

New Communities

What do we mean by new communities?

For the purposes of this paper, we refer to all those residents born outside the UK. This will encompass a diversity of migrant groups, including recently arrived, and temporary migrants, as well as those born outside the UK, but who may have settled in the UK many years ago. In relation to health and wellbeing needs, it may also include asylum seekers, and refugees as well as people who have specific health needs, but who may not be entitled to full free healthcare.

The reasons for migration may include:

- work
- study
- asylum

Population data (Census 2011)

- The number of North Lincolnshire residents who were born outside the UK or Ireland more than doubled (+126%) between 2001-2011, from <3% to 6%.
- In 2011, just over 10,000 North Lincolnshire residents (6%) were born outside the UK or Ireland, compared with 8% across the Yorkshire & Humber region.
- In that year, the largest group of non UK born residents were from Europe, (6,016). Of these, two thirds (4,059) were from EU accession countries.

- The largest of these new communities were from Lithuania, Poland, Latvia and Portugal,
- The next largest group were migrants from south Asian countries, such as India and Pakistan, who accounted for 170 non UK born migrants to North Lincolnshire in that year.

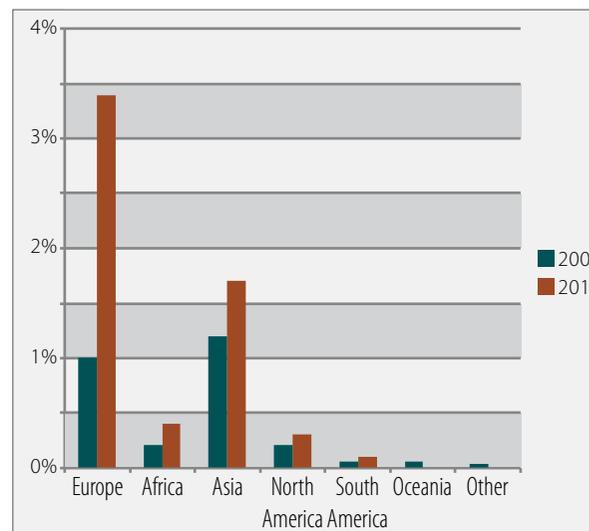


Figure 1: Country of birth of non UK born North Lincolnshire residents % 2001-11 Source: ONS, 2013

- In 2011, almost half, (48%), of non UK born residents lived in Scunthorpe North, (including 56% of those born in EU Accession States) where they made up more than 18% of the resident population (4,764).
- There were no asylum seekers housed in North Lincolnshire through the Home Office dispersal system in 2012.

Key Points

- There is no single, up to date source of data about newly arriving migrant communities in North Lincolnshire.
- NINO registrations and GP registration data suggest a figure of around 1000 new international arrivals/GP registrations a year, of which more than two thirds are from Eastern Europe.
- We also know from health and education data that the number of families from migrant communities settling in the area has risen significantly in the last 7 years. However, what data we have are partial, fragmented and captured inconsistently. Also the data often becomes available too late to be useful for planning purposes.
- The most reliable up to date local data is likely to come from soft intelligence provided by local employers, such as 2 Sisters Food Group, (where 90% of employees are migrant workers, 70% East European) Nisa, Golden Wonder and Can Pak, (a Polish owned company). Which could be captured more routinely.
- North Lincolnshire Council has a good relationship with these companies and is in a strong position to map out which migrant communities work with which employers, and potentially to support a local skills audit
- Local statutory and voluntary agencies, including, Children's Centres, schools, the NHS, children and adult services, the police, housing, advice and support services already collect some information about ethnicity, and in some cases first language. However, the classification systems used (generally 2011 Census) are often too broad, with no single agreed system for capturing data on country of origin, or first language.
- All of these agencies are a potential source of soft intelligence on the needs and cultural norms of these communities, which could help inform the forward planning and response of local services to future presenting need.

- However a small number of refugees who have moved here independently have been granted permission to remain in the UK.

