



UNIVERSITY OF
LEICESTER

An illustration of four stylized human figures standing in a row. From left to right: a woman with long red hair wearing a white top and blue trousers; a man with a dark beard and a pink sweater over dark trousers; a woman with dark hair and glasses wearing a blue jacket over a white top and dark trousers; and a woman with long dark hair wearing a white top and blue trousers. They are standing in front of a large pink banner that has the word 'LEICESTER' written on it in white capital letters. The banner is held up by two dark blue poles with circular tops. The background is a solid light blue.

LEICESTER

Census @ Leicester

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

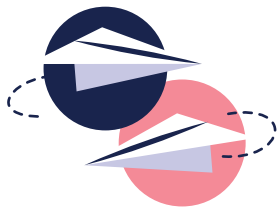
To find out more about the research, visit:
bit.ly/census-leicester



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.

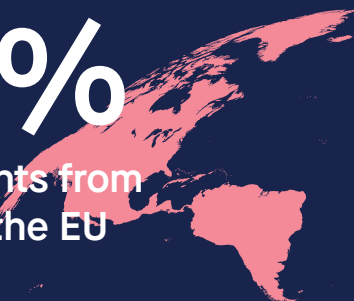
25%

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

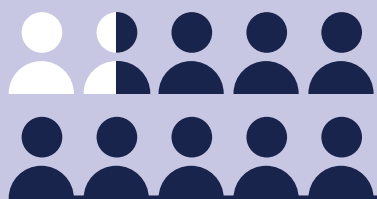


Kenya



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



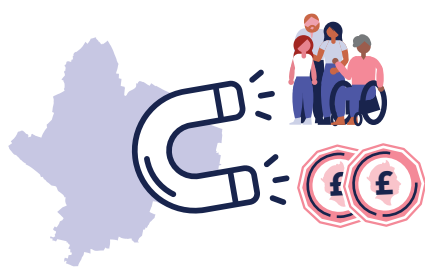
5.3%



5.1%

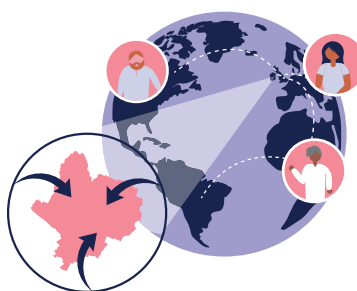
Recommendations

Areas for further research are needed to understand:



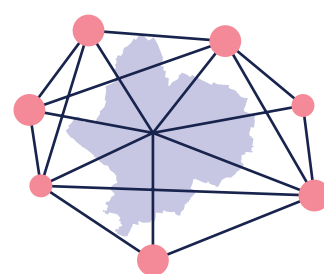
Why has Leicester become a magnet for many migrants?

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

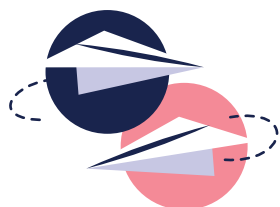
How do residents migrate in, around and out of the city?

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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



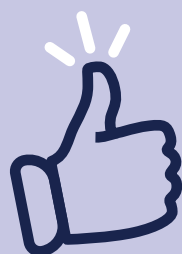
LEICESTER

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



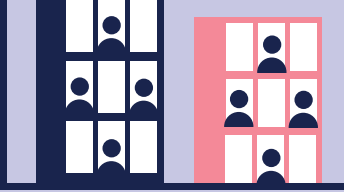
Recommendations

Areas for further research are needed to understand:

More about how health links to
migration and ethnicity



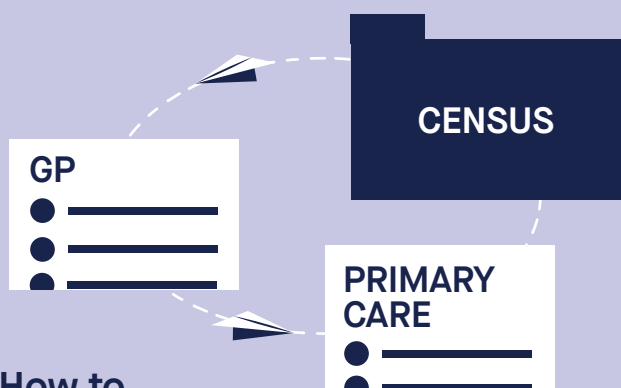
X
Y

An illustration of two apartment buildings, one taller and one shorter, with people icons inside the windows. The taller building is labeled 'X' and the shorter one 'Y'.

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

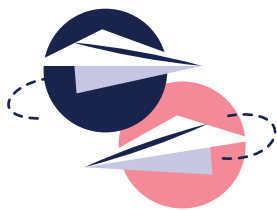
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Ethnicity in Leicester

Context

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



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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.

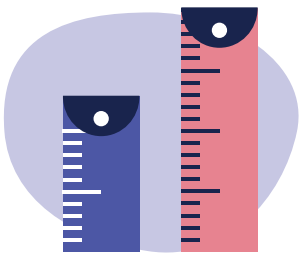


Since 2011, there has been a 4 percentage-point reduction in the proportion of Leicester residents who have a UK language as their main household language.

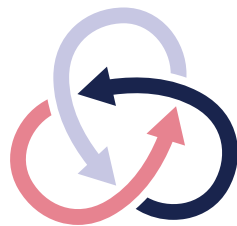
2% cannot speak English at all

Recommendations

Areas for further research



How objective measures of identity compare with more subjective measures.



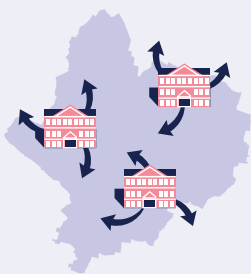
Correlation between social class, ethnicity and mobility.

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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