

# North East Lincolnshire's newcomers in 2019

A short statistics overview for people who plan or deliver services, and are planning for migrants who are the newest arrivals to North East Lincolnshire.



Photo credits: Steve Morgan [photographer] and Yorkshire Futures [source].



**Migration Yorkshire**  
*Strategic leadership, local support*

# 1. Introduction

## Who is this briefing paper for?

This document is aimed at people who plan or deliver local services in North East Lincolnshire. You might find you are often the first people who meet and respond to newcomers in the local area. You will know that people who have just arrived in an area often need more information and support than those who have had time to adjust and learn about life in the UK. These newcomers might benefit from information about key services for example, in their first language.

This briefing paper provides an overview of the numbers and geographical patterns of new migrants who recently have come to live in North East Lincolnshire and were issued with a national insurance number [NINO] in 2019.

We hope you will find the information presented here useful for planning services and engagement with new communities, making funding applications, or for background research for you or your colleagues to better understand migration in your area.

## Where has the data come from?

This briefing paper was produced by Migration Yorkshire in September 2020.

This document uses information from the Department for Work and Pensions [DWP] about non-British nationals who successfully applied for a NINO in 2019. We have used this as a proxy for newcomers, because new arrivals usually need to apply for a NINO in order to work or claim benefits. The main groups that this dataset does not cover are children under 16 and asylum seekers.

The original data is available by individual nationality, gender, age and geographical area where someone applied for a NINO [local authority level and Middle layer Super Output Area or MSOA]. You can access the raw data yourself from the DWP's Stat-Xplore tool at: <https://stat-xplore.dwp.gov.uk>

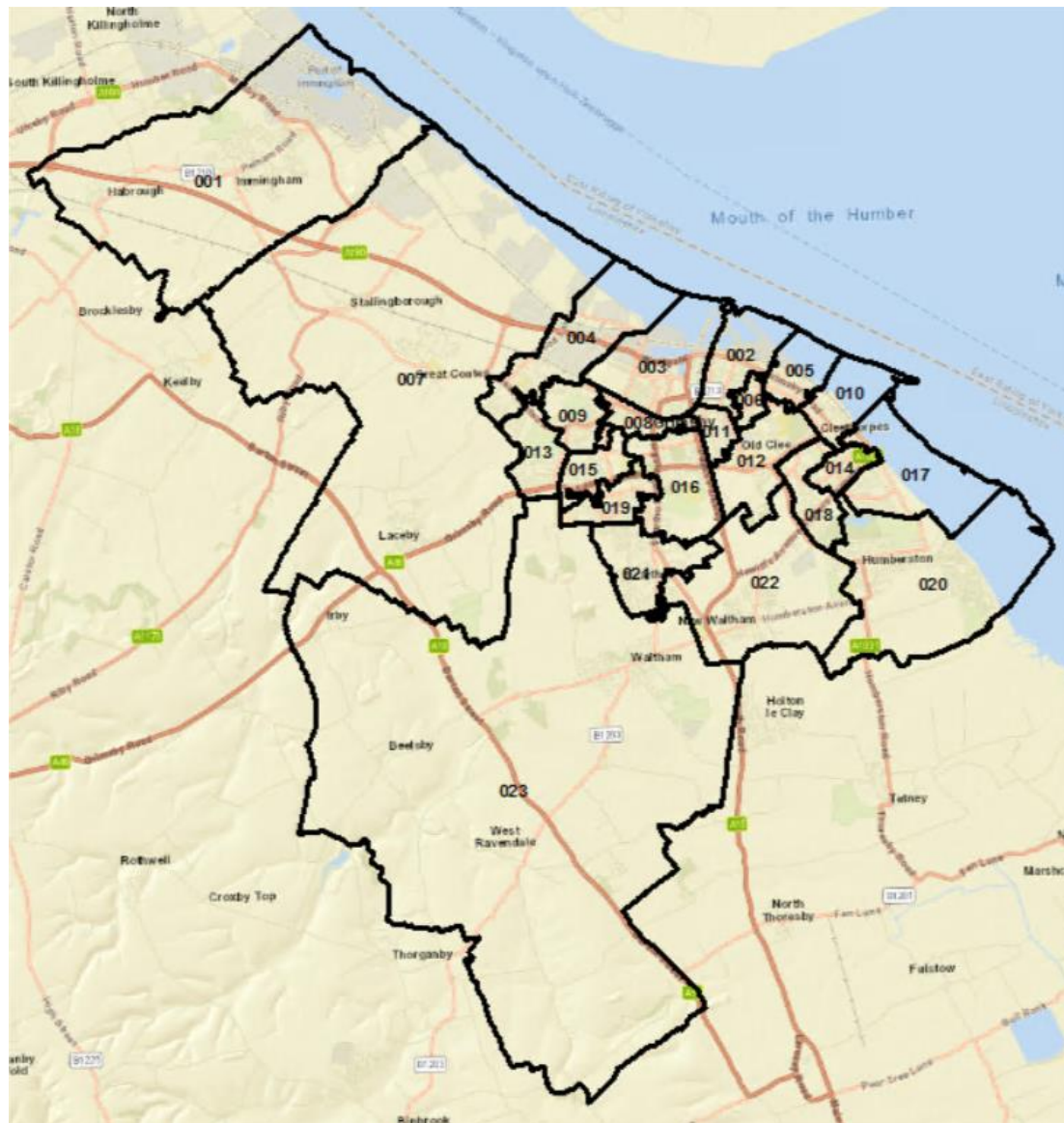
## What does MSOA mean?

The data in this publication is organised by geographical units called *Middle layer Super Output Areas* [MSOAs]. This is how the data is provided in raw form by the DWP. It will be familiar to statisticians and many council planners as a standard way of dividing datasets. It allows you to compare areas because they have similar numbers of people and households. You would therefore expect a population map using MSOA geography to show uniform shading everywhere, because every unit has the same number of people.

A single MSOA area has between 5,000 – 15,000 residents, and between 2,000 – 6,000 households. They are given codes such as 'E02001537' or 'North East Lincolnshire' and more recently were assigned 'long names' that are recognisable places. We have included a map of North East Lincolnshire on page 3 to help interpret the maps in this document.

## Reference map

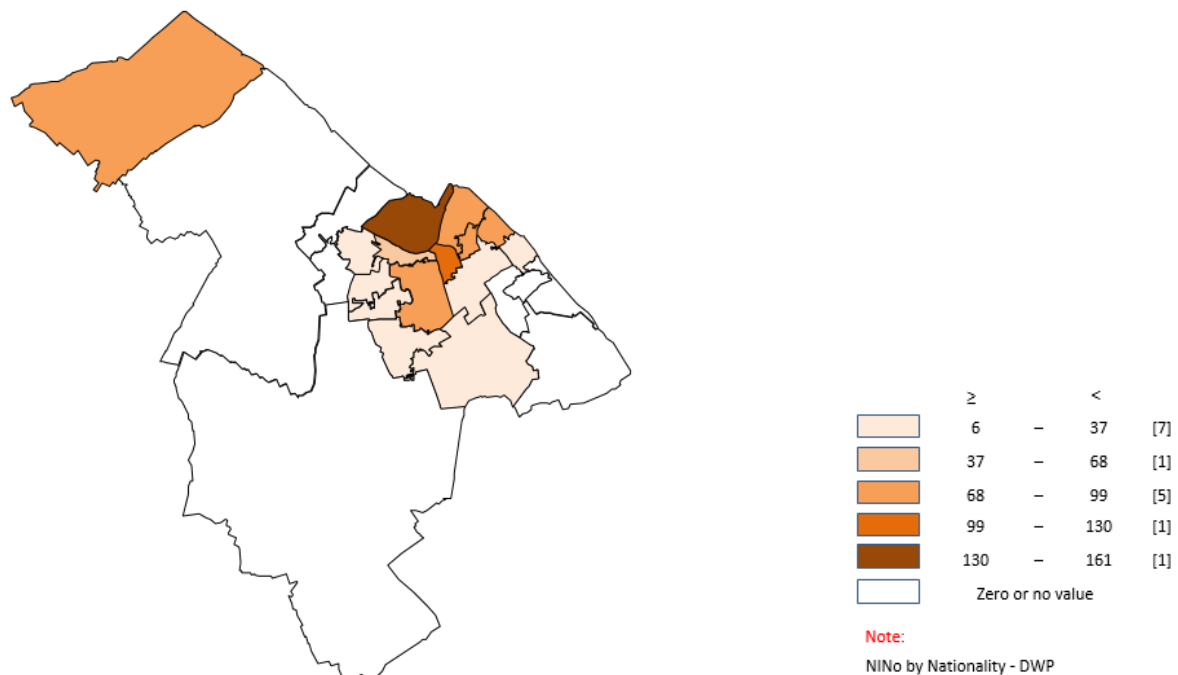
This map provides familiar points of reference in the local authority area which can help with interpreting the mapped data in this document. The MSOAs have been labelled with their number so they can be matched with their long name in the table below.



Reference map is courtesy of Esri & Ordnance Survey

MSOA codes and long names			
001	Immingham & Habrough	013	Laceby Acres & Wybers Wood
002	Grimsby East Marsh & Port	014	Cleethorpes Beacon Hill
003	Grimsby West Marsh	015	Littlefield South & Grange
004	Great Coates & The Willows	016	Wellow
005	Sidney Park	017	Cleethorpes Haverstoe
006	New Clee	018	Cleethorpes West
007	Laceby, Healing & Stallingborough	019	Nunthorpe
008	Littlefield North	020	Humberston
009	Yarborough	021	Scartho
010	Cleethorpes North	022	New Waltham
011	Holme Hill	023	Waltham & East Ravendale
012	Weelsby & Old Clee		

## 2. Where newcomers first settle in North East Lincolnshire



The map above shows the distribution of newcomers within North East Lincolnshire during 2019 [where the number in an individual area is at least 5]. As you may expect, the main urban centre of North East Lincolnshire has the most new arrivals and this will be where community change is perhaps more noticeable. The top 3 areas in North East Lincolnshire where the most newcomers settled in 2019 were: Grimsby West Marsh, Holme Hill and New Clee.

The key on the right puts newcomer totals into ranges, with the darkest areas showing the highest numbers. The bracketed numbers on the right show how many geographical areas on the map fall into each range.

### 3. Key facts about newcomers to North East Lincolnshire

<b>Newcomers in 2019</b>	978 people from overseas registered for a NINO
<b>How the number of newcomers changed since 2018</b>	up by 242 – a 33% increase [from 736 in 2018]
<b>The gender split*</b>	541 male : 429 female [56% male : 44% female]
<b>The most common age range</b>	25-34 years age group [290 people were in this age range, or 30% of all newcomers]
<b>Comparing EU and non-EU newcomers*</b>	EU 770 non-EU 208 [EU 79% : non-EU 21%]
<b>Number of countries of origin</b>	34

\*Note that in a few cases the numbers in the gender/nationality rows do not add up exactly to the number of newcomers in the top row, or percentages do not always total precisely 100%, despite the raw data being taken directly from DWP. It may be due to some data falling into an 'unknown' category, or from rounding up/down. However, any differences are only very small and we do not expect them to hinder planning processes.

### 4. Top countries of origin

The table shows the top 10 countries of origin for newcomers to North East Lincolnshire in 2019 and how the ranking has changed since 2018. The 2018 figure is included for comparison.

The darker shaded areas of the table highlight the top country of origin in 2019, Romania, and the biggest change since 2018, a rise in arrivals from Romania.

2019			Change since 2018	
Rank	Country	Number of arrivals	Change in position	Change in number
1.	Romania	395	→	93
2.	Poland	110	→	-9
3.	Bulgaria	73	↑	25
4.	Latvia	53	↓	-1
5.	Portugal	39	↑	33
6.	Lithuania	27	↓	-7
7.	Nigeria	22	→	7
8.	Pakistan	21	↓	-1
9.	India	18	↓	10
10.	France	12	↑	7

#### Key

- ↑ Ranking is higher than the previous year      → Ranking is unchanged  
 ↓ Ranking is lower than the previous year



## 5. EU and non-EU settlement patterns

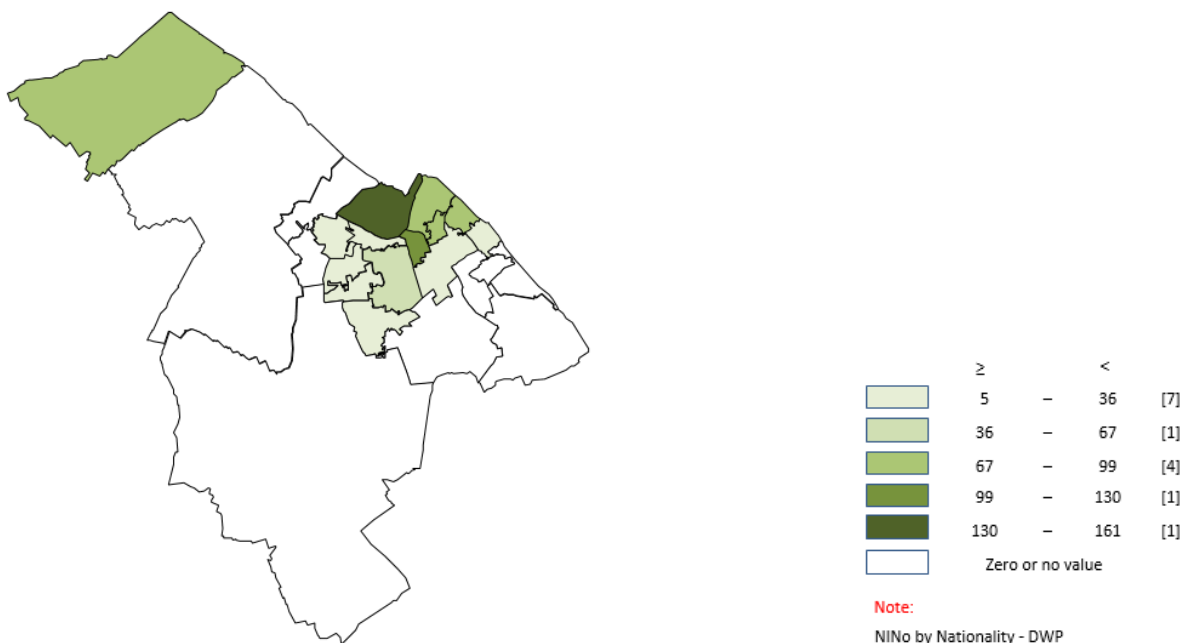
We have noticed some differences in where newcomers choose where to live. This might affect the design of services, depending on which groups you are aiming to engage with.

The maps on this page compare the geographical settlement of EU and non-EU arrivals in North East Lincolnshire in 2019 [where the number in an individual area is at least 5]. As expected, there are clear concentrations in the city/town centres. In most places however, you can notice two important differences:

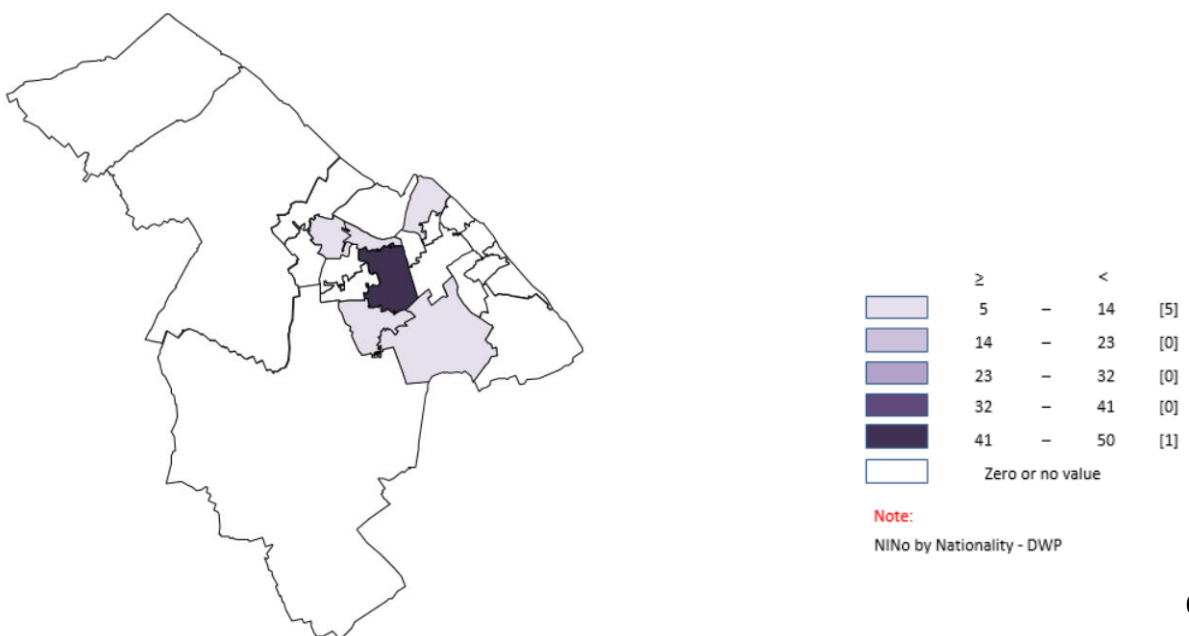
- EU newcomers [shown in map 5a] are fairly well spread across the local authority area, while those from outside the EU [map 5b] are usually more concentrated.
- The number of new EU migrants is usually much higher than new non-EU migrants. You can see this if you compare the scales for each map.

In summary, this means that new EU migrants might be more noticeable in the area because they are more numerous as a group and are more spread out.

