

North East Lincolnshire

Local Migration Profile 2020



This document describes the main migration trends and latest data that we can access for North East Lincolnshire. Please note that most of the data describes pre-pandemic and pre-Brexit migration trends, providing a baseline before migration was affected by these changes. You are welcome to share this document publicly. A summary document is also available to download at www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/statistics



Migration Yorkshire
Strategic leadership, local support

Contents, acronyms and abbreviations

Contents

Summary of migration trends in North East Lincolnshire	3
About this document	5
Data sources and data sharing	7
1. Trends in new immigration.....	9
2. New migrant workers	16
3. Indicators of diversity	19
4. International protection	28

Acronyms and abbreviations

Acronym	Description
Accession states	13 countries who joined the EU most recently: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A8 [Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia] joined in 2004• A10 [A8 plus Malta and Cyprus] joined in 2004• A2 [Bulgaria and Romania] who joined in 2007• Croatia who joined in July 2013.
APS	Annual Population Survey [from ONS]
DfE	Department for Education
DWP	Department for Work and Pensions
HESA	Higher Education Statistics Agency
MYE	Mid-year estimate [population estimate from ONS]
NINO	National Insurance Number [from DWP]
NIRS	National Insurance Recording System [for DWP's NINO statistics]
NOMIS	National Online Manpower Information System [Census data source]
ONS	Office for National Statistics
PRDS	Patient Register Data Service [for GP registration statistics]
SNPP	Sub-national Population Projections [from ONS]
STM	Short-term migration [experimental ONS data covering students and workers]
TFR	Total Fertility Rate [from ONS]
TIM	Total International Migration [from ONS]
UASC	Unaccompanied asylum seeking child/children
VCRS	Vulnerable Children's Resettlement Scheme
VPRS	Vulnerable Persons Resettlement Scheme

Summary of migration trends in North East Lincolnshire

Overall population change

The **local population** was estimated at 159,600 people in 2019 [the 'mid year estimate']; a decrease of almost 300 [or -0.2%] since 2018.

Population change is affected by natural change [births and deaths] and migration [internally within the UK and internationally]. Population change in North East Lincolnshire is relatively small so it is more difficult to analyse patterns, but any small population growth from natural change and international migration here tends to be countered by internal migration [i.e. people who move away from North East Lincolnshire to another part of the UK as shown in Chart 1.2].

New arrivals

Different measures of immigration suggest between 580 – 980 new **long-term immigrants** [immigrants who are expected to stay more than a year] arrived in North East Lincolnshire in 2019 [Chart 1.1 compares three sources: ONS estimates, DWP national insurance numbers and GP registrations. Chart 1.5 gives individual figures]. The official estimate from ONS falls at the lower end of this range.

Net migration to North East Lincolnshire was just under 160 in 2019, a decrease compared with the previous year's figure.

Around 130 **short-term immigrants** visited North East Lincolnshire in 2017 to work or study for up to 12 months [Chart 1.5]. Most of these, over 90%, were short term workers rather than students.

Reasons for migration

Work

The overall number of **new migrant workers** arriving in North East Lincolnshire in 2019 was almost 980, an increase of around 240 on the previous year [Chart 1.1]. This was mainly due to an increase in arrivals from accession countries, although there were increases in arrivals from all regions of the world [see Charts 2.1 and 2.2]. The biggest changes in individual nationalities compared with 2018 was an increase of over 90 arrivals from Romania.

- The number of new migrant **workers from EU accession countries** increased to around 660 arrivals in 2019 [Chart 2.1]; almost 90 more arrivals than in 2018.
- The level of **workers from non-accession countries** is significantly lower but the number of arrivals has increased by over 120 in the last year, with almost 290 arrivals in 2019 [Chart 2.1]; the top country of origin being Portugal [Chart 2.3].

The top country of origin overall continues to be Romania with 395 arrivals, with Poland in second place with 110 arrivals [Chart 2.3].

Study

There are no **international students** undertaking Higher Education courses at registered institutions in North East Lincolnshire [Chart 1.5] although some establishments may offer Further Education courses to international students [see Education section below].

Protection

Some **asylum seekers** are housed and supported here through the Home Office dispersal system. Published Home Office figures show that at the end of December 2020, 69 people were being supported in North East Lincolnshire while awaiting a decision on their claim

[known as Section 95 support]: 58 people were being accommodated, and there were 11 people receiving subsistence-only support i.e. no accommodation [Chart 4.1-4.5].

There were also around 15 **unaccompanied asylum seeking children** [UASC] being looked after by the local authority at the end of March 2020 [Charts 4.8-4.9]. These are children who are in the UK without family and have claimed asylum in their own right. They are separate to the dispersal system for asylum seekers described above.

Those granted protection by the Home Office may then stay in the area as **refugees**. Other groups of refugees are resettled directly from another country, for example, through the Vulnerable Persons Resettlement Scheme [VPRS] and the Vulnerable Children's Resettlement Scheme [VCRS] [Charts 4.6-4.7]; two resettled refugees arrived in North East Lincolnshire during the past year through these programmes [January – December 2020].

Indicators of diversity

- In North East Lincolnshire, 4% of the community are non-British, a little lower than the Yorkshire and Humber regional average of 7% [Chart 3.1]
- Those who were not born in the UK form 6% of North East Lincolnshire's population, below the 10% average for Yorkshire and Humber as a whole [Chart 3.2]; 60% of these are from the EU [Maps 3.2a-3.2b].
- Around 1,380 pupils at school in North East Lincolnshire have a first language that is not English [Chart 1.5]. This is equivalent to 7% of primary pupils and 5% of secondary pupils; much lower than the Yorkshire and Humber averages of 18% and 14% respectively [Chart 3.7]
- 6 in every 1,000 new GP registrations in North East Lincolnshire are made by people who previously lived abroad, compared with an average of 10 per 1,000 across Yorkshire and Humber [Chart 3.5]
- The fertility rate in North East Lincolnshire has been declining slowly since 2009, but it remains slightly higher than regional average [Chart 3.3]. Births to mothers who were born outside the UK are lower than average, totalling 11% of all new births in 2019 compared to 21% across the Yorkshire and Humber [see Chart 3.4].

Further indicators of migration

Research

Migration Yorkshire has an online database of migration reports covering Yorkshire and the Humber, with the option of filtering results by migrant group, theme, topic and place. Search the database at www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/researchdatabase.

Employers

A number of organisations in the region can employ migrants from outside the EU under the Points Based System – including skilled workers [Tier 2] and temporary workers [Tier 5]. Full details of the registered employers in your area can be downloaded from: www.gov.uk/government/publications/register-of-licensed-sponsors-workers

Education

A number of educational institutions in the region are registered to sponsor migrant students from outside the EU under Tier 4 of the Points Based System. Full details at: www.gov.uk/government/publications/register-of-licensed-sponsors-students

About this document

What does the data cover?

This document describes the main migration trends and recent data for North East Lincolnshire.

Information about migration trends can be hard to obtain and complex to understand. There's no easy way to define or count the number of migrants in any place at any particular time as there are different views about who classes as a migrant. A common definition is that a migrant is someone who comes to the UK for more than a year.

In this profile we look at the migration estimates made by the Office for National Statistics as well as counts of migrants in datasets collected for other purposes ['administrative' datasets], which together tell us about migrants and migration patterns over time.

How recent is the data?

We have used the most up to date information possible, although each data source becomes available at different times. As a general guide:

- Overall population and migration [ONS] estimates are for 2019.
- National insurance numbers [NINO] are for the year 2019.
- Fertility data and births to non-UK born mothers are for 2019.
- GP registrations are for the year 2019.
- International student data [HESA] is for the academic year 2019 - 2020.
- Pupil language data is taken from the 2020 School Census.
- Census data is for 2011.
- Syrian refugee resettlement data is up to the end of December 2020.
- Supported asylum seeker data is a snapshot for the end of December 2020 and the asylum map is for the end of August 2020.
- Unaccompanied asylum seeking children [UASC] data is a snapshot for 31 March 2020.

What's missing?

We have very little local information on some specific migrant groups, including:

- Those who come to the UK to join their family
- Migrant Roma from Central and Eastern Europe
- Refugees who have come through the asylum system
- Migrants not entitled to statutory support [who have No Recourse to Public Funds]
- International students studying below degree level
- Undocumented migrants
- People who have been trafficked
- International migrants leaving the region.

Some of these gaps may be addressed at a local level through specific pieces of research or local data collection.

Additional resources

Our annual *Newcomer briefings* use national insurance data about new arrivals to your local authority at a smaller geographical scale [using MSOA or Middle layer Super Output Areas] and by place of origin.

These are available to download at: www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/statistics

Questions, comments or feedback

Please contact Pip Tyler at pip.tyler@migrationyorkshire.org.uk or on 0113 37 88188 if you have any questions or feedback about this document, or if you need statistical information not contained in the profile.

Other sources of information you may find useful include:

- Introduction to the regional migration databank and local migration profiles - www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/databankFAQ
- A guide to terms that describe different types of migration status - www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/whoaremigrants
- Overview of the sources of migration statistics available in the UK - www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/introtostatistics
- Search for all the local migration information available on our website - www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/inyourarea
- An introductory guide to migration statistics 'Who are the migrants in my area?' which is no.2 in the *Introduction to Migration* series - www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/introductiontomigration-iun

Referencing this document

This Local Migration Profile was compiled by Migration Yorkshire, with support from Edge Analytics.

When using this document, please cite it in the following way:

Migration Yorkshire [2020] *North East Lincolnshire Local Migration Profile*. Migration Yorkshire: Leeds.

Data sources and data sharing

Population statistics

Abbreviation	Formal title	Source	Relevant section of this document	Can it be shared publicly?
MYE	Mid-year population estimates	ONS	Summary	Yes
Nationality	Population by nationality: British / non-British	ONS APS	3	Yes
Country-of-birth	Population by country of birth: UK / non-UK	ONS APS	3	Yes

Official statistics on migration

Abbreviation	Formal title	Source	Relevant section of this document	Can it be shared publicly?
Census	2011 Census	NOMIS	3	Yes
MYE Immig/MYE Emig/ Net International	Mid-year population estimates, component of change: international migration	ONS	1	Yes
MYE Net Internal Migration	Mid-year population estimates, component of change: internal migration	ONS	1	Yes
SNPP Immig & Emig	Sub-national population projections, components of change	ONS	1	Yes
TIM	Total International Migration estimate	ONS	1	Yes
STM	Short-term migrants: students and workers	ONS	1	Yes

Fertility statistics

Abbreviation	Formal title	Source	Relevant section of this document	Can it be shared publicly?
Total Fertility Rate	Total Fertility Rate	ONS Vital Statistics	3	Yes
Births	Births by country of birth of mother	ONS	3	Yes

Administrative statistics

Abbreviation	Formal title	Source	Relevant section of this document	Can it be shared publicly?
GP Registrations	GP Registration of foreign nationals [also known as Flag 4]	ONS	1 and 3	Yes
NINO / NIRS	National Insurance Number [NINO] Registrations recorded by the National Insurance Recording System [NIRS]	DWP	1 and 2	Yes
HESA	Higher Education Statistics Agency, International Students	HESA	1 and 3	Yes
Pupil Language	Schools, Pupils and their Characteristics	DfE	1 and 3	Yes
UASC	Children looked after in England [including adoption]	DfE	4	Yes

Home Office statistics

Abbreviation	Formal title	Source	Relevant section of this document	Can it be shared publicly?
Asy_D11 and Asy_D09	Section 95 support by local authority.	Home Office	4	Yes
Res_D01	Resettlement by local authority	Home Office	4	Yes

1. Trends in new immigration

This section gives an overview of data we have on new migrants arriving in North East Lincolnshire.

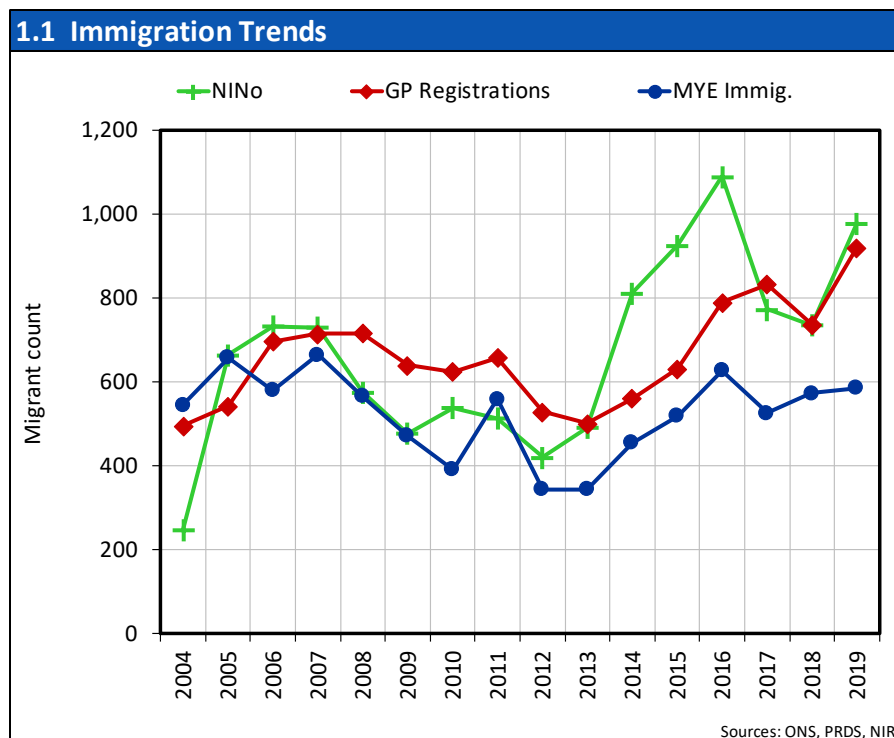


Chart 1.1 Immigration Trends

What does it show?

