Leicester
local authority profile 2023

Leicester and neighbouring local authorities, 2023

Leicester is an upper tier local authority in the East Midlands region. The city is bordered on all sides by lower tier local authorities which make up the county of Leicestershire.
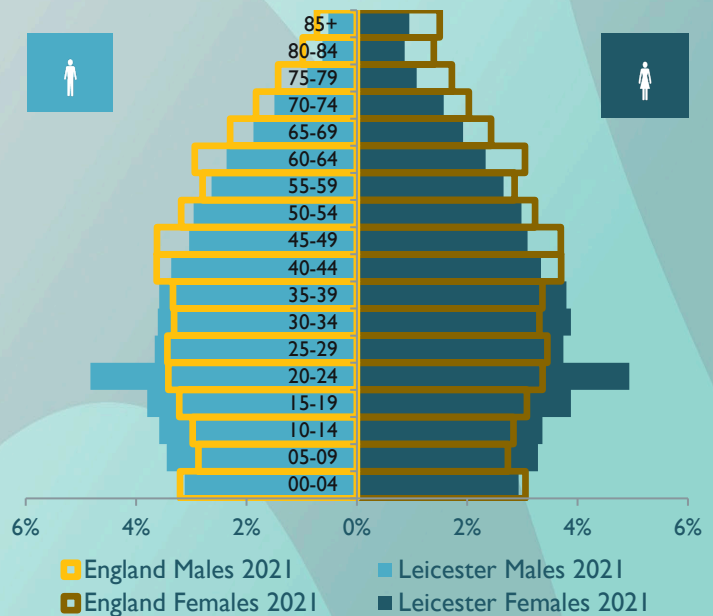
Leicester's population at the 2021 census was 368,581.

The city's population is one of the fastest growing in England, and increased by 11.8% since 2011.

Leicester is a young city with a median age of 33 compared to 40 for England.

Leicester has a large 20-24 year old population due to students attending the city's two universities.
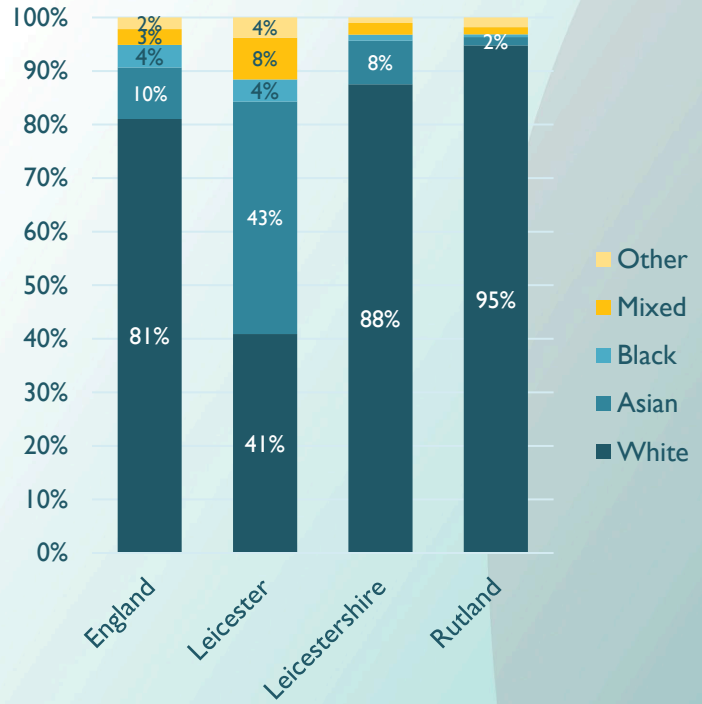
Leicester and England demography

□ England Males 2021   ■ Leicester Males 2021
□ England Females 2021   ■ Leicester Females 2021

Census 2021

Ethnicity, language, and religion

Leicester City Council

Leicester is one of the most diverse cities in England, and is considerably more diverse than neighbouring Leicestershire and nearby Rutland.
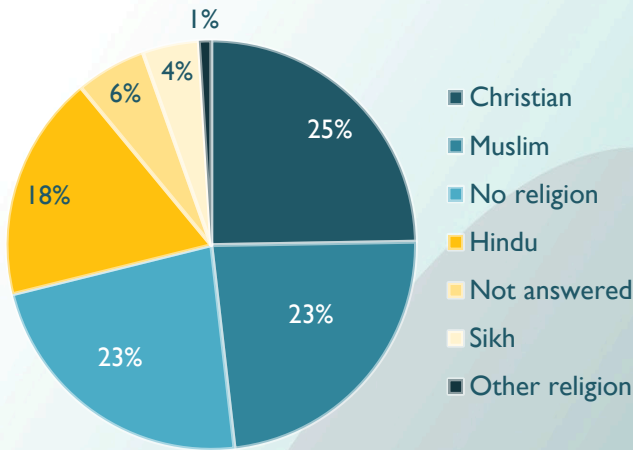
43% of Leicester's population is Asian, of whom the majority are of Indian heritage. Leicester also has large Eastern European (Polish, Romanian), Black African (Somali, Nigerian), and Caribbean populations.