Births data, (ONS and NLaG)

- These newer communities tend to be younger than the white UK born population, and whilst migrants have largely been made up of young single males, an increasing number of younger women are arriving and settling in the area.
- This is reflected in the rising number of births to women born outside the UK, which in North Lincolnshire have more than doubled since 2001, from

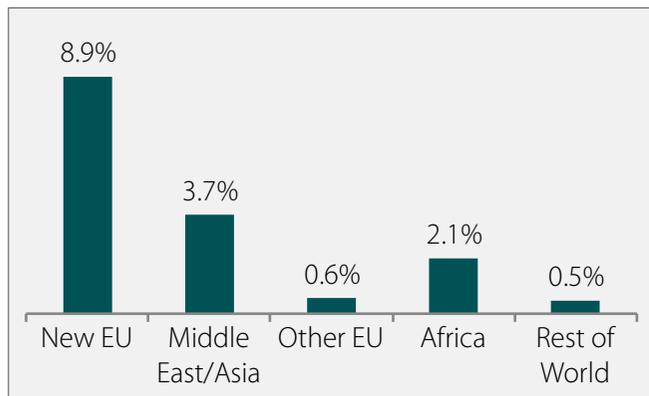


Figure 2
% North Lincolnshire births to non UK born women 2015
Source: ONS, 2015

6% of all births, to 16% in 2014. This compares with 18% in Yorkshire and the Humber.

- Of these births to non UK women in 2014, more than half were to women from EU accession countries, with the largest proportions from Poland and Lithuania.
- Local and national health data indicate that women from BME communities, including newer communities, are often healthier than their white peers, and have made a significant contribution to the recent improvements in smoking and breastfeeding trends in North Lincolnshire.

Child Health Data

- Another potential key source of data about the number and settlement patterns of migrants in North Lincolnshire is GP registration data.
- In December 2014, there were 1403 children under the age of five registered with North Lincolnshire GPs, (14.5%), where their ethnicity was coded as other than White British.
- Of these, 1058 were coded as White European, (11% of all under 5s), with roughly equal numbers in each single year cohort. 36% lived in Scunthorpe North.
- It is not known how many of these white European children were born to mothers from outside the UK.
- An additional 366 under 5s (4%) on GP registers were recorded as of Asian origin, (Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi), of which 74% were residents of Scunthorpe North.

Children's Centre data (North Lincolnshire Council)

- In 2014, 217 of all 7316 under 5s registered with Children's Centres in North Lincolnshire were recorded as White Other, accounting for 3% of all registrations.
- An additional 175, 2%, were of Asian origin.
- More than a third of these children live in North Lincolnshire's 10% most deprived areas.

School census data (North Lincolnshire Council)

Ethnicity

- Children from BME communities represent 13% of the school age population, 16% of primary school age and 10% of secondary school age.
- Children of White Other origin are currently the largest BME group in North Lincolnshire primary schools, accounting for more than half of the growth in the primary school population since 2011. Between 2011-15 this ethnic group rose by 39%.
- In contrast, the % of children registered from Asian and other BME communities has remained relatively stable over the 4 year period 2011-15.
- In 2015, there were just over 700 white other children registered with North Lincolnshire's primary schools, (6% of total), compared with 579 in 2011, (4%).

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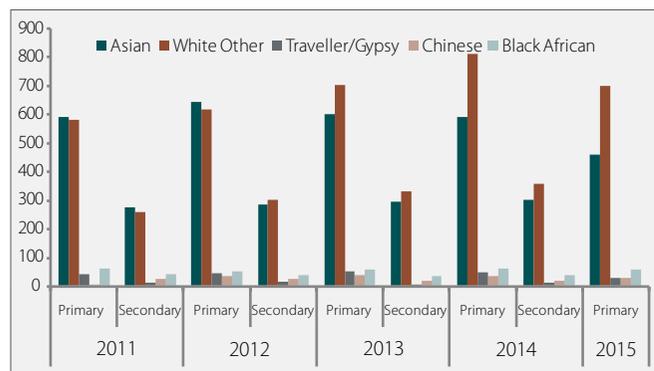


Figure 3:
Number of school aged children from BME communities by main group, 2011-2015
Source: North Lincolnshire Council, 2015

- The next largest BME group are children of Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi origin who in 2015 accounted for 465 (4%) of the primary school population.
- The number of White Other children attending secondary schools in North Lincolnshire has also risen by 50% between 2011-15, although they account for a slightly smaller proportion of the total, 405, (5%) of 11-15 year olds, than in primary schools.
- In 2015, 310 (4%) secondary school children were recorded as of Asian origin, a slight increase on 2011, (270).