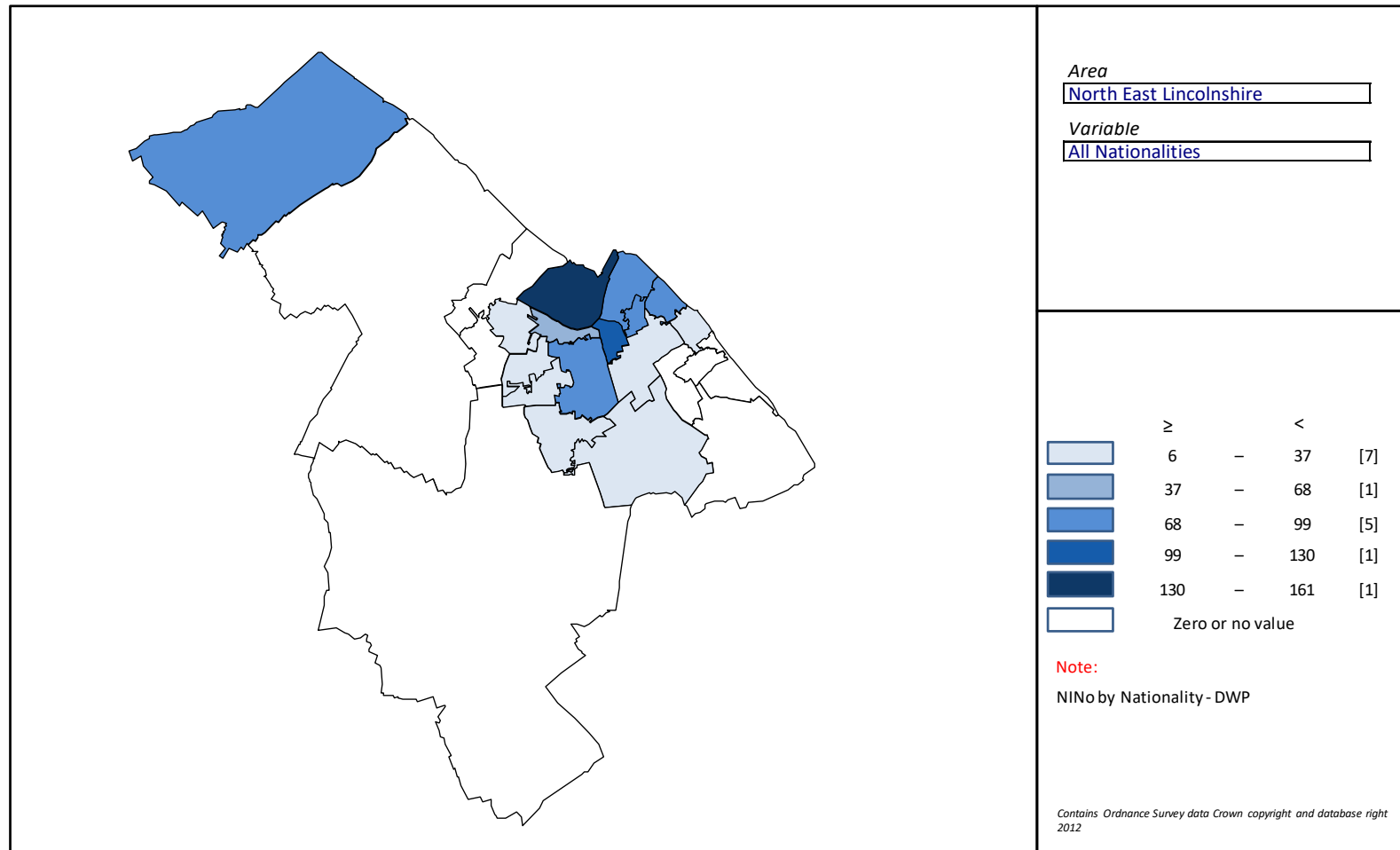
This chart shows three sources measuring the number of new, long-term migrants arriving in North East Lincolnshire each year from 2004-2019. Each source counts in different ways, so comparing them allows us to be confident in the general pattern they all show, and to have a reasonable estimate of the number of new migrants arriving each year.

More detail

- Official immigration estimates [navy line with circles] show the estimate of long-term arrivals [over 12 months stay] based on a national sample. It includes all types of immigrant, including returning UK nationals. ONS makes estimates because there is no national population register.
- GP Registrations [red line with diamonds] count new registrations with a GP where the previous address was not in the UK. It captures all migrant groups who choose to register [so young males and short term migrants may be underrepresented compared to settling families]. There is likely to be some delay between arriving and registering with a GP.
- NINO [green line with crosses] shows the number of migrants who have been issued with a new national insurance number. This covers any short or long-term worker whether employed, self-employed, or claiming benefits. There is likely to be some delay between arriving in the UK and getting a NINO.

Map 1.1 The geographical settlement of new arrivals in 2019

Map 1.1 shows the distribution of migrant residents who arrived in North East Lincolnshire during 2019. The map shows those who successfully applied for a national insurance number [NINO] but excludes, for example, children and asylum seekers. Please note that the map is divided geographically by Middle Layer Super Output Areas [MSOAs] rather than wards. Further information on MSOAs is available within the Newcomer briefings at www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/newcomers



Source: DWP 2020. Map provided by Migration Yorkshire

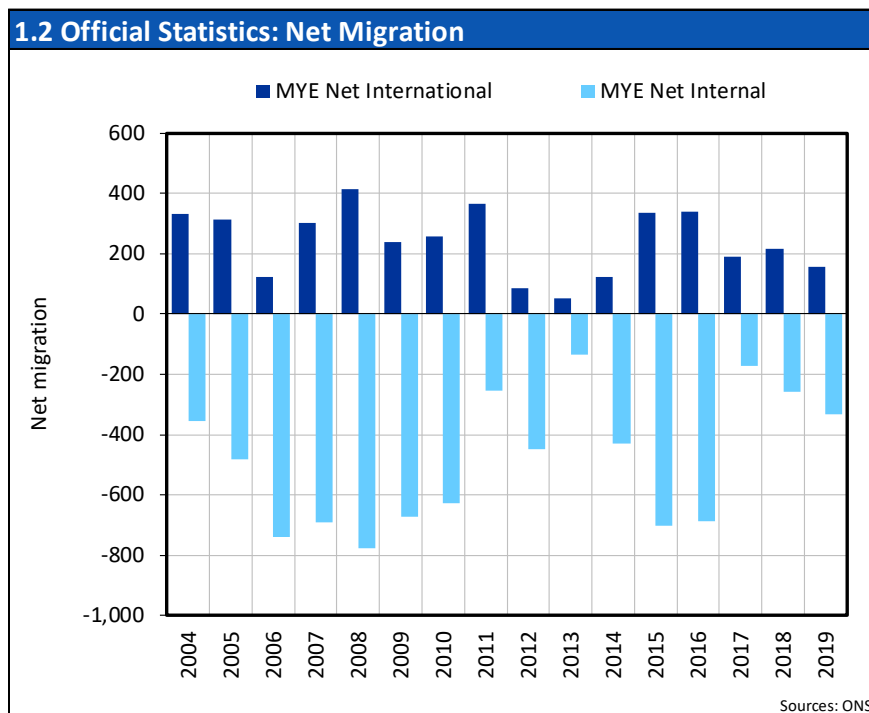


Chart 1.2 Official Statistics: Net Migration

What does it show?

Chart 1.2 shows two types of estimated net migration [the balance between arrivals and leavers]:

- Net **international** migration ['International' navy bars] – the balance between people who moved from somewhere abroad to North East Lincolnshire, or from North East Lincolnshire to somewhere abroad, for over 12 months [so includes UK nationals who relocate].
- Net **internal** migration ['Internal' pale blue bars] – the balance between people who moved from somewhere else in the UK to North East Lincolnshire, or from North East Lincolnshire to somewhere else in the country.

How do I interpret it?

- Positive net international migration means more immigration than emigration and therefore adds to the population. Likewise, negative bars show more people leaving than arriving, and contributing to a reduction in the population. This is one factor affecting the population level, alongside births, deaths and internal migration.
- Internal migration within the UK includes everyone [migrants and non-migrants] as it is based on data about people who changed their GP. Negative bars show that more people moved out of the area [to somewhere else in the UK] than moved into it that year, and will contribute to a decrease in North East Lincolnshire's population.
- The separate international immigration and emigration levels [combining to produce the net amount shown here], plus projections, are shown in the next chart.

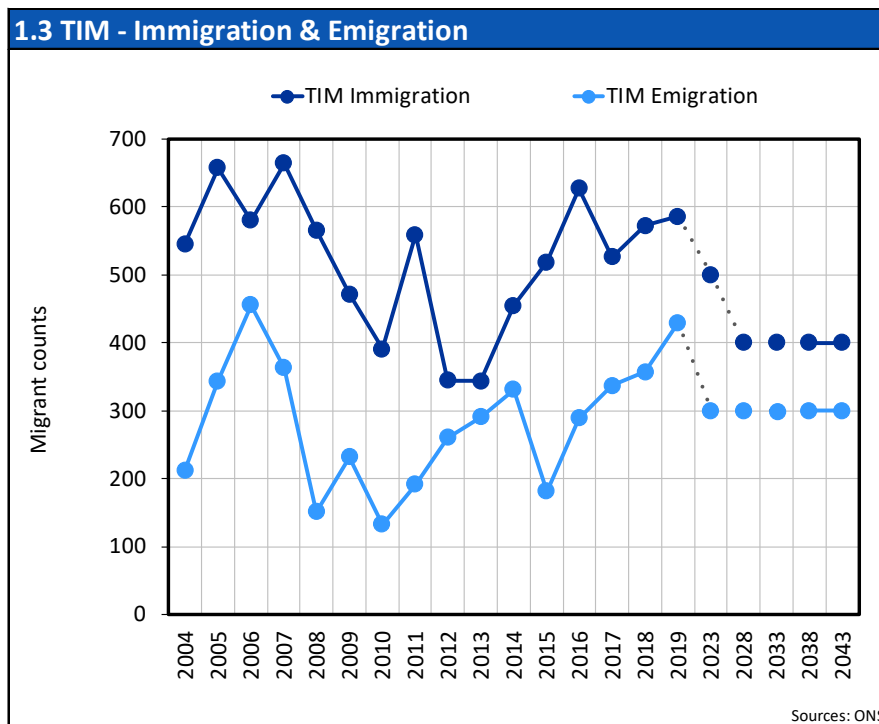


Chart 1.3 TIM – Immigration and Emigration

What does it show?

Chart 1.3 breaks down the net international migration data from Chart 1.2 to show information for immigration and emigration separately.

How do I interpret it?

- This graph explains how the net international migration in the previous chart [1.2] is composed of immigration minus emigration. It also expands this data into the future, showing the official projections until 2043.
- Notice that the scale along the horizontal axis changes from annual to longer intervals after 2019.
- The bigger the gap between the two lines, the bigger the overall effect of migration on the size of the local population.
- Most areas show higher levels of immigration than emigration [i.e. positive net migration].
- The projections usually show stable levels after 2028. This is because it does not take into account future external influences on migration [such as policy changes or further EU expansion] but simply extends current trends.

