

Inclusive Engagement Research Project

STRAND 1 (OF 2)

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BACKGROUND

The impact of COVID 19 across the Humber, Coast and Vale Health and Care Partnership (further referred to as 'the HCV Partnership') has rightly focused attention of the wider health inequalities agenda and specifically the needs of culturally diverse communities. The pandemic has exacerbated inequalities and alongside other global events has shone much needed light on deep rooted systemic racism that exists in this country and beyond. The HCV Partnership therefore believes that it is necessary to take positive action and invest more resource to ensure that they have a deeper understanding of what needs to change.

OBJECTIVES AND OUTPUTS

The main goal of this research was, therefore, to assist with developing a better joined-up approach to the work of the HCV Partnership by taking the critical first step to understanding the current diversity of the Humber, Coast and Vale (HCV) region.

It was agreed that this research would deliver three distinct outputs:

1. A written report highlighting the demographic breakdown of the area by place and across the HCV region, including marginalised groups
2. An interactive tool such as a map which will allow users to drill down at various levels to get more insight into the area's demographic and make up
3. An assessment of the culturally diverse organisations and projects which will include details of group, structure, location, beneficiaries, staffing, volunteer numbers etc
4. Further information about those groups' longer-term aspirations and strengths and challenges

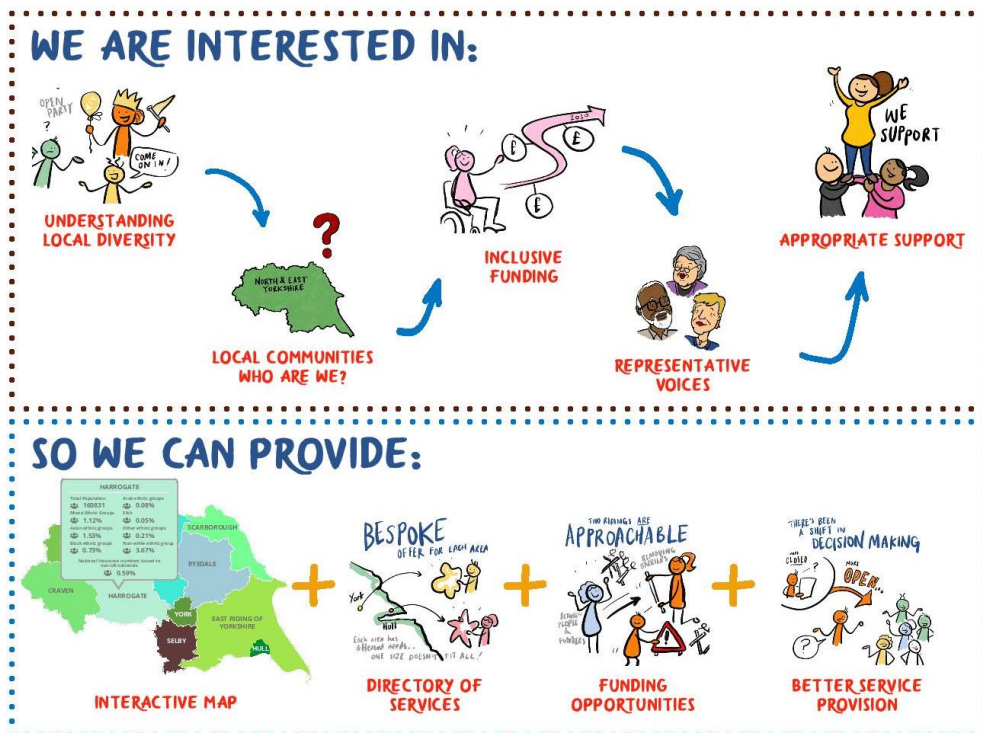
As a result, this report titled Inclusive Engagement Research Project is the first delivered output of the commissioned work. Within it, the reader will find individual sections highlighting the demographic breakdown of each of the areas within the HCV region. For ease of access, further information required by output 4 (above) have also been summarised in each of the area profiles in the form of 'Key Themes' discovered by the research.

Moreover, 'Case Studies' highlighting the excellent work already happening in the region and shining a light on some of the challenges faced by groups delivering services have also been included in Appendix II.

Output 2 - the interactive tool - has been created to accompany this report. This can be accessed via: <http://interactivemap.cwebbdesigns.co.uk/>

Finally, after some deliberation, it was agreed that a directory of services was to be created to demonstrate the extent of existing community activity led by and/or delivered to culturally diverse communities within the HCV region. The directory is available on request from the HCV Partnership*. Please note, the directory is not an exhaustive list of services, but rather a working document designed to be updated regularly. It has been created to offer a starting point for the HCV Partnership to demonstrate the level of activity already known to them and/or services found through the snowball sample utilised by this project.

*to request a copy of the directory please contact for the link



DEFINITIONS

Culturally Diverse Communities - during the conversations conducted as a part of this project, it was agreed that this research adopts the phrase of “culturally diverse communities” to describe the wide range of groups residing in the Humber, Coast and Vale area. Of particular interest to this research were non-native residents of the region. It was recognised that the term Black and Asian Minority Ethnic (BAME) is perceived to be problematic since some of the groups to which it refers to do not identify with it. Several alternatives were used in the interviews conducted such as: UK Minority Ethnic, Minority Groups, Migrant Groups and so on, and it was agreed that for the purpose of this research Culturally Diverse Communities is most appropriate.

Humber, Coast and Vale Region – the area consists of: North Yorkshire’s seven districts (Craven*, Hambleton, Harrogate, Richmondshire, Ryedale, Scarborough and Selby), East Riding of Yorkshire, Kingston upon Hull, North Lincolnshire, North East Lincolnshire and York (city of).

The HCV Partnership – Humber, Coast and Vale Health and Care Partnership is the Integrated Care System for the Humber, Coast and Vale region.

VCSE Leadership Programme is a programme of the Humber, Coast and Vale Health and Care Partnership and ensures there is a connectivity between the VCSE sector and the health and care system. The programme is led by a steering group consisting of place based organisations: Two Ridings Community Foundation, Community First Yorkshire, HEY Smile Foundation, North Bank Forum, Humber and Wolds Rural Action and York CVS. (This research has been commissioned by the VCSE Leadership Group).

*Craven has been included in this report as it is part of the North Yorkshire County Council, however it falls outside of the boundaries of the Humber, Coast and Vale

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

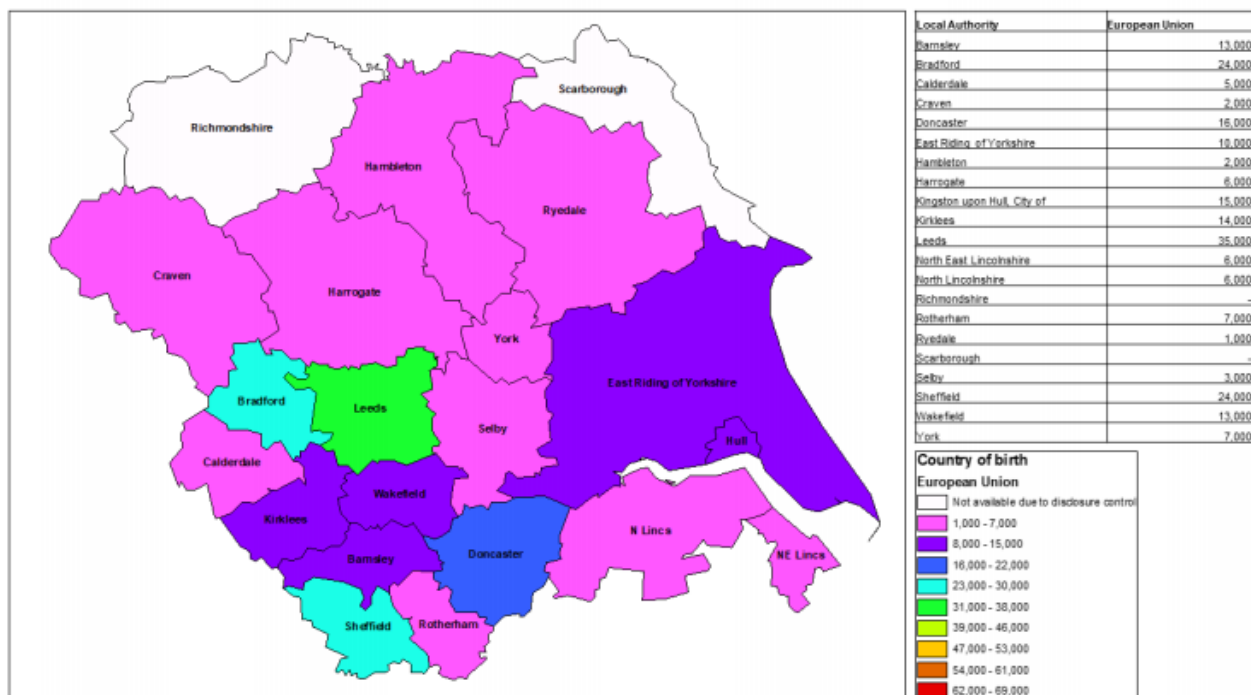
In May 2021, The Voluntary, Community and Social Enterprise Leadership Programme which is part of the Humber, Coast and Vale Health and Care Partnership commissioned Sonia Bielaszewska, a Social Researcher (trading as SRB Charity Consulting), to produce a research report examining current diversity of the HCV region. It was agreed that this report would focus on gaining a better understanding of the diversity of the population and the landscape of community activity – both formal and informal. Of special interest was community activity led by and/or delivered for people of colour or those from culturally diverse communities.

This report, therefore, looks at each of the HCV areas’ population make up, with a special focus on country of birth and ethnic origin, as well as migration trends, patterns, and counts.

Overall, this research found that, across the entirety of the Humber Coast and Vale region, ‘Other White’ groups (as categorised by the Office for National Statistics) make up the second largest proportion of the population (after ‘White English/ Welsh/ Scottish/ Irish).

The ‘Other White’ group is typically made up of EU born workers and students but can encompass several nationalities. To demonstrate the geographical distribution of this group across the region, a map produced by Migration Yorkshire (2020) has been included below.

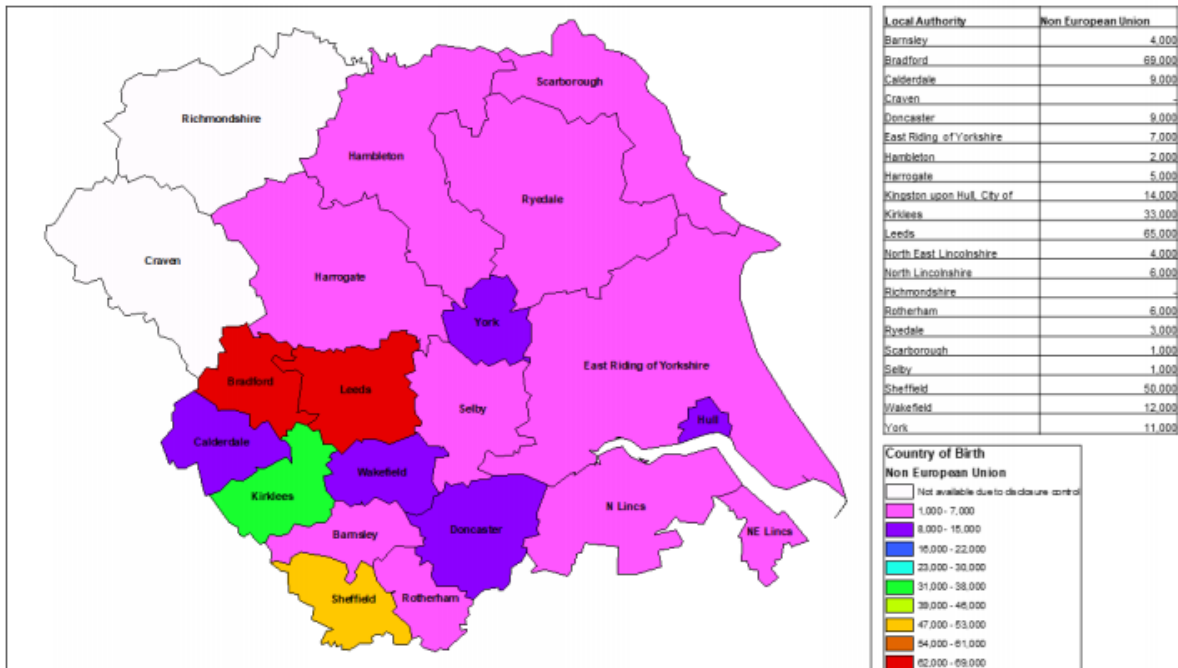
Map 1: EU born residents



Source: ONS, 2020. Map provided by Migration Yorkshire

For comparison, non-EU born residents’ geographical distribution across the region is also included.

Map 2: Non-EU born residents



Source: ONS, 2020. Map provided by Migration Yorkshire

This data shows that the highest number of EU born migrants (within the HCV area) are currently residing in East Riding of Yorkshire (likely due to the area size rather than concentration as this area had one of the lowest proportions of migrants against total population) and Kingston Upon Hull. In total, it is estimated that there is 22,000 EU born residents in both of those areas combined. Highest proportion of EU migrants come from Romania, Poland, Bulgaria and Hungary.

The total number of non-EU born groups is similar to that of the above in the Humber, Coast and Vale. Hull still has the highest number of those from non-EU countries (estimated 14,000), followed by the Vale of York (11,000).

Overall, migration trends show an increase in immigration in most of the HCV areas between 2018-2019. This includes East Riding, Hull, North East Lincolnshire, York and four of seven North Yorkshire districts (Harrogate, Richmondshire, Scarborough and Selby). North Lincolnshire and the three remaining North Yorkshire districts (Craven, Hambleton and Ryedale) have experienced a decrease in new arrivals in 2019. York, North East Lincolnshire and Richmondshire have also experienced a higher increase in immigration than the national and regional average. Any decrease in numbers in some of the HCV areas is likely due to the political landscape (Brexit Referendum results and changes to migration policy) and the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, which largely prevented movements between countries.

| AREA | INCREASE/DECREASE IN THE YEAR TO MID-2019 |
|-----------------------------|---|
| NORTH YORKSHIRE | |
| CRAVEN | 5% decrease |
| HAMBLETON | 17% decrease |
| HARROGATE | 3% increase |
| RICHMONDSHIRE | 28% increase |
| RYEDALE | 4% decrease |
| SCARBOROUGH | 15% increase |
| SELBY | 10% increase |
| EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE | 10% increase |
| KINGSTON UPON HULL | 15% increase |
| NORTH EAST LINCOLNSHIRE | 33% increase |
| NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE | 10% decrease |
| YORK | 29% increase |
| YORKSHIRE AND HUMBER | 18% increase |
| UNITED KINGDOM | 20% increase |

Most recent migration counts for the year 2019 come from the ONS mid-year estimates (MYE). Estimated number of new arrivals into each of the HCV areas for that year has been included in the table below. North Yorkshire and the city of Hull welcomed the highest number of new arrivals.

| AREA | MYE IMMIGRATION 2019 |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| NORTH YORKSHIRE | 2,368 |
| EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE | 776 |
| HULL | 2,442 |
| NORTH EAST LINCOLNSHIRE | 586 |
| NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE | 756 |
| YORK | 1,966 |
| TOTAL | 8,894 |

Another indicator of diversity used across this report and of relevance to the HCV Partnership is the GP registrations by patients with a previous address outside of the UK. The total counts for this are included in the table below. The total number of new patients from outside of the UK registering at their local GPs is higher than the estimated number of new arrivals into the area for that year. This might be the case for two reasons: because of the anticipated delay in registering for local services post arrival (therefore those new patients may have arrived in the years prior to 2019) and the fact that the figures for 2019 are estimates by the ONS.

| AREA | GP REGISTRATIONS 2019 |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| NORTH YORKSHIRE | 2,902 |
| EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE | 3,005 |
| HULL | 3,600 |
| NORTH EAST LINCOLNSHIRE | 920 |
| NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE | 1,397 |
| YORK | 3,079 |
| TOTAL | 14,903 |

According to the 2011 census, the total percentage of ‘migrants’ (as defined by the ONS: a migrant as a person with a different address one year before the Census to that on Census Day. The migrant status for children aged under one in households is determined by the migrant status of their next of kin) in each of the HCV areas ranges between 9.74% - 17.93% of the total area population.

On average, 11.9% of the HCV total population were migrants at the time of the Census. This is slightly lower than the national average of 12.3%. The highest proportion of migrants were residing in York, Richmondshire and Hull and the lowest in Selby, Craven and East Riding of Yorkshire.

| AREA | % OF MIGRANTS |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| NORTH YORKSHIRE | 11.3% |
| CRAVEN | 9.74% |
| HAMBLETON | 10.60% |
| HARROGATE | 12.11% |
| RICHMONDSHIRE | 15.69% |
| RYEDALE | 10.11% |
| SCARBOROUGH | 12.15% |
| SELBY | 9.21% |
| EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE | 9.81% |
| KINGSTON UPON HULL | 14.02% |
| NORTH EAST LINCOLNSHIRE | 11.42% |
| NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE | 10.2% |
| YORK | 17.93% |
| UNITED KINGDOM | 12.3% |

Across the region, the three most common ethnic groups (after White British) were: ‘Other White’ (as highlighted above), ‘Mixed Ethnic Group’ and ‘Asian/Asian British’. A summary breakdown of the total numbers against each of those groups from the 2011 Census data has also been included in the table below.

| AREA | WHITE OTHER COUNT | MIXED ETHNIC COUNT | ASIAN/ASIAN BRITISH COUNT |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| NORTH YORKSHIRE | 14,451 | 5,043 | 7,356 |
| EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE | 5,345 | 2,301 | 2,961 |
| HULL | 10,567 | 3,454 | 6,471 |
| NORTH EAST LINCOLNSHIRE | 2,741 | 1,186 | 2,129 |
| NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE | 5,405 | 1,244 | 4,549 |
| YORK | 6,746 | 2,413 | 6,740 |
| TOTAL | 45,255 | 15,641 | 30,206 |

The full breakdown of individual ethnicities making up the ‘Mixed Ethnic’ and ‘Asian/Asian British’ groupings is included in each of the area sections within this report.