Pupils whose first language is other than English (EAL)

- School census data suggests a rising number of school aged children living in homes where English is an additional language, (EAL), both locally and nationally.
- In 2015 they accounted for just over 8% pupils in North Lincolnshire, compared with 3% in 2006. Of these, 1100 were of primary school age, representing 9.6% of pupils this age, and 652 were of secondary school age, 7.3%.
- This compares with a national average of 19% primary and 14% secondary school pupils.
- According to local data, the most common other language spoken at home is Polish.

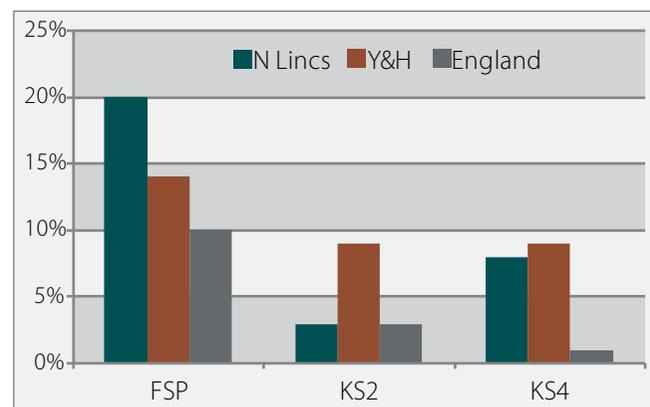


Figure 4:
Attainment gap (%) by EAL/non EAL pupils, at 5, 11 and 15 years of age, 2015
Source: DFE, 2015

- We know from national and local data that there are significant differences in educational outcomes between different ethnic groups and between children with EAL. For example, we know that Asian pupils tend to perform better than their White peers, whilst EAL pupils tend to perform worse than their peers.
- National and local authority data show enduring differences in educational attainment between EAL and bi lingual pupils and their English speaking peers, although these differences narrow over time. The gap is greatest at Foundation Stage (5 years of age) and narrows by Key Stage 4 (aged 15 years).
- Currently there is no national or local data on the educational outcomes of pupils by country of origin. Country of origin is not captured by the school census, and many of our newer communities are subsumed under the broad white other category.

National Insurance data (DWP)

- In North Lincolnshire, the number of National Insurance number allocation (NINO registrations) made to overseas adult nationals entering the UK, (a proxy measure for new migrant workers) fell from 1,045 in 2008/09 to 735 in 2009/10. Since then, the number of annual registrations has remained stable at around the 900 -1000 figure.
- The largest number of overseas nationals come from EU Accession States, with 804 NINO registrations in 2008/09, and 737 in 2013/14.
- Annual registrations for new migrants from Asia and the Middle East continue to decline.

| Year | European Union | EU accession states | Other European | Africa | Asian and Middle East | The Americas | Australasia | Total |
|---------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|--------|-----------------------|--------------|-------------|-------|
| 2008/9 | 68 | 804 | 16 | 15 | 114 | 23 | 5 | 1045 |
| 2009/10 | 59 | 514 | 14 | 18 | 104 | 12 | 14 | 735 |
| 2010/11 | 63 | 730 | 14 | 26 | 122 | 19 | 8 | 982 |
| 2011/12 | 84 | 670 | 5 | 14 | 89 | 10 | 11 | 883 |
| 2012/13 | 111 | 705 | 6 | 16 | 68 | 9 | 8 | 923 |
| 2013/14 | 154 | 737 | 6 | 15 | 41 | 10 | 5 | 968 |