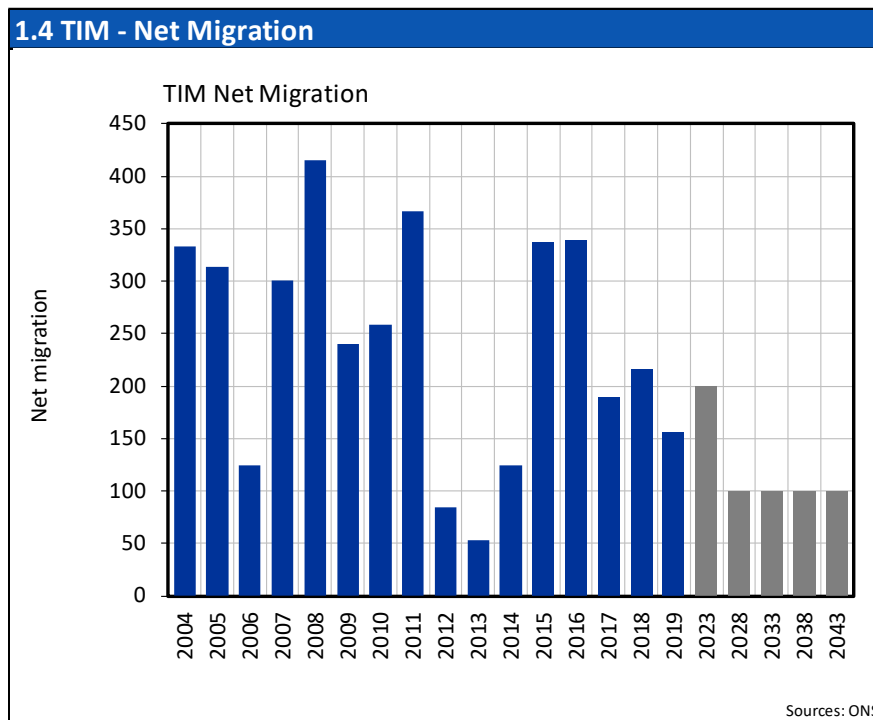


Chart 1.4 TIM – Net Migration

What does it show?

Chart 1.4 expands on the net international migration data in Chart 1.2, adding the ONS projections until 2043. This shows by how much the population is expected to increase [or decrease] each year due to international migration.

How do I interpret it?

- The net totals shown in this graph show the overall difference between the immigration and emigration lines in the previous chart [1.3].
- Each bar shows the number of migrants each year adding to the population.
- Any gaps [where there is no bar but a value of 0 instead] show that while migration did take place, the same number of people arrived as the number who left. So there was no change in the overall number of migrants, new arrivals simply replaced others who were leaving [so suggests some 'churn'].
- Chart 1.4 predicts that the difference between immigration and emigration levels in future will be relatively constant – and therefore assumes a predictable population change from international migration. Again, this projection does not take into account future external influences upon migration patterns such as domestic policy or changes in other countries.

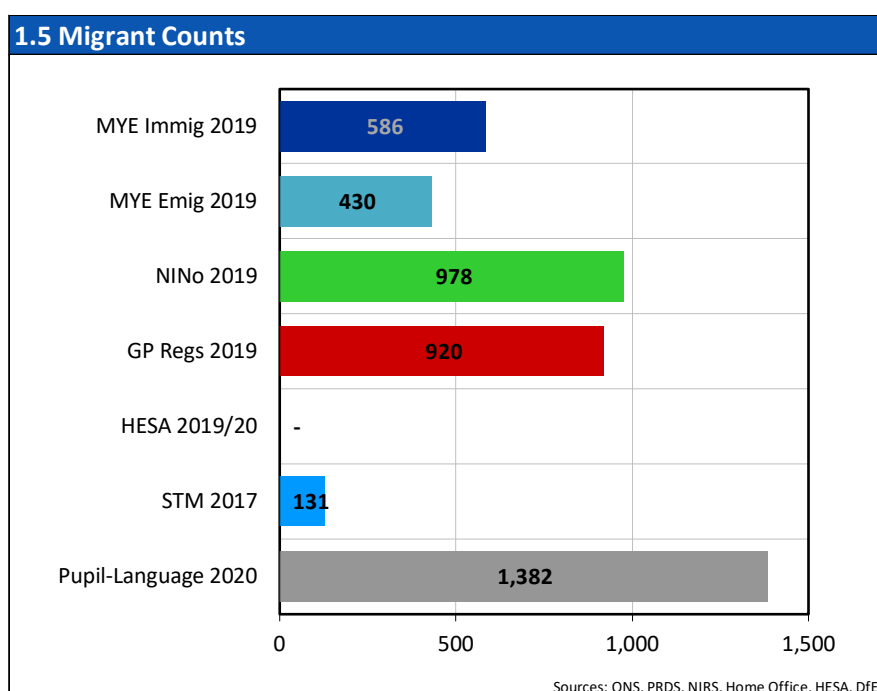


Chart 1.5 Migrant Counts

What does it show?

Chart 1.5 shows the number of new migrants counted by each dataset for the most recent year available. They don't all measure the same thing! The chart gives a sense of the different types of migrant groups in the area, and their relative group size.

Dataset	Description
MYE Immig	An estimate of the total number of migrants entering North East Lincolnshire from abroad [to the nearest 100].
MYE Emig	An estimate of the total number of people leaving North East Lincolnshire to go to a different country [to the nearest 100].
NINo	The number of new National Insurance numbers issued to foreign nationals.
GP Regs	The number of people registering with a GP whose previous address was outside the UK.
HESA	The number of international students registered to study at a higher education institution in the area for the academic year ending in the year shown.
STM	An experimental estimate of short term migrants [students and workers] arriving in North East Lincolnshire who stayed for between three months and a year. This is based on an ONS methodology focusing on students and workers [not, for example, extended visits to family].
Pupil Language	The number of school pupils whose first language is not English.

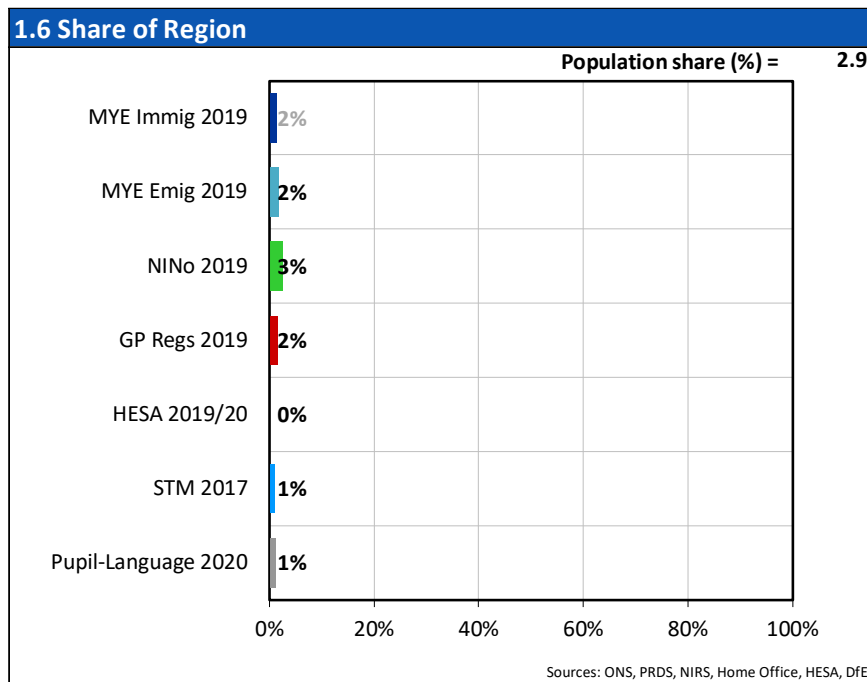


Chart 1.6 Share of Region

What does it show?

Chart 1.6 shows the scale of different migrant flows to North East Lincolnshire as a proportion of the Yorkshire and Humber total.

How do I interpret it?

- At the top right corner you can see the proportion of the Yorkshire and Humber general population that lives in North East Lincolnshire.
- Compare this percentage with each of the data sources [already explained in Chart 1.5], to see the relative size of each migrant group. So for example, you would expect that a place with 10% of the Yorkshire and Humber population will receive approximately 10% of new migrant arrivals – all other things being equal.
- Overseas students are not usually distributed in proportion with the local population, but are concentrated in particular parts of the Yorkshire and Humber. Student data [HESA] is based on place of study, and so gives international student numbers if there is a university in the area.

2. New migrant workers

This section gives more detail about migrants who have come to work in North East Lincolnshire.

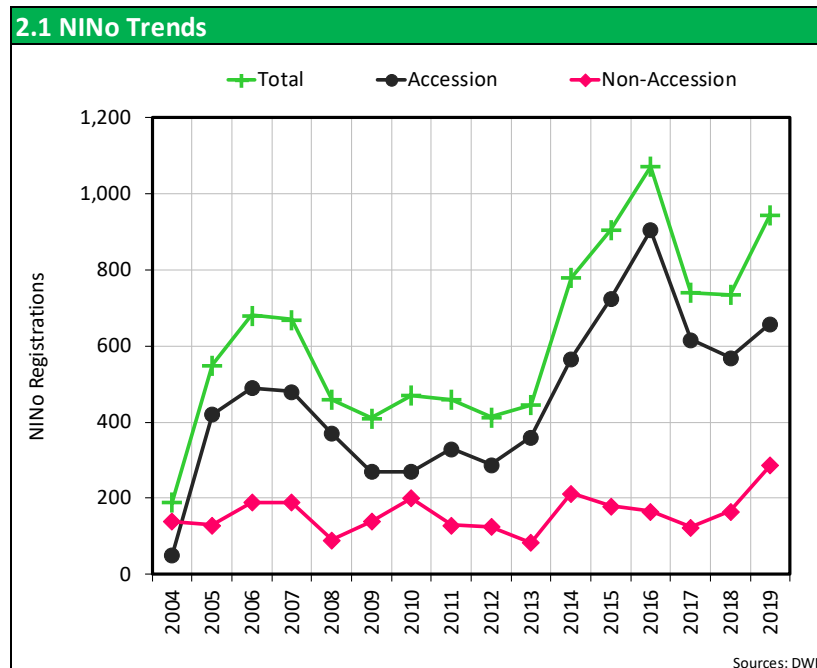


Chart 2.1 NINO Trends

What does it show?

Chart 2.1 shows the number of migrants living in North East Lincolnshire who received a new national insurance number [NINO] in each year. It also shows the impact of new countries joining the EU by separating this total into Accession and non-Accession arrivals.

How do I interpret it?

- This chart allows you to see the balance between migrants arriving from the 13 Accession states [black line with circles] and those from all other countries [red line with diamonds]. It shows what a significant and sudden difference the expansion of the EU made in North East Lincolnshire and the longer-term patterns of immigration from other countries.
- In contrast, patterns of non-accession migration usually have been more stable. Some areas saw a fall after 2011 which may reflect the impact of policy restrictions on non-EU immigration at that time.
- Note the total registrations [green line with crosses] line is the same as in Chart 1.1.

More detail

National insurance numbers are a proxy indicator for new migrant workers. They also include people who apply for a NINO to claim benefits. Accession states here cover all 13 who joined the EU since 2004 but are mostly composed of A8 nationals [see page 2]. The 'non-accession' group covers all other countries. The following two charts break down this non-accession group further.

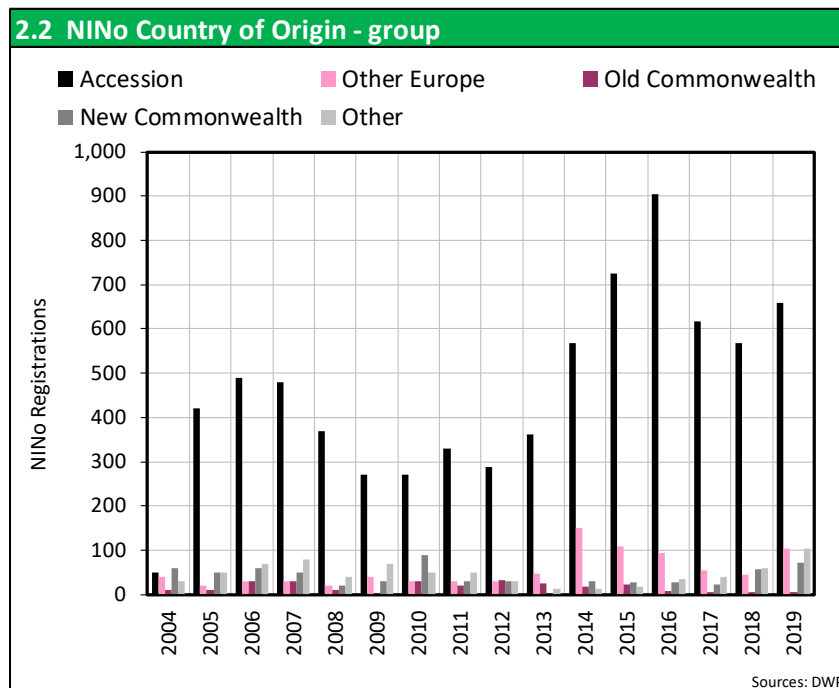


Chart 2.2 NINO Country of Origin - Group

What does it show?

