**Migration in Leicester (Census 2021)**

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# Introduction

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) launched the Census 2021 survey on March 21, 2021. Census 2021 had a high response rate of 97%, making it a reliable resource that provides a detailed understanding of the population of 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.

This is the first census that was administered online showing historically high levels of immigration. It is also the first census since Brexit, which resulted in a fall in net migration. According to the first data release, Leicester 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, with 25% of migrants from within the European Union (EU) and 75% from countries outside the EU.

This report shows trends and analysis from the first release of Census 2021 data on migration in Leicester, as well as a breakdown of local authority data, comparisons with data from England & Wales and other major urban cities within the UK, and changes over the decades since the previous Census in 2001 and 2011.

**Highlights**

* On Census Day, 21 March 2021, the size of the usual resident population in Leicester was estimated to be **368,572**. Between 2011 and 2021, the census estimates that the city’s usual resident population increased by **11.7%** (38,733).
* Around **42%** (155,016) of residents in Leicester were born outside of the UK. **43%** (68,120) of which arrived between 2011 and 2021; Almost 7% (11,197) arrived in the last 2 years.
* The three most common non-UK countries of birth for Leicester residents in 2021 were the same as in 2011, **India, Poland, and Kenya**.
  + **India** remained the most common country of birth outside the UK in 2021 (59,842 people, 16% of all usual residents).
* The number of residents in Leicester listing **Romania** as their country of birth increased almost fifteenfold (1445% increase) between 2011 (304) and 2021 (4,394).
* **24%** of usual residents held a non-UK passport; the most common non-UK passport held was **Indian** (19,654, 5.3% of all usual residents), followed by **Portuguese** (18,862, 5.1% of all usual residents).

## What Data Related to Migration does the Census Collect?

The data collected provides information about the characteristics of people or households who have migrated, or moved to the UK from other countries, in the year before the census. Those who have moved within the UK (England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland) are internal migrants, while those who moved from another country are referred to as external migrants.

In the first data release, there were a total of 6 combined datasets and the corresponding census question asked, related to migration:

1. **Country of birth** - *“What is your country of birth? Options: England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Republic of Ireland, elsewhere (write in country)”*
2. **Passports held** – *“What passports do you hold? Options: (tick all that apply) United Kingdom, Ireland, other (Write in), none*
3. **Age and year of arrival** – *“What is your date of birth?”;* “*If you were not born in the United Kingdom, when did you most recently arrive to live here?”*
4. **Short-term (Non-UK) resident population & sex** - *“One year ago, what was your usual address?”; “During term time, where do you usually live?”; “Including the time you have already spent here, how long do you intend to stay in the United Kingdom? Options: Less than 12 months, 12 months or more.”; One year ago, what was your usual address?”* “*If you were not born in the United Kingdom, when did you most recently arrive to live here?” ; “What is your sex? Options: Female, Male”; Voluntary question: “Is the gender you identify with the same as your sex registered at birth? Options: Yes, no (write in gender identity)”*

# 1. Country of Birth

Country of birth is the country in which respondents state they were born. While an individual’s nationality may change, their country of birth will always remain the same. This means that country of birth gives a more accurate estimate of long-term changes in migration.

## England & Wales Country of Birth Overview

Source: [ons.gov.uk](https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/bulletins/internationalmigrationenglandandwales/census2021)

* “Out of the 59.6 million usual residents in England and Wales in 2021, 49.6 million (83.2%) were born in the UK.”
* “10.0 million (16.8%) were born outside the UK. The size of the non-UK born population has risen since 2011, when it was 7.5 million (13.4%).”
* Those born in the European Union (EU) made up 3.6 million (36.4% of all non-UK born usual residents) of the population. The remaining 6.4 million (63.6%) were born outside the EU.”  
    
