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# International Migration Data Toolkit

A resource for understanding international migration at the local level

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If you use this toolkit please cite Devanney, C., Lloyd, A., Wattis, L. and Bell, V. (2019) *International Migration Data Toolkit: A resource for understanding international migration at the local level.*

For more information on undertaking work using the toolkit please contact Carol Devanney (c.devanney@tees.ac.uk)

# 1. Introduction

This toolkit is designed as a resource to assist local authorities, and partner organisations, to develop an understanding of international migration in their local area. It shares the learning and experience from a project undertaken by Middlesbrough Borough Council and Teesside University that mapped data sources to explore recent international migration, and the impact on communities and services, and sets out a suggested approach for other areas to follow if undertaking similar work.

The toolkit covers:

- Why this information is useful for a local authority and partner agencies
- How 'international migration' and 'migrant' are commonly defined in datasets
- A suggested approach for local areas to get started on the work
- A range of data sources to build an understanding of international migration in your local area and the stages for carrying out the work
- Recommendations for improving and embedding relevant data collection into 'business as usual' and reporting suggestions.

## 1.1. Purpose of the toolkit

International migration is recognised as one of the most complex parts of population change to measure and understand. There is no single measure of international migration and understanding has to be built through the collation of a range of sources. The toolkit is a guide to support local areas to carry out this work.

It sets out the multi-method data collection approach we developed and the range of data sources we mapped and accessed. Users can select the parts of the toolkit that are relevant to their local circumstances and priorities. Some local areas may have a good understanding of demographics and international migration, as a part of

population change, and want to focus on a specific area of service delivery, e.g. education, to build detailed understanding. Others may want to undertake a comprehensive data collection exercise and follow the stages outlined. Our project had specific requirements around crime, community cohesion and impact on services and so data sources relevant to these areas are featured but may not be a focus for your work.

We have set out questions for you to consider at various points throughout the guide to assist with bespoke local planning.

The toolkit suggests a multi-method data collection approach including the collation and analysis of public statistical data and local statistical data complemented by qualitative research, and other local data sources, and sets out the range of sources that can contribute to building this understanding.

## 1.2. How the toolkit can benefit you

The first step to understanding local need is knowing the demography of the population that you serve. It is likely that you will already have a basic understanding of this having conducted demographic work for your Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA).

Comprehensive mapping, collation and analysis of data sources can help organisations develop an understanding of the communities they provide services to which can result in:

- Knowledge to identify and understand issues at the locality level related to international migration
- Discovery of useful local information and improved understanding of communities
- Better information about specific populations to plan action, influence and support local policy decision-making

- ◊ Effective planning of resources and commissioning of services appropriate for local communities to ensure equity of provision and address barriers to service access
- ◊ Evidence of activity to incorporate in local plans and audits
- ◊ Information for grant applications and funding
- ◊ Identification of the positive contribution of international migration in your area
- ◊ The development of strategic approaches and adoption of indicators to incorporate in strategic needs assessments suitable to the area's needs.

There are some key questions that are useful to ask in relation to the demographics of your area:

**Questions**

- ➢ Do you have a good understanding of the composition of the local community?
- ➢ Have population changes been identified since the 2011 Census?
- ➢ Has international migration as a part of population change been considered?
- ➢ Why is understanding international migration a priority in this locality?
- ➢ Have any impacts or pressures been identified related to international migration, e.g. on services or on communities?

## Definitions used in international migration

It is important to understand the way in which the terms ‘migrant’ and ‘international migration’ are defined and used in sources of data (see Anderson and Blinder, 2017). As noted, there is no single definition or data source and so data needs to be collated through a range of sources to build understanding.

A ‘migrant’ can broadly be defined as a person who changes their country of usual residence, with the main migration reasons being work, study, family and protection.

Migrant populations are diverse; people migrate for varying lengths of time and interact with society and public services in different ways (Office for National Statistics (ONS), 2019; Poppleton *et al*., 2013; Rose *et al*., 2011).

Migrants are commonly defined in public datasets and analysis by:

1. Country of birth (which cannot change)
2. Nationality (which can change)
3. Someone who changes their country of residence for at least one year (the United Nations definition of long-term international migration)

Migrants may also be defined by legal status, e.g. asylum seekers or refugees, or by type, e.g. economic migrant or international student. Other terms used in relation to international migration are International New Arrivals (INAs) (in education) and new and emerging communities. Apart from asylum seekers, it is unusual for distinctions to be made about types of migrant in datasets, although this may be of relevance to the local context.

Defining and understanding international migration is a complex task with numerous variables and factors to consider and exploring the multifaceted nature of migration through statistics is challenging at all levels but particularly at the local level. We found that the definitions used in public datasets and analysis (above) were not consistently collected in local data sources.

Each definition, and associated datasets, have strengths and limitations, which need to be acknowledged and considered when collating and interpreting data sources. When using existing data it is important to be aware that there may be definitional differences between data sources, e.g. in the 2011 Census 'passports held' is used as a proxy for nationality, the International Passenger Survey (IPS) records passports used to travel and the Annual Population Survey (APS) uses self-reported nationality (ONS, 2018). Sources may not be directly comparable and the definitions used are likely to affect the results.

Available data sources may also measure different aspects of international migration and may only include specific parts of a population. For example:

- Census data and ONS country of birth and nationality data measure population stock
- ONS net migration and usually resident population data measure population flow, using the UN definition above.
- National Insurance Number (NINo) registrations record non-UK national workers
- The Higher Education Statistics Authority (HESA) data reports on international students.

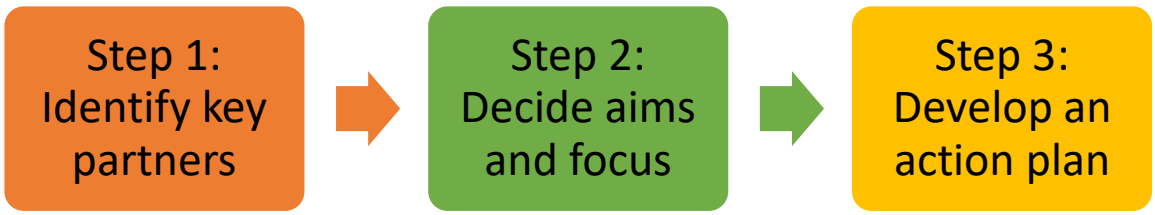
Some data sources consider the non-EU population only, as a result of being subject to immigration control (ONS, 2018), and available data about EU migrants is more limited related to EU freedom of movement (ONS, 2019). The inclusion of asylum seekers in migrant definitions and data reporting needs to be carefully considered as the UN definition identifies the decision to migrate should be taken freely and 'without intervention of an external compelling factor' (UN, 1998).

Further information is presented alongside specific datasets in the data source tables.

## 2. Suggested approach to starting the work

The toolkit sets out an approach for starting the work. This identifies the key components that need to be established and clear as early as possible.

Steps 1 and 2 are interchangeable and will depend on local circumstances, for example the focus of the work might affect which partners need to be engaged.




### 2.1. Step 1: Identify key partners

Identify the relevant partners to be included considering the whole system of services and infrastructure relevant to international migration and get senior level involvement from the planning stage. The composition and involvement of partners will be dependent on your local knowledge, networks and priorities.

**Questions**

- Which partners need to be involved?
- Who is going to be designated to lead on this work?
- Are representatives in a position to make decisions and delegate responsibilities to contribute to the collection and collation of relevant data?
- Are there any existing multi-agency forums that can bring partners together?
- Has there been any work already carried out, by the local authority or partner agencies, to use as a foundation or that just requires updating?

Table 2.1.1 sets out a range of agencies that it may be relevant to engage with and include in your work. This will depend on your local arrangements and there may be other local agencies who work with migrant populations or have specialist workers that you need to involve.