Chart 2.2 gives more detail on where migrant workers have come from, dividing national insurance registrations into five broad regions of origin: Accession, other Europe, new and old Commonwealth, and all other countries of origin.

How do I interpret it?

- Most areas show significantly higher arrivals from the 13 accession states [black bar] than any other region of origin each year.
- The 2004 information shows the picture at the beginning of EU expansion, as the EU accession group formed a very small region of origin at this time. The impact of EU enlargement is shown by comparison to the other regions of origin after 2004.
- The breakdown of information in this way shows longer-term historical immigration trends in some places, while others are completely dominated by new Accession migrants. This helps to explain some of the 'shock' headlines about A8 migrants in the years following accession.

More detail

The five regions of origin are not equal in terms of the number of countries covered, nor their population size:

- The 'Accession' group [black bar] covers 13 new EU countries
- The 'Other Europe' group [yellow bar] covers 33 countries
- The 'Old Commonwealth' group [red bar] covers five countries
- The 'New Commonwealth' group [dark grey] covers 44 countries
- The 'Other' group [pale grey] covers just over 100 countries.

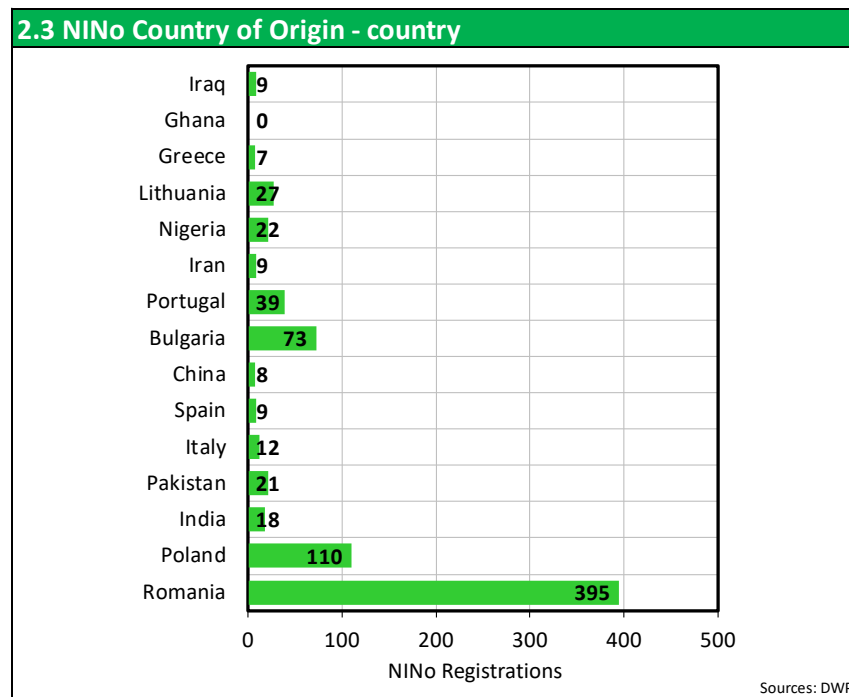


Chart 2.3 NINO Country of Origin - Country

What does it show?

This chart breaks down the number of migrant worker arrivals during 2019 into individual nationalities.

How do I interpret it?

- The top 15 countries of origin for migrant arrivals in Yorkshire and the Humber registering for a NINO in 2019 are listed on the vertical axis.
- The number of NINOs issued in North East Lincolnshire to migrant arrivals of these 15 nationalities are shown by the green bars.
- The top 15 nationalities show a range of countries of origin, reflecting both the short term effect of EU expansion as well as long term patterns of migration from countries that have historical ties to the UK.
- The chart only shows new arrivals – it does not tell us how long people will stay, nor does it tell us the cumulative total of nationals in North East Lincolnshire from different countries.

More detail

Some people registering for a NINO in North East Lincolnshire are from countries not included in Chart 2.3 [since they do not fall into the top 15 nationalities for the Yorkshire and Humber region overall]. The greatest numbers are: Latvia [53 arrivals]; France [12] and Sudan [11]. Around 15 further countries of origin have fewer than ten new arrivals each.

3. Indicators of diversity

This section covers an assortment of data sources that are indicators of diversity and the impact of longer term migration in North East Lincolnshire.

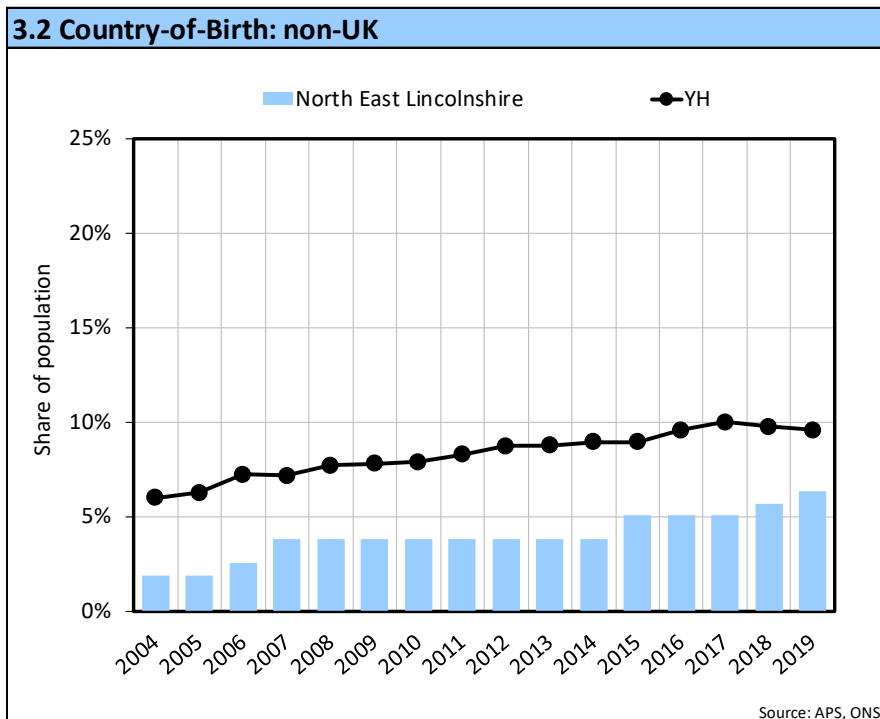
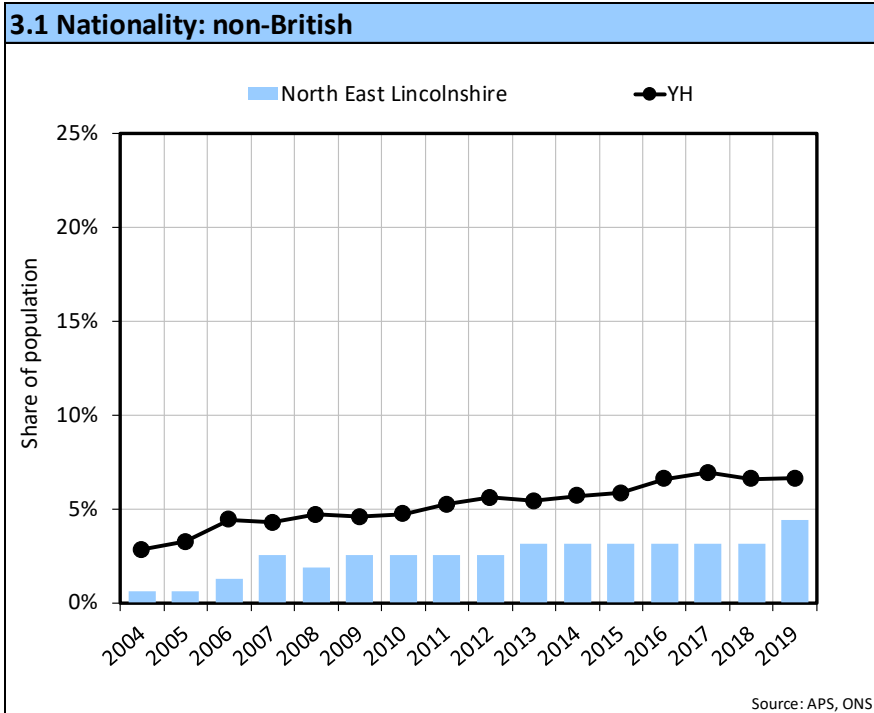


Chart 3.1 Nationality: non-British and Chart 3.2 Country of Birth: non-UK [previous two graphs]

What do they show?

This data confirms how long-term migrants have affected the population structure in North East Lincolnshire over time, showing the migrant 'stocks' rather than 'flows'. They show the proportion of the population that does not have citizenship [Chart 3.1] and the proportion that was not born in the UK [Chart 3.2], reflecting different interpretations of the term 'migrant'.

How do I interpret them?

- Chart 3.1 shows the proportion of the North East Lincolnshire population that is not British [blue bars] and how this compares to the Yorkshire and Humber average [the black line].
- Chart 3.2 shows the proportion of the North East Lincolnshire population that was born outside of the UK [blue bars] and how this compares to the Yorkshire and Humber average [the black line].
- There are important differences between the two groups: non-British nationals and those who were not born in the UK. Some people may fall into both groups while others fall only into one. Some people may have been born in another country, but have gained British citizenship after a number of years in the UK. Others may have British citizenship but were born abroad.
- There tend to be more people in the area who were born outside the UK than those who are not British.
- Most localities show a slowly increasing trend in both graphs, showing a small increase in the proportion of people who are not British and in the proportion of those who weren't born in the UK i.e. generally increased diversity over time.

More detail

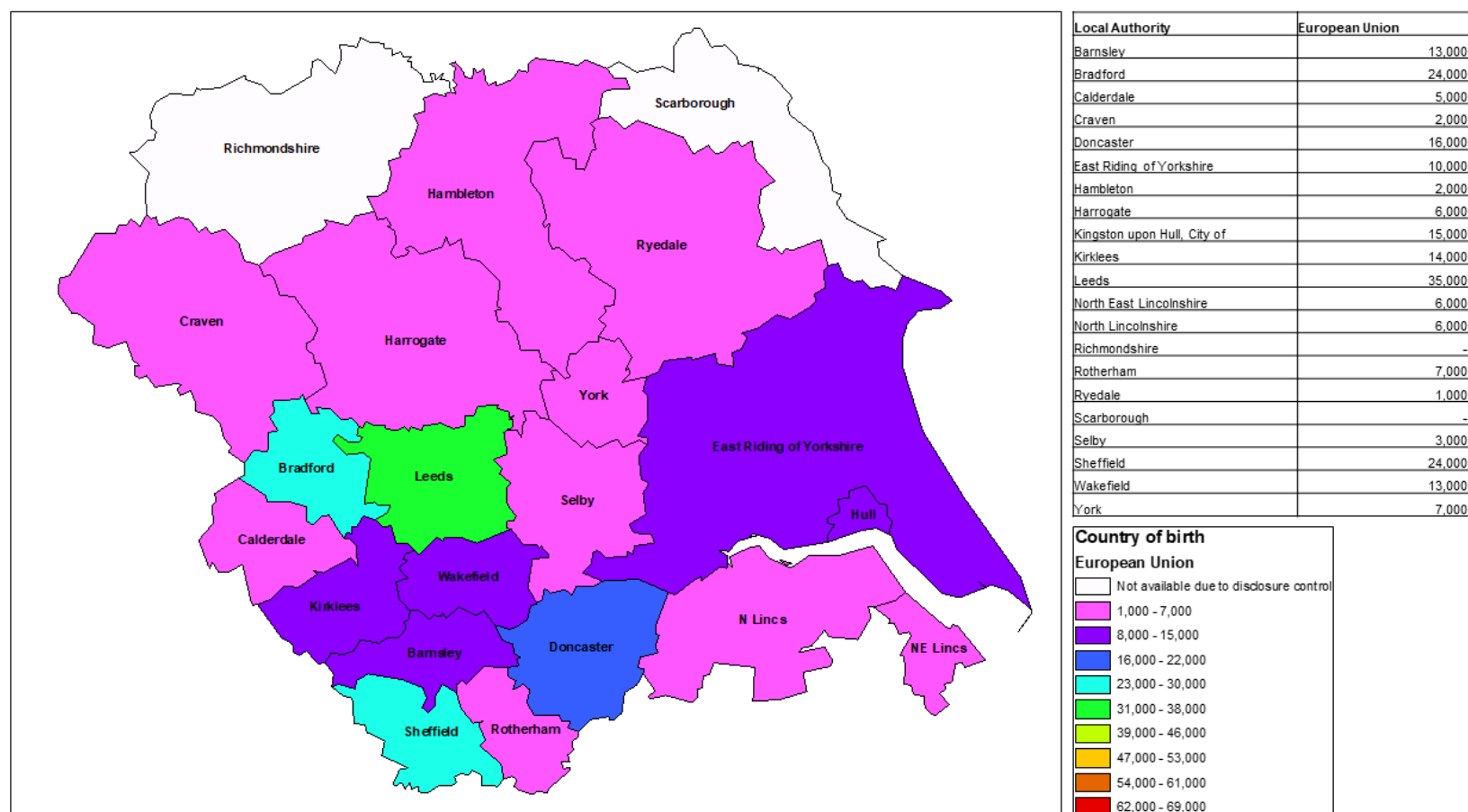
The data comes from the Annual Population Survey from ONS and is rounded to the nearest thousand. It excludes people who live in communal establishments.

