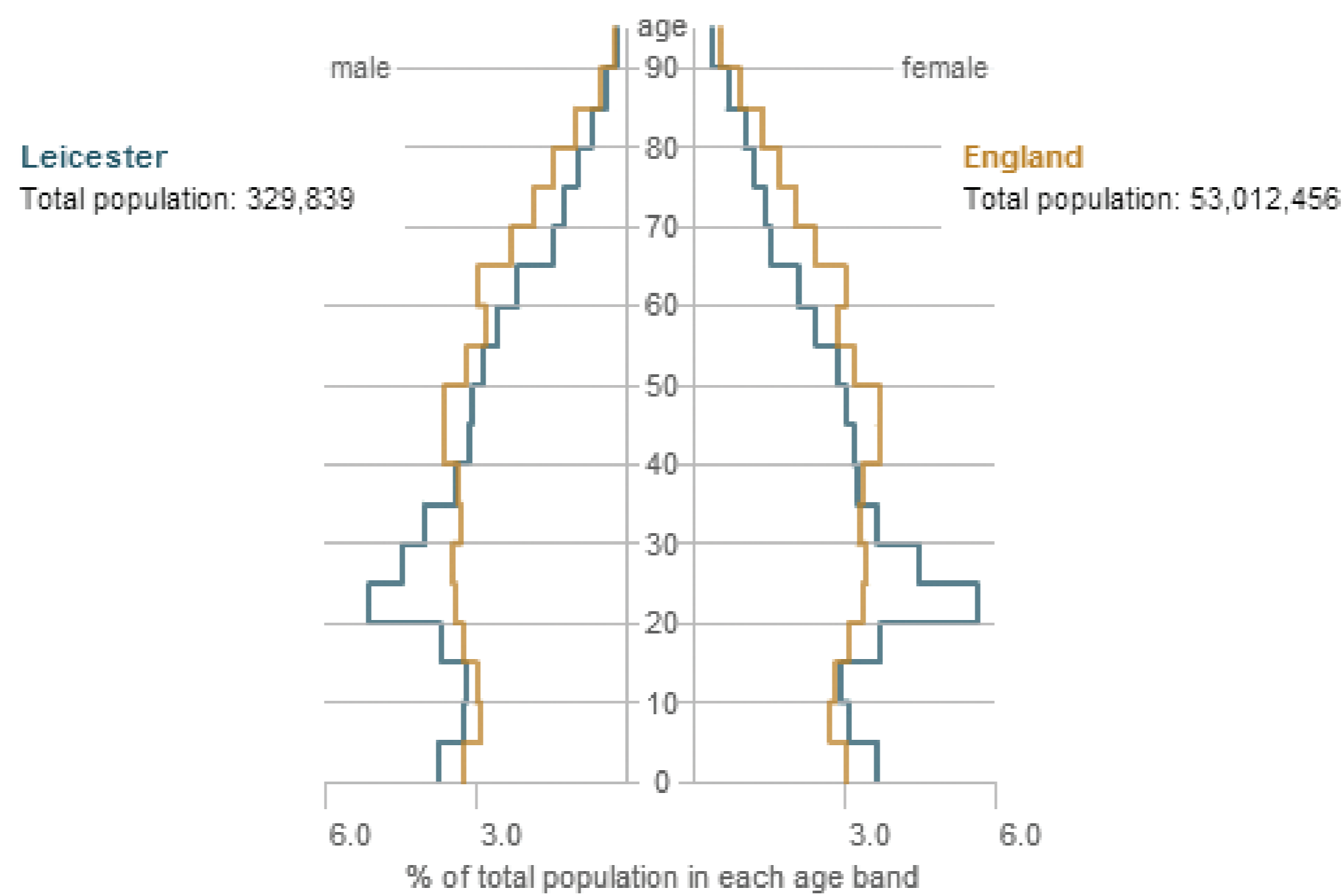
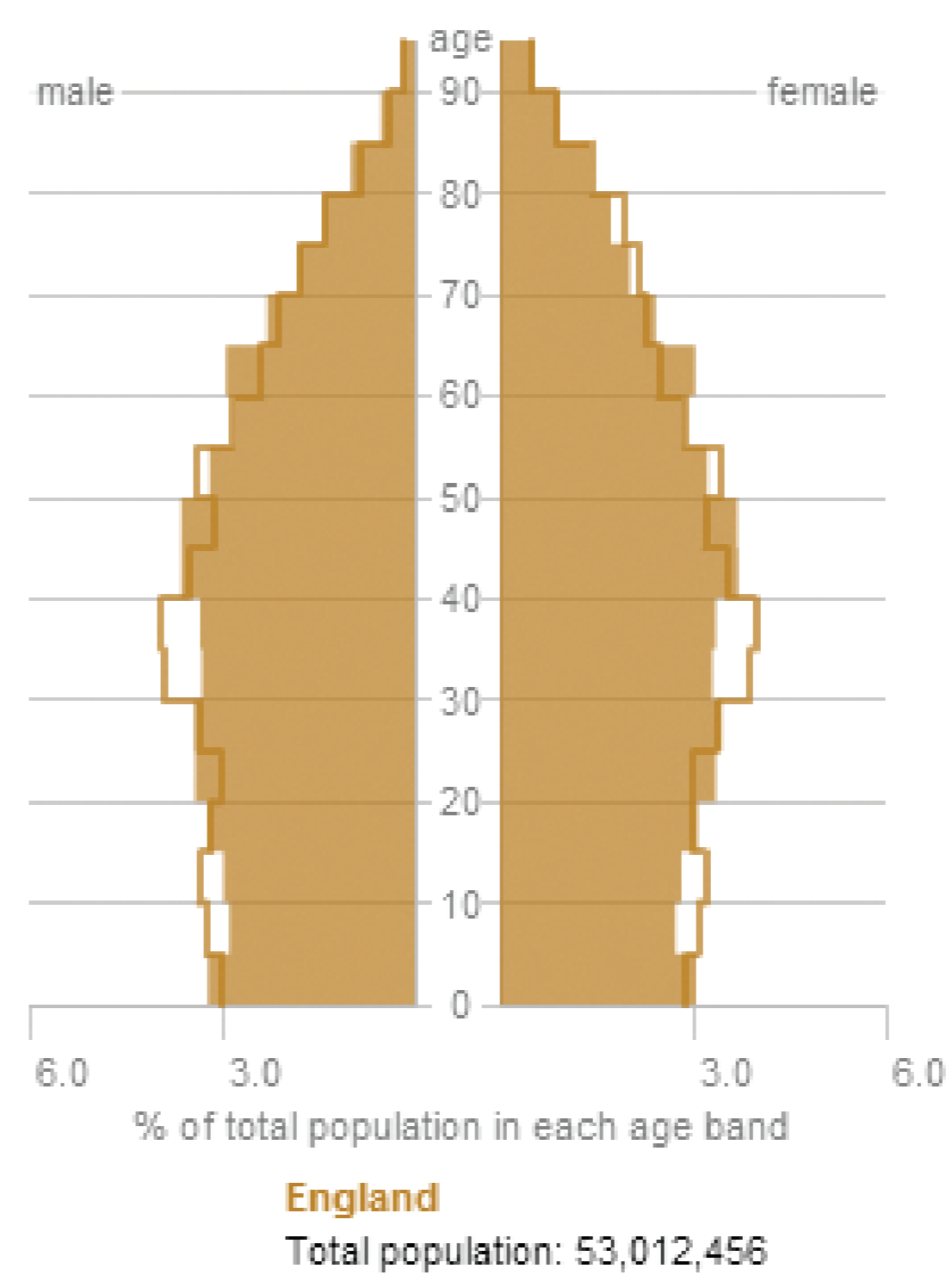
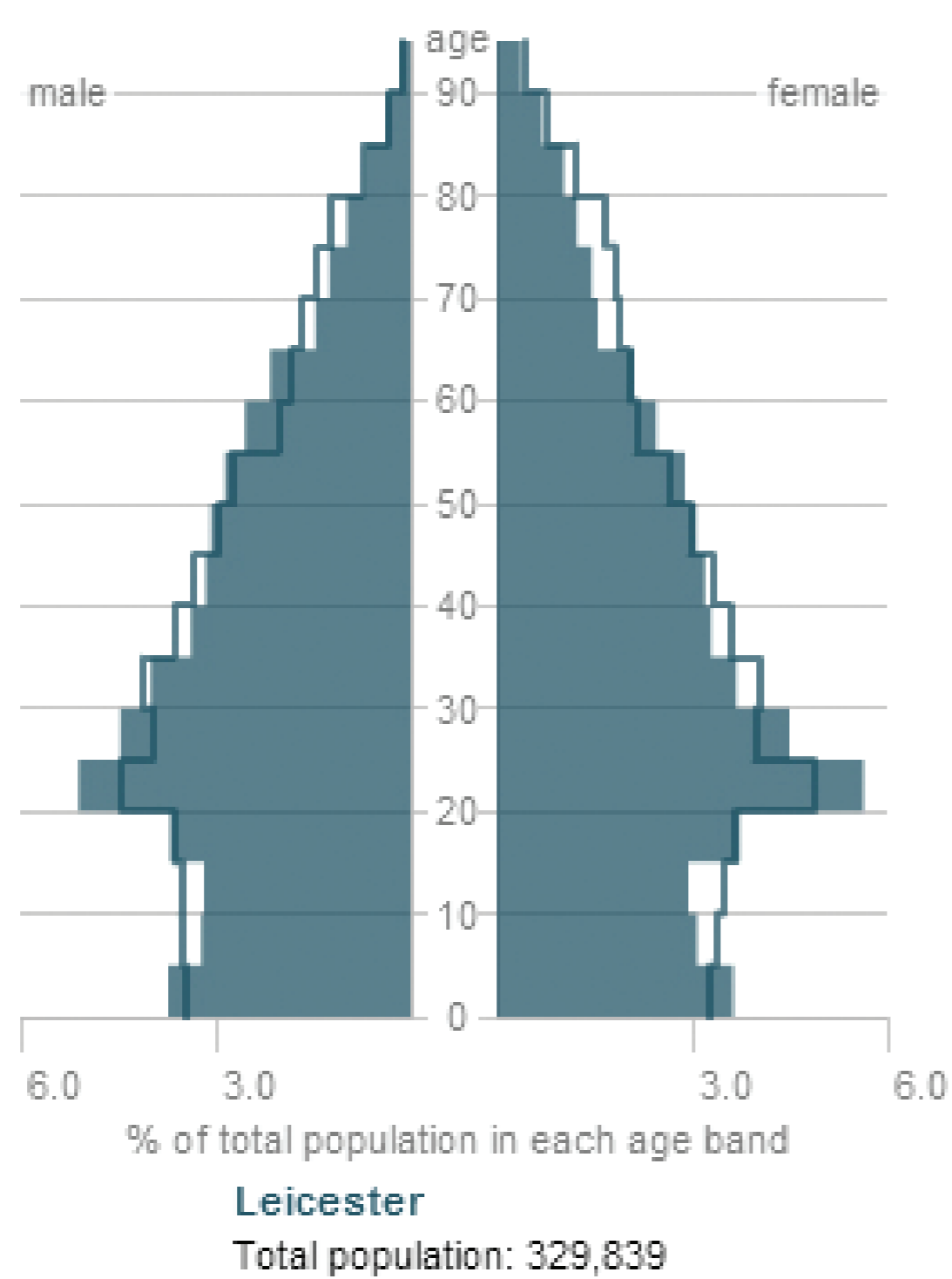


