

## Leicester population figures

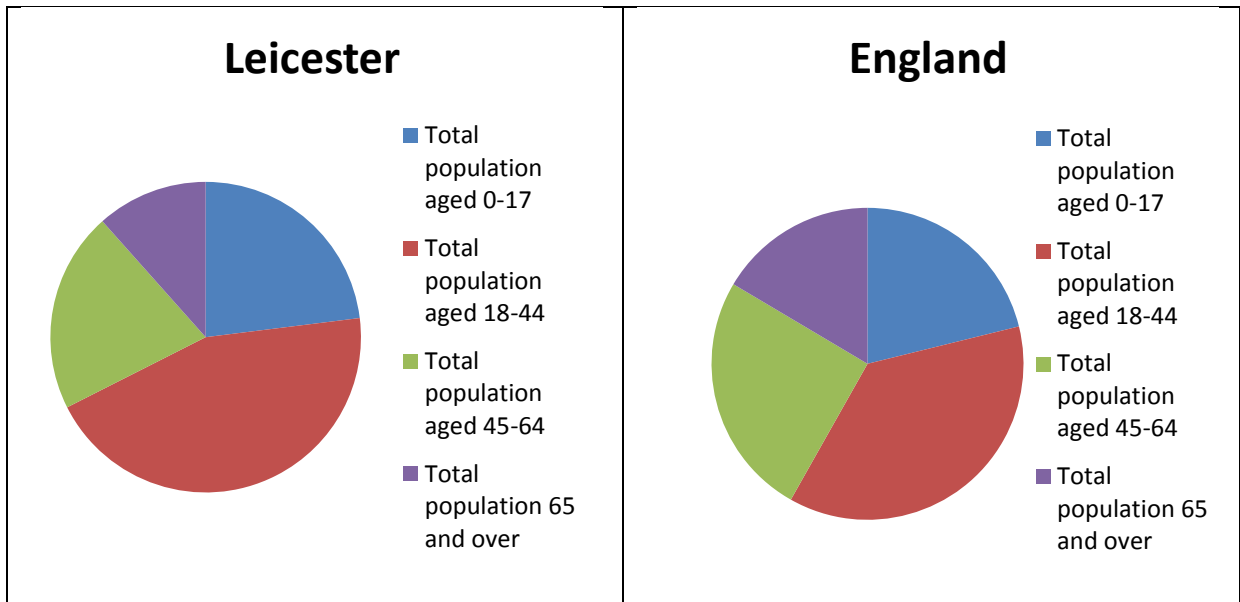
### Population by age

	Mid-year estimates <sup>i</sup>	Projections <sup>ii</sup>	
	2010	2011	2015
People aged 0-4	23,900	24,700	25,900
People aged 5-15	39,400	47,200 (5-17)	50,700 (5-17)
People aged 16-17	7,200		
<b>Total population aged 0-17</b>	<b>70,600</b>	<b>71,900</b>	<b>76,600</b>

People aged 18-24	43,500	46,000	45,400
People aged 25-34	51,200	54,400	59,900
People aged 35-44	41,700	42,300	41,600
People aged 45-54	36,200	37,000	39,000
People aged 55-64	27,900	28,200	29,700
<b>Total population aged 18-64</b>	<b>200,400</b>	<b>207,900</b>	<b>215,600</b>

People aged 65-69	9,400	9,600	11,400
People aged 70-74	8,700	8,600	8,300
People aged 75-79	6,900	6,900	7,300
People aged 80-84	5,400	5,300	5,200
People aged 85-89	3,400	3,400	3,400
People aged 90 and over	1,700	1,800	2,000
<b>Total population 65 and over</b>	<b>35,500</b>	<b>35,600</b>	<b>37,600</b>

<b>Total population - all ages</b>	<b>306,600</b>	<b>315,400</b>	<b>329,800</b>
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Leicester is a comparatively youthful place – approximately two-thirds of the population is under 45 years old.

Since the 2001 census, the number of city residents is estimated to have increased by 23,800, which reflects both natural change and the impact of migration in and out of the city. If these recent trends continue then the city’s population is calculated to expand by another 23,200 by 2015, resulting in larger percentages of younger (0-17) and older (65+) people.