Sometimes the proportion of people who are not British or weren't born in the UK seems to disappear from the graph, giving a value of 0 for one particular year. It does not mean that the non-British/non-UK born population has vanished! It is probably due to the sampling and extrapolation methods used for the national dataset and is most noticeable in rural areas where small changes in the migrant or host population make the proportions shown in the graph change significantly.

Maps 3.2a and 3.2b The geographical distribution of non-UK born residents

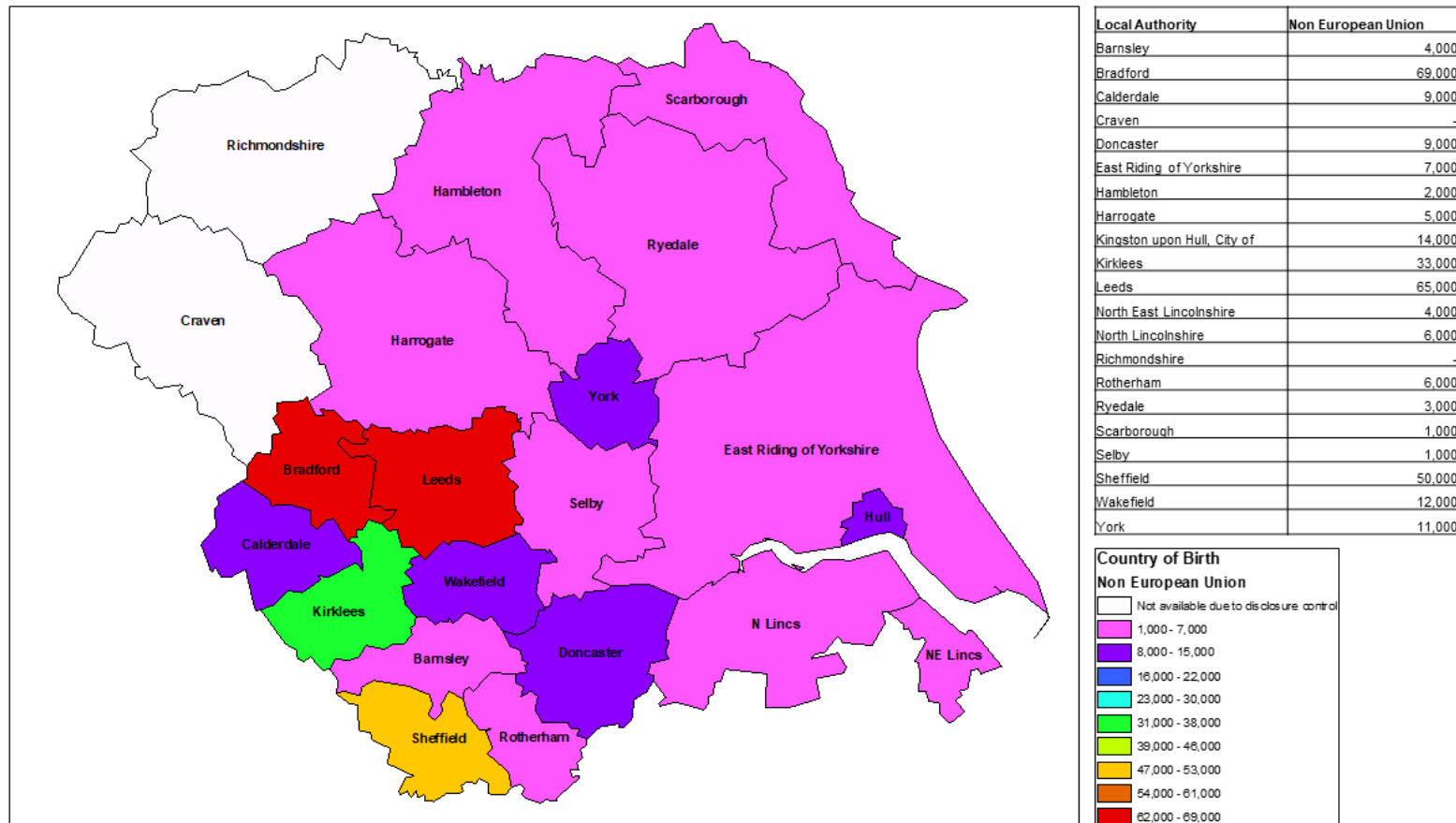
Maps 3.2a and 3.2b show the estimated number and distribution of migrant residents in the Yorkshire and Humber region in 2019 who were born outside the UK, either a) in the EU or b) outside the EU. This includes people who moved here recently and those who arrived decades ago. It excludes some people living in communal establishments, such as students in halls who do not have a UK resident parent. The data is an estimate based on the Annual Population Survey and rounded to the nearest thousand.

Map 3.2a The geographical distribution of EU-born residents



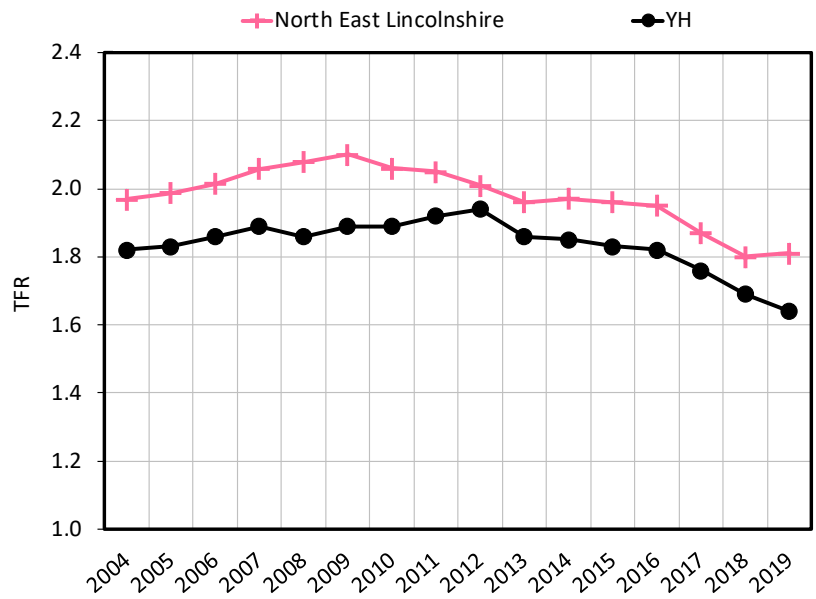
Source: ONS, 2020. Map provided by Migration Yorkshire

Map 3.2b The geographical distribution of non-EU born residents



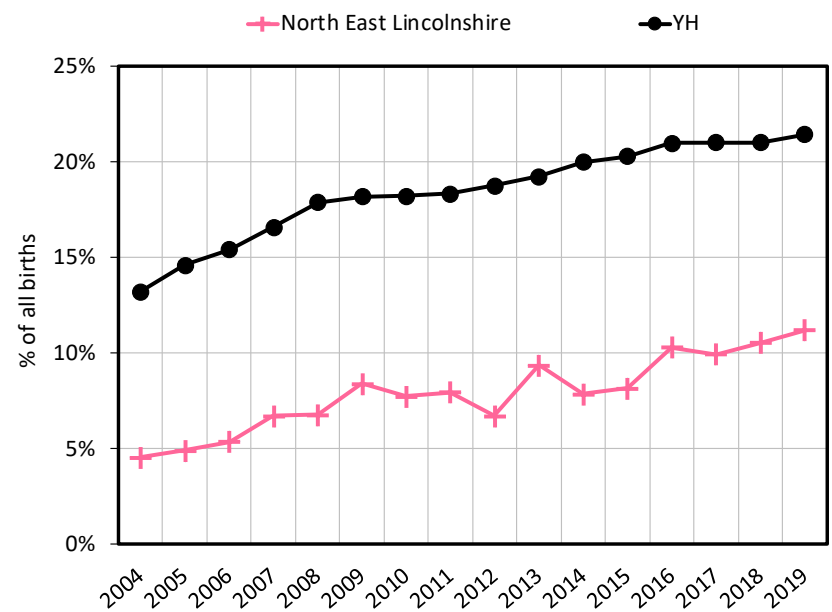
Source: ONS, 2020. Map provided by Migration Yorkshire

3.3 Total Fertility Rate (TFR)



Source: Vital Statistics, ONS

3.4 Births to non-UK-born mothers



Source: Vital Statistics, ONS

Chart 3.3 Total Fertility Rate [TFR] and Chart 3.4 Births to non-UK born mothers [previous two graphs]

What do they show?

Together, these two charts show the likely impact of migrants on the longer term population profile in North East Lincolnshire, as they show the effect of migrant fertility rates upon the local population.

How do I interpret them?

- Chart 3.3 shows the average number of children that are born to any woman living in North East Lincolnshire during her lifetime [pink line with crosses] and compares this to the regional average [black line with circles]. This will directly affect population growth rates, in combination with mortality and migration levels.
- If a local area has a high fertility rate [over 2.1] the existing population is probably growing – without any additional immigration in the future. The numbers of children born will eventually have an impact, for example, upon demand for nursery and school places.
- Chart 3.4 shows the proportion of births in North East Lincolnshire to mothers who were themselves not born in the UK.
- If the area has a rising rate of births to non-UK born mothers, then the population will become more diverse over time. The impact of this trend can be seen, for example, in the range of languages spoken in schools. Change will be even more noticeable if the general fertility rate [in Chart 3.3] is low, as the existing population will be reducing over time, or if the rate is higher than the Yorkshire and Humber average.

More detail

A TFR [shown in Chart 3.3] of 2.1 is usually described as the ‘replacement level’ - the number of children that are needed to be born to a woman in order for the population to replace itself. This is only a general rule, as natural change will also depend on the mortality rate which will also vary from place to place. Most economically advanced countries have a lower fertility rate than 2.1, and explains the frequent description of ageing populations and a need for a larger working age population to support the retired age group.

- The estimated TFR for England and Wales in 2019 was 1.66 children per woman. The TFR for non-UK born women was 1.97, whereas for UK born women it was 1.57. See [ONS \[2020\] Parents Country of Birth 2019](#) for further details.
- In 2019, almost 29% of new births in England and Wales were to non-UK born mothers – somewhat higher than the 21% in Yorkshire and Humber. See [ONS \[2020\] Births by parents' country of birth, England and Wales: 2019](#) for further details.

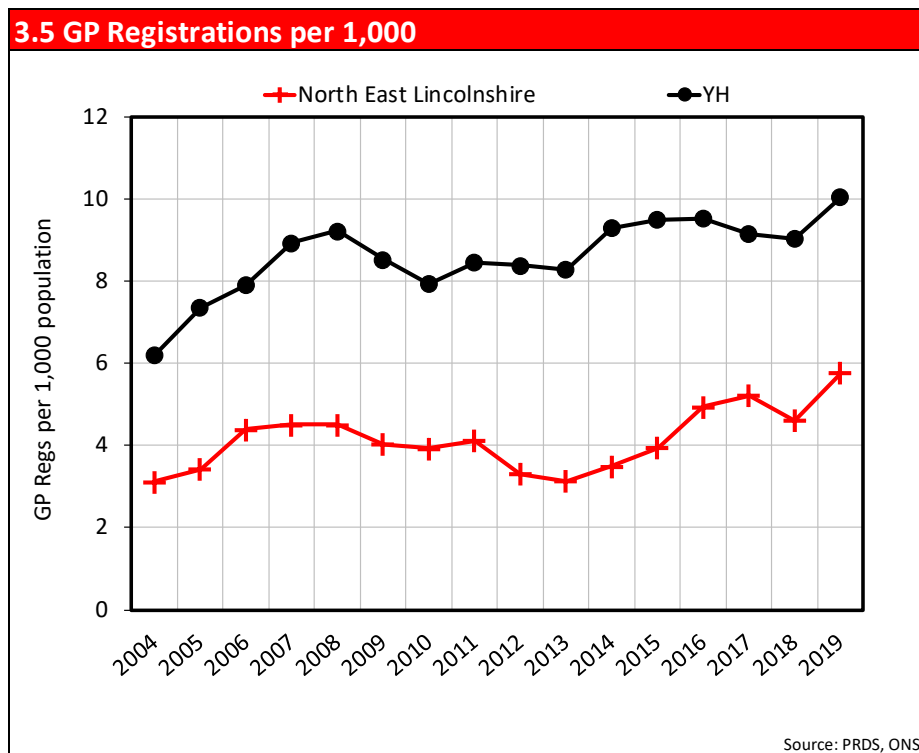


Chart 3.5 GP Registrations per 1,000

What does it show?