Just over 30,200 people across HCV identified as ‘Asian/British Asian’ in the 2011 Census, making it the second largest non ‘White British’ ethnic group, after ‘White Other’. This includes culturally diverse communities from India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and China. Data also shows that one of the

most common ‘Mixed Ethnic Groups’ is ‘White and Asian’ further increasing the total number of those belonging fully, or partly, to the Asian ethnic group.

Of interest to this research were also marginalised groups residing in the area. The recent data for two of those groups, i.e., Irish Travellers and asylum seekers in each of the HCV areas has therefore been included in the table below. According to most recent data from the Home Office (Dispersal System statistics, 2020), Hull has the highest number of asylum seekers awaiting the decision on their claim in that year. Significantly higher than all other areas of which three, had no asylum seekers at all. North Yorkshire had the highest number of Gypsy or Irish Travellers in 2011, followed by Hull, York and East Riding of Yorkshire.

| AREA | ASYLUM SEEKERS (2020) | GYPSY OR IRISH TRAVELLERS (2011) |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| NORTH YORKSHIRE | 0 | 588 |
| EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE | 0 | 227 |
| HULL | 467 | 284 |
| NORTH EAST LINCOLNSHIRE | 69 | 26 |
| NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE | 0 | 90 |
| YORK | 2 | 269 |

Online survey

The online survey results indicate that most of the organisations across the Humber, Coast and Vale region believe that lack of funding and capacity issues are the biggest barriers to successful service delivery in line with their demand. Apart from those operating in York, all other areas have reported an increase in demand and their desire to grow (funding permitting) to meet that demand.

On average, half of all charities described their current mindset as “Coping OK”. Organisations operating in York were most likely to describe their day-to-day mindset as “Doing well and thriving”.

Interviews

Key findings from the interviews conducted as a part of this research are outlined on pages 10-11. Those were mostly focussed around; the desire to form stronger relationships and partnerships, issues with lack of funding and the impact of this on service delivery, potential issues with current communications vehicles and the necessary learning needed around the topic of cultural diversity.

Further research

Although some research limitations have been identified within this report (page 11) it is hoped that it offers an easy-to-understand snapshot of the Humber, Coast and Vale’s population make-up, with a specific focus on highlighting the diversity of the area.

Since some of the ethnicity data was derived from the 2011 Census (as the most comprehensive data set currently available for that characteristic), it is recommended that this report is updated when the 2021 Census data is released in March 2022.

METHODOLOGY

The below activity plan formed part of the original tender proposal submitted to the HCV Partnership. Some research elements were adapted throughout the research to reflect the needs of the project. The below methodology is the final methodology used in the creation of this report.

- 1) Initial background research was conducted to gain an understanding and familiarity with the areas within the Humber, Coast and Vale region. In order to do so, one to one interviews with a number of representatives from within the infrastructure organisations were undertaken.
- 2) Demographic focussed desk-based research into: East Riding of Yorkshire, Hull, York, North Lincolnshire, North East Lincolnshire and North Yorkshire then took place. The demographic data was collated using a Community Local Insights platform. Data sets used included: 2011 Census, 2019 mid-year ONS estimates, DWP 2020/21 Report into National Insurance Allocations, GP registrations, and the Migration Yorkshire 2019 reports.
- 3) This information was then cross checked with other information available such as the Joint Strategic Needs Assessments, local authority data and ward level data (where available).
- 4) The data was then exported into an interactive map, which allows the users to view the diversity level within each of the areas.

As well as the specific interest in the demographic make-up of the HCV region, this research was also carried out to determine the existing level of community activity delivered to and/or by culturally diverse communities.

- 5) Consultation with the Two Riding Community Foundation's grants team was undertaken to identify the relevant groups they already work with.
- 6) Further consultation with local Voluntary Sector Infrastructure Organisations and Representing Bodies was done (via Zoom mostly) to obtain information from third parties about known groups.
- 7) This helped to establish a starting sample of groups, after which a snowball sampling method was adopted (i.e., participants were asked if they could recommend others to take part).
- 8) Further desk-based research was also undertaken with a specific focus on existing databases of local charities and social media platforms.
- 9) Consequently, 70 groups were identified, of which 22 were interviewed and 34 participated in the online survey
- 10) The interviews helped to gain insight into the aspirations and challenges of those groups to create case studies which are included in Appendix II

DISCLAIMER

This research does not claim to be an academic piece of work, but rather an accessible, user friendly, informative, and easy to understand outline of the diversity of the HCV region.

KEY FINDINGS FROM INTERVIEWS

As a part of this research, 22 one to one interviews with infrastructure organisations, charities and individuals involved in community activities took place to try and gain a better understanding of their experience of service delivery, diversity and engagement with statutory organisations. Certain themes came up during those conversations time and time again, indicating their prominence. Those have been summarised in below.

1) Almost everyone who took part in this research mentioned the **problem of definition of Black and Asian Minority Ethnic (BAME)** during the interviews. Although it was agreed that it was beyond the scope of this research to try and tackle this issue, it is felt that this was worth mentioning as a theme from the interviews. There appears to be a level of frustration with the terminology and most participants agreed that a better terminology is needed for the way forward. For that reason, the term BAME was largely avoided within this report.

2) Participants often spoke about **building stronger relationships** between statutory organisations and the VCSE Sector as the only way to achieve meaningful engagement with culturally diverse communities. The organisations that participated in this research were not just open to building better connections but also expressed willingness to commit time and effort to making this happen.

3) Infrastructure organisations saw this research as a part of a wider and broader **continuous learning exercise**. They appreciated that this a process with no fixed end and is likely needing to be ongoing and long term. Many expressed an interest in actionable next steps to come out of this report. Some of those have been included in the Recommendation and Further Research section of this report.

4) **Means of communications and disseminating information** to culturally diverse communities was also perceived to be of importance. Data from the online survey shows that most of the charities on the ground find phoning their beneficiaries to be the most practical way to share information, yet most of the statutory organisations use emails and noticeboards to share information. The HCV Partnership could therefore either: utilise their links with the charities to share information about services; or adapt the way in which they communicate with their beneficiaries.

5) It was recognised that the HCV Partnership might be in a strong position to help connect people up and **act as a convener of conversations**. The infrastructure organisation already have good reach across the region and there are individuals within each of the infrastructure partners who enjoy a good relationship with the culturally diverse communities on their patches. Utilising and building on those links could have a mutual benefit for the HCV Partnership and the charities on the ground. It could help to build stronger relationships with a more representative group of community leaders, and encourage better joined up approaches. The online survey data suggests that just under 60% of local charities currently work in partnership with others, therefore more could be done to bring people together.

6) Closely linked to the point above about partnership working, participants also hoped that this research would **increase the level of awareness of existing services in the region and reduce competition between groups**. Certain areas within the HCV region, such as Hull and York, expressed their concern with the level of competition between charities. This applied mostly to funding, but also to beneficiaries.

7) A significant theme which has come frequently and is also linked to funding is the **problem of continuity (or lack of)**– both funding and support. Funding is often available for one year only, and

then the priorities change, which means that by the time projects get going and potential beneficiaries find out about it, it is ceased. Minority and recent migrant communities especially face significant amounts of stress related to moving countries. By the time they access the service, it is often stopped due to lack of funding. This contributes to their lack of trust in VCSE sector services and prevents meaningful engagement.

RESEARCH LIMITATIONS

Practical limitations

Although effort has been made to ensure that the data presented in this report is up to date, reliable and easy to understand, there are several limitations which should be acknowledged for transparency purposes.

- 1) Some data sets used within this report date back as much as 10 years. The use of 2011 Census Data was necessary as it offers the most comprehensive information about the whole of population. However, it is likely that some of it might no longer be representative of the population make up in 2021. To offset this disadvantage as much as possible, DWP and mid year estimates for 2019 have also been used.

- 2) The more recent data sets used for this report were:

- Overall population and migration [ONS] estimates are for 2019.
- National insurance numbers [NINO] are for the year 2019.
- GP registrations are for the year 2019.
- International student data [HESA] is for the academic year 2019 - 2020.
- Pupil language data is taken from the 2020 School Census.
- Syrian refugee resettlement data is up to the end of December 2020.

- 3) We know that there are gaps in some data, specifically relating to certain culturally diverse groups. Gaps in available information (which could have contributed to making this report more thorough) are mostly apparent when looking at:

- Those who come to the UK to join their family
- Migrant Roma from Central and Eastern Europe
- Refugees who have come through the asylum system
- International students studying below degree level
- Undocumented migrants
- People who have been trafficked

- 4) As a part of this research, and as mentioned in the 'Background' section of this report (page 2) we conducted an online survey, to try and gauge the level of formal and informal community activity in the HCV region. One of the obstacles we found was the relatively low take up of participants in the survey. In total, 34 organisations responded to the survey. The online survey was also supplemented by 22 one to one interviews with representatives from

local infrastructure organisations and charities themselves. The consensus across the region was that residents are experiencing “research fatigue” which has likely contributed to the lower than expected participation rate.

- 5) The focus of this research was to better understand the culturally diverse communities of the region with the view to introduce a more inclusive engagement strategy. However, it must be noted that other personal characteristics, outside of race or ethnicity, will also contribute to possible disadvantage when accessing service. It has been widely recognised that someone’s age, gender, disability, religion and/or sexual preferences can all contribute to one’s disadvantage. Moreover, many individuals experience multiple disadvantages in their lifetime where more than one of those characteristics plays a part in their experience.

Context

- 6) It is important to recognise how the context within which this research took place might have affected the outcomes. This research was conducted during the Covid-19 pandemic and was therefore undertaken following government guidelines around minimising contact with others and social distancing. For that reason, all interviews were conducted virtually via Zoom. This meant that not everyone who may have wished to participate typically was able to do so due to not having access to the appropriate technology.
- 7) Our inability to offer face to face consultations with participants has therefore made this research potentially less inclusive and accessible to some members of our communities.
- 8) Covid-19 has also impacted many of the charities. According to our survey many have experienced additional financial demands and increase in the number of beneficiaries and difficulties in providing their service in line with government guidelines. Those additional stresses could have contributed to the lower participation rates in this research (due to lack of time or capacity to participate).
- 9) The political context within which this research was conducted should also be acknowledged. United Kingdom’s withdrawal from the European Union in January 2020 following on from the Brexit Referendum in 2016 has inevitably impacted community cohesion. We found through this research anecdotal evidence of frustrations and disappointment amongst the culturally diverse members of the HCV region’s communities which may have contributed to a slightly more pessimistic view of the existing service provision and lower levels of engagements with the statutory sector.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND FURTHER RESEARCH

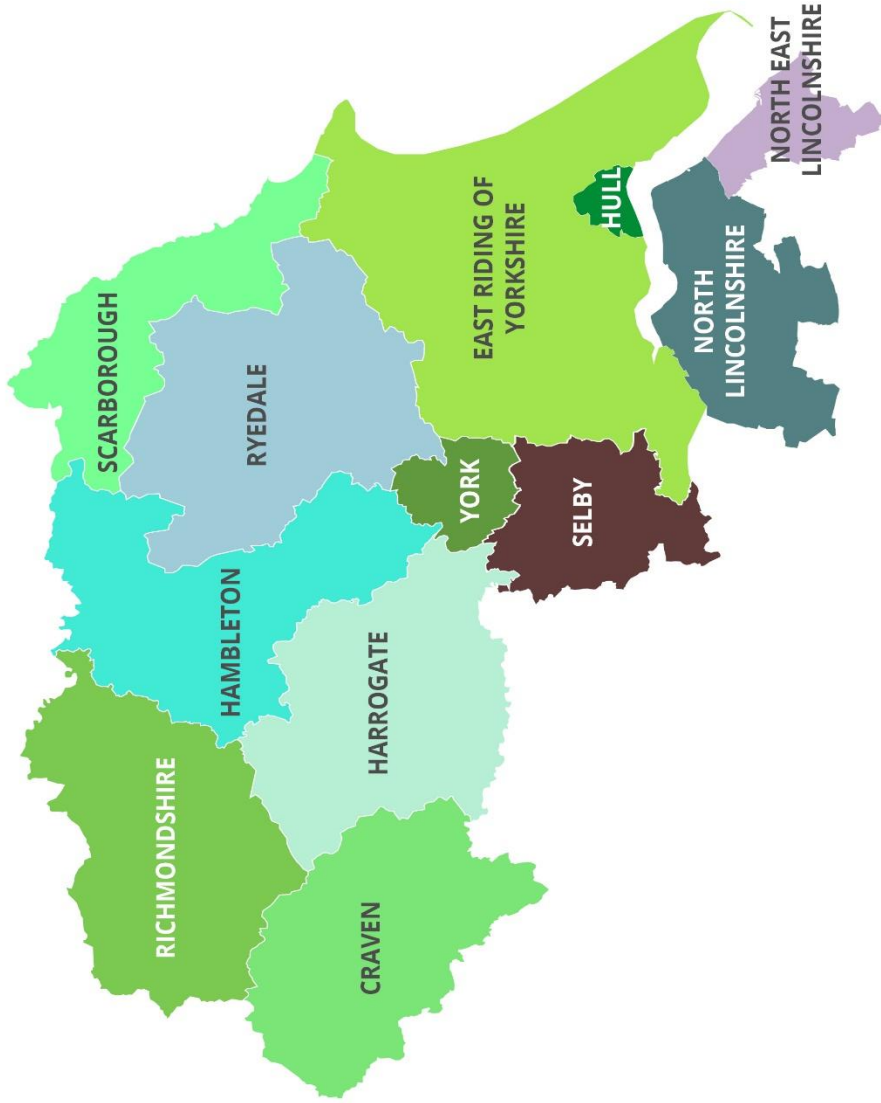
There are several ways in which the above limitations could be offset by further research into the area.

- 1) It is strongly recommended that this research and the interactive map are updated when the 2021 Census data is published. The current release date for initial findings is set for March 2022, with full outputs released by March 2023. Doing so will offer the HCV Partnership a much more reliable, consistent, and up to date understanding of the make up of the region, without requiring a large amount of financial investment.
- 2) With Covid-19 restrictions easing across England, the low participation level in the online survey could be offset by hosting focus groups on the back of existing community meetings. There are several existing “hubs” across the region which bring people from the communities of interest to this research together on a regular basis, which could be utilised

for this exercise. Utilising existing provision would also strengthen the HCV Partnership's relationships with those "on the ground".

- 3) As highlighted by the 'Research Limitations' section above, in order for the HCV Partnership to introduce a fully inclusive engagement strategy, it would be useful to conduct further research into the experiences of those who are affected by other disadvantages such as; disability, age, gender and/or sexual orientation.
- 4) Community leaders, members of the culturally diverse communities and charities themselves have all expressed an interest in working closer together with statutory organisations and infrastructure partners. Capitalising on the momentum created by this research could prove beneficial in creating those long-term, meaningful relationships. Getting in contact with all groups and individuals involved in this research to thank them for their participation could be used as another dialogue opener. Groups were also interested to hear about the findings from this research. Sharing the interactive map with them would likely receive a warm response.
- 5) With lack of partnership working and growing competition for funding, further research could be conducted into the feasibility of established VCSE sector organisations delivering NHS contracts. This could reduce reliance on short term grants and therefore contribute to creating more sustainable delivery models, as well as ease the pressure on the ICS' reaching all of the communities easier and quicker. However, considering the results of this research highlighting existing capacity issues, further support may need to be offered before this can happen.

NORTH YORKSHIRE



NORTH YORKSHIRE*

| | | | |
|---------------------|--------|---|-------|
| Total Population | 618054 | White ethnic groups | 97.4% |
| Mixed Ethnic Groups | 0.81% | Asian ethnic groups | 1.25% |
| Black ethnic groups | 0.38% | Arab ethnic groups | 0.04% |
| Other ethnic groups | 0.1% | Non-white ethnic group | 2.5% |
| | | Migrants | 11.3% |
| | | National Insurance numbers issued to non-UK nationals | 0.12% |

*average figures from across the North Yorkshire's seven districts

NORTH YORKSHIRE

Data sets: 2011 Census, 2019 mid-year estimates, DWP 2020, Migration Yorkshire 2019, GP registrations 2019.

North Yorkshire is the largest non-metropolitan county in England, covering an area of 8,654 square kilometres (3,341 sq. mi). Around 40% of the county is covered by national parks, including most of the Yorkshire Dales and the North York Moors. The rural nature of the county has an impact on the population make-up, community provision and (often) access to services.