Population comparison between England & Leicester Census 2011



Population change 2001 - 2011 (outline shows 2001)



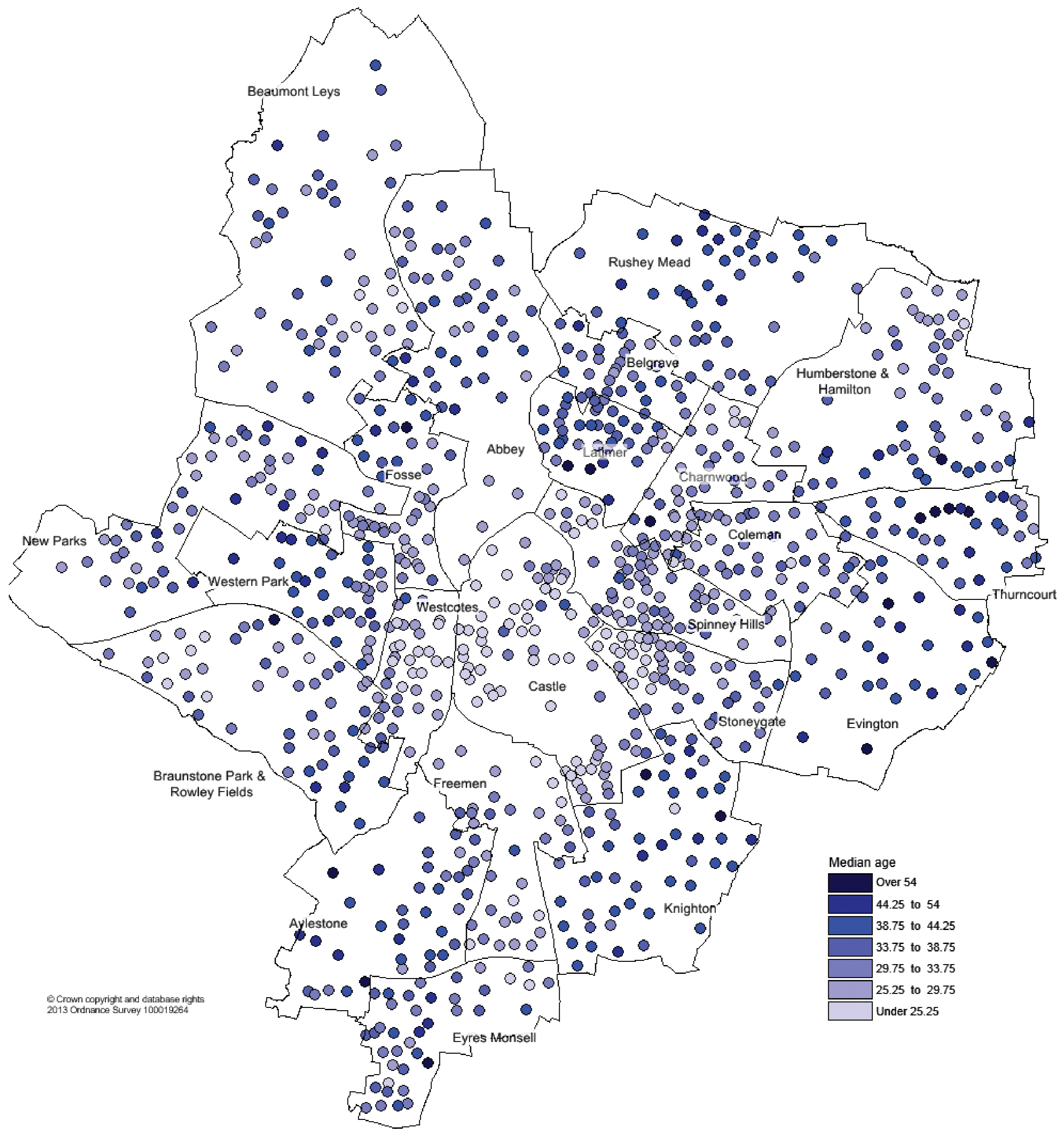
Now the most populous urban centre in the region

