

Leeds' newcomers in 2017

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



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

1. Introduction

Who is this briefing paper for?

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

This briefing paper provides an overview of the numbers and geographical patterns of new migrants who recently have come to live in Leeds and were issued with a national insurance number [NINO] in 2017.

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

Where has the data come from?

This briefing paper was produced by Migration Yorkshire in June 2017.

This document uses information from the Department for Work and Pensions [DWP] about non-British nationals who successfully applied for a NINO in 2017. We have used this as a proxy for newcomers, because new arrivals usually need to apply for a NINO in order to work or claim benefits. The main groups that this dataset does not cover are children under 16 and asylum seekers.

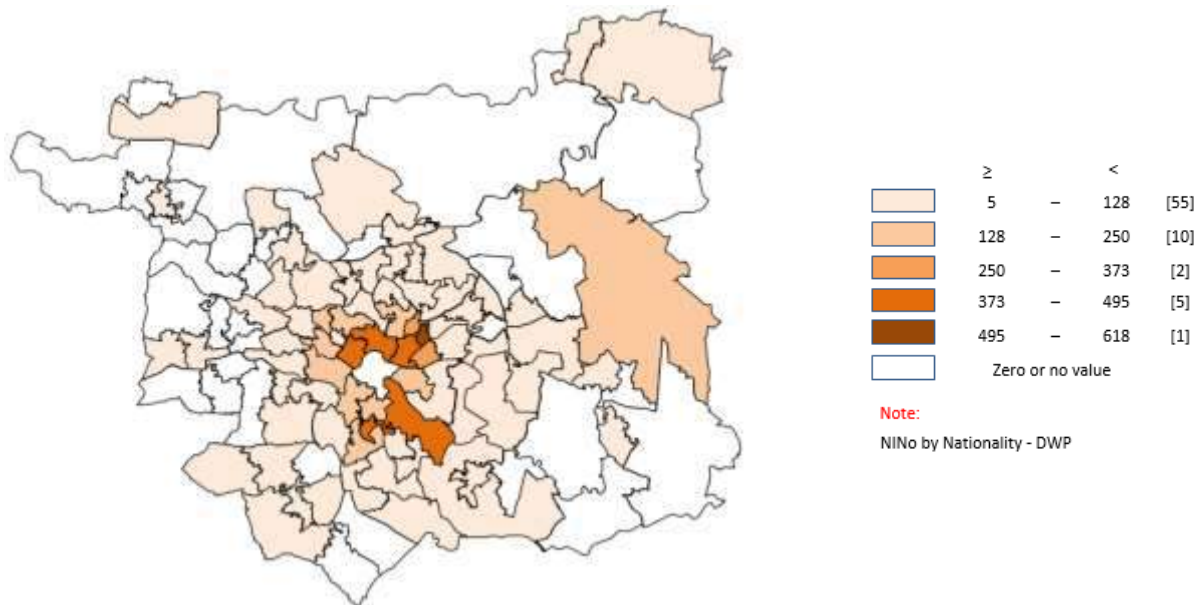
The original data is available by individual nationality, gender, age and geographical area where someone applied for a NINO [local authority level and Middle layer Super Output Area or MSOA]. You can access the raw data yourself from the DWP's Stat-Xplore tool at: <https://stat-xplore.dwp.gov.uk>

What does MSOA mean?

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

A single MSOA area has between 5,000 – 15,000 residents, and between 2,000 – 6,000 households. They are given codes such as 'E02001537' rather than recognisable place names. We have included a map of Leeds on page 3 with familiar place names to help interpret the maps in this document.

2. Where newcomers first settle in Leeds



The map above shows the distribution of newcomers within Leeds during 2017 [where the number in an individual area is at least 5]. As you may expect, the main urban centre of Leeds has the most new arrivals and this will be where community change is perhaps more noticeable.

The key on the right puts newcomer totals into ranges, with the darkest areas showing the highest numbers. The bracketed numbers on the right show how many geographical areas on the map fall into each range. The map below helps you work out which area is in which part of Leeds.

Reference map¹



This map provides familiar points of reference in the Leeds local authority area which can help with interpreting the mapped data in this document.

¹ Reference map is courtesy of SHAPE <https://shape.phe.org.uk>

3. Key facts about newcomers to Leeds ²

Newcomers in 2017	7,975 people from overseas registered for a NINO
How the number of newcomers changed since 2016	down by 1,547 [from 9,522 in 2016]
The gender split	4,122 male : 3,848 female [52% male : 48% female]
The most common age range	25-34 years age group [2,928 people were in this age range, or 37% of all newcomers]
Comparing EU and non-EU newcomers	EU 5,245 : non-EU 2,728 [EU 66% : non-EU 34%]
Number of countries of origin	105

4. Top countries of origin

The table shows the top 10 countries of origin for newcomers to Leeds in 2017 and how the ranking has changed since 2016. The 2016 figure is included for comparison.