### 2.1.1. Suggested partners

| Organisation/Partner | Area |
|---|---|
| Local authority | Education support services |
| | Children's social care |
| | Adult social care |
| | Environment services |
| | Finance |
| | Data planning and management |
| | Public health |
| | Community safety and neighbourhood services |
| | Democratic services |
| | Specialist support services for migrants |
| Education | Primary schools |
| | Secondary schools |
| | Further Education Colleges |
| | English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) providers |
| Health | Public health |
| | NHS acute trusts |
| | GP practices |
| | Mental health trusts |
| Housing | Social housing providers |
| Community and voluntary sector | Asylum seeker and refugee support |
| | Voluntary sector agencies providing services for migrants |
| | Refugee Community Organisations |
| | Religious and faith groups |
| Strategic and multi-agency partnerships | Regional Strategic Migration Partnership |
| | Community Safety Partnership |
| | Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) |
| | Primary Care Network |
| | Health and Wellbeing Board |
| | Children's Safeguarding Board |
| | Adult Safeguarding Board |

## 2.2. Step 2: Decide the aims and focus of the work

Deciding the aims and focus of the work is an important initial step. The toolkit can support you to identify issues of relevance to explore in your local area. Asking the following questions may help when making these decisions:

**Questions**

- What definition(s) of international migration are you going to use?

- Are you going to do a comprehensive data collection or focus on a specific area?
  - Is there a particular issue relating to international migration that is important for your area to have a better understanding of, e.g. community tensions, transience, location of migrant population?
  - Are there any service pressures linked to increased international migration, e.g. education and schooling, health services, environmental services?
  - Are there any 'special' features of your area, which may need particular attention to further understanding, e.g. asylum dispersal area, University town/city, employment opportunities that might attract economic migrants?

- How are you going to approach the work?
  - What methods of data collection are you going to use?
  - What types of data you want to use/report on?

- What geographical level do you want to work at - local authority and/or ward level? There are benefits and limitations relating to the different data sources available. Ward level data may provide understanding of concentration and local service pressures to develop local level planning and action to suit local conditions. This may affect which partners are involved.

- What do partners want the outputs and outcomes of this work to be? Are there different expectations? (see the Reporting section)

## 2.3. Step 3: Develop an action plan specifying tasks and milestones

The data collection stages that follow can be used as a guide when developing your action plan and setting out the tasks to be completed. The questions below should be considered and agreed by partners at this stage.

**Questions**

- How are you going to map local data sources in your organisation and across agencies?
- Are you able to dedicate resources to coordinating the work?
- Has data protection been considered for access to local data sources:
  - Are you using/requesting personal data or depersonalized, aggregate, data?
  - Do you have suitable Information Sharing Protocols in place with partner agencies?
  - Do you have the technology and secure data sharing and storage arrangements in place?
- What is a realistic timeframe for the work?
- How are you going to present and share the results of the work? (see Reporting section)
- Are you planning to review the data periodically? If so, how often?
- Are there planning round activities that the information can be incorporated into?

## General Data Protection Regulation considerations

You need to carefully consider how data protection is going to be addressed at this stage. This will affect the data that you collect, and request, and how it can be used. It may be useful to include the organisation's Data Protection Officer and Senior Information Risk Owner at this point to consider the legal basis to use and combine data for analysis purposes, Information Sharing Protocols and Privacy Notices.

## 3. Data sources and data collection

This section sets out three stages, and the tasks involved, for the multi-method collection of data sources and an overview of the benefits and limitations of the data sources. Whilst presented as a linear approach, in undertaking the work we found that stages ran concurrently in response to the realities of requesting data and the constraints of the project.

| Stages | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Public statistical data** | **Local statistical data** | **Qualitative and other local data sources** |
| • **Tasks:**<br>• Mapping<br>• Collation<br>• Statistical analysis<br>• Documentation of gaps | • **Tasks:**<br>• Mapping data held across agencies<br>• Requesting data and collation<br>• Statistical analysis<br>• Documentation of gaps<br>• Recommendations for future data collection | • **Tasks:**<br>• Primary data collection<br>• Community engagement<br>• Collation and review of local research (consultation and surveys)<br>• Thematic analysis |

The toolkit sets out the comprehensive range of data sources that we mapped which can be used as a guide for the first tasks in Stages 1 and 2.

The qualitative element is a complementary stage to develop an in-depth understanding of demographic change, impact on services and communities and address gaps in statistical data. Data generated should be analysed alongside the statistical data collected.

## 3.1. Stage 1: Public statistical data

Public statistical data sources are easily accessible and can be used as a starting point to understand aspects of international migration.

◊ It is recommended that 2011 Census data is used to create a baseline from which more recent change can be explored. This source provides understanding of the characteristics of the non-UK born and non-UK national population and also distribution at sub-LA level.

◊ More recent routinely reported public data can be collated, analysed and reviewed at regular intervals to ensure an up-to-date overview and include new data releases. This includes population estimates and administrative data sources, such as:

- International migration flows
- Annual estimates of non-UK born and non-UK national population
- Short-term international migration inflow
- National Insurance Number (NINo) registrations to overseas nationals
- Migrant GP registrations
- School Census data on English as an Additional Language (EAL) pupils.

◊ Public data sources are mapped out in diagram 3.1.1 and further information on each source is set out in Appendix 1. Some data sources may be relevant to some areas only, e.g. supported asylum seekers or international students.

◊ Whilst it is recognised that estimates are less accurate at local authority level, general patterns and trends can be explored through collation of these data sources, which is usually sufficient for planning purposes (Rose, *et al.,* 2011). These sources can be used as a basis for further analysis and explored through local data sources or qualitatively, e.g. EAL pupils and English language proficiency and experience of the education system.

◊ One of the main limitations of public data is that it is generally not available below local authority level (apart from NINo and EAL data) and therefore it is not possible to explore location and concentration or impact on services and communities, e.g. the number of migrant GP registrations at LA level provides no indication of whether particular GP surgeries have higher registrations or if there are particular health needs for migrant populations.

◊ A further limitation is the ability of public data to provide a current picture due to the time lag in publication and the inability to capture the dynamic nature of migration. The exception to this is NINo data which can be accessed at Middle Layer Super Output Area (MSOA) level and by age band, gender and nationality by quarter.