  Chart, bar chart

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*Figure 1 (Source: ons.gov.uk)*

* The number of people who reported being born in Romania increased to 539,000 in 2021, from 80,000 in 2011, an increase of 576%, making Romania the fourth most common non-UK country of birth. This increase was the highest out of any country, driven by working restrictions for Romanian citizens being lifted in 2014.
* The three most common non-UK countries of birth for usual England & Wales residents in 2021 were the same as in 2011:
  + India, which has increased to 920,000 (1.5% of the population in England and Wales), up from 694,000 in 2011.
  + Poland, which has increased to 743,000 (1.2%), up from 579,000 in 2011.
  + Pakistan, which has increased to 624,000 (1.0%), up from 482,000 in 2011.

## Country of Birth in Leicester

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|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Country of Birth Overview – Leicester 2021** | | |
|  | **Number** | **%** |
| **Born in the UK** | 217,078 | 59 |
| **Born in Middle East & Asia** | 79,372 | 22 |
| **Born in Africa** | 33,452 | 9 |
| **Born in Europe (non-UK)** | 34,839 | 9 |
| **Other** | 3,739 | 1 |

*Figures 2 & 3*

Based on the above figures showing country of birth reported by Leicester residents in 2021, out of 368,572 usual residents, majority were born in the UK (59%), while a high number of residents (41%) were born outside the UK, reflecting a highly diverse migrant population.

The size of the non-UK born population in Leicester has risen since 2011 from 34% to 41% and those born in the EU made up 31,880 (21% of all non-UK born usual residents) of the population. The remaining majority of 119,612 (79%) residents were born outside the EU.

(3 decade trend graph)

*Figure 4*

The figure above shows these changes in 2021 compared to census data from 2001 and 2011. Over the past three decades, the percentage of Leicester residents reporting their country of birth as the UK has decreased over time from approximately 77% in 2001, to 66.4% in 2011 and 65.5% in 2021. Also, as more countries have joined the EU over time, the percentage of Leicester residents reporting their country of birth as EU countries has increased between 2001-2011, from only 2% in 2001, to 28.2% in 2011 and decreased to 24.4% in 2021.

The following figures show the top 10 countries of birth of Leicester residents from non-UK countries in 2021, with figures of 2011 for comparison over the last decade.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Top 10 non-UK countries of birth in 2021, compared with 2011.** | | |
|  | **2021** | **2011** |
| **India** | 59,842 | 37,224 |
| **Poland** | 8,924 | 6,417 |
| **Kenya** | 6,417 | 7,118 |
| **Pakistan** | 4,989 | 3,534 |
| **Romania** | 4,698 | 304 |
| **Somalia** | 3,394 | 3,209 |
| **Bangladesh** | 3,233 | 1,753 |
| **Italy** | 3,028 | 580 |
| **Zimbabwe** | 2,843 | 3,377 |
| **Nigeria** | 2,417 | 1,133 |

*Figure 5*

*Figure 6*

As shown in the above figures, the top 10 non-UK countries of birth reported amongst Leicester residents hail largely from Europe, Africa, and South-East Asia.

Consistent with the overall data of England and Wales, most people reported their country of birth as India, which has increased to 59,842 in 2021 from 37,224 in 2011. As well as the number of people who reported being born in Romania showed a large increase to 4,698 in 2021, from only 304 in 2011; an increase of approximately 1445%, making Romania the fifth most common non-UK country of birth. Those who reported being born in Italy also showed a large increase of approximately 422% to 3,028 in 2021 from 580 in 2011.

The three most common non-UK countries of birth for usual residents in 2021 were the same as in 2011:

* **India**, which has increased by almost 60% to 59,842 from 37,224 in 2011.
* **Poland**, which has increased by almost 40% to 8,924, up from 6,417 in 2011.
* **Kenya**, showing a 10% decrease to 6,417 from 7,118 in 2011.

**Regional and National Comparison**

*Figure 7*

The above figure shows a comparison of country of birth reported by Leicester residents with other major and neighbouring urban cities.

Overall, these findings show:

* In 2021, 41.1% of individuals living in Leicester were born outside of the UK compared to 16.8% in England and Wales.
* The number of individuals in Leicester born outside of the UK rose by 7.5% from 33.6% in 2011 to 41.1% in 2021.
* In comparison, there was a 3.4% rise from 13.4% to 16.8% in UK residents born outside of the UK for England and Wales.