This chart shows the number of people registering with a GP for the first time since living abroad, for every 1,000 of the population.

How do I interpret it?

- GP registration is a proxy indicator of long-term migration. This graph shows the same information as Chart 1.1 where the actual number of registrations is shown.
- This graph allows you to compare different localities, by looking at their relative effect on the local population. By showing the proportion of registrations per 1,000 of the population, we can compare North East Lincolnshire with other individual local authority areas and the average across all of Yorkshire and the Humber.
- A higher registration rate than the regional average may be explained by the presence of a university with lots of international students [see Chart 3.6]. Alternatively it may show longer-term settlement of some migrants who have delayed registration with a GP themselves but are now bringing their families to the UK.

More detail

Registering with a GP is not compulsory and so the chart will not reflect every migrant arriving in North East Lincolnshire. For example many people will only register when they need medical attention and so only appear in the data sometime after arrival. It excludes migrants who have registered with one GP then moved and re-registered with a different one, as their previous address will have still been in the UK. It also includes British citizens who have returned to North East Lincolnshire having lived abroad.

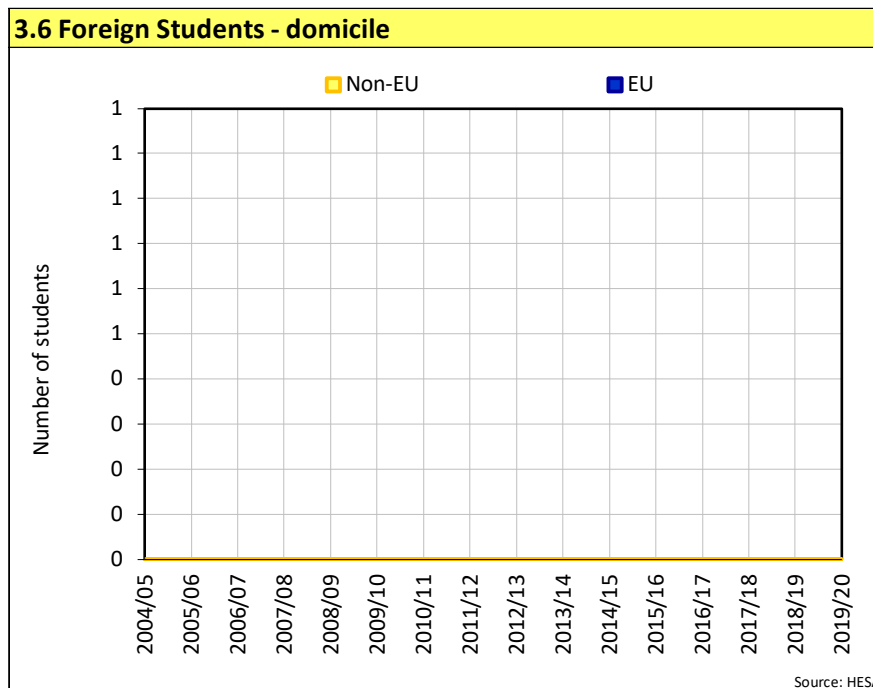


Chart 3.6 Foreign Students - domicile

What does it show?

This chart shows that there are no international students registered at higher education institutions in North East Lincolnshire up to the 2019-2020 academic year.

More detail

This chart only shows data on international students registered at higher education institutions in the UK which is collated by HESA. International students are also likely to be found studying at fee-paying schools, language schools and colleges in North East Lincolnshire, although there is no central collation of this data that we can use. As an alternative indicator, the summary at the start of this document provides a link to the current list of educational institutions registered with the Home Office to sponsor international students through the Points Based System, which includes a much wider range of institutions.

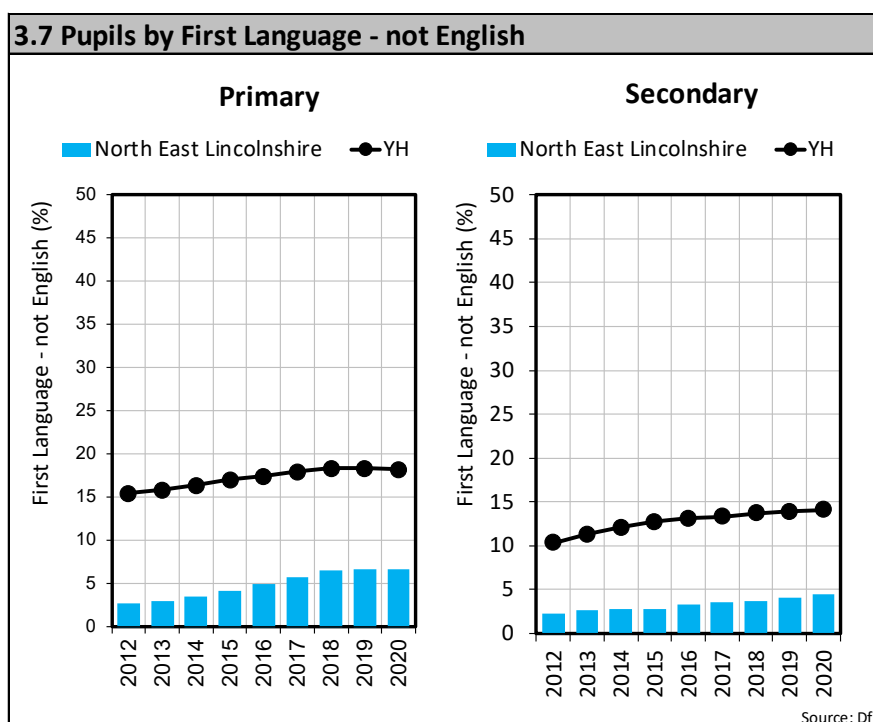


Chart 3.7 Pupils by First Language – not English

What does it show?

This chart shows the proportion of children at school in North East Lincolnshire whose first language is not English and compares the figure to the average for Yorkshire and the Humber. The chart shows separate information for primary and secondary schools.

How do I interpret it?

The data suggests how many pupils potentially may struggle with English at school. It does not tell us precisely how many migrant children there are in North East Lincolnshire as it does not record immigration status, nationality or citizenship. The data source is simply one indicator of migration. It is important to remember, for example, that:

- the data chart includes British children who do not speak English as their first language
- the chart omits children from abroad who do speak English as their first language
- bi-lingual children may be recorded in either category
- there is no further detail about what is the first language of each pupil, nor their level of English proficiency.

More detail

The chart shows data on pupils at maintained primary schools and state-funded secondary schools collected by Department for Education for the School Census. It therefore excludes children at pre-schools and nurseries, private or fee-paying schools.

4. International protection

This section summarises available data in relation to asylum seekers awaiting a decision on their asylum claim, refugees resettled via the VPRS and VCRS and Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children being looked after in North East Lincolnshire.

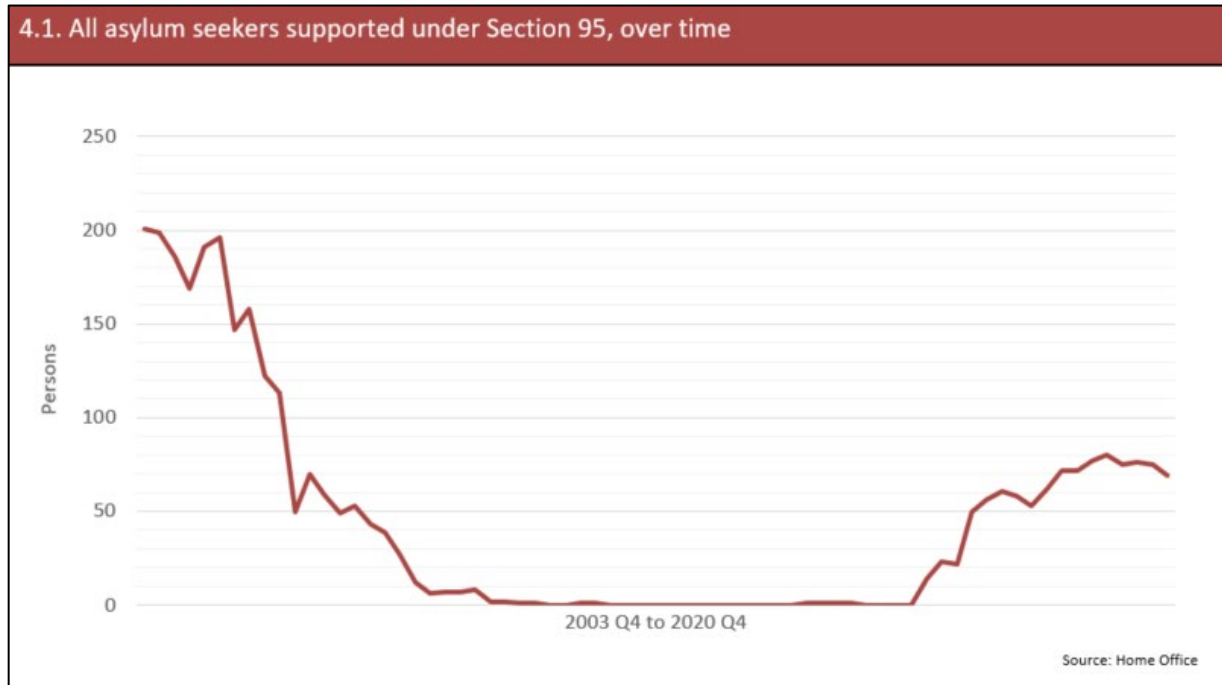


Chart 4.1 All asylum seekers supported under Section 95, over time

What does it show?

Chart 4.1 provides an overview of the pattern of asylum trends over time in North East Lincolnshire. Specifically, it shows a snapshot at the end of each quarter of the number of people receiving Home Office support in North East Lincolnshire while awaiting a decision on their asylum claim.

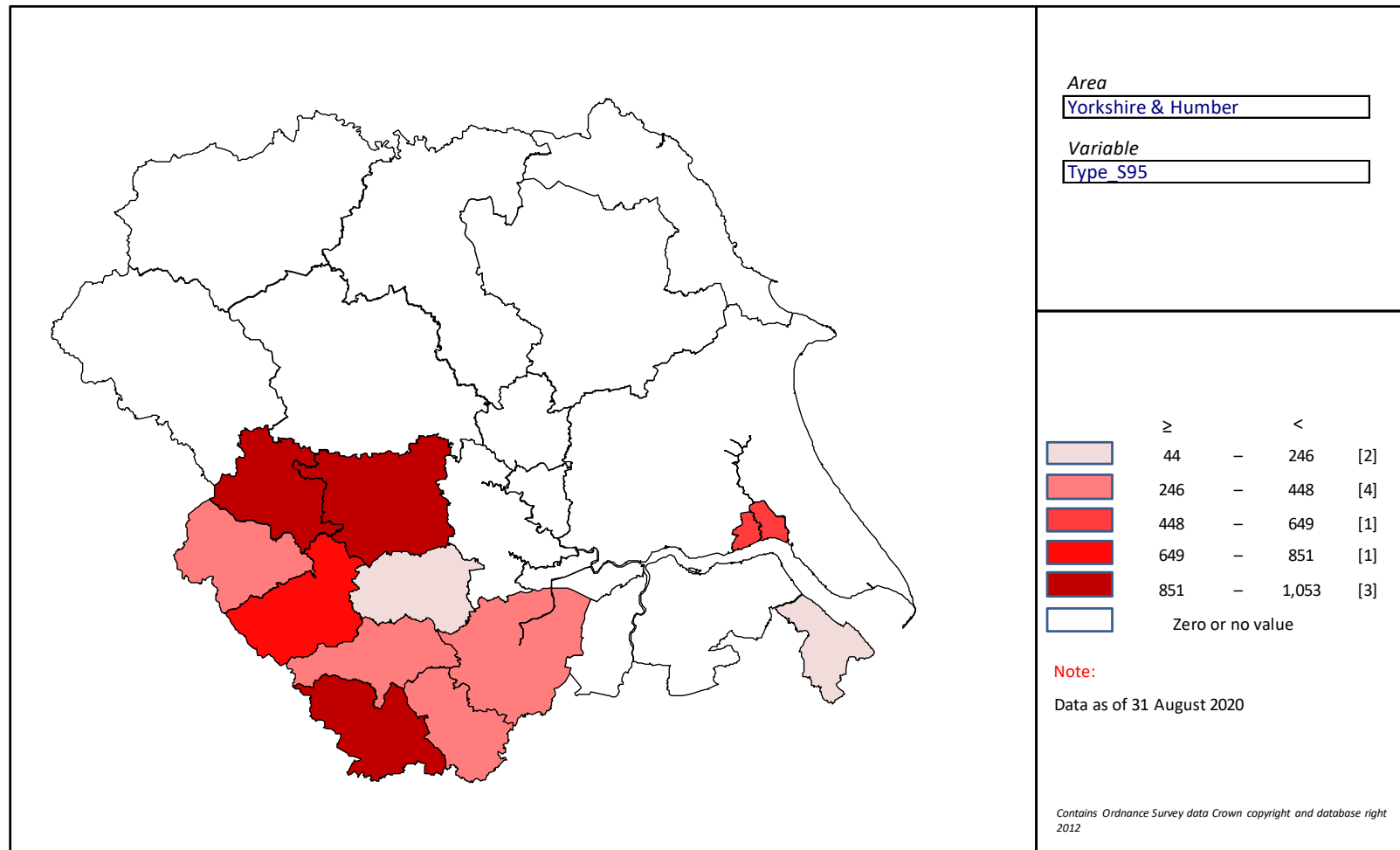
How do I interpret it?

