

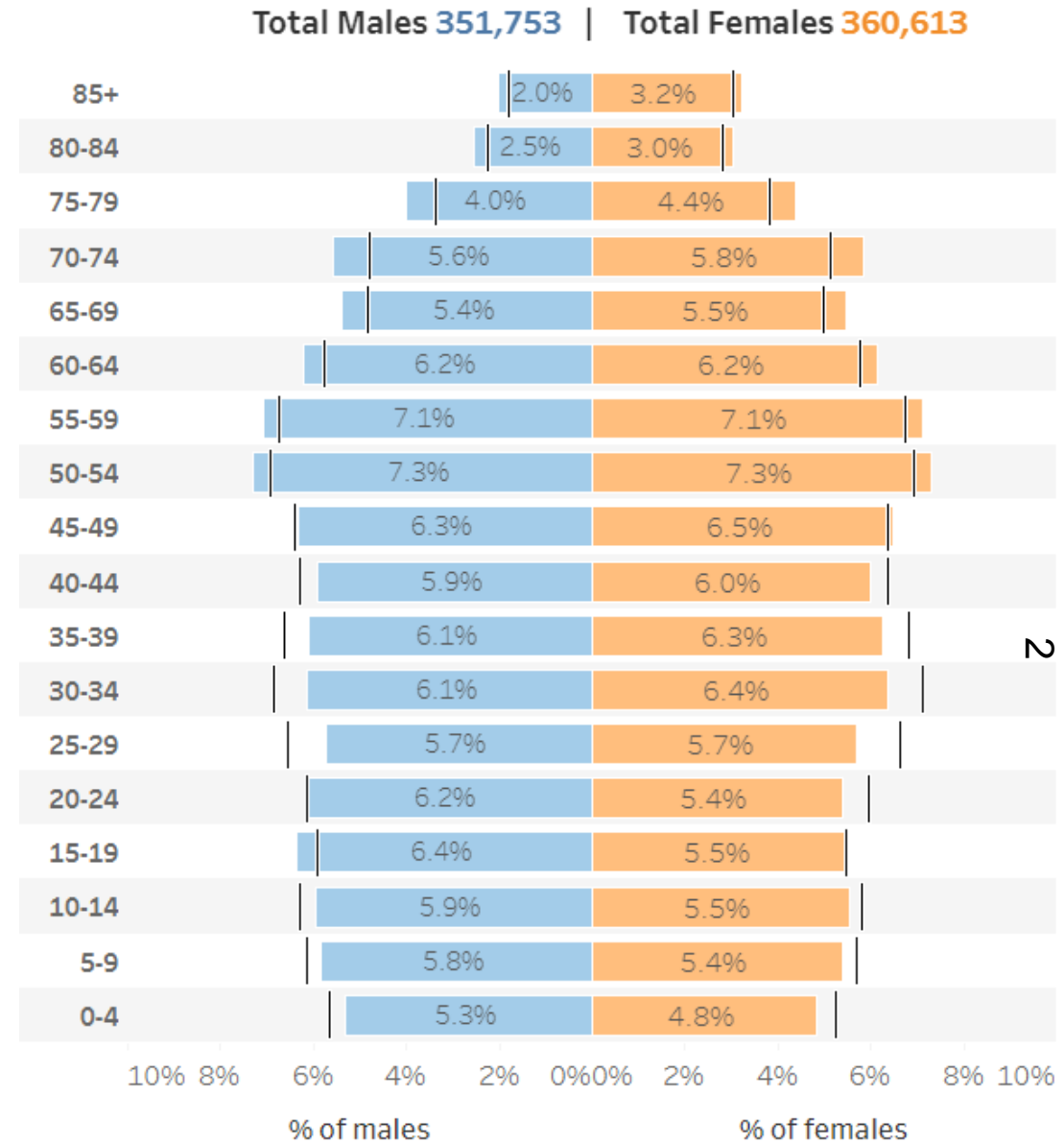
LEICESTERSHIRE JOINT STRATEGIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT

DEMOGRAPHY

(September 2023)