41% of Leicester residents were born outside of the United Kingdom.

Ethnic groups

Stacked bar chart showing ethnic groups by area.

England: White 81%, Asian 10%, Black 4%, Mixed 3%, Other 2%
Leicester: White 41%, Asian 43%, Black 4%, Mixed 8%, Other 4%
Leicestershire: White 88%, Asian 8%
Rutland: White 95%, Other 2%

Legend: Other, Mixed, Black, Asian, White

Religion

Pie chart: Christian 25%, Muslim 23%, No religion 23%, Hindu 18%, Not answered 6%, Sikh 4%, Other religion 1%

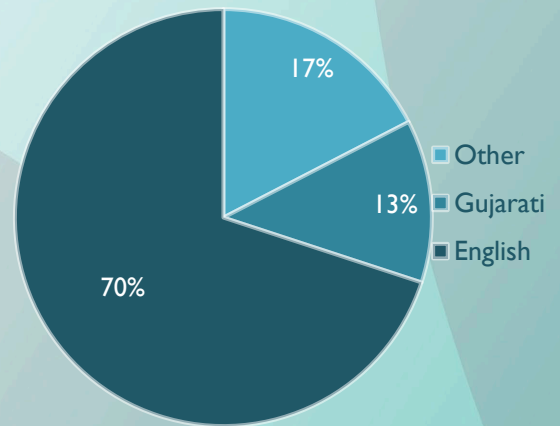Legend: Christian, Muslim, No religion, Hindu, Not answered, Sikh, Other religion

Christianity is the largest religion in Leicester with a quarter of residents identifying as Christians. Islam is the second largest religion in the city, followed by Hinduism. The city is also home to one of England's largest Sikh communities.

Main language

Pie chart: English 70%, Other 17%, Gujarati 13%

Legend: Other, Gujarati, English

30% of Leicester residents (age 3+) do not speak English as their main language. South Asian languages such as Gujarati and Panjabi, as well as Eastern European languages such as Polish and Romanian are the most commonly spoken non-English languages. 32,000 (9%) Leicester residents say they do not speak English well or at all.

Education, employment, households, and veterans

Leicester City Council

Education

Around 55,000 children attend primary or secondary school in Leicester.

More than 40,000 students are enrolled at the city's two universities, the University of Leicester and De Montfort University.
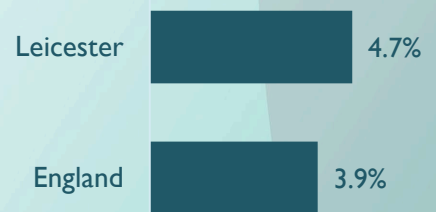
School type/phase	Number	Pupils/students
Primary mainstream	83	33,093
Secondary mainstream	21	21,421
Special	7	1,029
Independent	13	2,180
16+/colleges	4	8,112*
Universities	2	43,605

Employment

Leicester has a lower labour force participation rate and higher unemployment rate than England.

Unemployment rate

Leicester 4.7%

England 3.9%

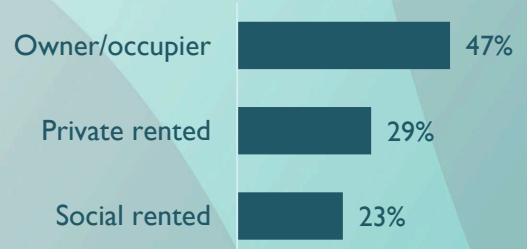## Households

There are 127,389 households in Leicester. 29,495 households rent from the social sector, of which 18,748 rent from the council.