The data in this chart combines two support types under what is known as 'Section 95 support': 'dispersal' [individuals who are destitute and living in no-choice dispersal housing] and 'subs only' [individuals receiving a subsistence allowance only - not housing]. This does not include everyone who has claimed asylum, such as: people who have had their claim refused but are still living in dispersal housing [under 'Section 4'], unaccompanied children, and those whose cases are considered closed.

The number of asylum seekers at any time in North East Lincolnshire is dependent upon: numbers arriving in the UK, the proportion that the Home Office send to our region to be accommodated, location of available housing/friends and family, the speed at which the Home Office concludes asylum cases, and what happens post-decision.

Map 4.1 The dispersal of supported asylum seekers across Yorkshire and Humber

Map 4.1 shows the distribution of supported asylum seeker individuals across the region at the end of August 2020. This only includes people who are supported *and* housed under 'Section 95'.



Source: Home Office. Map provided by Migration Yorkshire

4.2. Supported asylum seekers over time, by S95 support type

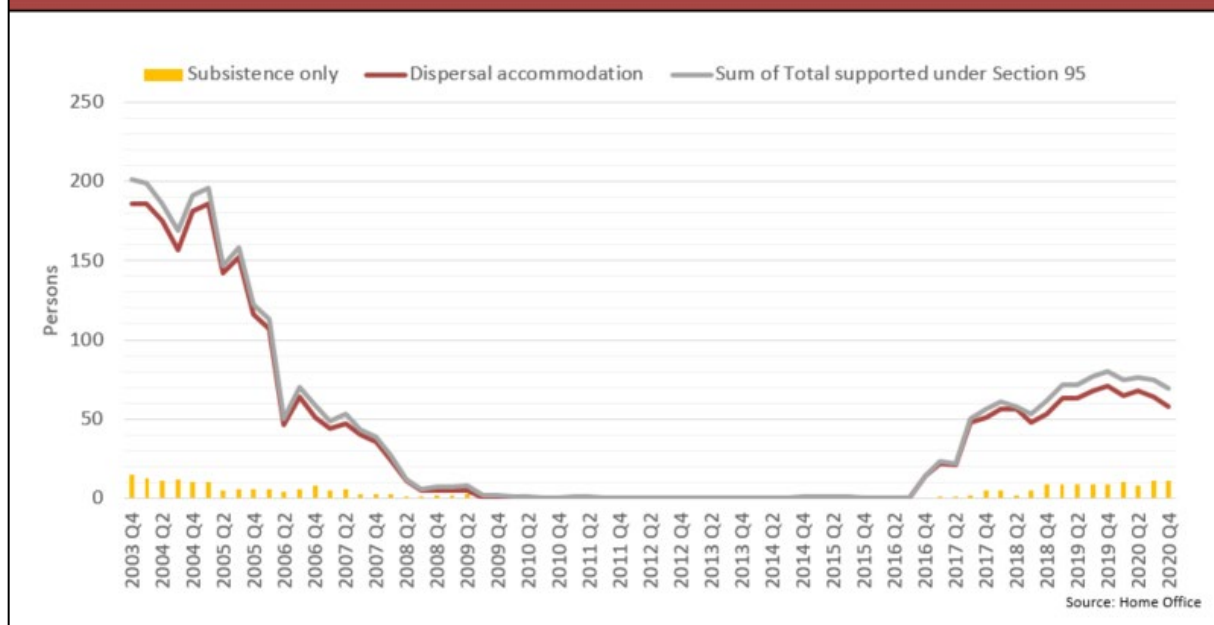


Chart 4.2 Supported asylum seekers over time, by S95 support type

What does it show?

Chart 4.2 breaks down the overall number of asylum seekers [supported under Section 95] shown in the previous chart, according to the type of support they receive from the Home Office: dispersal housing [darker, red line] or receiving a subsistence allowance solely [yellow bars], as well as the overall total [lighter, grey line].

How do I interpret it?

- ‘Dispersal accommodation’: A majority of the population of asylum seekers are destitute and therefore qualify to apply for Home Office-funded temporary housing through the ‘dispersal system’. They are allocated appropriate housing where it is available around the country, in a council that participates in the dispersal system.
- ‘Subsistence only’: A small proportion of asylum seekers do not require accommodation because they have somewhere to stay, such as with family or friends, and therefore only receive a subsistence allowance.

More detail

Some people who are in the process of claiming asylum do not feature in this dataset, for example unaccompanied children [who are looked after by the council in the care system], people who are using their own savings, people awaiting a decision on their support application, those in ‘initial accommodation’ and waiting to be allocated accommodation, people who have been refused support, or those who have been refused asylum [they may be supported under ‘Section 4’ but there is no public data on this]. A small number of refused asylum seekers are supported by local authorities under different legislation [such as the National Assistance Act or the Children Act 1989]. Others will be destitute, not supported by any statutory organisation; they may receive some charitable support.

4.3. A snapshot of asylum seekers supported at points through the last year [S95]

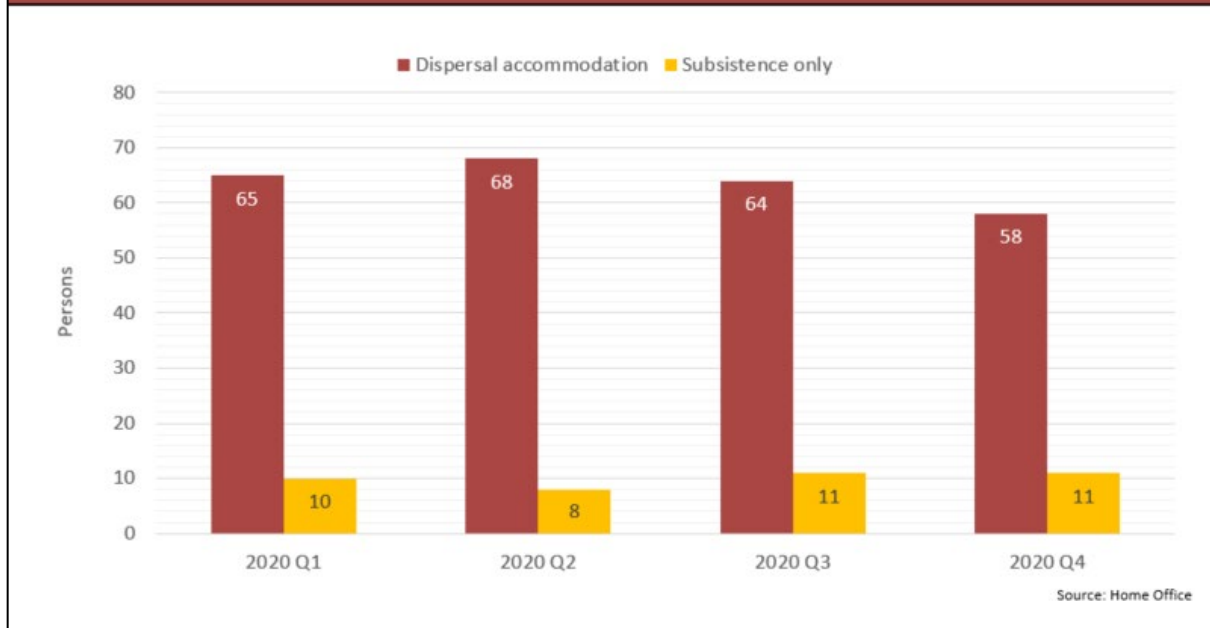


Chart 4.3 A snapshot of asylum seekers supported at points through the last year [S95]

What does it show?

Chart 4.3 shows the precise number of asylum seekers supported under Section 95 according to the type of support they were receiving from the Home Office at the end of each quarter in the past year: dispersal housing [darker, red bars] or solely a subsistence allowance [lighter, yellow bars].

How do I interpret it?

The data provides a snapshot of how many people were being supported on the last day of each quarter.

It gives you an idea of how many people are supported at any one time in the area, and whether the trend is increasing, decreasing or fairly static.

More detail

- The number of asylum seekers being supported locally changes on a daily basis. Each individual receives support for a different length of time, according to when the Home Office finalises their case.
- Be aware that this data does not tell us how many unique individuals were supported overall during the whole year. Most people will appear in several quarterly totals, and so the quarterly totals cannot be summed because that would double count people and lead to an overestimation of the total figure.

4.4 Top 15 asylum seeker [S95] nationalities in Yorkshire and Humber

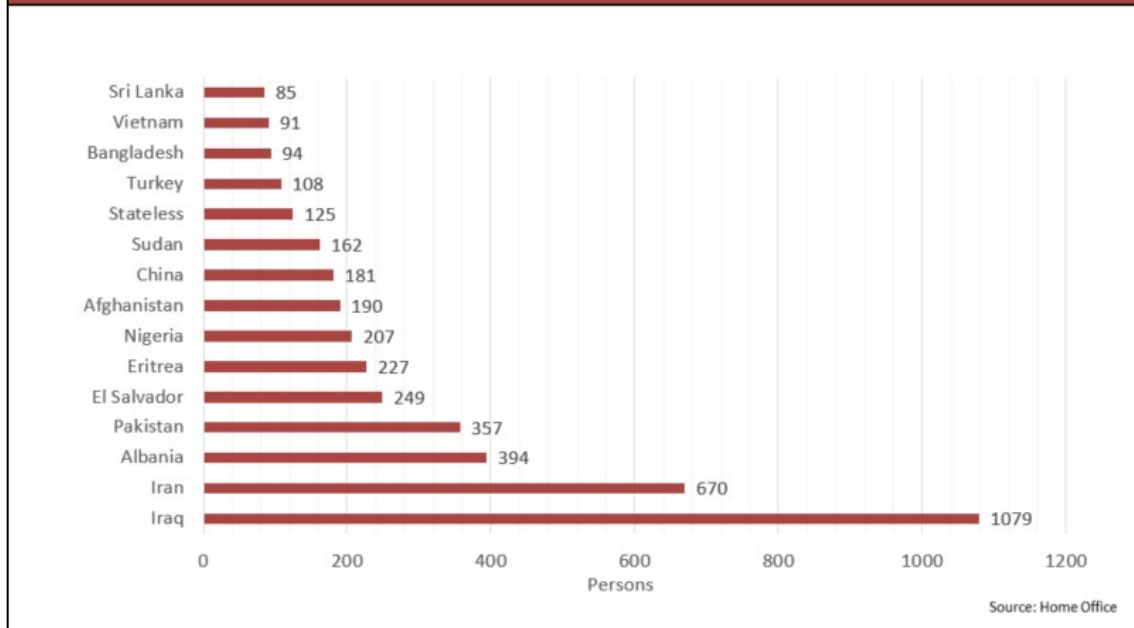


Chart 4.4 Top 15 asylum seeker [S95] nationalities in Yorkshire and Humber

What does it show?

The graph shows the most common countries of origin for asylum seekers supported under Section 95 [combining dispersal and subs only] across the Yorkshire and Humber region, at the last available date.

How do I interpret it?

The nationalities usually reflect the main areas of the world experiencing conflict or instability that have led to the displacement of local people to other countries.

Services may find it helpful to know the nationalities of new arrivals so that they can plan accordingly, for interpreting purposes for example. While nationality can be a helpful indicator, it isn't always straightforward to use this to draw conclusions about languages and cultures within the asylum-seeking population. For example, since nationality is not synonymous with ethnicity we cannot know whether people from Iraq are Kurdish or not, and what dialect they may speak as a first language.

More detail

- The data is only available at a regional level. Previous data sources provided this information at a local authority level.
- Since the dispersal of asylum seekers around the UK is based on the availability of accommodation in participating local authority areas, it is reasonable to expect each dispersal area to host a similar range of nationalities present as shown in the chart.

