

Setting the context – Leicester’s demographic profile

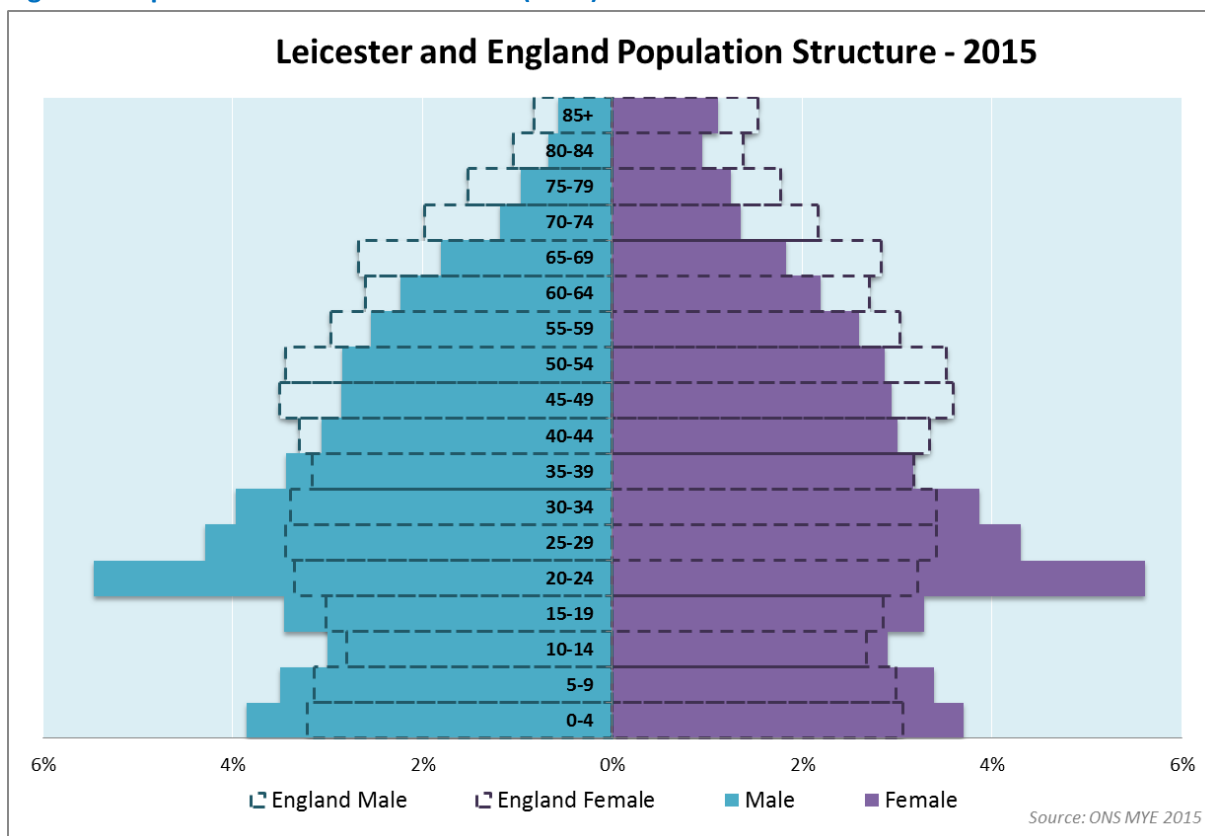
Chapter 1

Population and CYP in Leicester

The population of Leicester is currently 342,627¹, and the birth rate appears to be falling (further information is contained in Chapter 4 -pre-birth to early life). A boy born in the city today can expect to live to aged 77 years compared with 82 years for a girl born on the same day. Life expectancy at birth for boys and girls in Leicester is significantly worse than the England averages².