- Home to an estimated 330,000 people
 - o 324,000 in 123,125 households*
 - o Almost 6,000 in communal establishments
- An increase of over 45,000 since 2001, driven by significant inward migration from abroad**

*Average household size of 2.6 people, the largest in the region

**Of the 34% of city residents who were born outside of the UK, just under half (53,000) arrived between 2001 and 2011





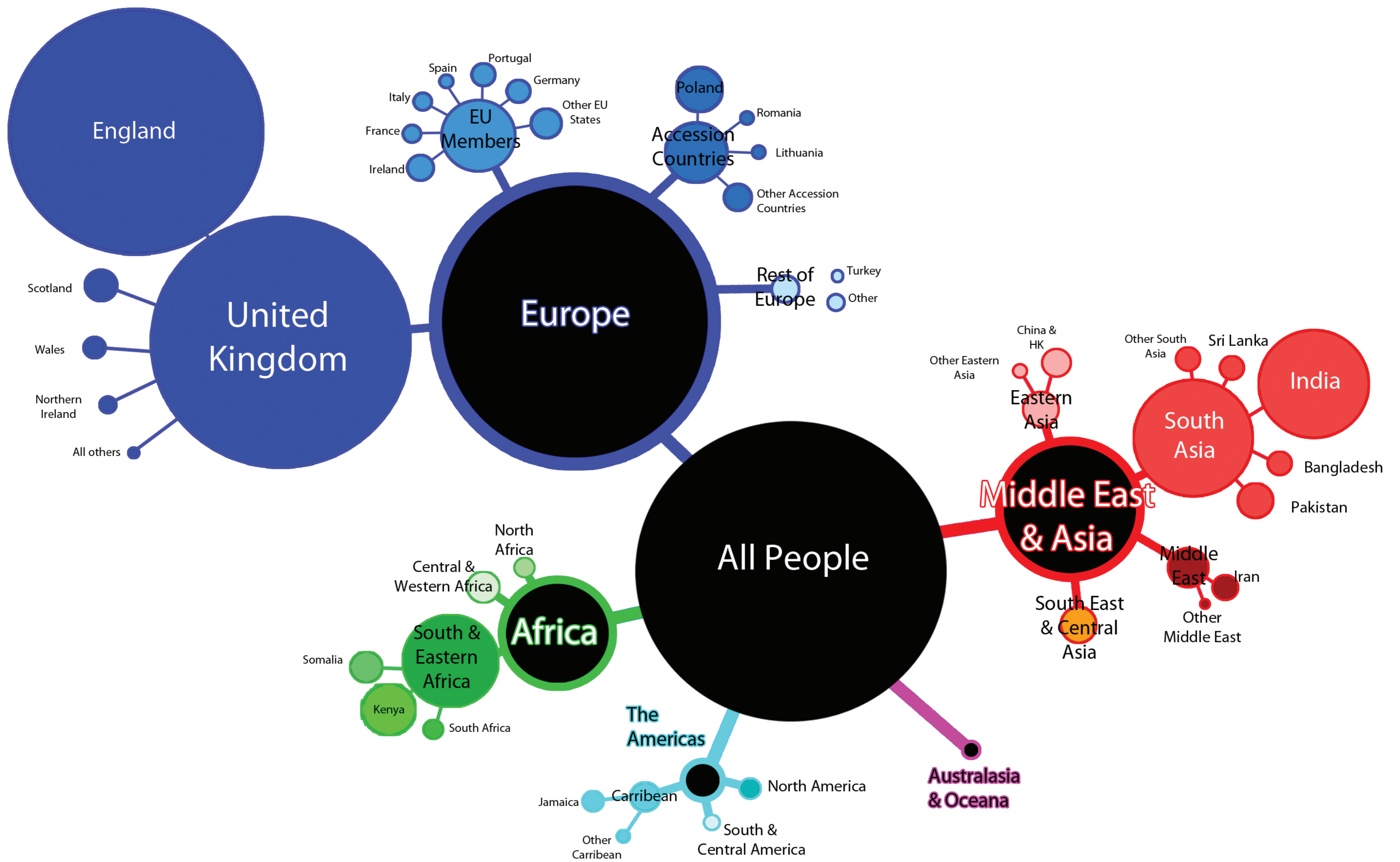
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2013 Ordnance Survey 100019264

A more youthful place

- Against the national trend of an ‘ageing population’, the city has a youthful age profile with 55% of the population under the age of 34* and 8% over the age of 70**
- Since 2001 the median average age of the city’s population has decreased from 33 to 31
- A third of all city households include dependent children***



* Compared to 43% for the East Midlands as a whole
 ** Compared to 12% for the East Midlands as a whole
 ***Compared to 29% for the region and for England as a whole