North Yorkshire consists of seven districts: Craven, Hambleton, Harrogate, Richmondshire, Ryedale, Scarborough, Selby. A brief summary of the recent migration trends for each of those individual districts has also been included on pages 14-34.

The population of the county has grown in recent years, partly by indigenous growth and partly by inward migration. Despite the effects of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and a slowing of national population growth in the year to mid-2020, in this period, the ONS estimates the population grew in 294 out of the 374 local authorities of the UK (inc. all of the North Yorkshire districts).

The North Yorkshire population was estimated at 618,054 people in 2019 (the mid-year estimate); an increase of around 3,500 people (0.6%) since 2018.

In total, around 11.3% of the North Yorkshire population (circ. 69,000 individuals) identified as 'migrants' in the 2011 Census.

According to Migration Yorkshire (Local Migration Profile Report, 2020), population growth in North Yorkshire is typically driven by internal migration (i.e., people who moved to North Yorkshire from another part of the UK), but also international migration. Population growth would be higher if it were not for negative natural change.

Different measures of immigration suggest between 1,900 – 2,900 new long-term immigrants arrived in North Yorkshire in 2019. The official estimate from the Office for National Statistics [ONS] falls in the middle of this range. Net migration to North Yorkshire was around 400 in 2019, a significant decrease on the previous year. Political environment, namely the Brexit Referendum result, as well changes to migration policy and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on travel are likely to be the causes of this decline.

Reasons for migration can be typically categorised into three groups: work, study, and protection (i.e. seeking refuge from other countries where their lives are at risk).

With regards to work, the largest increase in migration to North Yorkshire was from EU accession zones. Most common country of origin amongst EU work migrants was Romania (616 new arrivals in 2019), followed by Poland (249 new arrivals) and Bulgaria (97 new arrivals). Outside of the EU zone, the number of new arrivals has also increased in 2019 (730 new arrivals in comparison to around 620 in 2018). Top country of origin for that group was India.

Migration Yorkshire Report, 2020, informed by the ONS, also reports that there are no asylum seekers housed in North Yorkshire through the Home Office dispersal system, although very small numbers of asylum seekers may have moved here independently. There were around 20 unaccompanied asylum-seeking children being looked after within North Yorkshire at the end of March 2020.

'Country of Birth', 'Ethnic Group' and 'Passport Held' data derived from the 2011 Census have also been included below as an indication of diversity. The decision to include them was driven by the fact that many non-native British citizens may have a British passport yet identify as belonging to a culturally diverse community due to their birthplace.

Overall, the second largest ethnic group after English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British Irish in 2011 was 'Other White'. Almost 14,500 individuals belonged to that group. More recent data and mid-year estimates suggest that this continues to be the case. Romanian, Polish, and Bulgarian residents make up the biggest proportions of that figure.

Asian and Asian British form the third largest ethnic group with a total of 7,356 individuals followed by Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups and (5,043) and Black/African/Caribbean/Black British (2,424).

In 2011, 588 Gypsy or Irish Traveller resided in North Yorkshire.

The total level of diversity in North Yorkshire is lower than that of Yorkshire and Humber and nationally.

Country of birth

| | Persons | |
|--|---------------------------|-------|
| | North Yorkshire County | |
| | count | % |
| All usual residents | 598,376 | 100.0 |
| United Kingdom | 562,867 | 94.1 |
| England | 541,687 | 90.5 |
| Northern Ireland | 2,721 | 0.5 |
| Scotland | 13,762 | 2.3 |
| Wales | 4,645 | 0.8 |
| United Kingdom not otherwise specified | 52 | 0.0 |
| Ireland | 1,934 | 0.3 |
| Other EU | 14,601 | 2.4 |
| Member countries in March 2001 | 7,209 | 1.2 |
| Accession countries April 2001 to March 2011 | 7,392 | 1.2 |
| Other countries | 18,974 | 3.2 |

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS204EW)

Ethnic group

| | Persons | |
|---|---------------------------|-------|
| | North Yorkshire County | |
| | count | % |
| All usual residents | 598,376 | 100.0 |
| White | 582,475 | 97.3 |
| English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British | 565,055 | 94.4 |
| Irish | 2,381 | 0.4 |
| Gypsy or Irish Traveller | 588 | 0.1 |
| Other White | 14,451 | 2.4 |
| Mixed/multiple ethnic groups | 5,043 | 0.8 |
| White and Black Caribbean | 1,315 | 0.2 |
| White and Black African | 662 | 0.1 |
| White and Asian | 1,821 | 0.3 |
| Other Mixed | 1,245 | 0.2 |
| Asian/Asian British | 7,356 | 1.2 |
| Indian | 1,631 | 0.3 |
| Pakistani | 894 | 0.1 |
| Bangladeshi | 275 | 0.0 |
| Chinese | 1,733 | 0.3 |
| Other Asian | 2,823 | 0.5 |
| Black/African/Caribbean/Black British | 2,424 | 0.4 |
| African | 1,428 | 0.2 |
| Caribbean | 372 | 0.1 |
| Other Black | 624 | 0.1 |
| Other ethnic group | 1,078 | 0.2 |
| Arab | 357 | 0.1 |
| Any other ethnic group | 721 | 0.1 |

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS201EW)

Passports held

| | Persons | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|
| | North Yorkshire County | |
| | count | % |
| All usual residents | 598,376 | 100.0 |
| No passport | 110,242 | 18.4 |
| United Kingdom | 467,901 | 78.2 |
| Republic of Ireland | 1,701 | 0.3 |
| Other Europe: EU countries | 9,415 | 1.6 |
| Other Europe: Non EU countries | 625 | 0.1 |
| Africa | 1,703 | 0.3 |
| Middle East and Asia | 3,719 | 0.6 |
| North America and the Caribbean | 4,532 | 0.8 |
| Central America | 22 | 0.0 |
| South America | 133 | 0.0 |
| Antarctica and Oceania | 1,777 | 0.3 |
| British Overseas Territories | 11 | 0.0 |

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS205EW)

Figure 1.1 (below) is an overview of data on immigration trends in North Yorkshire between 2004-2019. It compares three different ways of measuring immigration: official ONS immigration estimates (in navy blue), GP registrations at local practices by those with a previous address outside of the UK (in red) and the number of immigrants who have been issued a new national insurance number (in green).

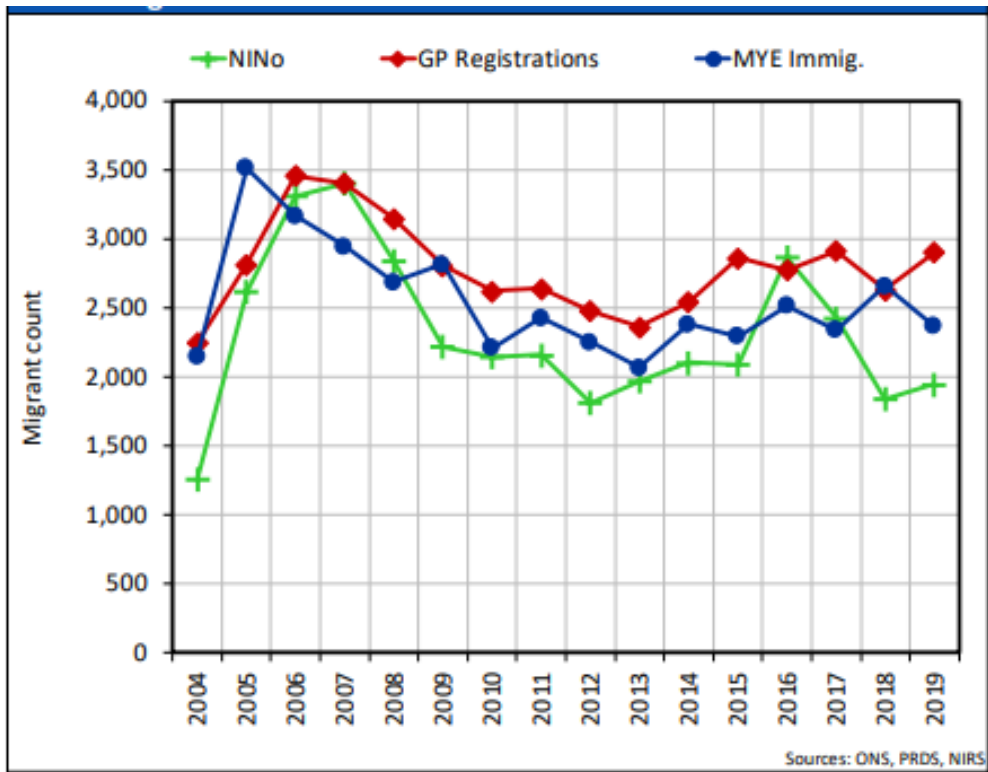
Collectively, they offer a strong indication of patterns and trends and help us to get a better sense of the overall immigration figures.

Please note, although GP registrations and NI numbers show a slight upward movement for 2019, we know that there is often a delay in registering for local services post arrival.

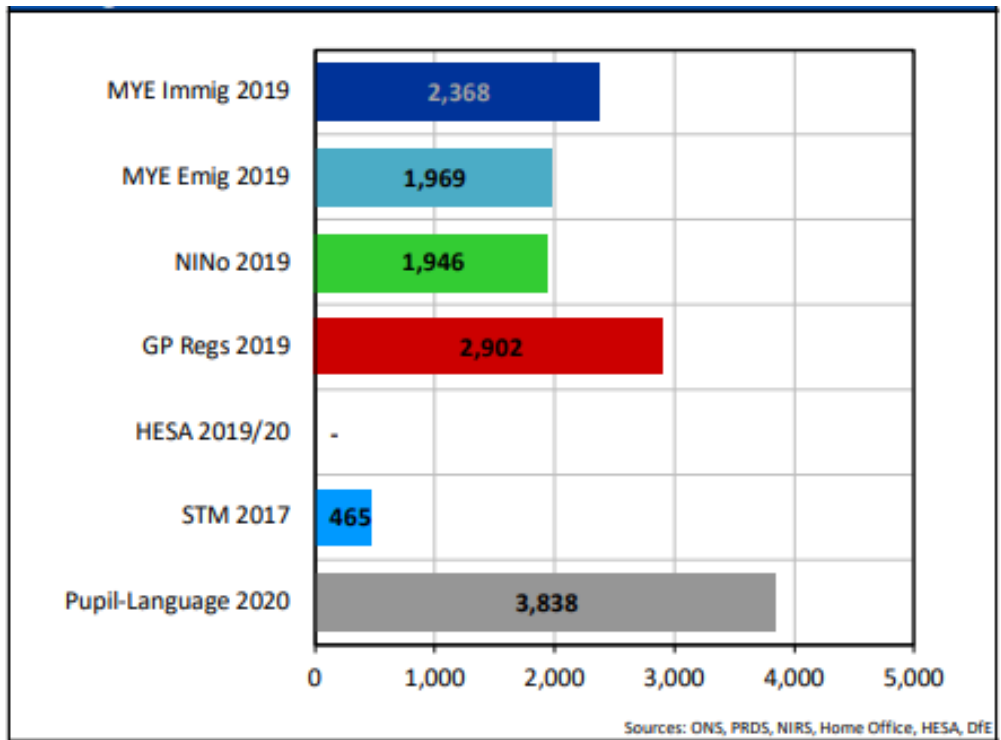
Figure 1.2 further shows the count of people against several diversity indicators:

- the 2019 mid-year immigration and emigration estimates
- the number of National Insurance numbers issued to non-British citizens
- the number of GP registrations from individuals with a previous address outside of the UK
- the number of international students registered at Higher Education Institutions
- the number of short-term migrants who stayed less than three months
- the number of school pupils whose first language is not English

1.1 Immigration Trends



1.2 Migrant Counts



Key Themes from the online survey for North Yorkshire

- Most of the organisations delivering support to culturally diverse communities in the area are relatively small (less than 10 members of staff and a turnover of less than £100,000 per annum)
- Between them, they support all ethnicities and groups (as defined by the ONS)
- Organisations mostly focus on offering support for physical and mental health and wellbeing, peer support and advice
- Many already work in partnership with others (such as other charities and local authorities)
- Most have experienced an increase in the demand for their services and would like to grow
- Capacity issues are the biggest obstacle to successful delivery, followed by lack of funding
- 50% defined their current day to day mindset as “Coping Ok”

CRAVEN



CRAVEN

| | | | |
|---------------------|-------|---|--------|
| Total Population | 57142 | White ethnic groups | 97.39% |
| Mixed Ethnic Groups | 0.68% | Asian ethnic groups | 1.75% |
| Black ethnic groups | 0.11% | Arab ethnic groups | 0.05% |
| Other ethnic groups | 0.03% | Non-white ethnic group | 2.61% |
| | | Migrants | 9.74% |
| | | National Insurance numbers issued to non-UK nationals | 0.09% |

CRAVEN

Data sets: Census, 2011, 2019 mid-year estimates, DWP 2020, Migration Yorkshire 2019.

According to the 2019 mid-year estimates by the ONS, the current population of Craven is 57,142. 97.39% of Craven residents self-identified as members of the White Ethnic Group. This includes, British, Welsh, Scottish and Irish but also any other white backgrounds such as European nationals.

The second largest ethnicity group was the 'non-white ethnic group'. 2.61% of the Craven population identified themselves as belonging to that group. This equates to 1,491 people.

The 2011 Census data reveals that almost 10% of all Craven residents identified themselves as migrants. This equates to circ. 5,565 individuals. Almost 1,000 residents belonged to the 'Asian Ethnic Group' which is proportionally higher than six out of the seven North Yorkshire districts.

In 2019, there were 118 new arrivals to Craven, from 15 different countries.

70% of all arrivals were from the EU, 4% fewer than 2018.

Most recent migration data for Craven from 2019 suggests that the areas where most new arrivals are settling in are:

- Skipton South
- Ingleton and High Bentham
- Settle, Hellifield and Horton
- Skipton North and Barden Fell

The top three nationalities that arrived in Craven in 2019 were:

1. Romanian
2. Indian
3. Polish

However, similarly to the wider North Yorkshire region, migration into Craven has also fallen since 2018. 5% less people arrived in Craven in that year.

Source: Migration Yorkshire/ Newcomers/ Craven-

https://www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/?page=hambletonnewcomers#Newcomer_text

HAMBLETON



HAMBLETON

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Total Population | White ethnic groups |
| 91594 | 98.31% |
| Mixed Ethnic Groups | Asian ethnic groups |
| 0.67% | 0.67% |
| Black ethnic groups | Arab ethnic groups |
| 0.21% | 0.05% |
| Other ethnic groups | Non-white ethnic group |
| 0.09% | 1.69% |
| | Migrants |
| | 10.60% |
| | National Insurance numbers issued to non-UK nationals |
| | 0.06% |

HAMBLETON

Data sets: Census, 2011, 2019 mid-year estimates, DWP 2020, Migration Yorkshire 2019.

Hambleton's total population in 2019 (ONS, mid-year estimates 2019) was 91,594. Over 98% of the residents self-identified as belonging to a 'white ethnic group' in the 2011 Census, which is significantly higher than the current (2018) national average 86%.

Almost 11% of Hambleton's residents identified themselves as migrants in the 2011 Census. This equates to circ. 9,700 individuals. 'Non-White Ethnic Group' was the second largest group within the area, making up just under 1.7% of the total population of Hambleton (1,547 individuals).

Most recent data from the Department for Work and Pension (2019) suggests that the number of people arriving in Hambleton from other countries has decreased since 2018 by 17%.

Nevertheless, the largest proportion of newcomers into the area come from Poland and Romania, followed by Italy, France, Germany, and India.

In total, 110 individuals registered for National Insurance Numbers from overseas in that year.

Most recent migration data for Hambleton from 2019 suggests that the areas where most new arrivals are settling in are:

- Easingwold and Stillington
- Thirsk North
- Brompton, Appleton and Thimbleby
- Thirst South and Coxwold

The 110 new arrivals in Hambleton came from 7 countries and 66% of all arrivals were from the EU, the same as in 2018.

The top three nationalities that arrived in Hambleton in 2019 were:

- 1) Polish
- 2) Romanian
- 3) Italian

Arrivals from Romania and Italy changed the most: 8 fewer Romanians and 8 more Italians than in 2018.

Although immigration fell in Hambleton, across the UK, immigration rose by 20%, while in Yorkshire and Humber it rose by 18%.

