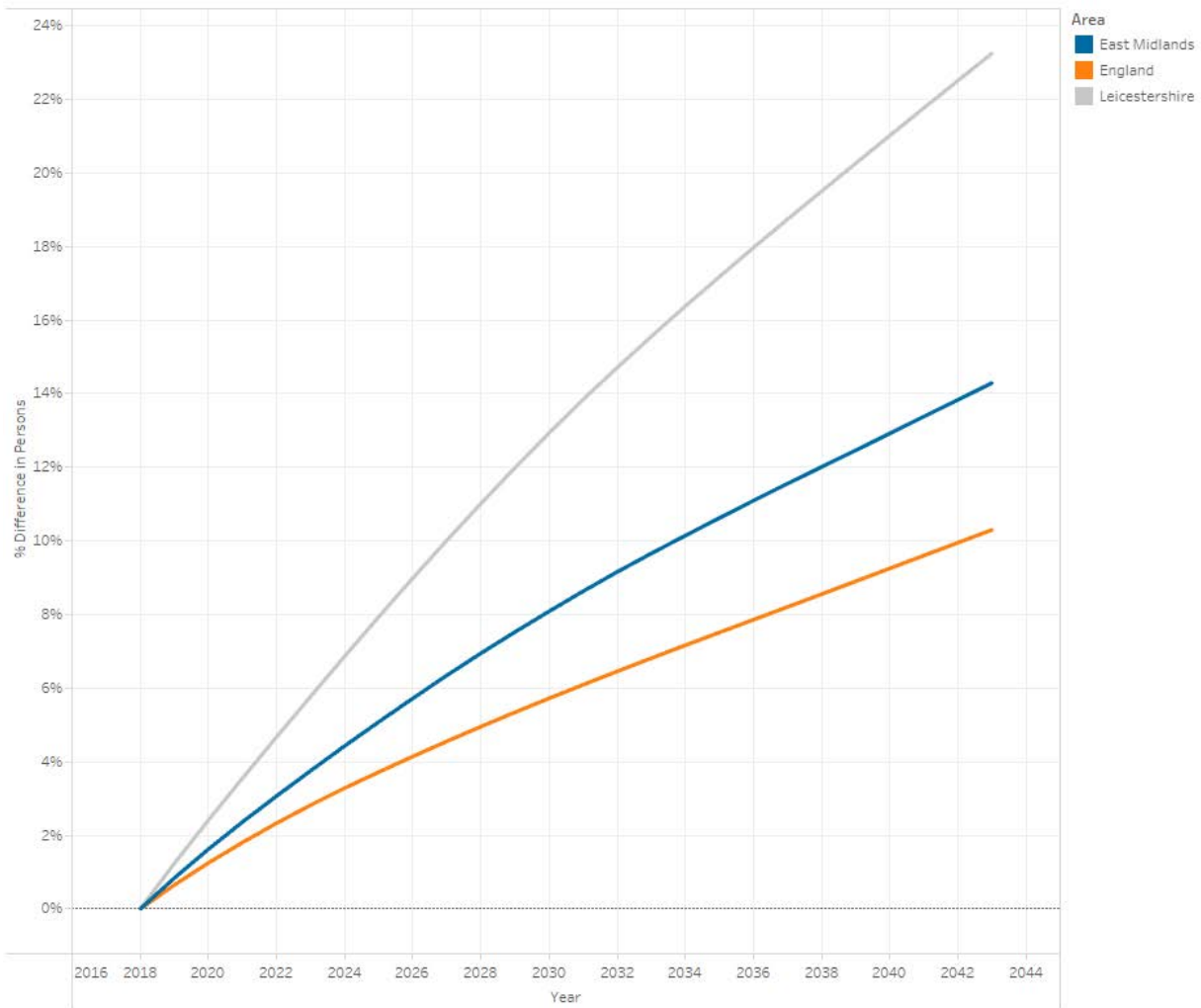
Loughborough Oxford Street LSOA has the highest population density in Leicestershire, with over 12,800 people per km², followed by Loughborough Ashby West LSOA with just over 8,200 people per km². Both LSOAs are outliers in terms of their population density. Greater Wymondham in Melton has the lowest population density in the county, with just 20 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 impact 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.

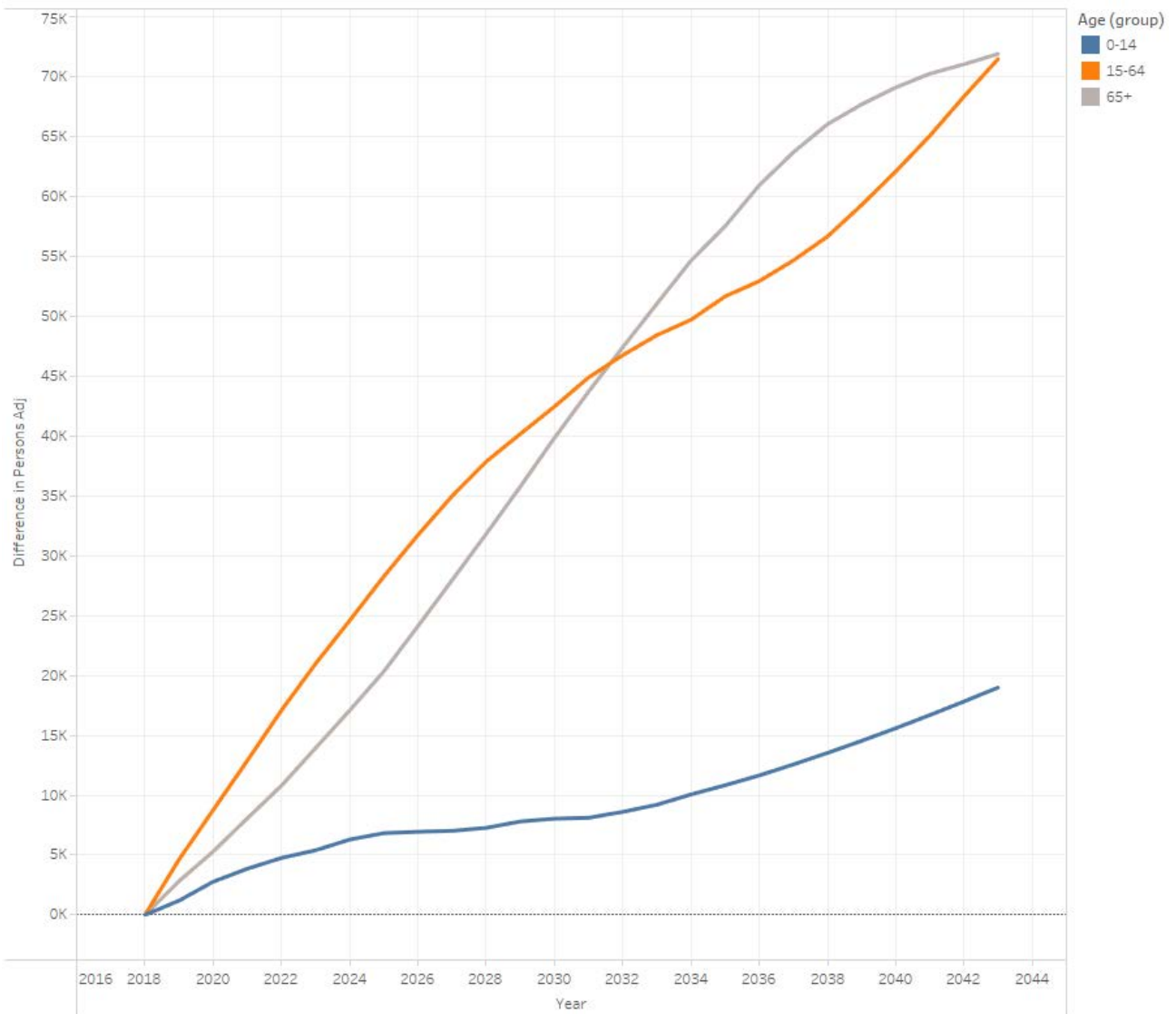
Figure 9 - Population projection, percentage change to 2043, Leicestershire and comparators



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

The population of Leicestershire is projected to increase by 23.3% to 860,618 by 2043, an increase of 162,350 people from 2018. This is compared to an increase of 14.3% for the East Midlands and 10.3% for England. The population over 10 years to 2028 will grow to 775,218, an increase of 11.0%. This is compared to an increase of 7.0% for the East Midlands and 5.0% 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

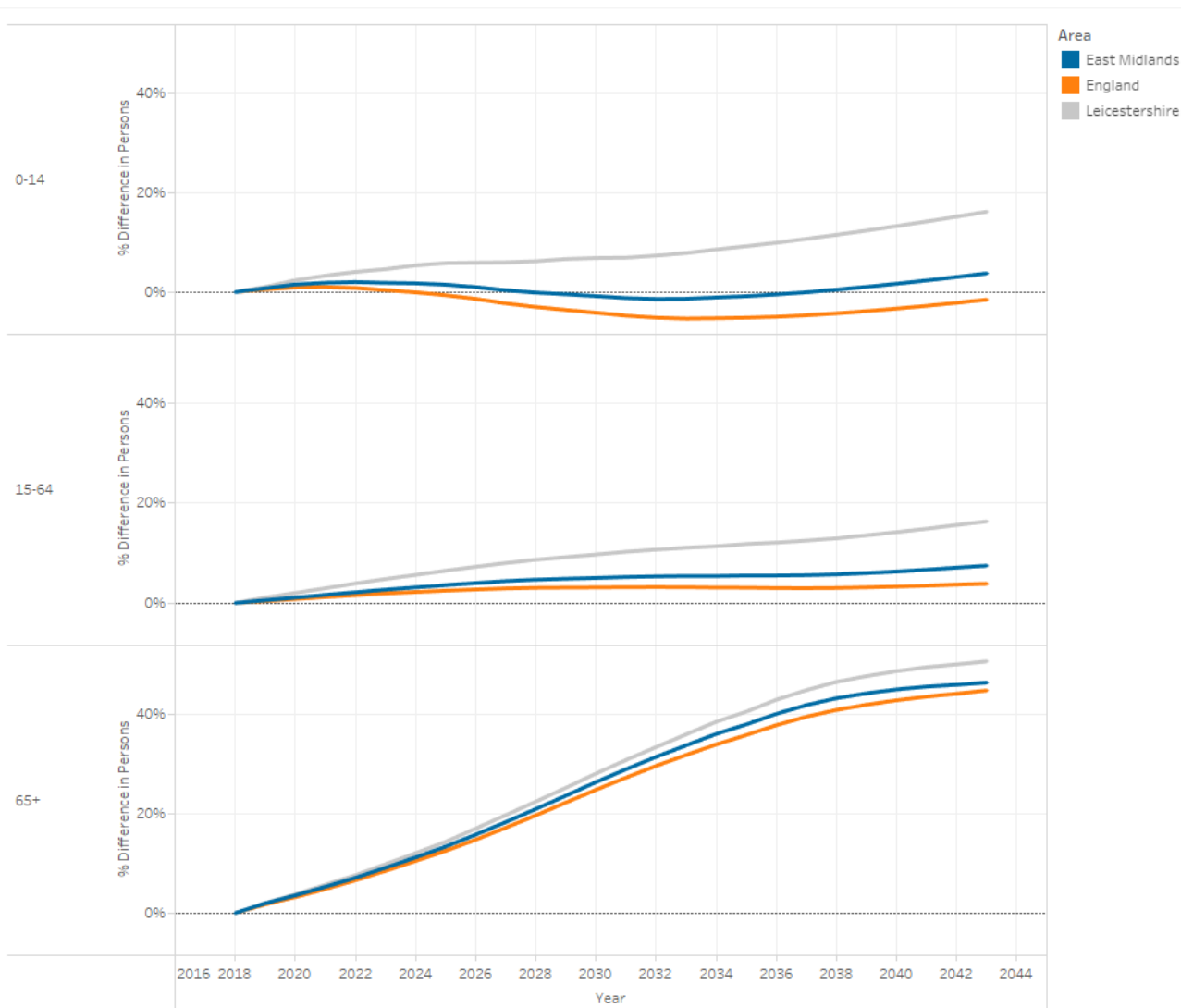


Source: 2018-based Subnational Population Projections, Office for National Statistics, 2020

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

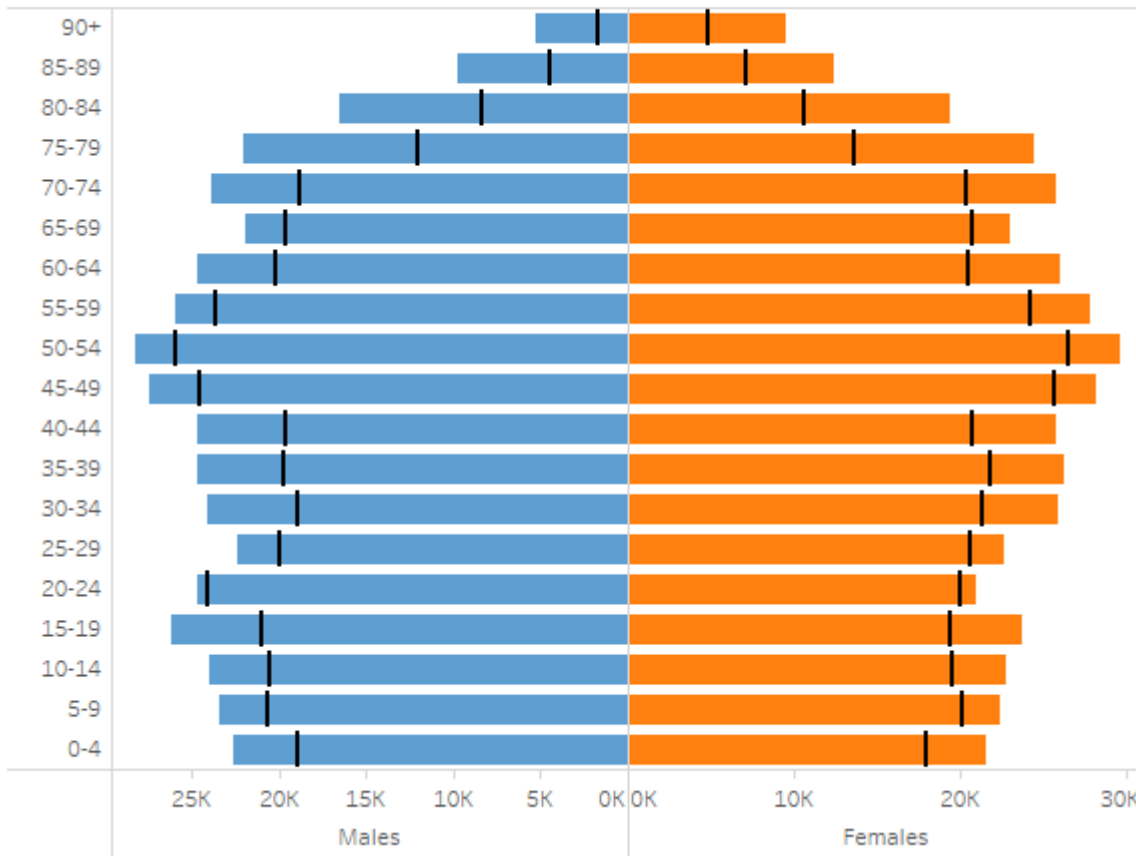
To 2043, Leicestershire is projected to experience much higher percentage increases amongst all broad age bands than the East Midlands and England; the 0-14 age group is projected to increase by 16.1% in the county, compared to 3.7% in the East Midlands and 1.5% decrease in England. For the working age population (15-64) the increase in Leicestershire is projected to be 16.3% in the county, compared to 7.5% in the East Midlands and 3.9% 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% in the county, compared to 46.3% in the East Midlands and 44.7% 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

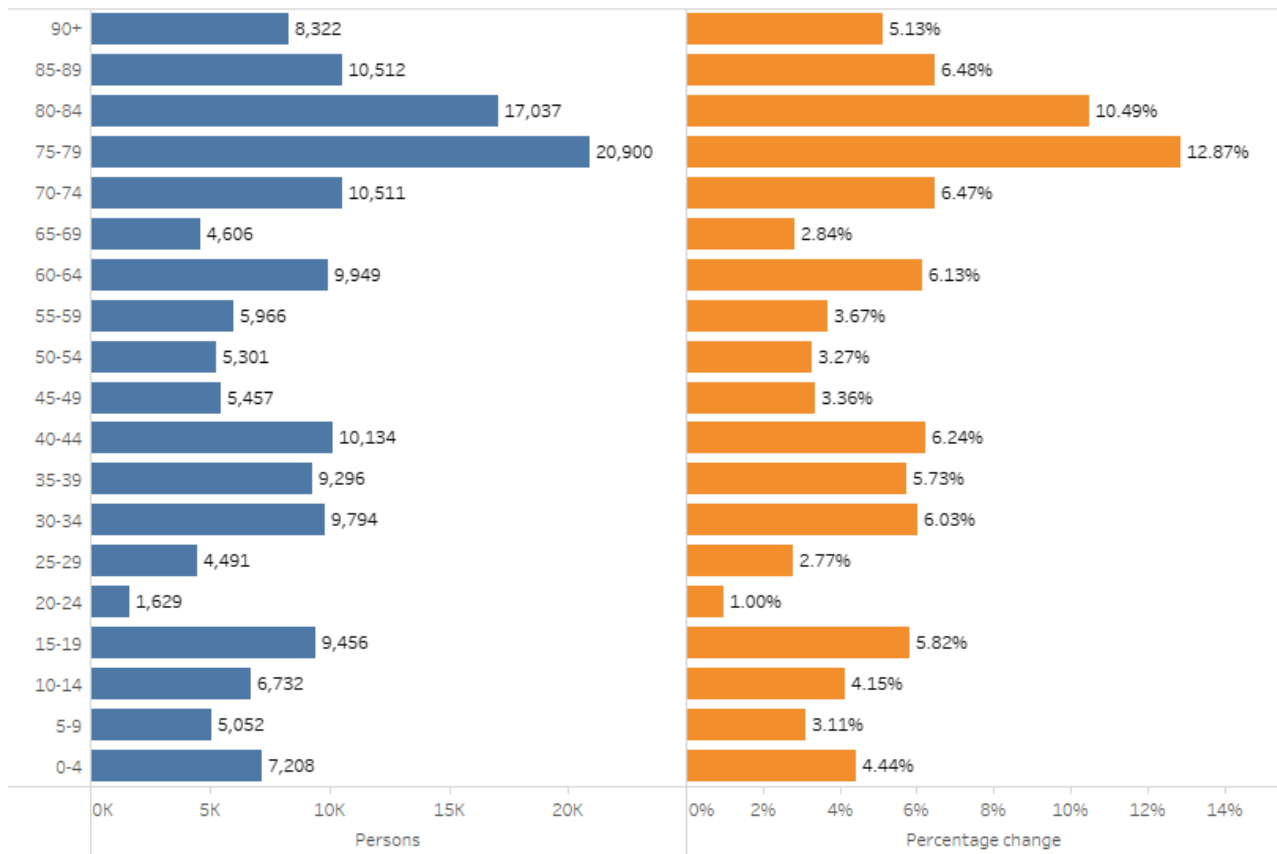
From the population pyramid above, it is clear to see the main areas of population change between 2018 and 2043; by the final year of the projection there is forecast to be significant population increases in the 70+ age bands. In comparison, the 20-24 and 25-29 age bands see a much smaller increase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