4.5. Asylum seekers [S95] dispersed around the UK

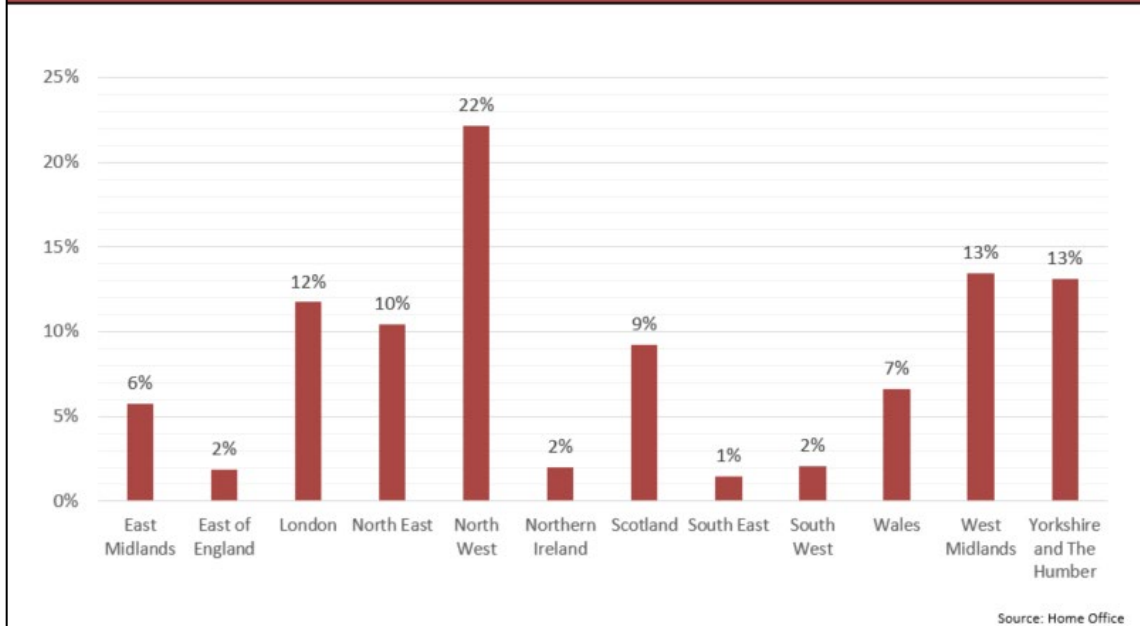


Chart 4.5 Asylum seekers [S95] dispersed around the UK

What does it show?

Chart 4.5 shows the pattern of asylum dispersal around the regions and nations of the UK, using the most recently available data.

How do I interpret it?

The data just covers asylum seekers who are housed under S95 in participating local authority areas [not subs only or those being housed under Section 4, for example].

It shows the balance between the different parts of the UK that are hosting asylum seekers as they wait for a Home Office decision on their asylum claim.

More information

The dispersal system operates, in brief, as follows:

- Asylum seekers who have applied for support and are accepted as destitute by the Home Office are sent to temporary housing centres called Initial Accommodation [IA]. There are several of these around the UK, one of which covers the North East, Yorkshire and Humber region.
- While they are staying in IA, the private sector company holding a contract with the Home Office to provide accommodation in that region identifies appropriate housing in their portfolio for the individual or family.
- This 'dispersal' accommodation is located in a limited number of local authorities; not every council is part of the dispersal scheme.

4.6. Refugees resettled each quarter through the VPRS and VCRS



Chart 4.6 Refugees resettled each quarter through the VPRS and VCRS

What does it show?

The chart shows how many individual refugees were resettled to North East Lincolnshire each quarter through two schemes operating in the UK: the Vulnerable Persons Resettlement Scheme [VPRS] and Vulnerable Children's Resettlement Scheme [VCRS] [lower green line]. It also shows the number of refugees resettled in the Yorkshire and Humber region under these schemes for comparison [higher purple line].

How do I interpret it?

- The majority of arrivals shown in the chart are Syrians arriving under the VPRS.
- The number of refugees resettled to a local area depends on how many people the local authority has offered to host, and whether the individuals' needs can be met in that area, such as housing size and adaptation for the family's physical needs, school places and appropriate medical care.

More information

- The VPRS was launched in 2014 with a target of bringing up to 20,000 vulnerable Syrian refugees to the UK over a five year period. In July 2017 it was extended to include people of any nationality who had fled Syria.
- The VCRS was opened to children and their families from the Middle East and North Africa [MENA] region in 2016, intended to bring up to 3,000 children and family members of any nationality who are in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon or Turkey by the end of 2020.
- The data for these charts *excludes* refugees resettled under a different programme, namely the Gateway Protection Programme or the Mandate Scheme.

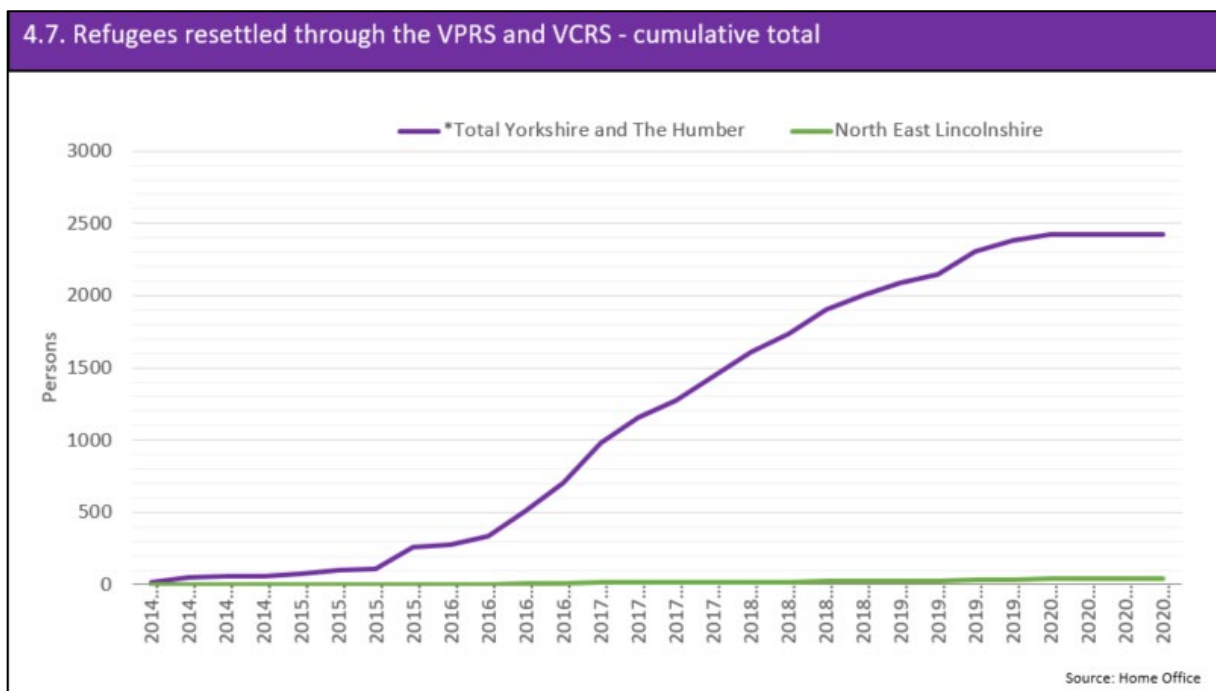


Chart 4.7 Refugees resettled through the VPRS and VCRS – cumulative total

What does it show?

Like the preceding chart, this graph shows how many individual refugees were resettled to North East Lincolnshire through the VPRS and VCRS since they began [lower green line] – but this time gives a running total. Again, it shows the cumulative number of refugees resettled in the Yorkshire and Humber region as a whole for comparison [higher purple line].

How do I interpret it?

The purpose of showing the data in this cumulative way is to give an idea of how many refugees *in total* have been resettled to the area over time.

More information

Each individual is offered a government-funded support package for up to five years after arrival in the UK through their hosting local authority, in order to help them to settle, access services, integrate and participate in the local community, and become as independent as possible.

4.8. Unaccompanied asylum seeking children supported locally

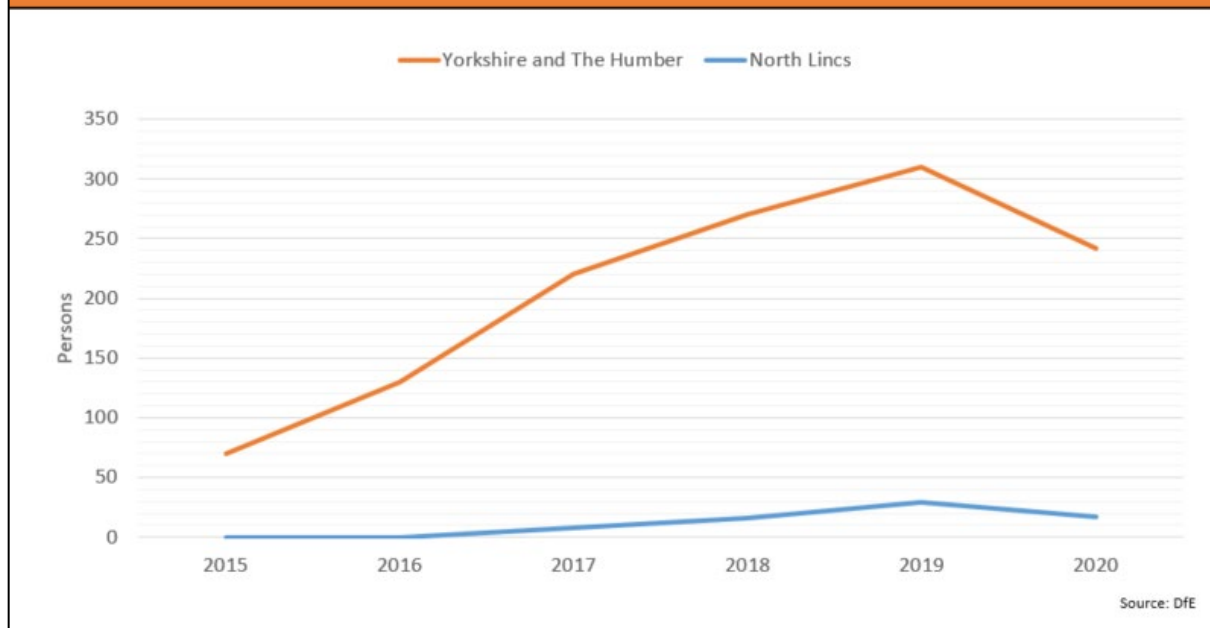


Chart 4.8 Unaccompanied asylum seeking children supported locally

What does it show?

The graph shows the annual totals of unaccompanied asylum seeking children [UASC] looked after by the local authority on the 31 March of each year [lower blue line] as well as the total for Yorkshire and Humber [higher orange line].

How do I interpret it?

- The purpose of this chart is to give an indication of the number of unaccompanied children in the area, and the general trend over time.
- Small numbers between 1 and 5 are not shown in the original dataset, in order to protect confidentiality. Therefore a value of zero in the chart above may in fact represent a small number of children.

More information

Unaccompanied asylum seeking children, sometimes known as 'separated children', are in the UK without an adult member of their family, and make an application for asylum themselves [rather than as a dependant on an adult's claim]. Local authorities have a legal duty to care for these children, rather than going through the standard Home Office system of support for adult asylum seekers and their families.

Some unaccompanied children arrive in the UK and come to the attention of a local authority ['spontaneous' arrivals] who then has a duty of care for that individual. Other children are transferred to the care of a council through a specific scheme, such as the 'National Transfer Scheme' or the 'Dubs scheme'. For more information, read our [briefing](#).



Chart 4.9 UASC supported across Yorkshire and Humber

What does it show?

The graph shows the latest figures available of unaccompanied asylum seeking children [UASC] looked after by each local authority in Yorkshire and Humber.

How do I interpret it?

The purpose of this chart is to show the current situation and local variation.

The number and location of UASC at any given time is less predictable than the number of asylum seekers in the Home Office asylum support system, for a number of reasons. They include the unpredictability of where a child may first come to the attention of the authorities, the type of transport that the young person used [so motorway networks and ports are significant locations] and whether the local authority has offered a suitable placement for a young person through a specific scheme.

Migration Yorkshire is a local authority-led regional migration partnership for Yorkshire and Humber, hosted by Leeds City Council. Migration Yorkshire works with national government, local government, and others to ensure that Yorkshire and Humber can deal with, and benefit from, migration.

Migration Yorkshire

Enterprise House, 12 St Paul's Street, Leeds, LS1 2LE

Tel: 0113 3788188 **E-mail:** admin@migrationyorkshire.org.uk **Website:** www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk