
Leicester City Council · Leicestershire County Council

Survey of Leicester 1983

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Summary

Background:

The Survey was undertaken jointly by the City and County Councils, with some financial help from the Home Office and the Commission for Racial Equality. Other help has been given by Leicester University and the Leicestershire Health Authority.

About 16,700 households were interviewed in the Survey, during February-April 1983. The households were randomly selected, using the City Council's Rates Files, and invited to give information, on a confidential basis, during a 5-10 minute interview.

Although tests are still continuing and the final figures may therefore be slightly different, the Survey results accurately reflect the characteristics of the City's population. This 'Initial Report' presents the factual results: further reports will be published later, concentrating on more detailed studies of specific issues.

All the figures in this report are "grossed up", based on the likely number of people in Leicester, compared with the figures in the Survey. **THEY ARE ESTIMATES RATHER THAN ABSOLUTE NUMBERS:** please read the Reader's Guide Section for further information.

Findings:

The total population of the City is estimated to be 286,000.

Estimates of the population by ethnic origin are:-

<i>White</i>	214,350	74.9%
<i>Asian</i>	63,200	22.1%
<i>West Indian</i>	5,100	1.8%
<i>Chinese</i>	550	0.2%
<i>Mixed, or Other</i>	2,850	1.0%

The main places of birth for Leicester residents are:-

<i>UK</i>	79.8%
<i>East Africa</i>	7.8%
<i>Indian Sub-continent</i>	7.8%
<i>Caribbean</i>	0.9%

Over a quarter of the population of Asian origin were born in the UK. Asians born outside the UK are about equally divided between those born in the Indian Sub-continent and those born in East Africa. The majority (51.4%) of the population of West Indian origin were born in the UK.

The age structure of the three main ethnic groups varies. The White population has the highest proportion of elderly, while the Asian population has the highest proportion of younger children and

adults aged under 44. Amongst West Indians, there is a particularly large proportion (25.9%) in the 16-24 year age-range.

At the time of the Survey, some three-quarters of the population had not moved since the 1981 Census, and this is similar for each ethnic group.

The Survey has enabled estimates to be made of religious and linguistic groups in Leicester.

Religion:		
<i>Christian</i>	188,900	66.1%
<i>Hindu</i>	39,700	13.9%
<i>None</i>	30,700	10.7%
<i>Muslim</i>	12,400	4.3%
<i>Sikh</i>	10,800	3.8%
<i>Jewish</i>	500	0.2%

First Language Spoken:		
<i>English</i>	217,300	76.0%
<i>Gujarati</i>	42,200	14.8%
<i>Punjabi</i>	11,500	4.0%
<i>Kutchi</i>	3,100	1.0%

Religion/Language:	
<i>English-speaking Christians</i>	183,600
<i>Gujarati-speaking Hindus</i>	36,100
<i>English-speaking with no religion</i>	29,000
<i>Punjabi-speaking Sikhs</i>	9,600
<i>Gujarati-speaking Muslims</i>	5,200
<i>Kutchi-speaking Muslims</i>	2,900
<i>Urdu-speaking Muslims</i>	1,200

A number of maps in the report show the distribution of the different ethnic and religion/language groups in Leicester. Different areas of the City show a wide diversity in their ethnic and cultural composition.

5.3% of the total population speak little or no English: these are mainly people of Asian origin and account for 23.0% of the Asian population. Difficulty with spoken English is more common amongst women and the elderly.

6.8% of the total population do not eat meat, poultry or fish and 3.5% do not eat eggs or cheese. The majority of both these groups are of Asian origin and within the Asian population the figures are 26.7% and 13.6% respectively.

At the time of the Survey, some 14.9% of the workforce stated that they were unemployed: this compares closely with the official figures issued by the Department of Employment. Unemployment is lowest amongst the 30-44 year olds (11.7%), and highest amongst those aged 16-19 (26.6%). Maps in the report show that unemployment is highest in local authority housing estates.

Unemployment rates are much higher amongst West Indian and Asian people than amongst White people. This is especially so amongst the young:-

	Overall	16-19 years
White	12.9%	23.6%
Asian	21.7%	38.5%
West Indian	23.7%	45.5%

The total number of households in Leicester, and their average size, are estimated as follows:-

	Estimate	Persons per household
White	87,400	2.5
Asian	14,650	4.3
West Indian	1,750	2.9
CITY:	104,760	2.7

One reason why Asian households tend to be larger is that they are younger, and therefore more likely to include children who have not yet left home.

Overall, just over a half of all households contain one or two people: they are more commonly White (61.3%) or West Indian (48.4%) than Asian (15.4%).

Just over half (52.7%) of the residential properties in Leicester are owner-occupied, and nearly a third (31.1%) are rented from the Council. The pattern varies considerably amongst the main ethnic groups:-

	Owner occupied	Rent from Council	Rent from Hsg. Assoc.	Rent Privately
White	48.2%	34.8%	4.6%	9.9%
Asian	81.7%	9.0%	2.2%	5.9%
West Indian	44.1%	37.3%	8.2%	8.6%

Tenure also varies considerably by age – older households are more likely to own their homes, younger households to rent from Housing Associations.

Finally, just over half (51.4%) of all households have no car – a figure very similar to that of the 1981 Census. Car-ownership is lowest amongst West Indians (28.6%) and highest amongst Asians (60.4%): in general it is lowest in the inner city, and in certain local authority housing areas.

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Initial Report of Survey

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The Survey has been jointly financed by the City and County Councils, who are analysing the results in conjunction with the Leicestershire Health Authority and Leicester University. The fieldwork was grant-aided by the Home Office and the Commission for Racial Equality.

The Working Group extend their thanks to the fieldwork organisers and interviewers who worked long hours to collect the information, as well as all those who so kindly gave of their time to provide the data which forms the basis of this report.

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Introduction

THE NEED FOR A SURVEY

The 1981 Census returns indicated that some 21.3% of the population of the City of Leicester lived in households whose head was born in the New Commonwealth or Pakistan. The cultural and ethnic diversity of the population adds to the life and vitality of the City and has practical implications for the design and delivery of all local authority services. Both the City and County Councils are committed to the prevention of racial discrimination and disadvantage, to ensuring that people of minority ethnic origin enjoy equality of access to services, facilities and employment, and that those services and facilities meet the needs of *all* citizens.

Until now the local authorities have lacked accurate information about the size and character of Leicester's various minority communities. Both Councils had hoped that a question on ethnic origin would have been included in the 1981 Census of Population. After a review of the data which confirmed their fears that the Census would not provide the information which they needed, they decided to undertake a sample survey on a joint basis.

The purpose of the Survey was to obtain information which could be used to combat racial discrimination in Leicester.

This information can be used to assess the performance of local authorities, and other organisations, both as employers and as service providers.

The Survey was designed so that it would:

- 1. provide reliable estimates of the size, distribution and characteristics of the various ethnic, religious and language groups in Leicester.*
- 2. examine and amplify the 1981 Census results as they relate to the minority ethnic populations of the City.*
- 3. identify the need for more detailed studies of particular issues and provide a sound data base for them.*
- 4. test the acceptability of asking an ethnic origin question in a local situation.*

THE SURVEY

There has been considerable national debate about the collection of information which identifies people by their ethnic origin. Statistics in themselves are neutral, but the possible uses to which they might be put has been a cause for concern. The City and County Councils were aware of the genuine anxieties in this respect. Accordingly, careful consideration was given to the questions to be asked, and every precaution was taken to ensure that information was neither collected nor stored in such a way that an individual person or household could be identified.

After a successful pilot study, to ensure that the proposed questions were acceptable, the main Survey was undertaken in early 1983.

Approximately two in eleven households were selected for interview and questions were asked about household size and structure, age, sex, place of birth, ethnic group, language, religion, diet and employment. TECHNICAL NOTE 1 sets out in full the way in which the exercise was undertaken (fieldwork, sampling etc.), and a copy of the Survey questionnaire is annexed.

RESPONSE TO THE SURVEY

Public response to the Survey was excellent. Despite its voluntary nature and the emphasis on ethnicity, only 9.4% of those contacted refused to participate. Overall, 83.2% of addresses provided a successful interview. The brevity of the interviews (5-10 minutes) encouraged this response, as did the considerable preparatory work.

TECHNICAL NOTE 2 provides a statistical assessment of the quality of the response. On an area basis, both coverage and response would suggest that interviews were fairly evenly distributed across the City. At this early stage it has only been possible to undertake a few tests, but comparison with the 1981 Census suggests that the Survey results provide an accurate picture of the composition of Leicester's population.

THE REPORT

This report represents very much a first step. It concentrates on the factual results accompanied by some brief commentary. It is not intended to be definitive, but rather to provide some basic information, as quickly as possible, for all the many groups and individuals who may wish to use it.

A series of further reports is now in course of preparation, examining in greater detail issues relating to population characteristics, diet, communications, employment and household characteristics. These reports will compare the survey results with other sources of information in order to provide analysis and review the implications for policy. For those interested in obtaining copies, a mailing list form is enclosed with this volume.

Reader's Guide

PLEASE READ THIS GUIDE VERY CAREFULLY. IT IS MOST IMPORTANT THAT READERS UNDERSTAND HOW THE INFORMATION IN THIS REPORT SHOULD BE INTERPRETED.

THE FIGURES

This is a sample survey. Only 15.9% of the City's households provided information, but in order to be of practical use, the Survey results have been "grossed up" to the City total. *The figures in this report are therefore estimates* and are subject to normal sampling errors. The smaller the numbers involved, the less reliable they are likely to be, and you are asked to use them with caution.

This reliability can be calculated statistically. The Councils' aim was to be 95% confident that for a group of 1,500 households the Survey results would be within 10% of the true figure. Statistical calculations based on the actual response to the Survey show that, at the 95% confidence level, the figures for 1,500 households are within 11.5% of the true figure. This percentage figure varies, depending on the size of a particular group, and a different set of ranges has to be applied to groups of households and groups of individuals.

This is illustrated by the table below which shows the effect in relation to individuals and households in the different ethnic groups. The calculations are explained in greater detail in TECHNICAL NOTE 3.

THE MAPS

To help describe the results, a number of maps are included in the report showing the distribution of certain features in the 96 "Analysis Areas" which are being used to study the Survey results in detail. MAP 1, "Leicester's Landmarks", shows the street and area names which are referred to in later sections.

TERMINOLOGY

This report uses the broad terms "White", "Asian", and "West Indian" to describe people's ethnic origin. The term "White" refers to people originating from European countries and their descendents. The term "Asian" refers to people originating from the Indian Sub-continent and their descendents. Other Survey questions on place of birth, religion and first language have been used to identify different groups within the Asian population. The term "West Indian" refers to people from the Caribbean or their descendents. It was used instead of "Afro-Caribbean" as it is more commonly used in Leicester. The Survey used two categories to identify people of West Indian origin: "West Indian" and "British-born West Indian", as the pilot study had shown a demand for this. The two categories have been combined in presenting the results for this report but TABLE 3 shows the proportion of West Indians born in Britain.

95% Confidence Intervals: Individuals and Households

Ethnic Group	Individuals			Households		
	Survey Estimates	+ or -	Range	Survey Estimates	+ or -	Range
White	214,350	±1.03%	212,100-216,600	84,400	±0.63%	86,900-87,900
Asian	63,200	±3.43%	61,000-65,400	14,650	±3.45%	14,150-15,150
West Indian	5,100	±11.94%	4,500-5,700	1,750	±10.7%	1,550-1,950

Leicester's Landmarks



Broad Demographic Results

In the Survey, 45,571 persons were enumerated in the 16,693 households providing a successful interview. TECHNICAL NOTE 4 explains how the total population of the City was estimated from the Survey results to be 286,000 ± 2,360. Direct comparison with the 1981 Census figure is difficult, partly because of different definitions, and partly because many students were away from Leicester at the time of the Census, but were enumerated in the Survey. The best comparable figure is the OPCS official mid-year estimate for 1983: 282,300. The difference in these figures is explained by the difference in definitions and methodologies, which are briefly described in the Technical Note.

This Section summarises the main demographic features of Leicester's population. Information about ethnic origin and place of birth is given in Tables 1-3 and Diagram 1. Maps 2-4 show the distribution of ethnic groups in the City. Information about age and sex is set out in Tables 5-7, and about length of residence at present address in Tables 8 and 9.

ETHNIC GROUPS

The Survey data provides a clear picture of the ethnic composition of the City's population. TABLE 1 shows the numbers of people of White, Asian, West Indian, Chinese, Mixed and Other origins. People of Asian origin are by far the largest minority ethnic group, accounting for 22.1% of the population. The Survey estimates for the major ethnic groups in the City are:

	Estimated Size	Range at 95% Confidence Level
White	214,350	212,100-216,600
Asian	63,200	61,000- 65,400
West Indian	5,100	4,500- 5,700

People of Asian, West Indian and Chinese origin together represent 24.1% (68,822) of the City's population. This compares with a figure of 21.3% (59,000) from the 1981 Census, which was based on a count of people living in households headed by someone born in the New Commonwealth* or Pakistan. The Survey results confirm both Councils' belief that the figures available from the Census under-count Leicester's minority ethnic populations.

PLACE OF BIRTH

This point is illustrated by TABLE 2, which shows that only 20.2% of the population was born outside the U.K. TABLE 2 also lists the comparable place of birth figures from the 1981 Census: the differences between these figures will be analysed in more detail by one of the Working Groups.

TABLE 3 and DIAGRAM 1 show the relationship between place of birth and ethnic origin. Over a quarter (28.5%) of the Asian population were born in the U.K. Asians born outside the U.K. are about equally divided between those born in the Indian Sub-continent (34.5%) and those born in East Africa (34.8%). Information on individual countries shows that 31.9% of all Asians were born in India, 15.0% in Kenya and 10.5% in Uganda. The majority (51.4%) of the population of West Indian origin were born in the UK and only 44.3% of them were born in the Caribbean. Thus the three major countries of birth for the total population of Leicester are:

U.K.	79.8%
India	7.2%
Kenya	3.4%

*NOTE the New Commonwealth includes a number of countries other than those in the Caribbean, Indian Sub-continent, East Africa and South East Asia.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION WITHIN LEICESTER

The spatial distribution of White, Asian and West Indian residents is shown in MAPS 2, 3 & 4.

At first glance the most striking feature of MAP 2 is that although people of Asian and West Indian origin comprise nearly 24% of the City's population, in 42 of the 96 Analysis Areas White people constitute over 90% of the population. Many of these areas are on the outer edges of the City. They include the main Council estates: Mowmacre and Stocking Farm, New Parks, Braunstone, Eyres Monsell, Saffron, Thurnby Lodge and Netherhall; and privately owned suburban areas e.g. parts of Knighton, Evington and Humberstone.

People of Asian origin are the majority population in both Highfields and Belgrave, and in five of the Analysis Areas they account for over 75% of the population (MAP 3). The Asian population does not however live exclusively in these two areas:

- Many of the areas near to Highfields and Belgrave contain an Asian population of between 45% and 65% e.g. Crown Hills to the east and Charnwood to the north of Highfields, and Rushey Mead to the north of Belgrave. A further five areas adjacent to Highfields and Belgrave have an Asian population of between 25% -45%.
- On the west side of the City two areas along the Narborough Road also have an Asian population of between 25% -45% (some 1,900 people).
- A further 11,500 Asians (i.e. 18.4%) live in other parts of the City.

The proportion of people of West Indian origin in different areas of the City is shown in MAP 4. About one third of the West Indian population live in Highfields, and in two areas in Highfields they account for 12% and 20% of the population. A number of areas adjacent to Highfields have a West Indian population of 4-6%, as do Crown Hills, St. Matthew's Estate and Northfields.

POPULATION STRUCTURE

Within the total population 48.4% are male and 51.6% female (TABLE 4). This is very similar to the results of the 1981 Census (48.7% male, 51.3% female). There is no specific pattern in the sex split among the young and middle ages, but from age 60 years upwards the proportion of females becomes notably greater.

In order to facilitate more detailed analysis, TABLE 5 shows the number of males and females in one year age groups up to 20 years. The distribution of young people (those aged under 16 years) is shown in MAP 5. This emphasises the high proportion of young people on certain Council estates and in Highfields, Rushey Mead and parts of Belgrave.

The distribution of older people (those over 65 years) is shown in MAP 6. The highest proportions of elderly people are mainly located on the edge of the City. In most of the inner city areas the proportion of elderly people is no higher, and is in some cases lower, than the City average of 16%.

The age structure of the three main ethnic groups is very different. TABLE 6 shows that the Asian and West Indian populations are younger than the White population: a larger proportion of both groups are aged under 25 years than is the case amongst White people and a smaller proportion are aged over 60 years. But closer inspection shows other trends, as the following table and DIAGRAM 2 illustrate:

Age structure of the main ethnic groups

Years	White (%)	Asian (%)	West Indian (%)
0- 9	12.2	20.7	15.2
10-24	25.8	30.6	39.1
25-44	23.9	32.0	25.5
45-59	15.1	11.1	13.1
60-69	11.4	3.9	4.8
70+	11.4	1.5	1.1

This, together with information on households (see Section 4), suggests that Asian families are likely to be comparatively young, as the Asian population is concentrated in the age ranges up to 44 years and contains a higher proportion of 0-9 year olds than the other groups. Indeed, Asian 0-9 year olds represent 34% of all children of this age in Leicester. By contrast, it is reasonable to infer that West Indian families are older, for the proportion of 25-59 year olds is similar to that for

TABLE 1

Ethnic Origin

ETHNIC ORIGIN	Number	%
White	214,355	74.9
Asian	63,186	22.1
West Indian	5,084	1.8
Chinese	552	0.2
Mixed	1,387	0.5
Other	1,444	0.5
Not stated	12	0.0
TOTAL	286,020	100

White people, but there is a very high proportion of West Indians aged 10-24 years. This variation in age structure may have important implications in analysing other variables: for example, the distribution of elderly people in Leicester reflects that of the White population because such a high proportion of White people are elderly compared with other groups.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE

In order to assist comparisons with the 1981 Census the Survey included a question on how long people had been living at their present address. Three-quarters of the population had not moved since the Census (TABLE 7), and this is similar for each ethnic group (TABLE 8).

TABLE 8 also shows that in general White people have been living at their present address for longer than other people. For example 42.5% of White people have been at their present address for 10 years or more compared with only 24.9% of West Indians and 20.0% of Asians.