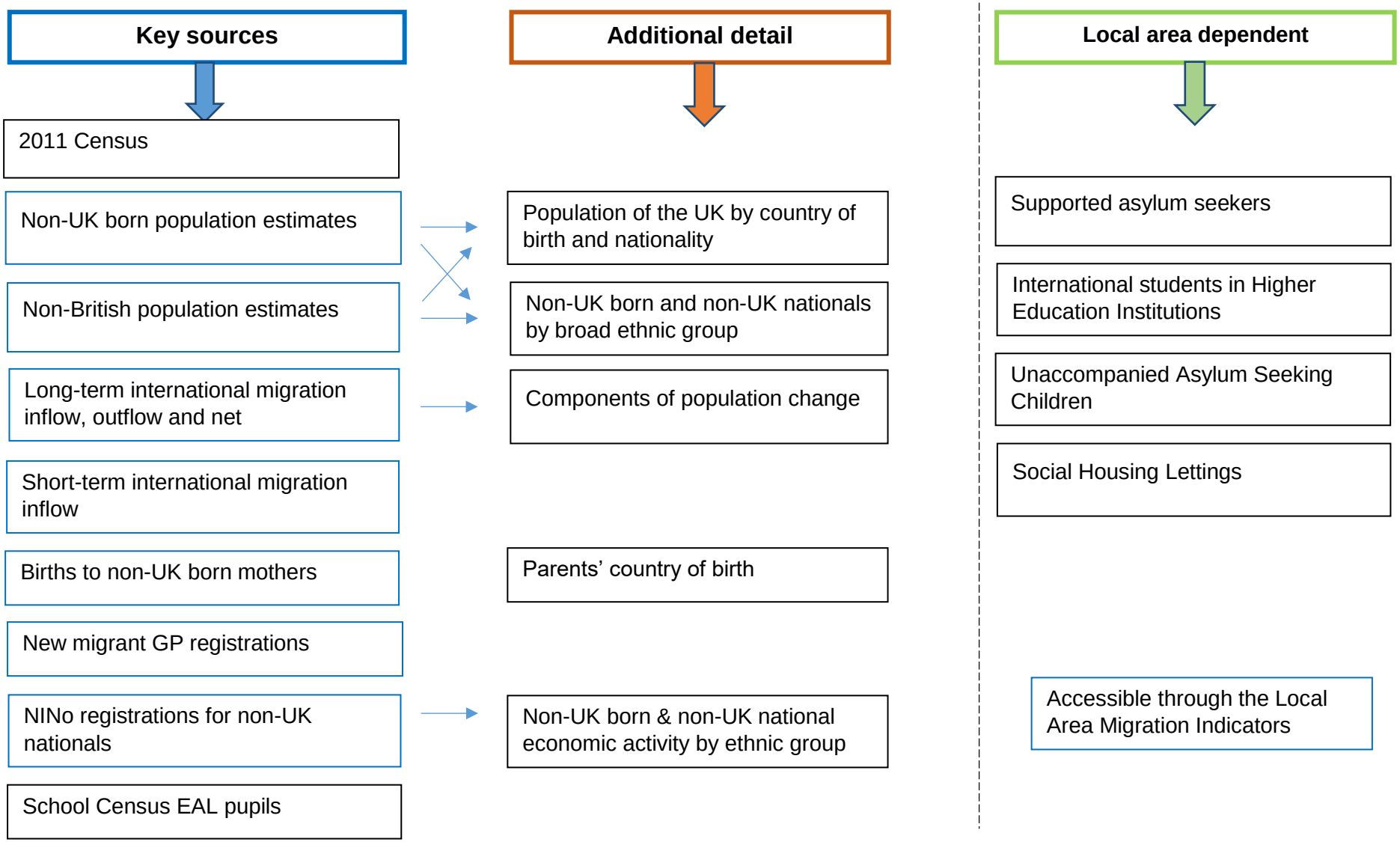
Different statistical data sources may provide information on:

1. Demographics – This includes register-based data covering the whole population.

2. Impact on services – This includes activity-based data on service users, which is often a data snapshot. Such data depends on service access and are often held in local reporting systems.

When using secondary data sources it is important to consider the purpose of the data collection. It is unlikely that administrative data sources have been collected for statistical purposes and this should be considered in analysis and reporting. Available data may be constrained by service requirements linked to statutory returns or funding sources.

### 3.1.1. Public data sources



## 3.2. Stage 2: Local statistical data

Local statistical data sources are those which are not publicly available and need to be requested from local agencies. These sources contribute to understanding international migration, provide information on impact on services and identify underrepresentation in service access.

◊ Given the limitations of public data at the local level, further understanding can be built through mapping and requesting data not publicly available from local sources. The range of local statistical data sources are set out with the public data sources in diagram 3.2.1 and in more detail in Appendix 2.

◊ International migrants may be underrepresented as service users, which is important to consider when using administrative data sources. However, good service data may identify service access issues and lead to further detailed work to understand and address barriers to engagement.

◊ Local statistical data can complement public data sources and provide detail and context to LA level data, for example in relation to GP registrations, English proficiency of EAL pupils, international students and supported asylum seekers. For international students we used the HESA public data and requested data from the University to provide additional information on student characteristics and areas of study to give further insight into the local international student population.

◊ Local statistical data can provide information that is not accessible from public data sources, for example nationality of those on the electoral register – although not everyone will be eligible to register - and data on health service use. This can be collated with other sources to build a picture, for example through NINo registrations, electoral register and local education data.

- The key point to establish is whether local data sources collect data fields relevant to understanding international migration. Data from local sources that do collect these fields can provide useful insight. This includes, for example:
    - Country of birth
    - Nationality
    - Main language
    - Immigration status.

- We found that the collection of relevant data varied across agencies. Very few of the public sector agencies collected data on country of birth or nationality as part of their caseload or patient record and, if they did, the data was incomplete as they were not mandatory fields. This is a limitation as these are the two main variables used to report on international migration in public sources. However, agencies working specifically with international new arrivals and voluntary sector organisations support asylum seekers often did collect relevant data as part of their service user records.

- Individual level data is not required for reporting on population composition and patterns of migration but data may be provided at this level. In our project, we requested aggregate data only and applied a reporting threshold to avoid disclosure. The reporting threshold level may depend on the agency providing the information as well as how the information is reported.

- Practically, access to local data can take considerable time to negotiate and then receive. This is why it is important to consider the data sharing arrangements as set out in Step 3. The data received may also take considerable re-working or be sent in formats that do not allow further analysis. Data checking and queries can take time.

- In order to get the most out of local data we have recommended a number of improvements to data collection. These include the mandatory data collection of fields relevant to international migration and a systematic, consistent and

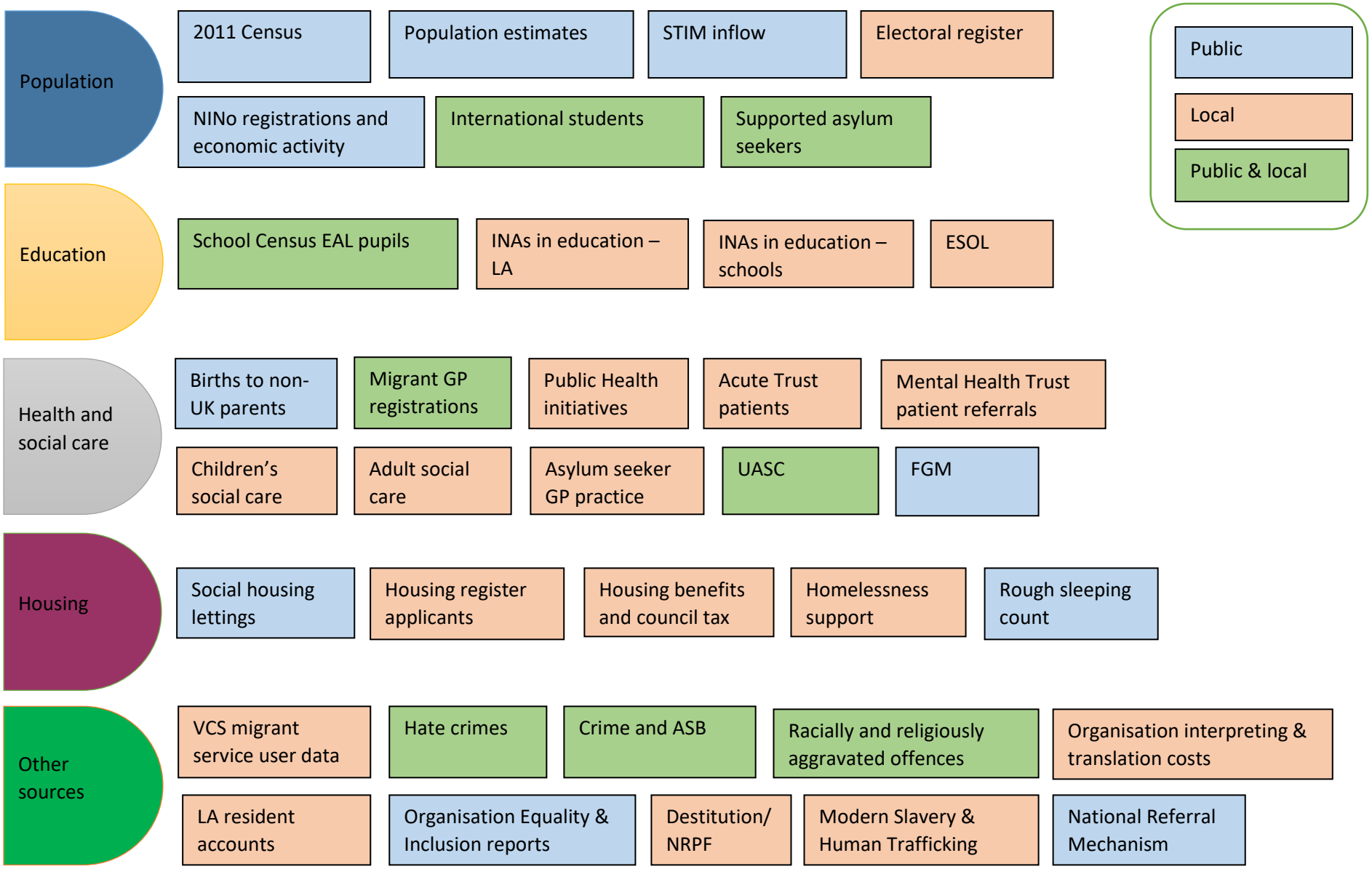
coordinated approach to the collection, analysis and reporting of this data, with information electronically stored and extractable.