**Local Authority Breakdown - Leicestershire**

*Figure 8*

As shown in the above figure, in each area of Leicestershire, the number of residents who were not born in the UK has increased between 2011 and 2021. Northwest Leicestershire has experienced the biggest change, with an increase of 43%, whereas Melton has experienced the smallest change, with an increase of 21%.

*Figure 9*

As shown above in *Figure 9,* over 40% of Leicester’s population was not born in the UK, compared to 19.4% in Oadby and Wigston, 13.1% in Charnwood, 9.6% in Blaby, 7.2% in Harborough, 6.2% in Hinckley and Bosworth, 6.2% in Melton, and 6.1% in Northwest Leicestershire.

The figures below show a further breakdown of the overview of country of birth in each of the local authorities of Leicestershire.

1. Hinckley and Bosworth

Chart, pie chart

Description automatically generated *Figure 10*

In Hinckley and Bosworth, 93.8% of residents were born in the UK, while 3.2% were born in the EU and 1.3% were born in the Middle East and Asia.

1. Melton

Chart, pie chart

Description automatically generated *Figure 11*

In Melton, 93.7% of residents were born in the UK, with 3.9% born in the EU and 0.9% born in the Middle East and Asia.

1. North-West Leicestershire

Chart, pie chart

Description automatically generated *Figure 12*

In Northwest Leicestershire, 93.9% of residents were born in the UK while 3.6% were born in the EU and 1% were born in the Middle East and Asia.

1. Blaby

Chart, pie chart

Description automatically generated *Figure 13*

In Blaby, 90.4% of residents were born in the UK while 3.5% were born in the EU and 3.2% were born in the Middle East and Asia.

1. Charnwood

Chart, pie chart

Description automatically generated *Figure 14*

In Charnwood, 86.9% of residents were born in the UK, with 5.2% born in the Middle East and Asia and 4% born in the EU.

1. Harborough

Chart, pie chart

Description automatically generated *Figure 15*

In Harborough, 92.8% of residents were born in the UK, with 2.6% born in the EU and 2% born in the Middle East and Asia.

1. Oadby & Wigston

Chart, pie chart

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*Figure 16*

In Oadby and Wigston, 80.6% of residents were born in the UK, with 8.9% born in the Middle East and Asia, and 5.7% born in Africa.

# Passports Held

The census started collecting data on the type of passport(s) held that is useful to describe migration statistics as it may determine nationality and those who hold dual or multiple nationalities. Respondents were able to select up to three passports, two of which are United Kingdom, and Ireland, while one of the passports could be from another country.

**England & Wales Passports Held Overview**

Source: [ons.gov.uk](https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/bulletins/internationalmigrationenglandandwales/census2021)

* “51.6 million usual residents (86.5%) held at least one passport.”
* “Those who held a UK passport increased, from 42.5 million (75.7%) in 2011 to 45.7 million (76.7%) in 2021.”
* “8.0 million (13.5%) did not have a passport, down from 9.5 million (16.9%) in 2011.”
* “Those who held a non-UK passport also increased, from 4.2 million (7.4%) in 2011 to 5.9 million (9.9%) in 2021.”
  + “ 3.9 million were EU passports. This is an increase of 72.5% from 2011. The other 2.0 million non-UK passports in 2021 were from outside the EU (up 5% from 1.9 million in 2011).”

Chart, bar chart

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*Figure 17: Polish continues to be the most common non-UK passport held in England and Wales (Source:* [*ONS.gov.uk*](https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/bulletins/internationalmigrationenglandandwales/census2021#country-of-birth)*)*

* “Polish (760,000, 1.3%), Romanian (550,000, 0.9%) and Indian (369,000, 0.6%) were the three most common non-UK passports held by usual residents in England and Wales in 2021.”
* “Mirroring the trend from country of birth, Romania also had the largest increase in non-UK passport holders in England and Wales, an increase of 477,000 (652%) between 2011 and 2021.”