TABLE 2

Place of Birth

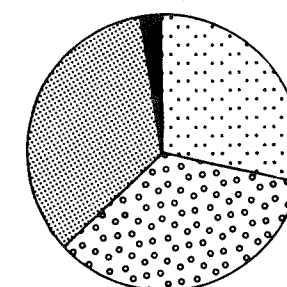
PLACE OF BIRTH	Number	%	Total from 1981 Census	
			Number	%
England, Scotland, Wales	226,600	79.2	222,388	80.5
Northern Ireland	1,600	0.6	1,299	0.5
Irish Republic	3,000	1.0	3,886	1.4
Other European Country	3,023	1.1	3,582	1.3
West Indies/Guyana	2,530	0.9	2,551	0.9
India	20,706	7.2	18,235	6.6
Pakistan	1,086	0.4	911	0.4
Bangladesh	616	0.2	394	0.1
Kenya	9,810	3.4	8,052	2.9
Uganda	6,678	2.3	5,604	2.0
Malawi	2,649	0.9	2,323	0.8
Tanzania	2,730	1.0	2,224	0.8
Zambia	610	0.2	419	0.2
Other Africa	860	0.3	463	0.2
Other	3,283	1.2	3,914	1.4
Not stated	239	0.1	—	—
TOTAL	286,020	100	276,245	100

Place of Birth by Ethnic Origin

PLACE OF BIRTH		ETHNIC ORIGIN								TOTAL	
		WHITE		ASIAN		WEST INDIAN		OTHER			
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
United Kingdom	England, Scotland & Wales	204,345	95.3	17,901	28.3	2,610	51.4	1,744	51.4	226,600	79.2
	Northern Ireland	1,462	0.7	138	0.2	—	—	—	—	1,600	0.6
	TOTAL	205,807	96.0	18,039	28.5	2,610	51.4	1,744	51.4	228,200	79.8
Rest of Europe	Irish Republic	2,912	1.4	25	—	13	0.3	50	1.5	3,000	1.0
	Other European Country	2,805	1.3	31	—	19	0.3	168	4.9	3,023	1.1
	TOTAL	3,717	2.7	56	0.1	32	0.6	218	6.4	6,023	2.1
Caribbean	West Indies, Guyana	113	0.1	132	0.2	2,253	44.3	32	0.9	2,530	0.9
Indian Sub-continent	India	389	0.2	20,166	31.9	—	—	151	4.5	20,706	7.2
	Pakistan	44	—	1,023	1.6	—	—	18	0.5	1,086	0.4
	Bangladesh	—	—	603	1.0	—	—	13	0.4	616	0.2
	TOTAL	433	0.2	21,792	34.5	—	—	182	5.4	22,414	7.8
East Africa	Kenya	176	0.1	9,509	15.0	—	—	125	3.7	9,810	3.4
	Uganda	25	—	6,622	10.5	—	—	31	0.9	6,678	2.3
	Malawi	50	—	2,567	4.1	13	0.3	19	0.6	2,649	0.9
	Tanzania	25	—	2,705	4.3	—	—	—	—	2,730	1.0
	Zambia	19	—	559	0.9	19	0.3	13	0.4	610	0.2
	TOTAL	295	0.1	21,962	34.8	32	0.6	188	5.5	22,477	7.8
Rest of the World	Other Africa	132	0.1	527	0.8	44	0.9	157	4.6	860	0.3
	Other	1,820	0.8	490	0.8	113	2.2	860	25.4	3,283	1.2
	TOTAL	1,952	0.9	1,017	1.6	157	3.1	1,017	30.0	4,143	1.5
Not stated		38	—	188	0.3	—	—	12	0.4	239	0.1
TOTAL		214,355	100	63,186	100	5,084	100	3,395	100	286,020	100

Place of Birth and Ethnic Origin

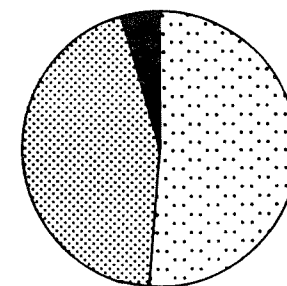
ASIAN



BIRTHPLACE



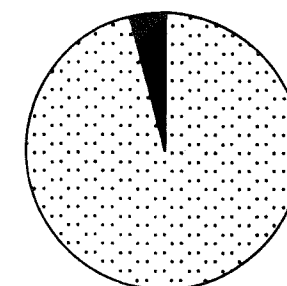
WEST INDIAN



BIRTHPLACE



WHITE



BIRTHPLACE



TABLE 4

Age by Sex
(all age groups)

AGE GROUP	SEX				TOTAL	
	MALE		FEMALE			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0-4 yrs	10,770	3.8	10,952	3.8	21,722	7.6
5-9 yrs	9,854	3.5	9,289	3.3	19,143	6.8
10-15 yrs	13,602	4.8	12,873	4.5	26,475	9.3
16-19 yrs	9,949	3.5	10,425	3.6	20,374	7.1
20-24 yrs	15,239	5.3	15,848	5.5	31,087	10.9
25-29 yrs	12,076	4.2	11,630	4.1	23,706	8.3
30-44 yrs	24,918	8.7	24,911	8.7	49,829	17.4
45-59 yrs	19,583	6.8	20,832	7.3	40,415	14.1
60-64 yrs	7,149	2.5	7,814	2.7	14,963	5.2
65-69 yrs	5,423	1.9	6,735	2.4	12,158	4.3
70-74 yrs	4,563	1.6	6,132	2.1	10,695	3.7
75+ yrs	5,122	1.8	9,767	3.5	14,889	5.3
Not stated	274	—	290	0.1	564	—
TOTAL	138,522	48.4	147,498	51.6	286,020	100

TABLE 5

Age by Sex
(0-20 years)

AGE	SEX				TOTAL	
	MALE		FEMALE			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0-1 yr	3,910	4.2	3,697	3.9	7,607	8.1
2 yrs	2,310	2.5	2,435	2.6	4,745	5.1
3 yrs	2,398	2.6	2,373	2.5	4,771	5.1
4 yrs	1,921	2.1	2,260	2.4	4,181	4.5
5 yrs	2,096	2.2	1,908	2.0	4,004	4.3
6 yrs	1,883	2.0	1,795	1.9	3,678	3.9
7 yrs	1,877	2.0	1,870	2.0	3,747	4.0
8 yrs	1,889	2.0	1,783	1.9	3,672	3.9
9 yrs	1,971	2.1	1,845	2.0	3,816	4.1
10 yrs	2,147	2.3	1,833	2.0	3,980	4.3
11 yrs	2,303	2.5	2,096	2.2	4,399	4.7
12 yrs	2,373	2.5	2,454	2.6	4,827	5.2
13 yrs	2,190	2.3	1,977	2.1	4,167	4.5
14 yrs	2,203	2.4	2,197	2.4	4,400	4.7
15 yrs	2,190	2.3	2,134	2.3	4,324	4.6
16 yrs	2,360	2.5	2,272	2.4	4,632	5.0
17 yrs	2,115	2.3	2,172	2.3	4,287	4.6
18 yrs	2,511	2.7	2,668	2.9	5,179	5.5
19 yrs	2,780	3.0	3,207	3.4	5,987	6.4
20 yrs	3,258	3.5	3,709	4.0	6,967	7.5
TOTAL	46,685	50.0	46,685	50.0	93,370	100

TABLE 6

Age by Ethnic Origin

AGE GROUP	ETHNIC ORIGIN								TOTAL	
	WHITE		ASIAN		WEST INDIAN		OTHER			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0-4 yrs	13,890	6.5	6,992	11.1	383	7.5	457	13.5	21,722	7.6
5-9 yrs	12,183	5.7	6,088	9.6	383	7.5	489	14.4	19,143	6.8
10-15 yrs	18,195	8.4	7,187	11.4	672	13.2	421	12.4	26,475	9.3
16-19 yrs	14,755	6.9	4,777	7.6	565	11.1	277	8.2	20,374	7.1
20-24 yrs	22,476	10.5	7,350	11.6	753	14.8	508	15.0	31,087	10.9
25-29 yrs	15,597	7.3	7,406	11.7	384	7.6	319	9.4	23,706	8.3
30-44 yrs	35,651	16.6	12,833	20.3	910	17.9	435	12.7	49,829	17.4
45-59 yrs	32,393	15.1	7,012	11.1	665	13.1	345	10.2	40,415	14.1
60-64 yrs	13,331	6.2	1,426	2.3	144	2.8	62	1.8	14,963	5.2
65-69 yrs	11,022	5.2	1,011	1.6	100	2.0	25	0.7	12,158	4.3
70-74 yrs	10,118	4.7	527	0.8	38	0.8	12	0.4	10,695	3.7
75+ yrs	14,393	6.7	439	0.7	18	0.3	39	1.1	14,889	5.3
Not stated	351	0.2	138	0.2	69	1.4	6	0.2	564	0.0
TOTAL	214,355	100	63,186	100	5,084	100	3,395	100	286,020	100

DIAGRAM 2

Age Structure and Ethnic Origin

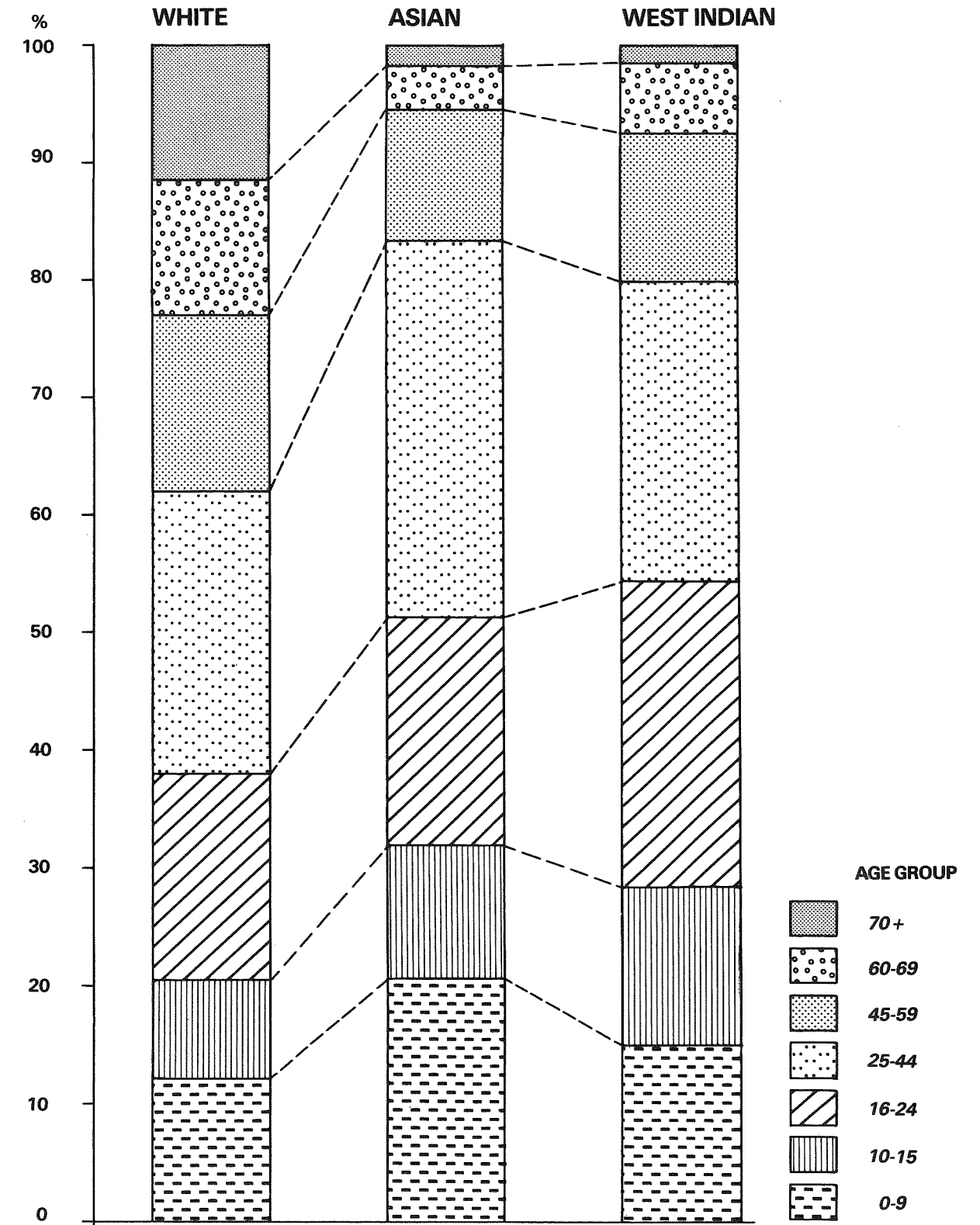


TABLE 7

Length of Residence at Present Address

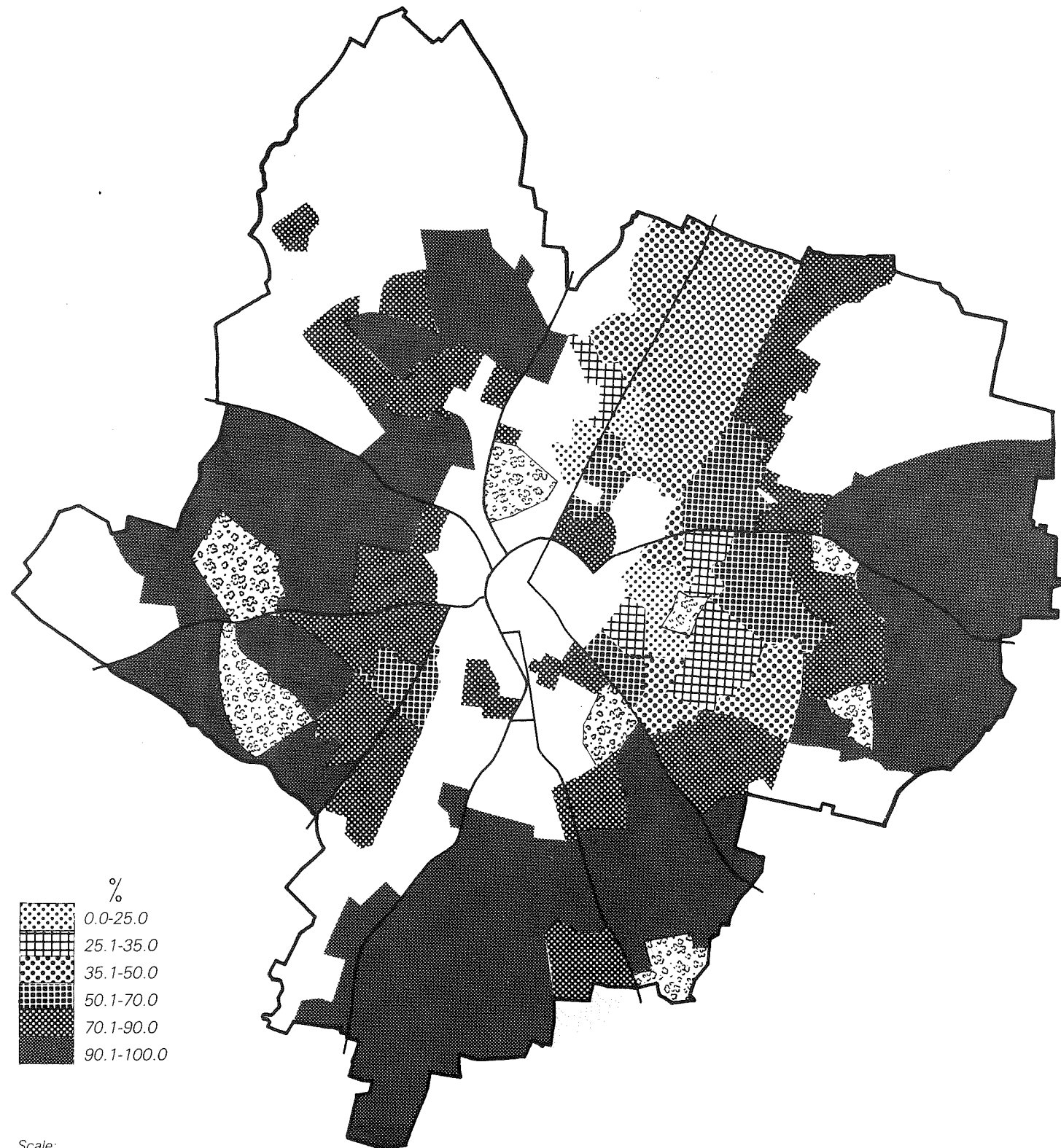
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE AT PRESENT ADDRESS	Number	%
<i>Less than 1 year</i>	47,588	16.6
<i>1 but less than 2 years</i>	23,807	8.3
<i>2 but less than 3 years</i>	22,602	7.9
<i>3 but less than 5 years</i>	31,370	11.0
<i>5 but less than 10 years</i>	54,493	19.1
<i>10 years or more</i>	105,564	36.9
<i>Not stated</i>	596	0.2
TOTAL	286,020	100

TABLE 8

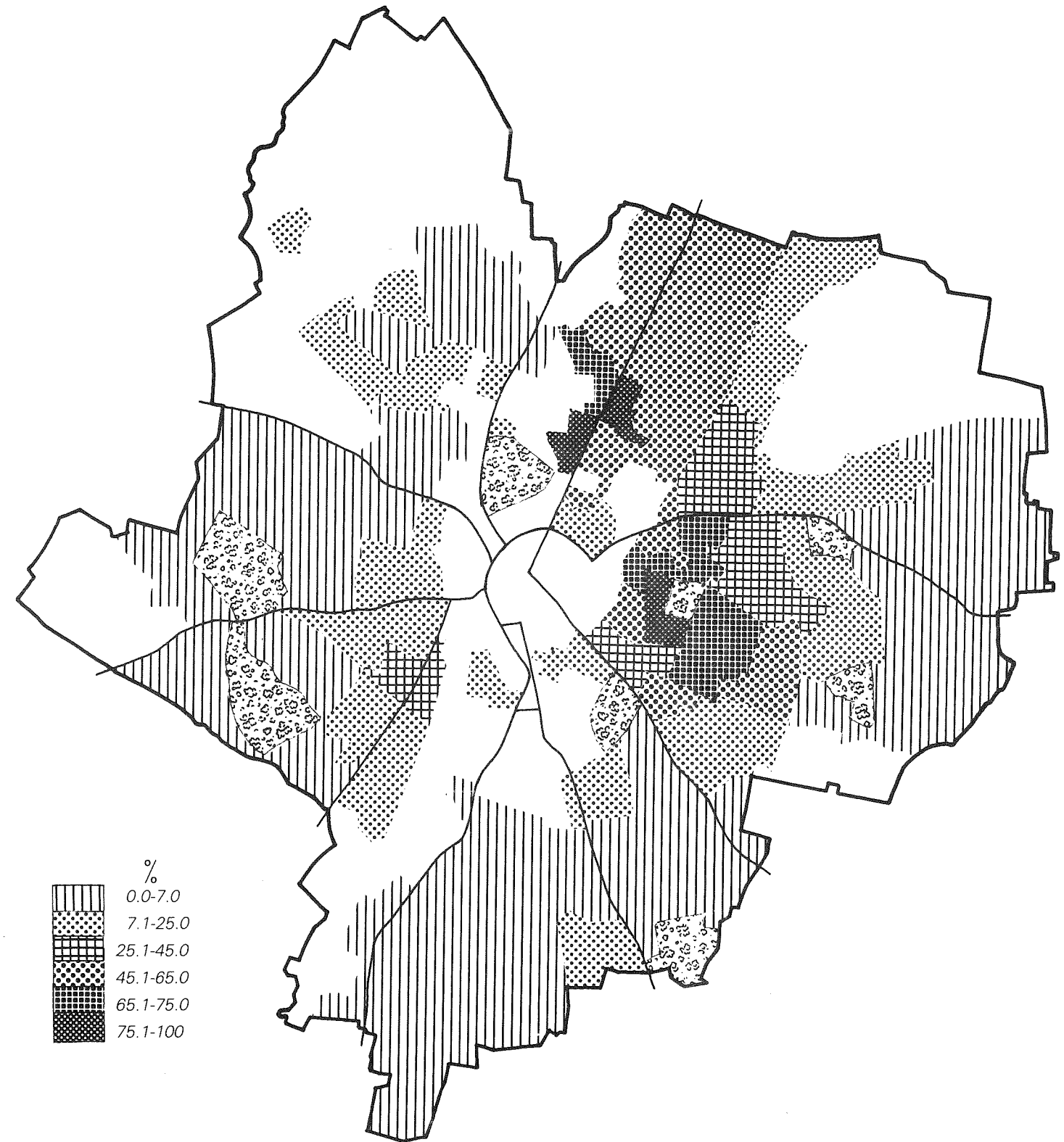
Length of Residence at Present Address by Ethnic Origin

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE AT PRESENT ADDRESS	ETHNIC ORIGIN								TOTAL	
	WHITE		ASIAN		WEST INDIAN		OTHER		Number	%
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
<i>Less than 1 year</i>	36,044	16.8	9,660	15.3	954	18.8	930	27.4	47,588	16.6
<i>1 but less than 2 years</i>	17,205	8.0	5,887	9.3	389	7.7	326	9.6	23,807	8.3
<i>2 but less than 3 years</i>	14,449	6.8	7,061	11.2	659	13.0	433	12.8	22,602	7.9
<i>3 but less than 5 years</i>	19,583	9.1	10,494	16.6	747	14.7	546	16.1	31,370	11.0
<i>5 but less than 10 years</i>	35,658	16.6	17,242	27.3	1,029	20.2	564	16.6	54,493	19.1
<i>10 years or more</i>	91,046	42.5	12,660	20.0	1,268	24.9	590	17.4	105,564	36.9
<i>Not stated</i>	370	0.2	182	0.3	38	0.7	6	0.1	596	0.2
TOTAL	214,355	100	63,186	100	5,084	100	3,395	100	286,020	100