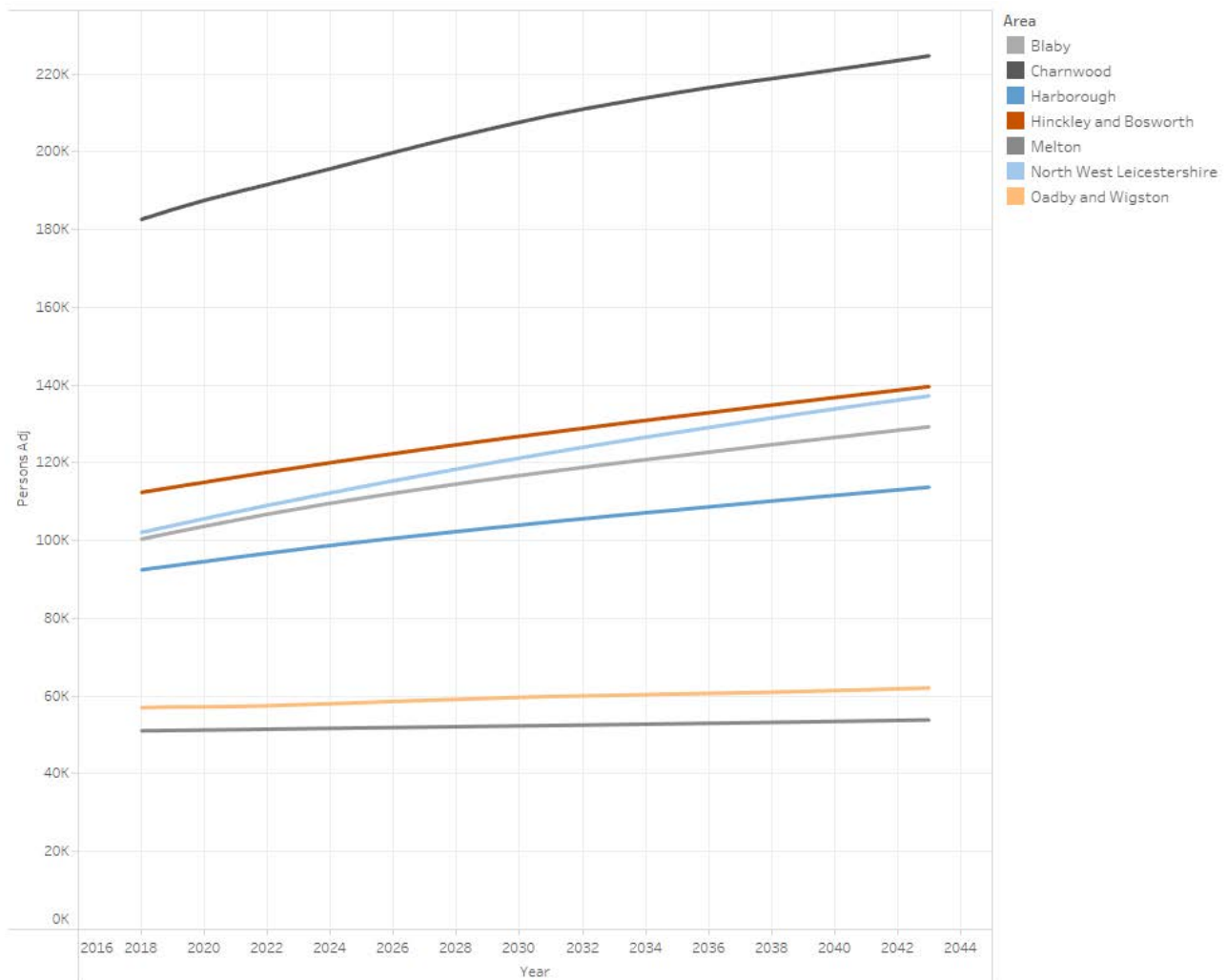
The chart above makes clear the significant population change in the older age bands between 2018 and 2043, both in terms of actual and percentage change. Although the older quinary age bands contain fewer people to begin with in 2018, they are projected to increase by a considerable amount over the 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%. 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%. The 45-49 and 50-54 age bands are projected to see a small increase between 2018 and 2043, increasing by just over 3%.

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.

Table 115 - Population projection, Leicestershire districts and comparators, 2018-2043

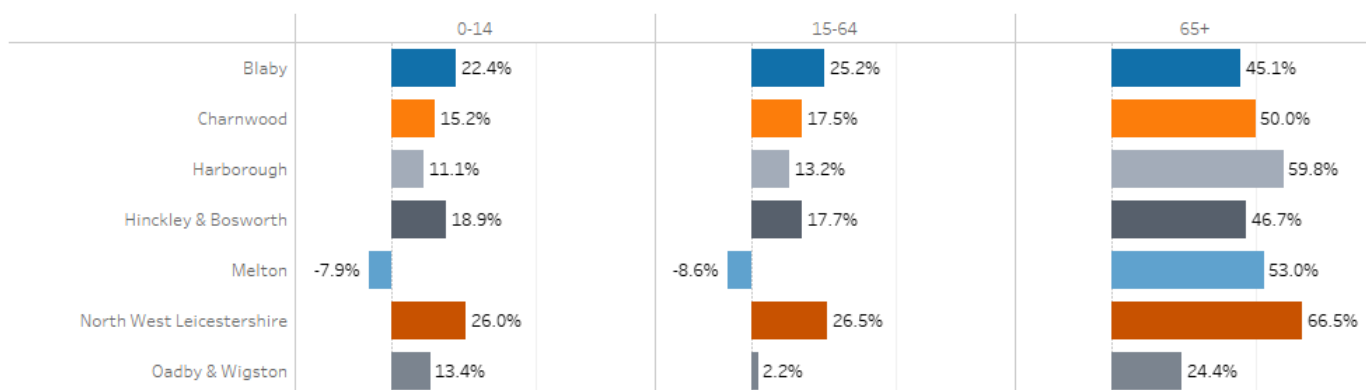
Area	Year		Change	
	2018	2043	Persons	Percent
Blaby	100,421	129,291	28,870	28.8%
Charnwood	182,643	224,710	42,067	23.0%
Harborough	92,499	113,759	21,260	23.0%
Hinckley and Bosworth	112,423	139,637	27,214	24.2%
Melton	51,100	53,877	2,777	5.4%
North West Leicestershire	102,126	137,240	35,114	34.4%
Oadby 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%, followed by Blaby with 28.8%. Most Leicestershire districts are projected to increase their population at a higher rate than the East Midlands (14.3%) and England (10.3%), with the exception of Melton (5.4%) and Oadby and Wigston (8.9%).

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

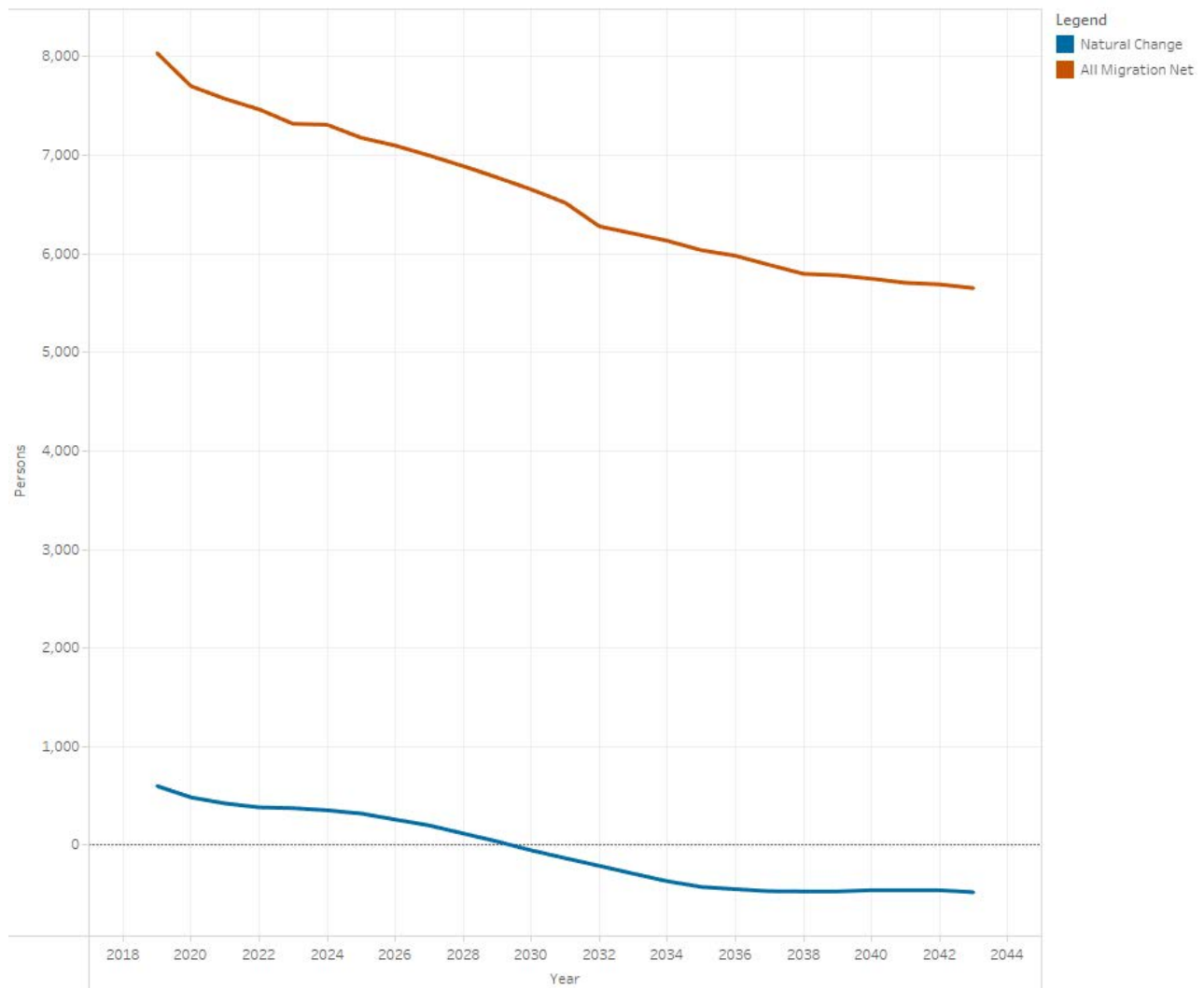
Across all Leicestershire districts, between 2018 and 2043 there are projected to be large percentage population growth in the older age group (65+), echoing the overall trend for the county. North West Leicestershire is projected to see the greatest percentage change in this group, increasing by 67%,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

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%) and the 15-64 age band (9%).

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



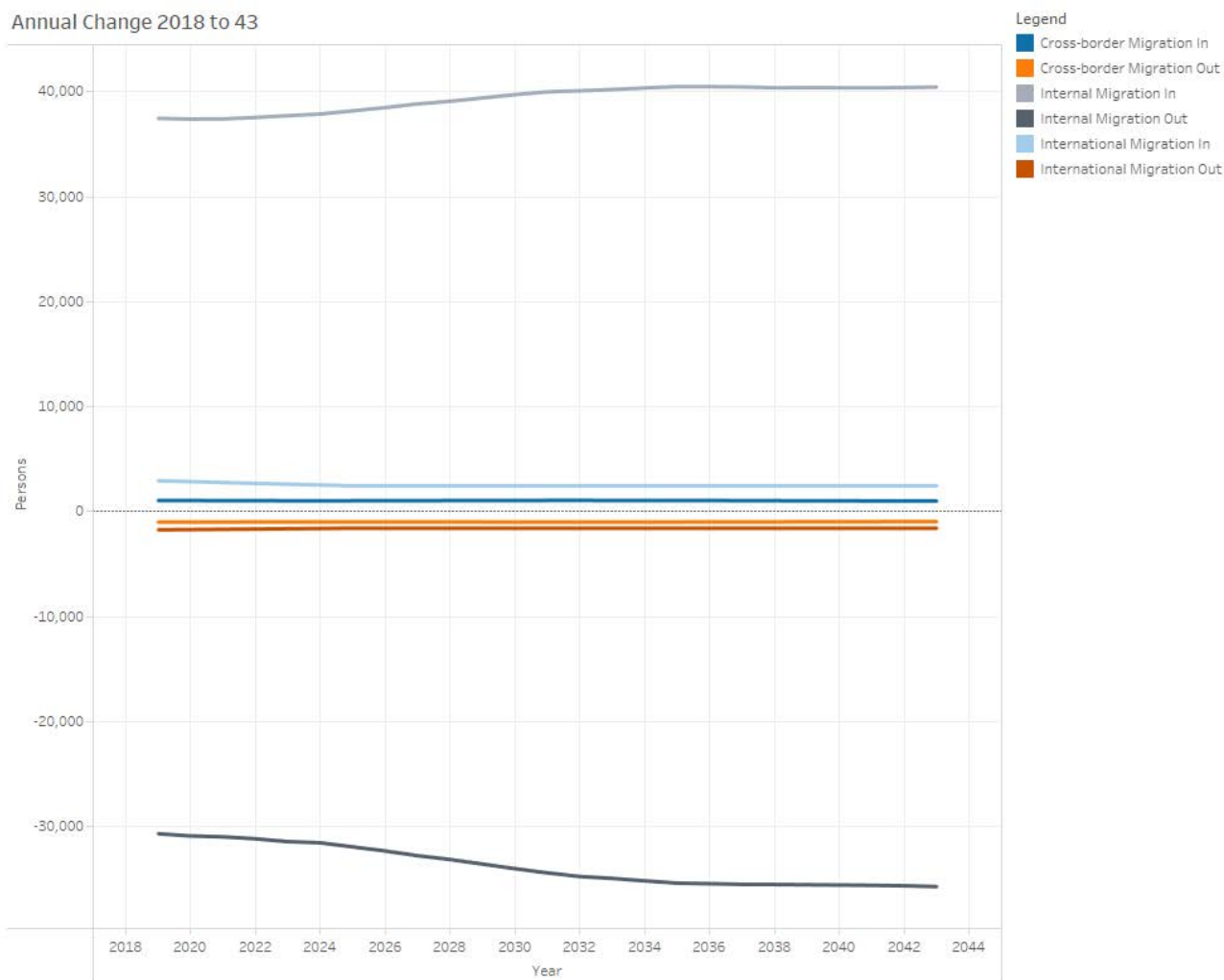
Source: 2018-based Subnational Population Projections, Office for National Statistics, 2021

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 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.

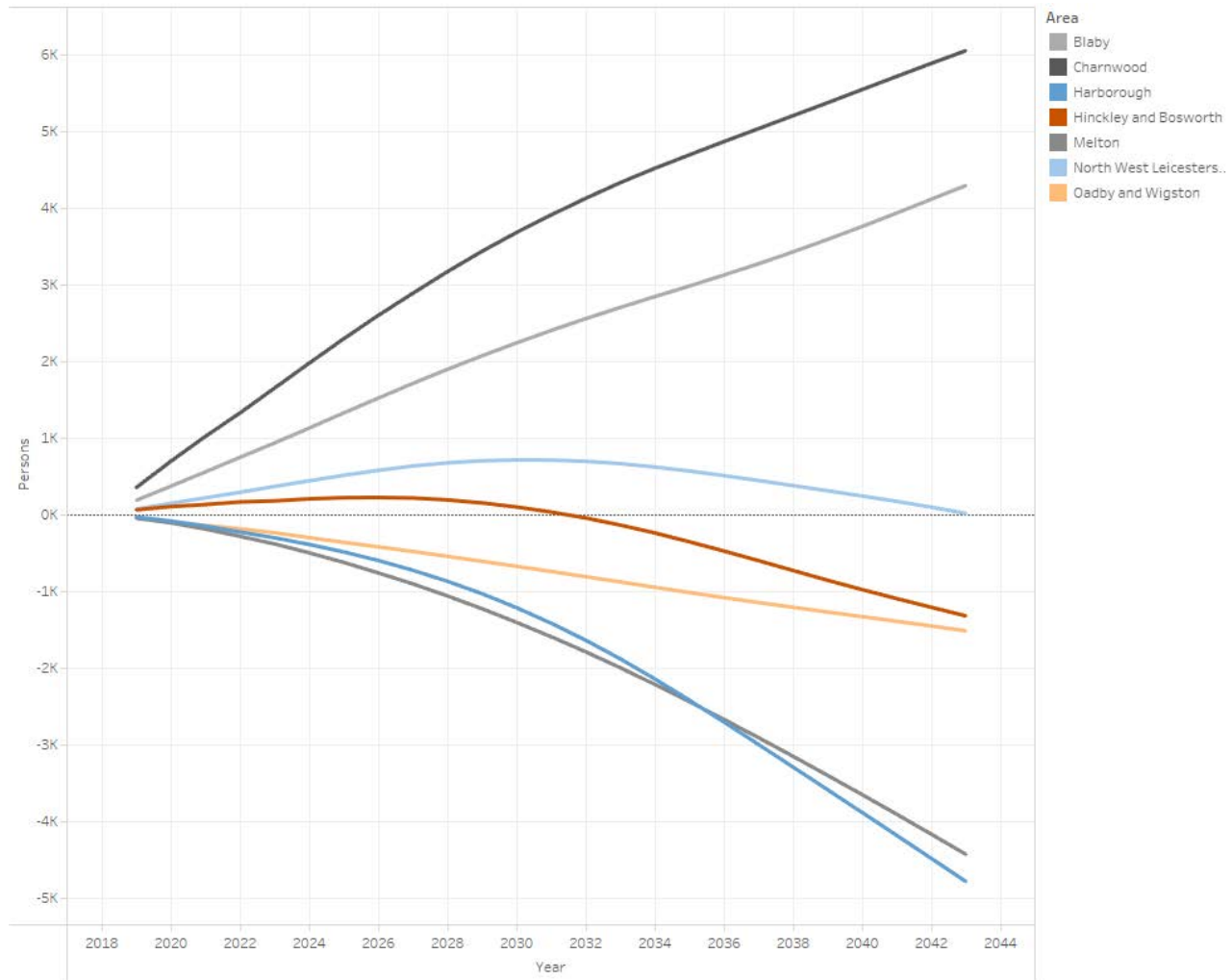
In comparison, the figures for international migration (people entering Leicestershire from outside the UK) are relatively small; every year of the projection sees around 2,500 people enter the county, with around 1,600 leaving, resulting in a net addition of just over 800 people per year.