38.2% (n=130,726) of the city’s population are aged between 0 and 24 years. Of these, 50.5% are male (n=66,066) and 49.5% are female (n=64,660) with a significantly higher proportion aged between 20 and 24 years in comparison to the England average (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Population structure in Leicester (2015)



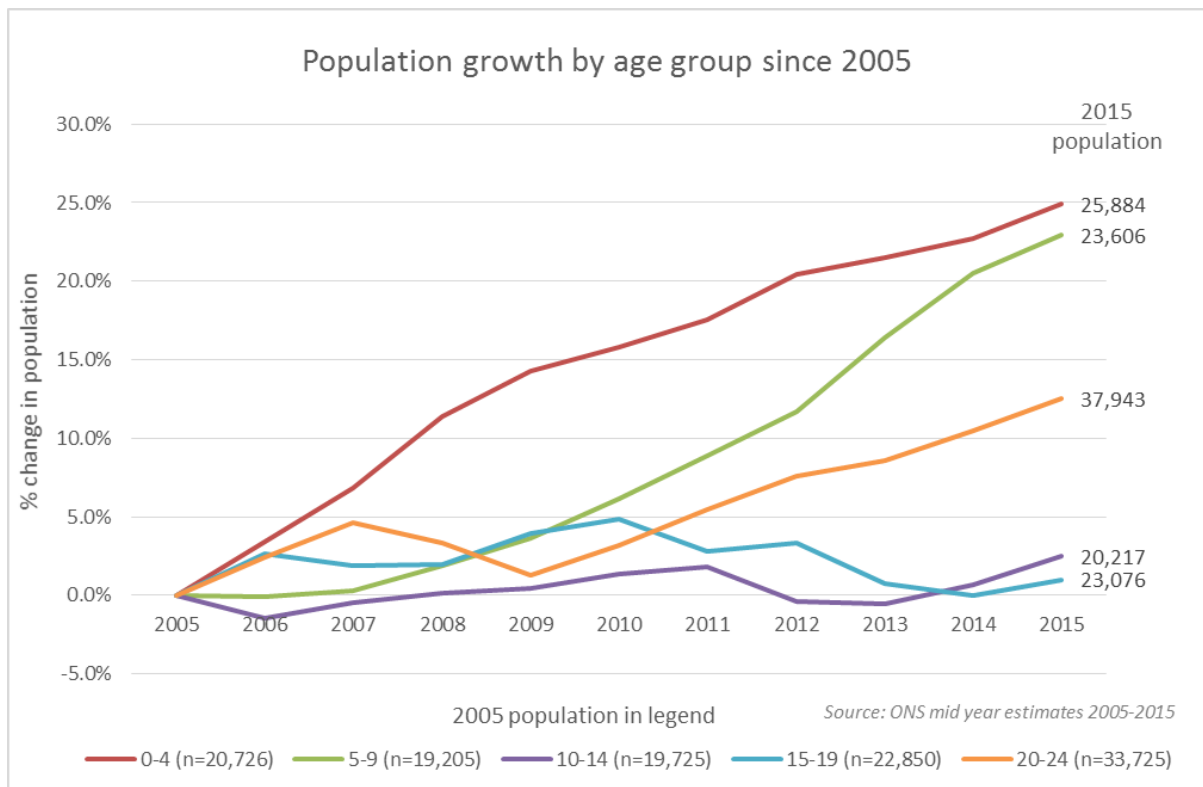
¹ 2015 figures sourced from ONS mid-2015 population estimates

² Figures 2013-15 sourced from office of national Statistics. England average life expectancy for boys 79.5years & 83.1 years for girls

Population growth of CYP in Leicester (trend)

The proportion of 0-24 year olds living in Leicester increased by 12.5% between 2005 (n=116,231) and 2015 (n=130,726). This is a significant increase when compared against the East Midlands (5.8%) and England (5.7%). Leicester's 0 to 4 population increased from 20,726 in 2005 to 25,884 in 2015, an increase of 5,158 or 25%. The 10-14 and 15-19 age groups have experienced a slower rate of percentage growth over the same period, 10-14 population was 19,725 in 2005 and in 2015 reached 20,217.