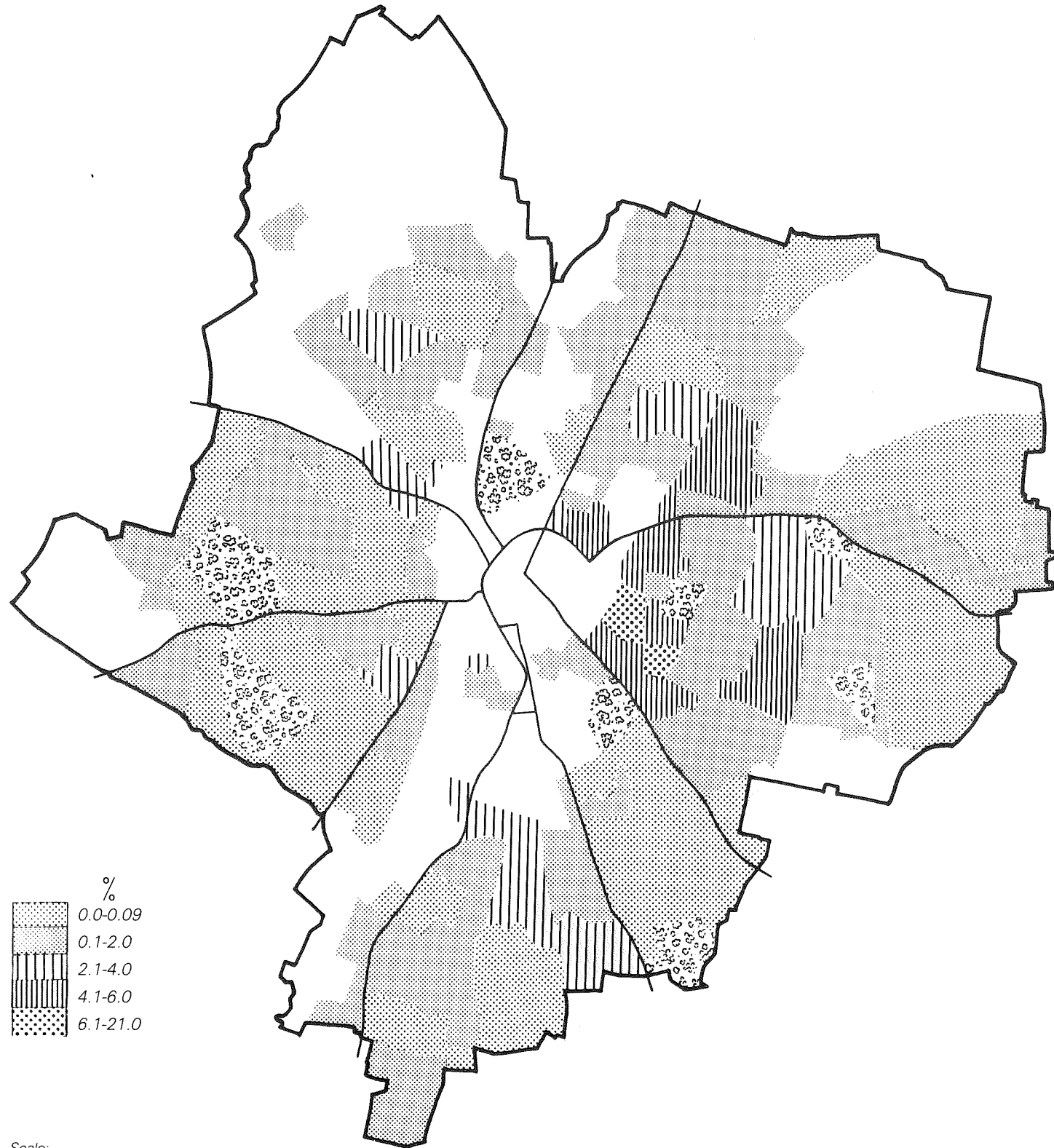
White people



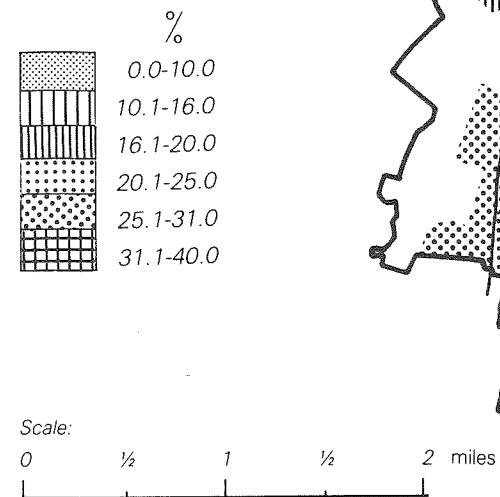
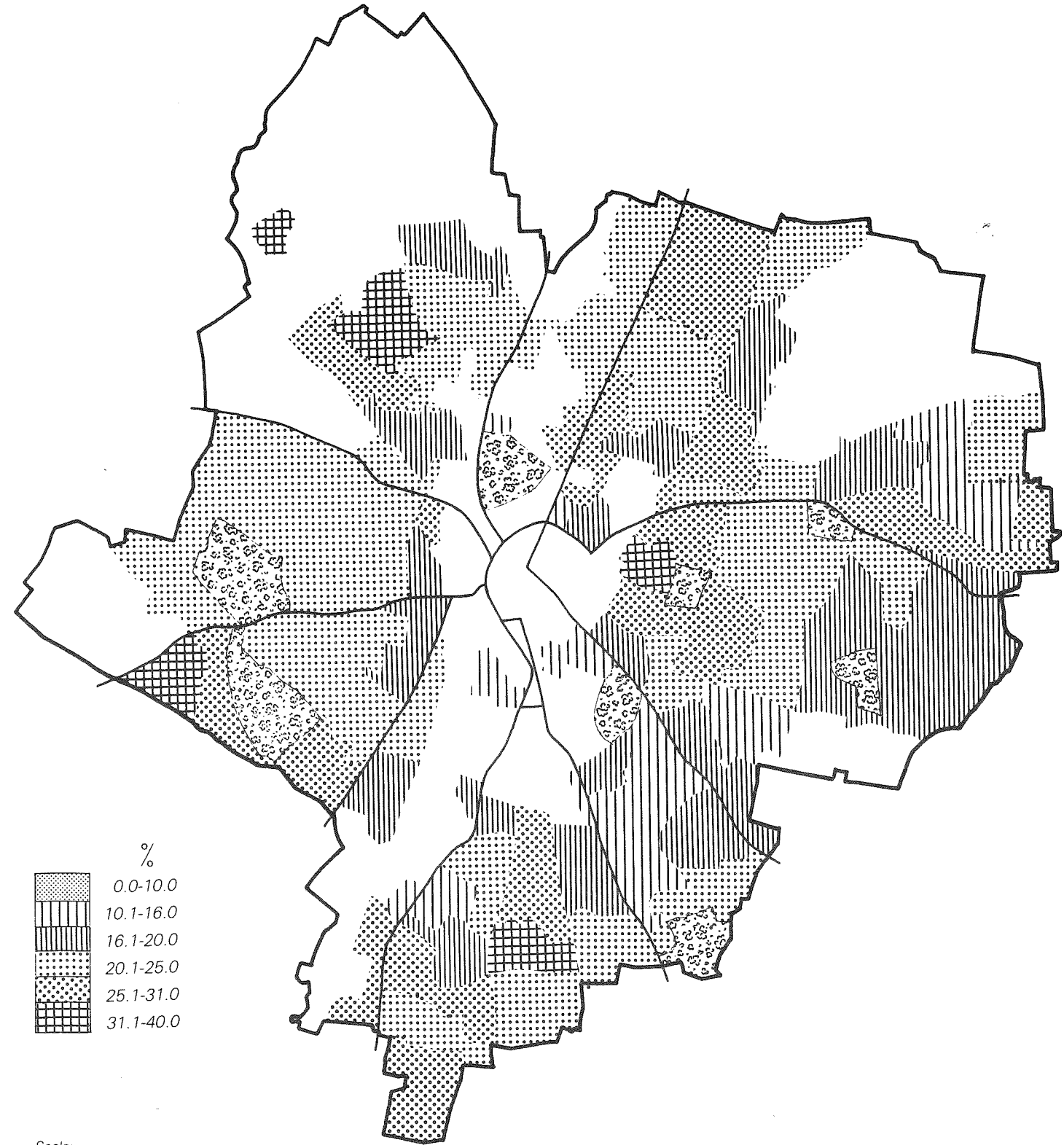
Asian people



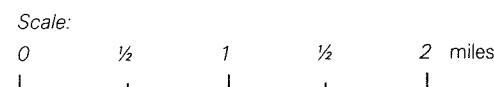
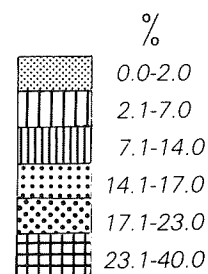
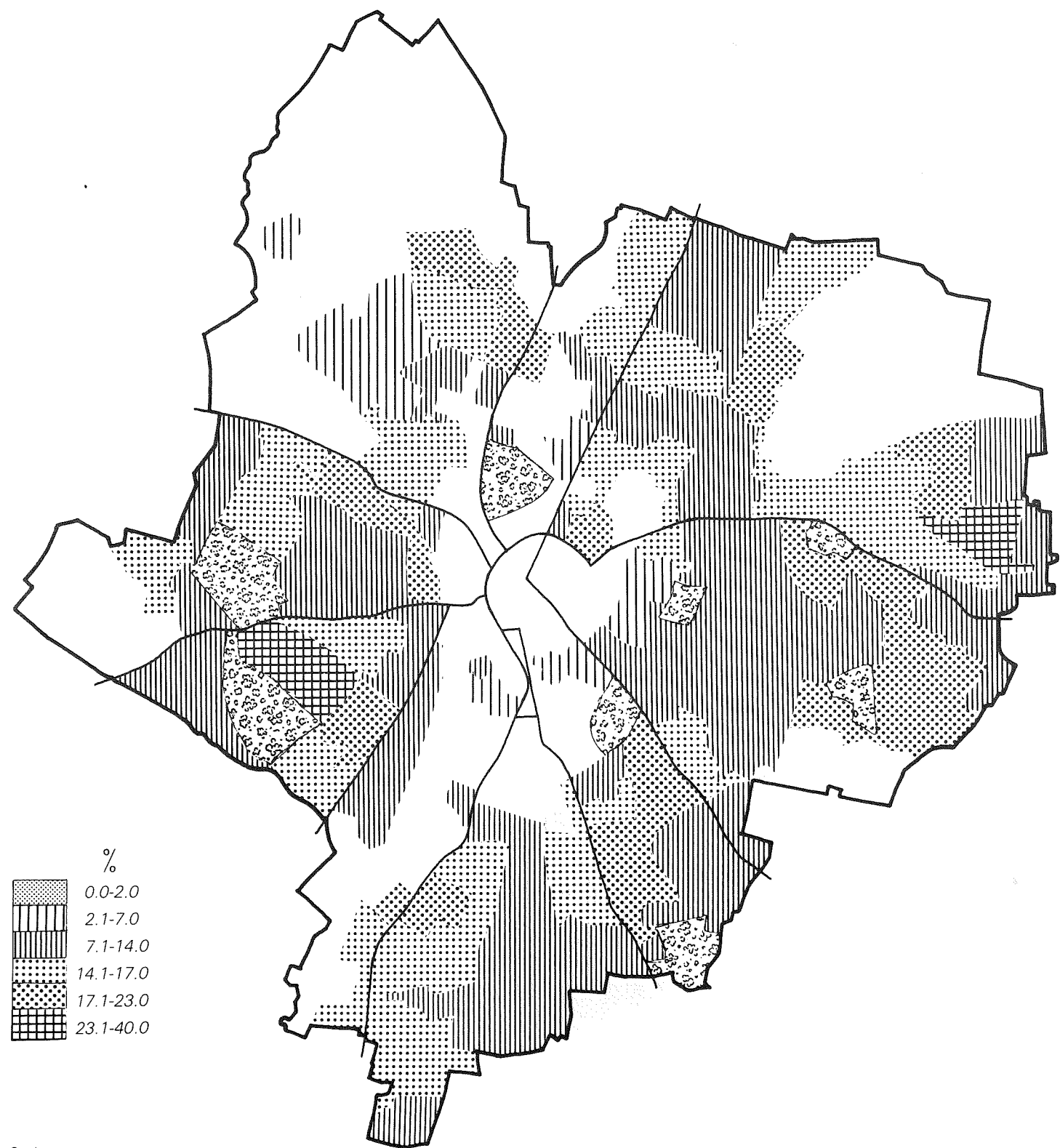
West Indian people



Young people



Old people



Detailed Characteristics

This Section examines Leicester's population in relation to religion, language and diet. Information about religion and first language and their interconnections is provided in TABLES 9-13, and MAPS 7 and 8 present detailed information on the spatial distribution of ethnic/religion/language groups in selected areas of the City. TABLES 14-16 deal with ability in spoken English and TABLES 17-19 examine dietary preferences.

RELIGION

The religion of individuals is shown in TABLE 9. The majority, 66.1%, stated that they are Christians. 13.9% are Hindus, 10.7% have no religion, 4.3% are Muslims and 3.8% are Sikhs. A comparison of religion with ethnic origin (TABLE 10) reveals that 62% of Asians are Hindus, a further 18.4% are Muslims and 16.7% are Sikhs. A small proportion of the Asian population are Christians (1.6%). Less than 1% of Asians have no religion compared with 13.8% of West Indians and 13.4% of White people. The following table sets out the Survey estimates for the main religious groups in the City:

	Estimated Size	Range at 95% Confidence Level
Christian	188,900	185,200-192,600
Hindu	39,700	37,900- 41,500
None	30,700	29,400- 32,000
Muslim	12,400	11,300- 13,500
Sikh	10,800	9,700- 11,900

FIRST LANGUAGE SPOKEN

The Survey did not ask for any information on literacy skills but respondents were asked which language each member of their household first spoke as a child. TABLE 11 shows that after English (76.0% of the total population), Gujarati (14.8%) is the most widely spoken first language, followed by Punjabi (4.0%) and Kutchi (1.0%). The Survey estimates for these groups are:

	Estimated Size	Range at 95% Confidence Level
English	217,300	215,100-219,500
Gujarati	42,200	40,300- 44,100
Punjabi	11,500	10,500- 12,500
Kutchi	3,100	2,500- 3,700

The distribution of first languages amongst the Asian population is shown in TABLE 12. The majority (66.1%) of the Asian population spoke Gujarati as their first language. 17.8% spoke Punjabi and 4.6% spoke Kutchi. 3.5% spoke English as their first language and other languages each account for less than 2%.

Although very few people spoke Hindi or Urdu as a first language it should be noted that they are often spoken as a second language or may have been studied for religious reasons (for example, many Muslims speak Urdu in addition to their first language).

LANGUAGE/RELIGION GROUPS IN THE ASIAN POPULATION

The relationship between first language and religion can be seen in TABLE 13, which identifies a number of distinct language/religion groups within the Asian population. The relationship between first language and religion is very close:

Language: 85.4% of those who spoke Gujarati as a first language are Hindu, and 12.3% are Muslim. 80.3% of Hindi speakers are also Hindu and 83.6% of Punjabi speakers are Sikh. 95.8% of those speaking Kutchi are Muslim, as are 99.0% of Urdu and 83.5% of Bengali speakers;

Religion: 90.8% of Hindus spoke Gujarati as their first language and 88.6% of Sikhs spoke Punjabi. Muslims are linguistically more varied: 41.6% spoke Gujarati, 23.6% Kutchi, 9.3% Urdu and 6.4% Bengali.

The Survey estimates for the major language/religion groups within the Asian population are:

	Estimated Size	Range at 95% Confidence Level
Gujarati speaking Hindus	36,100	34,400-37,800
Punjabi speaking Sikhs	9,600	8,600-10,600
Gujarati speaking Muslims	5,200	4,500- 5,900

POPULATION COMPOSITION: DETAILED DISTRIBUTION

MAPS 7 and 8 illustrate the composition of the population in Analysis Areas where White people comprise less than 50% of the population. The maps cover 8 areas in Belgrave and Rushey Mead and 12 areas in or adjacent to Highfields, together with Crown Hills and Charnwood. The proportions of White people, West Indians and the major groups in the Asian population are shown as a proportion of the total population in each area.

As already noted (in MAP 4) the highest proportions of West Indians are found on St. Peter's estate (Area 52) and in the area between St. Stephens Road and East Park Road (Area 48).

Gujarati speaking Hindus are the largest Asian group in all areas of Belgrave and Rushey Mead and in a number of areas (Areas 12, 18, 26 & 24) they account for more than 50% of the total population.

Gujarati speaking Hindus are also a significant proportion of the population in Highfields but here the Asian population is more diverse and there are interesting differences in different parts of Highfields. There are considerable numbers of Gujarati speaking Muslims and other Asians (who are also probably Muslim) in many areas in and around Highfields, particularly in the areas between the railway line and Spinney Hill Park. In Area 54 about 50% of the population are Gujarati speaking Muslims.

Punjabi speaking Sikhs are to be found particularly in the areas on the edges of Highfields: Charnwood (Area 23), North Evington (Area 31), east of East Park Road (Area 46), Crown Hills (Area 45) and around Kimberley Road (Area 50).

ABILITY IN SPOKEN ENGLISH

Respondents were also asked whether members of their household could speak English. It is most important to note that the answers given were assessments of English ability relative to the respondent's own perceptions of English ability. TABLES 14 and 15 show that although only 5.3% of the total population speaks little or no English, the majority of them are of Asian origin and account for 23.0% of the Asian population.

The relationship between age, sex and English ability in the Asian population is presented in TABLE 16. It shows that English ability varies with age and sex. In the adult Asian population as a whole (i.e. those aged over 16) nearly 27% (11,200) were assessed by the respondent to speak little or no English: amongst those aged over 45 some 62.0% (6,500) speak little or no English. Equally significantly, the Survey shows that some 38% of younger Asian women (aged 30-44), speak little or no English. The table also shows that although most Asian children spoke an Asian language first, 95.2% of primary school age Asian children also speak English.

DIET

One objective of the Survey was to identify the proportion of people in the City who do not eat meat, poultry or fish (vegetarians) and those who do not eat eggs or cheese. TABLE 17 shows that 6.8% of the population do not eat meat at all and that they are mainly of Asian origin: 87.3% of vegetarians are Asian, representing 26.7% of the Asian population. Similarly TABLE 18 shows that the majority of those who do not eat eggs or cheese (3.5% of the total population) are again of Asian origin, constituting 13.6% of the Asian population.

Of the 16,865 Asian vegetarians 86.0% are Gujarati speaking Hindus and 6.6% are Punjabi speaking Sikhs. However, it should be noted that certain religious groups have strict requirements with regard to the slaughtering of meat (for example the majority of Muslims only eat Halal meat) and the types of meat to be eaten. Therefore in circumstances where religious requirements have not been observed, these groups would also not eat meat.

In common with language ability, dietary habits vary with age and sex, TABLE 19. Amongst the Asian population there are more vegetarians in the older age groups and in the female population. Up to 16 years of age there is little difference in the proportion of vegetarian males and females, but from 17 years onwards many more females are vegetarians. A significant proportion of young people are vegetarian: 16.0% of males and 19.7% of females aged 5-16 years do not eat meat.