◊ Developing an understanding through the collation of local data sources may identify areas for specific or targeted work, improved data collection, or priority groups to focus on. As there may be different needs and support requirements for different types of migrant and subsequent impacts and pressures, it might be useful to collect the following:

- Recording if a person is an asylum seeker, refugee, economic migrant or international student. For some areas international students may be a key area to look at, for others it may be economic migrants or asylum seekers.

- Main language to identify and provide appropriate support through translation, interpretation and ESOL provision and to analyse service user data in relation to reducing potential barriers to access.

### 3.2.1. Public and local statistical data



## 3.3. Stage 3: Qualitative research and other local data sources

Qualitative research and other local data sources can be used to complement, and address gaps in, statistical data, provide in-depth understanding and context and assist in the interpretation of existing data.

◊ Qualitative research was always part of our project plan. We recognised that qualitative research was necessary to answer questions that statistical data could not and to further understanding. The statistical data sources may also raise questions that you want to explore locally and in more detail, for example around service pressures or geographical concentration. In addition, there may also be other local data sources that can inform your work. This stage could be carried out through:

- Primary qualitative research. Data collection involving focus groups and interviews with professional stakeholders and community members. This can assist in exploring issues further and fill gaps in existing knowledge, understanding and information available through statistical sources. The key areas we explored were:
  - Demographics and population changes
  - Community relations (community cohesion, anti-social behaviour and hate crime)
  - Impact on services (education, health, social care, social housing)
- Community engagement through informal discussions and attendance at community events
- Collation and review of locally conducted research (e.g. consultation and surveys) relevant to international migration.

- We have set out the range of local sources in Appendix 3 that we found and which informed our work by providing additional context and information. These examples can be used as a guide to explore if there has been research or local consultations carried out in your area already that could be drawn upon. Establishing this, and finding out about any relevant planned events or work, is important to maximise resources, avoid duplication and consultation fatigue.

- Published, and local, statistical data accompanied with local intelligence and qualitative research about, for example, areas where particular groups have settled, can provide the basis for focused work or interventions (see Rose, *et al.,* 2011).

- Examples of how to conduct qualitative research and undertake community consultation can be found in the Welsh Government (2011) report and Rose, *et al.* (2011) in the references and resources section.

## Considerations and potential challenges

- Relevant data is not collected. This may provide both a challenge and an opportunity to improve local data sources. If relevant data is not collected it is important to establish:
  - Are there systems in place for recording data?
  - Could additional fields be added to these systems that, in time, would provide the information?
  - How are the gaps going to be filled?

  You could provide a template data collection form that agencies are requested to use and a protocol for data collection and processing. This could be accompanied by training on both data collection and the benefits and use of data. It is recommended that a starting point would be to encourage agencies to collect country of birth data.

- Is the information going to be for internal use only? Some local data sources may be confidential and have restricted access and, therefore, can only be used to inform local planning and management decisions.

- Migration is dynamic (Rose, *et al.*, 2011) and some data sources are limited in being able to capture this. Mobility and transience are commonly identified as features of international migration and this cannot be captured in annual datasets. This is particularly important for service planning and resources, e.g. in education. Is there a way to measure mobility within a specific timeframe to analyse the potential impact of this, for example international new arrivals in education and moves within the school year?

- Projecting for international new arrivals is difficult but projections are also important when planning services. Are there ways in which this could be achieved using local data sources?

## 4. Reporting

It is important to decide how you are going to use, and report, the data that you collect and this should have already been considered as part of the decision making and action planning set out in Step 3. We have outlined below some of the possible questions that might inform your decision on reporting and also some options that you might want to develop.

**Questions**

- What are the key elements that you, and partner agencies, want to report on? What information are you regularly asked for?
- Is the report going to be made publicly available or is it for internal use only?
- Are you interested in snapshots at a particular point in time or change over time and trends?
- Can the work produced from this exercise be incorporated in your JSNA or another Strategic Needs Assessment to ensure it is reported and reviewed on a regular basis?
- Do you want to undertake GIS (Geographic Information System) mapping to visually display geographic patterns of settlement and concentration?
- Is it possible to consider the development of an interactive data dashboard that can present 'real-time' data for relevant indicators/measures?

It is important to accompany the reported data with the differences, limitations and caveats of individual data sources

# 5. Recommendations for improving and embedding data collection

It is suggested that the 'ideal' situation is for relevant data collection to become 'business as usual', embedded into existing work programmes. This would enable data to be routinely extracted and reported. This toolkit can support this process and the checklist below recommends a range of ways in which this can be achieved.

| Checklist | √ |
|---|---|
| Develop a systematic approach for the collation and analysis of data sources | |
| Systematically update and analyse publicly available data | |
| Arrange for regular snapshot data across agencies to be provided to a central point and analysed | |
| Develop a dashboard of data sources and undertake regular reporting and analysis | |
| Consider inclusion of international migration within, or links to your JSNA, or other needs assessments | |
| Consider the development of multi-agency local migration indicators or the development of a common dataset | |
| Decide on which of the current data gaps will be prioritized | |
| Improve local data sources: | |
| 1. Decide how to measure population change and impact on services locally | |
| 2. Decide which definitions of international migration and migrant are most useful in the local context and apply to all data collections | |
| 3. Ensure routine data collection is mandated from senior levels | |
| 4. Make key datasets consistent | |
| 5. Develop and agree data management standards, common data coding and systems for data accuracy | |
| 6. Decide on consistent data fields and introduce – country of birth, nationality, year of arrival, main language, migrant status or type | |

| Checklist | √ |
|---|---|
| 7. Ensure the same categorisations are adopted across agencies e.g. country categories | |
| 8. Add questions relevant to migration to existing and planned local surveys and data collections | |
| Stipulate that commissioned services collection migration data in a consistent way | |
| Ensure privacy notices and consent are in place to cover sharing and processing | |
| Ensure ISPs are in place and engage organizational SIRO | |
| Implement training on the importance of effective data collection and the benefits and use of good data | |
| Create a central point for recording all current surveys and consultations, local research and resources across agencies | |

## 6. References and resources

Anderson, B. and Blinder, S. (2017) *Who Counts as a Migrant? Definitions and their Consequences.* Migration Observatory Briefing, COMPAS, University of Oxford.