Figure 2: Population growth by age group in Leicester since 2005 (2005 – 15)



The proportion of the population in each age group has remained similar since 2005. In 2015 the breakdown by age group in Leicester is as follows:

- 0-4 years: 7.6%
- 5-9 years: 6.9%
- 10-14 years: 5.9%
- 15-19 years: 6.7%
- 20-24 years: 1.1%

Projected population of CYP in Leicester

Population projections are a vital source of information for future service planning as changes in the population age structure affect the need for services, particularly in terms of health and social care.

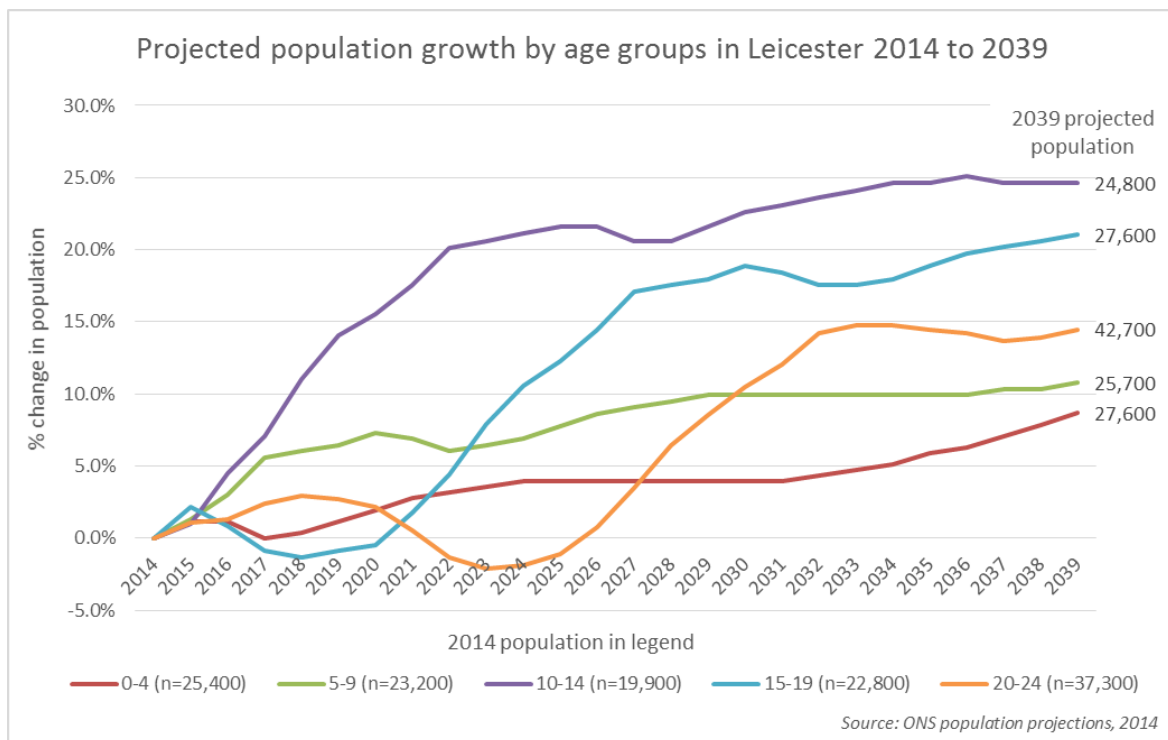
For Leicester, the Office of National Statistics (ONS) 2014 based population projections suggest that:

- The total population of Leicester is projected to grow to 371,100 by 2025 (an increase of 9.9% from 2014)
- The number of CYP (aged 0 to 24 years) is projected to grow to 138,100 by 2025 (an increase of 7.4% from 2014)

Not all age groups of CYP are expected to change in the same way. Figure 3 shows the projected population growth by age groups in Leicester. The estimated percentage change from 2014 to 2025 by age groups in Leicester is as follows:

- 0-4 years: 3.9%
- 5-9 years: 7.8%
- 10-14 years: 21.6%
- 15-19 years: 12.3%
- 20-24 years: -1.1%

Figure 3: Projected population growth by age groups in Leicester (2015-2039)



The proportion of the population in each age group is projected to remain similar over the period 2014 to 2039. It is projected that in 2039 the age breakdown for Leicester will be as follows:

- 0-4 years: 6.8%
- 5-9 years: 6.3%
- 10-14 years: 6.1%
- 15-19 years: 6.8%
- 20-24 years: 10.5%

Ethnicity of CYP in Leicester

Figure 4 shows a breakdown of ethnic³ groups for CYP aged 0-24 years in Leicester. The proportion of BME population (n=74,300) is significantly greater when compared against the England average.

Figure 4: Ethnic groups for 0-24 year olds in Leicester (2011)

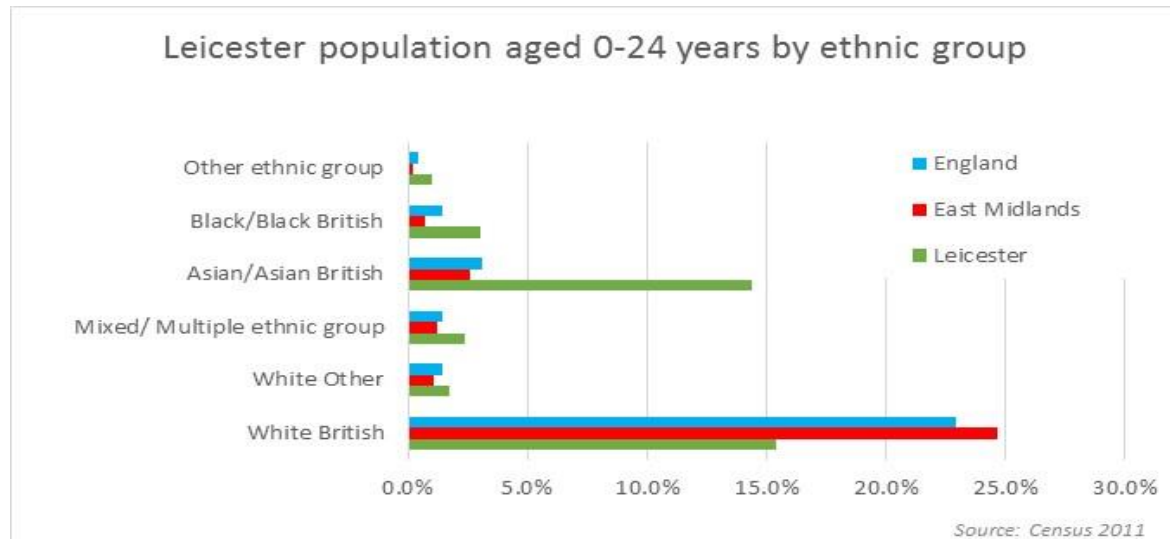
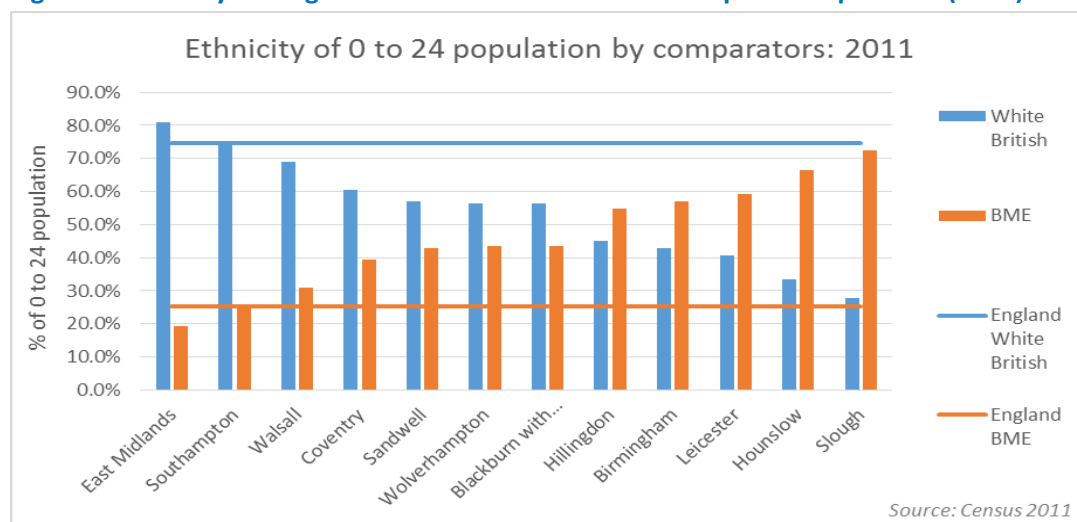