TABLE 9

Religion

RELIGION	Number	%
<i>Christian</i>	188,923	66.1
<i>Hindu</i>	39,743	13.9
<i>Sikh</i>	10,808	3.8
<i>Muslim</i>	12,434	4.3
<i>Jewish</i>	471	0.2
<i>None</i>	30,692	10.7
<i>Other</i>	2,071	0.7
<i>Not stated</i>	878	0.3
TOTAL	286,020	100

TABLE 10

Religion by Ethnic Origin

RELIGION	ETHNIC ORIGIN								TOTAL	
	WHITE		ASIAN		WEST INDIAN		OTHER			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<i>Christian</i>	182,226	85.0	1,004	1.6	3,973	78.1	1,720	50.7	188,923	66.1
<i>Hindu</i>	320	0.1	39,228	62.1	44	0.9	151	4.5	39,743	13.9
<i>Sikh</i>	151	0.1	10,576	16.7	6	0.1	75	2.2	10,808	3.8
<i>Muslim</i>	332	0.2	11,614	18.4	107	2.1	383	11.3	12,436	4.3
<i>None</i>	28,784	13.4	482	0.8	703	13.8	721	21.2	30,690	10.7
<i>Other</i>	1,751	0.8	276	0.4	232	4.6	283	8.3	2,542	0.9
<i>Not stated</i>	791	0.4	6	—	19	0.4	62	1.8	878	0.3
TOTAL	214,355	100	63,186	100	5,084	100	3,395	100	286,020	100

TABLE 11

First Language Spoken

FIRST LANGUAGE SPOKEN	Number	%
English	217,255	76.0
Other European languages	2,479	0.9
Gujarati	42,222	14.8
Punjabi	11,455	4.0
Kutchi	3,057	1.0
Bengali	948	0.3
Hindi	1,080	0.4
Urdu	1,174	0.4
Other Asian languages	345	0.1
Other	2,774	1.0
Not speaking yet	3,057	1.1
Not stated	174	—
TOTAL	286,020	100

TABLE 12

Asians only: First Language Spoken

ASIANS ONLY – First language spoken	Number	%
English	2,190	3.5
Other European languages	195	0.3
Gujarati	41,770	66.1
Punjabi	11,241	17.8
Kutchi	2,937	4.7
Bengali	891	1.4
Hindi	967	1.5
Urdu	1,155	1.8
Other Asian languages	226	0.4
Other	1,614	2.5
TOTAL	63,186	100

TABLE 13

First Language Spoken by Religion

FIRST LANGUAGE	RELIGION										TOTAL	
	CHRISTIAN		HINDU		SIKH		MUSLIM		NONE OR OTHER			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
English	183,626	97.2	835	2.1	546	5.1	709	5.7	31,539	92.5	217,255	76.0
Other European languages	2,078	1.1	163	0.4	—	—	6	0.1	232	0.7	2,479	0.9
Gujarati	226	0.1	36,084	90.8	326	3.0	5,178	41.6	408	1.2	42,222	14.8
Punjabi	56	—	948	2.4	9,572	88.6	716	5.8	163	0.5	11,455	4.0
Kutchi	88	—	13	—	—	—	2,930	23.6	26	0.1	3,057	1.0
Bengali	25	—	50	0.1	—	—	792	6.4	81	0.2	948	0.3
Hindi	95	—	866	2.2	56	0.5	50	0.4	13	—	1,080	0.4
Urdu	6	—	6	—	—	—	1,162	9.3	—	—	1,174	0.4
Other	1,524	0.8	132	0.4	44	0.4	527	4.2	892	2.6	3,119	1.1
Not speaking yet	1,124	0.6	634	1.6	226	2.1	364	2.9	709	2.1	3,057	1.1
Not stated	75	—	12	—	38	0.3	—	—	49	0.1	174	0.1
TOTAL	188,923	100	39,743	100	10,808	100	12,434	100	34,112	100	286,020	100

TABLE 14

Spoken English

ENGLISH SPOKEN	Number	%
Yes	49,314	17.2
A little	8,649	3.0
No	6,571	2.3
Not speaking yet	3,057	1.1
First language	218,290	76.3
Not stated	139	0.1
TOTAL	286,020	100

TABLE 15

Spoken English by Ethnic Origin

ENGLISH SPOKEN	ETHNIC ORIGIN								TOTAL	
	WHITE		ASIAN		WEST INDIAN		OTHER			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Yes	3,264	1.5	44,689	70.7	94	1.9	1,267	37.3	49,314	17.2
A little	320	0.2	8,160	12.9	—	—	169	5.0	8,649	3.0
No	82	—	6,375	10.1	—	—	94	2.8	6,571	2.3
Not speaking yet	1,644	0.8	1,230	2.0	63	1.2	120	3.5	3,057	1.1
First language	208,976	97.5	2,642	4.2	4,927	96.9	1,745	51.4	218,290	76.3
Not stated	69	—	70	0.1	—	—	—	—	139	0.1
TOTAL	214,355	100	63,186	100	5,084	100	3,395	100	286,020	100

TABLE 16

*Asians only: Spoken English by Age and Sex***MALES**

ENGLISH SPOKEN	AGE GROUP																TOTAL	
	0-4 years		5-11 years		12-16 years		17-29 years		30-44 years		45-64 years		65+ years		Not stated		Number	%
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
<i>Yes or first language</i>	1,337	38.7	4,030	95.7	3,082	98.0	8,561	95.5	5,869	89.3	2,718	63.5	245	22.1	50	72.5	25,892	81.4
<i>A little</i>	471	13.6	125	3.0	44	1.4	301	3.4	646	9.8	1,217	28.4	358	32.4	6	8.7	3,168	10.0
<i>No</i>	1,061	30.7	50	1.2	19	0.6	106	1.2	56	0.9	345	8.1	503	45.5	13	18.8	2,153	6.7
<i>Not speaking yet or not stated</i>	590	17.0	6	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	596	1.9
TOTAL	3,459	100	4,211	100	3,145	100	8,968	100	6,571	100	4,280	100	1,106	100	69	100	31,809	100

FEMALES

ENGLISH SPOKEN	AGE GROUP																TOTAL	
	0-4 years		5-11 years		12-16 years		17-29 years		30-44 years		45-64 years		65+ years		Not stated		Number	%
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
<i>Yes or first language</i>	1,500	42.4	3,960	94.7	3,007	99.0	8,053	87.0	3,892	62.1	916	22.1	75	8.6	39	54.9	21,442	68.3
<i>A little</i>	408	11.6	131	3.1	13	0.4	886	9.6	1,870	29.9	1,538	37.0	125	14.3	19	26.8	4,990	15.9
<i>No</i>	948	26.8	81	1.9	19	0.6	314	3.4	502	8.0	1,700	40.9	672	77.1	13	18.3	4,249	13.5
<i>Not speaking yet or not stated</i>	678	19.2	12	0.3	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	696	2.2
TOTAL	3,534	100	4,184	100	3,039	100	9,259	100	6,264	100	4,154	100	872	100	71	100	31,377	100

TABLE 17

Diet (Meat, Poultry and Fish) by Ethnic Origin

EATS MEAT, POULTRY OR FISH	ETHNIC ORIGIN								TOTAL	
	WHITE		ASIAN		WEST INDIAN		OTHER		Number	%
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
<i>MORE than once a week</i>	209,064	97.5	43,615	69.0	4,839	95.2	3,145	92.6	260,663	91.1
<i>LESS than once a week</i>	1,670	0.8	1,707	2.7	63	1.2	50	1.5	3,490	1.2
<i>Not at all</i>	2,190	1.0	16,865	26.7	132	2.6	138	4.1	19,325	6.3
<i>Is too young or not stated</i>	1,431	0.7	999	1.6	50	1.0	62	1.8	2,542	0.9
TOTAL	214,355	100	63,186	100	5,084	100	3,395	100	286,020	100

TABLE 18

Diet (Eggs and Cheese) by Ethnic Origin

EATS EGGS OR CHEESE	ETHNIC ORIGIN								TOTAL	
	WHITE		ASIAN		WEST INDIAN		OTHER		Number	%
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
<i>MORE than once a week</i>	210,250	98.1	52,402	82.9	4,940	97.2	3,208	94.5	270,800	94.7
<i>LESS than once a week</i>	1,481	0.7	1,369	2.2	44	0.9	75	2.2	2,969	1.0
<i>Not at all</i>	1,356	0.6	8,562	13.6	56	1.1	81	2.4	10,055	3.5
<i>Is too young or not stated</i>	1,268	0.6	853	1.3	44	0.8	31	0.9	2,196	0.8
TOTAL	214,355	100	63,186	100	5,084	100	3,395	100	286,020	100

Asians only: Diet by Age and Sex

MALES

EATS MEAT, POULTRY OR FISH	AGE GROUP														TOTAL	
	0-4 years		5-16 years		17-24 years		25-44 years		45-64 years		65+ years		Not stated		Number	%
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
MORE than once a week	2,398	69.4	5,963	81.1	4,035	71.8	7,820	75.6	2,724	63.6	659	59.7	31	44.9	23,630	74.3
LESS than once a week	94	2.7	207	2.8	138	2.7	415	4.0	132	3.1	12	1.1	—	—	998	3.2
Not at all	508	14.7	1,173	16.0	1,016	19.6	2,102	20.3	1,424	34.3	432	39.2	38	55.1	6,693	21.0
Too young or not stated	458	13.2	12	0.2	—	—	12	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	482	1.5
TOTAL	3,458	100	7,355	100	5,189	100	10,349	100	4,280	100	1,103	100	69	100	31,803	100

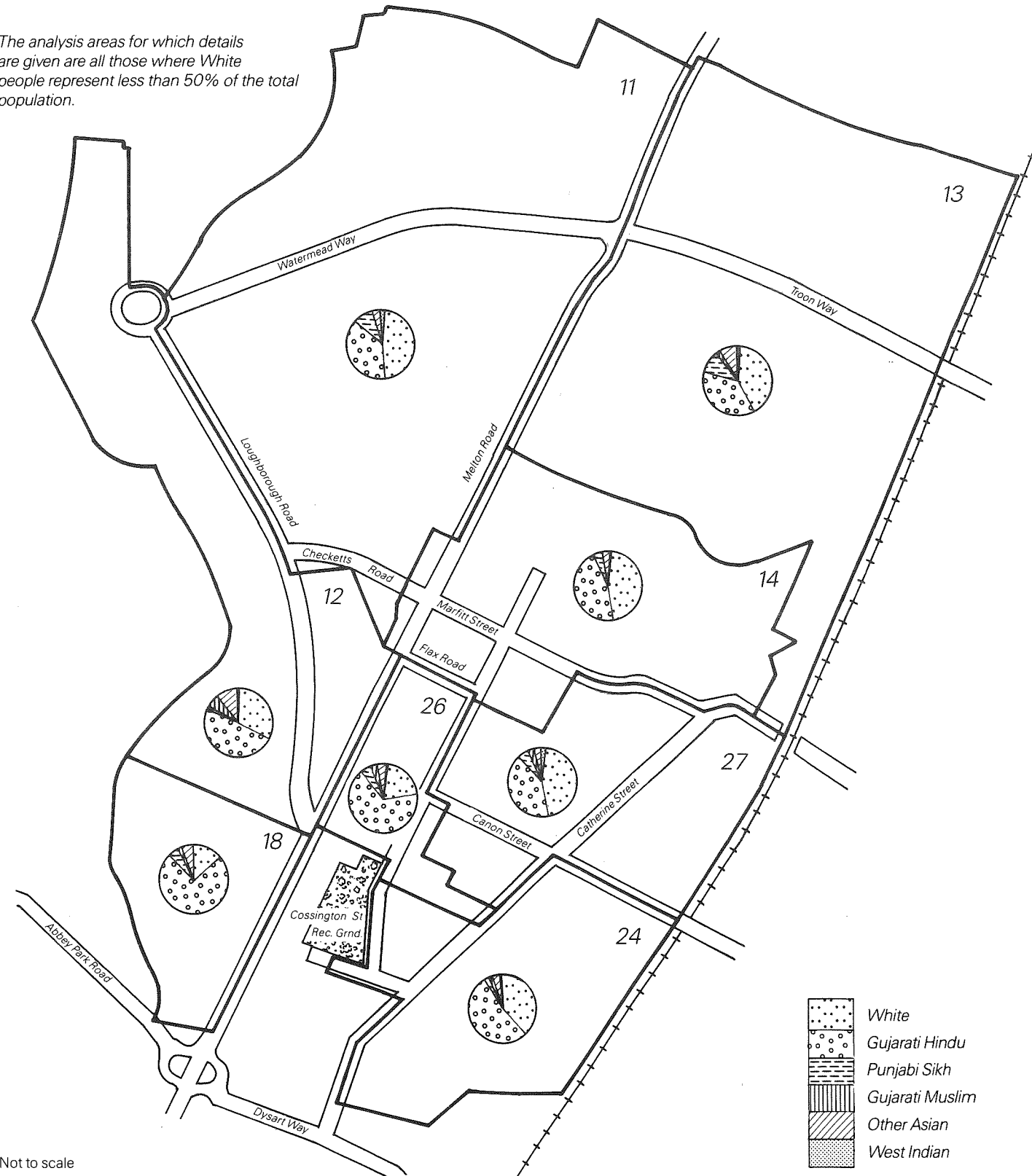
FEMALES

EATS MEAT, POULTRY OR FISH	AGE GROUP														TOTAL	
	0-4 years		5-16 years		17-24 years		25-44 years		45-64 years		65+ years		Not stated		Number	%
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
MORE than once a week	2,391	68.0	5,523	76.4	3,734	66.4	5,900	59.7	2,002	48.2	415	47.5	19	27.5	19,984	63.7
LESS than once a week	69	2.0	271	3.8	94	1.7	207	2.1	56	1.4	13	1.5	—	—	710	2.3
Not at all	596	17.0	1,425	19.7	1,789	31.8	3,772	38.1	2,090	50.3	445	51.0	50	72.5	10,167	32.4
Too young or not stated	458	13.0	6	—	6	—	12	0.1	6	—	—	—	—	—	488	1.6
TOTAL	3,514	100	7,225	100	5,623	100	9,891	100	4,154	100	873	100	69	100	31,349	100

Language/Religion Groups: Belgrave

POPULATION COMPOSITION:

The analysis areas for which details are given are all those where White people represent less than 50% of the total population.

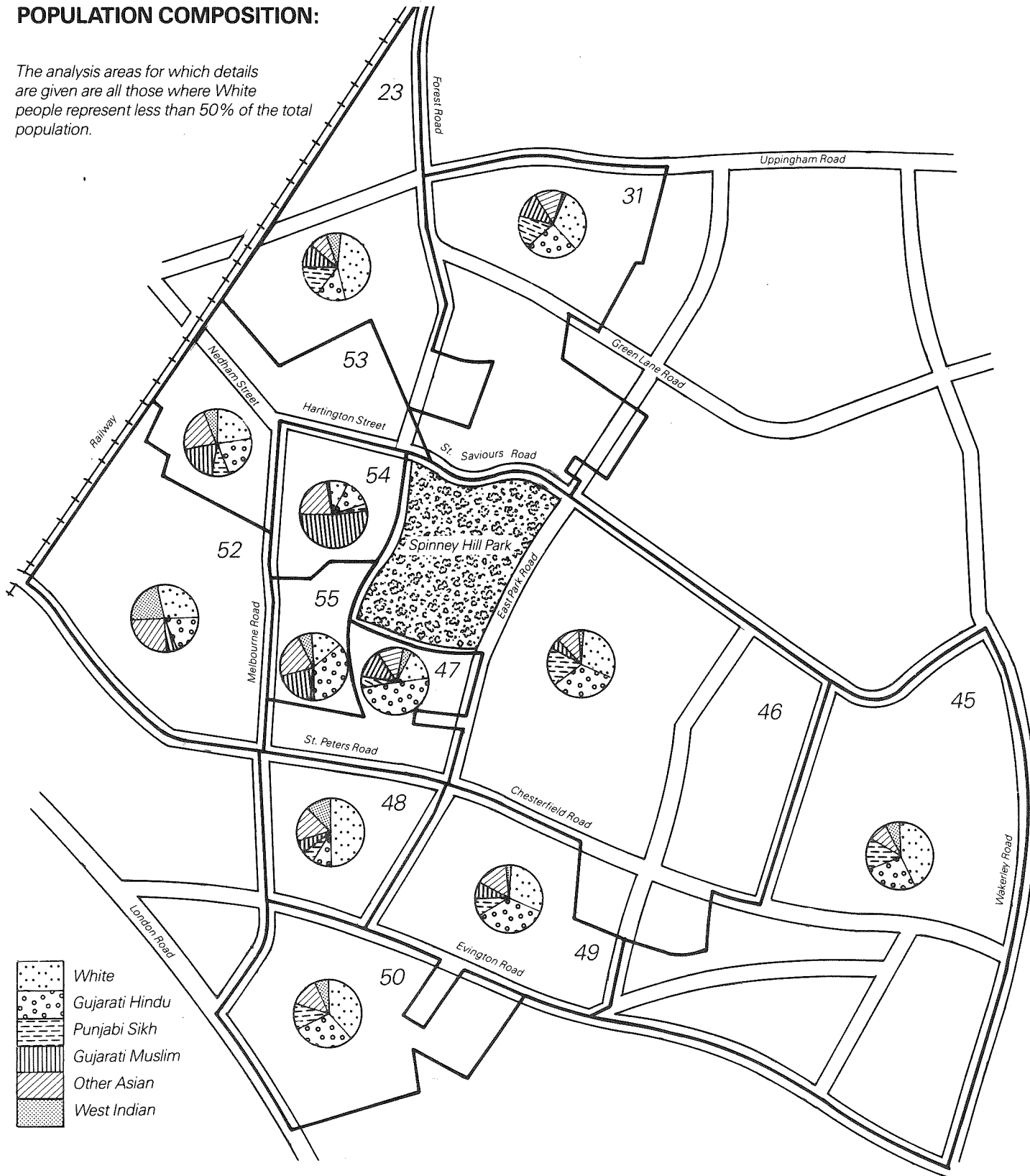


Not to scale

Language/Religion Groups: Highfields

POPULATION COMPOSITION:

The analysis areas for which details are given are all those where White people represent less than 50% of the total population.



Not to scale

Employment

The first two tables in this Section provide information on the economic status of all individuals as well as those of working age (men aged 16-64 years and women aged 16-59 years), since both are relevant for the analysis of employment. People of working age who are economically active are then examined in greater detail by age group and by ethnic origin. Finally, two maps show the distribution of unemployment in Leicester.

ECONOMIC STATUS

Of the total population 45.8% are economically active, (i.e. in work or seeking work), and among these 84.4% were in work at the time of the Survey (TABLE 20). Of those in work, 83.0% were in a full-time job. Those unemployed (i.e. waiting to take up a job, seeking work or prevented from seeking work due to temporary sickness), comprised 14.9% of the workforce. This compares closely with figures for the City based on data from the Department of Employment, although the relationship with published unemployment statistics will be the subject of further investigation.

The economic status of the population of working age is shown in TABLE 21. 25.8% are classed as not economically active, half being housepersons and most of the others students. 74.1% of those of working age are economically active and subsequent tables in this Section provide further analysis of this group alone.

AGE GROUP

TABLE 22 examines employment status by age. Unemployment rates are highest amongst those aged 16-19 years (26.6%), declining consistently to a low of 11.7% among the 30-44 year olds, before rising in the older age groups. Although unemployment rates are lowest in the 30-59 year age groups, in terms of total numbers unemployed they account for some 9,100 people or 44.9% of total unemployment. Conversely the 16-19 year age group, with some 2,700 unemployed, accounts for less than 14% of total unemployment. Part-time jobs are held mainly by those aged between 30 and 59.

In addition, MAP 9 shows the distribution of all unemployed people in the City, and MAP 10 shows the pattern for the unemployed aged under 25. Both maps emphasise the extent to which unemployment is concentrated in particular areas of Leicester: while considerable parts of Leicester have an overall unemployment rate lower than the City average (14.9% at the time of the Survey), a small number of areas have rates which are much higher: in some parts of Saffron, North Braunstone, North Belgrave and parts of Highfields the overall rate is more than twice that of the City average, whilst in others it is above 24%.

Broadly, MAP 9 shows that unemployment is particularly high amongst those living in Local Authority housing. A similar pattern emerges in MAP 10. Unemployment rates of over 40% are found amongst those under 25 years in North Braunstone and the area south and west of Spinney Hill Park; rates of over 28% (twice the overall City rate), occur in Saffron, Eyres Monsell, New Parks, Beaumont Leys, a large part of Belgrave and St. Matthew's.

ETHNIC ORIGIN

The different ethnic groups show markedly different employment and unemployment patterns. TABLE 23 shows that unemployment is clearly higher for West Indian (23.7%) and Asian (21.7%) people than for White people (12.9%). Part-time employment is considerably higher amongst White people (12.3%) and West Indians (9.2%) than amongst Asians (3.9%), whereas the highest proportion of the self-employed are found among Asians (4.4%).

Since unemployment varies considerably between age groups and ethnic groups. TABLE 24 looks at unemployment by both age and ethnic origin. It must, however, be emphasised that the Survey figures involved are in some cases small and should be regarded as indicative rather than precise; this applies particularly to the figures for West Indians. In the 16-19 year age group which has the highest overall unemployment rate (26.6%), unemployment is higher for West Indian (45.5%) and Asian (38.5%) people than for White people (23.6%). Rates then generally decline with age for each ethnic group, although in all age groups unemployment is higher among Asians and West Indians. Unemployment rates for White and West Indian people are lowest in the 30-59 year age groups, but for Asians unemployment in the 45-59 year age group is particularly high (30.4%).

The inter-relationships between these and other factors will be investigated as more detailed information becomes available from the Survey. This should assist in the analysis of the reasons for the variations in the patterns of employment and unemployment in the City, and in the appreciation of the implications of the results.