Table 1: Trends in NINO registrations in North Lincolnshire

Source: DWP, 2015

Employment data

- Across the UK as a whole, the share of foreign nationals in employment is currently 9.3%, and of which less than half, 4%, are recent migrants.
- Economic migrants are employed in a wide range of jobs, and have a wide range of skills. However, the fastest growth in employment amongst these groups nationally, has been in low skilled occupations and sectors.
- The largest local employers of migrant workers in North Lincolnshire are 2 Sisters, Golden Wonder, Can Pak and Nisa in Scunthorpe. Can Pak is a Polish owned company with a higher skills requirement than the other key employers.
- Whilst many of these migrant workers are employed in low skilled jobs, local intelligence suggests that significant numbers of these migrant workers are qualified to level 2 and above.
- Even so, some of these companies struggle to fill their lower skilled posts, with a number of local employers carrying vacancies at this level.

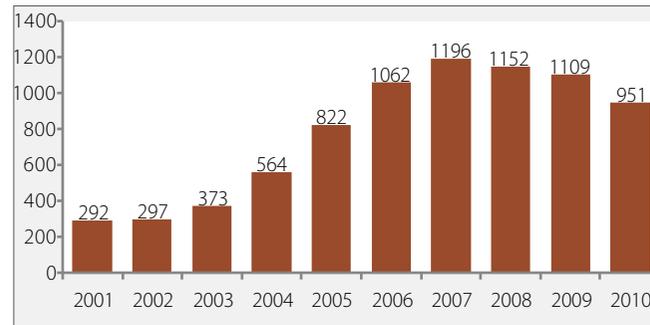


Figure 5: Trends in new Flag 4 GP patient registrations in North Lincolnshire

Source: ONS, 2015

GP registration data 'Flag 4' data

- When individuals whose previous address was outside the UK, (and have spent more than 3 months abroad), register with a GP, they are attributed a specific code.
- In theory because all migrants are allowed to register with a GP, regardless of their employment status or age, Flag 4 data are potentially a key source of data on immigration flows.
- Between 2001 to 2010, new annual registrations of international patients in North Lincolnshire rose to a high of 1196, falling to an average 1000 a year post 2010.
- This represents 7 per 1000 new GP registrations, compared with 8.5 per 1000 in Y&H, and 11 per 1000 nationally.
- There is no data available on country of origin

- Nor is there any local information available on the take up of services within primary care by these new communities, such as vaccinations, screening or health check services.

Health service data

- Economic and educational migrants tend to be drawn from younger, healthier and wealthier populations in any country, whereas those arriving as asylum seekers or refugees may have experienced deprivation, disease and disaster, often arriving in the UK with greater and more immediate health needs.
- The newer communities arriving in North Lincolnshire are largely economic and education migrants, and include a significant number of students between the ages of 18-24 years attending John Leggott and North Lyndsey colleges.
- Economic migrants tend to be young, single and male, although there are increasing numbers of young migrant women arriving from eastern Europe.
- What hard evidence there is locally and nationally suggests that the majority of these newer communities are in relatively good health and that they make limited use of local health services.
- For example, national evidence suggests that take up of early intervention services such as antenatal care, childhood vaccinations, and adult cancer screening services are all lower amongst recent migrants.

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- There is also some anecdotal evidence of inappropriate use of some health services, such as urgent care, although it cannot be confirmed with hard data. This may be due to lack of knowledge or confusion about what services are available, how to access them, or what they are entitled to, due to changes to NHS entitlement.
- What ward evidence we have locally on use of A&E by ethnic groups, suggests that people from 'White Other' groups attend A&E proportionate to their numbers in the population.
- There is mixed evidence on lifestyle behaviours in these newer communities. Whilst we have evidence locally and nationally, that migrant women are much more likely to breastfeed and much less likely to smoke in pregnancy than UK born mothers, there is also evidence of higher smoking and alcohol consumption rates amongst males from some migrant communities.
- National research also suggests that migrants' health can deteriorate over time on arrival, due to lower standards of living in this country, poor diet and poorer living conditions, such as overcrowding.