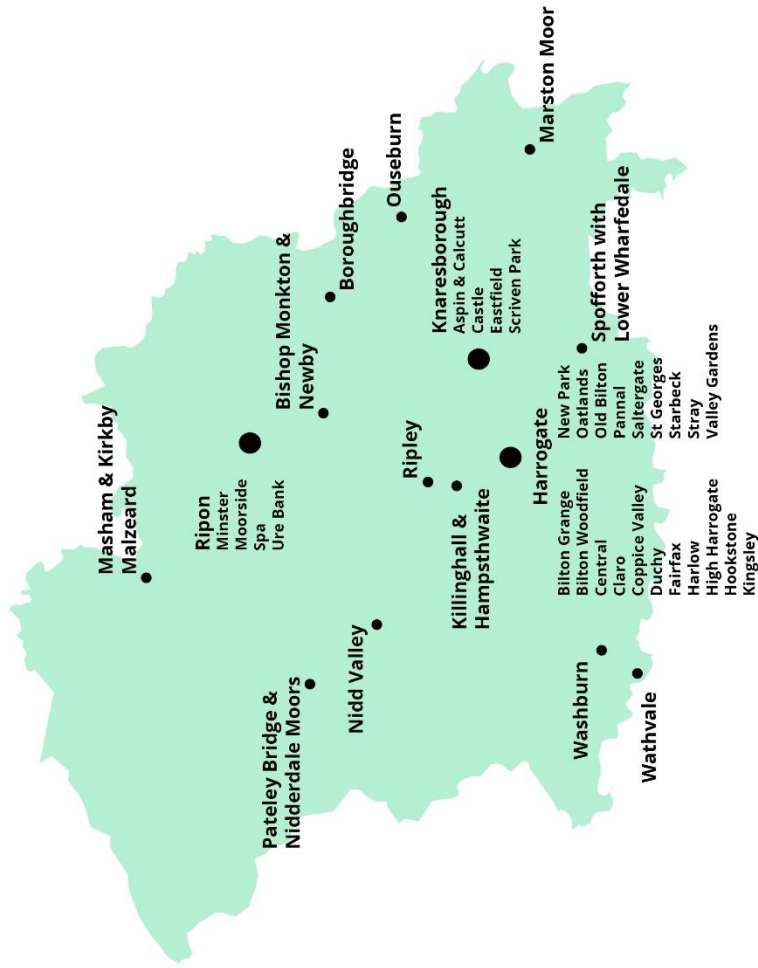
Source: Migration Yorkshire/ Newcomers/ Hambleton -

https://www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/?page=hambletonnewcomers#Newcomer_text

HARROGATE

HARROGATE

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Total Population | White ethnic groups |
| 160831 | 96.33% |
| Mixed Ethnic Groups | Asian ethnic groups |
| 1.12% | 1.53% |
| Black ethnic groups | Arab ethnic groups |
| 0.73% | 0.08% |
| Other ethnic groups | Non-white ethnic group |
| 0.21% | 3.67% |
| | Migrants |
| | 12.11% |
| | National Insurance numbers issued to non-UK nationals |
| | 0.15% |



HARROGATE

Data sets: Census, 2011, 2019 mid-year estimates, DWP 2020, Migration Yorkshire 2019.

Harrogate's total population in 2019 (ONS, mid-year estimates) was 160,831. Over 96% of the residents self-identified as belonging to a 'white ethnic group' in the 2011 Census, which is higher than the national and regional average. Migrants make up over 12% of the total population of Harrogate, which equates to circ. 19,470 individuals.

Most recent data from the Department for Work and Pension (2019) suggests that the number of people arriving in Harrogate from other countries has increased since 2018 by 3%.

In total, 570 individuals registered for National Insurance Numbers from overseas in that year.

Harrogate therefore has the second highest number of new arrivals into North Yorkshire (after Scarborough).

Most recent migration data for Harrogate from 2019 suggests that the areas where most new arrivals are settling in are:

- Central Harrogate
- Harrogate East
- Boroughbridge and Marton-cum-Grafton

The 570 new arrivals in Harrogate came from 30 countries. 68% of all arrivals were from the EU, 4% fewer than 2018.

The top three nationalities that arrived in Harrogate in 2019 were:

- 1) Romanian
- 2) Polish
- 3) Hungarian

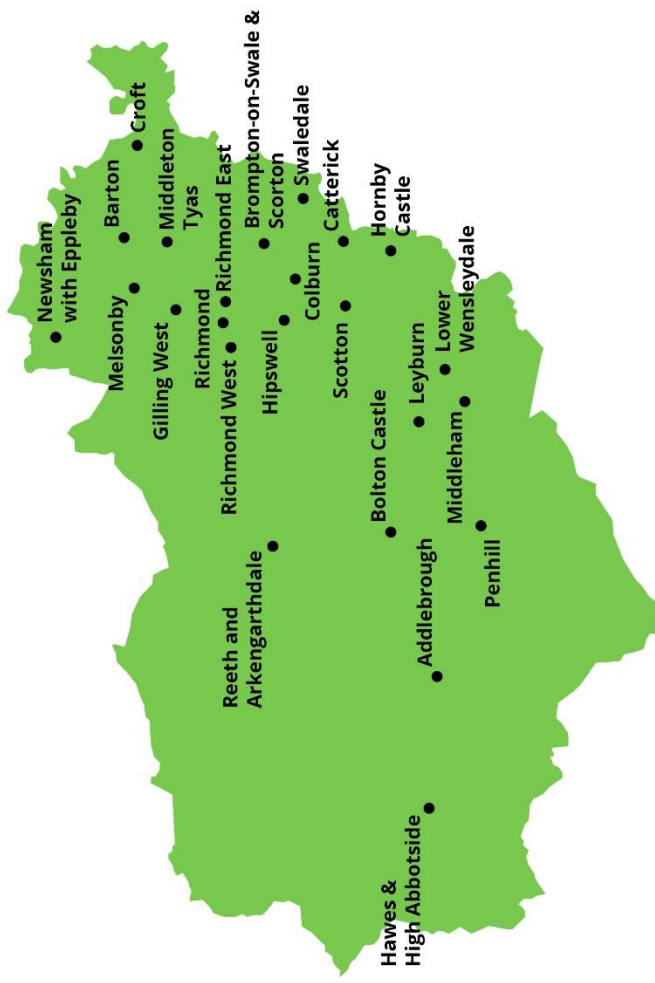
Arrivals from Spain changed the most: 31 less people than in 2018.

Across the UK, immigration rose by 20%, while in Yorkshire and Humber it rose by 18%.

Source: Migration Yorkshire/ Newcomers/ Harrogate -

https://www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/?page=harrogatenewcomers#Newcomer_text

RICHMONDSHIRE



RICHMONDSHIRE

| | | |
|---------------------|---|--------|
| Total Population | White ethnic groups | 95.36% |
| Mixed Ethnic Groups | Asian ethnic groups | 2.40% |
| Black ethnic groups | Arab ethnic groups | 0.03% |
| Other ethnic groups | Non-white ethnic group | 4.64% |
| | Migrants | 15.69% |
| | National Insurance numbers issued to non-UK nationals | 0.08% |

RICHMONDSHIRE

Data sets: Census, 2011, 2019 mid-year estimates, DWP 2020, Migration Yorkshire 2019.

Richmondshire's total population in 2019 (ONS, mid-year estimates) was 53,730. Over 95% of the residents self-identified as belonging to a 'white ethnic group' in the 2011 Census.

Proportionally, Richmondshire has the highest level of migrations out of all seven North Yorkshire districts. Over 15.7% of residents identified themselves as migrants in 2011. This equates to circ. 8,430 people.

Most recent data from the Department for Work and Pension (2019) suggests that the number of people arriving in Richmondshire from other countries has increased since 2018 by 28%. In total, 87 individuals registered for National Insurance Numbers from overseas in that year

Most recent migration data for Richmondshire from 2019 suggests that the areas where most new arrivals are settling in are:

- Catterick, Garrison and Colburn
- Upper Dales
- Leyburn, Middleham and Tunstall

The 87 new arrivals in Richmondshire came from 11 countries.

43% of all arrivals were from the EU, 3% more than 2018.

The top three nationalities that arrived in 2019 were:

- 1) Nepalese
- 2) Polish
- 3) Romanian

Arrivals from Poland changed the most: 9 more people than in 2018.

Across the UK, immigration rose by 20%, while in Yorkshire and Humber it rose by 18% which means that Richmondshire's increase in the number of new arrivals is higher than the regional and national average.

Source: Migration Yorkshire/ Newcomers/ Richmondshire –

<https://www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/?page=richmondshirenewcomers>

RYEDALE



RYEDALE

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Total Population | White ethnic groups |
| 55380 | 98.67% |
| Mixed Ethnic Groups | Asian ethnic groups |
| 0.58% | 0.53% |
| Black ethnic groups | Arab ethnic groups |
| 0.15% | 0.02% |
| Other ethnic groups | Non-white ethnic group |
| 0.04% | 1.33% |
| | Migrants |
| | 10.11% |
| | National Insurance numbers issued to non-UK nationals |
| | 0.10% |

RYEDALE

Data sets: Census, 2011, 2019 mid-year estimates, DWP 2020, Migration Yorkshire 2019.

Ryedale's total population in 2019 (ONS, mid-year estimates) was 55,380. Almost 99% of the residents self-identified as belonging to a 'white ethnic group' in the 2011 Census, which is higher than the national and regional average.

Most recent data from the Department for Work and Pension (2019) suggests that the number of people arriving in Ryedale from other countries has decreased since 2018 by 4%.

In total, 187 individuals registered for National Insurance Numbers from 8 countries in that year.

Most recent migration data for Harrogate from 2019 suggests that the areas in Ryedale where most newcomers are settling in are:

- Malton and Norton
- Sheriff Hutton, Slingsby and Swinton
- Helmsley and Ampleforth

90% of all arrivals were from the EU, the same as in 2018.

The top three nationalities that arrived in Harrogate in 2019 were:

- 1) Romanian
- 2) Bulgarian
- 3) Polish

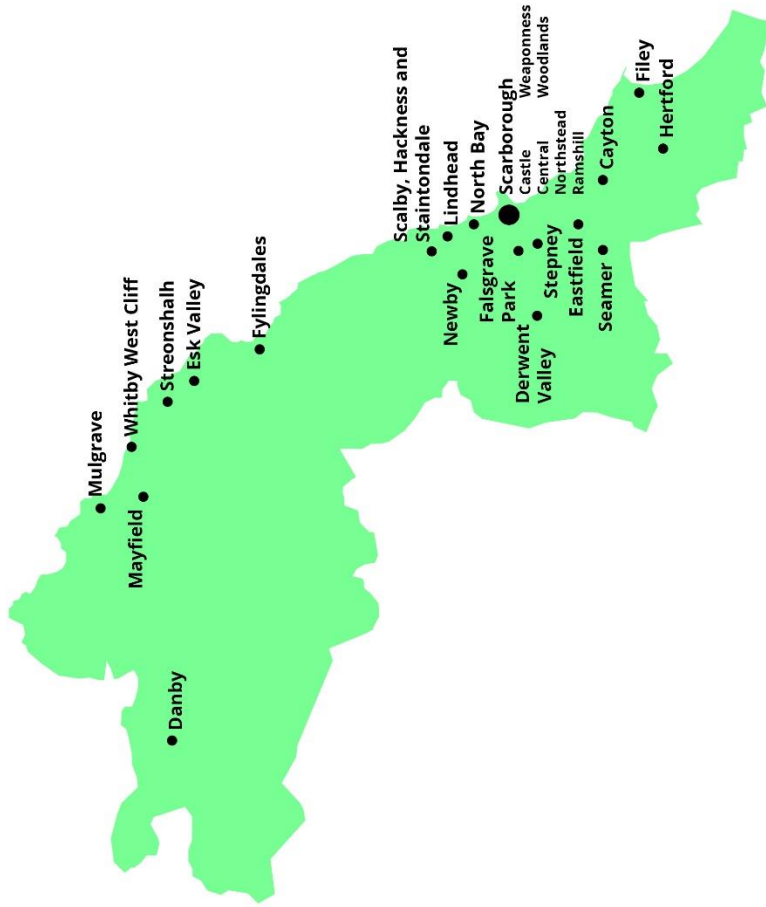
Arrivals from Romania and Poland changed the most: 22 more Romanians and 22 fewer Poles than in 2018.

Across the UK, immigration rose by 20%, while in Yorkshire and Humber it rose by 18%.

Source: Migration Yorkshire/ Newcomers/ Ryedale -

<https://www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/?page=ryedalenewcomers>

SCARBOROUGH



SCARBOROUGH

| | |
|---|--------|
| Total Population | 108757 |
| Mixed Ethnic Groups | 0.80% |
| Black ethnic groups | 0.22% |
| Other ethnic groups | 0.09% |
| White ethnic groups | 97.53% |
| Asian ethnic groups | 1.25% |
| Arab ethnic groups | 0.11% |
| Non-white ethnic group | 2.47% |
| Migrants | 12.15% |
| National Insurance numbers issued to non-UK nationals | 0.30% |

SCARBOROUGH

Data sets: Census, 2011, 2019 mid-year estimates, DWP 2020, Migration Yorkshire 2019.

Scarborough's total population in 2019 (ONS, mid-year estimates) was 108,757. Over 97.5% of the residents self-identified as belonging to a 'white ethnic group' in the 2011 Census, which is higher than the national average of 86%.

In total, just over 12% of the population identified as migrants in the 2011 Census, which equates to circ. 13,200 individuals. Proportionally, Scarborough therefore has the second highest number of non-native residents in North Yorkshire (after Richmondshire – 15.6%)

Most recent data from the Department for Work and Pension (2019) suggests that the number of people arriving in Scarborough from other countries has increased since 2018 by 15%. In total, 659 individuals registered for National Insurance Numbers from 23 countries in that year. A number significantly higher than in the other parts of North Yorkshire.

Most recent migration data for Scarborough from 2019 suggests that the areas where most new arrivals are settling in are:

- Ramshill and South Cliff
- Scarborough Town and North Bay
- Scarborough Central.

85% of all arrivals were from the EU, the same as in 2018.

The top three nationalities that arrived in Scarborough in 2019 were:

- 1) Romanian
- 2) Polish
- 3) Italian

Arrivals from Romania changed the most: 49 more people than in 2018.

Across the UK, immigration rose by 20%, while in Yorkshire and Humber it rose by 18%.

Source: Migration Yorkshire/ Newcomers/ Scarborough –

https://www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/?page=scarboroughnewcomers#Newcomer_text

SELBY



SELBY

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Total Population | White ethnic groups |
| 90620 | 98.36% |
| Mixed Ethnic Groups | Asian ethnic groups |
| 0.75% | 0.59% |
| Black ethnic groups | Arab ethnic groups |
| 0.25% | 0.01% |
| Other ethnic groups | Non-white ethnic group |
| 0.04% | 1.64% |
| | Migrants |
| | 9.21% |
| | National Insurance numbers issued to non-UK nationals |
| | 0.12% |

SELBY

Data sets: Census, 2011, 2019 mid-year estimates, DWP 2020, Migration Yorkshire 2019.

Selby's total population in 2019 (ONS, mid-year estimates) was 90,620. Over 98% of the residents self-identified as belonging to a 'white ethnic group' in the 2011 Census, which is higher than the national and regional average. 9.21% of that population identified as migrants which equates to 8,346 individuals.

Most recent data from the Department for Work and Pension (2019) suggests that the number of people arriving in Selby from other countries has increased since 2018 by 10%. In total, 215 individuals registered for National Insurance Numbers from 12 countries in that year.

Most recent migration data for Harrogate from 2019 suggests that the areas where most new arrivals are settling in are:

- Selby Town
- Sherburn in Elmet and South Milford
- Selby West

81% of all arrivals were from the EU, 9% fewer than 2018.

The top three nationalities that arrived in Harrogate in 2019 were:

- 1) Polish
- 2) Romanian
- 3) Bulgarian

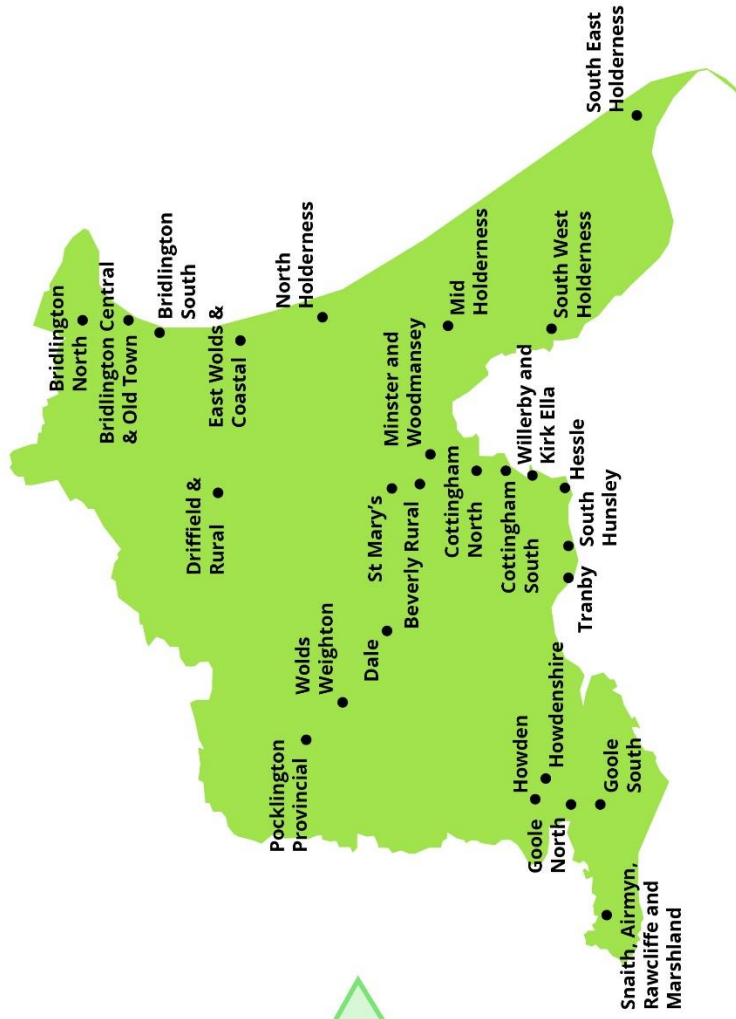
Arrivals from Bulgaria changed the most: 12 more people than in 2018.

