

Social determinants of health and working towards healthier outcomes







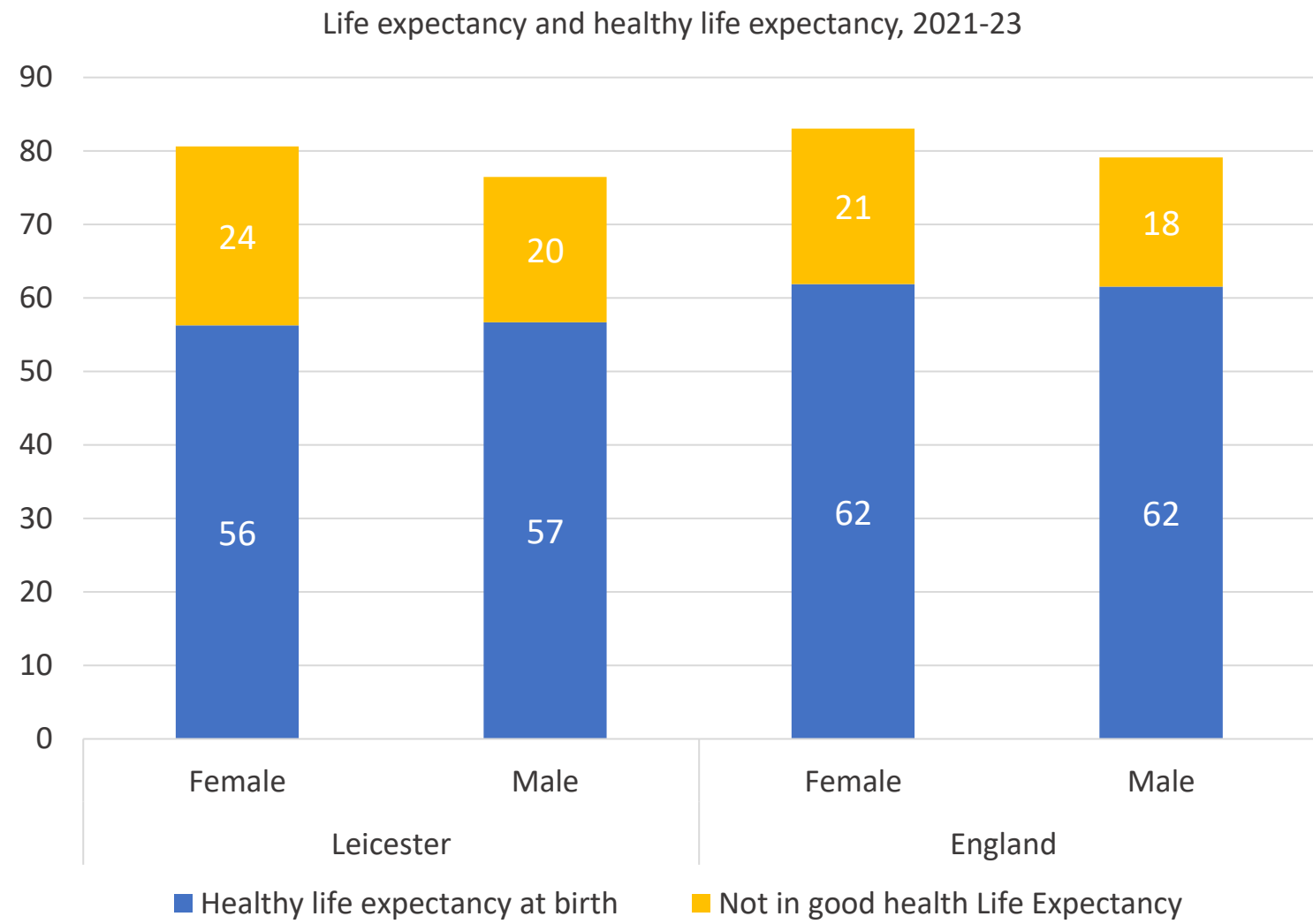
Life (healthy) expectancy: Leicester residents have shorter healthy life expectancies and can expect to have a longer ill health life expectancy compared to the national average.

Leicester females can expect 56 years healthy life and a further 24 in ill health compared to 62 healthy years and 21 ill health years for national average.

Leicester males have a slightly longer healthy life expectancy and a shorter ill health life expectancy leading to a shorter life expectancy overall.

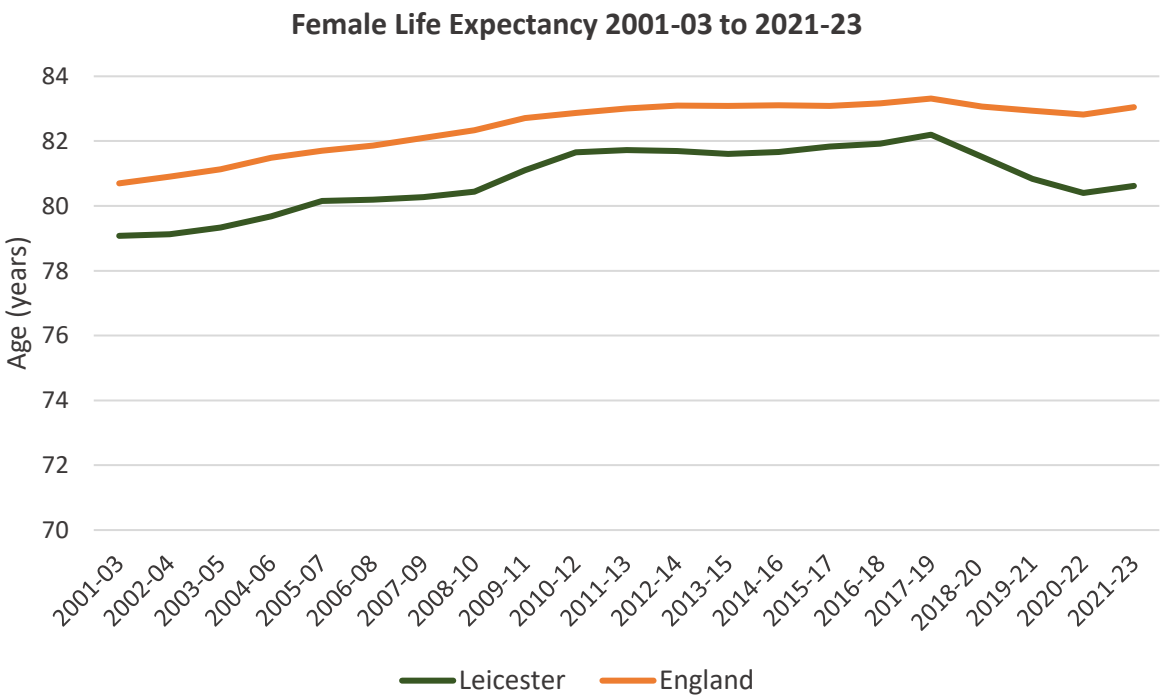
There is also inequality across the city. With those in the least deprived areas of the city having longer life expectancies.