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



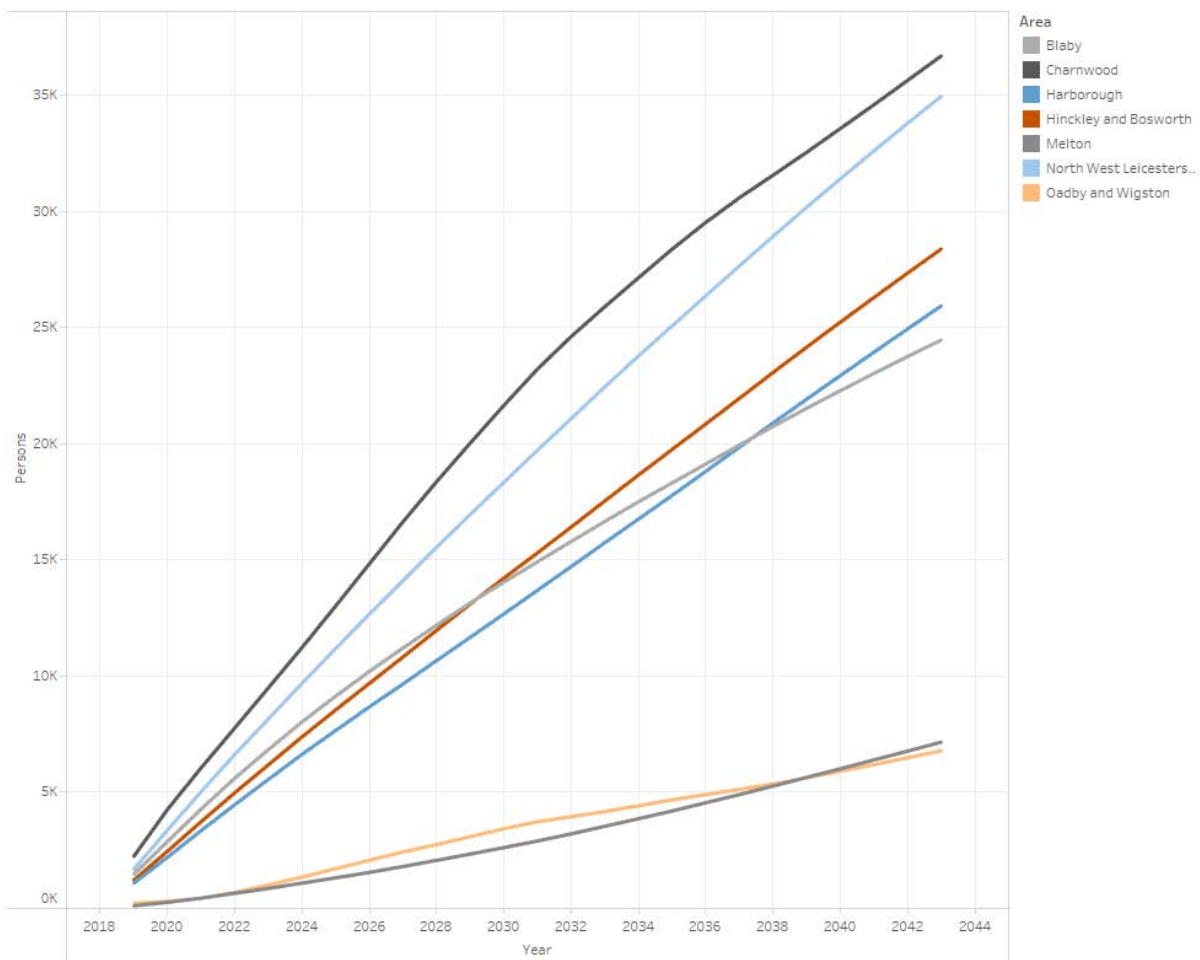
Source: 2018-based Subnational Population Projections, Office for National Statistics, 2020

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 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 are 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>

5. Births

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

In 2021 there were 6,794 live births in Leicestershire. The General Fertility Rate (GFR) examines the number of live births in the respective calendar year divided by female population aged 15-44 years in that area. The GFR in Leicestershire in 2021 (53.4 per 1,000 population) is not significantly different to the rate for England (54.3 per 1,000 population).²

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) refers to the average number of children born or likely to be born to a woman in her lifetime if she were subject to the prevailing rate of age-specific fertility in the population. In 2021 the TFR was 1.57 in Leicestershire. This means in 2021, the average number of children born or likely to be born to a woman in her lifetime in Leicestershire was 1.57, slightly higher than the national average of 1.55.³

5.1. Age, Ethnicity and Maternity

Both nationally and locally, mothers aged 30-34 have had the highest birth rate over the last three years. Those aged 25-29 have the second highest birth rate, followed by those aged 35-39 years.⁴ In 2021/22, a fifth (20.4%) of deliveries to women were from those aged 35 years or above, a lower percentage than in England (24.2%). The percentage of deliveries to women aged 35 years and above in Leicestershire has decreased year on year since 2019/20.⁵

The rate of live births to women under 18 years of age in Leicestershire in 2021 (1.8 per 1,000 females aged 15-17 years) is significantly better (lower) than the rate in England (3.2 per 1,000 females aged 15-17 years).⁶ The percentage of delivery episodes where the mother is aged under 18 years in Leicestershire and in England has shown a decreasing trend since 2011/12. In 2021/22, the percentage of delivery episodes where the mother is aged under 18 years in Leicestershire (0.3%) is significantly better (lower) than the national average of 0.6%.⁷

In Leicestershire in 2021/22 14.8% of deliveries were to women from ethnic minority groups, this falls into the middle quintile in England and is lower than the national average of 22.9%. The percentage of deliveries to women from ethnic minority groups in Leicestershire has shown a significant increasing trend over the most recent five time periods.⁸

5.2. Health and Maternity

The percentage of women who were considered a smoker at the time of delivery in Leicestershire in 2021/22 (8.3%) is not significantly different to the national average (9.1%). This is an improvement on the previous year when Leicestershire performed significantly worse than the national average (10.5% and 9.6% respectively).⁹

The percentage of low birth weight (<2.5kg) recorded in babies at term was 2.7% in Leicestershire in 2021, this is not significantly different to the national average of 2.8%.¹⁰ When examining low birth weight of all babies, in 2021 the percentage of low birth weight recorded was 6.0% for Leicestershire, this is significantly better (lower) than the national average (6.8%).¹¹

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 0.6% of all live births in 2021 were recorded as having a very low birth weight, this is significantly better (lower) than the average for England (1.0%).¹²

Between 2019-21 in Leicestershire and Rutland combined, there were 86 stillbirths. This equates to a stillbirth rate in Leicestershire and Rutland of 4.1 per 1,000 births, this is not significantly different to the national average (3.9 per 1,000 births). The stillbirth rate in Leicestershire and Rutland combined has increased each time period over the previous three, with an increase from 2.9 per 1,000 births in 2017-19, to 3.5 per 1,000 births in 2018-20 and 4.1 per 1,000 live births in 2019-21.¹³

In 2021/22, the rate of hospital admissions of babies under 14 days old in Leicestershire (61.3 per 1,000 deliveries) is significantly better (lower) than the national rate of 81.6 per 1,000 deliveries. The rate in Leicestershire has improved over the most recent three time periods.¹⁴

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 2021/22, caesarean sections accounted for 38.2% of all births in Leicestershire, this is significantly worse than the national average of 34.7%.¹⁵

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 2011, the ASMR for all ages in Leicestershire has remained significantly better (lower) than the national average. The latest data in 2020 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.¹⁶

In Leicestershire, 12.6% of all deaths in 2020 were in those aged under 65. This is significantly below the national value of 15.0%. Of all deaths in Leicestershire, 41.1% were from those aged 85 and above, this is not significantly different to the national average of 40.0%.¹⁷

6.2. Infant Mortality

Infant mortality examines deaths for those aged less than 1 year old. In Leicestershire in 2019-21, the infant mortality rate was 3.2 per 1,000 live births; this is not significantly different to the national rate of 3.9 per 1,000 live births. This equates to 64 infant deaths in the county between 2019-21.¹⁸

6.3. 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 is significantly better (lower) than the national average for persons, males, and females in 2021.¹⁹

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>

6.4. Causes considered preventable

The under 75 directly standardised mortality rate from causes considered preventable in Leicestershire in 2021 was 147.5 per 100,000 population, this is significantly better than the national rate of 183.2 per 100,000 population. The rate in Leicestershire in 2021 is also significantly better than the national average for both males and females.²⁰

6.5. Deaths from Cancer

In Leicestershire, over a quarter (25.4%) of all deaths were due to cancer in 2020. This is significantly above the national percentage of 24.3%. In the 65-74 age group in Leicestershire, under half of deaths (40.9%) were due to cancer; this is not significantly different to the national value (38.2%). This is followed by 37.6% of deaths in under 65s and just over a quarter (27.4%) 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% of deaths.²¹

In 2021 in those aged under 75 years the mortality rate from cancer and the mortality rate from cancer considered preventable in Leicestershire is not significantly different to the rate in England. In 2021, the under 75 mortality rate from cancer in Leicestershire is 117.5 per 100,000 population whilst the under 75 mortality rate from cancer considered preventable in Leicestershire is 45.6 per 100,000 population. The differences in rate infer that over a third of deaths from cancer are considered preventable in Leicestershire.²²

6.6. Deaths from Respiratory Disease

In 2020 in Leicestershire, 9.6% of all deaths were due to respiratory disease; this is not significantly different to the national value of 10.2%. In 2020 in Leicestershire, in the under 65s age group, 5.4% of deaths were from respiratory disease. This rises to 10.2% in the 65-74 age group, falls to 9.7% in 75-84 age group and rises again to 10.6% in the 85 years and over age group. All age bands perform similarly to the national percentage.²³

In 2021 in those aged under 75 years the mortality rate from respiratory disease and the mortality rate from respiratory disease considered preventable in Leicestershire is significantly better (lower) than the rate in England. In 2021, the under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease in Leicestershire is 14.4 per 100,000 population, whilst the under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease considered preventable in Leicestershire is 7.1 per 100,000 population. The differences in

rate infer that around a half of deaths from respiratory disease are considered preventable in Leicestershire.²⁴

6.7. Deaths from Circulatory Disease

In Leicestershire, approximately a fifth (21.7%) of all deaths were due to circulatory disease in 2020, this is not significantly different to the national average of 21.8%. 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% of deaths were from circulatory disease. This rises to 21.1% in the 65-74 age group, 21.3% in 75-84 age group and 23.2% in the 85 years and over age group. Across all age bands, the percentage of deaths from circulatory disease in Leicestershire is not significantly different to the national average.²⁵

In 2021 in those aged under 75 years in Leicestershire the mortality rate from cardiovascular disease is significantly better (lower) than the rate in England, whilst the mortality rate from cardiovascular disease considered preventable is not significantly different to the rate in England. In 2021, the under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular disease in Leicestershire is 65.9 per 100,000 population, whilst the under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular disease considered preventable in Leicestershire is 27.3 per 100,000 population. The differences in rate infer that over a third of the cases of deaths from cardiovascular disease in Leicestershire are considered preventable.²⁶

6.8. Deaths from Liver Disease

In 2021, the under 75 mortality rate from liver disease in Leicestershire (16.2 per 100,000 population) and the under 75 mortality rate from liver disease considered preventable in Leicestershire (15.1 per 100,000 population) is significantly better (lower) than the national average (21.2 and 18.9 per 100,000 population respectively). The differences in rate infer that the majority of liver disease deaths in Leicestershire are considered preventable.²⁷

6.9. Place of Death

Over a third (40.7%) of all deaths in Leicestershire in 2021 were in hospital, followed by in the home (32.8%), care homes (20.7%), hospices (3.4%) and other places (2.3%). 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 data. Over the most recent five time periods Leicestershire has shown a significant decreasing trend for in-hospital and a significant increasing trend 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 (44.4%). Over the most recent five time periods the percentage of in-hospital deaths in Leicestershire has shown a significant decreasing trend for the over 85 age group.

As age increases, the percentage of deaths in care homes increases. In Leicestershire over a third (34.7%) of all deaths in the 85 and above age band occur in care homes, a similar percentage to

the national average (35.0%). There has been no significant change in the percentage of deaths that occur in care homes in Leicestershire across all age bands over the five most recent time periods.

The percentage of deaths at home decreases with age. In 2021, over a third (40.3%) of deaths in those aged under 65 years olds in Leicestershire occurred at home, this is not significantly different to the national percentage of 37.1%. This may represent choice, but also younger people are more likely to suffer sudden death rather than gradual decline. In the 65-74, 75-84 and 85+ age bands, Leicestershire has a significantly higher percentage of people dying at home than nationally. Leicestershire has experienced a significant increase in the percentage of deaths at home over the most recent five time periods in all age bands, with the exception the 65–74-year age band for which there has been no significant change. Hospice deaths are highest for those aged under 65 years and 65 to 74 years, both accounting for 7.0% of deaths in Leicestershire in 2021.

6.10. Excess Winter Deaths

In August 2020 – July 2021, the winter mortality index in Leicestershire was 38.7%, this was not significantly different to the value for England overall (36.2%). The winter mortality index in those aged 85 plus in Leicestershire in August 2020 – July 2021 was 46.9%, this was not significantly different to the value for England (42.8%).²⁸

Further information

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

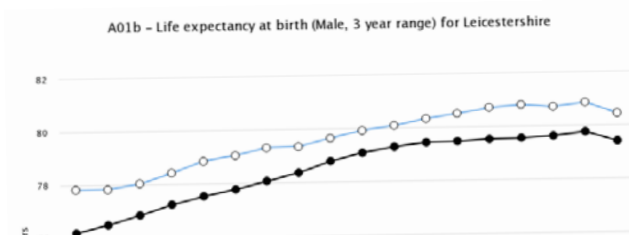
<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/end-of-life>

7. Life Expectancy

In 2018-20 the life expectancy at birth for males and females in Leicestershire was higher than both regional and national averages but was not statistically compared. The figures of 80.5 for males and 84.1 years for females are higher than national averages by around 1 year.²⁹

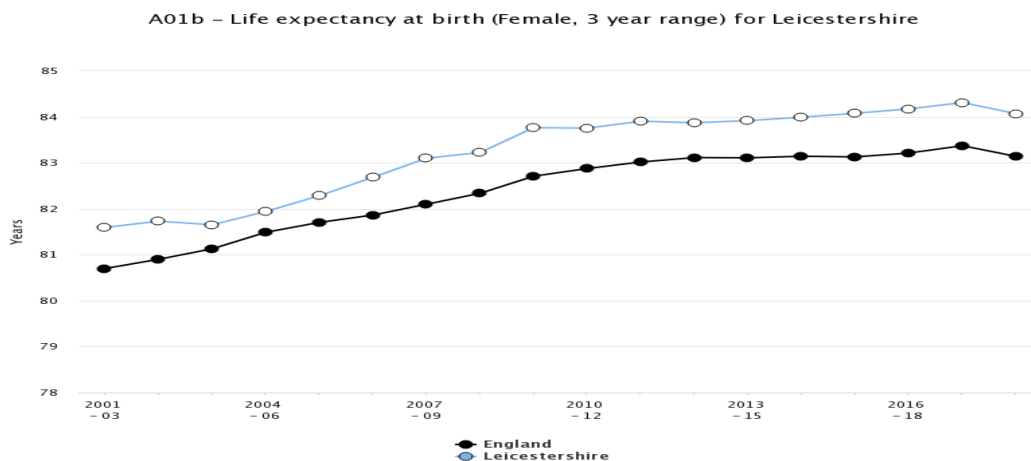
Both life expectancies have decreased from 2017-19 probably as a result of the Covid pandemic.

Figure 21-Leicestershire Life expectancy at birth Males 3-year range.



Source: Fingertips, Office for Health Improvement & Disparities

Figure 22- Leicestershire Life expectancy at birth Females 3-year range.



Source: Fingertips, Office for Health Improvement & Disparities

8. Healthy Life Expectancy

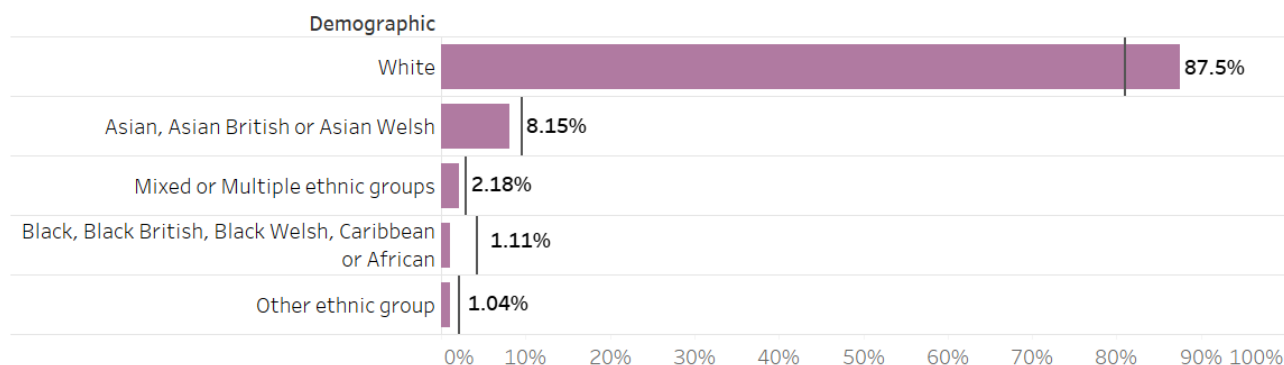
Healthy life expectancy shows the years a person can expect to live in good health (rather than with a disability or in poor health). In 2018-20, healthy life expectancy (HLE) at birth in Leicestershire was not significantly different to the national average for males or females. The HLE at birth for females in Leicestershire remained constant at 63.6 years in 2017-19 and 2018-20. The HLE at birth for males in Leicestershire decreased year on year since 2015-17, from 65.2 years to 62.9 years in 2018-20.