Figure 5 depicts the White British and BME proportions of CYP in Leicester against peer comparators, East Midlands and England. Leicester has the third highest proportion of BME and the third lowest proportion of White CYP amongst its peer comparators.

Figure 5: Ethnicity amongst CYP in Leicester and children’s peer comparators (2011)



CYP population groups by Mid-Layer Super Output Area (MSOA)⁴

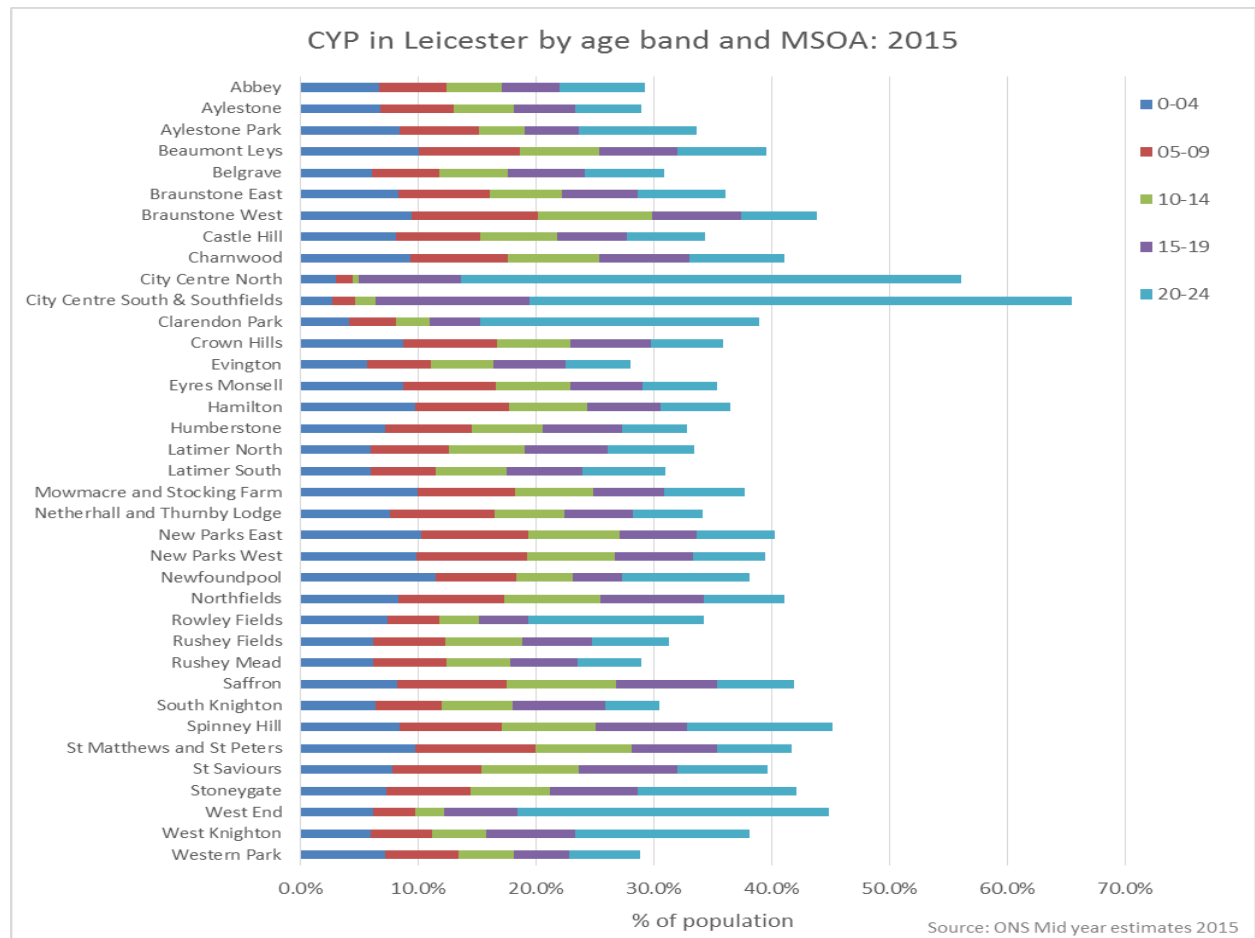
³ As per the census (2011) definitions ‘White’ incorporates English, Welsh, Scottish, and Northern Irish.