Household tenure

Owner/occupier 47%

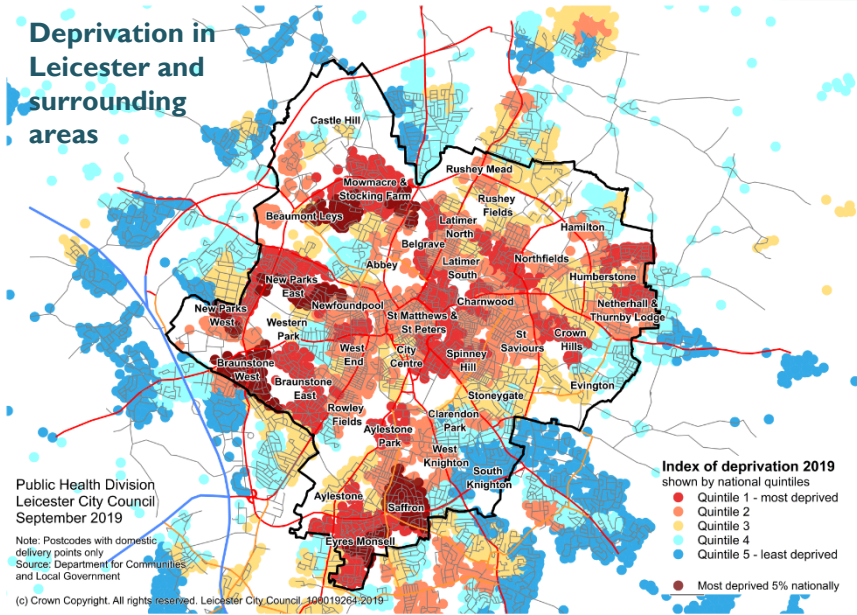Private rented 29%

Social rented 23%

Veterans

4,630 Leicester residents have previously served in the UK armed forces. This is around 1.6% of Leicester's 16+ population, compared to 3.8% for England overall. Leicester City Council works closely with partners to support the local armed forces community in line with the Armed Forces Covenant.

ARMED FORCES COVENANT

Deprivation

Deprivation in Leicester and surrounding areas

Public Health Division
Leicester City Council
September 2019

Note: Postcodes with domestic delivery points only
Source: Department for Communities and Local Government

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Index of deprivation 2019 shown by national quintiles

- Quintile 1 - most deprived
- Quintile 2
- Quintile 3
- Quintile 4
- Quintile 5 - least deprived
- Most deprived 5% nationally

Leicester was the 32nd most deprived of 317 local authority district areas based on the Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019, and is significantly more deprived than surrounding areas. Eyres Monsell, Saffron, Braunstone, New Parks, and Beaumont Leys are the most deprived areas within the city, and are among of the most deprived nationally.

Assets

Leicester and the surrounding area are served by three main hospitals: Glenfield Hospital, Leicester General Hospital, and the Leicester Royal Infirmary, which houses the accident and emergency department.

As well as providing and maintaining services across the city including youth and community centres, libraries, parks and green spaces, and sports and leisure centres, the council works in partnership with a large voluntary and community sector.

Onward journeys

Leicester City Council website
Leicester Open Data
Leicester Census 2021 data
NOMIS area profile

Health	
GP practice/Health centres	69
Pharmacies	85
Hospitals	3

Community	
Libraries	17
Community centres	14
Youth centres	5
Food banks	22
Places of worship	254

Green space and sports facilities	
Sports and leisure centres	10
Parks and gardens	52
Ballcourts	26
Play areas	184
Allotment sites	43

Health profile

The chart below shows how the health of Leicester residents compares to England. Health behaviours and outcomes are typically worse in the city than England due to high levels of deprivation.

Leicester City Council

Better 95% ○ Similar ○ Worse 95% ● ○ Not applicable   Quintiles: Best ○○○○● Worst ○ Not applicable

Recent trends: — Could not be calculated → No significant change ↑ Increasing & getting worse ↑ Increasing & getting better ↓ Decreasing & getting worse ↓ Decreasing & getting better ↑ Increasing ↓ Decreasing