In 2018-20, healthy life expectancy (HLE) at 65 in Leicestershire was not significantly different to the national average for males or females. For the period 2018-20, HLE at 65 in Leicestershire was 10.2 years in males and 11.1 years in females compared to 10.5 years and 11.3 years in England respectively.³⁰

9. Ethnicity

The chart below shows the proportion of Leicestershire’s population by ethnic group. The majority of the county population (87.5%) belongs to the white ethnic group, including the white British and white Irish ethnic groups. This equates to 623,429 people. This is higher than the figure for the East Midlands (85.7%) and England (81%). The Asian ethnic group constitutes 8.15% of the population, followed by the mixed or multiple ethnic groups with 2.18% and the black ethnic group, with 1.1%. The black line on the chart below represents the England level for each ethnic group.

Figure 23 – Leicestershire population by ethnic group, 2021



Source: 2021 Census, Office for National Statistics

The table below shows the proportions of Leicestershire’s districts by ethnic group. Across all seven districts, the majority of each population belonged to the white ethnic group. Melton had the highest proportion of people from the white ethnic group (96.9%) while Oadby and Wigston had the lowest (63.4%). Apart from Oadby and Wigston, all districts had a higher proportion of people belonging to the white ethnic group than England.

For the majority of districts (other than Melton and North West Leicestershire), the Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh ethnic group made up the 2nd highest proportion of each district’s population. For Oadby and Wigston this proportion was over two times higher than any other district with over a quarter of its population belonging to the Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh ethnic group (27.9%), equating to 16,131 people. Of these 16,131 people, just over three quarters belonged to the Indian ethnic group (75.6%). Oadby and Wigston was followed by Charnwood, which saw 12.4% of its population belonging to the Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh ethnic group, and Blaby with 8.3%. Oadby and Wigston and Charnwood were the only two districts where the proportion of people belonging to the Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh ethnic group was higher than England (9.6%).

Generally, across Leicestershire’s seven districts, either the Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African, or the Other ethnic group made up the smallest proportion of each population. The only exception is for Oadby and Wigston where 3.3% of its population belonged to other ethnic groups. This was followed by Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups and Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African with proportions of 3.2% and 2.2% respectively.

Table 2– District population by ethnic group, 2021

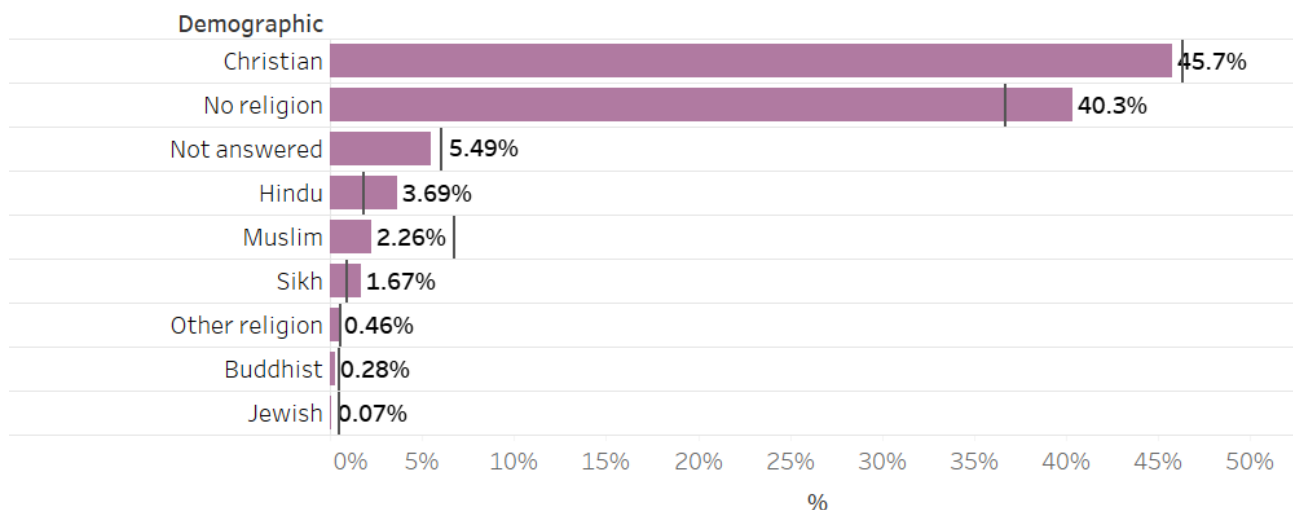
District	White (%)	Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh (%)	Mixed or multiple ethnic groups (%)	Black, Black British or Black Welsh (%)	Other ethnic group (%)
Blaby	86.2%	8.3%	2.7%	1.5%	1.3%
Charnwood	82.3%	12.4%	2.5%	1.5%	1.2%
Harborough	91.0%	5.4%	2.1%	0.7%	0.8%
Hinckley & Bosworth	94.3%	2.8%	1.8%	0.6%	0.6%
Melton	96.9%	1.2%	1.3%	0.4%	0.3%
North-West Leicestershire	95.9%	1.5%	1.5%	0.6%	0.5%
Oadby & Wigston	63.4%	27.9%	3.2%	2.2%	3.3%

Source: 2021 Census, Office for National Statistics

10. Religion

The chart below shows the proportion of Leicestershire’s population by religion. The largest religious group in the county is Christian, which constitutes 45.7% of the population. This is similar the figure for the East Midlands (45.4%) and slightly lower than England (46.3%).

Figure 24 – Leicestershire population by religion, 2021



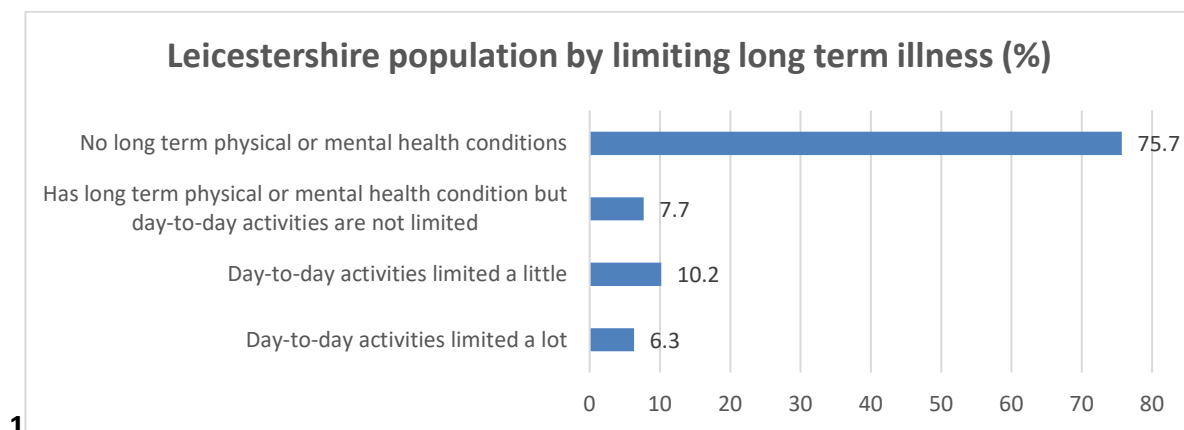
Source: 2021 Census, Office for National Statistics,

Hindus constitute 3.7% of the Leicestershire population, compared with 2.5% for the East Midlands and 1.8% for England. The next largest groups are Muslim (2.3% for Leicestershire, compared with 4.3% for the East Midlands and 6.7% for England) and Sikh (1.7% for Leicestershire, compared with 1.1% for the East Midlands and 0.9% for England). Within Leicestershire, 40.3% consider themselves to have No Religion, while 5.5% did not state a religion. This is a large rise from 2011 when 27.1% considered themselves to have no religion.

11. 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 2021, 16.5% of the county population considered themselves to have a condition that limited their day-to-day activities, a slight rise compared to 2011 when the figure was 16.2%. Leicestershire is lower than both the East Midlands (18.4%) and England (17.9%).

Figure 25 – Leicestershire population by limiting long-term illness, 2021

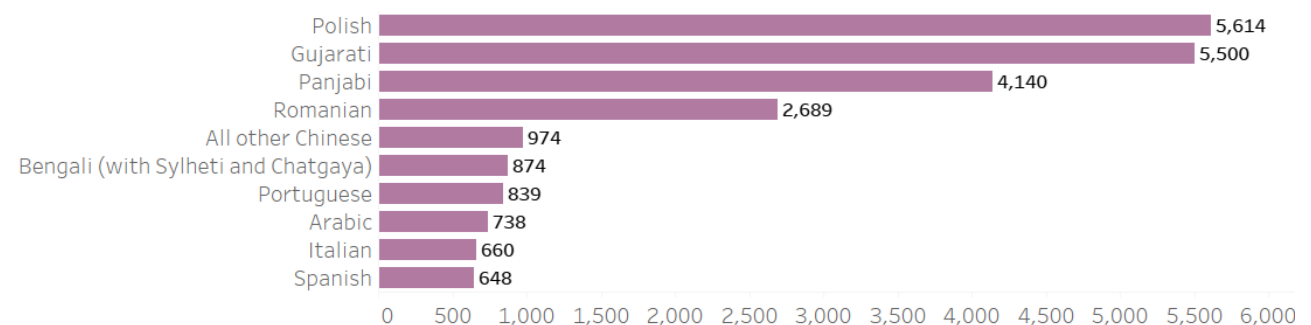


Source: 2021 Census, Office for National Statistics,

12. Main Language

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

Figure 26 – Leicestershire population by main languages, 2021



Source: 2021 Census, Office for National Statistics

Of the 691,554 people over the age of 3 in Leicestershire, 95.2% speak English as their main language. This is followed by Polish and Gujarati (0.8%), Panjabi (0.6%) and Romanian (0.4%).

The table below shows the percentage of the population with English as a first language and then the next two languages that make up the biggest proportion of the population for the seven Leicestershire districts.

At district level only Oadby & Wigston has less than 93% of the population with English as a first language at 89.9%. Four languages makeup the 2nd and 3rd most popular main languages in all the Leicestershire districts; Polish, Panjabi, Gujarati and Romanian.

Table 3-Leicestershire districts by main languages, 2021

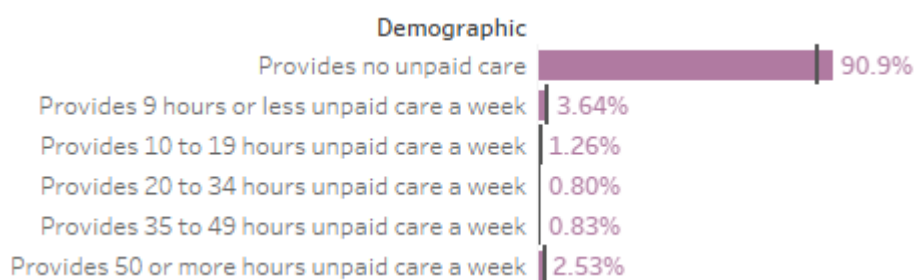
District	Percentage of population English as main language	2 nd Main Language and percentage		3 rd Main Language and percentage	
Blaby	94.7%	Panjabi	1.09%	Polish	0.93%
Charnwood	93.3%	Gujarati	1.65%	Polish	0.73%
Harborough	97.2%	Gujarati	0.38%	Panjabi	0.35%
Hinckley & Bosworth	97.2%	Polish	0.75%	Romanian	0.36%
Melton	97.1%	Polish	1.51%	Romanian	0.16%
North-West Leicestershire	97.0%	Polish	1.16%	Romanian	0.43%
Oadby & Wigston	89.9%	Panjabi	3.0%	Gujarati	2.27%

Source: 2021 Census, Office for National Statistics

13. Provision of Unpaid Care

The chart below shows the proportion of Leicestershire's population by weekly hours of unpaid care provided. In 2021, 9.1% of the population aged over 5 years provided some unpaid care. This is higher than the 8.7% of the population providing unpaid care in England.

Figure 27 – Leicestershire population by provision of unpaid care, 2021



Source: 2021 Census, Office for National Statistics

14. Legal Partnership Status

In 2021, 48.8% of Leicestershire residents over the age of 16 were married or in a registered civil partnership. 33.7% never married or had a civil partnership, whilst 9.1% were divorced or partnership dissolved. The marriage/partnership rate is higher than the England rate which stands at 44.7%.

15. Household Composition

The percentage of one person households aged 66 in Leicestershire was 13.2%, this is higher than the national average of 12.8% of households. Overall, one person households' makeup 27.5% of all households in Leicestershire this is lower than the national average of 30.1%. The majority of households in Leicestershire are single family households with 67.3%.

16. Sexual Orientation

According to the 2021 census, 2.4% (14,235 people) of the Leicestershire population aged 16 and over identified themselves as lesbian or gay, bisexual, pansexual, asexual or queer compared to 3.1% nationally.

17. Gender Identity

In the 2021 Census, 0.3% of the Leicestershire population aged 16 and over had a gender identity different from sex registered at birth, while 5.1% did not answer the voluntary question. This is lower than the England result of 0.5% with a gender identity different from sex registered at birth.

Further information

For more detailed Census 2021 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

18. Gypsy and Traveller Communities

The following information has been supplied by the Multi Agency Travellers Unit (MATU) at Leicestershire County Council. The following commentary is based on best knowledge available to the MATU Service Manager, supplemented with anecdotal evidence.

18.1. Travelling Families

There are a total of 61 recognised Gypsy and Traveller sites in Leicestershire (not including the 3 in Leicester City). Not all of these sites are currently occupied, with 9 currently empty or undeveloped, leaving 52 currently occupied sites. The transient nature of the population makes it difficult to say how many individuals or families this equates to at any one time, but estimates are around 500 families living on caravan sites. There are also a significant number of families living in conventional bricks and mortar housing. These families are much harder to identify especially if they do not ascribe as such on the census returns.

When their children attend school or they register with a GP, it would be safe to assume that at least an equal number of families are in housing, but it is more likely to be closer to double (especially in Urban areas such as Leicester City and Loughborough). From the 2007 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment for Leicestershire, Leicester City and Rutland an average size of a Gypsy and Traveller Family was 4 persons (we use this assessment as the sample size of the interviews was by far the highest at 178 than any of the more recent studies). This would give a population estimate of 4000-6000 individuals in Leicestershire, Leicester City and Rutland. If we were to estimate the population of Leicestershire County alone a rough split of 1/3 – 2/3 that is for the general population would still be reasonable giving 2,500-4,000 individuals in Leicestershire County.

18.2. Education

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

- Children on roll attending School 400 (this has varied +/- 50 in recent years)
- Elective home education (EHE) 77 Currently open cases

Previously we have included numbers of CME (Children Missing Education) children. However, these figures can be very misleading as children who leave schools who don't register for Elective Home Education (who would be classed technically as CME) may have just left the county and not registered with another school in a new area, so the total number can be misconstrued. For Children that are not in school in Leicestershire, there will be a number of these children but it is more difficult to extract the exact number from the total.

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 educate under the misguided assumption that they will be provided with a tutor that will come to their home. Many of the older 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. Most of the younger generation are able to read and write to at least a basic level nowadays.

There is still a huge stigma attached to sending your children to secondary school from within the community, this is enhanced with peer pressure from other children who will make fun of those children who choose to continue their education post year 6, families are also fearful that their children may be bullied for being a Gypsy or Traveller in secondary schools, this is often reflective of the parents own poor experiences of schooling.

The type of education in Secondary School is also quoted as being an issue. Children may learn certain things that would be frowned upon (such as Sex Education). Another point often raised is the fear that children will meet and marry outside of the community if they are allowed to mix in their teenage years, so there is also an aspect of keeping children within the community in order to preserve the way of life and the culture. It is also assumed that men will be self-employed and as such will not need qualifications. This does reduce choice later in life for individuals.

18.3. Health

It is often assumed that many Gypsies and Travellers are not registered with a GP or dentist however we have found that the majority were both registered with and able to access their GP. The issue with health is a lack of understanding of the long-term effect of diet, skin protection, smoking and dental care amongst other lifestyle choices. There is very much an attitude of living for the day and worrying about the effect later. The ability to obtain cosmetic surgery and dental implants abroad adds fuel to this attitude, giving the idea that these things can be 'fixed' easily, as long as families have enough money.

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. It is not unusual for young men to have several sexual partners before marriage and providing they are outside of the community this is considered normal. However, it is unusual for this to be the case for young unmarried females. There are still cases of young couples being pressured into marriage at a young age by their families due to them having an unsanctioned relationship. This can make assessing sexual health in the community difficult. There has been little or no research in this area either, more could be done as well as guidance in healthy relationships.

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 attend secondary education, this is where they would be offered the immunisation and educated on the importance of regular smear tests and use of appropriate contraception. There is a misconception within the community that some immunisations can cause autism and other health issues in children especially the MMR, but now increasingly all vaccinations. 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 and men, young and old, suffer with depression and anxiety. Rates of suicide are high in the community, there is no official data for the UK but a 2012 study in Ireland found that the Traveller community were 6.6 times more likely to commit suicide than the general population. Therefore, suicide accounted for a total of 11% of all Traveller deaths in Ireland.