Home Office (2019) *Indicators of Integration framework 2019 Toolkit*. Home Office.

This provides examples of how national level data can provide a template for the format of questions you can ask locally to enable comparison of responses from target groups to the wider population.

Information Commissioner's Office, *Guide to the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)*.

Macfarlane, A. and Dorkenoo, E. (2015) *Prevalence of Female Genital Mutilation in England and Wales: National and local estimates.* London: City University London and Equality Now.

Malfait, R., Cottrell, S. and McVie, S. (2017) *Migrant Destitution: Survey and Consultation – Final Report.* Commissioned by the Strategic Alliance on Migrant Destitution. R. Malfait Consultants Ltd.

This report is useful for recommendations on collating data and the importance of data sharing.

Office for National Statistics (2017) *Quality and Methodology Information for Local Area Migration Indicators*. Office for National Statistics.

Office for National Statistics (2018) *Comparing sources of international migration statistics: February 2018 Update*. Office for National Statistics.

Office for National Statistics (2019) *Update on our population and migration statistics transformation journey: a research engagement report*. Office for National Statistics.

Poppleton, S., Hitchcock, K., Lymperopoulou, K., Simmons, J. and Gillespie, R. (2013) *Social and Public Service Impacts of International Migration at the Local Level – Research Report 72*. Home Office.

Rose, N., Stirling, S., Ricketts, A. and Chappell, D. (2011) *Including migrant population in Joint Strategic Needs Assessments: a guide.*

Rutter, J. and Carter, R (2018) *National Conversation on Immigration: Final Report*. British Future and HOPE not hate.

United Nations (1988) *Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration: Revision 1*. United Nations: New York.

Wales Audit Office (2018) *The maturity of local government in the use of data*. Wales Audit Office.

Welsh Government (2011) *Community Mapping and Tension Monitoring*. Welsh Government.

A useful guide which outlines an approach to community mapping and profiling, an approach for tracking trends in cohesion and a guide to setting up a tension monitoring system.

# 7. Appendices

## Appendix 1: Public statistical data sources

Most public data sources have accompanying notes. It is important to read the information provided to ensure full understanding of what is being reported. Some of the key points from data sources are summarised below but it is recommended that the available notes are also considered.

| Data | Frequency | Source/Link | Notes, Application and Limitations |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2011 Census | Published. | Nomis: 2011 Census | 2011 Census data can be used as a baseline from which to explore changes in the population. It can provide an understanding of the established community at the time of the Census, including the settled migrant population. Detailed ward and Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) data on usual residents that can be explored by non-UK born and non-UK nationals, including by main language; decade of arrival in the UK; length of UK residency; self-reported proficiency in English; country of birth; nationality (passports held proxy); economic activity and variables such as age and gender. Non-UK born short term residents are also reported. Some cross-tabulated variables are not publicly available at LA level or below, e.g. country of birth by year of arrival.<br><br>Some variables have definitional differences to other international migration sources and this source may be regarded as being out-of-date if aiming to understand recent international migration. |

| Data | Frequency | Source/Link | Notes, Application and Limitations |
|---|---|---|---|
| Local Area Migration Indicators | Annual release in August. | ONS: Local Area Migration Indicators<br><br>(Notes on the sources, apart from GP registrations, are considered later in the table as they are also available as separate datasets) | A good resource for an overview of migration at local authority level:<br><br>• Long-term international migration (LTIM) and internal migration inflow and outflow<br>• Non-UK Born population estimates<br>• Non-British population estimates<br>• Migrant NINo registrations<br>• Short-term international migration (STIM) inflow estimates<br>• Births to non-UK born mothers<br>• New migrant GP registrations.<br>  ○ The ONS use migrant GP registration as an indication of recent migration to a local authority area. Information is taken from the Patient Record Data Set held by NHS Digital. It is an annual snapshot at 31 July of Flag 4 records added in the previous twelve months.<br>  ○ There may be a time lag between the migration event and GP registration and Flag 4 records may not be retained on a patient's record through their subsequent migration within the UK. Figures are not directly comparable with other migration indicators, e.g. LTIM, due to definitional differences.<br>  ○ This data does not indicate if the numbers of migrant GP registrations are high or low for an area or if there are any service impacts. |

| Data | Frequency | Source/Link | Notes, Application and Limitations |
|---|---|---|---|
| Annual Rates for Local Area Migration Indicators | Latest available August 2017 | ONS: Annual Rates for Local Area Migration Indicators | The rates per 1,000 residents for various migration data, currently available between 2012 and 2016. Data can be compared with other areas. However, when comparing data attention should be given to data sources using different definitions. |
| ONS Population and Migration Transformation Programme | Ongoing. | ONS: ONS Population and Migration Transformation Programme | There are a range of useful blogs, research notes and case studies on the ongoing improvements and data linkage work that the ONS are undertaking as part of this Transformation Programme. The information can complement local data analysis and provide additional insight, e.g. time differences have been found related to NINo registrations and GP registrations for EU and non-EU populations. It would be useful to follow the progress of the Population Coverage Survey to be introduced in 2022 and identify local use. |
| Population Estimates for the UK | Annual release in June. | ONS: Population Estimates for the UK | These estimates include components of population change for local authorities in the UK (Table MYE3) covering international migration inflow, outflow and net migration. It is useful to look at the different components which account for population change for a local area:<br><br>• Natural change<br>• Births and deaths<br>• Internal migration<br>• International migration |

| Data | Frequency | Source/Link | Notes, Application and Limitations |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | • Other<br><br>LTIM estimates are based on data from the IPS and streamed for LA level data using administrative sources. |
| Analysis of Population Estimates Tool | Annual release in June. | ONS: Analysis of Population Estimates Tool | The Analysis of Population Estimates Tool is an interactive analysis of estimated population change at local authority level and includes international and internal migration. |
| Population Estimates Revisions Tool | Next release to be announced. | ONS: Population Estimates Revisions Tool | The Population Estimates Revisions Tool provides an interactive summary of statistical measures including some detail on the components of change e.g. age and gender but is only available up to 2016. |
| Population of the UK by country of birth and nationality | Twice a year. | ONS: Population of the UK by country of birth and nationality | This dataset provides estimates of the non-UK born and non-UK national population, by EU and non-EU and subcategories within these, derived from the APS.<br><br>It refers to the resident household population, or stock, living in the UK at a particular point in time and does not include communal establishments, e.g. halls of residence, care homes or prisons differing from the ONS standard mid-year population estimates (MYE) which cover all usual residents. However, the standard MYE does not provide a |

| Data | Frequency | Source/Link | Notes, Application and Limitations |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | breakdown by country of birth or nationality. The ONS revised the population and net migration estimates at LA level but APS country of birth and nationality estimates have not been revised and may result in differences in the data reported in the two sources.<br><br>Due to sample size limitations, APS data is considered less robust at LA level and is not available below this. Confidence intervals are provided in the data tables. |
| Population of the UK by country of birth and nationality: individual country data | Twice a year. | ONS: Population of the UK by country of birth and nationality: individual country data | This dataset is more detailed as population is reported by individual country. It may not be possible to fully analyse estimates by country of birth and nationality or by age or gender at local authority level as many categories have low numbers and are either rounded to zero or not available due to disclosure control (this will depend on the size of the non-UK population in the local authority). Confidence intervals are provided in the data tables. |
| APS data by broad ethnic group | Quarterly release. | Nomis: APS data by broad ethnic group | This data source provides additional demographic context of the non-UK born and non-UK national population by broad ethnic group, which is limited to the categories of White and Non-White. At regional level data is reported by country. |