‘BME’ (Black, Minority and Ethnic groups refers to all other groups including White Irish, White Gypsy, Irish Traveller and White Other (including eastern Europeans).

⁴ There are 37 Mid-Layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs) in Leicester. These statistical geographies are less prone to change and share more similar characteristics when compared to electoral wards. MSOAs in Leicester have populations ranging from 6,000 to 14,000 and an average of about 9,250.

Figure 6 shows the proportion of CYP by age bands living in each MSOA in Leicester. It illustrates that high proportions of 20-24 year olds are located in the two city centre MSOAs (n=8601), West End (n=3643), and Clarendon Park (n=2785). This is most likely due to the student populations from the city centre universities and to migrant populations settling in Leicester. These MSOAs also have the smallest proportion of 0-14 year olds. The largest proportion of 0-4 year olds reside in MSOAs in the west, and also Hamilton in the north east and St Matthews & St Peters, and Charnwood just east of the centre. Otherwise the distribution of ages appears to be proportionate across the city wards. Further details about age group distribution can be found in subsequent chapters.

Figure 6: CYP in Leicester by age band (2015)



Deprivation

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)

The IMD 2015⁵ provides a relative measure of deprivation at lower super output areas (LSOA) across England. Areas are ranked from least deprived to most deprived on seven different dimensions of deprivation and an overall composite measure of multiple deprivation⁶. The higher the IMD score,