18.4. Gypsy and Traveller Carers

The role of carer will fall upon a family member. Gypsies and Travellers will care for their own family and are generally less reliant on other services for personal care. They see it as their responsibility especially looking after the elderly, children and those with health problems or learning disabilities. This responsibility often falls on the eldest daughter who will help look after the younger siblings until they have grown up then often move on to looking after elderly grandparents and eventually their own parents and other siblings in their old age, these individuals often never marrying or having their own families, it is not uncommon to find the eldest daughter looking after disabled siblings for life.

18.5. Fuel Poverty

Many Gypsies and Travellers who still live in caravans struggle with the high costs of gas and the running of a generator with petrol/diesel for electric. Compared to an average household fuel costs are far higher for the Gypsy and Traveller community and caravans often have poor insulation. During the winter months consumption increases dramatically, and many are not entitled to a warm homes discount and other grants because they do not have a supply from a fuel company or a fixed address.

19. Homelessness and the Vulnerable

With a lack of housing and benefit reductions times have become harder for the more vulnerable members of the society. We now see more and more people from the general population ending up living in caravans and motorhomes on the side of the road or on unlicensed caravan sites with poor quality caravans, as they are desperate for somewhere to live. Or single men who through a breakdown in their relationship have ended up homeless.

It has been identified that these people are vulnerable as unlike most Gypsies and Travellers they have little knowledge of how to live on the roadside in a caravan and are even harder to reach by services as they are fearful of contact with anyone in Authority. Many people don't realise that these people are very different from the Gypsy and Traveller Communities and in some parts of the UK (the coast and southwest) outnumber Gypsies and Travellers on Unauthorised encampments many times over. There is also a new generation of 'van lifers' who are choosing to live what they see as a viable alternative to conventional life.

20. 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 May 2023 (latest data), HMP Gartree had a population of 591, against an operational capacity of 608. The population of HMP Gartree was made up entirely of males aged 21 and over. According to the inspectorate of prisons in June 2020 the majority of inmates were British nationals (86%). Data on the breakdown of HMP Gartree's population by ethnicity reveals that just over two-thirds of inmates (67%) were from White ethnic groups, while 13% were from Black ethnic groups, 11% were from Asian ethnic groups and 6% 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/publications/prison-population-figures-2023>

21. Registered Population

In June 2023, the number of people registered with a GP in Leicestershire was 753,281, compared with a resident population of 712,366, a difference of 40,915. 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 census. There were 24,745 more males registered than in the population, and 16,170 more females. The table below shows the difference between registered and resident population in Leicestershire.

Table 4 - Registered versus resident population by sex, Leicestershire, 2021.

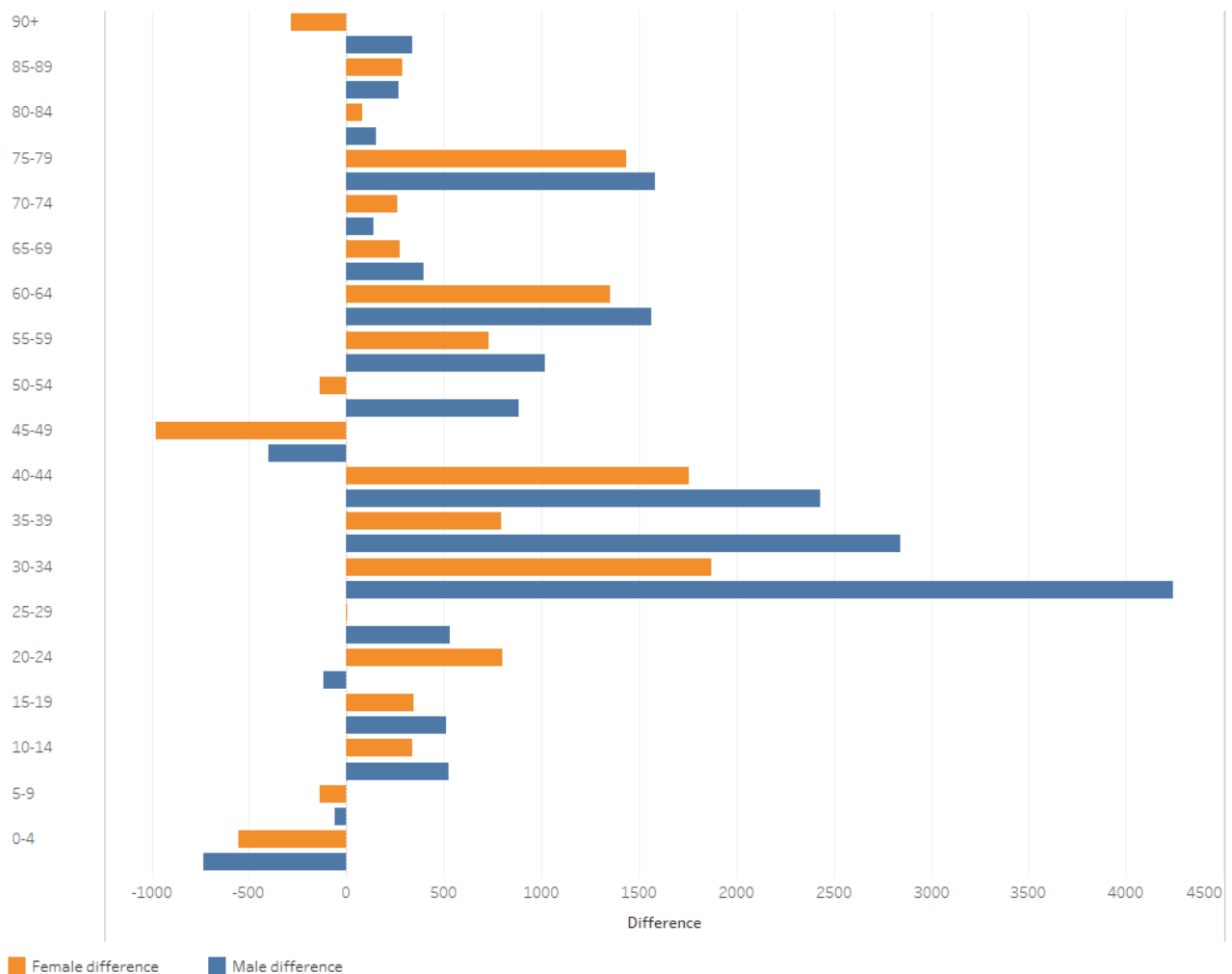
Population	Persons	Males	Females
Registered	753,281	376,498	376,783
Resident	712,366	351,753	360,613
Difference	40,915	24,745	16,170
Percent Difference	5.6%	6.8%	4.4%

Source: GP Registered population, NHS Digital, June 2023. ONS Census 2021 population

The overall difference in resident population and registered population is 5.6%.

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

Figure 28 - 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.

22. 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.

Table 5- Multiple Deprivation Ranks, local authority districts, Leicestershire

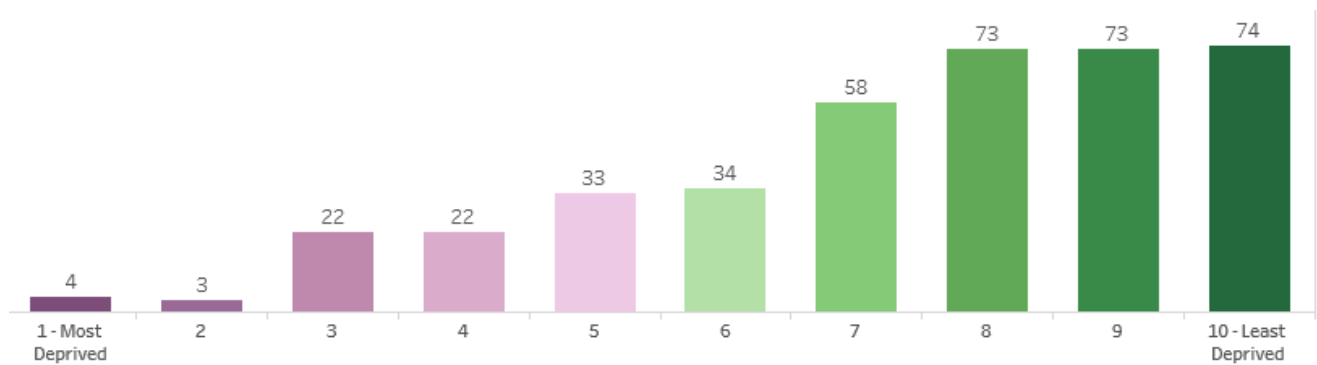
Local Authority District	Rank (Out of 326)
North West Leicestershire	216
Melton	248
Charnwood	244
Hinckley and Bosworth	232
Oadby and Wigston	249
Blaby	281
Harborough	308

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 29 - ID2019 Multiple Deprivation national decile, number of LSOAs, Leicestershire



Source: Indices of Deprivation 2019, MHCLG, 2019.

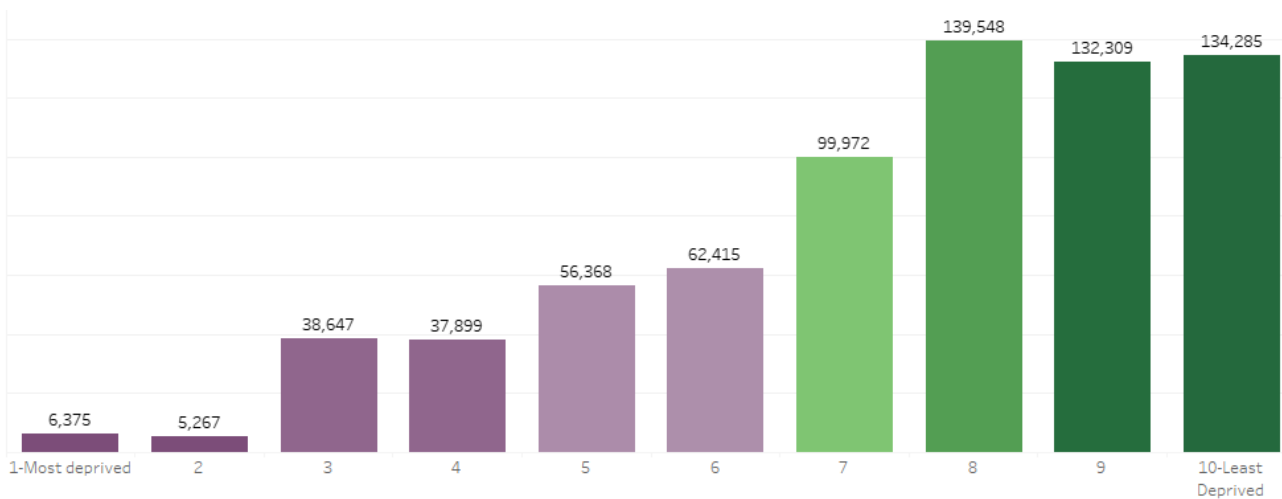
From the chart, it is clear that overall, Leicestershire neighbourhoods tend to fall in the less deprived deciles. 312 of the 396 LSOAs in the county fall within the bottom 50 percent of areas in England. However, while Leicestershire experiences relatively low levels of deprivation overall, four neighbourhoods in the county fall within the most deprived 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 30 - 2020 population by ID2019 Multiple Deprivation national decile, LSOAs, Leicestershire

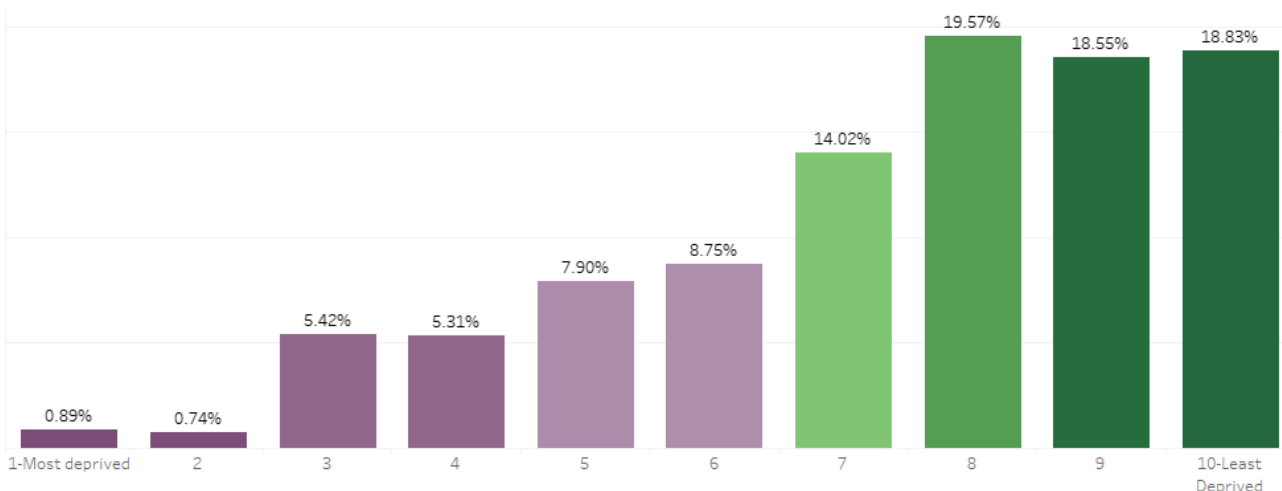


Source: Indices of Deprivation 2019, MHCLG, 2019. 2020 Mid-year population estimates, ONS, 2021.

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% 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 31 - 2020 population by ID2019 Multiple Deprivation national decile, LSOAs, Leicestershire

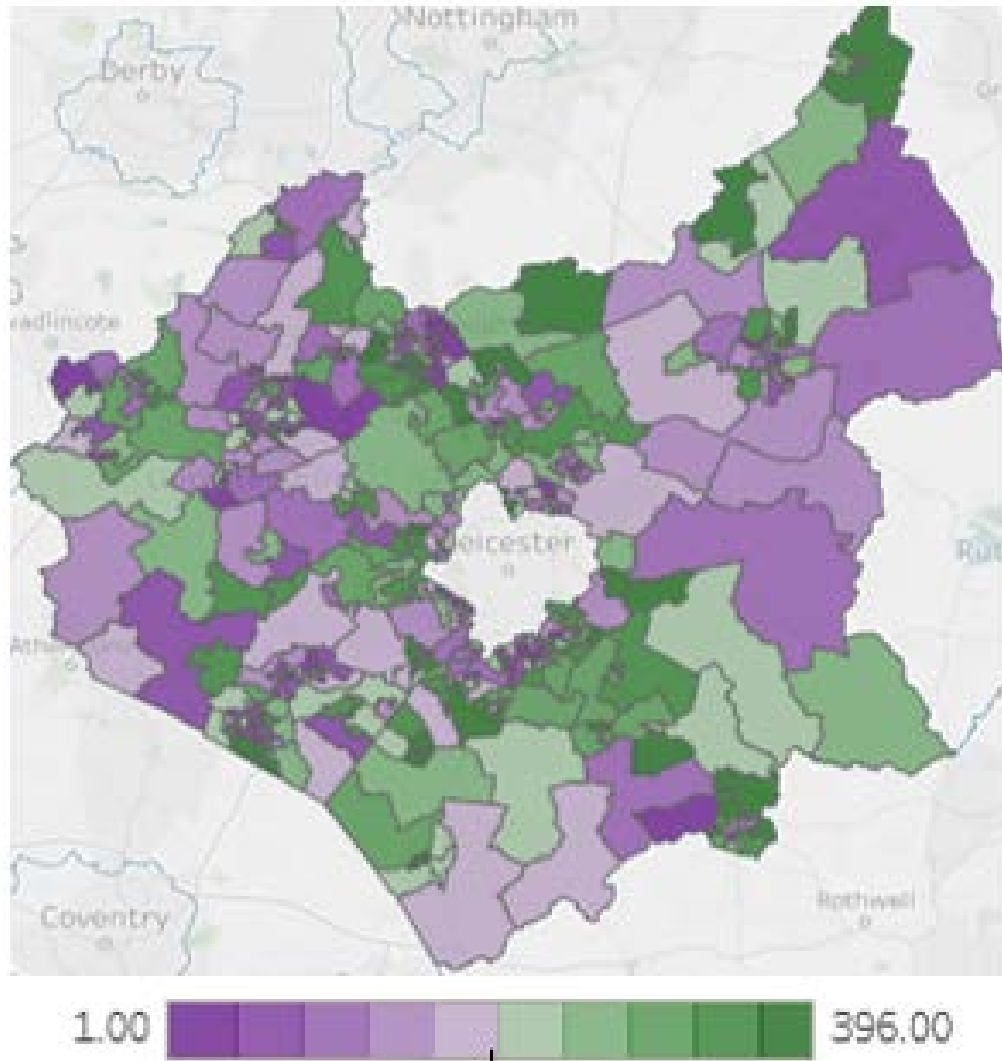


Source: Indices of Deprivation 2019, MHCLG, 2019. 2020 Mid-year population estimates, ONS, 2019.