**Gender**

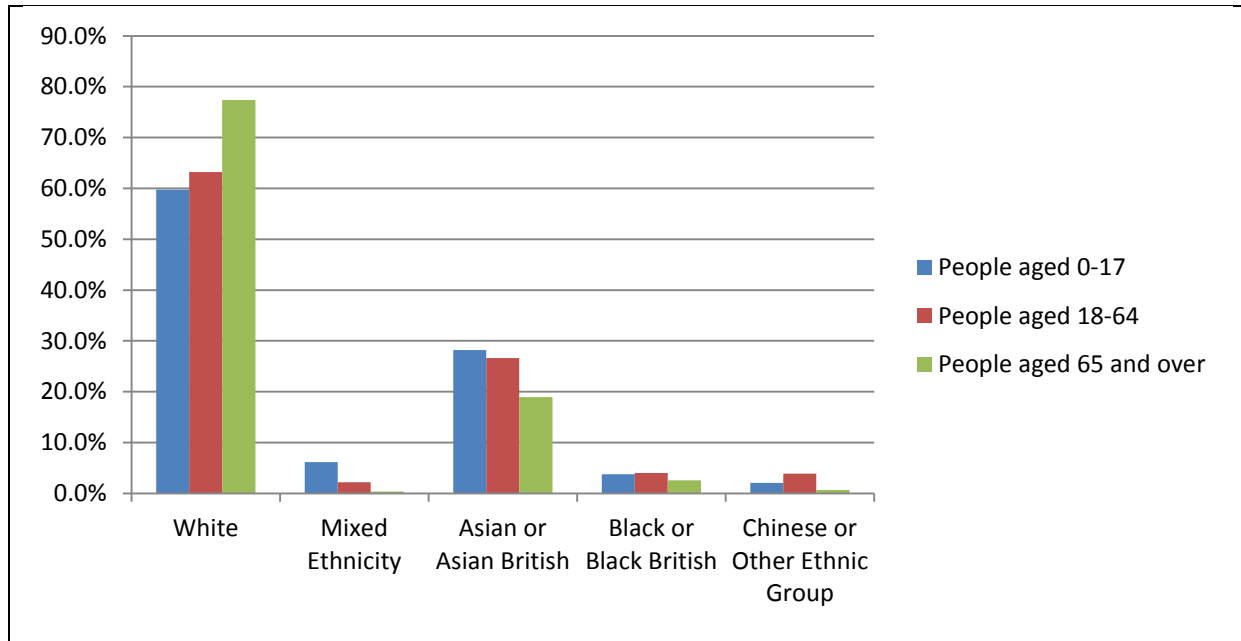
There are similar proportions of males and females throughout the younger people and working age populations.

Amongst older people, there are marked gender differences. Women are more likely than men to be in the older age groups. If we focus on the very extreme of the distribution, we see that 6% of the 65+ female population are aged 90 or above compared with only 3% of men. These gender differences amongst older people are similar to the national picture.

## Ethnicity

Ethnic groups <sup>iii</sup>	People aged 0-17		People aged 18-64		People aged 65 and over	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
White (this includes White British, Irish and Other White)	41,841	59.8%	125,857	63.2%	27,602	77.4%
Mixed Ethnicity (this includes White and Black Caribbean; White and Black African; White and Asian; and Other Mixed)	4,309	6.2%	4,366	2.2%	125	0.4%
Asian or Asian British (this includes Indian; Pakistani; Bangladeshi; and Other Asian or Asian British)	19,761	28.2%	52,974	26.6%	6,765	19.0%
Black or Black British (this includes Black Caribbean; Black African; and Other Black or Black British)	2,637	3.8%	8,044	4.0%	919	2.6%
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group	1,464	2.1%	7,786	3.9%	250	0.7%
All people	70,012	100%	199,027	100%	35,661	100%

The ethnic structure of the population in Leicester is characterised by strong age differences. Young people are more likely than older people to have a non-white ethnic background.



It should be noted that these broad ethnic classifications provide very limited insight into the cultural diversity of the city.

Estimates vary, but as many as 150 different languages and/or dialects are spoken in Leicester. While English remains the most widely spoken language, there are many speakers of Gujarati, Katchi, Punjabi, Urdu and Bengali. There are also growing numbers of speakers of Somali, Polis, Slovak, Arabic, Tamil and various East African languages. Figures from the 2011 school census indicate that almost half of pupils in Leicester primary schools have a home language known or believed to be other than English.