Demographics – Census 2021

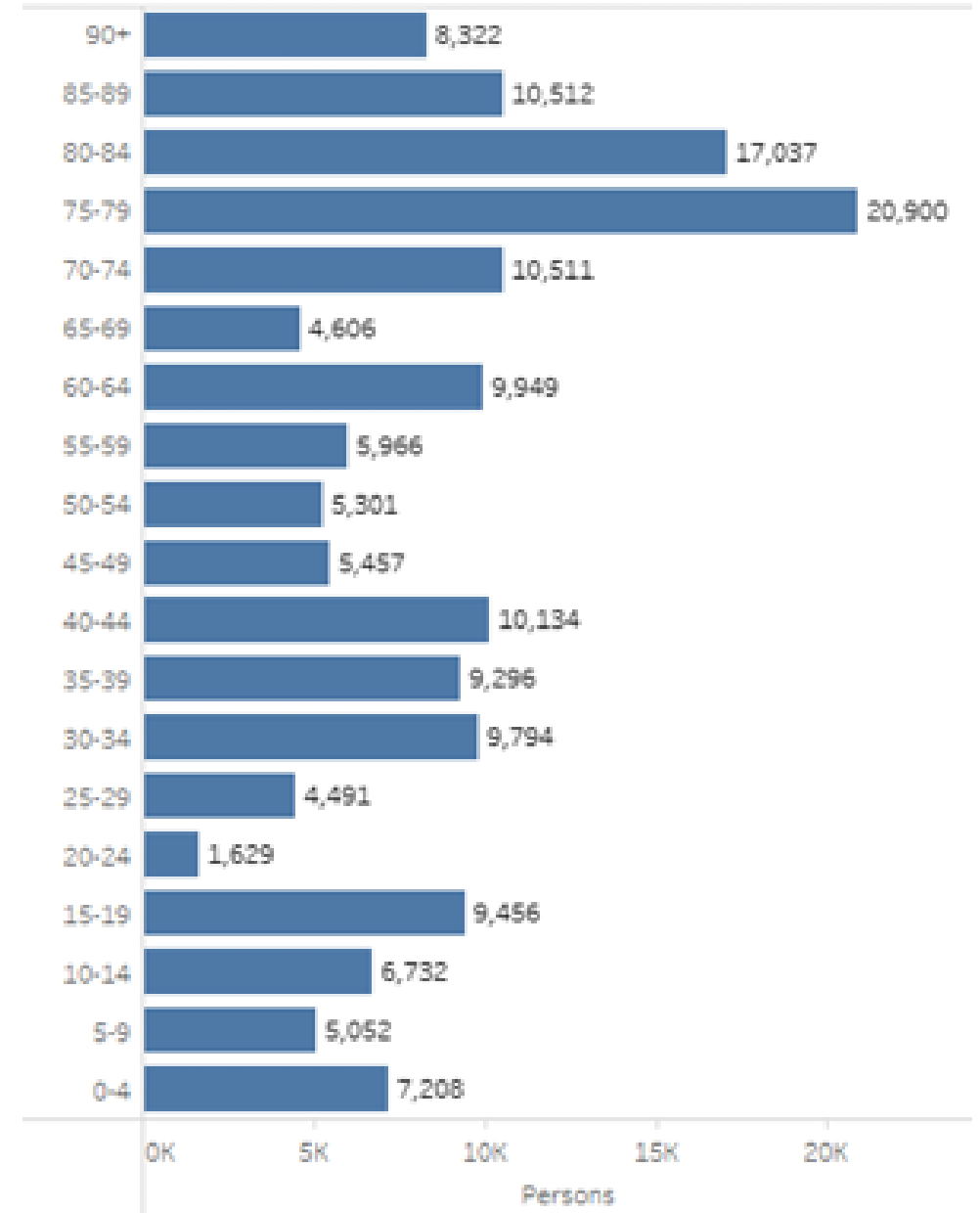
- Population 712,366
- 9.5% increase since 2011 (above national increase of 6.6%)
- 5 districts had above national average growth, while Melton and Oadby & Wigton were much lower
- The County has more over 50s than national average and fewer under 45s (except 15-19s)



Leicestershire population profile 2021 (grey lines show England comparison)