Across the UK, immigration rose by 20%, while in Yorkshire and Humber it rose by 18%.

Source: Migration Yorkshire/ Newcomers/ Selby-

<https://www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/?page=selbynewcomers>

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE



EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

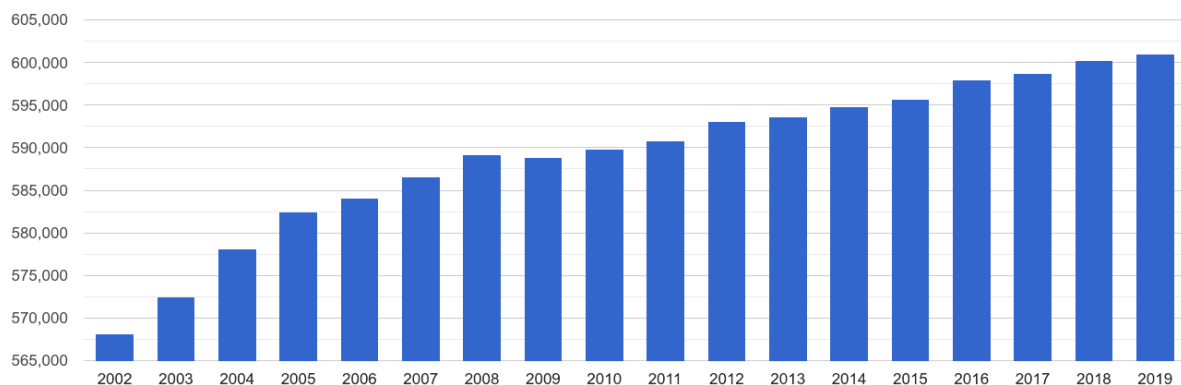
| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Total Population | White ethnic groups |
| 341173 | 98.09% |
| Mixed Ethnic Groups | Asian ethnic groups |
| 0.69% | 0.89% |
| Black ethnic groups | Arab ethnic groups |
| 0.18% | 0.09% |
| Other ethnic groups | Non-white ethnic group |
| 0.07% | 1.91% |
| | Migrants |
| | 9.81% |
| | National Insurance numbers issued to non-UK nationals |
| | 0.11% |

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

Data set: 2011 Census, 2019 mid-year estimates, DWP 2020, GP Registrations 2019, Migration Yorkshire 2019.

East Riding of Yorkshire, or simply East Riding or East Yorkshire, covers 240,768 hectares (930 sq. mi) and has a population of 341,173 (2019 mid-year estimates). The most populous parishes are Bridlington, Goole, Beverley, and Cottingham. Half the district's population reside in the 11 most populous parishes, with the other half living in the other 160 parishes. The population density of the district in 2011 was around 135 people per square km, which made it the least densely populated unitary authority after the Isles of Scilly, Rutland, and Herefordshire.

The population of the county has been growing relatively steadily over the years, partially due to indigenous growth and partly due to inward migration. The graph below shows population growth in East Riding of Yorkshire between 2002-2019.



In total, around 9.8% of the East Riding population (i.e., 33,469 individuals) identified as 'migrants' in the 2011 Census.

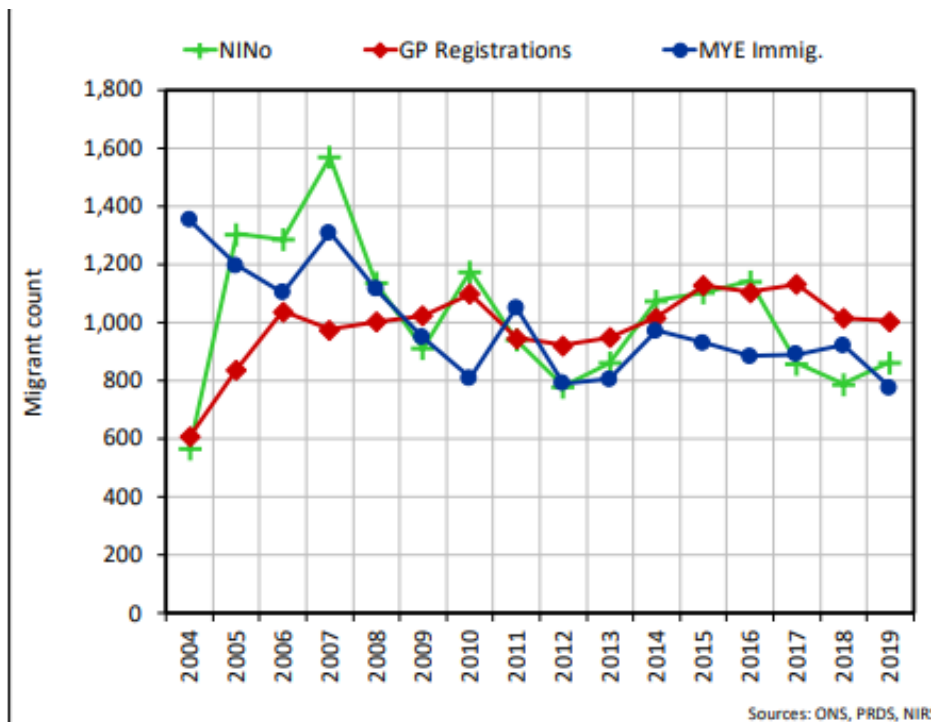
According to Migration Yorkshire (Local Migration Profile Report, 2020), different measures of immigration suggest between 770 – 1,010 new long-term immigrants (immigrants who are expected to stay more than a year) arrived in East Riding in 2019. Additionally, around 410 short-term immigrants visited the East Riding in 2017 to work or study for up to 12 months and around two thirds of these were students rather than short term workers.

Reasons for migration can be typically categorised into three groups: work, study, and protection.

With regards to work, the overall number of new migrant workers arriving in the East Riding in 2019 was around 860, an increase of around 75 compared to the previous year. There were small increases in arrivals from most regions of the world. The greatest change in individual nationalities was an increase in arrivals from Bulgaria and a fall in arrivals from Lithuania.

According to the same report by Migration Yorkshire, there are no asylum seekers housed in the East Riding through the Home Office dispersal system, although very small numbers of asylum seekers may have moved here independently.

Immigration Trends in East Riding of Yorkshire



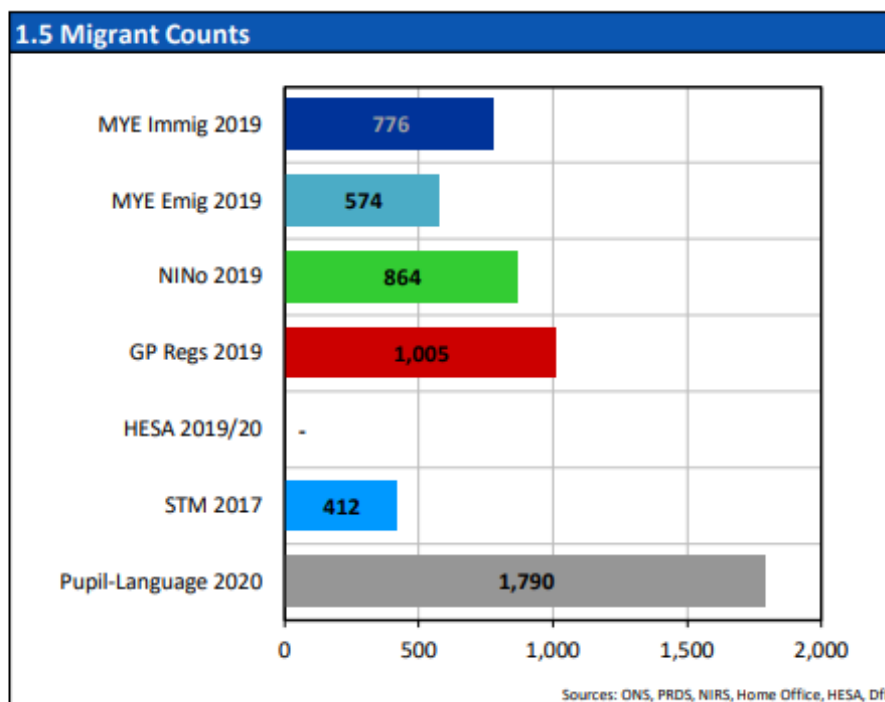
The scatter graph above is an overview of data on immigration trends in East Riding of Yorkshire between 2004-2019. It compares three different ways of measuring immigration: official ONS immigration estimates (in navy blue), GP registrations at local practices by patients with a previous address outside of the UK (in red) and the number of immigrants who have been issued a new national insurance number (in green).

Collectively, they offer a strong indication of patterns and trends and help us to get a better sense of the overall immigration figures.

Please note, although NI number issued show a slight upward trend between 2018 -2019 and GP registrations figures remained relatively steady in that same year, we know that there is often a delay with registrations post arrival.

Most recent migration counts are also included in the bar chart below and taken from a variety of sources including:

- the 2019 mid-year immigration and emigration estimates
- the number of National Insurance numbers issued to non-British citizens
- the number of GP registrations from individuals with a previous address outside of the UK
- the number of international students registered at Higher Education Institutions
- the number of short-term migrants who stayed less than three months
- the number of school pupils whose first language is not English



‘Country of Birth’, ‘Ethnic Group’ and ‘Passport Held’ data derived from the 2011 Census have also been included below as indicators of diversity. The decision to include them was driven by the fact that many non-native British citizens may have a British Passport yet identify as a member of a culturally diverse community due to their birthplace.

The second largest proportion of East Riding of Yorkshire residents (after White English/Welsh/Norther Irish/ British Irish) was ‘Other White’ (this is likely to include migrants from Europe). This group made up 1.6% of the total population in 2011. ‘Asian and Asian British’ and ‘Mixed/multiple ethnic groups’ had the third and fourth largest proportions within the region.

Within the ‘Asian/Asian British’ ethnic group, ‘Indian’ was the most commonly selected group, followed by ‘Other Asian’ and ‘Chinese’. In total, almost 3,000 individual belonged to the ‘Asian Ethnic Group’. ‘White and Asian’ was also the most common ‘Mixed Ethnic Group’ with 785 residents identifying as such. There were also 227 ‘Gypsy or Irish Travellers’ in the area in 2011.

Ethnic group

| | Persons | |
|---|---|-------|
| | East Riding of Yorkshire Local Authority | |
| | count | % |
| All usual residents | 334,179 | 100.0 |
| White | 327,789 | 98.1 |
| English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British | 321,309 | 96.1 |
| Irish | 908 | 0.3 |
| Gypsy or Irish Traveller | 227 | 0.1 |
| Other White | 5,345 | 1.6 |
| Mixed/multiple ethnic groups | 2,301 | 0.7 |
| White and Black Caribbean | 683 | 0.2 |
| White and Black African | 367 | 0.1 |
| White and Asian | 785 | 0.2 |
| Other Mixed | 466 | 0.1 |
| Asian/Asian British | 2,961 | 0.9 |
| Indian | 1,081 | 0.3 |
| Pakistani | 396 | 0.1 |
| Bangladeshi | 69 | 0.0 |
| Chinese | 660 | 0.2 |
| Other Asian | 755 | 0.2 |
| Black/African/Caribbean/Black British | 598 | 0.2 |
| African | 355 | 0.1 |
| Caribbean | 175 | 0.1 |
| Other Black | 68 | 0.0 |
| Other ethnic group | 530 | 0.2 |
| Arab | 289 | 0.1 |
| Any other ethnic group | 241 | 0.1 |

Over 4,000 residents held an EU passport in East Riding of Yorkshire in 2011. The second largest minority group (by passport issue) was 'Middle East and Asia' (1,273 residents), then followed by Republic of Ireland (667 residents) and Antarctica and Oceania (523 residents).

Passports held

| | Persons | |
|---------------------------------|---|-------|
| | East Riding of Yorkshire Local Authority | |
| | count | % |
| All usual residents | 334,179 | 100.0 |
| No passport | 64,146 | 19.2 |
| United Kingdom | 263,419 | 78.8 |
| Republic of Ireland | 667 | 0.2 |
| Other Europe: EU countries | 4,019 | 1.2 |
| Other Europe: Non EU countries | 247 | 0.1 |
| Africa | 454 | 0.1 |
| Middle East and Asia | 1,273 | 0.4 |
| North America and the Caribbean | 562 | 0.2 |
| Central America | 13 | 0.0 |
| South America | 121 | 0.0 |
| Antarctica and Oceania | 523 | 0.2 |
| British Overseas Territories | 3 | 0.0 |

Country of birth

| | Persons | |
|--|---|-------|
| | East Riding of Yorkshire Local Authority | |
| | count | % |
| All usual residents | 334,179 | 100.0 |
| United Kingdom | 321,312 | 96.1 |
| England | 313,634 | 93.9 |
| Northern Ireland | 981 | 0.3 |
| Scotland | 4,843 | 1.4 |
| Wales | 1,831 | 0.5 |
| United Kingdom not otherwise specified | 23 | 0.0 |
| Ireland | 772 | 0.2 |
| Other EU | 5,905 | 1.8 |
| Member countries in March 2001 | 2,840 | 0.8 |
| Accession countries April 2001 to March 2011 | 3,065 | 0.9 |
| Other countries | 6,190 | 1.9 |

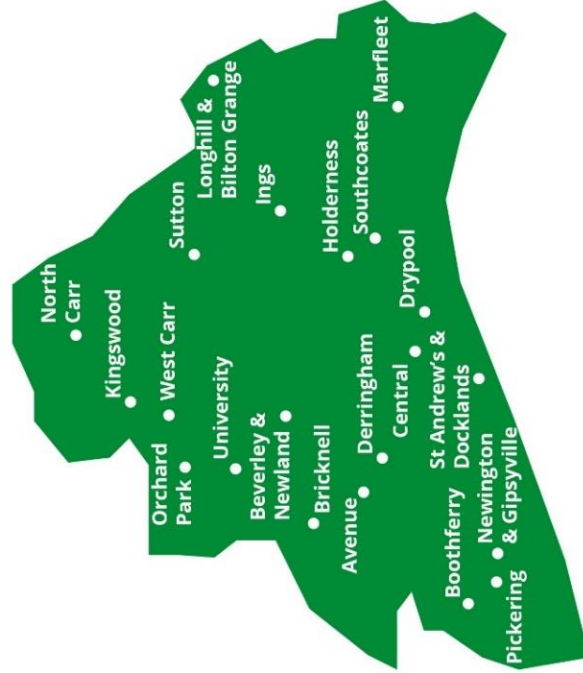
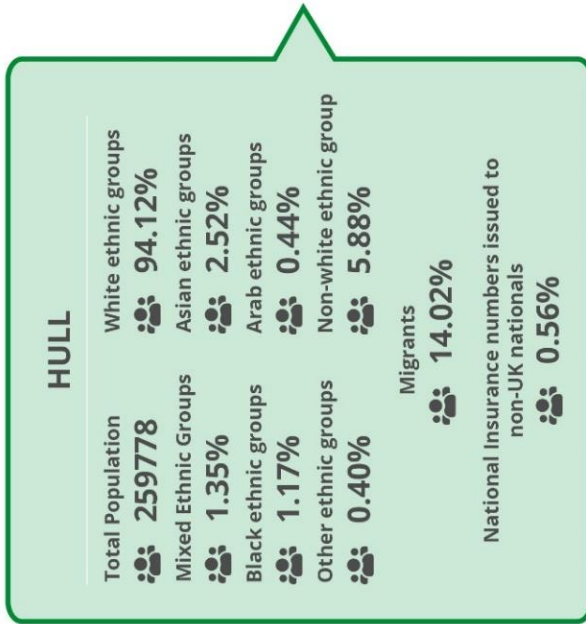
In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS204EW)

Key Themes from the online survey for East Riding of Yorkshire

- Most of the organisations delivering support to culturally diverse communities are relatively small (up to 10 members of staff and turnover of less than £50,000 per annum)
- Between them they support all ethnicities and groups (as defined by the ONS)
- Organisations mostly focus on delivering English language lessons and practical support with signposting
- Most of the organisations do not currently work in partnership with other organisations
- Most have experienced an increase in the demand for their services and would like to grow but they do not have the necessary resources to do so
- Lack of funding is the biggest obstacle to successful delivery followed by capacity issues
- 80% defined their current day to day mindset as “Coping OK”

HULL



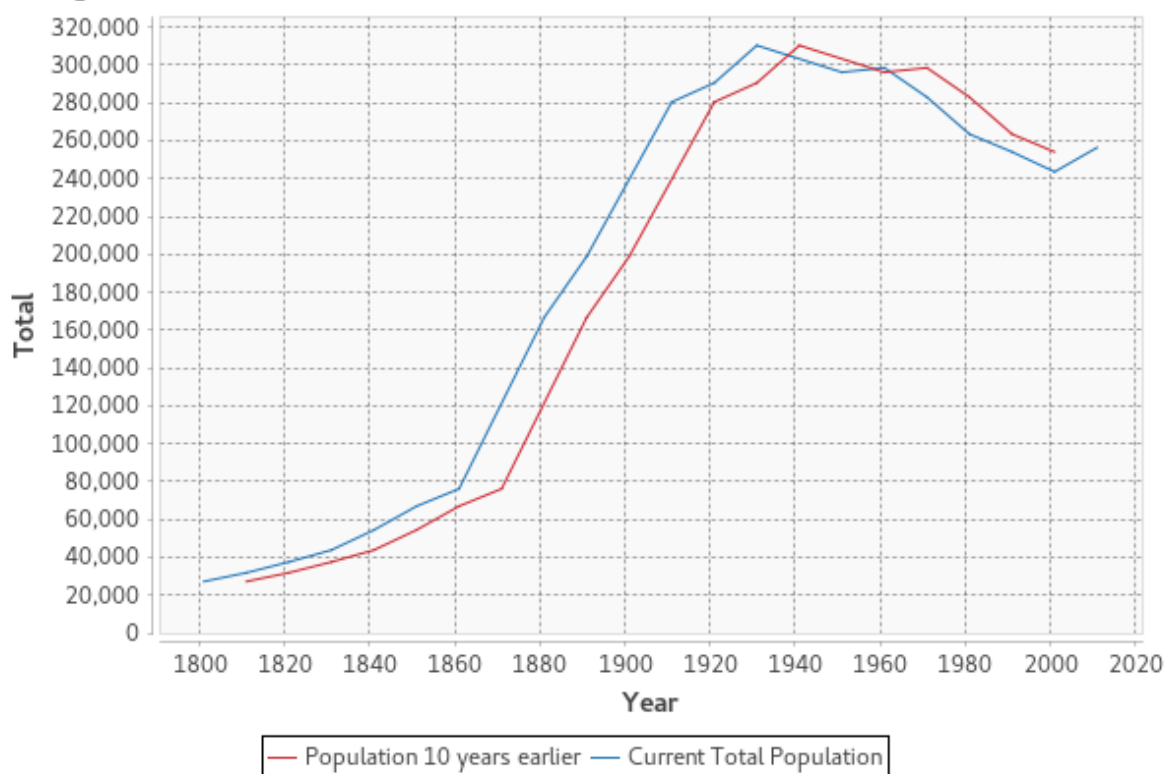
KINGSTON UPON HULL

Data set: 2011 Census, 2019 mid-year estimates, DWP 2020, Migration Yorkshire 2019.