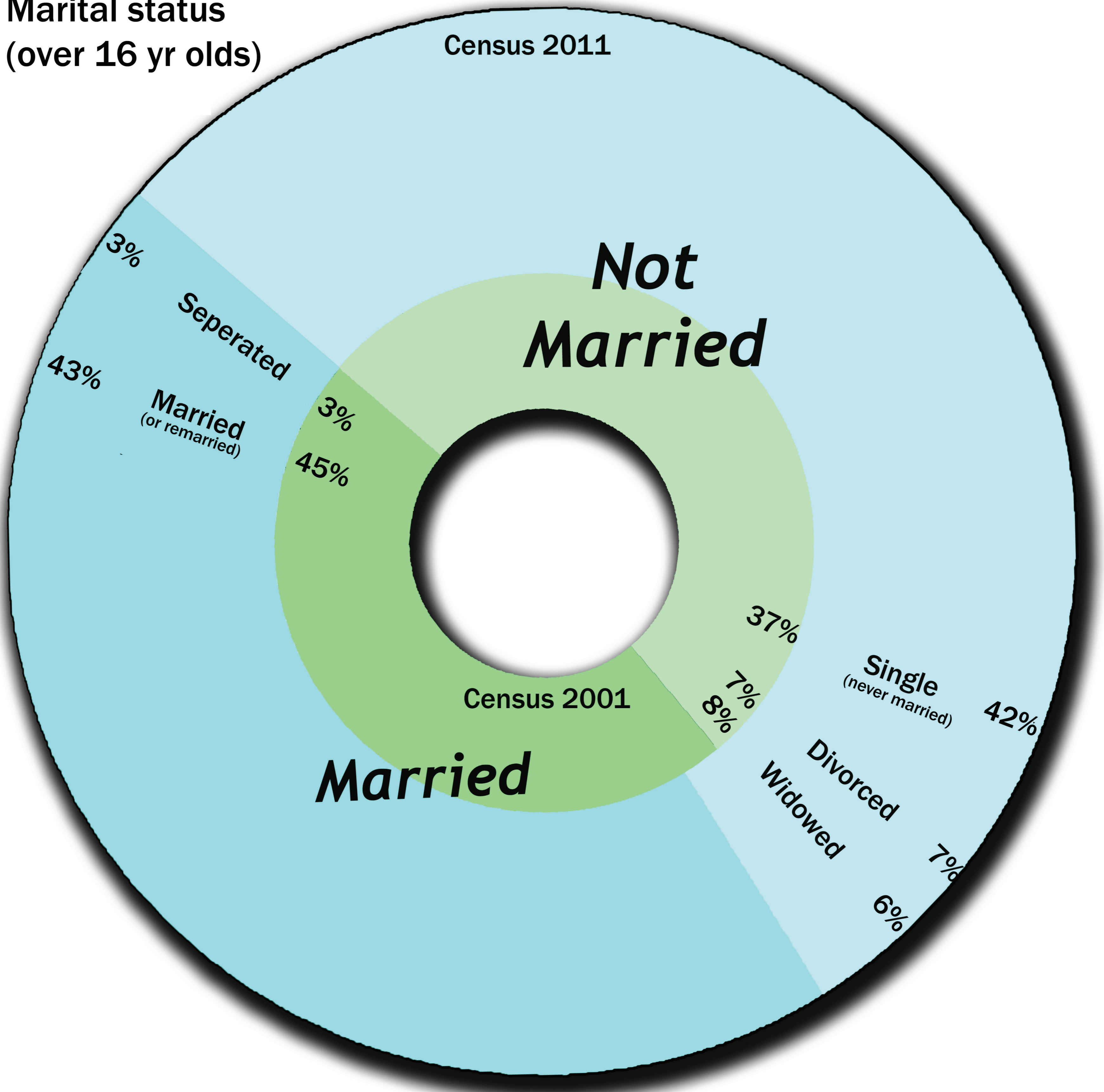


From diverse to super-diverse

- City residents have family and business ties locally, regionally and in over 50 countries from across the globe including South Asia, South and Eastern Africa, the EU and the Middle East
- Coinciding with the increasing influx of immigrants to the UK in the 1990s, there has been an expansion in the number and kind of migration channels and immigration statuses. Most prominent amongst these are:
 - o Workers (including NHS)
 - o Students
 - o Spouses and family members
 - o Asylum-seekers and Refugees
 - o Irregular, illegal or undocumented migrants
 - o New citizens



Marital status (over 16 yr olds)



Less marriage

- The proportion of the adult population who are married has decreased by two percentage points from the 2001 figure of 45%*
- Civil partnerships, as a new legal partnership status**, were a small proportion of the 2011 total - less than half a per cent (0.5%)
- There are estimated to be 108,000 single adults in Leicester – an increase of over 28,000 since 2001***

* A similar decrease has occurred regionally and nationally

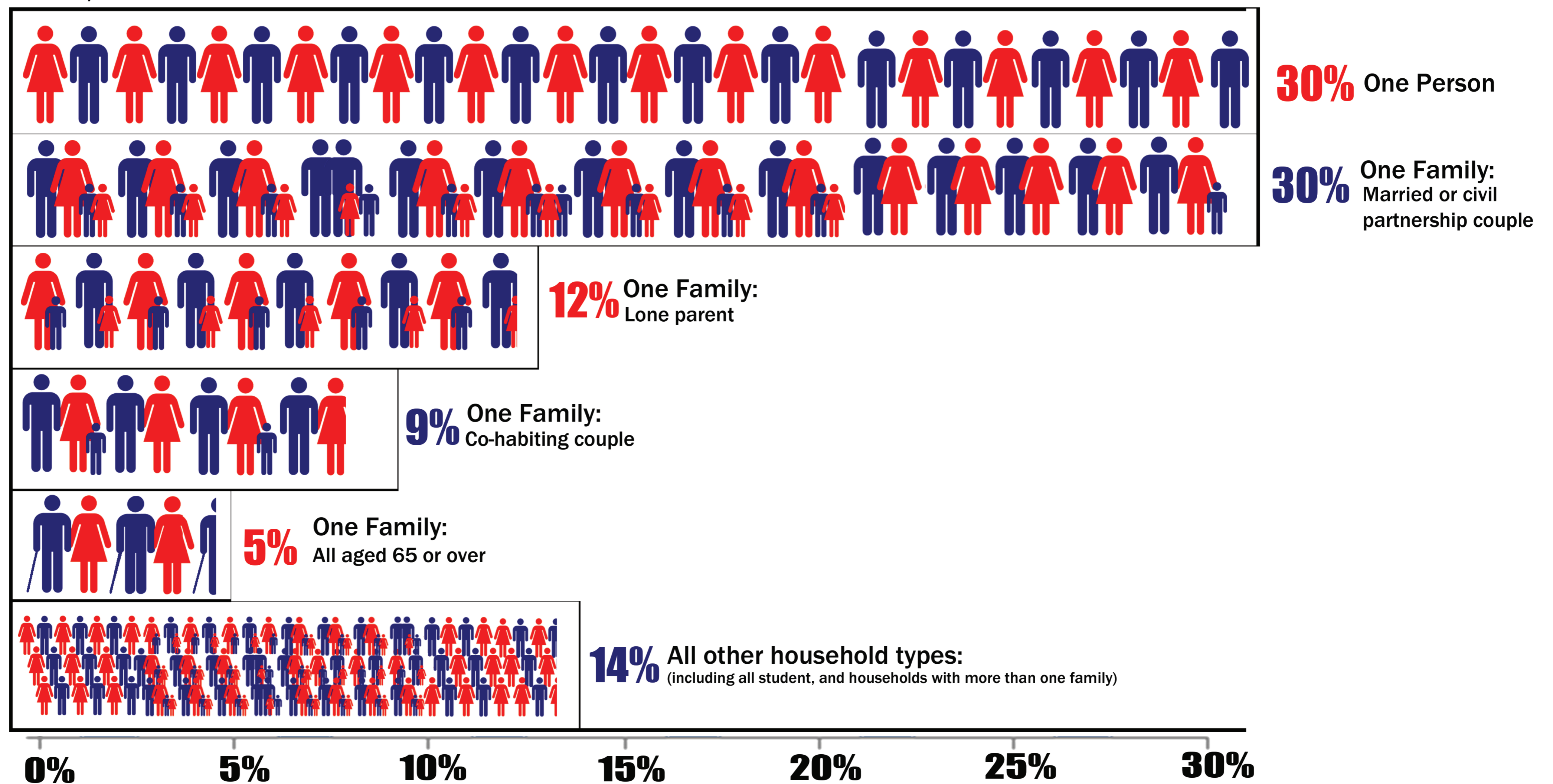
** The 2011 Census collected information on civil partnerships for the first time, reflecting the fact that the Civil Partnership Act 2004 came into effect in the UK on 5 December 2005