Overall, only a very small proportion (less than 2%) of the Leicestershire population fall within the top two most deprived deciles at a national level. A further 19% fall in the third to fifth most deprived deciles, while the vast majority (80%) 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 32 - ID2019 Multiple Deprivation County rank, Leicestershire



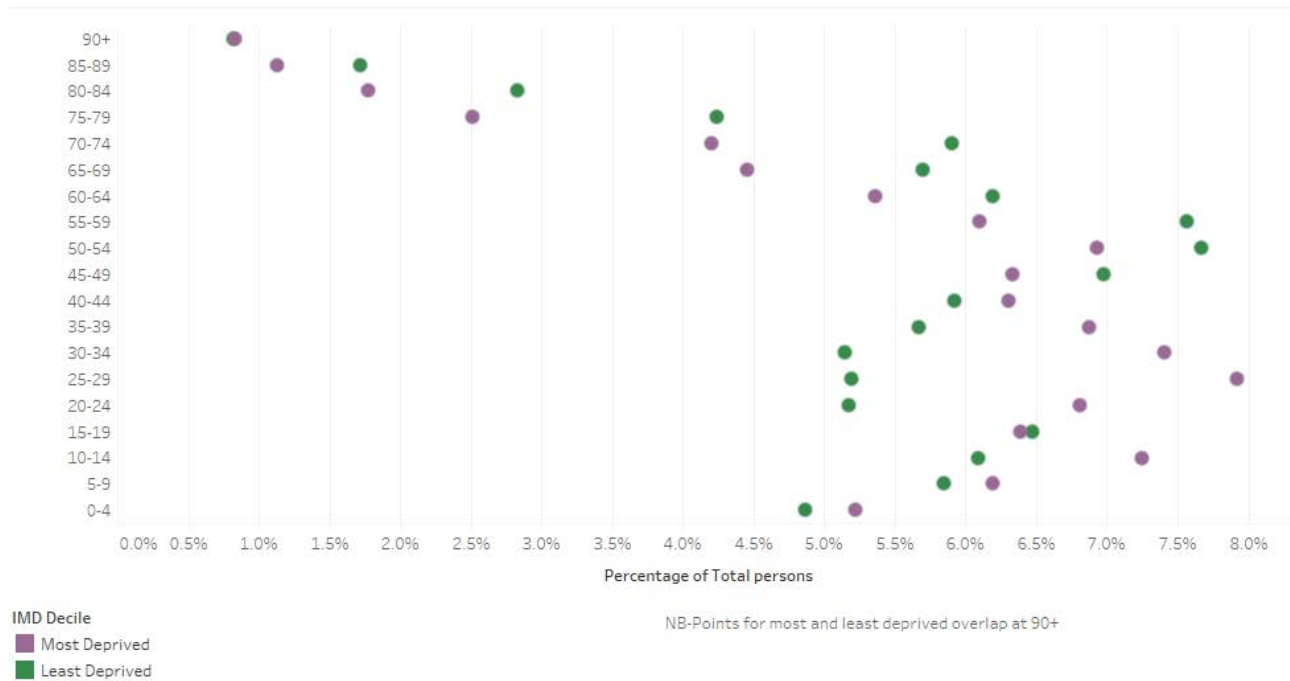
Source: Indices of Deprivation 2019, MHCLG, 2019.

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 33 - 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% of the population in the most deprived parts of the county fall into this age band, compared with just over 5% 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 34 - 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%). This is closely followed by Oadby and Wigston with 14.6% of the district population and North-West Leicestershire with 10.3% of the population. Blaby district has the smallest proportion of population within the most deprived decile (1.5%).

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

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

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 35 - ID2019 Multiple Deprivation national decile, LSOAs, Leicestershire districts

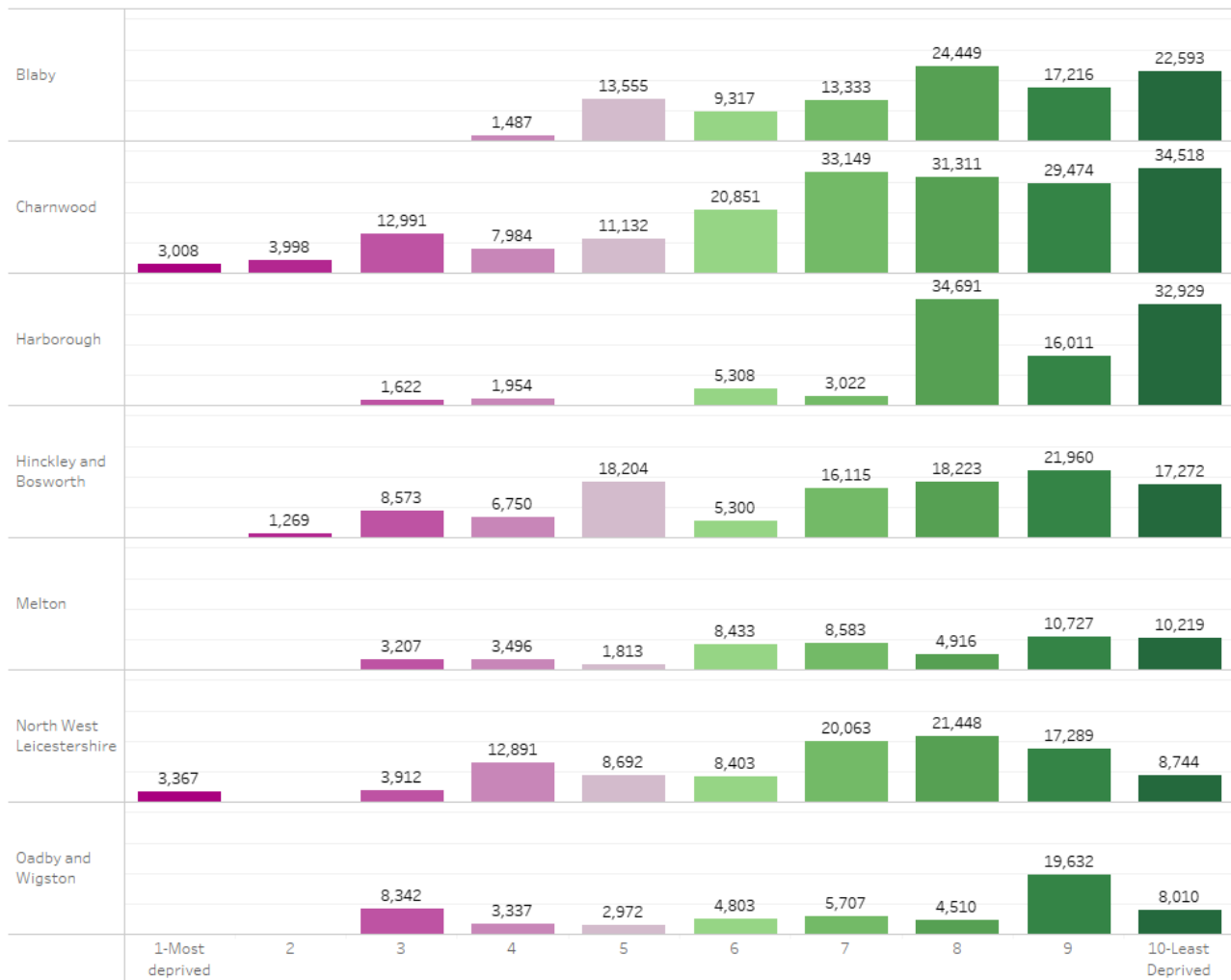


Source: Indices of Deprivation 2019, MHCLG, 2019.

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% 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.

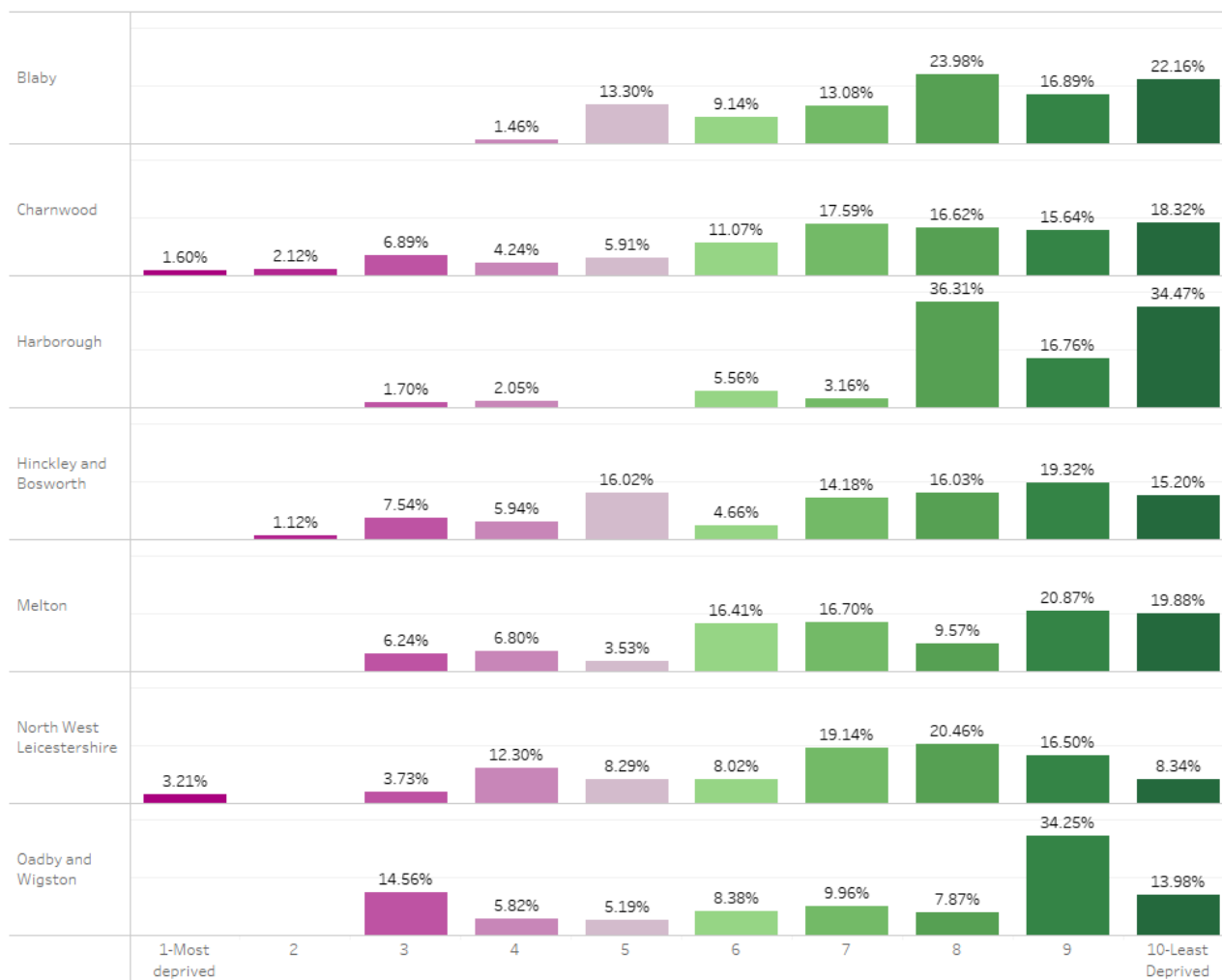
The charts below display the distribution of the population (counts and percentages) across districts and national deciles (10 percent bands) for Multiple Deprivation, ordered from 1 (most deprived) to 10 (least deprived).

Figure 36 - 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 37 - 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%) live in the top two most deprived deciles nationally, while over 3,000 people (3.2% of the total) live in the most deprived decile in North West Leicestershire and over 1,200 people (1.1% 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>

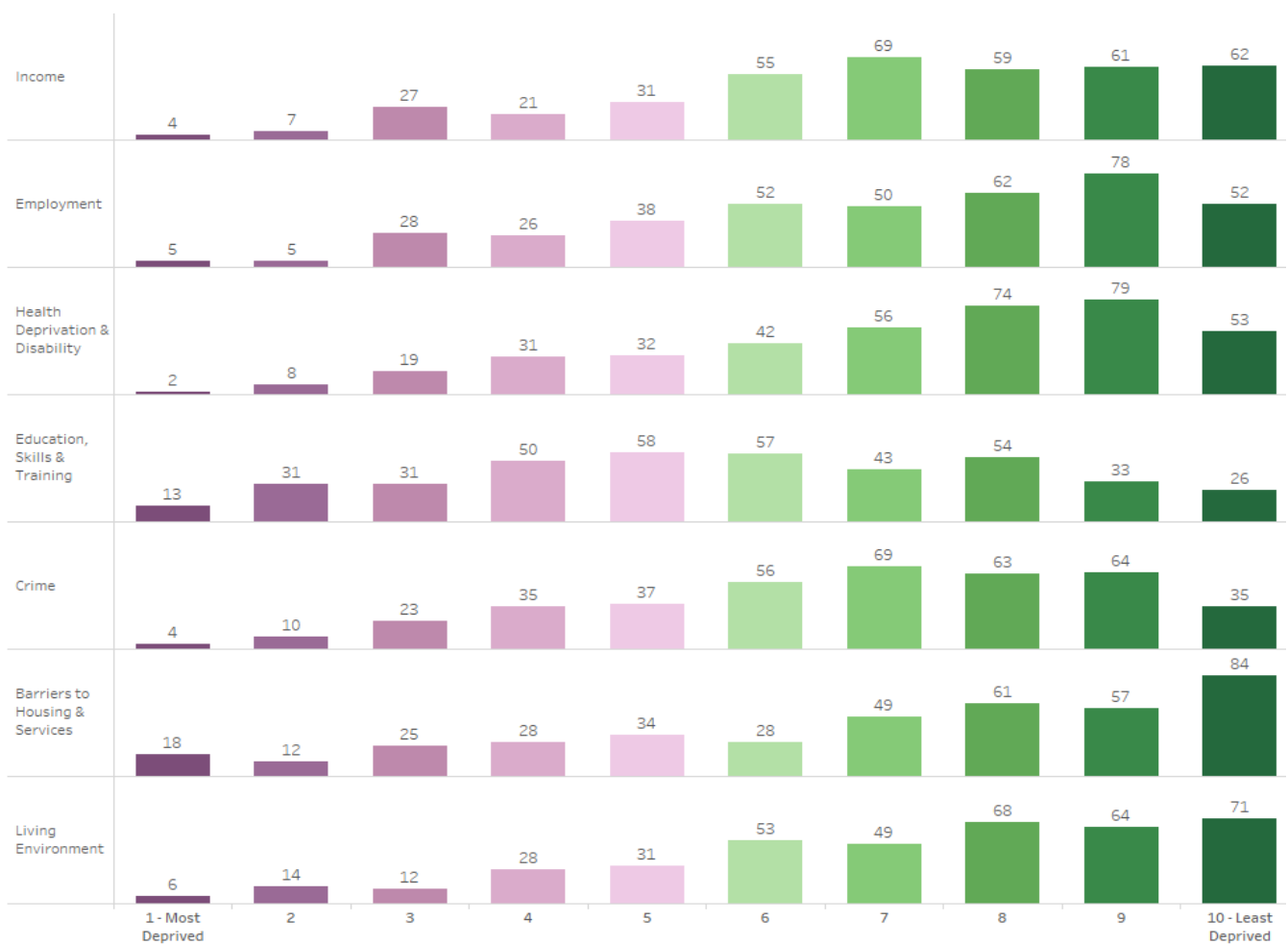
22.1. Deprivation Domains

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 38 - 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.

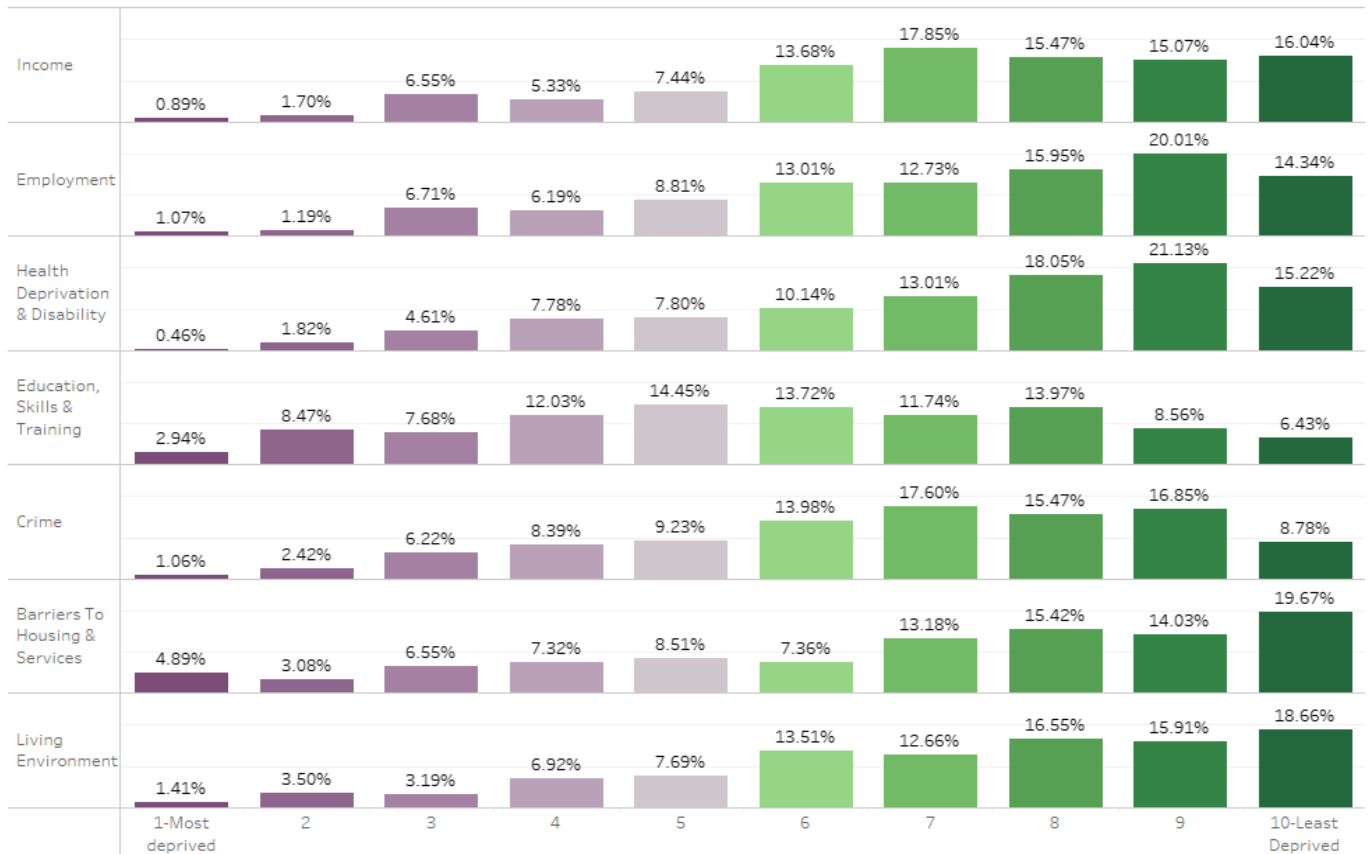
The Barriers to Housing and Services domain appears to show some of the most extensive deprivation on a national scale, with 15 or more LSOAs in four of the top five deciles in England with the 2nd most deprived decile being the only exception. The overall distribution is still skewed towards lower deciles, but the distribution is much more even than the 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.³¹ 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 39 - 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 40- 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% 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%) living in the second most derived decile. Elsewhere, over 7,500 people (1.1%) live in areas within the most deprived 10 percent nationally for Crime deprivation and over 81,000 people (11.4% of the population) living in the top two deciles nationally for Education, Skills and Training deprivation.