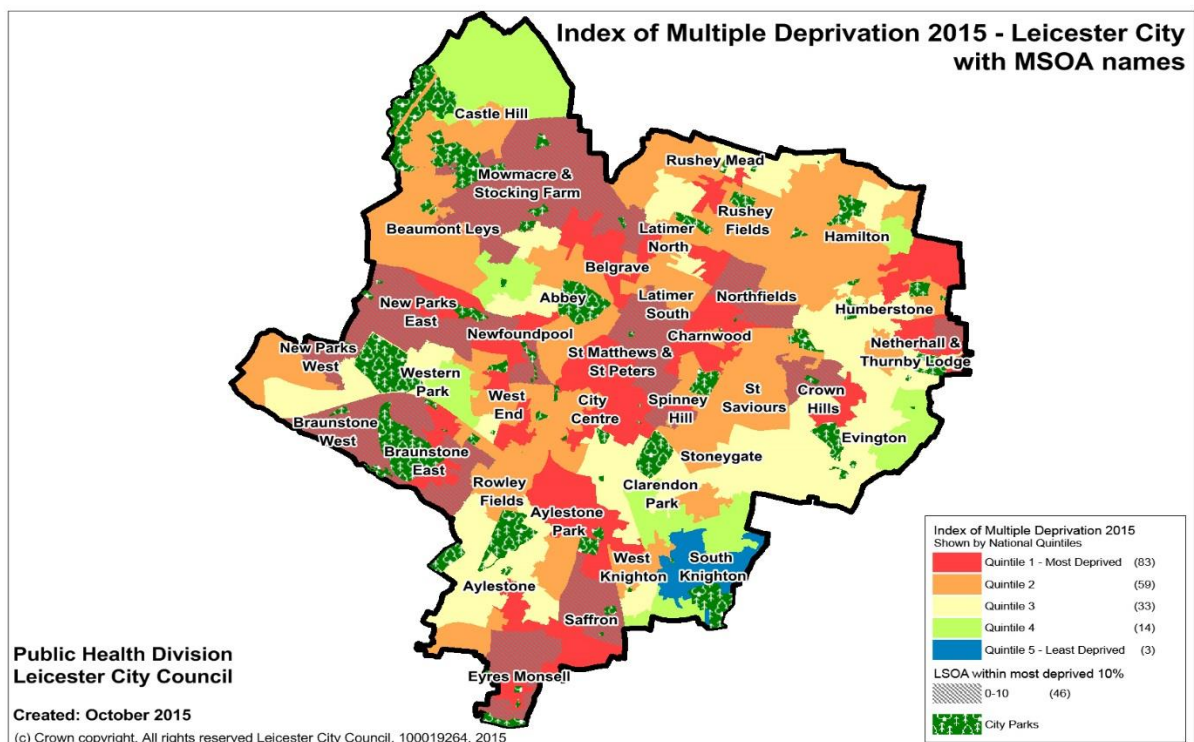
⁵ A full briefing on the implications of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 for Leicester is available here: <http://www.leicester.gov.uk/media/181190/indices-of-deprivation-in-leicester.pdf>

⁶ The domains used in the Indices of Deprivation 2015 are: income deprivation; employment deprivation; health deprivation and disability; education deprivation; crime deprivation; barriers to housing and services deprivation; and living environment deprivation. Each of these domains has its own scores and ranks, allowing users to focus on specific aspects of deprivation. Most of the data underlying the 2015 Indices are for the year 2013.

the more deprived an area⁷. All the scores for each LSOA have been ranked both in England and in Leicester. Ranking works in an opposite direction to the score, as the lower the rank, the more deprived an area.

The IMD 2015 indicates that Leicester has an average score of 33.1; this means that Leicester is ranked 21st out of 326 local authorities in England, with 1 indicating the most deprived. Figure 7 shows the deprivation quintile for each Leicester LSOA. 76% of Leicester’s population, compared with 40% of England’s, live in the 40% most deprived LSOAs in the country.

Figure 7: IMD 2015 in Leicester



Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) 2015

The IDACI measure is part of IMD 2015 which looks at the percentage of children aged under-16 years old living in income deprived households. This is based on families receiving one of the following means tested benefits - Income Support, Income Based Job Seekers Allowance, Income-based Employment and Support Allowance, Pension Credit (Guarantee), Working Tax Credit or Child Tax Credit.

Figure 8 presents the distribution of income deprivation affecting children within Leicester. 69 of Leicester’s 192 LSOAs were within the most deprived quintile in England for income deprivation

⁷ As with all the deprivation indices, it is important to note that not all deprived people live in deprived areas and conversely, not everyone living in a deprived area is deprived. The indices highlight areas with high levels of deprivation. It should be noted that areas of the city which are not classed as ‘deprived’ are not necessarily ‘affluent’ either, they fall somewhere between the two categories.

affecting children. 41.1% of Leicester's population aged 0-15 years live within these 20% most deprived areas.

Figure 8: Distribution of Income Deprivation Affecting Children within Leicester (2015)