# 2. Passports Held in Leicester

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Passports Held Overview – Leicester 2021** | | |
|  | **Number** | **%** |
| **UK Passport** | 238,152 | 65 |
| **Non-UK Passport** | 88,970 | 24 |
| **No Passport** | 41,449 | 11 |

*Figures 18 & 19*

Based on the above figures showing passports held reported by Leicester residents in 2021, out of 368,572 usual residents, 238,152 held UK passports (65%), while 88,970 (24%) had non-UK passports. 41,449 (11%) of residents had no passport.

The amount of non-UK born passports held by residents in Leicester has risen since 2011 from 15% to 24% in 2021, and those with EU passports made up 55,502 (62% of all non-UK passports) of the population. The remaining passports held were from countries outside of the EU, a total of 33,468 (38% of all non-UK passports).

The following figures show the top 10 passports held by Leicester residents from non-UK countries in 2021, with figures of 2011 for comparison over the last decade.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Top 10 non-UK passports held in 2021, compared with 2011.** | | |
|  | **2021** | **2011** |
| **India** | 19,654 | 12,471 |
| **Portugal** | 18,862 | 3,781 |
| **Poland** | 9,229 | 6,080 |
| **Italy** | 5,264 | 681 |
| **Romania** | 4,840 | 253 |
| **Pakistan** | 1,572 | 1,233 |
| **France** | 1,520 | 903 |
| **Nigeria** | 1,508 | 884 |
| **Ireland** | 1,232 | 1,422 |
| **Lithuania** | 1,104 | 393 |

*Figure 20*

*Figure 21*

As shown in the above figures, the top 10 non-UK countries of birth reported amongst Leicester residents hail largely from Europe, Africa, and South-East Asia.

The top three most common non-UK passports held for usual residents in 2021 were the same as 2011, from:

* India, which has increased by almost 58%, to 19,654 in 2021 from 12,471 in 2011.
* Portugal, showing a 399% increase to 18,862 from 3,781 in 2011.
* Poland, which has increased by almost 52% to 9,229, up from 6,080 in 2011.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Percentage Increase of non-UK passports held in 2021, compared with 2011.** | | | |
|  |  | **2021** | **2011** | **% Increase** |
| *Top 3* | **India** | 19,654 | 12,471 | 57% |
| **Portugal** | 18,862 | 3,781 | 399% |
| **Poland** | 9,229 | 6,080 | 52% |
|  | **Romania** | 4,840 | 253 | 1813% |
|  | **Italy** | 5,264 | 681 | 673% |
|  | **Spain** | 310 | 982 | 217% |
|  | **Lithuania** | 1,104 | 393 | 180% |
|  | **Somalia** | 99 | 43 | 130% |
|  | **Bangladesh** | 839 | 465 | 80% |
|  | **Nigeria** | 1,508 | 884 | 70% |

*Figure 22*

Compared to the overall data of England and Wales, the most non-UK passports held were from India, which has increased to 19,654 in 2021 from 12,471 in 2011.

As shown in *figure 22*, there were a few passports from countries that showed a significant increase, particularly European countries Romania, Italy, and Lithuania and Spain showed large increases:

* The percentage of passports from Romania increased to 4,840 in 2021, from 253 in 2011, an increase of approximately 1,813%.
* The percentage of passports from Italy increased to 5,264 in 2021 from 681 in 2011, an increase of approximately 673%.
* The percentage of passports from Lithuania went up to 1,104 in 2021 from 393 in 2011, an increase of approximately 180%; and
* The percentage of passports from Spain increased to 982 in 2021 from 310 in 2011, an increase of 217%.

African and Southeast Asian countries of Nigeria, Somalia and Bangladesh also showed a significant increase since 2001; respectively for Nigeria to 1,508 in 2021 from 884 in 2011, a 70% increase; for Somalia to 99 in 2021, from 43 in 2001, a 130% increase; and for Bangladesh to 839 in 2021 from 465 in 2011, an increase of 80%.

Passports from several countries also significantly showed a decrease in number, particularly China, Japan, Malaysia, and Zimbabwe, as shown in the figure below.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Percentage Decrease of non-UK passports held in 2021, compared with 2011.** | | | |
|  | **2021** | **2011** | **% Decrease** |
| **Japan** | 44 | 88 | 50% |
| **China** | 1,002 | 2,102 | 52% |
| **Zimbabwe** | 712 | 1,553 | 54% |
| **Malaysia** | 171 | 515 | 67% |

*Figure 23*

**Regional and National Comparison**

*Figure 24*

*Figure 24* shows a comparison of non-UK passports held reported by Leicester residents with other major and neighbouring urban cities.