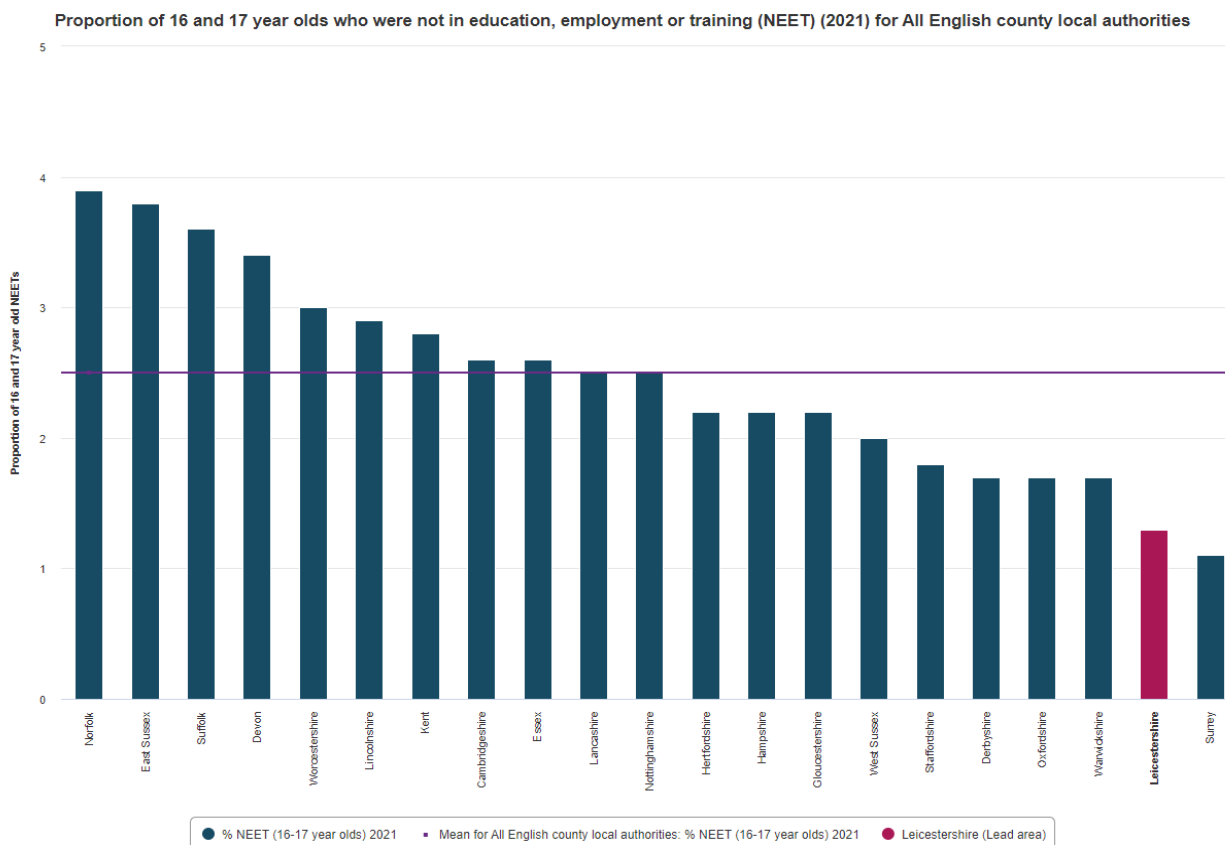
23. Employment

According to ONS figures, between January and December 2022, the percentage of people aged between 16 and 64 in Leicestershire in employment was 80.0%. This compares to 75.6% in Great Britain. Considering the same age group over the same time period, fewer people in Leicestershire were considered economically inactive, 17.9%, compared to 21.5% in Great Britain. Within this group, Leicestershire had a higher proportion of retirees, 17.8% of the group compared to 13.8% nationally, but less long-term sick, 21.4% locally and 25.8% nationally.

Young People Not in Education Employment or Training (NEET)

Leicestershire has one of the lowest NEET rates of all the county authorities in England. According to data from the Department for Education, 1.3% of 16- and 17-years olds were NEET in the 2021 NEET survey, the second lowest rate in the group.

Figure 41-NEET rates by county in England, 2021

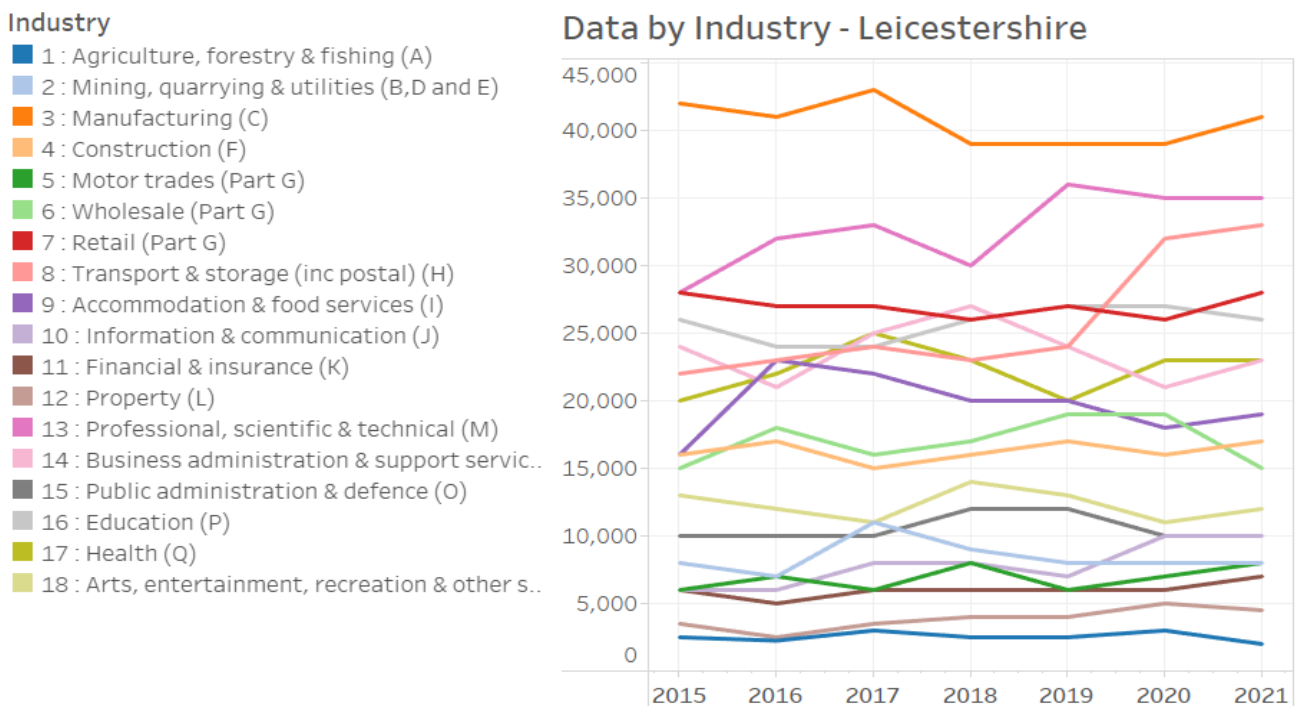


Source: Department for education, 2021

24. Business Register and Counts

The BRES examines industries and employees at a local level using Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes. Data for Leicestershire shows that the highest employment sector is manufacturing, followed by professional, scientific and technical. The transport and storage sector captures much of the local logistics activity. The graph below shows how some sectors have changed in recent years.

Figure 42-Employment by industry in Leicestershire 2015-2021



Source: Business register and employment survey, 2021

Accommodation and Food services were impacted nationally by the pandemic with closures of pubs and restaurants and difficulty recruiting staff all being reported in the press. This may have been a factor in the loss of 2,000 jobs in the sector locally between 2019 and 2020, although 1,000 have been recovered. The rise of Transport and Storage has been large, with the pandemic bringing a logistics boom. The number of jobs increased by a third between 2019 and 2020 and was 9,000 higher in 2021 than 2019. Jobs in Health have also seen a rise since 2019, which may also be linked to the pandemic. 3,000 jobs were added to the sector locally between 2019 and 2021.

Table 6- Employment by industry in Leicestershire 2019-2021

	2019	2020	2021 ₯
3 : Manufacturing (C)	39,000	39,000	41,000
13 : Professional, scientific & techni..	36,000	35,000	35,000
8 : Transport & storage (inc postal) (..	24,000	32,000	33,000
7 : Retail (Part G)	27,000	26,000	28,000
16 : Education (P)	27,000	27,000	26,000
17 : Health (Q)	20,000	23,000	23,000
14 : Business administration & supp..	24,000	21,000	23,000
9 : Accommodation & food services (I)	20,000	18,000	19,000
4 : Construction (F)	17,000	16,000	17,000
6 : Wholesale (Part G)	19,000	19,000	15,000

Source: Business Register and Employment survey, 2021

24.1. Business Counts

Business count data for Leicestershire is similar to the overall East Midlands profile in being predominantly Micro and Small businesses (97.9% and 98% of businesses respectively). This is similar situation to England where 98.1% of businesses are micro or small.

Table 7-Business counts by size Leicestershire and East Midlands, 2022

UK Business Counts (2022)				
	Leicestershire (Numbers)	Leicestershire (%)	East Midlands (Numbers)	East Midlands (%)
Enterprises				
Micro (0 To 9)	26,825	89.2	168,845	89.3
Small (10 To 49)	2,625	8.7	16,535	8.7
Medium (50 To 249)	495	1.6	2,920	1.5
Large (250+)	125	0.4	735	0.4
Total	30,065	-	189,035	-

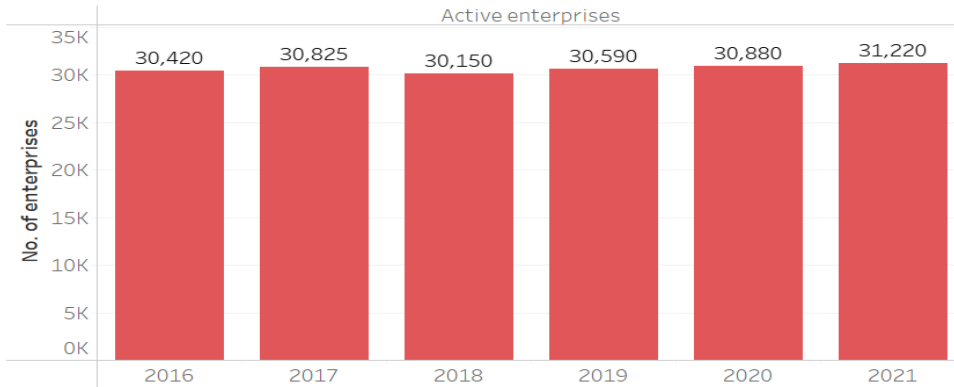
Source: Office for National Statistics www.nomisweb.co.uk

24.2. Business Births and Deaths

Business Births and Deaths data is produced by the ONS and reports on new businesses, business closures and business survival rates. Leicestershire had 31,220 active businesses in 2021 which has

increased slightly since 2016 by 800 with some slight fluctuation.

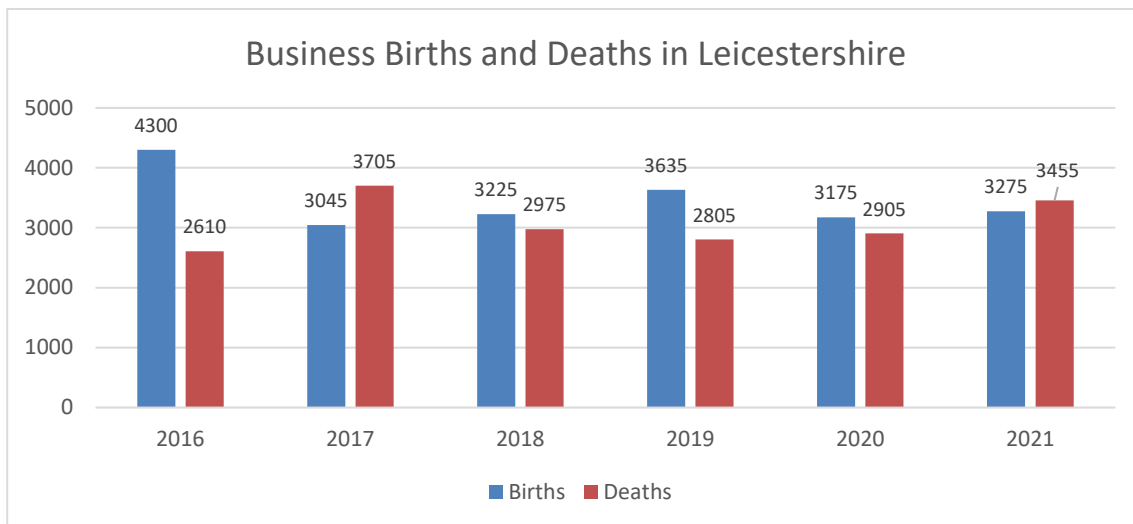
Figure 43-Active enterprises in Leicestershire by year, 2016-2021



Source: Office for National Statistics , NOMIS, 2021

The graph below shows the Leicestershire business births and deaths between 2016 and 2021. In total, 20,655 businesses were established, and 18,455 businesses closed. A net gain of 2,200 businesses. Figures for 2020 and 2021 are impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic. Existing businesses were supported by the government but much of the support ended in 2021 leading to the closure of a higher number of businesses.

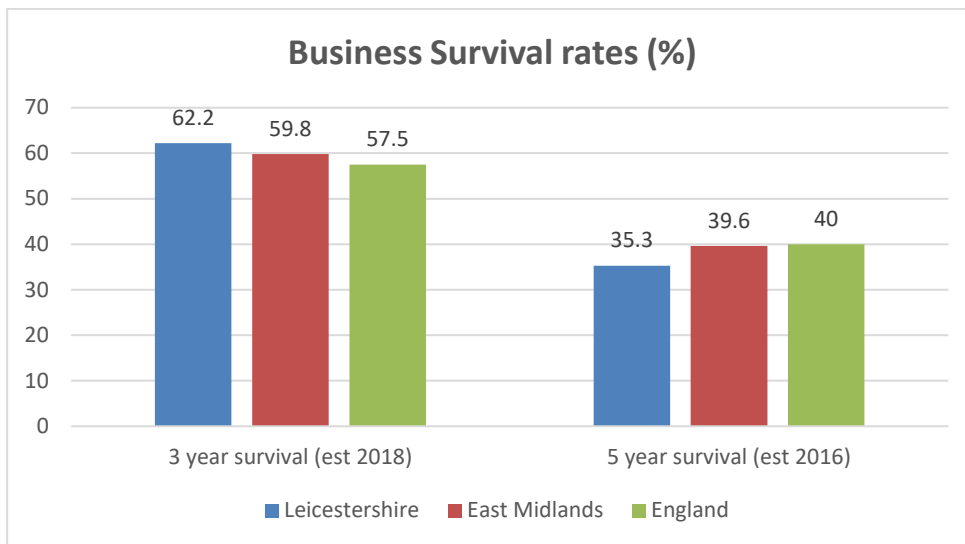
Figure 44-Business births and deaths in Leicestershire by year, 2016-2021



Source: Office for National Statistics , NOMIS, 2021

Business survival rates in Leicestershire are better than both regional and national comparisons for 3-year survival but behind both comparators for 5-year survival of businesses founded in 2016. The chart below shows the percentage of businesses still operational in 2021 that opened in 2016 and 2018. The 3-year figure represents 2,005 of the businesses opened in 2018. The 5-year survival figure represents 1,520 businesses of businesses that were founded in 2016 and remained operational in 2021.

Figure 45-Business survival rates, Leicestershire, East Midlands and England 2021

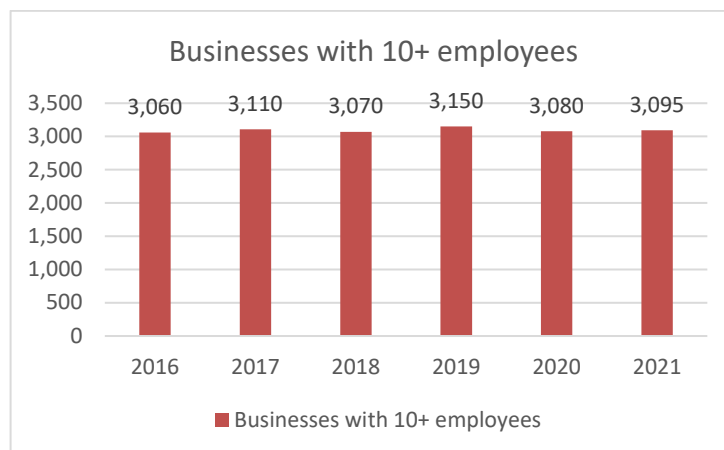


Source: Office for National Statistics , NOMIS, 2021

Businesses with 10+ employees

Data shows that the number of businesses with 10+ employees in Leicestershire has been relatively stable since 2016. Counts are rounded to the nearest 5. This suggests that much of the movement in business births and deaths is within micro-businesses, those defined as having less than 10 employees.

Figure 46-Businesses with more than 10 employees In Leicestershire, 2016-2021

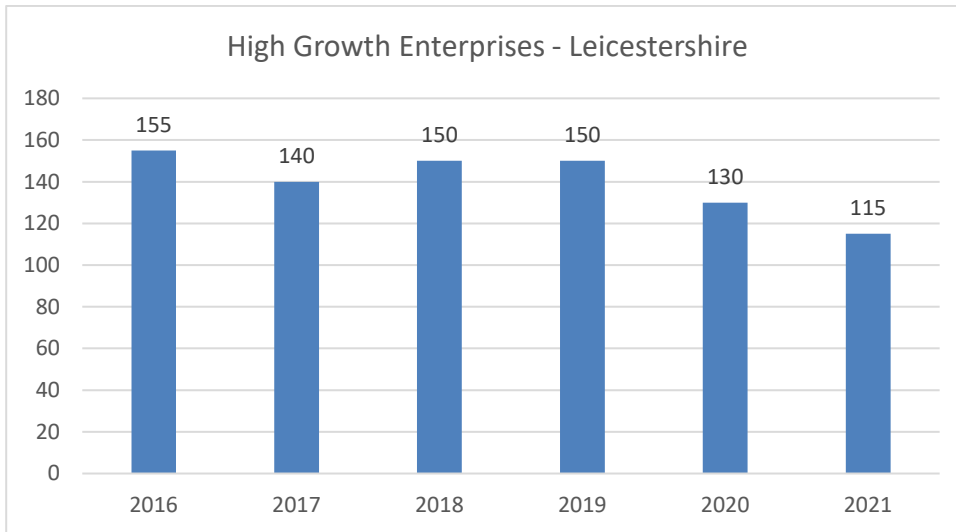


Source: Office for National Statistics , 2021

High Growth Enterprises

High Growth Businesses are defined as having annualised growth of 20% per year over a 3-year period, using number of employees or turnover. The data considers businesses with 10 or more employees and is rounded to the nearest 5. Leicestershire has shown a fall in high growth businesses over the previous 5 years, from 155 in 2016 to 115 in 2021.