While not all residents hold religious beliefs, Leicester is home to observers of many different faiths including Bahá'í, Buddhist, Christian, Hindu, Jain, Jewish, Muslim and Sikh.

## Disability

National survey research indicates that there are over ten million people with a limiting long term illness, impairment or disability in Great Britain<sup>iv</sup>. The most commonly-reported impairments are those that affect mobility, lifting or carrying<sup>v</sup>.

The prevalence of disability rises with age. Around one in 20 children are disabled, compared to around one in seven working age adults\* and almost one in two people over state-pension age\*\* in Great Britain<sup>vi</sup>

Approximately one in every five (18.76%<sup>vii</sup>) Leicester residents is estimated to have a longstanding illness, disability or infirmity, which limits daily activities or work.

Other relevant facts:

- The number of 5-15 year olds in Leicester's state-funded schools identified as having special educational needs is 10,274 <sup>viii</sup>
- The number of Leicester's working age population (18-64) in receipt of Disability Living Allowance (DLA) is 11,290<sup>ix</sup>
- The proportion of Leicester's pensioners receiving state pension plus at least one other state benefit is 50.96%<sup>x</sup>

### **About this report**

*The information in this report was collated in January 2012 by the City Council's Research and Intelligence team to support the 2012-2015 budget setting process.*

*The City Council is currently working with partners to assess all available evidence relating to the size, structure and distribution of the city's population, and spatial and/or temporal changes in response to fertility, mortality, and migration. This includes findings from local surveys and case studies and analysis of secondary data such as organisational records and focus group notes. A fuller report on the city's demography will be published in due course.*

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<sup>i</sup> Figures are taken from Office for National Statistics (ONS) Mid-2010 Population Estimates: Single year of age and sex for local authorities in the United Kingdom

<sup>ii</sup> Figures are taken from Office for National Statistics (ONS) subnational population projections by sex and quinary age. The latest subnational population projections available for England, published 27 May 2010, are based on the 2008 mid year population estimates and project forward the population from 2008 to 2033. They are trend based projections, which means assumptions for future levels of births, deaths and migration are based on observed levels mainly over the previous five years. They show what the population will be if recent trends in these continue. The projections do not take into account any future policy changes

<sup>iii</sup> Figures are taken from Office for National Statistics (ONS) Table PEEGC309: LAD 2009 Single Year of Age by Ethnic Group, mid-2009. Based on a commissioned table from the Population Estimates by Ethnic Group (Release 8.0), ONS. The Estimates, released in May 2011, are experimental statistics. This means that they have not yet been shown to meet the quality criteria for National Statistics, but are being published to involve users in the development of the methodology and to help build quality at an early stage. The wording used for ethnic groupings are as used by ONS. Figures in this table have not been projected forward as the figures would not be reliable.

<sup>iv</sup> Source: Family Resources Survey 2009/10

<sup>v</sup> Source: Family Resources Survey 2009/10

<sup>vi</sup> Source: Source: Family Resources Survey 2009/10; \*Working Age refers to men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59; \*\*State Pension Age refers to men aged 65 and over and women aged 60 and over

<sup>vii</sup> Source: Office for National Statistics, Census 2001: Key statistics for local authorities

<sup>viii</sup> Source: School census Spring 2011. Children have special educational needs if they have a learning difficulty which calls for special educational provision to be made for them. Children have a

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learning difficulty if they: a) have a significantly greater difficulty in learning than the majority of children of the same age; or (b) have a disability which prevents or hinders them from making use of educational facilities of a kind generally provided for children of the same age in schools within the area of the local education authority (c) are under compulsory school age and fall within the definition at (a) or (b) above or would so do if special educational provision was not made for them

<sup>ix</sup> Source: DWP, Disability Living Allowance - cases in payment, Caseload (thousands), by Local authority of claimant, by age, for May 2010. The Disability Living Allowance provides a non-contributory, non means-tested and tax-free contribution towards the disability-related extra costs of severely disabled people under the age of 65. The Allowance has two components: a care component - for people who need help with personal care and are likely to go on needing that help; and a mobility component - for people who have walking difficulties and are likely to continue to have those difficulties.

<sup>x</sup> Source: DWP, Pension age client Group caseload (Thousands): Local authority of claimant by statistical group, for May 2010. This figure relates to people of pensionable age, i.e., women aged 60 and over and men aged 65 and over. Benefits covered include: Incapacity, carer, income related, disability, bereavement. It does not include housing benefit.