Hull covers a total surface area of approximately 27.59 square miles (71.45 square kilometres). In combination with the overall population, this brings the population density to about 9,030 residents per square mile (3,486 residents per square kilometre).

The local population was estimated at 259,800 people in 2019 (mid-year estimates), a decrease of around 900 people (or -0.3%) since 2018.

Total Population



Population grew steadily since the 1800s and peaked in 1931, exceeding 300,000 before beginning to fall. The population as of the 2001 Census reached its lowest point since the early 1900s, with just 243,595 residents. However, as of the time of the 2011 Census, the population began to rise again for the first time since 1931 (as per the graph above. Source: GB Historical GIS / University of Portsmouth, Kingston upon Hull UA/City through time | Population Statistics | Total Population, A Vision of Britain through Time).

According to Migration Yorkshire (2020), different measures of immigration suggest between 2,400-3,600 new long-term immigrants arrived in Hull in 2019. The official estimate from ONS falls at the lower end of this range.

Net migration to Hull was under 100 in 2019, a substantial decrease compared with the previous year.

Around 1,500 short-term immigrants visited Hull in 2017 to work or study for up to 12 months. Over two thirds of these were short term students rather than workers.

Reasons for migration can be typically categorised into three groups: work, study, and protection.

Work

The overall number of new migrant workers arriving in 2019 was around 3,450, an increase of around 440 compared to 2018. There was an increase in arrivals from most regions of the world. The biggest changes in individual nationalities since 2018 was an increase of around 240 arrivals from Romania.

Romania remains the top country of origin overall with 1,598 documented arrivals. Poland is in second place with 450 arrivals and Lithuania in third with 111 arrivals. Outside of the EU, the largest proportion of new arrivals were from Iraq.

Study

1,955 international students were registered at Higher Education institutions in Hull for academic year 2019-20; a fall of around 290 individuals compared to the previous year.

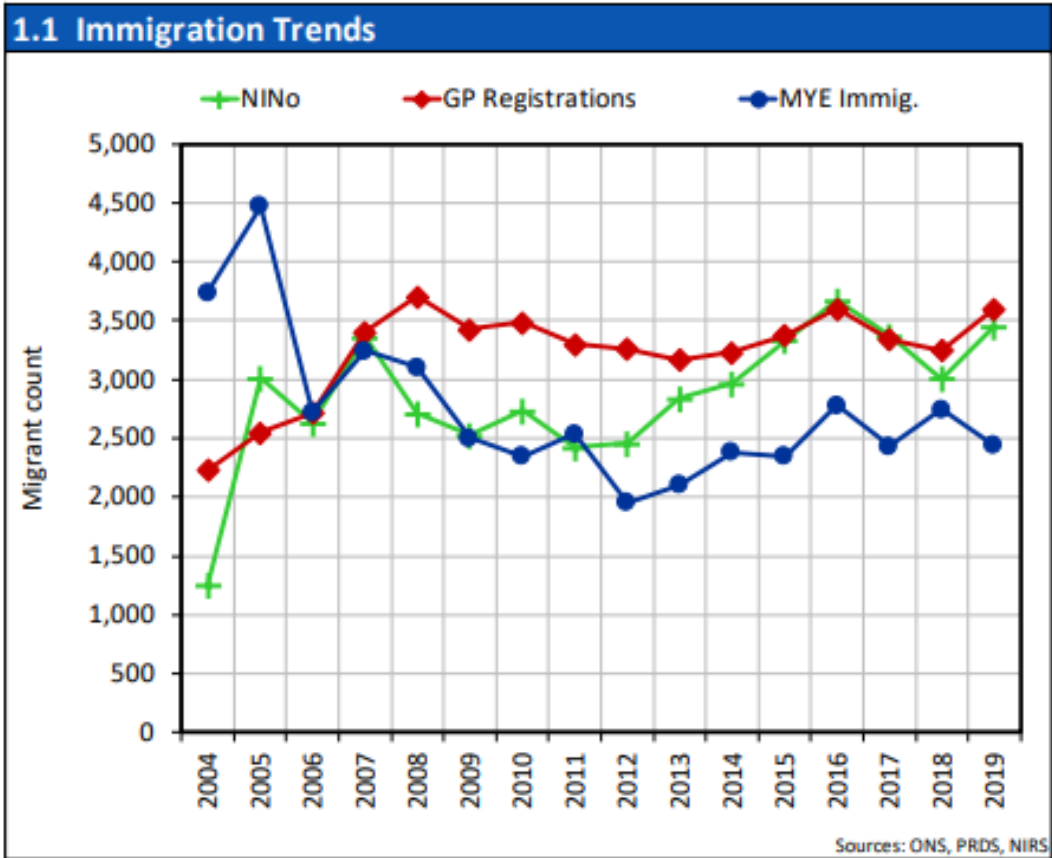
Protection

Published Home Office figures show that at the end of December 2020, 467 people were being supported in Hull while awaiting a decision on their asylum claim: 451 people were being accommodated, and there were 16 people receiving subsistence-only support i.e., no accommodation. There were also around 35 unaccompanied asylum-seeking children [UASC] being looked after by the local authority at the end of March 2020.

Migration Trends

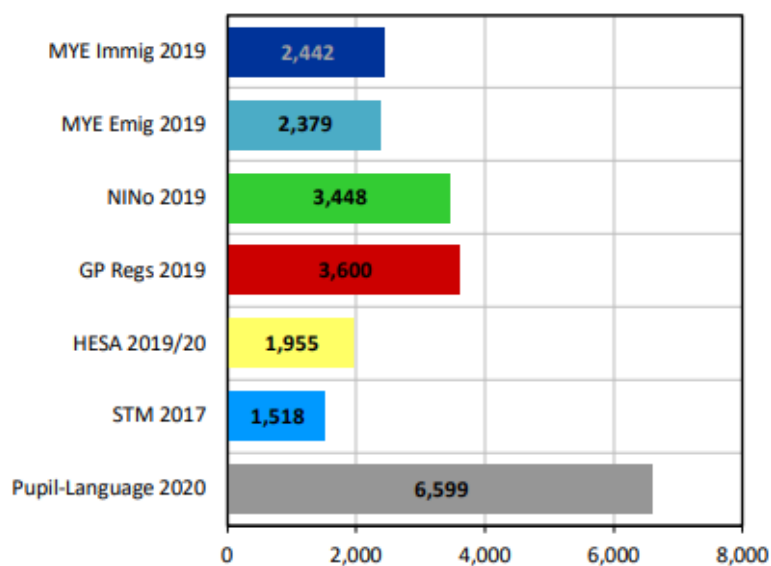
ONS mid-year estimates (2019) for migration into Hull show a decline in the estimated number of newcomers in 2019 in comparison to the previous year. NI numbers issued to people arriving from abroad and GP registrations show a slight increase. This is often due to a delay in applying for NI or registering with local services after arrival.

Numbers wise, Hull is the most diverse of all HCV areas. For example, the graphs on page 39 shows that the number of pupils whose first language is not English is almost double that of the second highest area against the same indicator (North Yorkshire). It also had the highest number of new GP registrations by patients with a previous address outside of the UK and the highest number of short term migrants. The only indicator it falls short of on is the International Students count, which the city of York tops.



Overall, the scatter graph shows a relatively steady increase in immigration between 2012 and 2016 followed by a small decrease in 2017.

Most recent data available for the number of migrants has been summarised below. Numbers can be looked at for Mid-Year Immigration and Emigration estimates in 2019, NI numbers issued, GP registrations, Higher Education students from abroad, short terms migrants (2017) and pupil language (2020). Pupil language refers to the number of school pupils whose first language is not English.



'Country of Birth', 'Ethnic Group' and 'Passport Held' data derived from the 2011 Census have also been included below as indicators of diversity. The decision to include them was driven by the fact that many non-native British citizens may have a British Passport yet identify as a member of a culturally diverse community due to their birthplace.

Ethnic group

| | Persons | |
|---|--|-------|
| | Kingston upon Hull, City of Local Authority | |
| | count | % |
| All usual residents | 256,406 | 100.0 |
| White | 241,321 | 94.1 |
| English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British | 229,920 | 89.7 |
| Irish | 550 | 0.2 |
| Gypsy or Irish Traveller | 284 | 0.1 |
| Other White | 10,567 | 4.1 |
| Mixed/multiple ethnic groups | 3,454 | 1.3 |
| White and Black Caribbean | 871 | 0.3 |
| White and Black African | 821 | 0.3 |
| White and Asian | 945 | 0.4 |
| Other Mixed | 817 | 0.3 |
| Asian/Asian British | 6,471 | 2.5 |
| Indian | 1,086 | 0.4 |
| Pakistani | 882 | 0.3 |
| Bangladeshi | 755 | 0.3 |
| Chinese | 2,124 | 0.8 |
| Other Asian | 1,624 | 0.6 |
| Black/African/Caribbean/Black British | 2,996 | 1.2 |
| African | 2,472 | 1.0 |
| Caribbean | 236 | 0.1 |
| Other Black | 288 | 0.1 |
| Other ethnic group | 2,164 | 0.8 |
| Arab | 1,134 | 0.4 |
| Any other ethnic group | 1,030 | 0.4 |

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS201EW)

As of the 2011 Census, the population of Hull was mostly White British, comprising 89.7% of the population. 4.1% of the population identified as Other White, followed by 2.5% Asian and Asian British, 1.3% Mixed Race and 1.2% Black. The Census also found that just over 14% of Hull residents were migrants, which equates to circ. 36,420 individuals.

Country of birth

| Persons | | |
|--|---------|-------|
| Kingston upon Hull, City of Local Authority | | |
| | count | % |
| All usual residents | 256,406 | 100.0 |
| United Kingdom | 234,585 | 91.5 |
| England | 231,042 | 90.1 |
| Northern Ireland | 495 | 0.2 |
| Scotland | 2,256 | 0.9 |
| Wales | 772 | 0.3 |
| United Kingdom not otherwise specified | 20 | 0.0 |
| Ireland | 415 | 0.2 |
| Other EU | 10,589 | 4.1 |
| Member countries in March 2001 | 2,373 | 0.9 |
| Accession countries April 2001 to March 2011 | 8,216 | 3.2 |
| Other countries | 10,817 | 4.2 |

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS204EW)

Passports held

| Persons | | |
|--|---------|-------|
| Kingston upon Hull, City of Local Authority | | |
| | count | % |
| All usual residents | 256,406 | 100.0 |
| No passport | 69,036 | 26.9 |
| United Kingdom | 172,495 | 67.3 |
| Republic of Ireland | 368 | 0.1 |
| Other Europe: EU countries | 9,406 | 3.7 |
| Other Europe: Non EU countries | 418 | 0.2 |
| Africa | 1,604 | 0.6 |
| Middle East and Asia | 3,409 | 1.3 |
| North America and the Caribbean | 287 | 0.1 |
| Central America | 17 | 0.0 |
| South America | 54 | 0.0 |
| Antarctica and Oceania | 211 | 0.1 |
| British Overseas Territories | 9 | 0.0 |

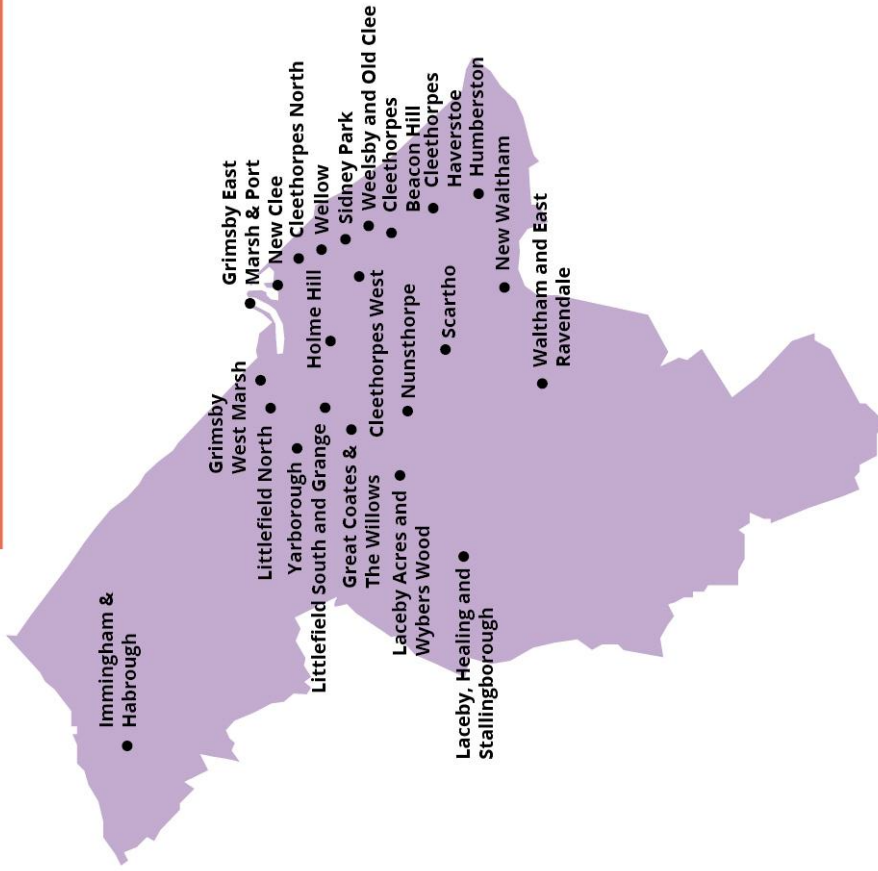
In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS205EW)

Key Themes from the online survey for Kingston Upon Hull

- Most of the organisations delivering support to culturally diverse communities are small (between 2-10 members of staff and a turnover of less than £10,000 per annum)
- Between them they support all ethnicities and groups (as defined by the ONS)
- Organisations mostly focus on offering activities for children, family support, English lessons, and practical support
- Most already work in partnership with others (such as other charities and local authorities)
- Most have experienced an increase in the demand for their services and would like to grow
- Lack of unrestricted funding is the biggest obstacle to successful delivery followed by capacity issues
- Over 50% defined their current day to day mindset as “Coping OK”

NORTH EAST LINCOLNSHIRE



NORTH EAST LINCOLNSHIRE

| | |
|---|------------------------|
| Total Population | White ethnic groups |
| 159821 | 97.37% |
| Mixed Ethnic Groups | Asian ethnic groups |
| 0.74% | 1.33% |
| Black ethnic groups | Arab ethnic groups |
| 0.26% | 0.17% |
| Other ethnic groups | Non-white ethnic group |
| 0.13% | 2.63% |
| | Migrants |
| | 11.42% |
| National Insurance numbers issued to non-UK nationals | |
| | 0.24% |

NORTH EAST LINCOLNSHIRE

Data set: 2011 Census, 2019 mid-year estimates, DWP 2020 NI numbers issued, Migration Yorkshire 2020.

North East Lincolnshire covers a total surface area of approximately 71.4 square miles (191.9 square kilometres). The 2019 mid-year estimates predicted the total population of the area to be 159,821. 97.3% of the population (in 2011) was of 'White Ethnic Groups' (as defined by the ONS). Population changes in North East Lincolnshire is relatively small so it is more difficult to analyse patterns, but according to Migration Yorkshire (2020), any small population growth from natural change and international migration here tends to be countered by internal migration.