Housing data (North Lincolnshire Council, ONGO)

- We know from national research that the non UK born population has much lower owner occupation rates than UK born residents, (43%, compared with 69%), and much higher rates of private renting, (38% compared with 14% in the UK), with rates even higher amongst recent migrants.

- We also know that they are no less likely to live in social housing, although short term migrants may be less likely to likely to apply for and be allocated a tenancy.
- Whilst we have no local data on the numbers of migrants living in privately rented or owner occupied accommodation, we know from soft intelligence that the majority of recent migrants to North Lincolnshire live in privately rented, often in multi occupied, accommodation.
- Scunthorpe North has the highest density of privately rented accommodation in North Lincolnshire.
- According to data collected by the local Housing Advice Service, and Home Choice Lincolnshire, the number of migrants presenting to the local authority for advice, or registering on HomeChoice Lincs for information about rented accommodation is relatively small, compared with the numbers known to be residing in private rented properties in the area.
- In 2014, there were just 130 people from outside the UK seeking housing advice/registering for information in North Lincolnshire. Of those who stated their country of origin, the largest group were from Poland, although the number of enquiries from people from Lithuania has risen in the last two years.
- Of those eastern Europeans who presented to the local authority with specific housing problems, all were related to private rented sector housing and tended to come from young single people.
- Local information on social housing tenants is limited to ethnicity. According to the latest available data, just 1% of current social housing tenants in North Lincolnshire identified themselves as 'Asian' and 2% as 'White Other'.

- In 2014, there were just over 800 applicants on the local housing register who identified themselves as being from BME communities, (just under 9% of the total). Of these BME groups, more than half (400+) were White Other, and 10% were from Asian communities.
- As almost half of all social housing tenants in North Lincolnshire are aged 55+. It is possible that many of these 'White Other' tenants are much older migrants from eastern Europe.

Adult education and skills data

- There have been a number of reports completed about the needs of new communities in North Lincolnshire. Most recently in 2011. One of the greatest barriers to integration and employment identified in those reports was a widespread lack of English capabilities and limited access to ESOL services.
- This was also illustrated in a general lack of awareness amongst these groups about the education, skills development and training opportunities available to them.
- This lack of understanding may be due to something as simple as too few advertisements in their native language, or a lack of confidence in their ability to communicate and understand.

Community Safety data

Hate Crimes

Hate crimes are defined as any crimes that are targeted at a person because of a prejudice towards that person's disability, race or ethnicity, religion or beliefs, sexual orientation or transgender identity. A victim does not have to be a member of the group at which the hostility is targeted. Anyone could be a victim of a hate crime.

Hate crimes and incidents have reduced across North Lincolnshire during the latest 12 month period, from 80 crimes in 2013/14 to 55 crimes in 2014/15. Hate incidents fell 10.4% from 96 incidents in 2013/14 to 86 in 2014/15.

A quarter of all hate crimes and incidents were reported in the Scunthorpe North area.

The worst wards for hate crimes and incidents are:

- Crosby & Park and Town wards saw the highest number of hate crimes/incidents with a total of 23 reported crimes/incidents in each ward during 2014/15. In both wards this was a reduction compared to the same period in 2013/14; Crosby & Park ward decreased from 40 crimes/incidents while Town ward decreased from 32 crimes/incidents.
- Brumby ward saw 17 crimes/incidents, a reduction of 3 offences in comparison to 2013/14.
- Ashby had 14 crimes/incidents, an increase of 2 offences compared to the previous year.

The majority of hate crimes and incidents for the last two years of the JSIA years were motivated by race.

General Crime and victim data

- The Safer Neighbourhood team's attempts to map local crime and victim data by ethnicity and country of origin conclude that the recording categories employed by the police are too broad, and recording practice between officers too inconsistent to provide any meaningful data, with a significant proportion of missing data.

Children and adult social care data (North Lincolnshire Council)

Children in Need

- Children from BME communities account for 8.5% of all children in receipt of Children in Need services, a total of 65 children.
- Whilst this is slightly below their representation in the general population, there are significant differences between ethnic groups, with children classified as from White Other communities accounting for almost a third of this number.
- Children from Asian communities are under represented in this client group, accounting for less than 2% of the total.