*** In common with many London boroughs and other 'university cities', the percentage of single (never married) people is much higher than national and regional averages, which have also increased since 2001



Household Composition

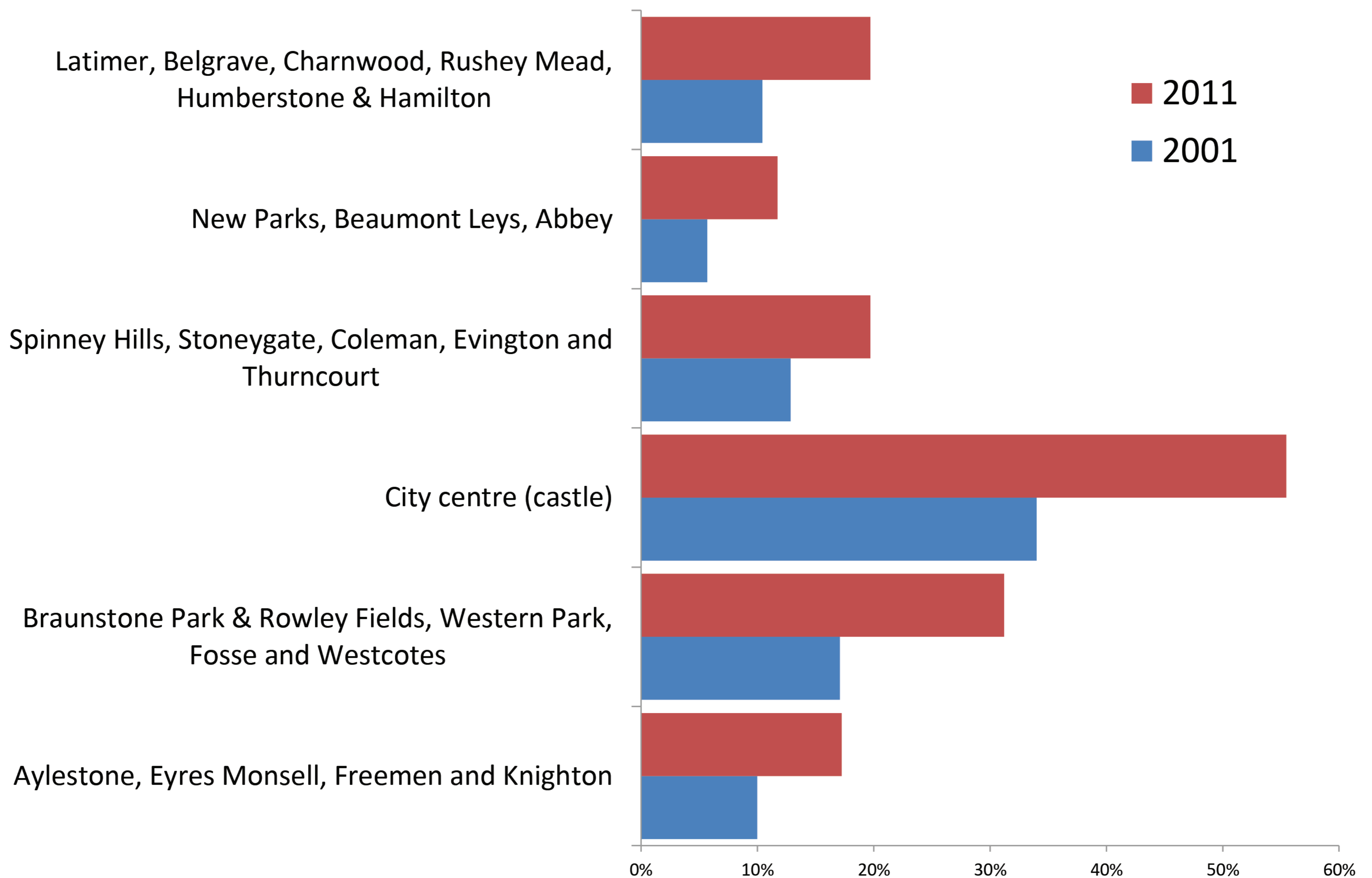
123,125 households



Fewer senior citizen households

- A two percentage point decrease in households of one senior citizen couple family; from 7% (7,395) in 2001 to 5% (5,758) in 2011
- A significant reduction in one person senior citizen households from 15,275 (14%) in 2001 to 12,057 (10%) in 2011