### 5a. EU arrivals



### 5b. Non-EU arrivals

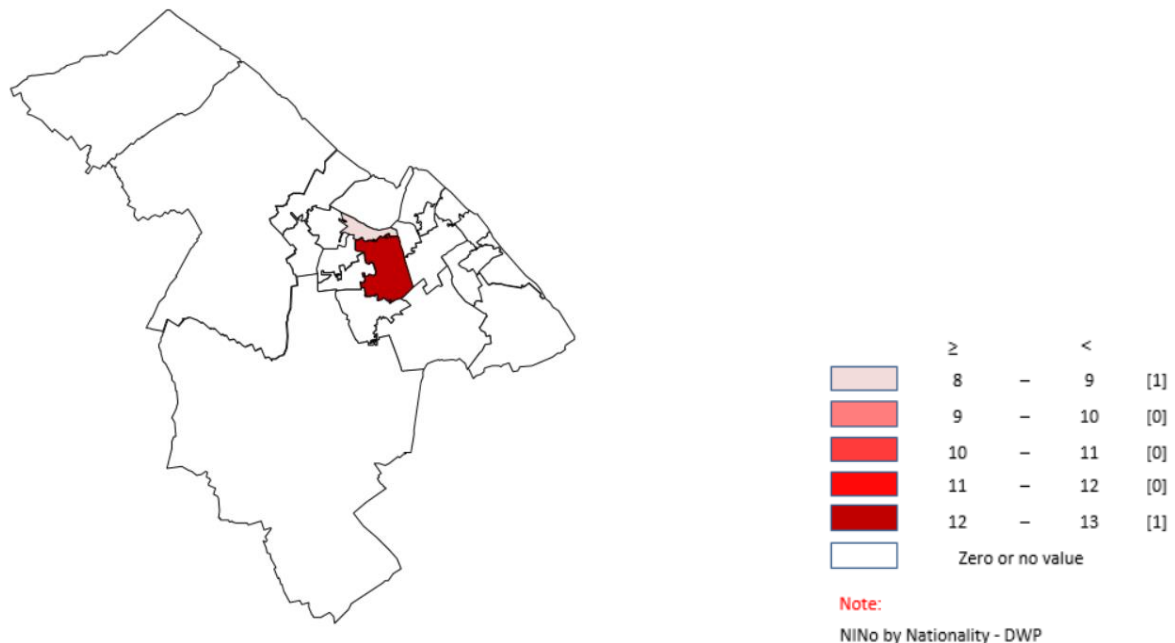


## 6. Unexpected patterns

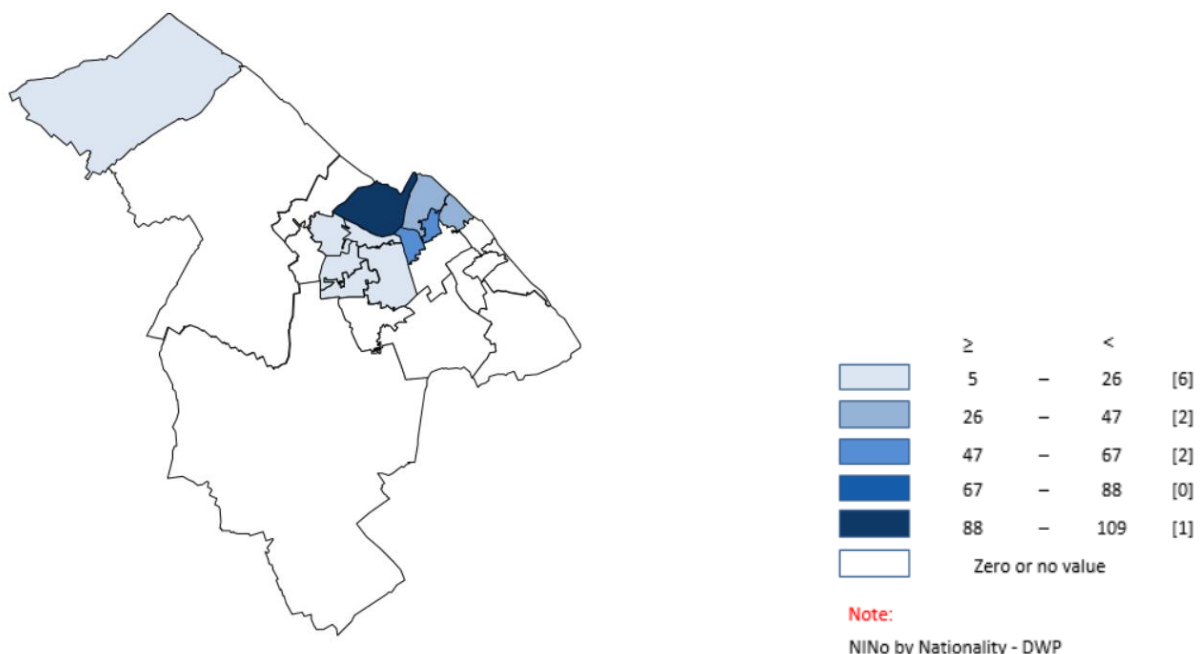
Of course not all migrants behave in exactly the same way, and so don't always fit the general pattern we observed in the previous section. This final map selection shows the settlement of new arrivals can vary a little, giving examples of more concentrated or more spread out settlement patterns among different nationalities. This can be more difficult to explain with certainty, mainly because of the small numbers involved. The spread could reflect people joining family groups already settled here, or the influence of a particular employer in a locality. Local knowledge might provide some insight here.

- Map 6a shows that new arrivals from Nigeria are more concentrated in central North East Lincolnshire than the general pattern of all new arrivals shown earlier.
- In contrast, map 6b shows that new arrivals from Romania appear more widely scattered than the general pattern.