| Data | Frequency | Source/Link | Notes, Application and Limitations |
|---|---|---|---|
| Short-term international migration (STIM) inflow | Annual release in May. | ONS: Short-term international migration | This dataset uses the UN definition of short-term international migrant. ONS measures STIM by identifying the actual time spent living in the UK from departing short-term migrants interviewed by the IPS so it is based on actual flow. It is broken down by employment and study.<br><br>There is no breakdown at LA level by country of birth or nationality, by age or gender to provide additional context.<br><br>This data should be considered alongside LTIM for an overall picture but the two sources should not just be added together. An ONS analysis concluded that short-term migration to the UK largely accounts for differences between LTIM estimates and NINo registrations (ONS, 2018). |
| APS economic activity | Quarterly release. | Nomis: APS economic activity | Data on economic activity is available for those aged 16-64 by non-UK born and non-UK national and broad ethnic group (White and Non-White). This dataset does not define if a person is a student. It may not be possible to analyse this data for those unemployed due to sample size and low numbers.<br><br>Data is limited at local authority level but at regional level there is information by EEA and non-EEA categories. The APS also asks the main reason for coming to the UK but this is not publicly available at LA level. |

| Data | Frequency | Source/Link | Notes, Application and Limitations |
|---|---|---|---|
| National Insurance Number (NINo) registrations for non-UK nationals | Quarterly release. | Department for Work and Pensions (DWP):<br><br>NINo registrations for non-UK nationals<br><br>Stat Xplore | This administrative source of data is used to highlight emerging changes in patterns of migration (ONS, 2018) through NINo registrations. Information is available by nationality, age bands and gender at LA and MSOA levels.<br><br>All adult overseas nationals allocated a NINo are included in these figures regardless of their length of stay in the UK so short-term and long-term migrants and foreign nationals, who have already been in the country but not previously required a NINo as well as migrants who may have subsequently returned abroad, are included.<br><br>The DWP note that this data provides a measure of inflow to the UK primarily for employment but that it is *not* a direct measure of long-term migration and *not* directly comparable with ONS LTIM estimates.<br><br>Limitations include that data is recorded at date of registration and not date of arrival in the UK, adult migrants who neither work nor claim benefits (often students or spouses of employed migrants) will not be included(ONS, 2017).<br><br>The Stat Xplore tool is useful to interrogate the data and variables and to create bespoke local data tables. |

| Data | Frequency | Source/Link | Notes, Application and Limitations |
|---|---|---|---|
| Parent's country of birth | Annual release in August. | ONS: Parent's country of birth | In addition to the data on live births to non-UK born mothers (part of the Local Area Migration Indicators) it is possible to explore data on parents by region of the world. Birth statistics in England and Wales are based on the details collected when births are registered. By law, births should be registered within 42 days.<br><br>ONS note that country of birth should not be used as a proxy for either ethnicity or migration history (not all women born outside the UK will be recent migrants and UK born mothers will include the children of earlier migrants). |
| School Census data | Annual release. | Department for Education (DfE):<br><br>School Census data | ONS have identified the National Pupil Database and School Census as a key administrative source of demographic data. It is regularly reported and can be used to explore change over time.<br><br>Data is available on the numbers of pupils by ethnicity and English as an Additional Language (EAL) in primary, secondary and special schools and alternative provision. Data is available at school level (often provided in the underlying data tables). Data is also available on attainment at key stages for EAL pupils.<br><br>It is noted that EAL is not a proxy measure for international migration. The EAL category covers a heterogeneous group of pupils irrespective of English skills and it is not an indication of English proficiency. In addition, there is no indication of when a pupil joined |

| Data | Frequency | Source/Link | Notes, Application and Limitations |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Pupil nationality, country of birth and proficiency in English | a school. However, we found that EAL is often used as a source of data relating to International New Arrivals in education (given the lack of other relevant sources) and it can be useful alongside other contextual data.<br><br>In 2017 and 2018, the School Census collected (as optional) data on country of birth, nationality and English language proficiency. This was publicly available only at LA level and not by school type. As these fields were optional, there was incomplete data. These data fields have been removed from the School Census collection. |
| DfE Schools Dashboard | Updated from October each year | DfE: Schools Dashboard | This tool can be used to compare school performance including EAL pupils and school attainment. It can be used alongside the School Census data to look specifically at school level data. |
| International student data | Annual release. | HESA: International student data | The Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) report on international students by Higher Education Institution under the categories of 'other EU' and 'non-EU' students by level and mode of study by academic year. Data is recorded by domicile and collected upon arrival in the UK. It will include international students living in the UK for less than one year.<br><br>HESA data is useful in estimating the distribution of student migrants by LA but it does not cover privately funded HE or FE providers and therefore is not a measure of all |

| Data | Frequency | Source/Link | Notes, Application and Limitations |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | student migration. IPS estimates for study and visa data include those studying in FE but this is not available at a local level. |
| Supported asylum seeker data | Quarterly release. | Home Office: Supported asylum seeker data | **This is relevant if your local authority is a Home Office dispersal area or part of the Vulnerable Persons Resettlement Scheme (VPRS).**<br>Volume 4 of the Quarterly Immigration Statistics include data tables on asylum seekers and refugees resettled under the VPRS at local authority level. Table as_16_q provides a snapshot of those receiving Section 95 support, subsistence only and subsistence and dispersed accommodation. It does not report those receiving only Section 4 support so it is not the total number of asylum seekers in an area. Failed asylum seekers with No Recourse to Public Funds (NRPF) are not reflected in these figures. A new asylum support casework system was introduced in March 2018 and earlier data is not directly comparable. Table as_17_q reports at regional level on the nationality of individuals receiving S95 support. Table as_20_q reports on the number of refugees, and dependants, resettled under the VPRS.<br><br>Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC) supported by the LA are not included in this dataset. They are reported in the Children in Need Census (see below).<br><br>Data on the types of asylum claim and number of claims granted is available at national level only. |

| Data | Frequency | Source/Link | Notes, Application and Limitations |
|---|---|---|---|
| Social Housing Lettings in England | Annual release. | MHCLG: Social Housing Lettings in England | This dataset includes Local Authority level tables on social housing lettings in England by local authorities and Private Rental Providers (PRPs), by nationality and by need type. The information is derived from record level data recorded through the Continuous Recording (CORE) of social housing. |
| Rough sleeping in England | Annual release. | MHCLG: Rough sleeping in England | Data on the single night snapshot of rough sleeping using street counts, evidence-based estimates and estimates informed by spotlight street counts reports the number of EU non-UK nationals and non-EU nationals. |
| Children in Need (CiN) Census | Annual release. | MHCLG: Children in Need Census | The Children in Need Census is a local authority statutory return and some of the reported data is publicly available, including the characteristics of Children in Need. The factors identified at the end of an assessment table (Table C3) includes the categories:<br>• Unaccompanied asylum seeker children<br>• Trafficked<br>• Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)<br><br>This is recorded by episode defined as a referral to children's social care that has gone onto assessment.<br><br>Other relevant data may be accessible locally (see local data section). There is also a statutory return for Children Looked After (SSDA903). |

| Data | Frequency | Source/Link | Notes, Application and Limitations |
|---|---|---|---|
| Local Authority Interactive Tool | Regularly updated. | DfE: Local Authority Interactive Tool | This is a useful source of information by LA, regionally and by statistical neighbours in a time series. It includes data on children looked after; child protection; special educational needs and disability; pupil attainment; children's health; and post-16 circumstances.<br><br>There is very little other than EAL pupils that is relevant to migration. However, it usefully collates a range of data sources in one tool. |

### Other public statistical data sources

In addition to the range of sources set out above there were a number of other sources that we explored. Some of these were of specific concern for the focus on crime in our project.