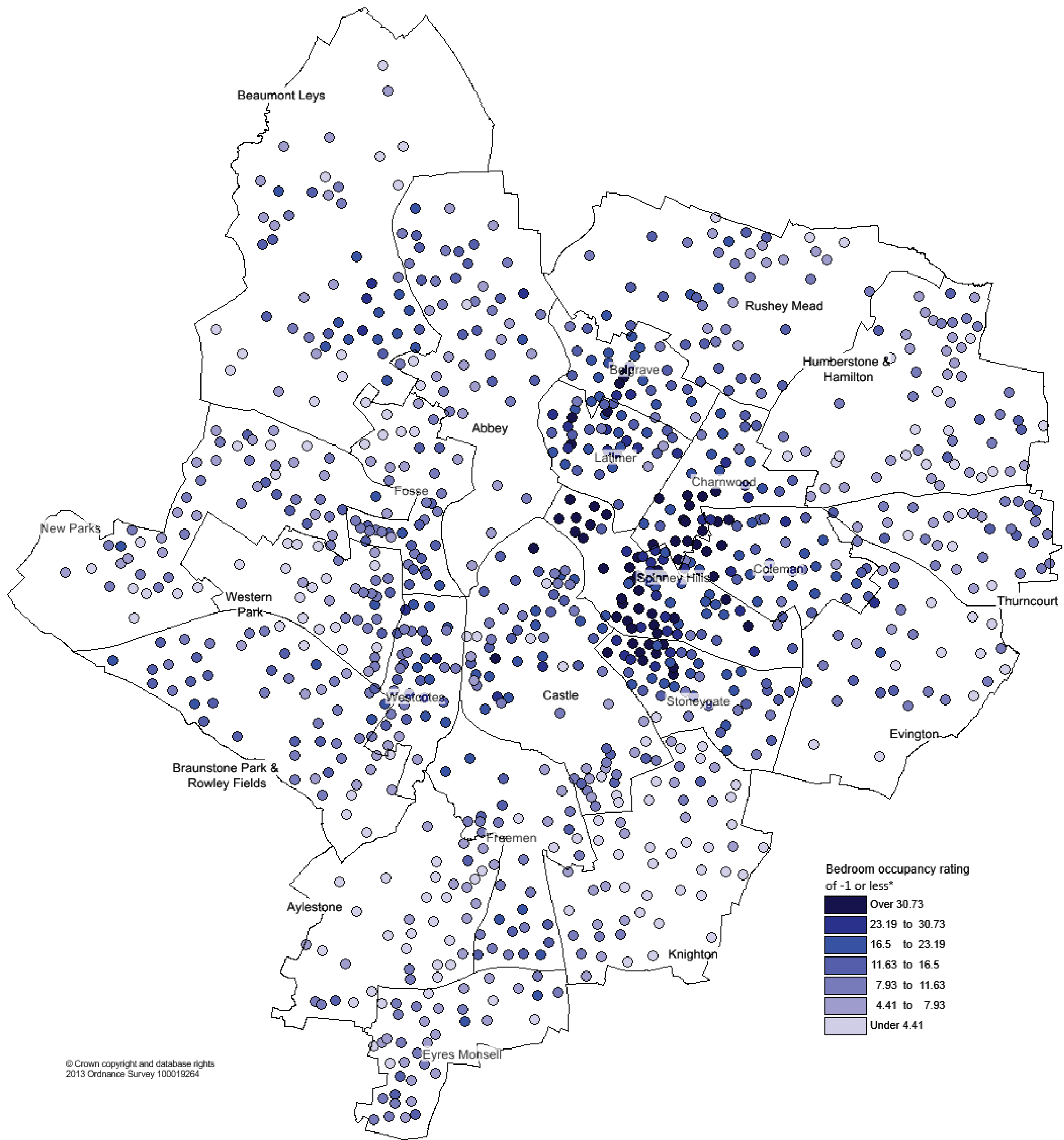




More private renting

- Ownership with a mortgage or loan decreased by seven percentage points from 34% (37,455) in 2001 to 27% (33,152) in 2011
- Renting from the council decreased by four percentage points from 21% (23,457) in 2001 to 17% (21,048) in 2011.
- Renting from a private landlord or letting agency increased by nine percentage points from 12% (12,958) in 2001 to 21% (26,207) in 2011
- The decline in rental from the council is primarily due to the impact of the Right to Buy programme. In contrast the increase in renting from a private landlord or letting agency is in part due to the expansion of buy to let, the difficulty in obtaining a mortgage and the shortage of social housing in the city



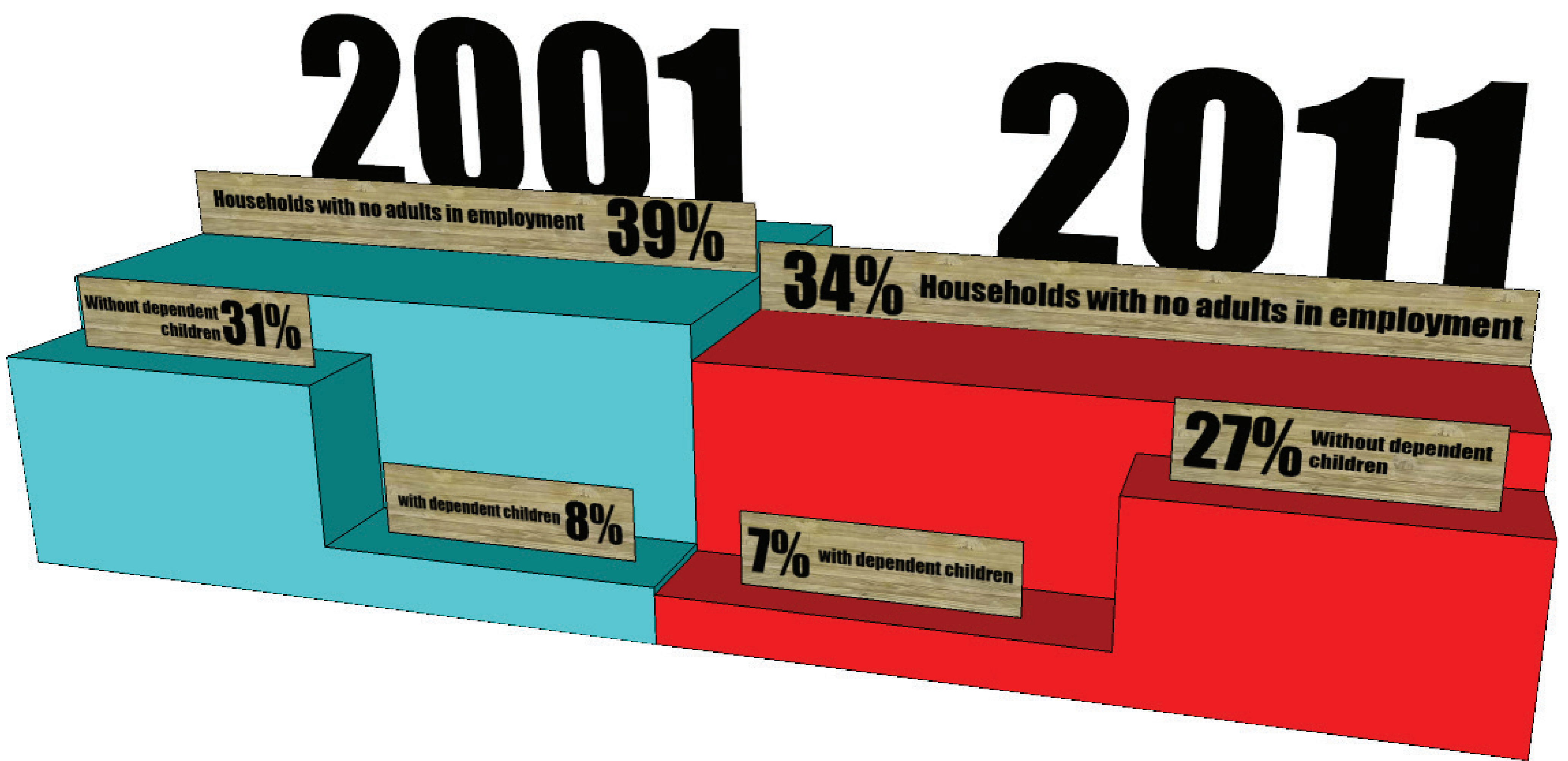


More overcrowding

- 15% of households are overcrowded, compared to 11% in 2001
- This is one of the highest levels of overcrowding outside of London and the highest in the region