Demographics - Projections

- Projected population increase of 23% to 860,618 by 2043 (+162,000 people) - above East Mids and England growth rates
- Greatest cumulative increase is in 65+ age bands (+72,000 people)
- Negative net natural change from 2031
- Internal migration (from elsewhere in England) is the main component of growth, together with much lower levels of international migration



Leicestershire population change by quinary age, 2018-43

Mortality & Healthy Life

- Age standardised mortality rates for under 65s, 65-74s and 75-84s were significantly lower than national in 2020
- Rate of premature mortality significantly better (lower) than national in 2021.
- 25.4% deaths due to cancer in 2020 - significantly above national average.
- 21.7% deaths due to circulatory disease in 2020 – similar to national. Significantly declined over the most recent five time periods.
- 40.7% of deaths in 2021 were in hospital, followed by home (32.8%), care homes (20.7%), hospices (3.4%) and other places (2.3%), reflecting national pattern.
- Healthy Life Expectancy at birth for males has decreased year on year since 2015-17, from 65.2 years to 62.9 years in 2018-20.
- In 2021, 16.5% of the county population had a condition that limited their day-to-day activities

Protected Characteristics

- Ethnicity: 87.5% White / 12.5% Ethnic Minority, with varying rates by district (Oadby & Wigston: 36.6% non-white)
- Asian / Asian British largest ethnic minority group at 8.2% (58,066 people)
- 45.7% Christian (down from 60% in 2011). 40.3% have no religion (up from 27% in 2011). Hindu 3.7%, Muslim 2.3%
- 95.2% have English as their main language, followed by Polish and Gujarati (both 0.8%), Panjabi (0.6%) and Romanian (0.4%)
- There are 61 recognised gypsy and traveller sites in the county accommodating an estimated 500 families. Significant numbers also live in bricks and mortar housing. Estimates are 2500-4000 individuals in total
- Those identifying as Gypsy or Irish Traveller were more than twice as likely to report bad or very bad health (12.5%) compared with the England and Wales population (5.2%) in the Census

Deprivation

- Ranked 137th out of 152 upper tier authorities for Multiple Deprivation (1 is the most deprived)
- 12,000 people live in LSOAs rated as the most deprived 20% in England (in areas of Loughborough, Coalville and Hinckley)
- Pockets of deprivation notably on education/skills (81,000 in the most deprived 20%) and housing & services (57,000)



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

Businesses, Employment & Skills

- Largest employment sectors: Manufacturing, followed by Professional, Scientific and Technical. Transport and Storage jobs has increased by a third between 2019 and 2020. Health employment risen higher since 2019
- Predominantly micro and small businesses (0-9 and 10-49 people) - similar to wider East Mids
- Residents more likely to work in Managerial and Professional occupations (50.4% in Leics) compared to other East Midlands residents (45.5%)
- Fall in number of high growth businesses in recent years
- Pay for Leicestershire residents is slightly higher than the East Midlands average but below the England average.
- Compared to England Leicestershire has higher proportions of people qualified to levels 1, 2 and 3 ('A' Level) but a lower % of people with Level 4 qualifications (degree)
- Leicestershire has one of the lowest Not in Education, Employment, or Training (NEET) rates of county authorities at 1.3% of 16-17-year-olds

Implications/Issues

- Continuing to plan for the increasing elderly population
- Understanding and tackling the drivers of lower healthy life expectancy
- Ensuring visibility and actions around rural disadvantage/isolation as well as targeting higher deprivation areas. Post LLEP economic strategy.
- Monitoring the health implications of the changed economic landscape such as more distribution/warehousing and new working environments e.g. air quality, healthy workplace approach

Recommendations

- Strategic Planners and Commissioners to consider the demographic changes, trends and issues arising, and ensure these are taken into consideration in future plans and strategies
- Endorse that the Demography JSNA chapter is considered in detail by the sub-groups of the HWBB, by relevant ICB/S groups and community health and wellbeing groups.
- That further work is undertaken in a 'Deep dive' examination of the reasons why Healthy Life Expectancy in males has fallen.
- Note that work around health inequalities is picking up some of the issues relevant to protected characteristics and equalities groups (Health Inequalities JSNA considered previously)

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