



UNIVERSITY OF  
LEICESTER

LEICESTER



# Census @ Leicester

An overview of migration, health and ethnicity in Leicester from Census 2021 data.

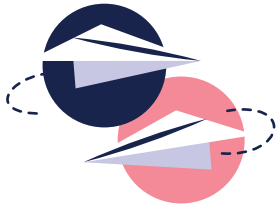
To find out more about the research, visit:  
[bit.ly/census-leicester](https://bit.ly/census-leicester)



# Migration in Leicester

## Context

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) launched the Census 2021 survey on March 21, 2021.



The census asks questions about households to build a detailed snapshot of our society. In 2021 it had a high response rate of 97%, making it a valuable resource that provides a broad understanding of households in England and Wales.

This information provides valuable insight into the characteristics of local authorities and information that can be used for governments and municipalities to develop policies, plan public services and more.

Here, we examine data on migration in Leicester, which remains one of the most populous urban centres in the East Midlands.

There has been a strong population growth over the last decade, driven by migration.

# 25%

of migrants are from within the EU



# 75%

of migrants from outside the EU



## Key Findings



# 368,572

- population of Leicester on Census Day, 21 March 2021

# 42%

were born outside the UK

# 43%

arrived between 2011 - 2021

# 7%

arrived in the last 2 years

The three most common non UK countries of birth:

India



Poland



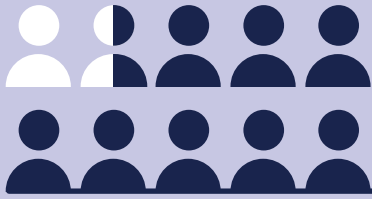
Kenya



India remained the most common country of birth outside the UK, with

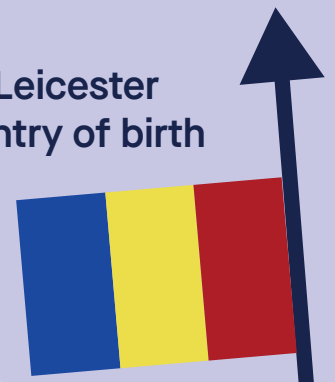
**16%**

of all residents



The number of residents in Leicester listing Romania as their country of birth increased from 2011 by

**1445%**



**24%**

of all residents held a non-UK passport with the most common being Indian and Portuguese



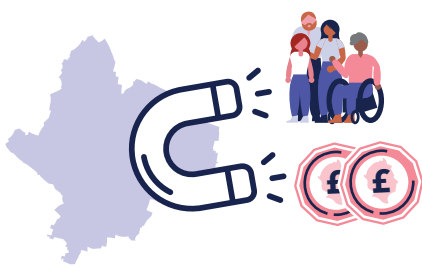
**5.3%**



**5.1%**

## Recommendations

Areas for further research are needed to understand:



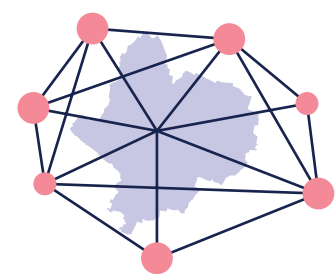
**Why has Leicester become a magnet for many migrants?**

Why has Leicester become a magnet for many due to cost of living and diversity.



**The migration journey**

People don't migrate in one step, so why do people choose Leicester, at what stage of their life are they migrating, and what are their support networks?



**How people move**

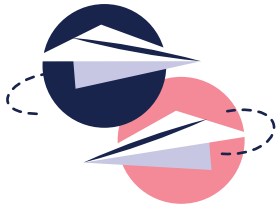
How do residents migrate in, around and out of the city?

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# Health in Leicester

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) launched the Census 2021 survey on March 21, 2021.



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The Census 2021 results about health include data about people's general health and disability information across England and Wales.



This provides insight to inform decision making, health policy and plan public services. Here, we examine health data for Leicester.

## What's the state of health in Leicester?

**81%**

described their health as very good or good



**5.2%**

described their health as bad or very bad

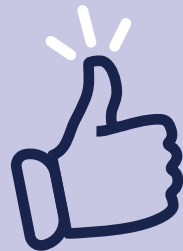


**368,572**

- population of Leicester on Census Day, 21 March 2021

**12.5%**

described their health as fair



**79.9%**

did not report having a long-term physical or mental health condition

## UNPAID CARERS

**3.4%**

reported providing up to

**19 hours**

of unpaid care each week - down from 6.2% in 2011



# Recommendations

Areas for further research are needed to understand:

More about how health links to **migration and ethnicity**



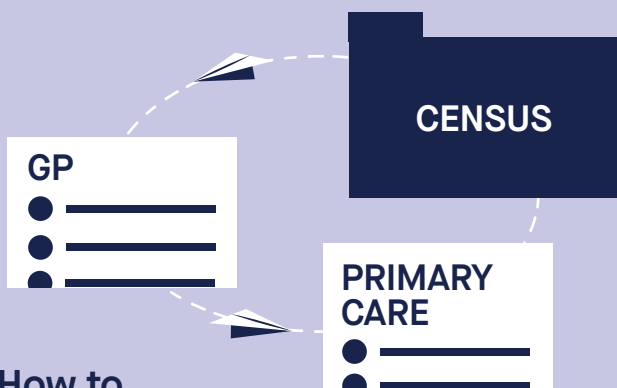
More on how people in **temporary living accommodation** are captured in the data



The impact on **mental health**



How to **integrate Census data** with GP and primary care registers for more complete data



How we **share this data** with health care providers to shape services and target health checks



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# Ethnicity in Leicester

## Context

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) launched the Census 2021 survey on March 21, 2021.



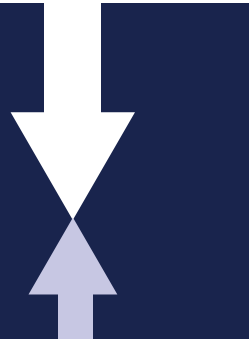
The census asks questions about households to build a detailed snapshot of our society. In 2021 it had a high response rate of 97%, making it a valuable resource that provides a broad understanding of households in England and Wales.

This information provides insight into the characteristics of local authorities and information that can be used for governments and municipalities to develop policies, plan public services and more.

The Census 2021 results about ethnicity include data about ethnic group, national identity, religion, and language. Here's what we found for Leicester.

There has been an increase in diversity, both in Leicester and the UK.

This is important as ethnic minorities can be disproportionality affected in different areas of life and robust data needs to be collected in order to reduce these disparities.



Leicester has become one of the first cities to have:

## MINORITY MAJORITIES

### 43.4%

of residents identifying with Asian ethnicity

of which

### 34.3%

have Indian heritage

### 15.7%

identifying as other ethnic minorities

Leicester had the **joint second-largest** percentage point rise in the proportion of people who did not identify with any UK nationality.

17.2%

2011

24.1%

2021

The percentage of residents in Leicester with a Christian affiliation is on the decline, down from 45% in 2001 to

**25%** in 2021.

Whilst those with an affiliation to Islam, Hinduism and Sikhism have all increased.

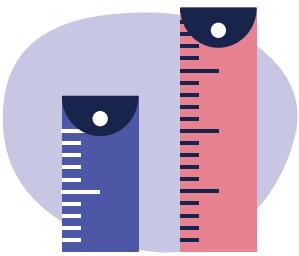


Since 2011, there has been a 4 percentage-point reduction in the proportion of Leicester residents who have a UK language as their main household language.

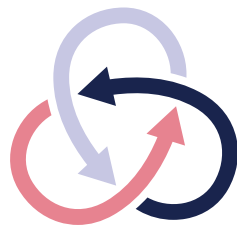
**2%** cannot speak English at all

## Recommendations

### Areas for further research



How objective measures of identity compare with more subjective measures.



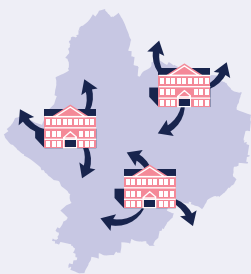
Correlation between social class, ethnicity and mobility.

### Challenging the notion of super diversity and cohesion

Majority and minority communities live in certain pockets of dense communities who don't experience 'super diversity' due to being in a concentrated community and experience tensions from white and non-white groups.



### Creating cohesive spaces



We need to explore what it means to be a service provider in a super diverse city - how do services engage with pocketed communities successfully?



How can the university be more proactive rather than reactive in relation to super diversity and living better, together?



How do communities create spaces to come together across cultures but also celebrate the positives of marginalised spaces?

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