* Occupancy rating provides a measure of whether a household's accommodation is overcrowded or under occupied. An occupancy rating of -1 implies that a household has one fewer bedroom than required (overcrowding), whereas +1 implies that they have one more bedroom than the standard requirement (under occupation)

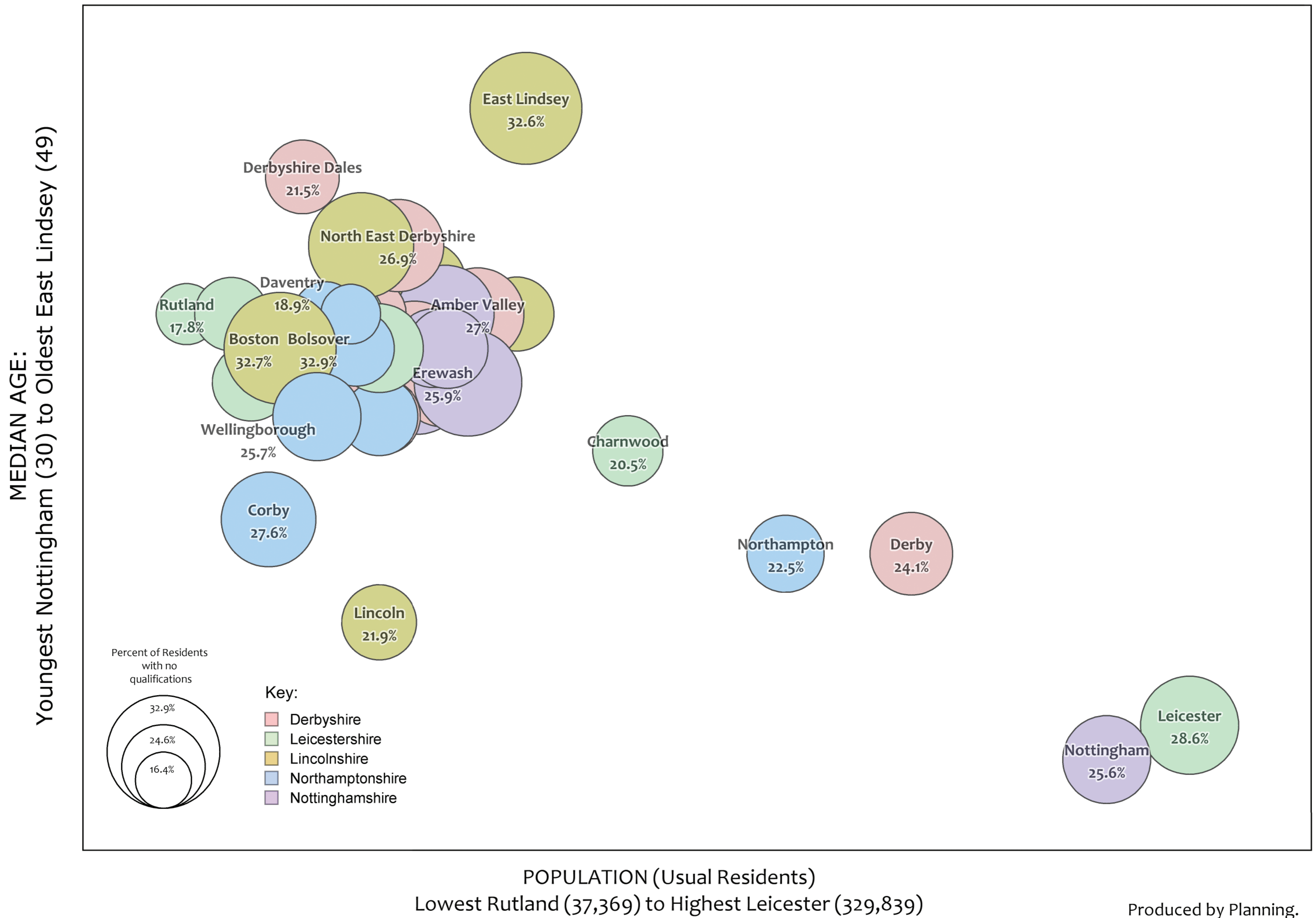


Fewer households with no adults in employment

- There has been a reduction in the percentage of city households with no adults in employment from 39% (43,090) in 2001 to 34% (42,115) in 2011
- While there also been a reduction in the regional and national percentages, the rate of change in the city has been faster



A COMPARISON OF AGE, POPULATION AND LACK OF QUALIFICATIONS AMONG THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN THE EAST MIDLANDS.