TABLE 20

Economic Status

(Total population)

ECONOMIC STATUS			
Economically Active	<i>Number</i>	<i>% Economically Active</i>	<i>% of TOTAL</i>
<i>Full time job</i>	91,769	70.0	32.1
<i>Part-time job (16-30 hrs per week)</i>	11,003	8.4	3.9
<i>Part-time job (less than 16 hrs per week)</i>	4,042	3.1	1.4
<i>Self-employed</i>	3,396	2.6	1.2
<i>Outworking</i>	402	0.3	0.1
<i>Waiting to take up a job</i>	301	0.2	0.1
<i>Seeking work</i>	17,794	13.6	6.2
<i>Prevented from seeking work due to temporary sickness</i>	1,431	1.1	0.5
<i>Other economically active</i>	898	0.7	0.3
Total Economically Active	131,036	100	45.8
Economically Inactive	<i>Number</i>	<i>% Economically Inactive</i>	<i>% of TOTAL</i>
<i>Houseperson</i>	27,014	17.4	9.5
<i>Retired</i>	40,967	26.4	14.3
<i>Unavailable for work for cultural reasons</i>	107	0.1	—
<i>Student</i>	13,231	8.6	4.6
<i>In compulsory education</i>	49,892	32.3	17.5
<i>Pre-school age</i>	21,786	14.1	7.6
<i>Other economically inactive</i>	1,695	1.1	0.6
Total Economically Inactive	154,692	100	54.1
<i>Not stated</i>	292		0.1
TOTAL	286,020		100

TABLE 21

*Economic Status**(People of working age)**

ECONOMIC STATUS	Number	% Economically Active	% of TOTAL
Economically Active			
Full time job	90,670	70.9	52.6
Part-time job (16-30 hrs per week)	9,861	7.7	5.7
Part-time job (less than 16 hrs per week)	3,415	2.7	2.0
Self-employed	3,301	2.6	1.9
Outworking	389	0.3	0.2
Waiting to take up a job	302	0.2	0.2
Seeking work	17,668	13.8	10.2
Prevented from seeking work due to temporary sickness	1,395	1.1	0.8
Other economically active	872	0.1	0.5
Total Economically Active	127,873	100	74.1
Economically Inactive	<i>Number</i>	<i>% Economically Inactive</i>	<i>% of TOTAL</i>
Houseperson	22,419	50.5	13.8
Retired	2,970	6.7	1.7
Unavailable for work for cultural reasons	94	0.2	0.1
Student	14,218	32.0	8.2
In compulsory education	3,126	7.0	1.8
Pre-school age	—	—	—
Other economically inactive	1,612	3.6	1.0
Total Economically Inactive	44,439	100	25.8
Not stated	248		0.1
TOTAL	172,560		100

*NOTE: People of working age refers to males aged 16-64 years and females aged 16-59 years.

TABLE 22

*Employment Status by Age Group**(Economically active people of working age)*

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	AGE GROUP												TOTAL		
	16-19 yrs		20-24 yrs		25-29 yrs		30-44 yrs		45-59 yrs		60-64 yrs		Number	%	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%			
In Employment	Full time job	6,904	68.6	15,591	76.0	13,833	74.2	28,916	69.2	21,930	68.5	3,496	71.6	90,670	70.9
	Part time job	219	2.2	735	3.6	1,400	7.5	6,151	14.7	4,670	14.6	101	2.1	13,276	10.4
	Self employed	56	0.6	270	1.3	458	2.4	1,538	3.7	891	2.8	88	1.8	3,301	2.6
	Outworking	6	0.1	44	0.2	88	0.5	151	0.4	94	0.3	6	0.1	389	0.3
Total in Employment		7,185	71.4	16,640	81.1	15,779	84.6	36,756	88.0	27,585	86.2	3,691	75.6	107,636	84.2
Unemployed	Waiting to take up employment	44	0.4	82	0.4	50	0.3	69	0.2	44	0.1	13	0.3	302	0.2
	Seeking work	2,586	25.7	3,578	17.5	2,636	14.1	4,500	10.8	3,552	11.1	816	16.7	17,668	13.8
	Temporary sickness	51	0.5	82	0.4	69	0.4	295	0.7	628	2.0	270	5.5	1,395	1.1
Total Unemployed		2,681	26.6	3,742	18.3	2,755	14.8	4,864	11.7	4,224	13.2	1,099	22.5	19,365	15.1
Other		201	2.0	131	0.6	107	0.6	157	0.3	182	0.6	94	1.9	872	0.7
TOTAL		10,067	100	20,513	100	18,641	100	41,777	100	31,991	100	4,884	100	127,873	100

TABLE 23

Employment Status by Ethnic Origin
(Economically active people of working age)

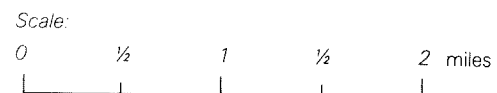
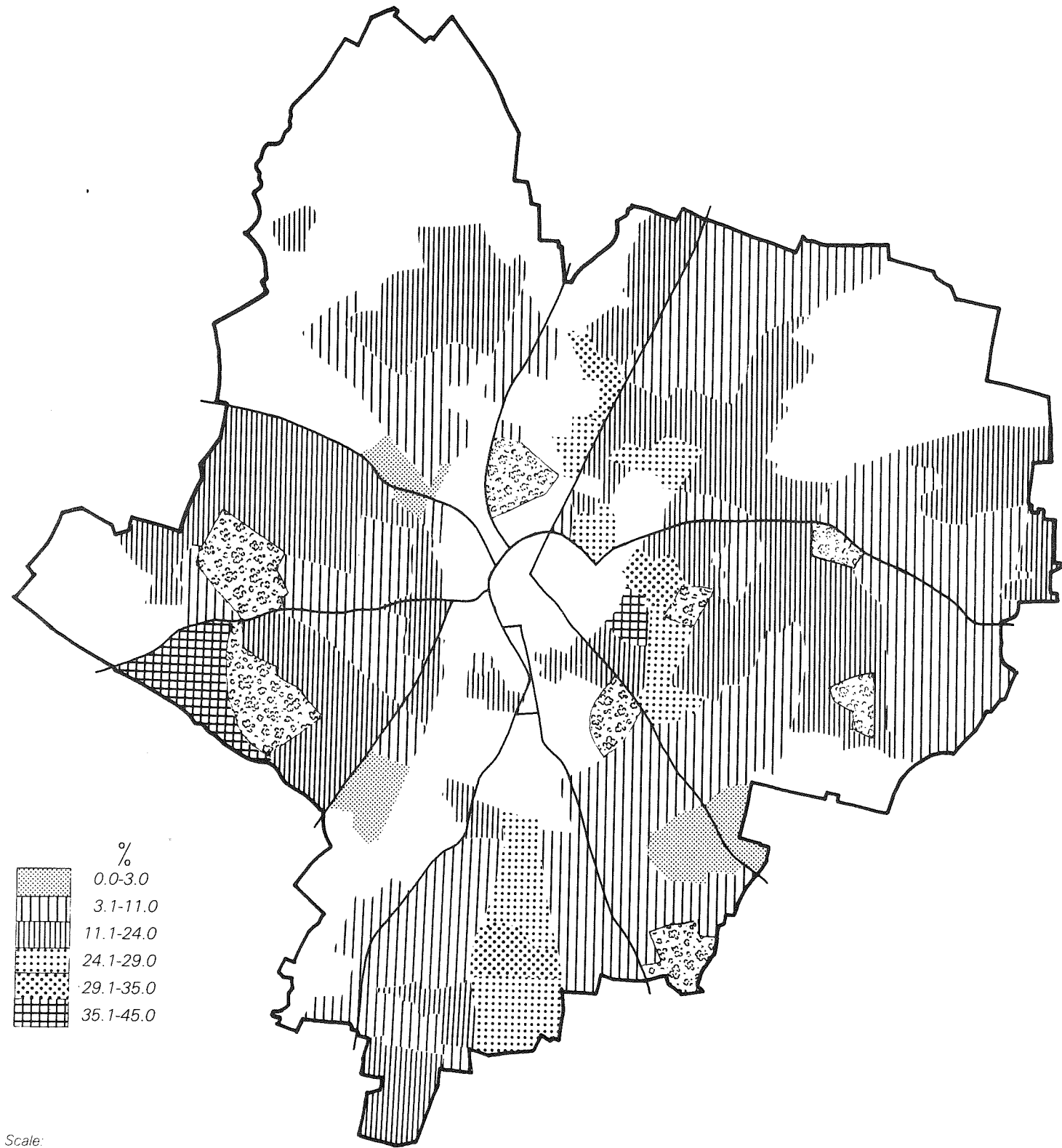
EMPLOYMENT STATUS		ETHNIC ORIGIN								TOTAL	
		WHITE		ASIAN		WEST INDIAN		OTHER			
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
In Employment	Full time job	68,620	71.7	19,526	69.0	1,752	65.7	772	67.1	90,670	70.9
	Part time job	11,824	12.3	1,097	3.9	244	9.2	111	9.7	13,276	10.4
	Self employed	2,028	2.1	1,231	4.4	24	0.9	18	1.6	3,301	2.6
	Out working	257	0.3	120	0.4	—	—	12	1.0	389	0.3
Total in Employment		82,729	86.4	21,974	77.7	2,020	75.8	913	79.4	107,636	84.2
Unemployed	Waiting to take up employment	214	0.2	88	0.3	—	—	—	—	302	0.2
	Seeking work	11,204	11.7	5,618	19.9	627	23.5	219	19.1	17,668	13.8
	Temporary sickness	949	1.0	434	1.5	6	0.2	6	0.5	1,395	1.1
Total Unemployed		12,367	12.9	6,140	21.7	633	23.7	225	19.6	19,365	15.1
	Other	672	0.7	176	0.6	12	0.5	12	1.0	872	0.7
TOTAL		95,768	100	28,290	100	2,665	100	1,150	100	127,873	100

TABLE 24

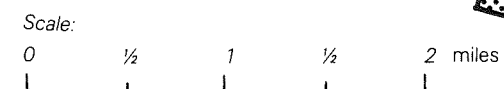
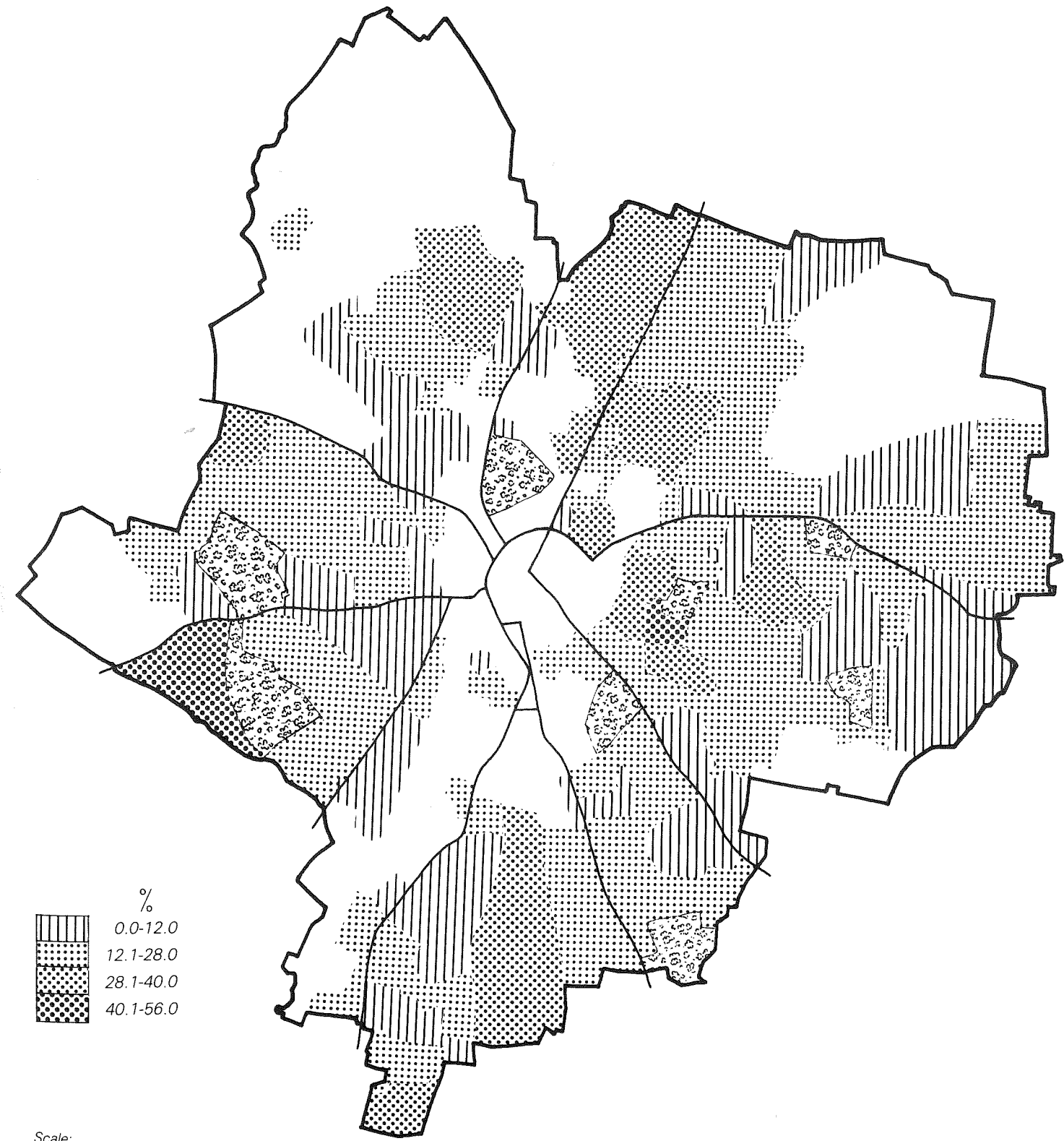
Unemployment by Age Group and Ethnic Origin
(Economically active people of working age)

AGE GROUP	ETHNIC ORIGIN				TOTAL
	WHITE	ASIAN	WEST INDIAN	OTHER	
16-19 YEARS					
Number unemployed	1,921	565	157	38	2,681
Number economically active	8,147	1,468	345	107	10,067
% unemployed	23.6	38.5	45.5	35.5	26.6
20-24 YEARS					
Number unemployed	2,242	1,293	157	50	3,742
Number economically active	14,339	5,435	546	193	20,513
% unemployed	15.6	23.8	28.8	25.9	18.2
25-29 YEARS					
Number unemployed	1,676	961	75	43	2,755
Number economically active	12,121	5,970	345	205	18,641
% unemployed	13.8	16.1	21.7	21.0	14.8
30-44 YEARS					
Number unemployed	2,868	1,789	144	63	4,864
Number economically active	29,936	10,645	821	375	41,777
% unemployed	9.6	16.8	17.5	16.8	11.6
45-59 YEARS					
Number unemployed	2,786	1,344	69	25	4,224
Number economically active	26,762	4,426	552	251	31,991
% unemployed	10.4	30.4	12.5	10.0	13.2
60-64 YEARS					
Number unemployed	874	188	31	6	1,099
Number economically active	4,463	346	56	19	4,884
% unemployed	19.6	54.3	55.4	31.6	22.5
TOTAL Aged 16-64 YEARS					
Number unemployed	12,367	6,140	633	225	19,365
Number economically active	95,768	28,290	2,665	1,150	127,873
% unemployed	12.9	21.7	23.7	19.6	15.1

Unemployment



Unemployment (those aged under 25)



Households

This Section describes the characteristics of the City's households. Tables and figures therefore refer to the 104,767 households estimated by the Survey, rather than the 286,020 individuals referred to in Sections 1 to 3. TABLES 25 and 26 examine the type of accommodation occupied. TABLES 27 and 28 describe household size: this is amplified by TABLES 29 and 30, and MAPS 11 and 12, which examine household composition. TABLES 31, 32 and 33 set out the pattern of tenure, and TABLES 34 and 35, together with MAP 13, provide information on car-ownership.

ETHNIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDS

One practical difficulty has been to identify the ethnicity of the households interviewed. Fortunately, 98.9% of all households comprise people who share the same ethnic origin, and for this report, households have been classified according to the ethnic origin of the person who answered the questionnaire.

In terms of the three main ethnic groups, estimates of households are:-

	<i>Estimated Size</i>	<i>Range at 95% Confidence Level</i>
<i>White</i>	87,400	86,900-87,900
<i>Asian</i>	14,650	14,150-15,150
<i>West Indian</i>	1,750	1,550- 1,950

TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION

TABLE 25 enumerates the type of accommodation occupied by households in the Survey, and compares the results with those of the National Dwelling and Housing Survey (1978/79). 39.1% of households in Leicester live in terraced properties, compared with 28.8% in England as a whole. The proportion of detached houses in Leicester (6.7%) is considerably less than that in England as a whole (17.7%), and may reflect the fact that such houses are mainly a feature of twentieth century residential development much of which has taken place in suburbs outside the City. The Survey shows that just over a third of households (35.5%) live in semi-detached accommodation. This is similar to the National Dwelling and Housing Survey figure for Leicester (34.7%), and is a little above the average figure for England as a whole (32.3%).

12.4% of households in Leicester live in purpose built flats — an increase over the 1978/79 figure which may be accounted for by recent increases in flats provided by Housing Associations, and because the sample for the Survey included flats for students, nurses and other hospital staff. The greatest disparity is in the figure for converted flats and rooms; this category was 6.7% in 1978/79, but 4.3% in 1983.

Comparing ethnic origin of household with the type of accommodation occupied (TABLE 26), several noteworthy associations emerge. A below average proportion of White households live in terraced houses but this is reversed in all other types of accommodation: for example 90.0% of detached properties and 89.0% of semi-detached properties in the City are occupied by White households. The majority of Asian households live in terraced housing (63.0%), with correspondingly few in all other categories. Terraced houses also provide homes for 44.1% of West Indian households. A high proportion (28.7%) of West Indian households occupy purpose built flatted accommodation and a further 5.8% live in houses sub-divided into flats or rooms.

HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Just over half of all households in the City contain one or two people; just under a third (29.3%) having two members and a quarter (25.3%) only one (TABLE 27). Of the remainder, 39.5% contain between three and five members and a further 5.9% contain six or more people.

The addition of the ethnic dimension (TABLE 28) shows that average household size is very different in the different ethnic groups:

	<i>Persons per Household</i>
<i>White</i>	2.5
<i>Asian</i>	4.3
<i>West Indian</i>	2.9
<i>City Average</i>	2.7

This may be explained just as much by the different age structures amongst the different ethnic groups as by any other factor.

One and two person households account for a major proportion of White households (61.3%) and nearly half (48.4%) of West Indian households. This contrasts with Asian households, of which only a small proportion (15.4%) are this size.

Similar proportions of three person households are recorded for each of the main ethnic groups, but larger households are much more common in the Asian and West Indian communities: compared with White households (22.7%) there is a slightly higher proportion of West Indian households (34.8%) containing four or more persons and a much higher proportion of Asian households (67.0%). Although Asian households account for just over half (52.7%) of households containing six or more people, it should be noted that this is less than a quarter (22.1%) of all Asian households and that more than half (58.1%) of Asian households contain four or less people.

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Household composition (TABLE 29) provides a further insight into the question of household size. 48.5% of all households are "small" (i.e. 1 or 2 persons with no children). Of these, rather more are made up of people aged under 65 (27.9%) than over (20.5%). Pensioner households are nevertheless a very significant group within the city. Couples with children of pre-school, school and college ages make up the largest single category (28.3%). A further 8.9% of households contain parents and their adult children. Other important household types include single parent families (5.3%) and extended households (1.8%).

Comparison of household composition with ethnic origin (TABLE 30) provides an insight into the impact of different age structures on the different groups. Most obviously, it re-emphasises the high proportion of one- and two-person households in the White population, and shows that there is a high proportion of West Indians of working age who live alone (22.6%). The proportion of single parent families in the West Indian population, 19.0%, is higher than that enumerated for the other main ethnic groups but it should be noted that the numbers involved are quite small, and they account for only 5.9% of all single-parent families. There are twice as many households containing a couple with children under 18 years in the Asian population (51.4%) than in the White (24.5%) or West Indian (25.8%) population. Extended families are more a feature of the Asian population in that 57.6% of these households are Asian, but it should be noted that they only represent 7.5% of Asian households.

MAP 11 shows the distribution of extended households. In 8 of the 96 Analysis Areas, these households represent more than 2% of the total, and in a further 8 areas they represent more than 1%. Generally extended households are to be found in areas where there are high proportions of Asians amongst the population (see MAP 3). However, the detailed distribution suggests that size of dwelling may also be an important factor, for the areas where there are relatively large numbers of extended households are those where there is a substantial proportion of large houses. MAP 12 shows that single-parent families are found particularly in North Braunstone, St. Peter's and Beaumont Leys.

HOUSEHOLD TENURE

Just over half (52.7%) of the residential properties in the City are owner occupied (TABLE 31), nearly a third (31.1%) are rented from the Council and the remainder are in various other forms of renting. TABLE 31 also includes comparative figures from the 1981 Census, the difference between these and the Survey figures requires further investigation, although clearly the sale of Council houses will have affected the figures.