Indicator	Period	Leicester			Region	England	England		
		Recent Trend	Count	Value	Value	Value	Worst	Range	Best
Life expectancy and causes of death									
Life expectancy at birth (Male, 3 year range)	2018 - 20	—	-	76.8	79.2	79.4	74.1		
Life expectancy at birth (Male, 1 year range)	2020	—	-	75.0	78.5	78.7	73.6		3
Life expectancy at birth (Female, 3 year range)	2018 - 20	—	-	81.5	82.7	83.1	79.0		
Life expectancy at birth (Female, 1 year range)	2020	—	-	80.4	82.3	82.6	78.0		
Under 75 mortality rate from all causes (3 year range)	2018 - 20	—	3,069	433.4	342.9	336.5	570.7		221.0
Under 75 mortality rate from all causes (1 year range)	2020	→	1,245	523.7	362.5	358.5	622.8		205.8
Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases (3 year range)	2017 - 19	—	684	101.6	72.1	70.4	121.6		43.6
Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases (1 year range)	2020	→	273	117.9	75.7	73.8	137.1		36.1
Under 75 mortality rate from cancer (3 year range)	2017 - 19	—	954	141.7	131.3	129.2	182.4		7.4
Under 75 mortality rate from cancer (1 year range)	2020	→	334	143.9	128.5	125.1	187.1		3
Suicide rate	2019 - 21	—	90	10.6	10.3	10.4	19.8		4.8
Injuries and ill health									
Killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties on England's roads	2020	—	113	138.8*	90.3*	86.1*	433.9		24.1
Emergency Hospital Admissions for Intentional Self-Harm	2020/21	↓	535	140.5	189.6	181.2	471.7		41.5
Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over	2020/21	→	295	679	565	529	723		
Percentage of cancers diagnosed at stages 1 and 2	2019	→	311	*	51.7%	55.0%	-	Insufficient number of values for a spine chart	
Estimated diabetes diagnosis rate	2018	—		83.0%	84.6%	78.0%	54.3%		5%
Estimated dementia diagnosis rate (aged 65 and over) > 66.7% (significantly) similar to 66.7% < 66.7% (significantly)	2022	→	2,167	73.6%	64.0%	62.0%	50.3%		
Behavioural risk factors									
Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions - Under 18s	2018/19 - 20/21	—	25	9.9	23.9	29.3	83.8		7.7
Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow): New method. This indicator uses a new set of attributable fractions, and so differ from that originally published.	2020/21	→	1,501	527	502	456	805		251
Smoking Prevalence in adults (18+) - current smokers (APS) **New data**	2021	—	-	12.8%	13.4%	13.0%	22.0%		6.6%
Percentage of physically active adults	2020/21	—	-	55.4%	64.5%	65.9%	48.8%		76.5%
Percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese	2020/21	—	-	60.2%	66.6%	63.5%	76.3%		
Child health									
Under 18s conception rate / 1,000	2020	↓	70	11.4	12.5	13.0	30.4		2.7
Smoking status at time of delivery	2021/22	→	429	10.0%	11.8%	9.1%	21.1%		3.1%
Baby's first feed breastmilk	2018/19	—	-	*	64.7%	67.4%	43.6%		
Infant mortality rate	2018 - 20	—	80	5.8	4.2	3.9	6.8		1.7
Year 6: Prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity) **New data**	2021/22	↑	1,195	26.1%	23.4%	23.4%	34.0%		
Inequalities									
Deprivation score (IMD 2019)	2019	—	-	30.9	20.4	21.7	45.0		5.8
Smoking prevalence in adults in routine and manual occupations (18-64) - current smokers (APS) **New data**	2020	—	-	22.6%	23.6%	24.5%	42.1%		
Inequality in life expectancy at birth (Male)	2018 - 20	—	-	8.3	9.2	9.7	17.0		
Inequality in life expectancy at birth (Female)	2018 - 20	—	-	5.9	7.6	7.9	13.9		
Wider determinants of health									
Children in relative low income families (under 16s)	2020/21	↓	21,444	28.3%	16.1%	18.5%	42.4%		6.2%
Children in absolute low income families (under 16s)	2020/21	↓	16,668	22.0%	12.3%	15.1%	39.2%		5.2%
Average Attainment 8 score	2020/21	—	214,097	47.3	49.6	50.9	42.9		
Percentage of people in employment	2021/22	→	153,500	65.1%	74.8%	75.4%	62.9%		1%
Homelessness - households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act	2020/21	—	2,428	19.4	9.8	11.3	26.6		2.7
Violent crime - hospital admissions for violence (including sexual violence)	2018/19 - 20/21	—	465	39.0	32.9	41.9	116.8		12.0
Health protection									
Excess winter deaths index	Aug 2019 - Jul 2020	—	140	17.9%	18.4%	17.4%	50.2%		0.7%
New STI diagnoses (excluding chlamydia aged under 25) per 100,000	2021	↓	-	350	262	394	2,634		103
TB incidence (three year average)	2018 - 20	—	420	39.5	6.9	8.0	43.1		0.6

Benchmark Value
Worst 25th Percentile 75th Percentile Best