| Data | Frequency | Source/Link | Notes, Application and Limitations |
|---|---|---|---|
| Police Recorded Crime | Quarterly release. | ONS: Police Recorded Crime<br><br>ONS: Recorded crime data at CSP and LA level | • Crime in England and Wales: Police Force Area data tables report information down to level of offence giving an overview of the local context but the dataset does not contain fields relevant to migration. Police Force Areas cover a number of local authorities.<br><br>• Recorded crime data is also available at Local Authority and Community Safety Partnership level.<br><br>• Recorded crimes may be published by the local Police Force as a monthly snapshot by local authorities within the Force area. The relevance of the data will depend upon what the Police Force reports. |
| Hate Crimes | Annual release in October. | Home Office: Hate Crimes | Hate crimes by monitored hate crime strand and number of motivating factors reported by Police Force Area - Appendix Tables (Table 2.01). |

| Data | Frequency | Source/Link | Notes, Application and Limitations |
|---|---|---|---|
| Racist Incidents | Annual release in October. | Home Office: Racist Incidents | Appendix Tables (Table 3.01). By Police Force Area. |
| Racially or Religiously Aggravated Offences | Biennial release. | Ministry of Justice: Racially or Religiously Aggravated Offences | Chapter 3: Victims tables (Tables 3.06 and 3.07). By Police Force Area and offence category. |
| Anti-Social Behaviour | Annual release in October. | Home Office data reported by ONS: Anti-Social Behaviour | Crime in England and Wales: Police Force Area data tables (Table P7). By Police Force Area. |
| National Referral Mechanism (NRM) | Quarterly release. | Data up to the end of Q1 2019 was reported by The National Crime Agency.<br><br>Responsibility for the NRM was transferred to The Home Office in April 2019. | The NRM report data on the victims of human trafficking and modern slavery by Police Force Area, including nationality of victims.<br><br>There have been a number of changes to data collection over the years which affects trend analysis and comparability. |

| Data | Frequency | Source/Link | Notes, Application and Limitations |
|---|---|---|---|
| Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) Enhanced Dataset | Quarterly release. | NHS Digital: FGM Enhanced Dataset | The FGM Dataset are currently experimental statistics.<br><br>It reports the country of birth of the female, where the FGM was recorded and current location (derived from the female's usual postcode).<br><br>Data can be accessed by LA and by CCG. |
| Annual Equality and Inclusion reports | Annually. | Published by individual organisations. | The Annual Equality and Inclusion reports of the main public sector organisations in your area, e.g. LA, NHS Trusts, University, and FE Colleges will include information on service users and the public service workforce. We found that reports contained useful summaries around workforce ethnicity and service user data related to equality monitoring. Some included nationality data. |
| Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) | | MHCLG: Index of Multiple Deprivation | The latest release updates the IMD from 2015. Statistics on relative deprivation are available at LLSOA level. |

## Appendix 2: Local statistical data sources

The table below sets out a range of local statistical data sources alongside notes based on our experiences of requesting and accessing the sources locally. The information collected may vary depending on local circumstances and the agencies that hold the data but this list can be a starting point for your local data requests.

It is suggested that the relevant data fields to check local sources for, and request data on, are:

- Country of birth
- Nationality
- Immigration status/type of migrant
- Main language

This data can be analysed against other requested fields, for example:

- Age
- Gender
- Ward
- Category of need
- By month; quarter; year.

As noted earlier, some of these sources were specific to the remit of our project.

| Data | Source | Notes |
|---|---|---|
| Non-UK national electors on Electoral Register | Local Authority Democratic Services | This data can be analysed by nationality, ward and electoral district. It is annually refreshed so it is possible to look at annual trends.<br><br>Coverage is partial as not all non-UK residents are eligible to register so information only relates to Irish, EU and qualifying Commonwealth nationals.<br><br>Data may be collected and recorded locally for those not eligible to register which could be analysed to give full coverage. |
| Local Authority resident account for online services | Local Authority | If your organisation has an online account service for residents it may collect some demographic data that can be analysed. However, it is unlikely to cover all residents as it will not be the only access route to services and not offered for all services. It is unlikely to be a mandatory requirement for people to provide this information so data that is collected may be incomplete. It will also be necessary to check the privacy and consent notices for the further processing of the data. |

| Data | Source | Notes |
|---|---|---|
| EAL pupils | Local Authority School Census | The LA hold data used for School Census returns. They may be able to provide analysis specifically for EAL and INA pupils at LA and school level. Data could be requested for:<br><br>• Number and range of languages<br>• EAL students by English language proficiency codes<br>• Number of INAs enrolled during a school term, for example this may be established by analysis of pupils issued a Unique Pupil Number (UPN) outside of the usual point. |
| International New Arrivals in education – Local Authority held information | Local Authority Education Support Services | Other Local Authority teams and services may work with INAs and be able to provide data in addition to the School Census. We found the following examples:<br><br>• A specialist team supporting International New Arrival pupils who collected detailed information about the children and families they supported including date of arrival, estimated length of stay, place of birth, nationality, languages and language proficiency, school term of arrival and age group. They also had additional contextual information e.g. wards that people reside in and arrivals per month. |

| Data | Source | Notes |
|---|---|---|
| | | • The Local Authority Admissions Team held data on admissions and in-year transfers but it was not possible to establish INAs from this source. If this data is recorded locally, analysis could provide information on INAs arriving throughout the school year, mobility and transience. This service may also hold information on Fair Access Protocols which may have a category for INAs to identify the number of students admitted at school level through the Protocol.<br><br>• We found the Local Authority Children Missing Education team was a source of information as this team had experienced increased pressures related to INAs. Information on referrals by nationality, year and school type was reported. |
| International New Arrivals – school held information | Individual schools | Schools hold detailed pupil data and are a valuable source of information. Data that could be requested includes:<br><br>• EAL pupils by year group; date started; first language; nationality; proficiency in English code; International New Arrivals<br>• Year of arrival<br>• Mobility data – INA joiners and leavers |

| Data | Source | Notes |
|---|---|---|
| English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) providers | FE colleges<br><br>Community learning providers | ESOL students by age; gender; country of birth; nationality; ESOL level |
| Local Higher Education Institutions international students | HE institution | In addition to public HESA data, it may be possible to request data to provide further information on the characteristics of international students including non-UK enrolments by mode of study; level of study; academic school; age; gender; domicile region; ethnic group; nationality. |
| Children's social care | Local Authority Children's Social Care | In addition to the public CiN and CLA data the LA may hold more detailed data by ward, ethnicity, age, gender, nationality, place of birth, immigration status (may only be completed when relevant) and language (fluency and understanding collected for practice purposes).<br><br>The LA will also hold data on UASC and may hold information on children and young people identified as Vulnerable, Exploited, Missing and Trafficked (VEMT). |

| Data | Source | Notes |
|---|---|---|
| Interpreting and translation costs | Local Authority<br><br>Other agencies | The cost of providing interpreting and translation services and the range of languages that are interpreted by LA department and partner agencies. |
| Adult Social Care | Local Authority Adult Social Care | We found that recording systems were in place but relevant fields (identified on p.35) were not systematically recorded. |
| Housing register applicants | Social housing provider | Active applicants for social housing/choice-based lettings scheme (the Housing Register) by nationality; ethnicity; family type accommodation; priority band; minimum bedrooms reported as a snapshot.<br><br>Data may be incomplete as it is unlikely that fields are mandatory. |
| Housing benefits and council tax | Local Authority Council Tax and Benefits Department | The local authority system did not record relevant fields. This might be a source of information in your local area. |
| Homelessness support service | Provider of statutory homeless support | Request fields relevant to international migration, set out on p.35. |