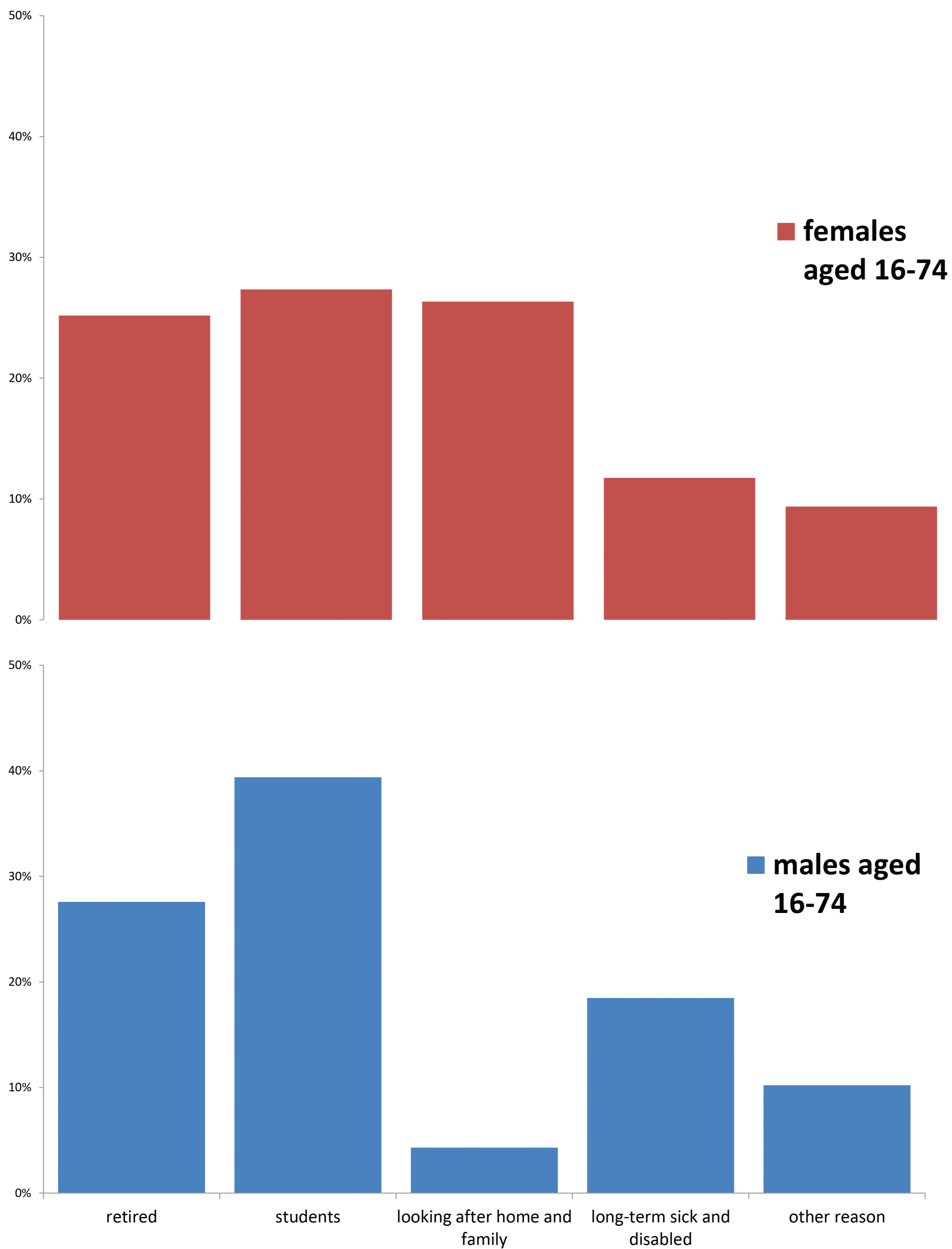


Fewer adults without qualifications

- 29% of adults have no formal qualifications, compared to 39% in 2001
- In spite of this change, Leicester remains relatively low skilled:
 - Two-fifths of households are social grade DE* - one of the highest proportions of any authority in England or Wales



* Semi-skilled and unskilled manual occupations, unemployed and lowest grade occupations



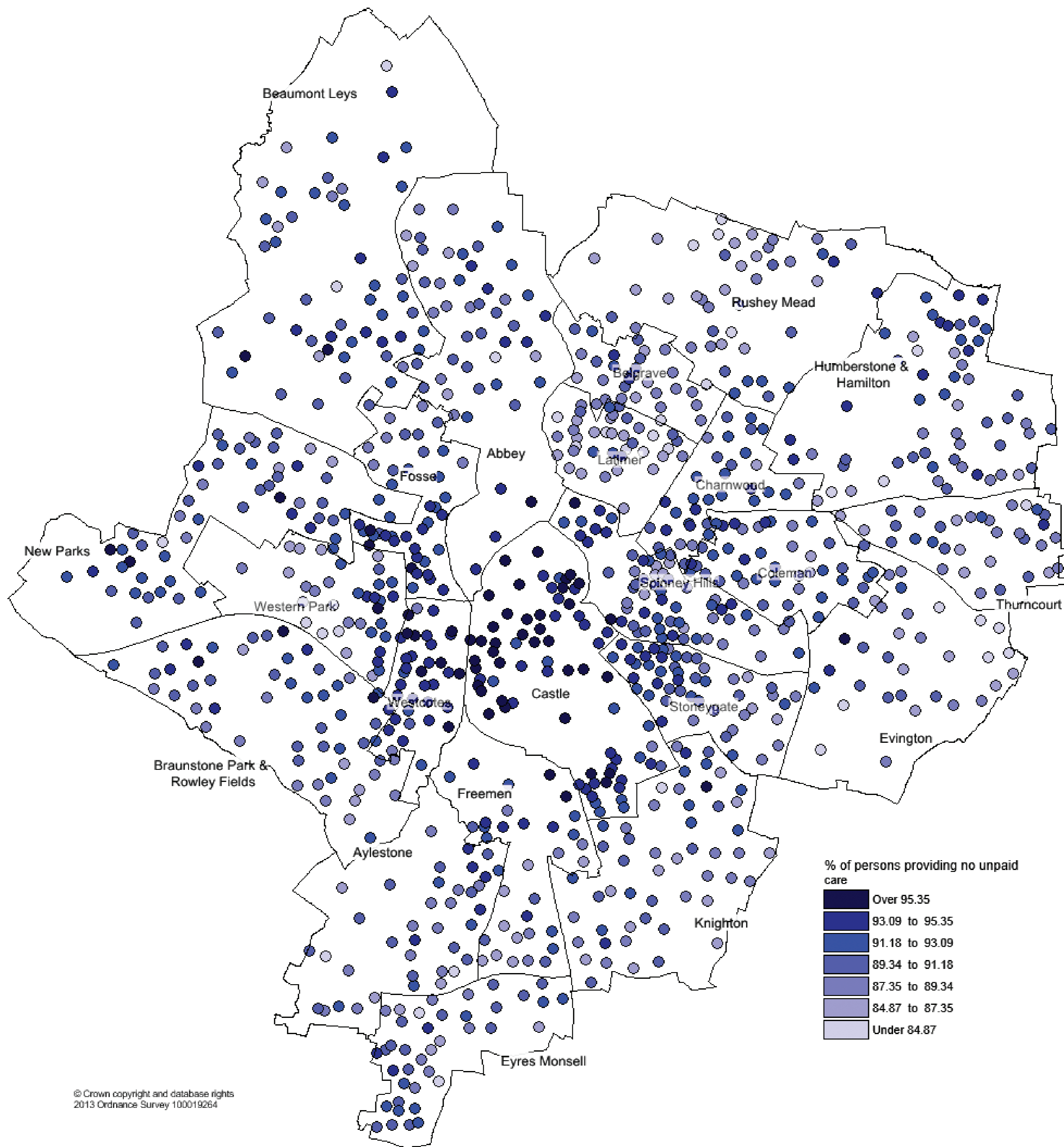
Economically inactive usual resident population = 85,807. Figures are from census 2011.

Less economic inactivity

- 35% of the city's working age people are economically inactive*, a reduction of three percentage points since 2001
- In spite of this change, Leicester has relatively high levels of economic inactivity compared to the region (31%) and England as a whole (30%)

* A person is described as economically inactive if, in the week before the census, they were not in employment but did not meet the criteria to be classified as unemployed. In other words they are not in employment and, if they are looking for work, are not available to start within two weeks.





A lower rate of unpaid care

- 9% of residents provide unpaid care, a decrease of one percentage point since 2001
- Amongst those providing unpaid care, the most noticeable change since 2001 is the increase in the percentage who give 20 hours or more care a week*



* In 2011, over 43% (13,462) were giving 20 hours or more care a week, an increase of five percentage points on 2001 (38%, 10,173)