Figure 47-High Growth Enterprises Leicestershire, 2016-2021



Source: Office for National Statistics , NOMIS, 2021

25. Occupations, Earnings and GDP

Occupation data for January 2022-December 2022 shows that Leicestershire residents are much more likely to work in managerial and professional occupations (50.4% in Leicestershire) compared to other East Midlands residents (45.5%). Leicestershire residents are also more likely to work in administrative occupations and skilled trades (23.0% Leicestershire, 19.9% East Midlands). Leicestershire residents are less likely to be working in occupations often associated with lower wages. Leicestershire has 13.7% of the workforce working in the group including caring, leisure and service occupations; and sales and customer service occupations compared to 15.5% in the East Midlands. The final group, which includes process plant and machine operatives; and elementary occupations has 12.4% of the Leicestershire workforce compared to 19.2% in the East Midlands. These categories will contain both manufacturing and logistics jobs which are popular in the East Midlands.

Table 8-Employment by Occupation type, Leicestershire, East Midlands and Great Britain, 2022

Employment by occupation (Jan 2022-Dec 2022)				
	Leicestershire (Numbers)	Leicestershire (%)	East Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
Soc 2020 Major Group 1-3	179,000	50.4	45.5	51.6
1 Managers, Directors And Senior Officials	36,900	10.4	9.2	10.4
2 Professional Occupations	95,500	26.8	23.2	26.2
3 Associate Professional Occupations	46,600	13.1	13.0	14.8
Soc 2020 Major Group 4-5	83,600	23.5	19.9	18.8
4 Administrative & Secretarial Occupations	41,900	11.7	10.1	10.0
5 Skilled Trades Occupations	41,700	11.7	9.7	8.7
Soc 2020 Major Group 6-7	48,600	13.7	15.5	14.5
6 Caring, Leisure And Other Service Occupations	28,500	8.0	8.7	8.0
7 Sales And Customer Service Occs	20,100	5.6	6.8	6.4
Soc 2020 Major Group 8-9	44,100	12.4	19.2	15.1
8 Process Plant & Machine Operatives	17,000	4.8	7.8	5.6
9 Elementary Occupations	27,100	7.6	11.3	9.5

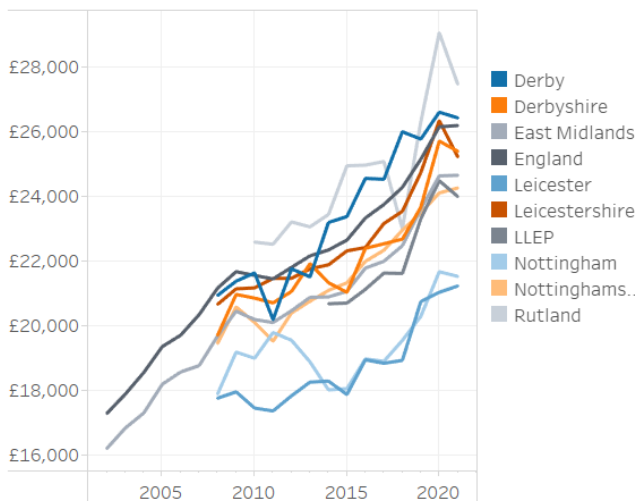
Source: ONS annual population survey
 Notes: Numbers and % are for those of 16+
 % is a proportion of all persons in employment

Source: Office for National Statistics ,Population survey, 2021

Annual survey of hours and earnings data is published by the ONS and reports earnings by residents and workplace. The data shows that gross annual pay for Leicestershire residents is slightly above the East Midlands average but below the England average.

Figure 48-Average Earnings by county of residence, 2019-2021

Upper Tier Authorities



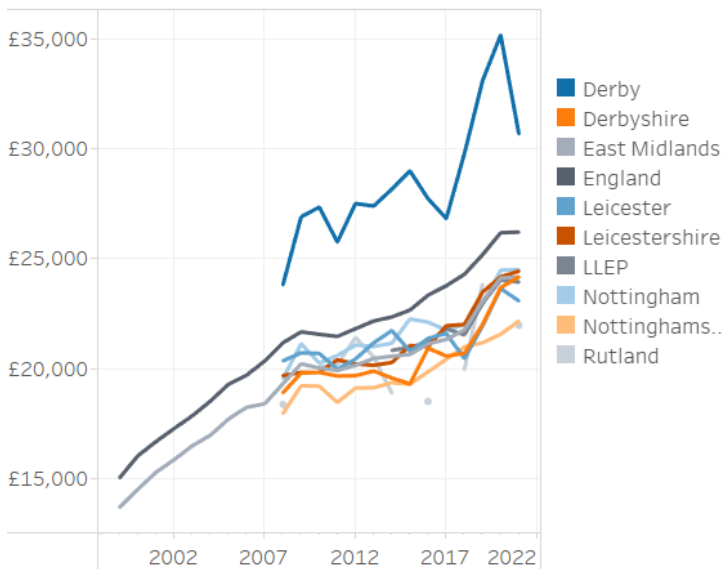
	2019	2020	2021	2022
Rutland	£26,304	£29,058	£27,468	
Derby	£25,774	£26,605	£26,429	
England	£25,150	£26,154	£26,192	
United Kin..	£24,937	£25,886	£25,971	
Derbyshire	£23,670	£25,713	£25,394	
Leicesters..	£24,742	£26,342	£25,223	
East Midla..	£23,615	£24,638	£24,656	
Nottingha..	£23,491	£24,111	£24,265	
LLEP	£23,312	£24,488	£24,000	
Nottingha..	£20,299	£21,677	£21,533	
Leicester	£20,755	£21,043	£21,237	

Source: Office for National Statistics , Annual survey of hours and earnings, 2021

When earnings by workplace are considered, Leicestershire earnings remain between East Midlands and national levels although the actual figure is lower than the 'by residence' figure.

Figure 49- Average Earnings by county of workplace, 2019-2021

Upper Tier Authorities



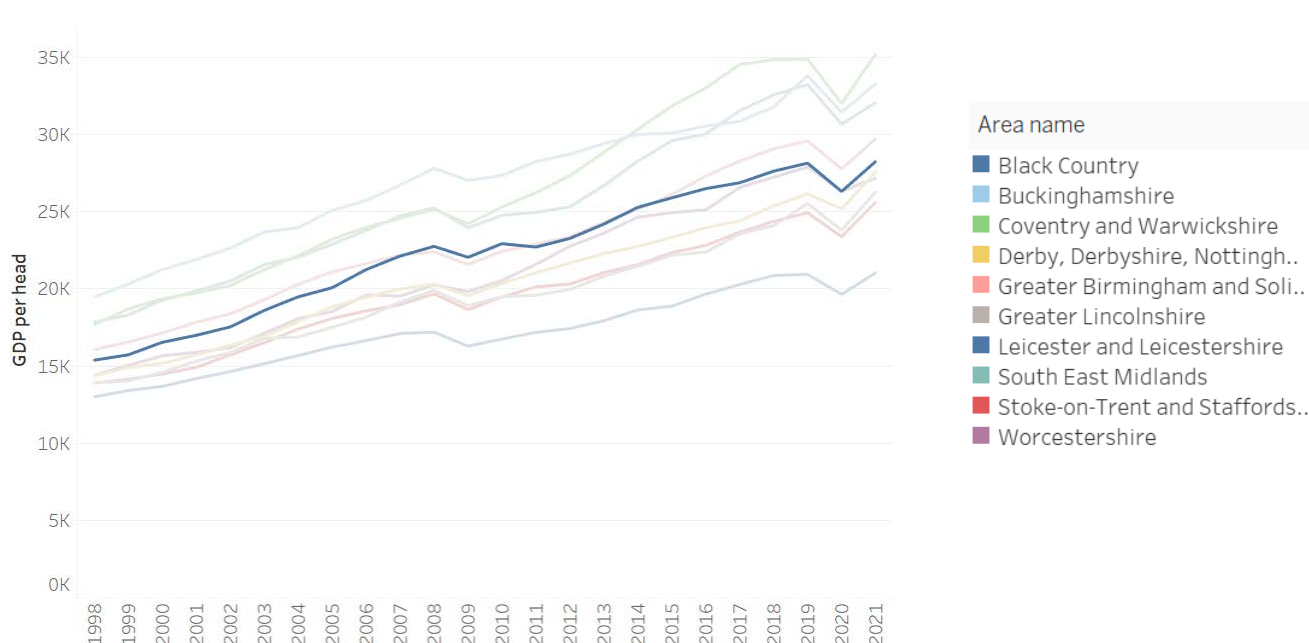
	2019	2020	2021
Derby	£33,078	£35,159	£30,669
England	£25,169	£26,172	£26,204
United Kin..	£24,937	£25,886	£25,971
Nottingha..	£22,901	£24,473	£24,491
Leicesters..	£23,475	£24,167	£24,425
Derbyshire	£21,999	£23,682	£24,164
East Midla..	£23,070	£24,111	£24,157
LLEP	£22,968	£24,024	£23,932
Leicester	£21,935	£23,636	£23,075
Nottingha..	£21,173	£21,556	£22,160
Rutland	£23,842		£21,963

Source: Office for National Statistics, Annual survey of hours and earnings, 2021

25.1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

GDP for Leicestershire for 2021 was £28,457 per head. This compares to £34,690 for England as a whole. GDP in Leicestershire dipped in 2020 due to the pandemic and this was also the case for the rest of England. Compared to 2019, GDP has returned to a similar level, and is £188 per head higher. GDP data is published at Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) level and comparisons with other midlands LEPs shows that the Leicestershire LEP (LLEP), which includes the city area, is around the middle value. The LLEP GDP was £28,251 per head, £206 per head lower than the county figure.

Figure 50 Gross Domestic Product per head population by LEP area, 1998-2021



Source: Office for National Statistics , 2021

26. Qualifications

Leicestershire has a lower proportion of the 16-64 population qualified to Level 4 (above A Levels and in many cases will hold a degree) compared to national levels (2.9% fewer people) but the proportion is 5.0% higher than the East Midlands average. Considering Level 3 (A level or equivalent), Leicestershire has a higher proportion of population qualified to this level than both the Great Britain and East Midlands levels. This is also the case at Level 2 and Level 1. Fewer people in Leicestershire have no qualifications when compared to national and regional figures.

Table 9- Qualifications by level, Leicestershire, East Midlands and Great Britain, 2021

Qualifications (Jan 2021 - December 2021)			
	Leicestershire	Great Britain	East Midlands
	(%)	(%)	(%)
Level 4 and above	40.7	43.6	35.7
Level 3 and above	62.4	61.5	55.9
Level 2 and above	81.6	78.1	74.7
Level 1 and above	90.5	87.5	86.5
Other Qualifications	3.5	5.9	6.0
No Qualifications	6.0	6.6	7.5

Source: Office for National Statistics , Annual population survey, 2021

27. Travel to Work

The 2021 Census asked two questions regarding travel to work: distance travelled and method of travel. Compared to East Midlands comparators, workers in Leicestershire tend to work from home more than others. The other notable characteristic of Leicestershire workers is that lower proportions of workers work less than 2km from home and between 2km and 5km. Compared to the cities, half as many people in Leicestershire live between 2 and 5 km from work. Although fewer Leicestershire workers are within 5km of their workplace compared to neighbours, Leicestershire has the second highest proportion working between 10km and 20km from home.

Figure 51- Distance to work by east Midlands county, 2021

Distance travelled to work	Derby	Derbyshire	Upper tier local authorities		Nottingham	Nottinghamshire
			Leicester	Leicestershire		
Less than 2km	14%	11%	19%	10%	13%	10%
2km to less than 5km	21%	11%	24%	10%	21%	13%
5km to less than 10km	10%	14%	12%	13%	14%	13%
10km to less than 20km	11%	15%	6%	14%	6%	12%
20km to less than 30km	4%	5%	3%	5%	3%	5%
30km to less than 40km	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%
40km to less than 60km	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
60km and over	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%
Works mainly at an offshore..	12%	14%	12%	14%	14%	14%
Works mainly from home	23%	26%	19%	30%	26%	27%

Source: Office for National Statistics , Census 2021

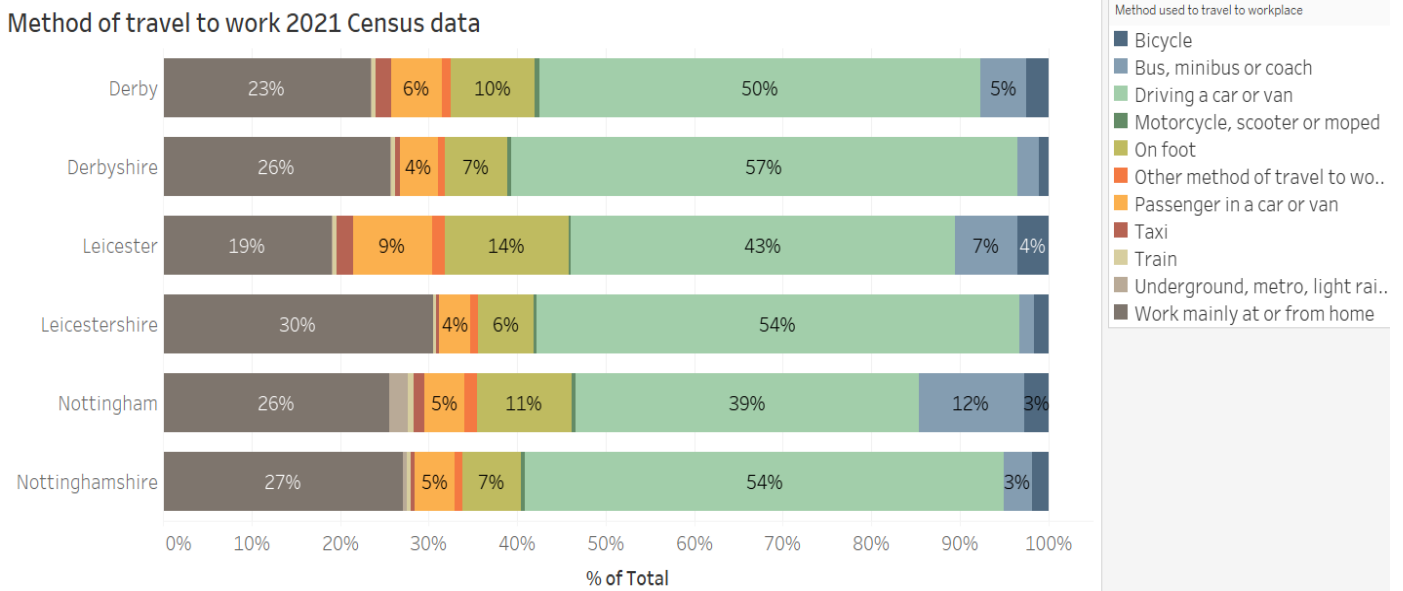
28. Method of Travel to work

Method of travel data from the 2021 census reveals several distinct features of the Leicestershire economy when compared to neighbouring East Midlands authorities. In comparison to neighbours, Leicestershire has:

- The highest proportion who work 'mainly at or from home' (30%)
- Joint lowest 'passenger in car or van' (lift sharing') although several other authorities are similar (4%)
- Lowest 'on foot', less than half the proportion of Leicester city (6% and 14% respectively)
- Joint second highest 'driving a van or car' (54%)
- Joint lowest 'Bus, minibus or coach' (2%. The highest is Nottingham city at 12%)

The chart below shows how the local authorities compare, showing the percentage of the overall total of working age, employed respondents.

Figure 52- Method of travel to work by east Midlands County, 2021



Source: Office for National Statistics, Census 2021

29. Concluding Comments/Recommendations

The report aims to enhance collective understanding of Leicestershire’s changing demographics, growth, housing and economy as they affect health services. The needs assessment covers a range of demographic information relevant to health and care planning and wider issues. It is important to note the demographic information and main summary points. Demographic trends and changes should be considered by all the relevant health and care planning and commissioning groups, to assess the implications of population growth, ageing and other changes for service planning and commissioning.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GP	General Practitioner
HWB	Health and Wellbeing Board
ICS/ICB	Integrated Care System/Board
IDACI	Income Deprivation Affecting Children
IDAOP1	Income Deprivation Affecting Older People
IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivation
JHWS	Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy
JSNA	Joint Strategic Needs Assessment
LEP	Local Economic Partnership
LLR	Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland
LPT	Leicestershire Partnership Trust
LSOA	Lower Super Output Area
MSOA	Middle Super Output Area
NEET	Not in Education, Employment, or Training
NHS	National Health Service
OHID	Office of Health Improvement and disparities
ONS	Office of National Statistics

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

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

જેવર ડુગાનું ઈસ નાઠકારી નું સમજટ વિચ બ્રુઝ મદદ ચાહીલી ટૈ ડાં ઘિરપા કરવે 0116 305 6803 નંબર ડે ફોન કરે અડે અસીં ડુગાડી મદદ ડલી ઘિસે ડા પૂઘંઘ કર ડલાંગે।

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

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

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

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

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- ¹ <https://www.ons.gov.uk/methodology/geography/ukgeographies/censusgeography#super-output-area-soa>
- ² Office for Health Improvement & Disparities, (2021), General Fertility Rate. Available at: <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/fertility#page/4/gid/1/pat/6/par/E12000004/ati/402/are/E10000018/iid/92266/age/179/sex/2/cat/-1/ctp/-1/yrr/1/cid/4/tbm/1/page-options/car-do-0>
- ³ Office for National Statistics (2023), Births in England and Wales: Summary Tables. Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/livebirths/datasets/birthsummarytables>
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