Overall, these findings show:

* Between 2011 to 2021, the number of individuals in Leicester with a non-British passport rose by almost 9%, more than 3 times the rise in the number of UK residents who hold a non-UK passport in England and Wales.
* In 2021, 24.9% of residents living in Leicester hold a non-UK passport, compared to 9.9% in England and Wales.
* In 2011 and 2021, Inner London held the highest number of UK residents with a non-UK passport. However, the number of individuals with a non-UK passport rose by 0.7% between 2011 to 2021, compared to 8.9% in Leicester and 2.5% in England and Wales.

**Local Authority Breakdown – Leicestershire**

*Figure 25*

As shown in the above figure, Leicester has the highest proportion of non-UK passport holders compared to other areas in Leicestershire, with 14.7% of residents holding an EU passport and 7% of people holding a passport from countries in the Middle East and Asia. Consistent with national findings, a significant proportion of residents did not have a passport. Northwest Leicestershire has the highest proportion of people that do not hold any passport, at 17%.

# 3. Age and year of arrival

The Census 2021 data separately collects regional responses for age of arrival and year of arrival. However, there are user requested datasets also available that combine different categories and focus on specific characteristics, which can be found on the ONS website.

By combining data from the respondent’s date of birth, and the year that they arrived for those who were born outside of the UK, the ONS is able to determine respondent’s age of arrival. This is useful data when looking at migration patterns over the last 10 years. It is important to note that the census collects the most recent arrival and only includes those living in the UK at the time, excluding some groups of people. For example, those who may have moved to the UK earlier, left and came back would not be counted.

**England & Wales Passports Held Overview**

Source: [ons.gov.uk](https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/bulletins/internationalmigrationenglandandwales/census2021)

“Of the 10.0 million residents in England and Wales in 2021 who were not born in the UK:

* 4.2 million (42.4%) had arrived since 2011.
* 2.7 million (26.9%) had arrived between 2001 and 2010.
* 3.1 million (30.7%) had arrived before 2001.

More people listed their most recent year of arrival in the later years. This trend continued despite the international travel restrictions imposed during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic; 680,000 non-UK born usual residents (6.8%) arrived between 2020 and Census Day, 21 March 2021.”

**Most recent year of arrival: all usual residents who are non-UK born, 2021, England and Wales**

**Timeline

Description automatically generated***Figure 26 (Source: ONS.gov.uk)*

“The data on age of arrival show that:

* 3.0 million non-UK born usual residents were below the age of 18 years when they arrived in the UK (30.2%, down from 33.3% in 2011)
* 4.3 million were aged 18 to 29 years (42.4%, down from 44.8% in 2011)
* 2.1 million were aged 30 to 44 years (21.1%, up from 17.4% in 2011)
* 546,000 were aged 45 to 64 years (5.5%, up from 3.9% in 2011)
* 79,000 were aged 65 years and over when they arrived (0.8%, up from 0.6% in 2011)”

**Age & Year of arrival in Leicester**

***Age of Arrival***

Out of 268,568 respondents, 151,490 were not born in Leicester. The following table displays the number and percentage of residents per age group, reported on Census day.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Age (Years)** | **Number in 2021** | **% Total** |
| **0-4** | 13,725 | 9.1 |
| **5-7** | 7,521 | 4.9 |
| **8-9** | 5,131 | 3.4 |
| **10-14** | 12,663 | 8.4 |
| **15** | 2,744 | 1.8 |
| **16-17** | 6,774 | 4.5 |
| **18-19** | 10,209 | 6.7 |
| **20-24** | 27,079 | 17.9 |
| **25-29** | 21,524 | 14.2 |
| **30-44** | 31,941 | 21.1 |
| **45-59** | 9,552 | 6.3 |
| **60-64** | 1,190 | 0.79 |
| **65-74** | 1,137 | 0.75 |
| **75-84** | 265 | 0.18 |
| **85-89** | 28 | 0.02 |
| **90+** | 7 | 0.01 |

*Figure 27*

As shown in the table, most residents (53%) who moved to were between 20-44 years old. Less people moved to Leicester that were either younger than 20 years old, or older than 59 years old.