| Data | Source | Notes |
|---|---|---|
| Acute Trust service users | Acute Trust | Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) do not routinely ask for country of birth, nationality or main language. However, data could be requested from local Acute Trusts for these fields by HES service type - inpatient, outpatient, A&E. It would also be useful to request maternity service data.<br><br>We received a data snapshot of patients by ethnicity and nationality group by postcode district. There was incomplete data for these fields in the data we received. The Acute Trust may have a broader catchment area so make sure you request the relevant geography. |
| Mental Health Trust patient referrals | Mental Health Trust | Data was provided by the service categories of CAMHS, Adult Services and Older People's Services (65+) by patient ethnicity, nationality, main language and gender.<br><br>There was incomplete data for these fields in the data we received. A Mental Health Trust may have a broader catchment area so make sure you ask for the relevant geography. |

| Data | Source | Notes |
|---|---|---|
| GP registrations | GP practices<br><br>Primary Care Network | We found that main language was commonly collected by GP practices. It would be useful to request data on non-UK registrations and Flag 4 registrations data at practice level to build on the public LA level data. |
| Public health provision | Local Authority Public Health Team | Public health collect service user data on the interventions they deliver, e.g. stop smoking service, exercise referral programme. You could ascertain whether relevant fields are collected through these methods and potentially request the data if collected. |
| Data on health services | Local Clinical Commissioning Group | Your local Clinical Commissioning Group may hold data for health services across a local geography for the services they commission.<br><br>If they do not hold the data they may be able to link with the appropriate providers. |
| Asylum seeker GP practice | Specialist GP practice for asylum seekers | Your area may have a commissioned service to request a snapshot of data from on the number of patients registered by age band; ethnicity; place of birth; gender. |

| Data | Source | Notes |
|---|---|---|
| Hate crime | Local Police Force | In addition to the public data on hate crime, it may be possible to request local authority level data to include hate crime qualifier; offence ward; victim and offender characteristics (age, gender, self-defined ethnicity, nationality/birth place and ward) and positive outcomes with a hate crime qualifier.<br><br>There may be incomplete data for some categories. |
| Racially or religiously aggravated offences | Local Police Force | Data provided by number and type of offence; victim and offender characteristics; positive outcomes by type of offence. |
| Police arrests for non-UK born suspects | Local Police Force | Data provided by nationality, place of birth, ward, age and gender, type of offence. |
| Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking | Local Police Force | Data for crimes recorded under the Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking Act by type of offence, victim and offender characteristics. |
| Crime and anti-social behaviour | Police data provided to, and analysed by, the LA-led Community Safety Partnership. | Data on specific types of crime and ASB, of interest to the local Community Safety Partnership, was analysed by ward and by prevalence and for forecasting. There may be specific data you can request from the Police in relation to the local context. |

| Data | Source | Notes |
|---|---|---|
| Supported asylum seeker numbers | Regional Strategic Migration Partnership (RSMP)<br><br>Local Authority<br><br>Local Authority Asylum Liaison Officer (LAASLO) | We found that the Home Office contracted asylum support provider reported activity and service user data by LA to the RSMP quarterly as confidential/restricted and for planning purposes only. This included asylum seekers receiving S95 and S4 support by families and singles, gender, age band and top ten languages and nationalities by postcode sector. However, the format of the data did not allow further analysis making it of limited use locally for planning service delivery and support.<br><br>The local authority receives data on asylum seekers arriving and leaving the area. If your area has a LAASLO they might receive this data. You may be able to request data on arrivals and leavers, by month, by nationality and the number of decisions and leave to remain notifications. Analysis of this data could provide insight into flow and length of stay and provide information more frequent than public data.<br><br>In our project, service providers identified that it would be useful for a local area to receive information on asylum seeker vulnerabilities, e.g. pregnancy and mental health in advance of people arriving in the area to target support. This data would need to be requested from the Home Office or the asylum support provider. |

| Data | Source | Notes |
|---|---|---|
| Voluntary sector organisations supporting asylum seekers, refugees and other migrants | Local VCS organisations | VCS organisations often have good records of service user numbers, including by gender; country of birth or nationality; those supported with NRPF; number of destitute individuals supported.<br><br>We found a partnership of organisations who collated monthly monitoring data on country of birth, first language, level of English, date of arrival, number of dependents and immigration status (supported asylum seeker, destitute asylum seeker, refugee) of service users to support holistic service delivery. |
| Destitution/NRPF | LA adult social care<br><br>LA children's social care<br><br>Local VCS organisations | If your LA is signed up to the NRPF Connect database then it may be possible to obtain information on the number of NRPF cases supported by adult and children's social care services.<br><br>We found that the VCS had the most detailed understanding of people that are destitute with NRPF. NACCOM (The No Accommodation Network) has an annual survey which includes questions on the number of people supported by age band, gender and country of origin and number of destitute asylum seekers. Local VCS organisations may complete this survey and be able to provide access to their response. |

## Appendix 3: Local data sources

| Local Data Sources | Available (Y/N) |
|---|---|
| Local surveys and consultations. | |
| Local Voluntary Development Agency community events, e.g. focus groups with residents or community groups on views of living in the local area, areas of concern and suggestions for improvements. | |
| Neighbourhood Policing Survey. | |
| Insight Research with target groups. | |
| Local voluntary sector projects carried out research in their ward or area, e.g. to inform a Community Action Plan. | |
| Public Health in partnership with housing providers commissioned a residents survey in a ward to inform their work. | |
| Public Health commissioned school survey. | |
| Joint Strategic Needs Assessment. | |
| Local authority commissioned Community Survey. | |
| Topic specific needs assessments, e.g. homelessness, domestic violence. | |
| Research reports carried out within the area, e.g. by Universities, by voluntary sector organisations. | |
| Empty properties data. This could be used alongside other data sources to focus on housing concerns. | |
| Environmental incidents. This may be useful in providing understanding related to community tensions. | |
| Community tension monitoring may be recorded by the LA and the Police. | |
| Selective Landlord Licensing. Checklist may include relevant questions. | |

# 8. Glossary

### Annual Population Survey (APS)

The Annual Population Survey is a combined survey of households in the UK. Its purpose is to provide information on key socioeconomic variables between the decennial censuses. It uses data from two waves of the main Labour Force Survey with additional data collected via a local sample boost.

### Flag 4 record

A Flag 4 record is generated if an individual born outside the UK enters England and Wales for the first time and registers with an NHS GP or if an individual's previous address is reported as outside the UK.

### International Passenger Survey (IPS)

The International Passenger Survey is a sample survey that collects information from passengers as they enter or leave the UK. Arriving international migrants are included in the usually resident population if they remain in the UK for at least a year (consistent with the UN definition of a long-term migrant). Students are taken to be usually resident at their term time address.

### National Insurance Number (NINo) registration for overseas nationals

A NINo is generally required by any overseas national looking to work or claim benefits/tax credits in the UK, including the self-employed and students working part-time.

### National Referral Mechanism (NRM)

The National Referral Mechanism is a framework for identifying victims of human trafficking and modern slavery to ensure appropriate support.

### Section 4 support

Section 4(2) of the Immigration and Asylum Act (1999) allows for the provision of support to refused asylum-seekers. The Home Office gives support to refused asylum-seekers who are destitute and meet a defined set of criteria.

### Section 95 support

Support under section 95 of the Immigration and Asylum Act (1999) is provided to asylum seekers who have not received a final decision or have an appeal pending and are destitute or likely to become destitute.

### Short-term international migrant

The UN definition is someone who changes their country of usual residence for between three and twelve months for the purpose of work or study.

### Unique Pupil Number (UPN)

The Unique Pupil Number is a 13-character code that identifies each pupil in the local-authority-maintained school system.