Safeguarding

- Children from BME communities represent 6% of those subject to Child Protection Plans, which is roughly in line with their representation in the population (accounting for less than 10 in November).
- There is no information available on country of origin of children referred for and subject to child protection enquiries.

Adults in receipt of local authority funded social care services

- Adults from BME groups accounted for 3% of all local authority funded adult service users in North Lincolnshire in 2014/15, a total of 116 adults.
- Representation was highest in mental health services, where they accounted for 5% of service users, and lowest in physical disability services.

Data issues

- The 2011 Census is not a reliable source of information about the current situation, and is likely to underestimate the current number of non UK born residents in North Lincolnshire.
- Nor does the Census capture the turnover of migrants moving in and out of the area.
- Births data gives some indication of the number of migrants from outside the UK who are settling in the area
- However, registration does not capture those women who may choose to return to their home country to give birth.
- ONS births registration data is provided directly to Public Health 4 times a year, 6 months in arrears.
- The recording of ethnicity on Systmeone, whilst improving, is of variable quality and is inconsistent, both within and between GP practices, with a number of different classification systems in use.
- There is no formal system for recording country of origin, date of arrival or citizenship on NHS systems.

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- The above data is based on a best fit aggregation to 2011 Census categorisations.
- The data above may exclude a small unknown number of under 5s not registered with a GP.
- In 2% of cases ethnicity was not stated.
- Children's Centres capture data on ethnicity using Census 2011 categories. These categories are relatively broad with no agreed format for capturing parent's country of origin, language or residence status.
- We have no formal data on the number of migrant workers registered with or seeking childcare. However, we know from soft intelligence that a shortage of 'wrap around' childcare is an issue for many of these working parents, due to a high proportion of working shift patterns.
- There is significant under recording of ethnicity in Children's Centres, with 12% registrations having none recorded.
- School Census annual returns employ 2011 Census categories to capture data on pupil ethnicity, with a broad 'White Other' category. This does not distinguish between groups.
- Parents' country of origin is not captured, nor is there information on the date of arrival in this country.
- Detailed information on the family's country of origin, and date of arrival is not required in national and local school census returns.
- It should be possible to capture this information locally at the point of registering with a school.
- This information only captures those who have applied for and been allocated a national insurance number for the purposes of employment, claiming welfare benefit or tax credits.
- Those registering for a NI number may have arrived many months before and so data may not give an accurate picture of turnover.
- There is no local data on the number of migrant workers employed in local industry or of their job and skills profiles.
- Given the relatively small numbers of employers involved, it should be possible to map out where migrant workers are employed, their countries of origin, as well as where employers are planning to recruit from in future.
- Flag 4 data gives no indication of date of arrival in this country, the country of origin, or when they registered with a GP.
- Some migrants may not ever register with a GP, particularly young healthy males.
- Once a patient moves within the UK, and registers with a new GP the Flag is removed.
- Available health data provide only limited information on the ethnicity of patients.
- This is due to inconsistent recording, missing data and a failure to capture migrant status and/or country of origin of patients on national patient information systems.
- In 10% of A&E attendances, ethnic origin was not recorded.
- It is not known how many of these BME social housing tenants were born outside the UK, or how long they had lived in this country.
- There is no local data available on need or take up of English language services, although soft intelligence suggests that access to such services is the greatest single barrier to employment and skills development.
- Recording practice within the police service is inconsistent and categories too broad to enable any drill down by White Ethnic group or country of origin.
- Information on country of origin is not currently collected and would be useful

Data sources

- Office of National Statistics, 2014
- Department of Education, 2014
- The Migration Observatory, University of Oxford, 2014
- Migration Yorkshire, 2014
- North Lincolnshire Council Housing Advice Team, 2014
- North Lincolnshire Council People Directorate, Information and Performance Services, 2014
- North Lincolnshire New Communities Mapping Report 2011
- North Lincolnshire Local Migration Profile, November 2012
- Northern Lincolnshire and Goole Hospital Trust, 2014
- Yorkshire and the Humber Local Migration Profile July 2014

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