Migration Yorkshire's Area Profile suggests that between 580 – 980 new long-term immigrants (immigrants who are expected to stay more than a year) arrived in North East Lincolnshire in 2019

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

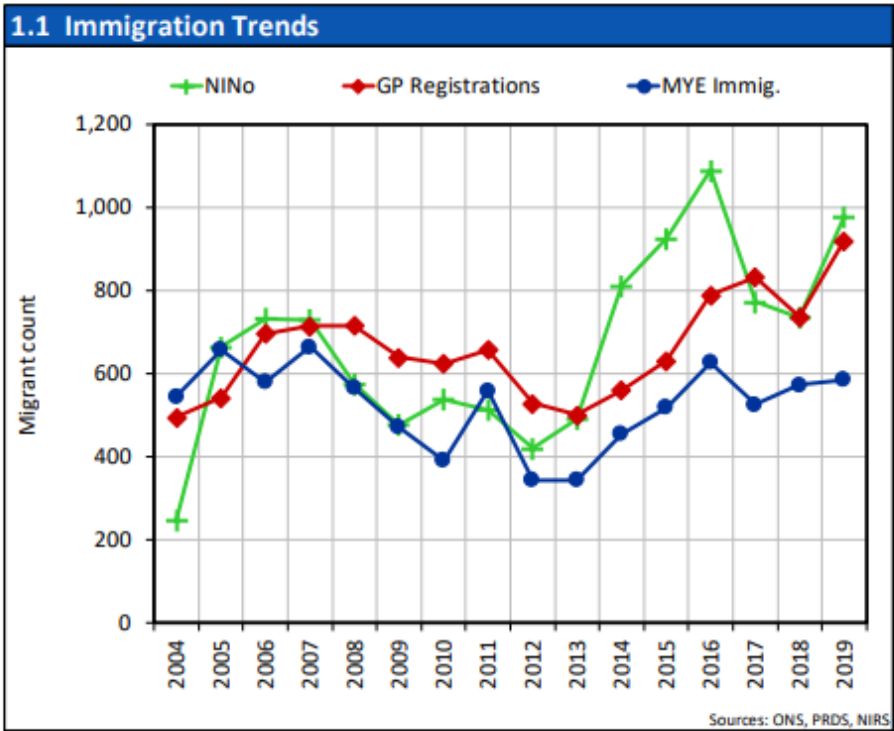
Around 130 short-term immigrants visited North East Lincolnshire in 2017 to work or study for up to 12 months. Most of these, over 90%, were short term workers rather than students.

The overall number of new migrant workers arriving in North East Lincolnshire in 2019 was almost 980, an increase of around 240 on the previous year.

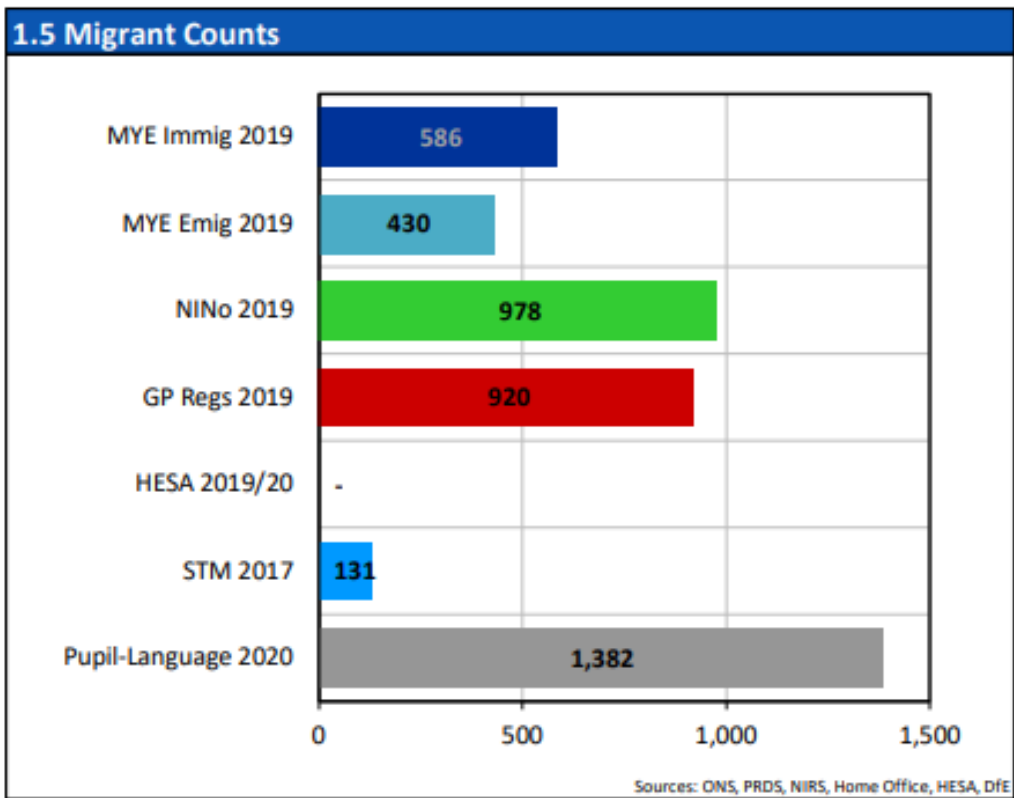
Migration Yorkshire's report also highlights that published Home Office figures show that at the end of December 2020, 69 people were being supported in North East Lincolnshire while awaiting a decision on their claim : 58 people were being accommodated, and there were 11 people receiving subsistence-only support i.e. no accommodation.

Migration Trends

Unlike the other Humber, Coast and Vale areas, the total number of migrants in North East Lincolnshire seems to have increased since 2018 despite the political landscape and changes to migration policies. GP registration by patients with a previous address outside of the UK and NI numbers issued has also gone up in that year.



The total number of new culturally diverse arrivals also appears to be proportionally higher in this area than the others highlighted in this report.



Although the data for the above graph has been mostly collated within the last 3 years, understanding what nationalities make up those figures is a more challenging, as we must rely on the 2011 Census figures.

'Country of Birth', 'Ethnic Group' and 'Passport Held' data derived from the 2011 Census have also been included below as indicators of diversity. The decision to include them was driven by the fact that many non-native British citizens may have a British Passport yet identify as a member of a culturally diverse community due to their birthplace.

Similarly, to the other areas within this report, 'Other White' ethnic groups are the second largest ethnic group after English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British Irish. Over 2,740 residents of North East Lincolnshire (1.7%) belonged to that group in 2011. 'Asian and Asian British' was the third largest ethnic group, with the total figure of 2,129 individuals made up mostly by Chinese, 'other Asian' and Indian residents.

Ethnic group

| | Persons | |
|---|--|-------|
| | North East Lincolnshire Local Authority | |
| | count | % |
| All usual residents | 159,616 | 100.0 |
| White | 155,421 | 97.4 |
| English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British | 152,240 | 95.4 |
| Irish | 414 | 0.3 |
| Gypsy or Irish Traveller | 26 | 0.0 |
| Other White | 2,741 | 1.7 |
| Mixed/multiple ethnic groups | 1,186 | 0.7 |
| White and Black Caribbean | 381 | 0.2 |
| White and Black African | 161 | 0.1 |
| White and Asian | 369 | 0.2 |
| Other Mixed | 275 | 0.2 |
| Asian/Asian British | 2,129 | 1.3 |
| Indian | 513 | 0.3 |
| Pakistani | 195 | 0.1 |
| Bangladeshi | 268 | 0.2 |
| Chinese | 605 | 0.4 |
| Other Asian | 548 | 0.3 |
| Black/African/Caribbean/Black British | 411 | 0.3 |
| African | 306 | 0.2 |
| Caribbean | 71 | 0.0 |
| Other Black | 34 | 0.0 |
| Other ethnic group | 469 | 0.3 |
| Arab | 265 | 0.2 |
| Any other ethnic group | 204 | 0.1 |

Passports held

| | Persons | |
|---------------------------------|--|-------|
| | North East Lincolnshire Local Authority | |
| | count | % |
| All usual residents | 159,616 | 100.0 |
| No passport | 41,640 | 26.1 |
| United Kingdom | 114,328 | 71.6 |
| Republic of Ireland | 283 | 0.2 |
| Other Europe: EU countries | 2,188 | 1.4 |
| Other Europe: Non EU countries | 177 | 0.1 |
| Africa | 345 | 0.2 |
| Middle East and Asia | 837 | 0.5 |
| North America and the Caribbean | 191 | 0.1 |
| Central America | 0 | 0.0 |
| South America | 40 | 0.0 |
| Antarctica and Oceania | 114 | 0.1 |
| British Overseas Territories | 0 | 0.0 |

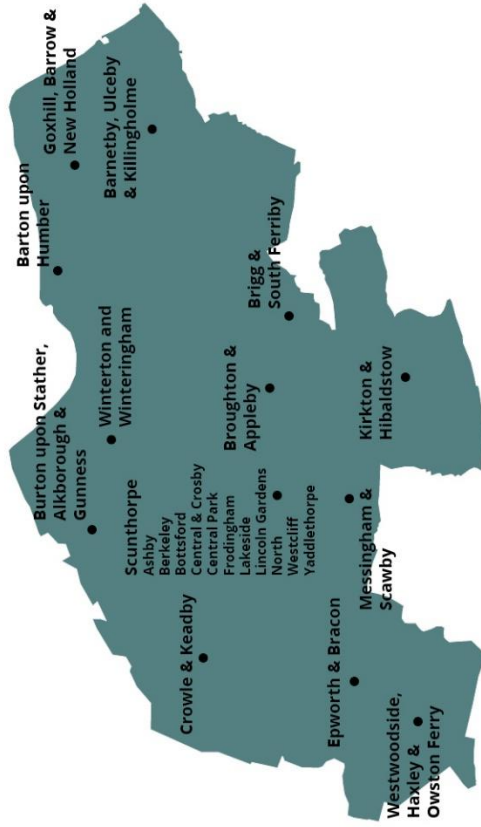
In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS205EW)

Key Themes from the online survey for North East Lincolnshire

- Most of the organisations delivering support to culturally diverse communities have less than 10 members of staff and turnover of between £250,000-£1m.
- Between them they support residents of Asian/ British Asian, black/African/Caribbean and Irish descent
- Organisations mostly focus on offering community cohesion activities and practical support
- All work in partnership with others (such as other charities and local authorities)
- Most have experienced an increase in the demand for their services and would like to grow
- Capacity issues are the biggest obstacle to successful delivery followed by lack of funding
- 50% defined their current day to day mindset as “doing well and thriving” and the other 50% as “coping OK”

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE



NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE SUMMARY

Data set: 2011 Census, 2019 mid-year estimates, DWP 2020, Migration Yorkshire 2019.

North Lincolnshire covers a total surface area of approximately 326.8 square miles (846.3 square kilometres). The 2019 mid-year estimates predicted the total population of the area to be 172,005. 97.3% of the population (in 2011) was of 'White Ethnic Groups' (as defined by the ONS). According to Migration Yorkshire (Area Profile 2020) population growth in North Lincolnshire is usually driven by international migration, although internal migration also contributes (i.e., people who moved to from another part of the UK). Population growth would be higher if it were not for negative natural change.

Migration Yorkshire's Area Profile suggests that between 750-1,400 new long-term immigrants (immigrants who are expected to stay more than a year) arrived in North Lincolnshire in 2019.

Net migration to North Lincolnshire was around 370 in 2019, a noticeable decrease compared with the previous year.

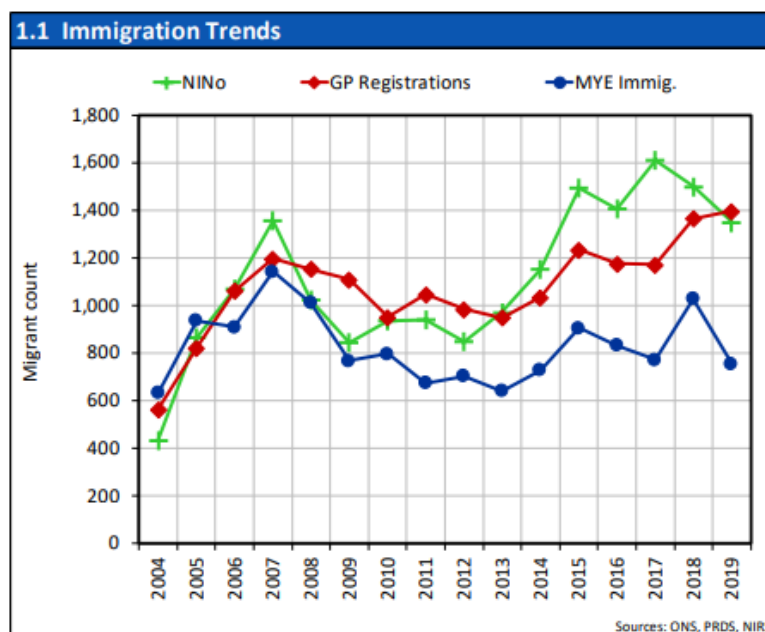
Around 300 short-term immigrants visited North Lincolnshire in 2017 to work or study for up to 12 months. Just over three quarters were short term workers rather than students.

The overall number of new migrant workers arriving in North Lincolnshire in 2019 was just over 1,350, around 150 fewer than in 2018.

The same report by Migration Yorkshire also highlights that there are no asylum seekers housed in North Lincolnshire through the Home Office dispersal system, although very small numbers of asylum seekers may have moved here independently [there were three individuals recorded as receiving subsistence-only support from the Home Office.

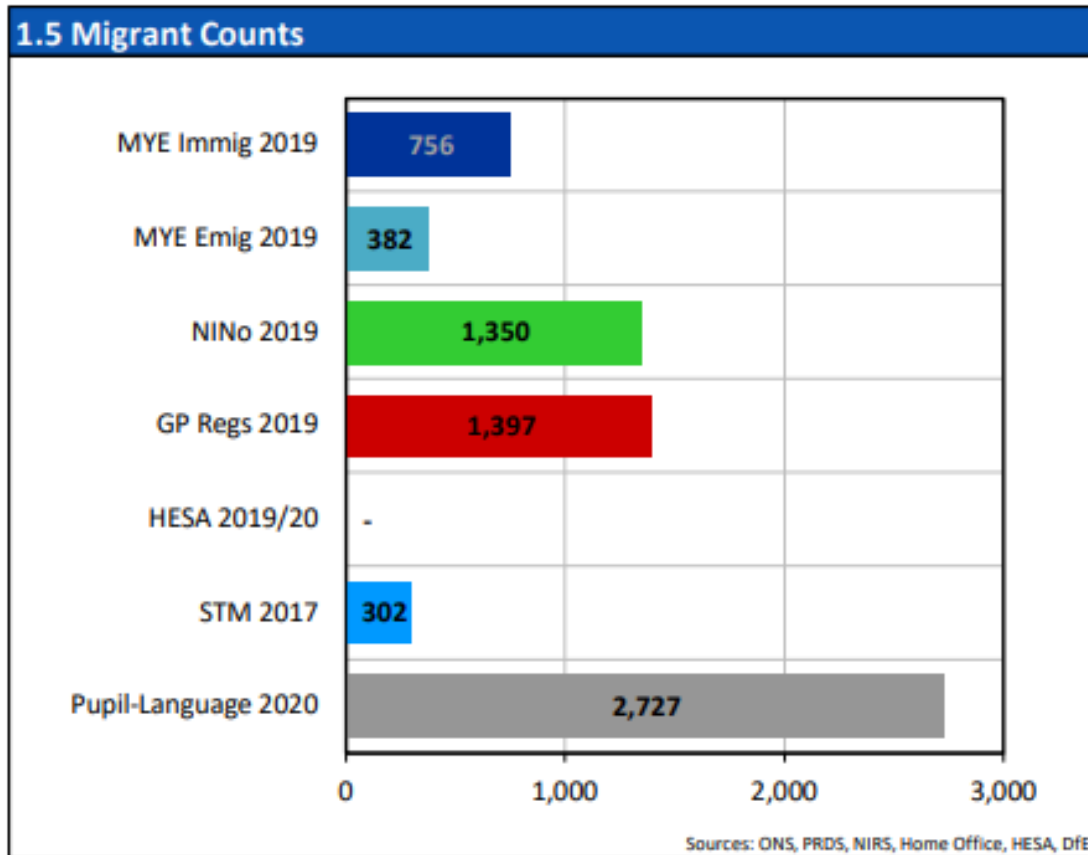
Migration Trends

Unlike the North East Lincolnshire area, North Lincolnshire has experienced a decline in the number of estimated new arrivals into the region.



Midyear estimated for 2019 show a sharper decline in the figures in comparison to the other HCV areas. Although the GP registrations by patients with a previous address outside of the UK show an increase, new NI numbers issued (shown on the graph in green), show a substantial drop since 2017.

The total migration count figures are also included below:



Although the data for the above has been mostly collated within the last 3 years, understanding what nationalities make up those figures is a more challenging, as we must rely on the 2011 Census figures.