According to the ONS, Local authorities with more university students tended to have a lower median age. While the national median age is 40, in Leicester, the median age is 33, represented in the figure below.

Diagram

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*Figure 28 (Source:* [*ONS.org*](https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/bulletins/populationandhouseholdestimatesenglandandwales/census2021unroundeddata))

Generally, the Age of Arrival reported by Leicester residents, has not changed significantly since the last Census in 2011.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Age (Years)** | **Number in 2021** | **Number in 2011** | **Percentage Increase %** |
| **0-4** | 13,725 | 10,058 | 36.46 |
| **5-7** | 7,521 | 5,301 | 41.88 |
| **8-9** | 5,131 | 3,641 | 40.92 |
| **10-14** | 12,663 | 9,410 | 34.57 |
| **15** | 2,744 | 2,241 | 22.45 |
| **16-17** | 6,774 | 5,910 | 14.62 |
| **18-19** | 10,209 | 8,892 | 14.81 |
| **20-24** | 27,079 | 23,064 | 17.41 |
| **25-29** | 21,524 | 16,192 | 32.93 |
| **30-44** | 31,941 | 19,189 | 66.45 |
| **45-59** | 9,552 | 5,313 | 79.79 |
| **60-64** | 1,190 | 716 | 66.20 |
| **65-74** | 1,137 | 747 | 52.21 |
| **75-84** | 265 | 144 | 84.03 |
| **85-89** | 28 | 17 | 64.71 |
| **90+** | 7 | 8 | -12.5 |

The highest percentage increase in age of arrival between 2011 and 2021 was the 75–84-year-old age group, which increased by approximately 84% from 144 in 2011 to 265 in 2021, followed by the 45–59-year-old age group, which increased by approximately 79.8% from 5,313 in 2011 to 9,552 in 2021.

The figure below shows the Age of Arrival data over the previous three Census, in 2001, 2011 and 2021.

Chart, bar chart

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*Figure 29*

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# Limitations & Further information

It is difficult to capture the number of illegal or irregular migrants including those who are present in the UK due to various reasons such as evading formal migration controls, present false documentation, those who lawfully enter the country but stay beyond the time they are permitted to, failed asylum seekers who remain in the country and children born to irregular migrant couples.

Useful links:

1. The ONS website contains information regarding the census, including:
   1. [Visualisation of changes in Leicester - 2021](https://www.ons.gov.uk/visualisations/censusareachanges/E06000016/)
   2. [Quality and methodology for Census 2021](https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/methodologies/qualityandmethodologyinformationqmiforcensus2021)
   3. [England and Wales migration data 2021](https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/bulletins/internationalmigrationenglandandwales/census2021#country-of-birth)
   4. [Terms, definitions, and answers to frequently asked questions](https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/methodologies/longterminternationalmigrationfrequentlyaskedquestionsandbackgroundnotes#migration-terms-and-definitions)
   5. [Changes to migration questions and question development](https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/planningforcensus2021/questiondevelopment/secondaddressmigrationandcitizenshipquestiondevelopmentforcensus2021#research-and-development-timeline) (since previous census)
   6. [Overview of detailed migration data](https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/aboutcensus/censusproducts/detailedmigrationdata) (including plans for release)
   7. [Future publication plans for 2023](https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/aboutcensus/censusproducts/analysis/internationalmigrationanalysisplans)
2. For 2011 census data:
   1. Leicester government report on [Diversity and migration](https://www.leicester.gov.uk/media/177367/2011-census-findings-diversity-and-migration.pdf)
   2. [2011 census data](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/sources/census_2011)
3. Further reading:
   1. LSE report [“Economic impact on the London and UK economy of an earned regularisation of irregular migrants to the UK”](https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/gla_migrate_files_destination/irregular-migrants-report.pdf)