### 6a. Concentrated settlement: example of Nigeria



### 6b. Scattered settlement: example of Romania



## 7. Making sense of settlement patterns

How can we make sense of these patterns of migrant settlement? Here are some important starting points that you will probably recognise for your area:

- **Migration patterns tend to reflect the general population distribution**, with more people living in towns and cities because of the opportunities to find work and housing. Migrant workers tend to be more mobile than the British workforce and will follow information about where jobs are available.
- **Newcomers tend to settle in areas of cheap rental housing**, at least initially. These are often in inner city areas where there are often larger numbers of their ethnic community, or accommodation close to workplaces or universities.
- **Settlement patterns often reflect immigration status and the history of migration in the local area**. EU nationals are not restricted in their types of employment, and therefore live not only in the larger cities but also smaller towns and rural areas where there is demand for particular types of low skilled labour. Non-EU nationals might choose to live in a well-established ethnic minority community and commute to work. New refugees may stay in the place they were originally housed since they are familiar with the area, they may be eligible for social housing there and have begun to develop social ties locally.
- **Over time some migrants leave inner city areas** as they gain higher skilled jobs and have greater spending power. Therefore the patterns shown in this briefing paper may change for more established migrants who have been here for several years.

Data lags behind real-time events. Local service providers are well placed to observe and explain patterns of new migration as it happens, since they understand the context of housing, employment opportunities and local migration history, and will notice the development of shops and services serving different communities for example. A combination of data and local knowledge will be invaluable in understanding and planning for newcomers in an area.



## 8. Where can I get more information about migration data?

Migration Yorkshire regularly produces different types of statistics documents, each based on different data sources and with different restrictions. To find out which document to read, see which statement in the left hand column below is most relevant to you.

<p><i>I want to know a bit about all <b>different types of migration</b>.</i></p> <p>→</p>	<p>Read our <i>Local Migration Profile [LMP] summary</i> and full report documents at <a href="http://www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/statistics">www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/statistics</a></p> <p>If you work for a partner organisation of Migration Yorkshire you can go on the mailing list for the <i>full LMP document</i> [30+ pages], through <a href="mailto:nicola.baylis@migrationyorkshire.org.uk">nicola.baylis@migrationyorkshire.org.uk</a></p>
<p><i>I want to know only about the <b>newest migrants</b>.</i></p> <p>→</p>	<p>This <i>newcomers in 2019</i> briefing is for you! You can get this 9 page document - or a bite-size 1 page infographic - from our website at <a href="http://www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/statistics">www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/statistics</a></p>
<p><i>I want to know about people who have settled - a <b>long term</b> picture.</i></p> <p>→</p>	<p>Read our <i>Census Profile</i> document [40 pages, including a 1 page summary] at <a href="http://www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/statistics">www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/statistics</a></p>
<p><i>I want to know only about <b>asylum seekers</b>.</i></p> <p>→</p>	<p>Read our <i>Local Migration Profile [LMP] summary</i> document [4 pages] as it includes the small amount of publicly available local data on asylum seekers. Available at <a href="http://www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/statistics">www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/statistics</a></p> <p>If you work for, or closely with, a local authority in Yorkshire and Humber, ask for more detailed data in our <i>R99 Local Data Reports briefing</i> [6 pages]. Contact <a href="mailto:alexandra.wilson@migrationyorkshire.org.uk">alexandra.wilson@migrationyorkshire.org.uk</a></p>
<p><i>I'm interested in migration but don't really know what I want!</i></p> <p><b>Where do I start?</b></p> <p>→</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Read our <i>Local Migration Profile [LMP] summary</i> document [4 pages] for an overview of local migration trends, from <a href="http://www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/statistics">www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/statistics</a></li> <li>• Read our <i>Policy Update</i> [10 pages] for what's happening across the UK - trends, policy, and reports about migration - at <a href="http://www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/policybriefings">www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/policybriefings</a></li> <li>• Take a look at our <i>Introduction to Migration</i> booklets on different subjects to understand the needs of migrants, at <a href="http://www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/introductiontomigration-iun">www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/introductiontomigration-iun</a></li> </ul>
<p><i>I still have questions!</i></p> <p>→</p>	<p>If you still have questions on migration data, get in touch with <a href="mailto:alexandra.wilson@migrationyorkshire.org.uk">alexandra.wilson@migrationyorkshire.org.uk</a> - we'll do our best to help.</p>