Leicester males in the least deprived areas have an additional 8 years and Leicester females have an additional 6 years of life expectancy.

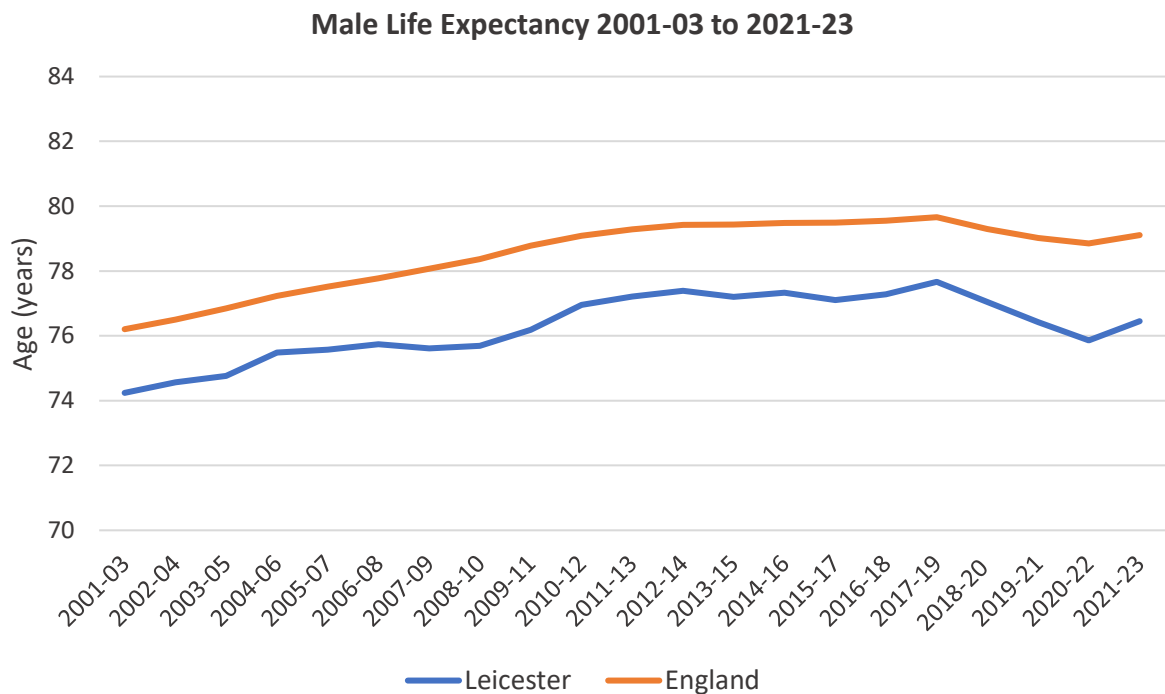


Life expectancy 2001-03 to 2021-23: Life expectancy data from 2001-03 to 2021-23 shows Leicester residents have consistently had shorter life expectancies compared to the national average for many years, and life expectancy had plateaued in the decade toward 2019. Following the COVID-19 pandemic there was sharper drop in life expectancy in Leicester compared to England.

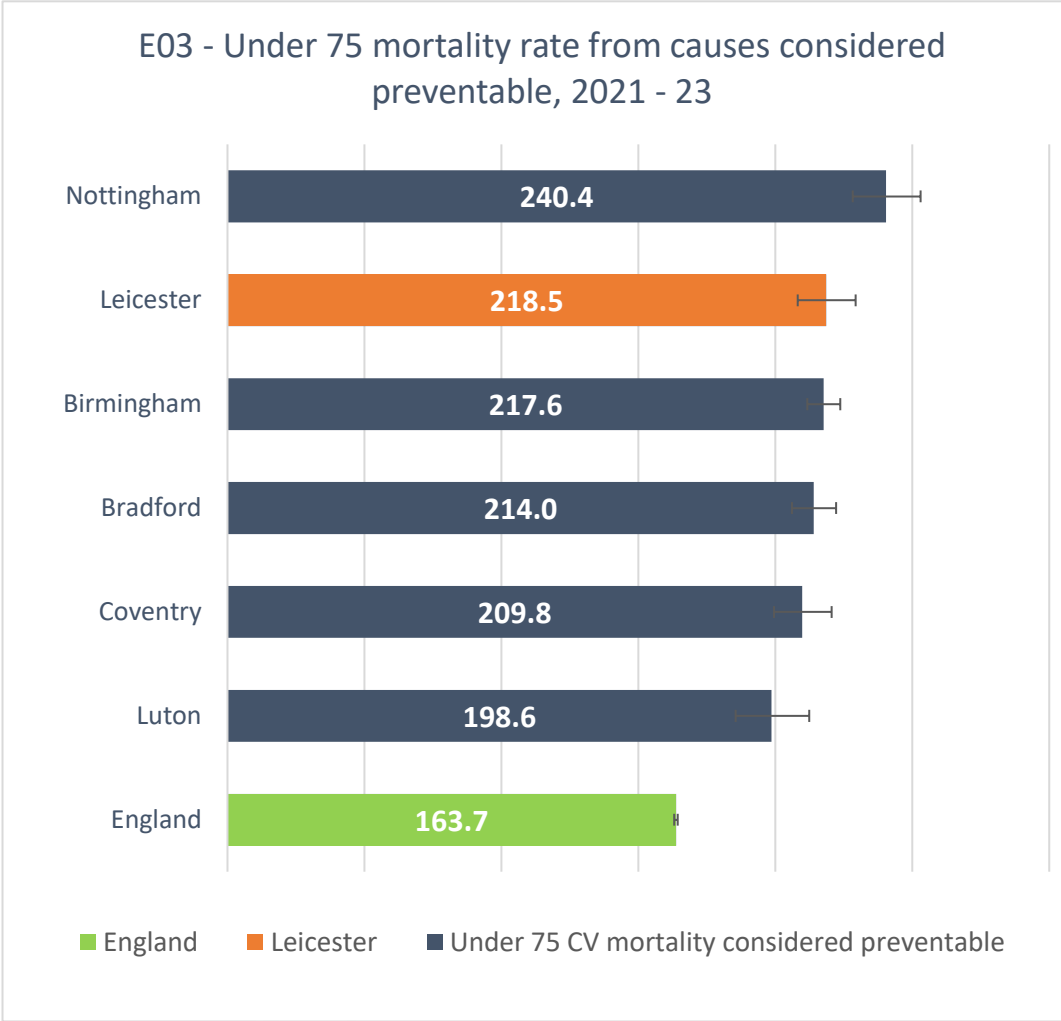
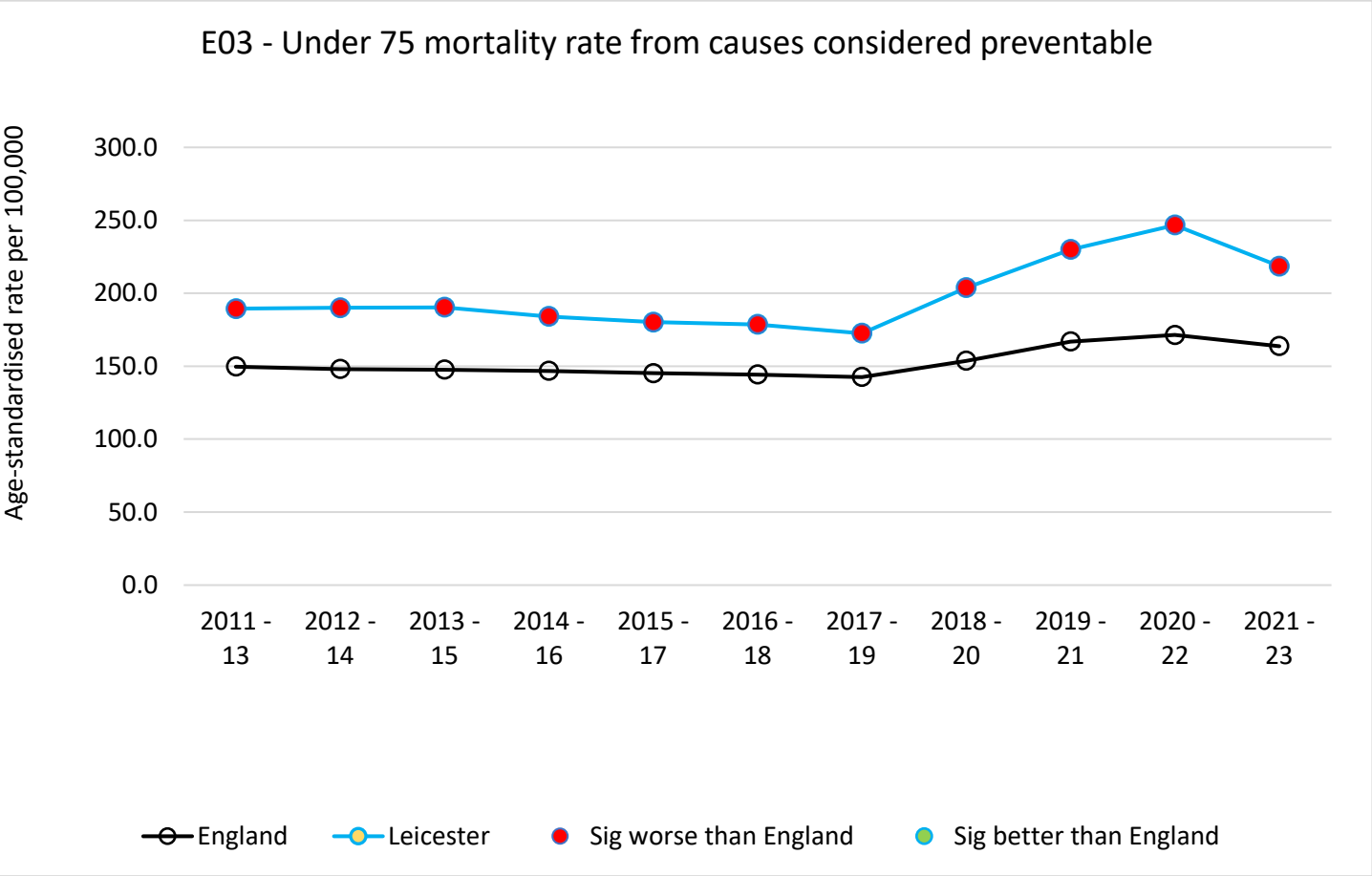
Leicester female life expectancy reached a peak in 2017-19 at 82.2 and has fallen to 80.6 in 2021-23. The life expectancy gap was smallest in 2017-19 at 1.1 years, but this has now increased to 2.4 years.



Leicester male life expectancy reached a peak in 2017-19 at 77.7 and is now measured at 76.5 in 2021-23. The life expectancy gap between Leicester and England was smallest in 2004-06 at 1.8 years, the gap is now 2.7 years.

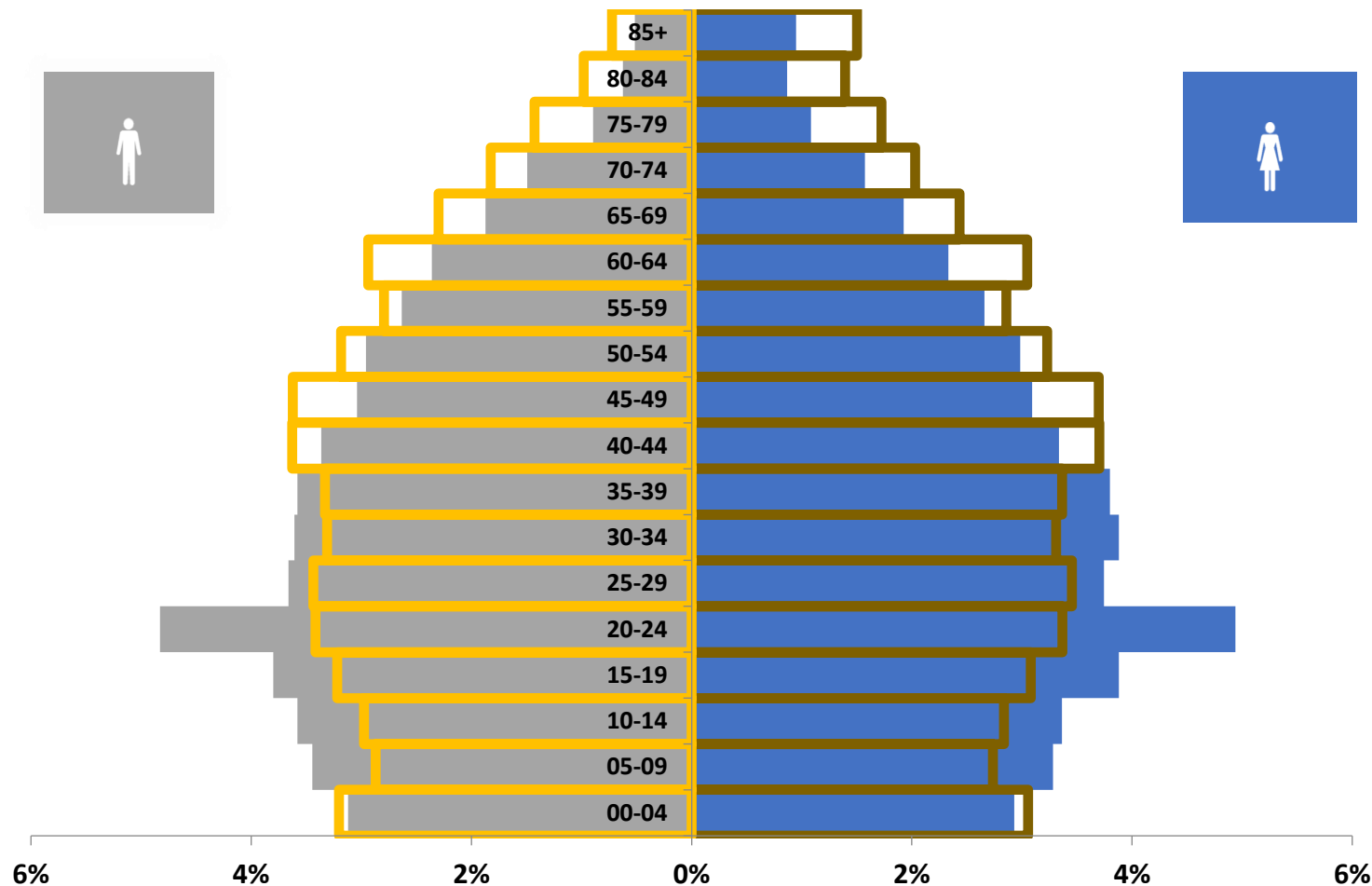


Preventable mortality: Deaths are considered preventable if all or most deaths from the underlying cause could mainly be avoided through effective public health and primary prevention interventions. This indicator reinforces the commitment to reducing avoidable deaths through public health policy and interventions and sends out a clear signal that prevention is just as important as treatment.



Leicester and England population structure

Leicester and England pop Structure: 2021



Leicester's population is younger than England's. The median age in Leicester is 33 compared with 40 in England.

A significantly greater proportion of Leicester residents are aged 5 to 40 compared to England, while a smaller proportion of Leicester residents are in age groups above 40.

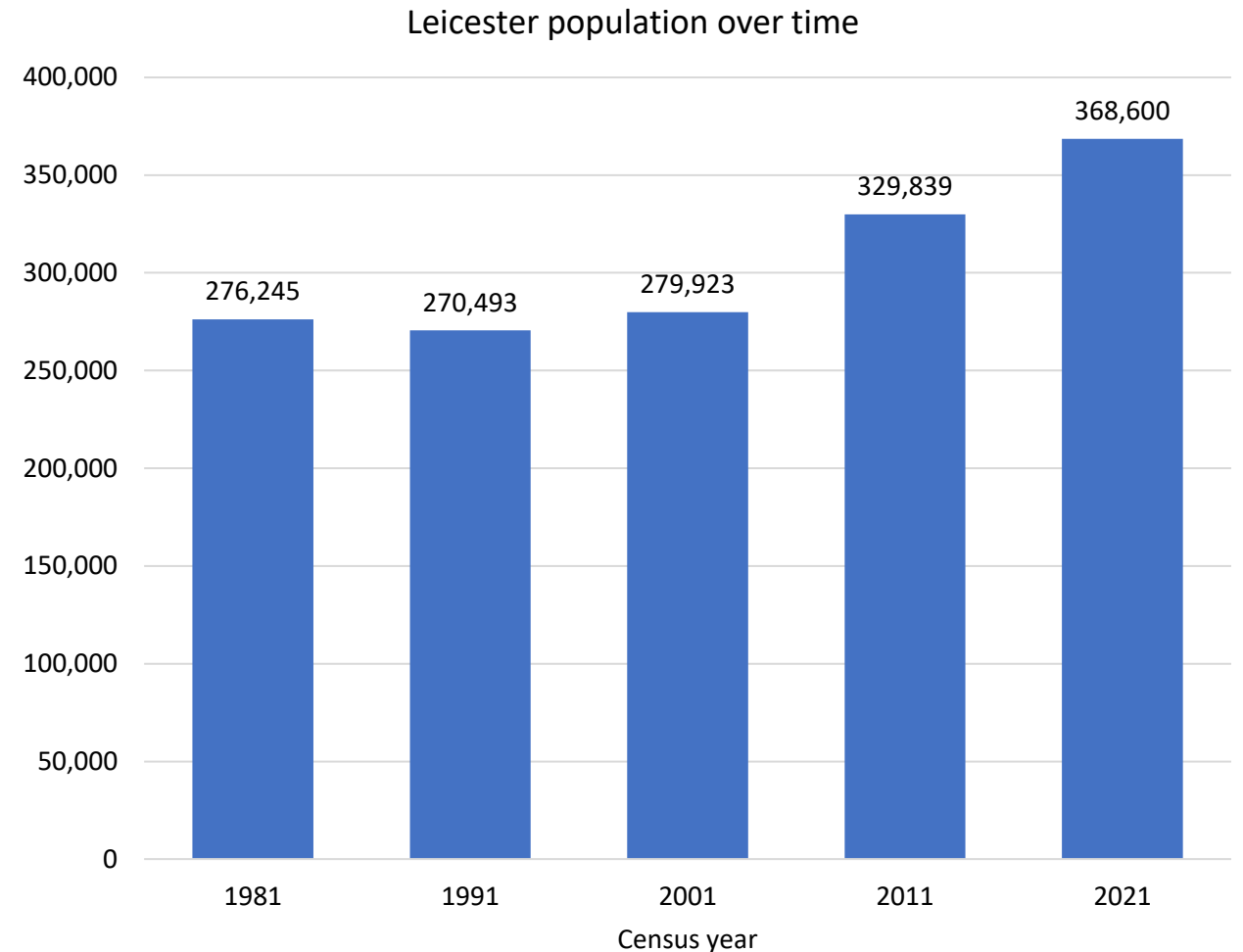
Leicester has a particularly large 20-24 year old population due to the large numbers of students attending the city's two universities, and the arrival of young migrants to the city.

Total population

Leicester's total usual resident population at the 2021 census was 368,600.

Since 2011 Leicester's population has increased by around 38,800. This represents an 11.8% increase.

Over the same period, England's population increased by 6.6% and the East Midlands by 7.7%.



Census year

Leicester is a deprived city:

Leicester is the 19th most economically deprived local authority in England (out of 151 Upper tier Authorities). Over a third of the population are resident in the most deprived 20% areas.

Leicester like many cities includes areas of high deprivation alongside more affluent areas.

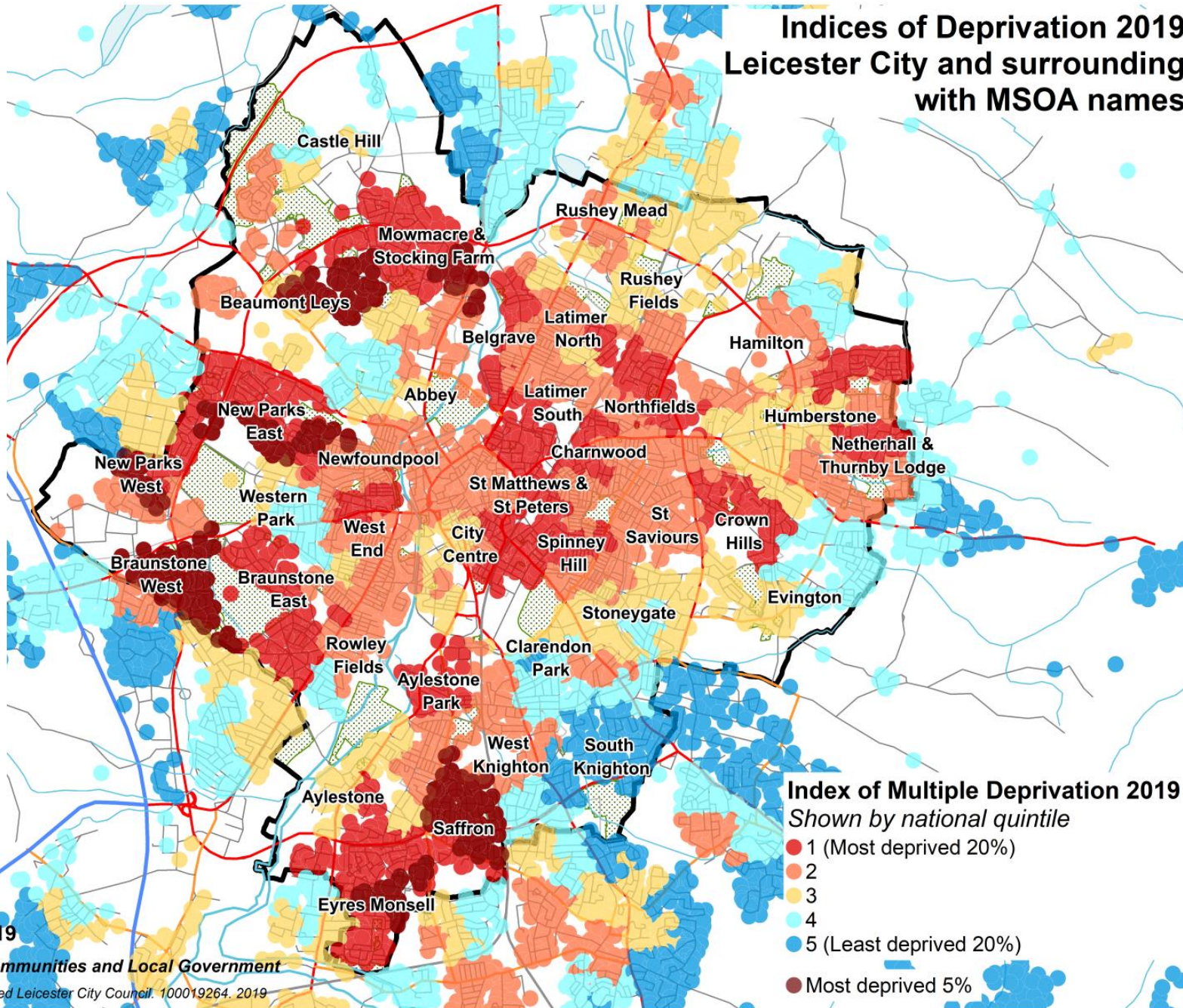
These extremes of wealth have a significant implication on all aspects of life including the health and wellbeing of residents. This is a major contributing factor to health inequalities.

Public Health Division
Leicester City Council
Created: November 2019

Source: Department for Communities and Local Government

(c) Crown copyright. All rights reserved Leicester City Council. 100019264. 2019

Indices of Deprivation 2019 Leicester City and surrounding with MSOA names



Cost of Living vulnerability index: Leicester Local Authority is ranked 8th out of 307 local authorities in this index. The poverty rank determines existing levels of poverty while the work rank relates to those in the labour market but on the cusp of poverty.

Local Authority: 20 most vulnerable to Cost of Living	Poverty Rank	Work Rank	Food Insecurity (% of all adults)	Fuel Poverty (% of households)	Child Poverty (% of children)	Claimant Count (% of working age population)	Economic Inactivity (% of working age population)	Low Pay (% of jobs)
Middlesbrough	21	1	13.7%	16.5%	39.4%	7.6%	29.2%	26.0%
Kingston upon Hull, City of	6	11	20.7%	19.6%	36.3%	7.4%	23.9%	23.0%
Blackburn with Darwen	13	9	18.2%	16.4%	36.1%	6.1%	27.7%	23.0%
Burnley	18	6	17.4%	16.4%	35.8%	6.5%	26.7%	23.0%
Sandwell	3	23	23.7%	20.9%	40.0%	7.3%	21.4%	23.0%
Hyndburn	23	5	19.1%	15.6%	35.9%	6.0%	27.7%	24.0%
Barking and Dagenham	1	29	18.6%	22.5%	48.1%	7.5%	34.7%	15.0%
Leicester	30	2	11.5%	19.0%	37.9%	5.7%	28.2%	27.0%
Blackpool	29	6	16.8%	16.3%	34.1%	8.6%	23.3%	32.0%
Wolverhampton	8	20	14.4%	21.1%	38.9%	8.0%	24.7%	18.0%
Birmingham	19	14	11.8%	21.2%	42.5%	9.1%	27.8%	18.0%
Doncaster	25	12	14.2%	17.8%	34.7%	5.3%	24.9%	25.0%
Walsall	11	25	13.9%	19.4%	38.9%	6.4%	25.4%	18.0%
Bradford	5	40	19.9%	18.4%	37.7%	7.4%	23.3%	17.0%
Rochdale	45	10	12.2%	15.7%	36.0%	6.7%	30.5%	20.0%
Newham	2	64	17.4%	21.7%	50.0%	7.8%	23.7%	14.0%
Rotherham	31	22	13.7%	17.0%	34.3%	5.3%	25.6%	20.0%
Bolton	67	2	11.1%	14.8%	37.0%	6.3%	29.9%	23.0%
Manchester	24	31	11.5%	19.8%	41.8%	6.6%	23.9%	18.0%
Coventry	7	53	16.9%	18.8%	36.5%	4.9%	26.3%	16.0%

Source: Centre for progressive policy: The levelling up outlook

Largest narrow ethnic groups 2021

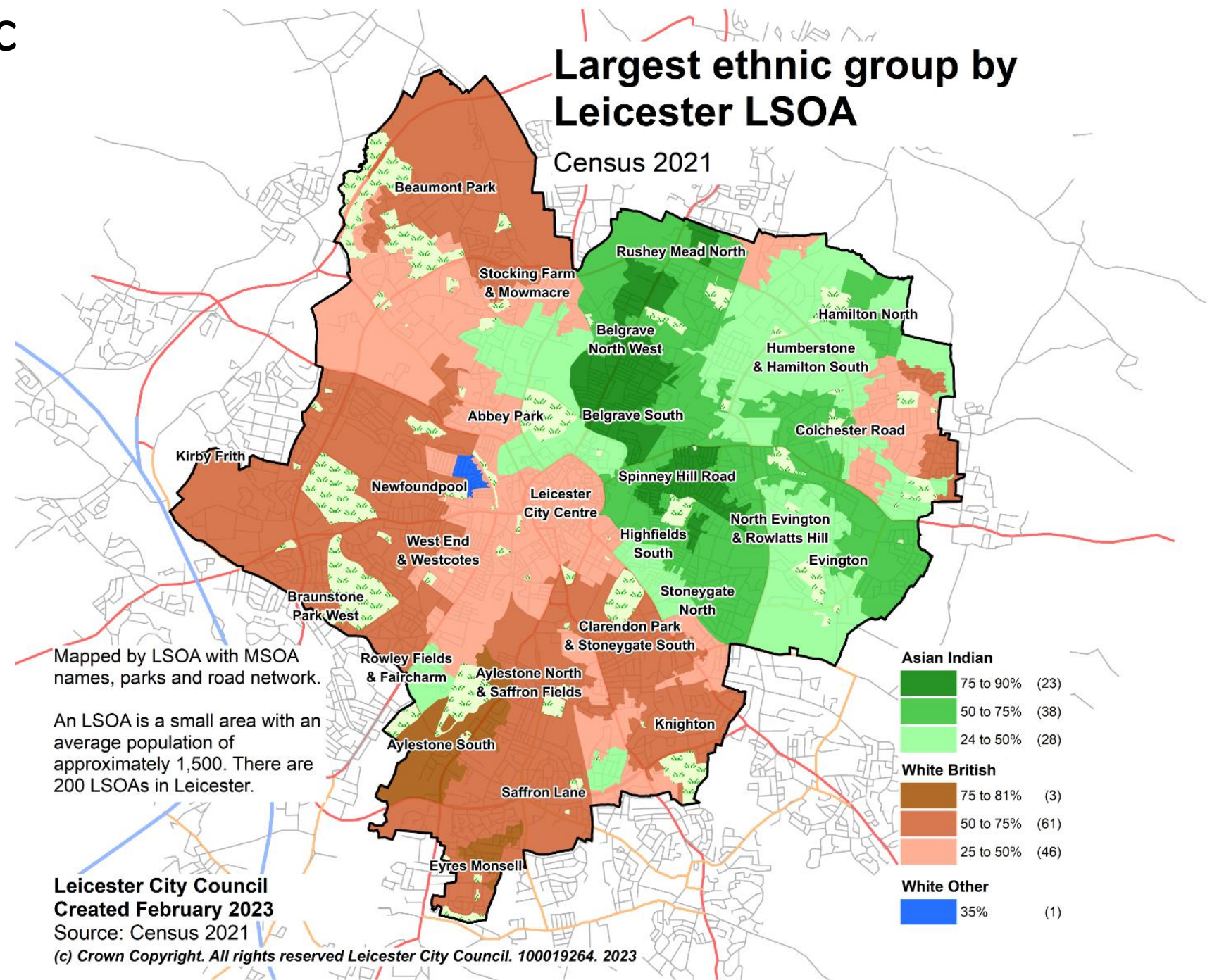
Asian Indian and White British are the most common ethnic identities in all but one Leicester LSOA.

Potential communication barriers.

Higher levels of cultural understanding and cultural competence required.

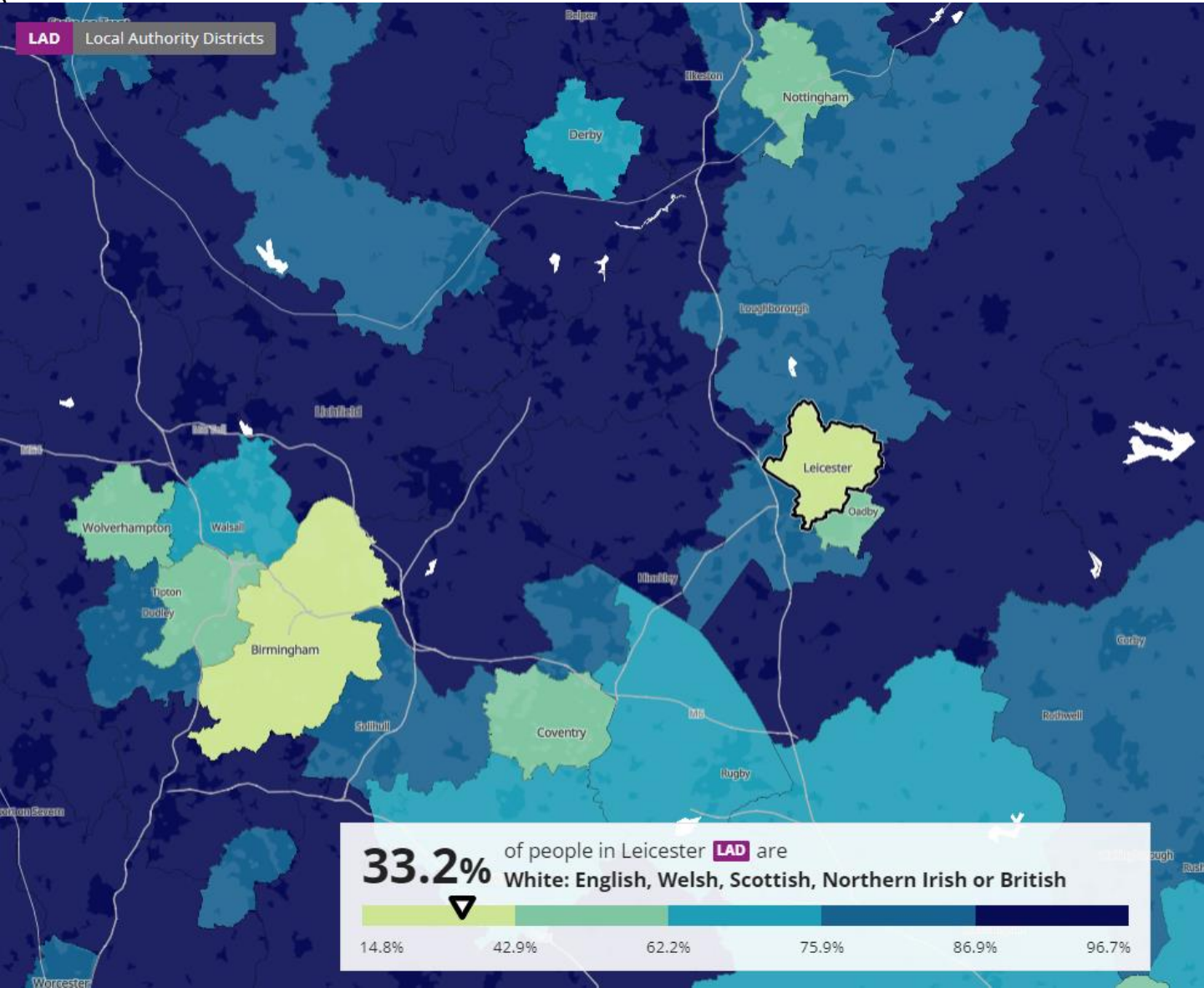
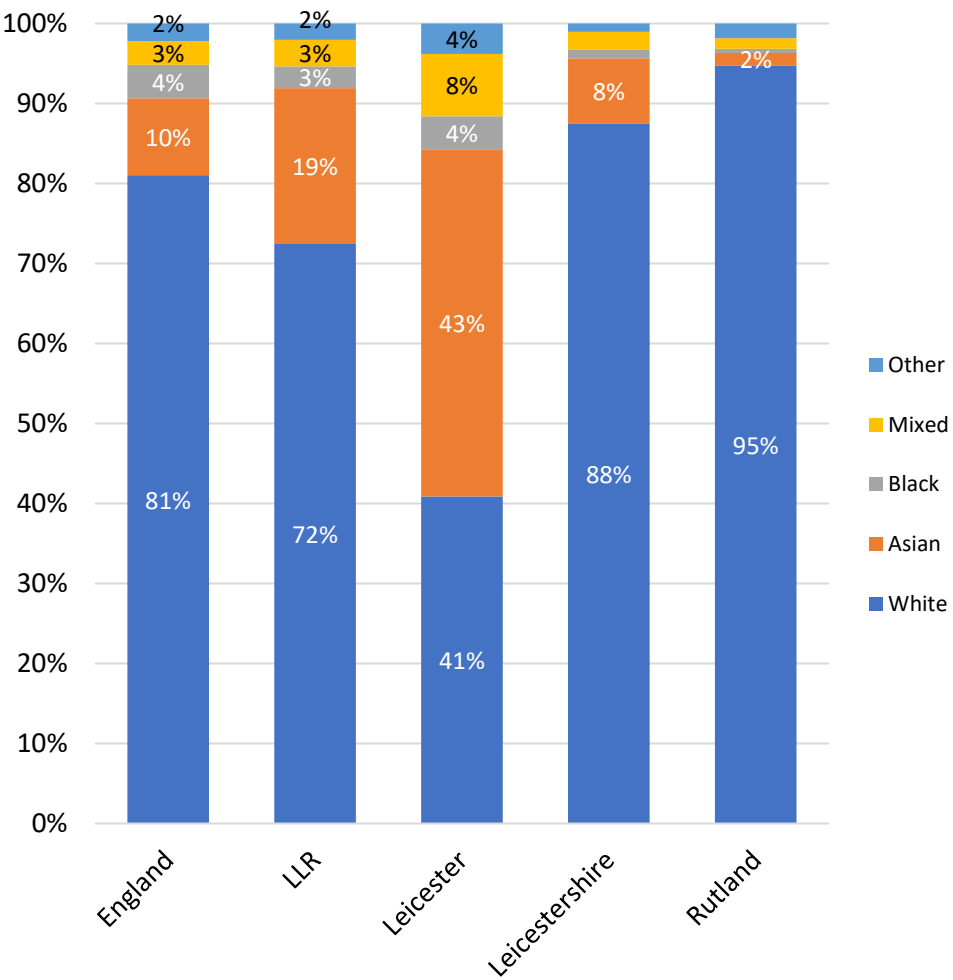
Detailed maps by single ethnic group are available from the ONS

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/maps/choropleth/identity/religion/religion-tb/sikh>

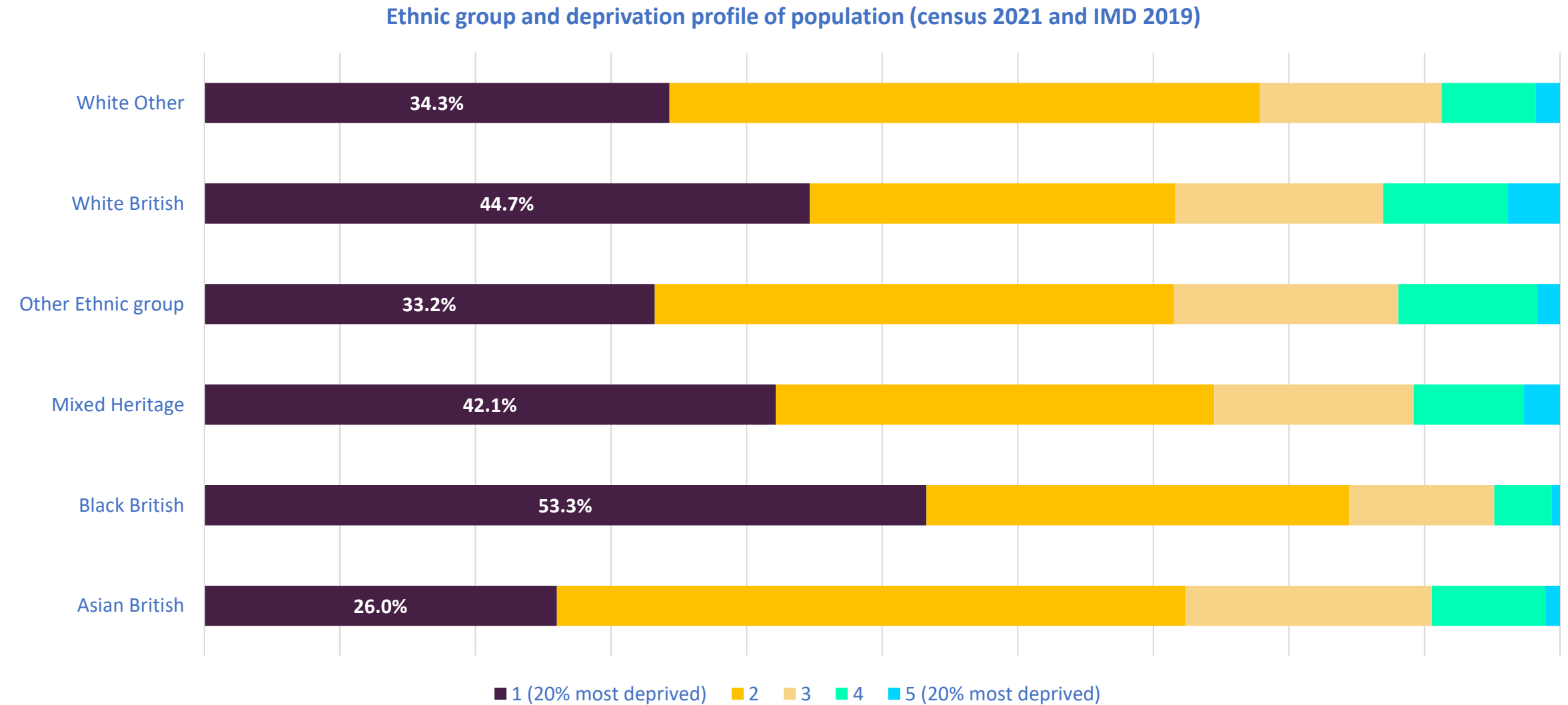


Leicester's population is considerably more diverse than the areas around the city. Rutland's population is 95% White, and Leicestershire's population is 88% White compared to 41% in Leicester. The map below shows that Leicester has a similar proportion of White British residents to Birmingham

LLR UTLAs ethnic breakdown



Recognition that deprivation is not equally spread across ethnicity- There are differences in the deprivation profile of ethnic groups populations, with over half (53%) of the Leicester Black British population living in the 20% most deprived areas nationally compared to 45% of Leicester White British population and 26% of Asian British communities.



Source: Census 2021 and IMD 2019

Leicester experiences high levels of child poverty and deprivation: Across a range of measures Leicester reports significantly higher levels of child poverty and deprivation compared to England. Growing up in poverty will have a lifelong impact.

Child Poverty indicator	Leicester	England
1. Children (under 16) in absolute low- income families (DWP, 2023)	35.7%	15.6%
2. Income deprivation affecting children index, IDACI (Indices of Deprivation, 2019)	23%	10%
3. % Eligible and claiming free school meals (DfE, 2023)	25.9%	23.8%
4. % Children worrying about having enough to eat (LCC CYP Survey 2022)	18%	Not available

Childhood Immunisations: Leicester has experienced falling vaccination coverage for a range of childhood immunisations over the last 10 years. The city has often moved from a position of significantly better than England to significantly worse than England during this period of time.

Population vaccination coverage	Leicester 2013/14	Leicester 2023/24
Dtap IPV Hib HepB (1 year old)	96.8%	91.1%
Hib and MenC booster (2 years old)	95.0%	87.0%
PCV booster (2 year old)	95.6%	85.5%
MMR for one dose (2 years old)	95.8%	87.7%
MMR for two doses (5 years old)	92.5%	79.4%
HPV vaccination coverage for one dose (Female 12 to 13 year old)	90.3%	48.4%

Significantly better than England

Similar to England

Significantly worse than England



The Main Determinants of Health