The comparison of tenure with ethnic origin (TABLE 32) highlights the fact that most Asian households (81.7%) own their home, with correspondingly few in rented accommodation, particularly in the Council sector. By contrast a slightly larger proportion of West Indian households (37.3%) are in Council housing than White households (34.8%) and a smaller proportion of West Indian households (40.2%) are owner occupied than White households (48.2%). A high 8.2% of West Indian households live in property rented from Housing Associations.

When tenure is compared with household composition (TABLE 33), the importance of the private rented sector for the single person of working age becomes clear: this group is also the most important single client of Housing Associations. Most of the single elderly are either in Council housing (45.0%) or are owner occupiers (42.4%). The proportions of two person households, both those of working age and pensioner couples, in owner occupied properties are above the City average, 59.4% and 54.4% respectively.

Households of parents with adult children still living at home are mainly in owner occupied (58.8%) and Council (35.4%) properties. The above average proportions of owner occupancy for couples with younger children and extended family units is a reflection of the importance of Asian households in these categories (refer back to TABLE 32). A large percentage of single parent families rent from the Council (55.4%) or from Housing Associations (8.5%) but are less likely (31.8%) than any other households with children to own the house in which they live.

CAR OWNERSHIP

Just over half (51.4%) of the households in the City have no car, 42.0% own one car and a further 6.5% more than one, (TABLE 34). These figures are similar to the 1981 Census figures. Car ownership in the White population is very close to the City average in all categories, but the pattern is different for the other ethnic groups (TABLE 35). A significantly higher proportion of West Indian households (70.6%) do not have a car whereas Asian households are more likely to have one or more cars (60.4%). MAP 13 shows the extent to which low car-ownership is found particularly in the inner city and certain local authority housing areas (Braunstone, Eyres Monsell, Saffron, Thurnby Lodge, Mowmacre and New Parks). An exception to this pattern is Belgrave, which reflects the higher car-ownership levels amongst Asian households.

Many of the Survey findings match the results of the 1981 Census, others are not so clear. These will be investigated in greater detail before firm conclusions are drawn. The information on ethnic origin from the Survey will enable more detailed analysis to be undertaken of the characteristics and needs of Leicester's households. Similarly, data from the Survey will be used with information from other sources to examine such issues as people's present housing situation, future demand for housing and the impact of local authority policies.

TABLE 25

Type of Accommodation

ACCOMMODATION	SURVEY OF LEICESTER 1983		NATIONAL DWELLING & HOUSING SURVEY	
	Number	%	Leicester 1978/9 %	England 1977 %
<i>Detached house/bungalow</i>	7,011	6.7	7.2	17.7
<i>Semi-detached house/bungalow</i>	37,151	35.5	34.7	32.3
<i>Terraced house</i>	41,011	39.1	40.5	28.8
<i>Flat/maisonette — purpose built</i>	12,980	12.4	10.4	11.9
<i>Flat/maisonette — converted</i>	3,082	2.9	} 6.7	} 7.9
<i>Rooms</i>	1,681	1.6		
<i>Other</i>	1,851	1.8	0.5	1.4
<i>Not stated</i>	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	104,767	100	100	100

NOTE: The information from the Survey of Leicester 1983 relates to households contacted in the Survey, and the information from the National Dwelling and Housing Survey (N.D.H.S.) relates to household *spaces*, which include vacant as well as occupied dwellings.

TABLE 26

Type of Accommodation by Ethnic Origin

ACCOMMODATION	ETHNIC ORIGIN								TOTAL	
	WHITE		ASIAN		WEST INDIAN		OTHER		Number	%
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
<i>Detached house/bungalow</i>	6,308	7.2	596	4.1	38	2.1	69	7.1	7,011	6.7
<i>Semi-detached house/bungalow</i>	33,046	37.8	3,540	24.2	333	19.0	232	24.0	37,151	35.5
<i>Terraced house</i>	30,755	35.2	9,220	63.0	772	44.1	264	27.3	41,011	39.1
<i>Flat/maisonette — purpose built</i>	11,467	13.1	866	5.9	502	28.7	145	15.0	12,980	12.4
<i>Flat/maisonette — converted</i>	2,831	3.2	151	1.0	50	2.9	50	5.2	3,082	2.9
<i>Rooms</i>	1,393	1.6	163	1.1	50	2.9	75	7.8	1,681	1.6
<i>Other</i>	1,607	1.9	107	0.7	6	0.3	131	13.6	1,851	1.8
TOTAL	87,407	100	14,643	100	1,751	100	966	100	104,767	100

TABLE 27

Household Size

HOUSEHOLD SIZE	HOUSEHOLDS	
	Number	%
1 person	26,550	25.3
2 people	30,678	29.3
3 people	17,047	16.3
4 people	16,363	15.6
5 people	7,990	7.6
6 people	3,546	3.4
7 people	1,475	1.4
8 people	584	0.6
9 people	245	0.2
10+ people	289	0.3
TOTAL	104,767	100

TABLE 28

Household Size by Ethnic Origin

HOUSEHOLD SIZE	ETHNIC ORIGIN								TOTAL	
	WHITE		ASIAN		WEST INDIAN		OTHER			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1 person	25,086	28.7	685	4.7	402	23.0	377	39.0	26,550	25.3
2 people	28,500	32.6	1,569	10.7	446	25.4	163	16.9	30,678	29.3
3 people	14,023	16.0	2,573	17.6	295	16.8	156	16.1	17,047	16.3
4 people	12,264	14.0	3,672	25.1	270	15.4	157	16.3	16,363	15.6
5 people	4,827	5.5	2,906	19.8	213	12.2	44	4.6	7,990	7.6
6 people	1,776	2.0	1,676	11.4	63	3.6	31	3.2	3,546	3.4
7 people	584	0.7	822	5.6	43	2.5	26	2.7	1,475	1.4
8 people	220	0.3	339	2.3	19	1.1	6	0.6	584	0.6
9 people	82	0.1	157	1.1	—	—	6	0.6	245	0.2
10+ people	45	0.1	244	1.7	—	—	—	—	289	0.3
TOTAL	87,407	100	14,643	100	1,751	100	966	100	104,767	100

TABLE 29

Household Composition

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION		Number	%
Households with no dependent child(ren)	Single person <i>under</i> 65 years	14,367	13.7
	Single person <i>over</i> 65 years	12,760	12.2
	Couple; male <i>under</i> 65 years	14,932	14.2
	Couple; male <i>over</i> 65 years	8,781	8.4
	Parent(s) with child(ren) (all <i>over</i> 18 years)	9,283	8.9
Households with dependent child(ren)	Single parent with child(ren)	5,599	5.3
	Couple with child(ren)	29,606	28.3
Other households	3 generation family	1,349	1.3
	3 generation extended family	546	0.5
	Other	5,109	4.9
	Not stated	2,435	2.3
TOTAL		104,767	100

TABLE 30

Household Composition by Ethnic Origin

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION		ETHNIC ORIGIN								TOTAL	
		WHITE		ASIAN		WEST INDIAN		OTHER			
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Households with no dependent child(ren)	<i>Single person under 65 years</i>	12,936	14.8	672	4.6	395	22.6	364	37.7	14,367	13.7
	<i>Single person over 65 years</i>	12,597	14.4	119	0.8	25	1.4	19	2.0	12,760	12.2
	<i>Couple; male under 65 years</i>	13,551	15.5	1,105	7.5	207	11.8	69	7.1	14,932	14.3
	<i>Couple; male over 65 years</i>	8,568	9.8	163	1.1	44	2.5	6	0.6	8,781	8.4
	<i>Parent(s) with child(ren) (all over 18 years)</i>	7,946	9.1	1,167	8.0	113	6.5	57	5.9	9,283	8.9
Households with dependent child(ren)	<i>Single parent with child(ren)</i>	4,601	5.3	596	4.1	333	19.0	69	7.1	5,599	5.3
	<i>Couple with child(ren)</i>	21,371	24.5	7,519	51.4	452	25.8	264	27.3	29,606	28.3
Other households	<i>3 generation family</i>	645	0.7	653	4.5	38	2.2	13	1.3	1,349	1.3
	<i>3 generation extended family</i>	100	0.1	440	3.0	6	0.3	—	—	546	0.5
	<i>Other</i>	4,351	5.0	571	3.9	119	6.8	68	7.0	5,109	4.9
	<i>Not stated</i>	741	0.8	1,638	11.2	19	1.1	37	3.8	2,435	2.3
TOTAL		87,407	100	14,643	100	1,751	100	966	100	104,767	100

TABLE 31

Tenure

TENURE	SURVEY OF LEICESTER 1983		1981 CENSUS	
	Number	%	Number	%
<i>Owner occupied</i>	55,233	52.7	49,162	49.9
<i>Rented from the Council</i>	32,525	31.1	35,374	35.9
<i>Rented from Housing Association or Charitable Trust</i>	4,513	4.3	3,414	3.5
<i>Privately rented — FURNISHED</i>	5,555	5.3	4,117	4.2
<i>Privately rented — UNFURNISHED</i>	4,224	4.0	5,573	5.7
<i>Rent free with job or business</i>	992	1.0	} 835	0.8
<i>Other</i>	1,613	1.5		
<i>Not stated</i>	112	0.1		
TOTAL	104,767	100	98,475	100

TABLE 32

Tenure by Ethnic Origin

TENURE	ETHNIC ORIGIN								TOTAL	
	WHITE		ASIAN		WEST INDIAN		OTHER		Number	%
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
<i>Owner occupied</i>	42,115	48.2	11,957	81.7	772	44.1	389	40.2	55,233	52.7
<i>Rented from the Council</i>	30,378	34.8	1,312	9.0	653	37.3	182	18.8	32,525	31.1
<i>Rented from Housing Association</i>	3,999	4.6	320	2.2	144	8.2	50	5.2	4,513	4.3
<i>Privately rented — FURNISHED</i>	4,702	5.4	609	4.2	100	5.7	144	14.9	5,555	5.3
<i>Privately rented — UNFURNISHED</i>	3,898	4.5	245	1.7	50	2.9	31	3.2	4,224	4.0
<i>Rent free</i>	935	1.1	44	0.3	13	0.7	—	—	992	1.0
<i>Other</i>	1,280	1.5	144	1.0	19	1.1	170	17.6	1,613	1.5
<i>Not stated</i>	100	0.1	12	—	—	—	—	—	112	0.1
TOTAL	87,407	100	14,643	100	1,751	100	966	100	104,767	100

TABLE 33

Household Composition by Tenure

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION		TENURE																	
		OWNER OCCUPIED		RENTED FROM COUNCIL		RENTED FROM HOUSING ASSOCIATION		PRIVATELY RENTED FURNISHED		PRIVATELY RENTED UNFURNISHED		RENT FREE		OTHER		NOT STATED		TOTAL	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Households with no dependent child(ren)	Single person under 65 years	3,810	6.9	3,584	11.0	1,287	28.5	3,138	56.5	854	20.2	621	62.8	1,048	64.9	25	22.3	14,367	13.7
	Single person over 65 years	5,410	9.8	5,743	17.7	414	9.2	176	3.2	810	19.2	63	6.5	119	7.4	25	22.3	12,760	12.2
	Couple; male under 65 years	8,875	16.1	3,879	11.9	665	14.7	552	9.9	785	18.6	57	5.7	106	6.6	13	11.6	14,932	14.3
	Couple; male over 65 years	4,745	8.6	3,157	9.7	207	4.6	57	1.0	508	12.0	57	5.7	50	3.1	—	—	8,781	8.4
	Parent(s) with child(ren) (all over 18 yrs)	5,461	9.9	3,282	10.1	195	4.3	56	1.0	226	5.4	38	3.9	13	0.8	12	10.7	9,283	8.9
Households with dependent child(ren)	Single parent with child(ren)	1,783	3.2	3,101	9.5	477	10.6	50	0.9	144	3.4	25	2.6	19	1.2	—	—	5,599	5.3
	Couple with child(ren)	19,564	35.4	8,090	24.9	992	22.0	239	4.3	527	12.5	56	5.7	107	6.6	31	27.7	29,606	28.2
Other Households	3 generation family	898	1.6	389	1.2	31	0.7	25	0.5	—	—	6	0.1	—	—	—	—	1,349	1.3
	3 generation extended family	471	0.8	57	0.2	—	—	6	0.1	6	0.1	—	—	6	0.4	—	—	546	0.5
	Other	2,303	4.2	935	2.9	195	4.3	1,193	21.5	289	6.8	56	5.7	132	8.2	6	5.4	5,109	4.9
	Not stated	1,913	3.5	308	0.9	50	1.1	63	1.1	75	1.8	13	1.3	13	0.8	—	—	2,435	2.3
TOTAL		55,233	100	32,525	100	4,513	100	5,555	100	4,224	100	992	100	1,613	100	112	100	104,767	100

TABLE 34

Car Ownership

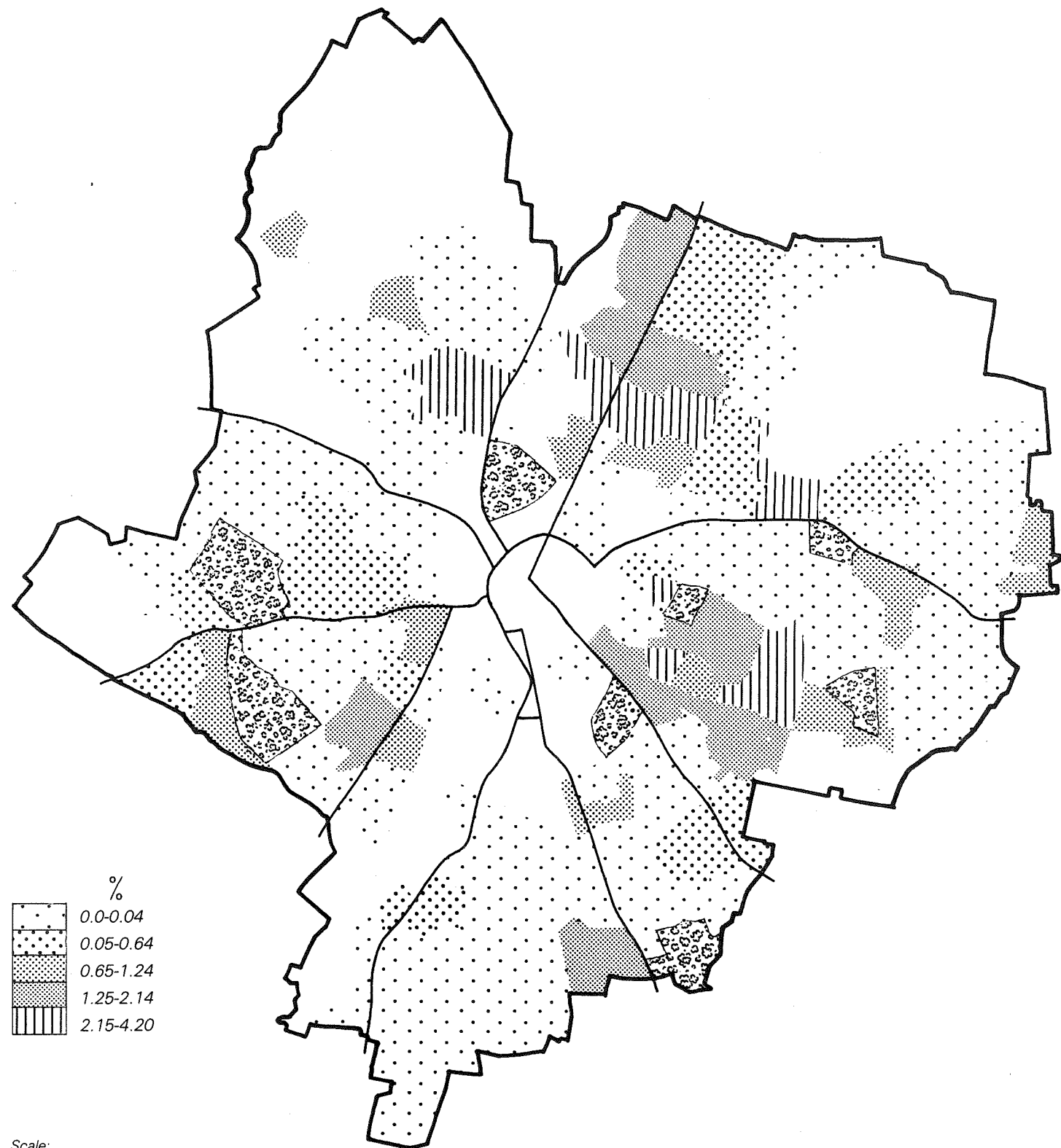
NUMBER OF CARS PER HOUSEHOLD	SURVEY OF LEICESTER 1983		1981 CENSUS	
	Number	%	Number	%
1	43,986	42.0	39,337	39.9
2	5,968	5.7	7,168	7.3
3+	872	0.8	1,093	1.1
None	53,815	51.4	50,877	51.7
Not stated	126	0.1	—	—
TOTAL	104,767	100	98,475	100

TABLE 35

Car Ownership by Ethnic Origin

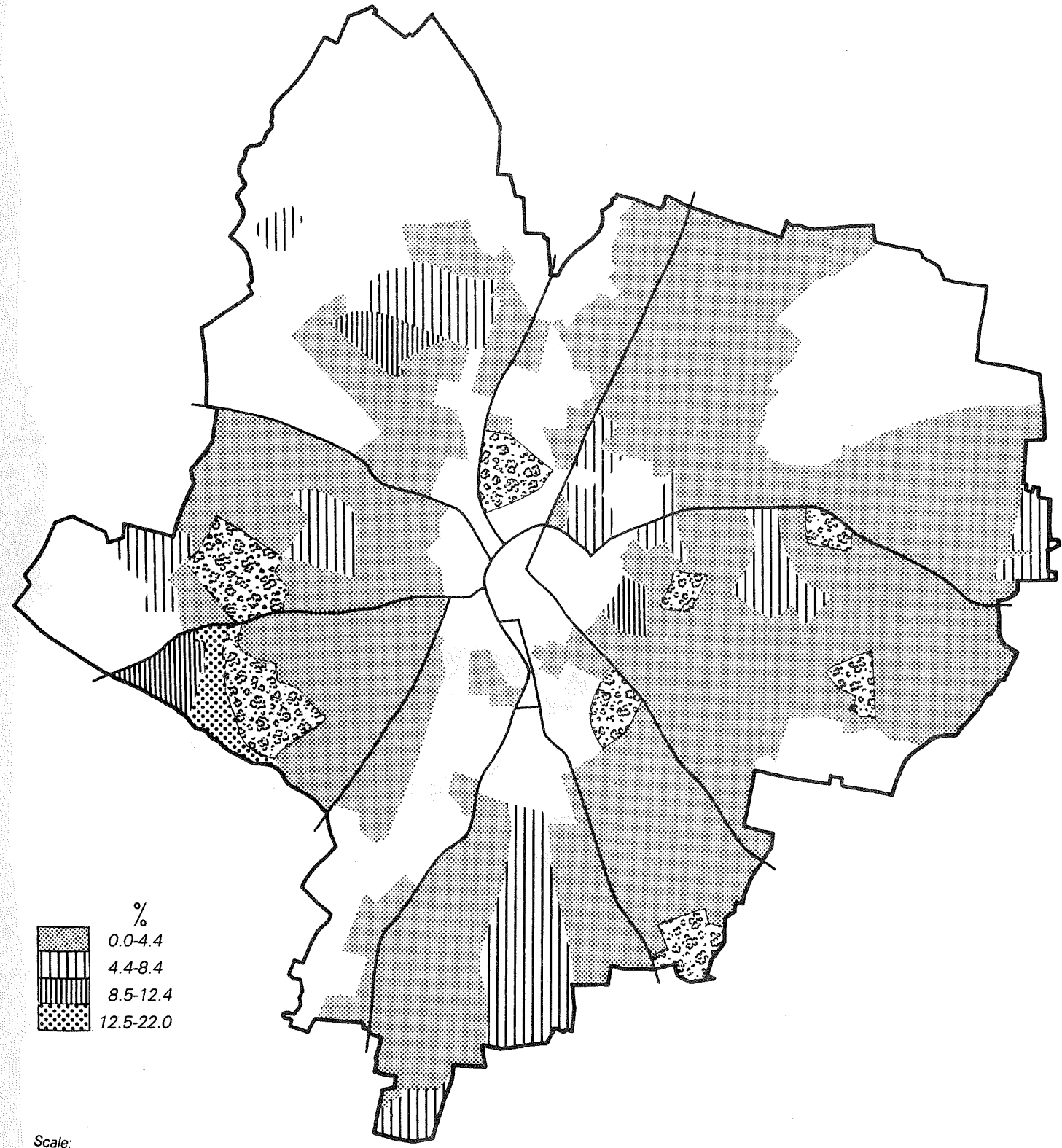
NUMBER OF CARS PER HOUSEHOLD	ETHNIC ORIGIN								TOTAL	
	WHITE		ASIAN		WEST INDIAN		OTHER		Number	%
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
1	35,117	40.2	8,054	55.0	483	27.6	332	34.4	43,986	42.0
2	5,222	6.0	690	4.7	31	1.8	25	2.5	5,968	5.7
3+	772	0.9	100	0.7	0	—	0	—	872	0.8
None	46,176	52.8	5,793	39.6	1,237	70.6	619	64.1	53,815	51.4
Not stated	120	0.1	6	—	0	—	0	—	126	0.1
TOTAL	87,407	100	14,643	100	1,751	100	966	100	104,767	100