'Country of Birth', 'Ethnic Group' and 'Passport Held' data derived from the 2011 Census have also been included below as an indication of diversity. The decision to include them was driven by the fact that many non-native British citizens may have a British Passport yet identify as a member of a culturally diverse community due to their birthplace.

The Census data shows that 'White Other' is the second largest ethnic group in North Lincolnshire. 3.2% or 5,358 individuals belonged to that group. Similarly, to the other HCV areas 'Asian / Asian British' is the third largest ethnic group with over 4,540 residents identifying as such. This group was mostly made up of Bangladeshi, Indian and Pakistani residents.

Country of birth

| | Persons | |
|--|---------------------------------------|-------|
| | North Lincolnshire Local Authority | |
| | count | % |
| All usual residents | 167,446 | 100.0 |
| United Kingdom | 156,487 | 93.5 |
| England | 151,974 | 90.8 |
| Northern Ireland | 614 | 0.4 |
| Scotland | 2,825 | 1.7 |
| Wales | 1,069 | 0.6 |
| United Kingdom not otherwise specified | 5 | 0.0 |
| Ireland | 618 | 0.4 |
| Other EU | 5,763 | 3.4 |
| Member countries in March 2001 | 1,704 | 1.0 |
| Accession countries April 2001 to March 2011 | 4,059 | 2.4 |
| Other countries | 4,578 | 2.7 |

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS204EW)

Passports held

| | Persons | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|
| | North Lincolnshire Local Authority | |
| | count | % |
| All usual residents | 167,446 | 100.0 |
| No passport | 42,784 | 25.6 |
| United Kingdom | 117,918 | 70.4 |
| Republic of Ireland | 463 | 0.3 |
| Other Europe: EU countries | 4,798 | 2.9 |
| Other Europe: Non EU countries | 111 | 0.1 |
| Africa | 330 | 0.2 |
| Middle East and Asia | 1,204 | 0.7 |
| North America and the Caribbean | 164 | 0.1 |
| Central America | 15 | 0.0 |
| South America | 58 | 0.0 |
| Antarctica and Oceania | 111 | 0.1 |
| British Overseas Territories | 0 | 0.0 |

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS205EW)

Ethnic group

| | Persons | |
|---|---------------------------------------|-------|
| | North Lincolnshire Local Authority | |
| | count | % |
| All usual residents | 167,446 | 100.0 |
| White | 160,748 | 96.0 |
| English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British | 154,526 | 92.3 |
| Irish | 727 | 0.4 |
| Gypsy or Irish Traveller | 90 | 0.1 |
| Other White | 5,405 | 3.2 |
| Mixed/multiple ethnic groups | 1,244 | 0.7 |
| White and Black Caribbean | 341 | 0.2 |
| White and Black African | 166 | 0.1 |
| White and Asian | 451 | 0.3 |
| Other Mixed | 286 | 0.2 |
| Asian/Asian British | 4,549 | 2.7 |
| Indian | 1,122 | 0.7 |
| Pakistani | 862 | 0.5 |
| Bangladeshi | 1,443 | 0.9 |
| Chinese | 530 | 0.3 |
| Other Asian | 592 | 0.4 |
| Black/African/Caribbean/Black British | 494 | 0.3 |
| African | 365 | 0.2 |
| Caribbean | 64 | 0.0 |
| Other Black | 65 | 0.0 |
| Other ethnic group | 411 | 0.2 |
| Arab | 173 | 0.1 |
| Any other ethnic group | 238 | 0.1 |

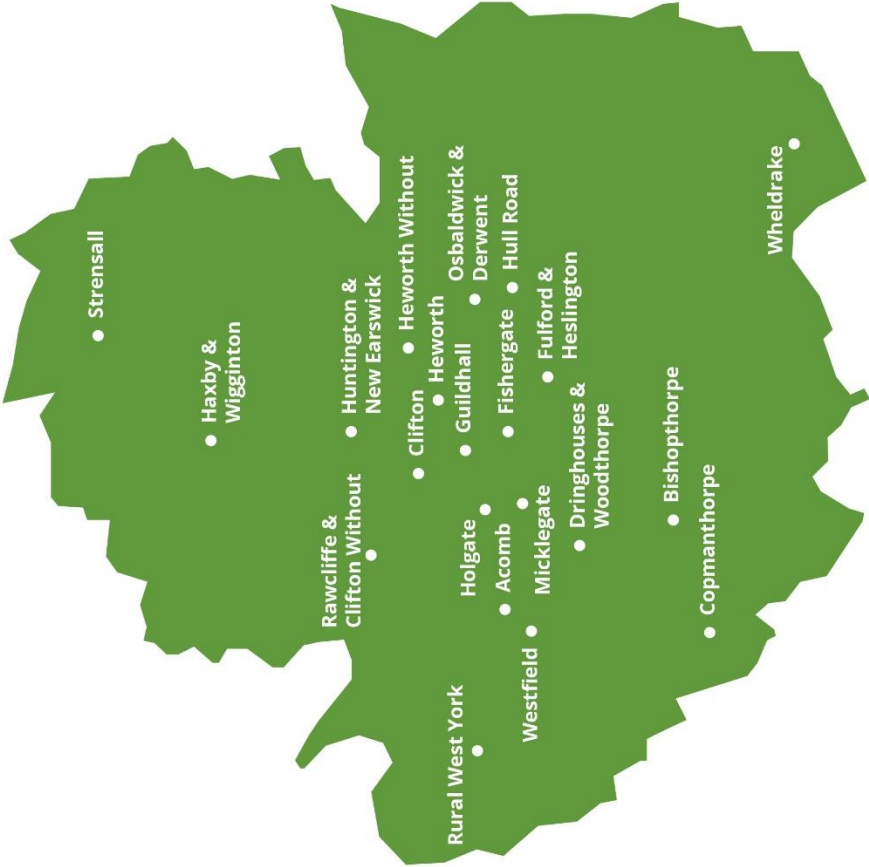
In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS201EW)

Key Themes from the online survey for North Lincolnshire

- Organisations delivering support to culturally diverse communities are varied in size (between 1-20 members of staff and turnover of £10,000-£1m per annum)
- Between them they support all ethnicities and groups (as defined by the ONS)
- Organisations mostly focus on offering advice and guidance to new arrivals, community cohesion activities and health and wellbeing provisions
- Over 80% already work in partnership with others (such as other charities and local authorities)
- Most have experienced an increase in the demand for their services and would like to grow
- Lack of funding is the biggest obstacle to successful delivery followed by capacity issues
- 66% defined their current day to day mindset as “Coping OK”

YORK



YORK

| | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| Total Population | 👤 210618 | White ethnic groups | 👤 94.28% |
| Mixed Ethnic Groups | 👤 1.22% | Asian ethnic groups | 👤 3.40% |
| Black ethnic groups | 👤 0.60% | Arab ethnic groups | 👤 0.25% |
| Other ethnic groups | 👤 0.24% | Non-white ethnic group | 👤 5.72% |
| | | Migrants | 👤 17.93% |
| | | National Insurance numbers issued to non-UK nationals | 👤 0.33% |

YORK SUMMARY

Data set: 2011 Census, 2019 mid-year estimates, DWP 2020 NI numbers issued, Migration Yorkshire 2019.

York covers a total surface area of approximately 105 square miles (271.49square kilometres). The 2019 mid-year estimates predicted the total population of the area to be 210,618. 94.28% of the population (in 2011) was of 'White Ethnic Groups' (as defined by the ONS).

According to Migration Yorkshire (Area Profile 2020) population growth in York is usually driven by international migration. Population growth would have been higher over the last year if it wasn't for internal migration (i.e. people who moved away from York to another part of the UK)

Migration Yorkshire's Area Profile suggests that between 1,500 – 3,100 new long-term immigrants (immigrants who are expected to stay more than a year) arrived in York in 2019.

Net migration York was around 1,100 in 2019, a decrease on the previous year.

Around 820 short-term immigrants visited York in 2017 to work or study for up to 12 months. Unlike the other areas within the HCV region, over 80% of these were short term students rather than workers.

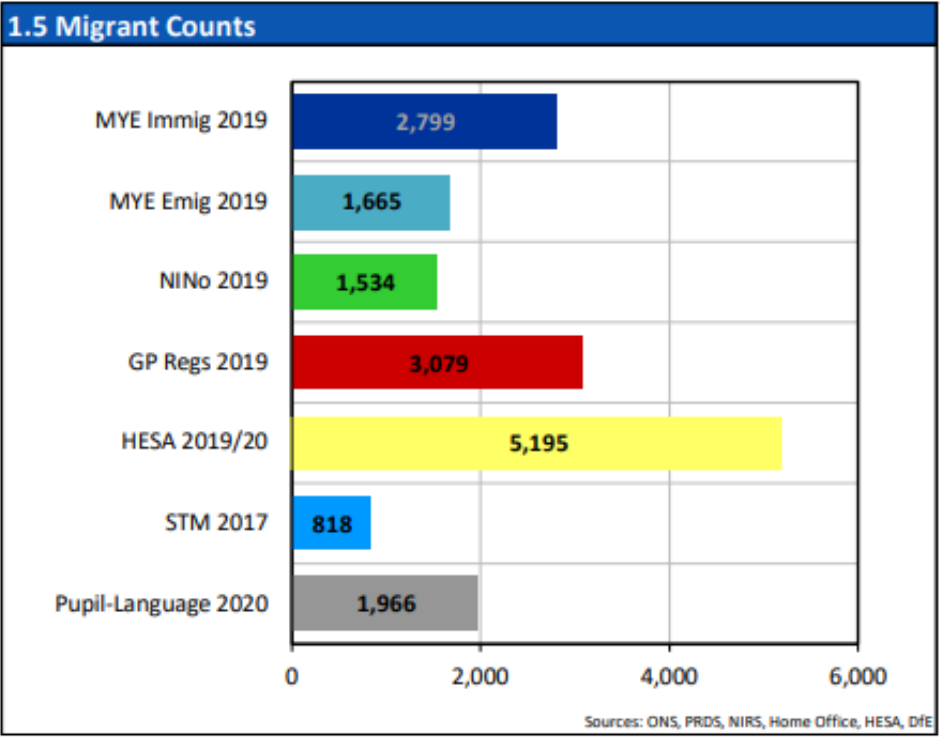
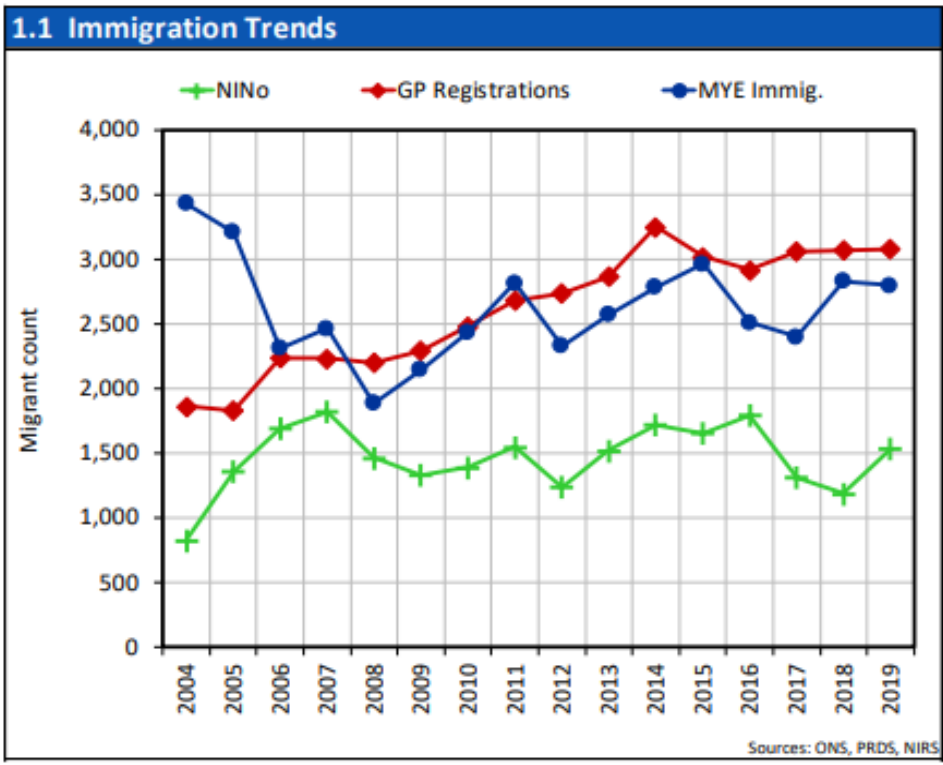
The overall number of new migrant workers arriving in York in 2019 was just over 1,530, an increase of around 340 in comparison to 2018.

As well as migrant workers, there were around 5,200 international students were registered at a Higher Education institution in York in the 2019-2020 academic year, an increase of over 650 overseas students compared with the previous year. Over 80% of these students come from outside the EU.

According to the same report by Migration Yorkshire, there are not usually any asylum seekers housed in York through the Home Office dispersal system, although very small numbers of asylum seekers may have moved here independently.

Migration Trends

Migration trends shown in the scatter graph below, indicate a slight decline in estimated immigration figures. Unlike the other HCV areas, GP registrations by patients with a previous address outside of the UK have remained relatively steady the last increase in 2017. National Insurance registrations from persons from abroad shows a slight increase in 2019. As international students wishing to gain employment during their studies must apply to this number, this might explain why this indicator continues to rise.



Unlike in the other areas within the HCV region, the number of international students registered to study at a Higher Education Institution in the area for the academic year ending in the year shown

(2020) was much higher in York. Understandably, due to the location of the University of York, York St John University, and the Askham Bryan College.

Although the data for the above has been mostly collated within the last 3 years, understanding what nationalities make up those figures is a more challenging, as we must rely on the 2011 Census figures.

'Country of Birth', 'Ethnic Group' and 'Passport Held' data derived from the 2011 Census have also been included below as an indication of diversity. The decision to include them was driven by the fact that many non-native British citizens may have a British Passport yet identify as a member of a culturally diverse community due to their birthplace.

Ethnic group

| | Persons | |
|---|-------------------------|-------|
| | York Local Authority | |
| | count | % |
| All usual residents | 198,051 | 100.0 |
| White | 186,731 | 94.3 |
| English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British | 178,613 | 90.2 |
| Irish | 1,103 | 0.6 |
| Gypsy or Irish Traveller | 269 | 0.1 |
| Other White | 6,746 | 3.4 |
| Mixed/multiple ethnic groups | 2,413 | 1.2 |
| White and Black Caribbean | 529 | 0.3 |
| White and Black African | 305 | 0.2 |
| White and Asian | 873 | 0.4 |
| Other Mixed | 706 | 0.4 |
| Asian/Asian British | 6,740 | 3.4 |
| Indian | 1,531 | 0.8 |
| Pakistani | 417 | 0.2 |
| Bangladeshi | 370 | 0.2 |
| Chinese | 2,449 | 1.2 |
| Other Asian | 1,973 | 1.0 |
| Black/African/Caribbean/Black British | 1,194 | 0.6 |
| African | 903 | 0.5 |
| Caribbean | 205 | 0.1 |
| Other Black | 86 | 0.0 |
| Other ethnic group | 973 | 0.5 |
| Arab | 498 | 0.3 |
| Any other ethnic group | 475 | 0.2 |

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS201EW)

Country of birth

| | Persons | |
|--|-------------------------|-------|
| | York Local Authority | |
| | count | % |
| All usual residents | 198,051 | 100.0 |
| United Kingdom | 179,823 | 90.8 |
| England | 172,971 | 87.3 |
| Northern Ireland | 974 | 0.5 |
| Scotland | 4,307 | 2.2 |
| Wales | 1,544 | 0.8 |
| United Kingdom not otherwise specified | 27 | 0.0 |
| Ireland | 807 | 0.4 |
| Other EU | 6,462 | 3.3 |
| Member countries in March 2001 | 3,480 | 1.8 |
| Accession countries April 2001 to March 2011 | 2,982 | 1.5 |
| Other countries | 10,959 | 5.5 |

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS204EW)

Passports held

| | Persons | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-------|
| | York Local Authority | |
| | count | % |
| All usual residents | 198,051 | 100.0 |
| No passport | 30,902 | 15.6 |
| United Kingdom | 155,428 | 78.5 |
| Republic of Ireland | 840 | 0.4 |
| Other Europe: EU countries | 4,916 | 2.5 |
| Other Europe: Non EU countries | 575 | 0.3 |
| Africa | 862 | 0.4 |
| Middle East and Asia | 4,254 | 2.1 |
| North America and the Caribbean | 1,172 | 0.6 |
| Central America | 65 | 0.0 |
| South America | 179 | 0.1 |
| Antarctica and Oceania | 680 | 0.3 |
| British Overseas Territories | 18 | 0.0 |

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS205EW)

Key Themes from the online survey for the Vale of York

- Most of the organisations delivering support to culturally diverse communities are small-medium size (less than 10 members of staff and turnover of less than £250,000 per annum)
- Between them they support all ethnicities and groups (as defined by the ONS)
- Organisations mostly focus on offering sport activities to aid physical and mental health and well being
- Many already work in partnership with others (such as other charities and local authorities)
- Over half have not experienced an increase in demand and are therefore likely to continue operating in their current form
- Funding and capacity issues are considered to be the biggest challenges
- Almost half of the organisations defined their current mindset as “Doing well and thriving”