Extended Households



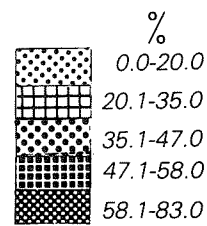
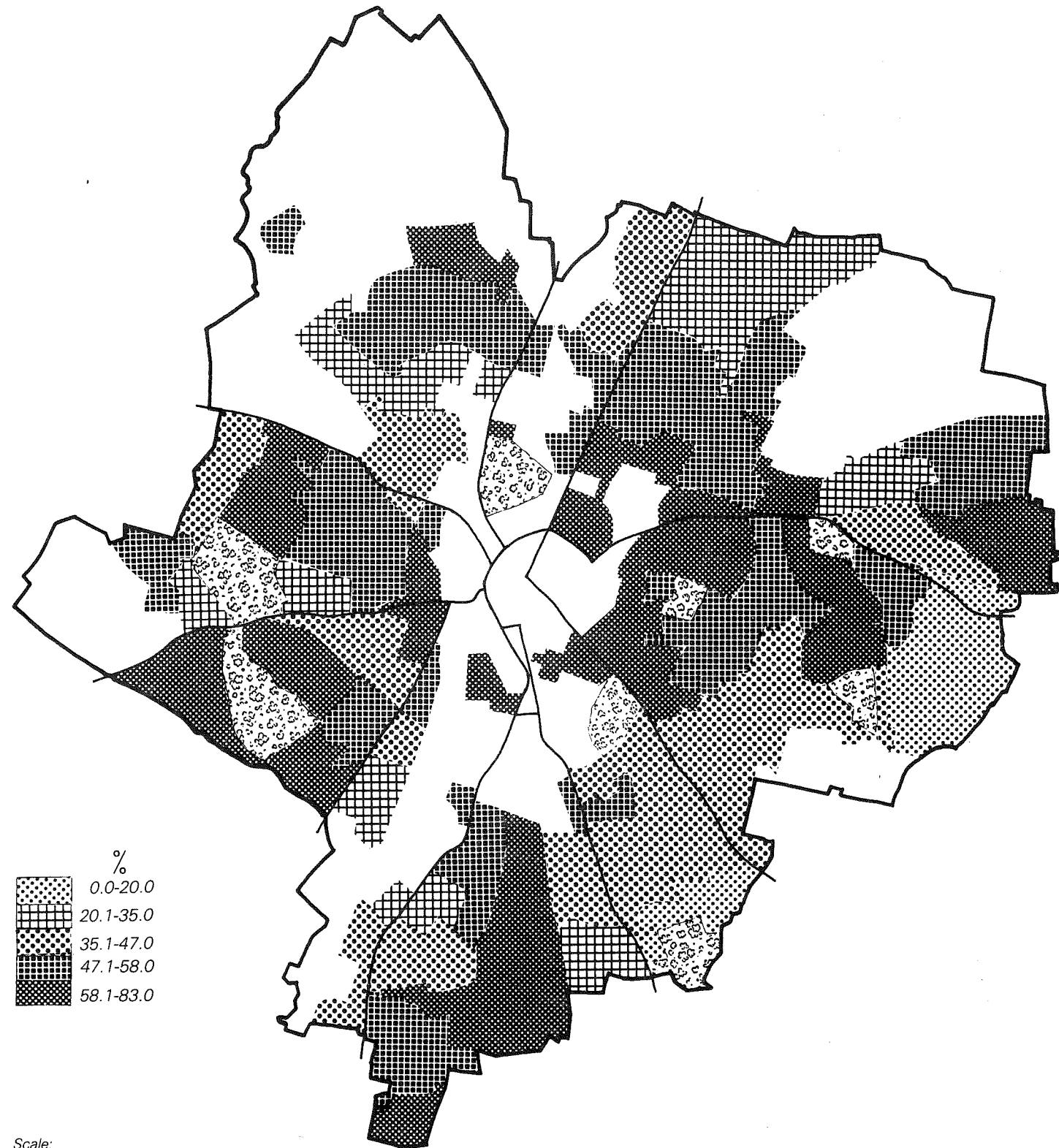
Scale: 0 1/2 1 1/2 2 miles

Single-Parent Households



Scale: 0 1/2 1 1/2 2 miles

Car Ownership



Technical Notes

- 1. Survey Design*
- 2. Response to the Survey*
- 3. Sampling Errors*
- 4. Estimate of Total Population*

Technical Note I

SURVEY DESIGN

A. PREPARATION

Choice of topics

The primary objective of the Survey was to achieve a large enough sample to allow for the identification and analysis of quite small groups. Interviews were therefore designed to last no more than 15 minutes. The following fields were then identified:

- Demographic Structure
- Place of Birth
- Ethnic Origin
- Religion
- Language
- Diet
- Employment Status
- Household Structure

The Pilot Study

A pilot study was carried out in August 1982, with the aim of testing public response to the proposed Survey and the acceptability of the questions, particularly the ethnic origin question. If the response to the pilot study had been hostile the main Survey would have been modified or abandoned. 89 households were contacted, as follows:

West Indian	18
Asian	57
White	14

A large number of Asian households was included in order to ensure coverage of the various different linguistic and religious groups in the Asian population.

In addition a letter was sent to more than 50 community and religious organisations explaining the Survey and enclosing a copy of the questionnaire.

The response to the pilot study was very positive. No unfavourable response was received from community groups and only 5 people refused to be interviewed. It was therefore decided to go ahead with the main Survey in the Spring of 1983.

B. THE MAIN SURVEY: SAMPLE

The sampling frame consisted of all the occupied domestic properties in the city. A combination of the Rates List and the record of Council houses was

used in order to provide a more accurate list of households than the electoral register.

The Survey was designed so that statistically it would be 95% confident of producing an estimate which was within 10% of the true population for an ethnic group consisting of at least 1,500 households. The sample size was determined using the formula:

$$\text{SAMPLE SIZE (n)} = \frac{P Q N (U^{\alpha/2})^2}{(N-1)d^2 + P Q (U^{\alpha/2})^2}$$

Where

- N = number of households in Leicester, estimated from the 1981 census (= 100,000)
- P = proportion of all households that are in the ethnic group of interest (= 0.015)
- Q = proportion of all households that are not in the ethnic group of interest (= 0.985)
- d = the maximum allowable error in the size of ethnic group (i.e. number of households) expressed as a proportion of the total number of households in the City (= 0.0015, i.e. 0.1 x 0.015)

$(U^{\alpha/2})^2$ = the standard normal deviate for confidence level — "two-tailed test" (1.96)

Applying this formula with the values shown above, the required sample size was estimated to be 20,000 households.

In drawing the sample 2 out of 11 properties were taken randomly from the sampling frame. Substitution was allowed where there was a refusal, no contact after at least 4 visits or when the property was vacant, derelict or wrongly included in the sampling frame. A list of 10,000 substitutes was therefore compiled when the sample was drawn. When a substitute was required it was taken at random from the section of the list relating to the same geographical area as the original address.

One household at each selected address was

interviewed for the survey. At addresses containing two or more households the interviewer decided which household to include.

The sampling frame did not include student halls of residence or staff accommodation attached to hospitals. With the assistance of the administrators of these properties two out of eleven of the households living in them were selected for inclusion in the survey.

C. THE MAIN SURVEY: FIELDWORK

Publicity

Fieldwork took place between mid February and mid April 1983. Before this, a press release was sent to the national, local and ethnic minority press and to local radio and television. This led to publicity in a number of newspapers and on the BBC "Midlands Today" programme. The local radio station and press helped to publicise the Survey throughout the fieldwork stage.

A letter of explanation was sent to over 500 statutory organisations, local projects, places of worship and community groups. This ensured that as many local people as possible were aware of the Survey. In addition, an explanatory leaflet printed in English and several Asian languages was delivered to each sample address a few days before the interviewer called.

Problems contacting elderly people living alone were partly overcome with the assistance of Age Concern and the Social Services Department and by a Fieldwork Supervisor visiting one of the Neighbourhood Centres to explain the Survey to elderly people.

Personnel for the Survey

A Survey Organiser was employed to organise the fieldwork. She was responsible for four Fieldwork Supervisors who directed the survey work and supervised the interviewers in different areas of the City. A total of 97 interviewers of various ethnic backgrounds were employed. Between them they were able to speak a variety of Asian, African and European languages.

All the interviewers attended a training session which covered the aims of the Survey, the intended uses of the information and the interview procedures. The need for confidentiality and the sensitive nature of the Survey were stressed.

Interview Procedures

The Survey took the form of a questionnaire administered by an interviewer in people's homes. One adult was interviewed, and asked for information on each member of the household.

No-Contacts: the interviewers visited an address at least 4 times, at different times of the day, before an address was considered a no-contact.

Refusals: if an interview was refused, the interviewer recorded the type of property and an estimate of the size, ethnic origin, religion and language of the household. In some cases a second interviewer visited a household which initially refused to participate.

Confidentiality

The need to preserve confidentiality has been emphasised throughout the Survey. The sampling frame provided a list of addresses rather than names, and the addresses were not punched onto the computer. The addresses on the forms have been removed and destroyed. All the results are presented in aggregated form.

Technical Note 2

RESPONSE TO THE SURVEY

In the event, Survey interviewers visited 20,054 addresses, including 3,445 from the list of substitutes. 16,693 provided a successful interview and 1,740 refused to take part. At a further 1,082 addresses, no contact could be made. Thus the total sample size was 16,693 households, giving a response rate of 15.9% of all the properties in the sampling frame.

Table TN2.1: Response to the Survey

<i>Outcome</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>%N = 20,054</i>
<i>Interviews</i>	16,693	83.2
<i>No-contacts</i>	1,082	5.4
<i>Refusals</i>	1,740	8.7
<i>Other</i>	539	2.7
Total	20,054	100.0

Response to the Survey was excellent. Despite its voluntary nature and the emphasis on ethnicity only 9.4% of people contacted refused to participate. Overall 83.2% of addresses provided a successful interview. The brevity of the interviews, normally only 5 to 10 minutes, encouraged this response.

Much of the negative response came from objections to surveys in principle rather than to this Survey in particular. Some people were not keen on co-operating with a Council initiative. Others felt it was a waste of money or objected to the survey on racist grounds. The number of complaints and incidents were minimal.

In terms of geographical coverage, the survey results are evenly spread across the City: of the 15 areas used for analysing this aspect, 10 have a response rate lying within the range 14.9% - 16.9% (i.e. within 1% of the City average), and 4 lie within the range 13.9% - 17.9%. In general, no consistent pattern can be discerned in terms of the type of area or household under-/or over-represented, although smaller households were harder to contact, and may therefore be under-represented in the final sample. Nevertheless, it can be fairly claimed that the sample from which the results are drawn reasonably reflects the characteristics of the City's population.

Technical Note 3

SAMPLING ERRORS

The Concept

The quality of the final result is dependent on all stages of the exercise: failings at any stage can lead to errors in the results. Certain errors can arise if, for example questions are misinterpreted by the respondent or if the sampling frame is incomplete. TECHNICAL NOTE 1 sets out the steps taken to minimise these errors in this Survey.

However sampling error, another weakness, is common to *all sample* surveys. This arises because only a sample of addresses are selected, and they may not be totally representative of all addresses.

Sampling error is dependent on both the size of the sample and on the sample design used. It is commonly expressed as a range of values called the 95% confidence interval. For example, the estimated proportion of households living in detached houses/bungalows is 6.7% with a 95% confidence interval of 6.4%-7.0%. This means that if the survey was repeated a large number of times with a different sample each time, but with the same sample design and with all other factors the same, then in 95 out of a 100 such surveys, the actual proportion of households living in detached houses/bungalows would be between 6.4% and 7.0%.

Calculation of Sampling Errors

The confidence interval about an estimate p is calculated using the formula:

$$p \pm U_{\alpha/2} \times \sqrt{\text{deff}} \times \text{s.e.}(p)$$

p = the proportion of the population that has a particular characteristic.

$(U_{\alpha/2})$ the standard normal deviate of confidence level.

deff = the design effect determined by the sample design used. It is expressed as:

$$\left[\frac{\text{estimated standard error of } p \text{ with sample design used}}{\text{estimated standard error of } p \text{ with a simple random sample}} \right]^2$$

$\text{s.e.}(p)$ = the standard error of p with a simple random sample, i.e. the measure of the extent to which the estimates derived from different samples are likely to differ from each other. It is computed using the formula:

$$\text{s.e.}(p) = \sqrt{\frac{(N-n)}{N} \cdot \frac{(1-p)p}{n}}$$

where n is the sample size and N is the size of the total population.

Confidence Intervals for Survey Results

For this particular Survey, a simple random sample of households was generated from a sampling frame of occupied domestic properties in the City. Therefore, for any sampling errors strictly related to *households* the 'design effect' will be 1. For certain group sizes, 95% confidence intervals have been calculated and are included in TABLE TN3.1, and the 95% confidence interval for any group size can be estimated using the diagram.

For *individuals* the presentation of confidence intervals is slightly more complicated. In this Survey individuals were enumerated if they were members of a randomly selected household. Thus selected households provided clusters of individuals for inclusion in the Survey. The result of this is that in relation to many variables members of a household (cluster) may be more like each other than a random sample of individuals might have been. This is called "positive inter-class correlation", which increases the design effect, so that the sampling errors are generally greater than those for a simple random sample. Since the inter-class correlation between members will vary according to the characteristic in question (e.g. ethnic origin and employment), so the design effect will vary, and hence the 95% confidence interval.

The 95% confidence interval for individuals may be expressed in one of two ways. Both are set out in TABLE TN3.2:

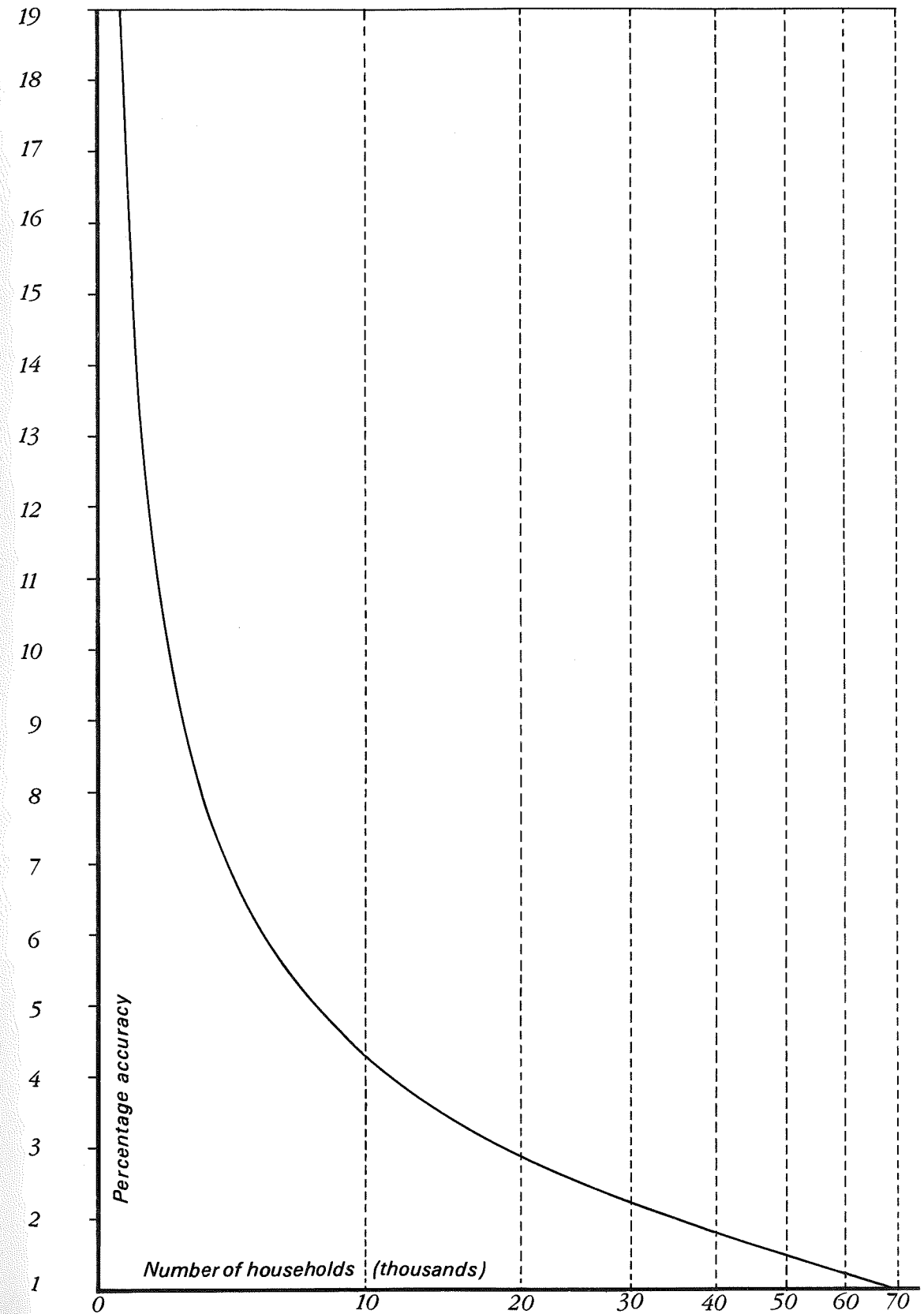
- The interval may be expressed as a % of the City's total population. This is set out in column B of the table: thus, for example, the actual proportion of Gujarati-speaking Hindus in Leicester is $12.62 \pm 0.61\%$ of the City's population (i.e. between 12.01% and 13.23%).
- The interval may also be expressed as % of the particular group of interest. This is set out in column D of the Table: thus we are 95% confident that the Survey estimate of, for example, Gujarati-speaking Hindus lies within 4.8% of the true figure.

TABLE TN 3.1

95% confidence intervals for households

Number of Households	95% confidence range \pm %
50	63.65
75	51.96
100	45.00
200	31.80
300	25.96
400	22.47
500	20.09
750	16.38
1,000	14.17
1,250	12.66
1,500	11.54
1,750	10.67
2,000	9.97
3,000	8.10
4,000	6.98
5,000	6.21
6,000	5.64
7,000	5.20
8,000	4.84
9,000	4.54
10,000	4.28
15,000	3.40
20,000	2.86
50,000	1.46
90,000	0.56

Accuracy of Household Data



95% confidence intervals and design effects for selected characteristics

CHARACTERISTICS		A	B	C	D
		% of total population with characteristic	95% confidence interval (% of total population)	Square root of Design Effect	95% confidence interval (% of group total)
Place of Birth	England, Scotland, Wales	79.23	0.58	1.71	0.74
	Europe (incl. Eire)	1.61	0.14	1.38	8.55
	West Indies	0.9	0.1	1.06	11.95
	India	7.23	0.32	1.47	4.42
	Kenya	3.43	0.25	1.61	7.18
	Uganda	2.33	0.23	1.78	9.7
Ethnic Origin	White	74.94	0.77	2.12	1.03
	Asian	22.09	0.76	2.17	3.43
	West Indian	1.78	0.21	1.91	11.94
	Other Ethnic Origin	1.09	0.16	1.79	14.38
Religion	Christian	66.05	0.79	1.99	1.2
	Hindu	13.89	0.63	2.18	4.56
	Muslim	4.35	0.40	2.33	9.2
	Sikh	3.78	0.37	2.30	9.78
	None	10.73	0.46	1.76	4.27
First Language Spoken	English	75.96	0.75	2.07	0.98
	European Languages	0.87	0.11	1.4	12.6
	Gujarati	14.76	0.65	2.17	4.38
	Punjabi	4.00	0.37	2.23	9.19
	Kutchi	1.07	0.21	2.4	19.4
	Bengali	0.33	0.11	2.33	34.0
	Hindi	0.38	0.10	1.98	27.14
	Urdu	0.41	0.12	2.2	29.05
Spoken English Ability (English not first language)	Speaks English	17.24	0.59	1.86	3.43
	Speaks a LITTLE English	3.02	0.18	1.82	6.0
	Speaks NO English	2.3	0.13	1.26	5.5
Diet	EATS MEAT, POULTRY, FISH MORE than once a week	91.13	0.45	1.9	0.50
	LESS than once a week	1.22	0.15	1.64	12.44
	Not at all	6.76	0.41	1.96	6.14
	Eats Eggs, Cheese	95.72	0.29	1.72	0.31
	Does NOT eat Eggs, Cheese	3.52	0.28	1.83	8.10
Length of residence at present address	Less than 2 years	24.96	0.65	1.79	2.61
	2 but less than 5 years	18.87	0.61	1.85	3.23
	5 but less than 10 years	19.05	0.63	1.89	3.29
	10 or more years	36.9	0.74	1.81	1.99
Employment	Employed	38.67	0.46	1.13	1.2
	Unemployed	6.83	0.24	1.11	3.4
Asian Groups	Gujarati/Hindus	12.62	0.61	2.17	4.8
	Gujarati/Muslims	1.81	0.26	2.3	14.26
	Punjabi/Sikhs	3.35	0.34	2.26	10.23

Technical Note 4

ESTIMATE OF TOTAL POPULATION

Method of Estimation

The population of the City is estimated from the survey as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{number of households in the sample frame} \times \text{Average household size of the sample} \\ &\text{or } 104,767 \times 2.73 \\ &= 286,000 \end{aligned}$$

The confidence interval associated with this figure is calculated as follows:

$$\pm \frac{tsN}{\sqrt{n}} \times \sqrt{\frac{(N-n)}{N}}$$

where N = number of households in the sample frame (104,767)

n = number of households in the sample (16,693)

s = standard deviation in household size (1.62)

t = percentage of the t-distribution (1.96)

The 95% confidence interval is therefore $\pm 2,360$, giving a range 283,640 to 288,360.

The Survey and Other Figures Compared

The City's population has been enumerated variously as follows:

1981 Census (actual count)	280,500
1981 Registrar-General's mid-year estimate	283,200
1983 Survey of Leicester (estimate)	286,000
1983 Registrar-General's mid-year estimate	282,300

The Survey figures thus suggest a rather larger population than that estimated by the Government. However, the difference between the two 1983 survey estimates is some 1.3%, which is well within tolerable limits, and it would be wrong to conclude that the total population has necessarily been overestimated by the Survey or underestimated by the mid-year estimate.

The difference in estimates is caused by the very different techniques used:

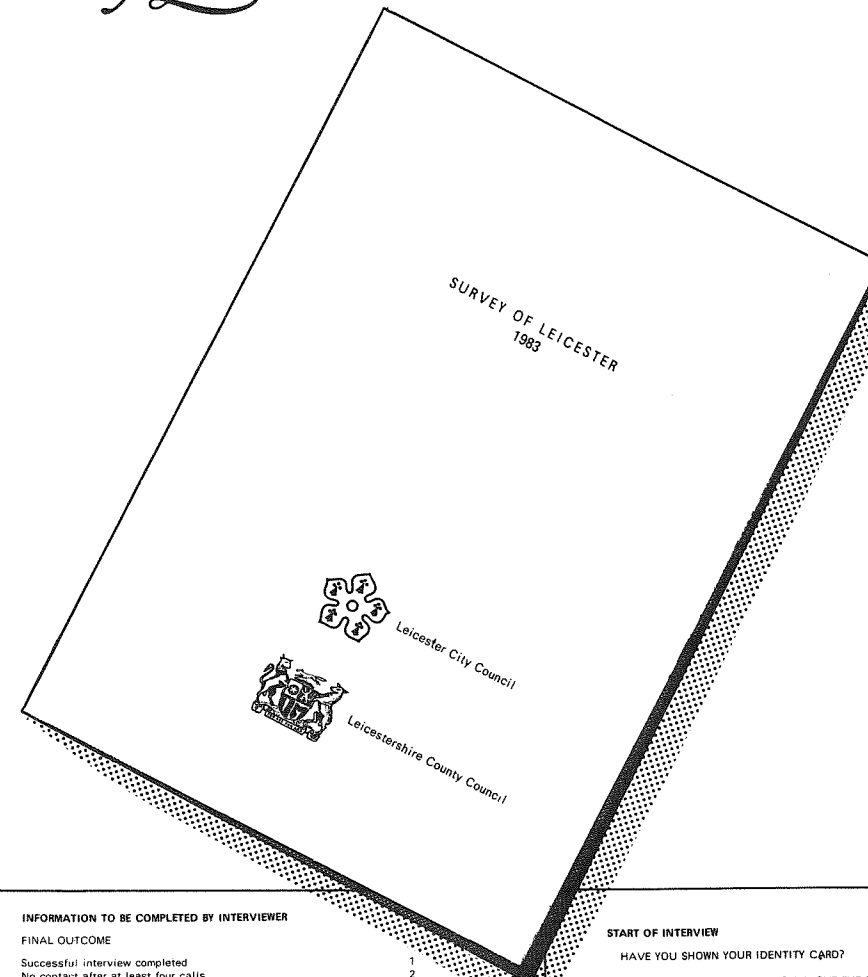
The mid-year-estimate is based largely on census data: the census has the particular characteristic that the data is collected for all households which can be identified through fieldwork, and for one point of time. The mid-year estimate represents a different definition of "population" — to include households which were absent on census night plus adjustments for "processing error", "under-enumeration", students and members of the Armed Forces — updated to allow for genuine population changes.

The Survey of Leicester is a sample survey (with all the inherent risks associated with sampling — see Technical Notes 2 and 3). It is based on a sampling frame of occupied properties. The fieldwork was undertaken over a period of time during which the population did not remain static (in particular, some areas were surveyed during University and Polytechnic term-time, others out of term). Equally, there was no legal obligation to participate in the Survey, and it is possible that those in the sample who could not be contacted, or who refused to participate, may have had slightly different characteristics from the sample as a whole.

Returning, therefore, to the two elements in the calculation, the number of households in the sample frame for the survey was 104,767 compared with a figure from the Census (allowing for student accommodation) of some 101,985. Equally, average household size in the survey (2.73 persons) compares with a census figure of 2.76 persons. Fieldwork returns suggest that smaller households may have been difficult to contact, so that the true figure might be slightly lower. This is a sensitive element in the calculation: for example, an average household size of 2.70 would imply a total population of 282,900 — very close to the mid-year estimate.

Further comparisons of the various population estimates will be undertaken as study of the Survey results proceeds.

Survey Questionnaire



INFORMATION TO BE COMPLETED BY INTERVIEWER			
FINAL OUTCOME			
Successful interview completed			1
No contact after at least four calls			2
Refusal (SPECIFY ON SHEET C)			3
Vacant - being converted or modernised			4
Vacant - unoccupied, second home, holiday home			5
Boarded up/derelict			6
Non-residential or an institution			7
Demolished/no trace of address			8
Other (SPECIFY ON SHEET B)			9
TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION			
Detached house/bungalow	1	Flat/maisonette in converted house	5
Semi-detached house/bungalow	2	Terraced/semi of terrace house	6
Terraced/semi of terrace house	3	Rooms	7
Purpose built flat/maisonette	4	Mobile home/caravan	8
		Other (SPECIFY ON SHEET B)	9
DETAILS OF REFUSALS			
USE SHEET C			
POSSIBLE ETHNIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLD			
White	01	Chinese	05
Asian	02	Mixed origin (SPECIFY)	06
West Indian	03	Other (SPECIFY)	07
British-born West Indian	04	DK/NA	09
POSSIBLE RELIGION			
Christian	1	Jewish	5
Hindu	2	Other (SPECIFY)	6
Sikh	3	None	7
Muslim	4	DK/NA	9
POSSIBLE LANGUAGE			
English	01	Hindi	07
Other European (SPECIFY)	02	Urdu	08
Gujarati	03	Other Asian (SPECIFY)	09
Punjabi	04	Other (SPECIFY)	10
Kutchi	05	DK/NA	99
Bengali	06		
POSSIBLE HOUSEHOLD SIZE			
WRITE IN NUMBER			
POSSIBLE TENURE			
Owner-Occupied	1	Privately rented - unfurnished	5
Rented from Council	2	Rent free with job or business	6
Rented from Housing Assn., or Charitable Trust	3	Other (SPECIFY)	7
Privately rented - furnished	4	DK/NA	9

START OF INTERVIEW			
HAVE YOU SHOWN YOUR IDENTITY CARD?			
GIVE SOME FURTHER EXPLANATION ABOUT THE SURVEY, THEN SAY:			
I would like to ask you some questions about the people who live here with you as members of your household. First of all can you tell me who lives here? I don't need to know their names.			
1. RELATIONSHIP TO RESPONDENT			
Respondent	01	Grandchild	06
Husband/Wife or similar relationship	02	Sister/Brother	07
Daughter/Son	03	Other Relation (SPECIFY)	08
Mother/Father	04	Not related (SPECIFY)	09
Grandparent	05	DK/NA	99
2. SEX			
Male	M		
Female	F		
CHECK NUMBER IN HOUSEHOLD			
So just to check, that's ... people altogether			
WRITE NUMBER IN BOX 14			
3. How old is each person?			
WRITE IN AGE LAST BIRTHDAY			
CODE 98 FOR 98 YEARS AND OVER. CODE 99 FOR DK/NA			
IF ANSWERED GO TO Q5 AND CODE Q4 LATER, OTHERWISE TRY Q4			
4. Which of the age groups on this card is each person in?			
GIVE OUT CARD A AND READ OUT GROUPS			
0-4 years	01	20-24 years	09
5-7 years	02	25-29 years	10
8-9 years	03	30-44 years	11
10-11 years	04	45-59 years	12
12-15 years	05	60-64 years	13
16 years	06	65-69 years	14
17-18 years	07	70-74 years	15
19 years	08	75-79 years	16
		80-84 years	17
		85 plus years	18
		DK/NA	99
TAKE BACK CARD A			
p.2			

REMEMBER TO START CODING FROM COLUMN 5
"I would now like to ask you some more questions on each person."

5. Where was ... born?

England, Scotland, Wales	01	Kenya	09
Northern Ireland	02	Uganda	10
Irish Republic	03	Malawi	11
Other European country (SPECIFY)	04	Tanzania	12
West Indies, Guyana (SPECIFY ISLAND)	05	Zambia	13
India	06	Other Africa (SPECIFY)	14
Pakistan	07	Other (SPECIFY)	15
Bangladesh	08	DK/NA	99

6. Which group on this card do you consider ... belongs to?

GIVE OUT CARD B AND READ OUT GROUPS

White	01	Chinese	05
Asian	02	Mixed Origin (SPECIFY)	06
West Indian	03	Other (SPECIFY)	07
British-born West Indian	04	DK/NA	09

TAKE BACK CARD B

7. Does ... have a religion?

Christian	1	Jewish	5
Hindu	2	Other (SPECIFY)	6
Sikh	3	None	7
Muslim	4	DK/NA	9

8. Which language did ... first speak as a child?

English	01	Hindi	07
Other European (SPECIFY)	02	Urdu	08
Gujarati	03	Other Asian (SPECIFY)	09
Punjabi	04	Other (SPECIFY)	10
Kutchi	05	Not speaking yet	11
Bengali	06	DK/NA	99

IF ENGLISH IS FIRST LANGUAGE, CODE 5 FOR Q9 THEN GO TO Q10

9. Can ... speak English?

Yes	1	Not speaking yet	4
A little	2	DK/NA	9
No	3		

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10. Does ... eat either meat, poultry or fish?

YES - at least once a week	1
YES - less than once a week	2
No	3
Too young	4
DK/NA	9

11. Does ... eat either eggs or cheese?

YES at least once a week	1
YES less than once a week	2
No	3
Too young	4
DK/NA	9

12. How long has ... been living at this address?

Less than one year	1	5 but less than 10 years	5
1 but less than 2 years	2	10 years or more	6
2 but less than 3 years	3		
3 but less than 5 years	4	DK/NA	9

13. Does ... go out to work?

(CODE 98 FOR ANY PERSONS STILL IN COMPULSORY SCHOOLING)

Economically Active

In a full-time job (More than 30 hours per week)	01
In a part-time job (16-30 hours per week)	02
In a part-time job (less than 16 hours per week)	03
Self-employed	04
Out-worker	05
Waiting to take up job already accepted	06
Seeking work	07
Prevented from seeking work because temporarily sick	08
Other economically active (SPECIFY)	09

Economically Inactive

Houseperson	11
Retired	12
Student	13
Unavailable for employment for cultural reasons (SPECIFY)	14
Other economically inactive (SPECIFY)	15
Person in compulsory schooling	98
DK/NA	99

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I now have just a few more questions to ask you

15. Is your home owned or rented?

Owner-occupied	1
Rented from Council	2
Rented from Housing Association or Charitable Trust	3
Privately rented - furnished	4
Privately rented - unfurnished	5
Rent free with job or business	6
Other (SPECIFY)	7
DK/NA	9

16. Do you or your household have the use of a car or van?

Yes, one	1
Yes, two	2
Yes, three or more	3
None	4
DK/NA	9

Does anyone else apart from your household live at ... (QUOTE EXACT ADDRESS)?

IF THERE ARE NO OTHER HOUSEHOLDS AT THE ADDRESS CODE 98 FOR Q17, 18 AND 19

IF THERE ARE OTHER HOUSEHOLDS AT THE ADDRESS, ASK Q17, 18 AND 19.

17. How many of the households are occupied not including your own?

FILL IN NUMBER IN BOX 17

18. How many of the households are unoccupied?

FILL IN NUMBER IN BOX 18

19. In all, how many people, apart from your household live at this address?

FILL IN NUMBER IN BOX 19

Let me just check that I have asked you all the questions
CHECK THROUGH THE CODING FORM

Yes, that looks fine. Thank you very much for your help.

REMEMBER TO GIVE LETTER OF THANKS TO RESPONDENT.

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INFORMATION TO BE COMPLETED BY THE INTERVIEWER

20. Type of household:
NOTE: ADULTS ARE AGED 18 OR OVER

Single person under 65	01	Parent(s) with all adult offspring	07
Single person over 65	02	2 generation extended family	08
Couple, male under 65	03	3 generation family	09
Couple, male over 65	04	Other parent with child(ren)	10
Single parent with child(ren)	05	Other (SPECIFY)	11
Couple with child(ren)	06	DK/NA	99

21. Languages used in the interview.

English	001	Bengali	032
Other European (SPECIFY)	002	Hindi	064
Gujarati	004	Urdu	128
Punjabi	008	Other Asian (SPECIFY)	256
Kutchi	016	Other (SPECIFY)	512

IF MORE THAN ONE LANGUAGE IS USED, ADD UP CODING NUMBERS

22. How did the respondent react to the questions?
PLEASE REPLY FOR EACH QUESTION

Straightforward	1
Did not understand the question	2
Not sure of the answer	3
Unwilling to answer	4
Refused to answer	5

23. What was the respondent's general attitude to the survey?

Interested	1
Reluctant at first	2
Disinterested	3
Suspicious	4
Hostile	5
Other (SPECIFY)	6

24. Did any of the following apply to the respondent?
FILL IN CODE IN BOX 24. WRITE DETAILS ON SHEET B

Thinks survey a good idea	1
Busy with other activities	2
Does not like being interviewed	3
Does not like being on computer	4
Worried about the use of the data	5
No confidence in change as a result of the survey	6
Objects on racist grounds	7
None	8
Other (SPECIFY)	9

CHECK YOU HAVE COMPLETED ALL ADMIN. DETAILS

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CORRECTION

Please note that some figures on the back cover of the report are incorrect:

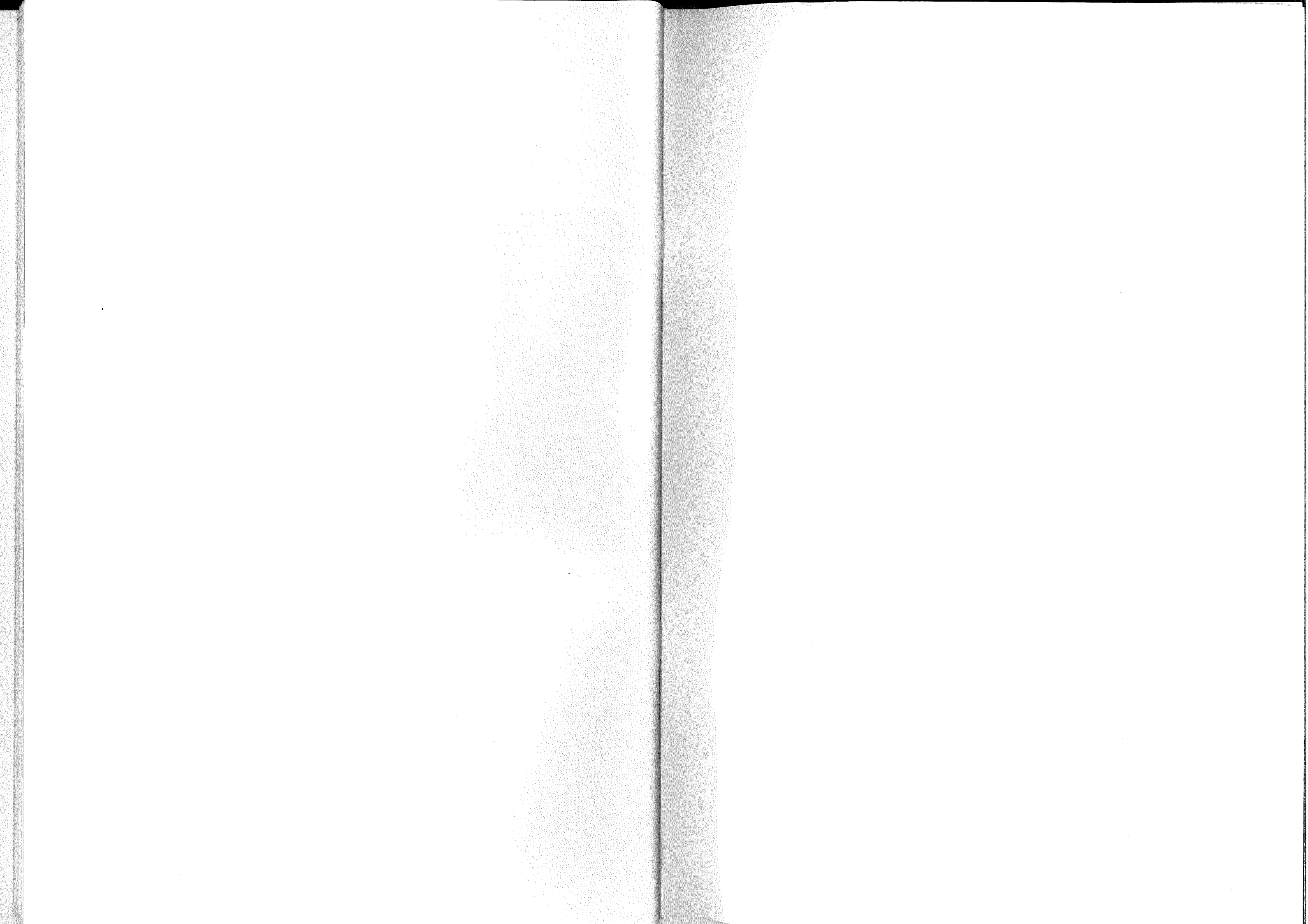
"18,000" should read "16,700"

"17.6%" should read "15.9%"

"almost 50,000" should read "over 45,500".

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The Survey of Leicester was undertaken by Leicester City Council and Leicestershire County Council during the first half of 1983. Financed by the Local Authorities, with assistance from the Home Office and the Commission for Racial Equality, the Survey is believed to be the first of its kind in the UK. Apart from its local interest, results may be relevant to the work of researchers and policy-makers elsewhere.

Some 18,000 interviews were successfully undertaken, representing 17.6 percent of the households in Leicester. The massive data set thus acquired, which relates to almost 50,000 individuals, includes information about age, sex, ethnic origin, religion, language, diet, household and employment circumstances. Initial comparison with the 1981 Census of Population suggests that the sampling and survey results are very accurate.

Public authorities in Leicester will use the results of the Survey to improve their understanding of, and service to, the minority ethnic populations and to combat racism in the City. Their intention is to publish results and analyses in a series of papers, to be made available to all who are interested.

Further information about the survey is available from the Chief Executive, Leicester City Council, New Walk Centre, Welford Place, Leicester, LE1 6ZG. Telephone 0533 549922, extension 6019 (orders) or 6071 (enquiries).