The darker shaded areas of the table highlight the top country of origin in 2017 Romania, and the biggest change since 2016 a fall in arrivals from Poland.

2017			Change since 2016	
Rank	Country	Number of arrivals	Change in position	Change in number
1.	Romania	1,843	→	-59
2.	Poland	674	→	-425
3.	Italy	562	↑	-125
4.	India	507	↑	-73
5.	Spain	463	↓	-225
6.	Portugal	274	→	-65
7.	China	209	↑	-30
8.	Lithuania	202	↓	-51
9.	Pakistan	198	-	+44
10.	Greece	195	-	+26

Key

- ↑ Ranking is higher than the previous year
- ↓ Ranking is lower than the previous year
- Ranking is unchanged
- Nationality is a new entry in the top 10

² Note that in a few cases the numbers in the gender/nationality rows do not add up exactly to the number of newcomers in the top row, or percentages do not always total precisely 100%, despite the raw data being taken directly from DWP. It may be due to some data falling into an 'unknown' category, or from rounding up/down. However, any differences are only very small and we do not expect them to hinder planning processes.

5. EU and non-EU settlement patterns

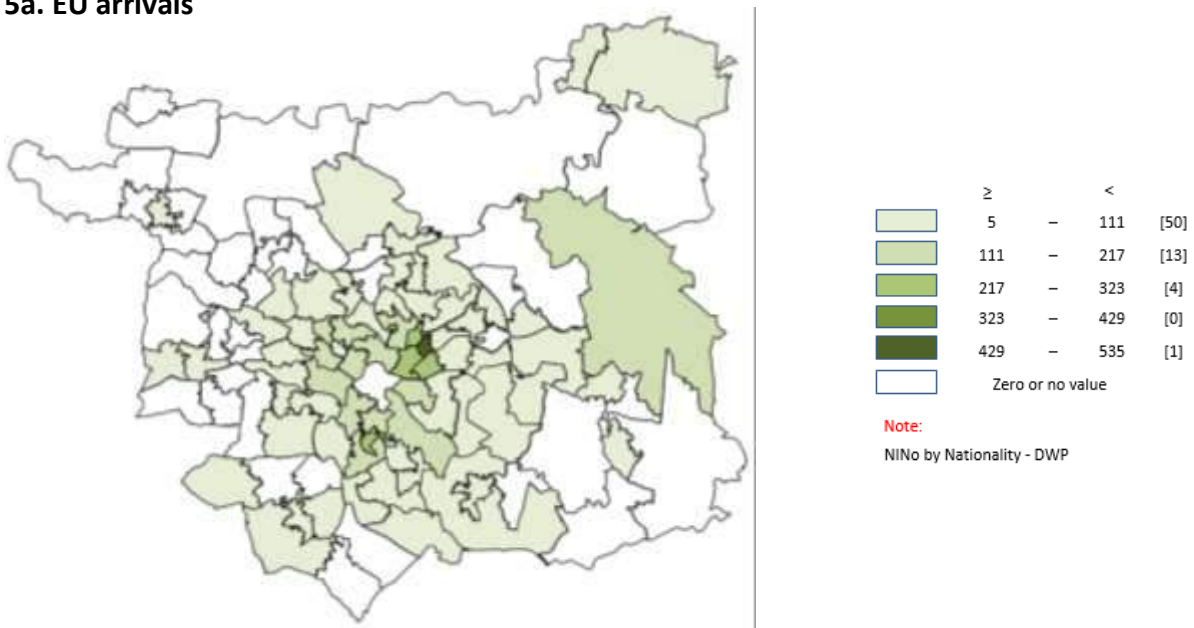
We have noticed some differences in where newcomers choose where to live. This might affect the design of services, depending on which groups you are aiming to engage with.

The maps on this page compare the geographical settlement of EU and non-EU arrivals in Leeds in 2017 [where the number in an individual area is at least 5]. As expected, there are clear concentrations in the city and town centres. In most places however, you can notice two important differences:

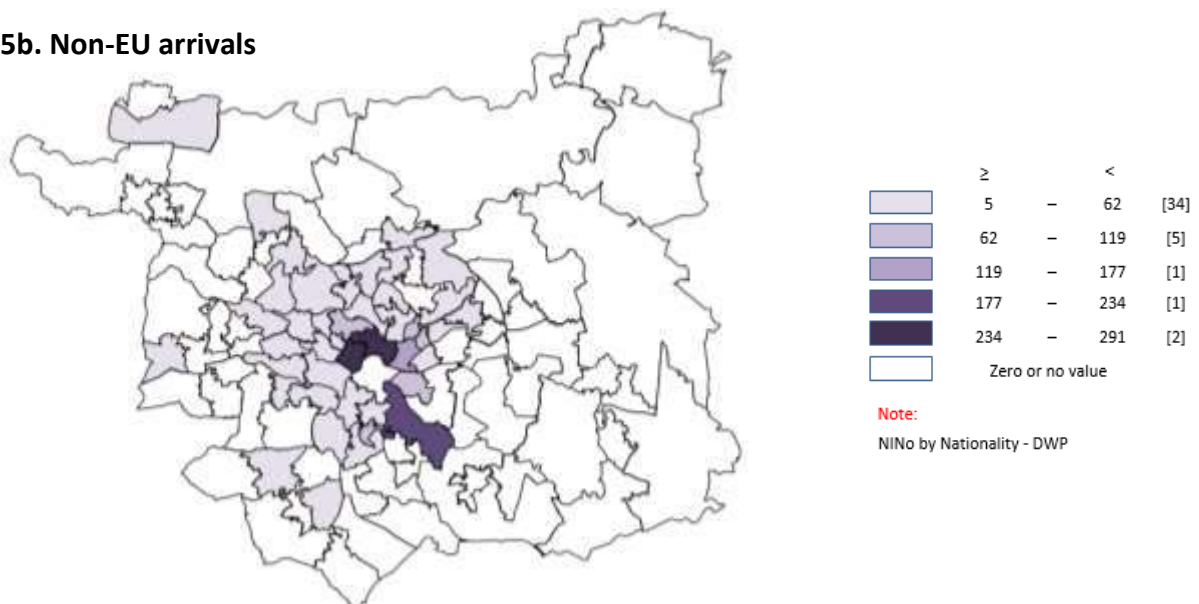
- EU newcomers [shown in map 5a] are fairly well spread across the local authority area, while those from outside the EU [map 5b] are usually more concentrated.
- The number of new EU migrants is usually much higher than new non-EU migrants. You can see this if you compare the scales for each map.

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

5a. EU arrivals



5b. Non-EU arrivals

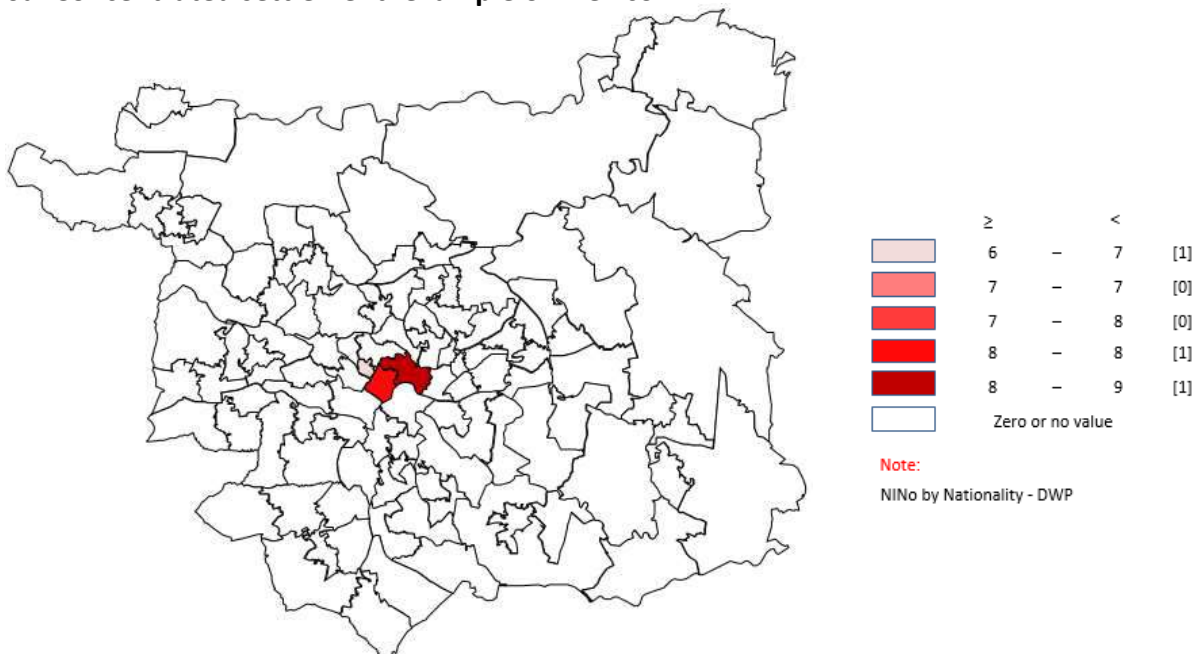


6. 6. Unexpected patterns

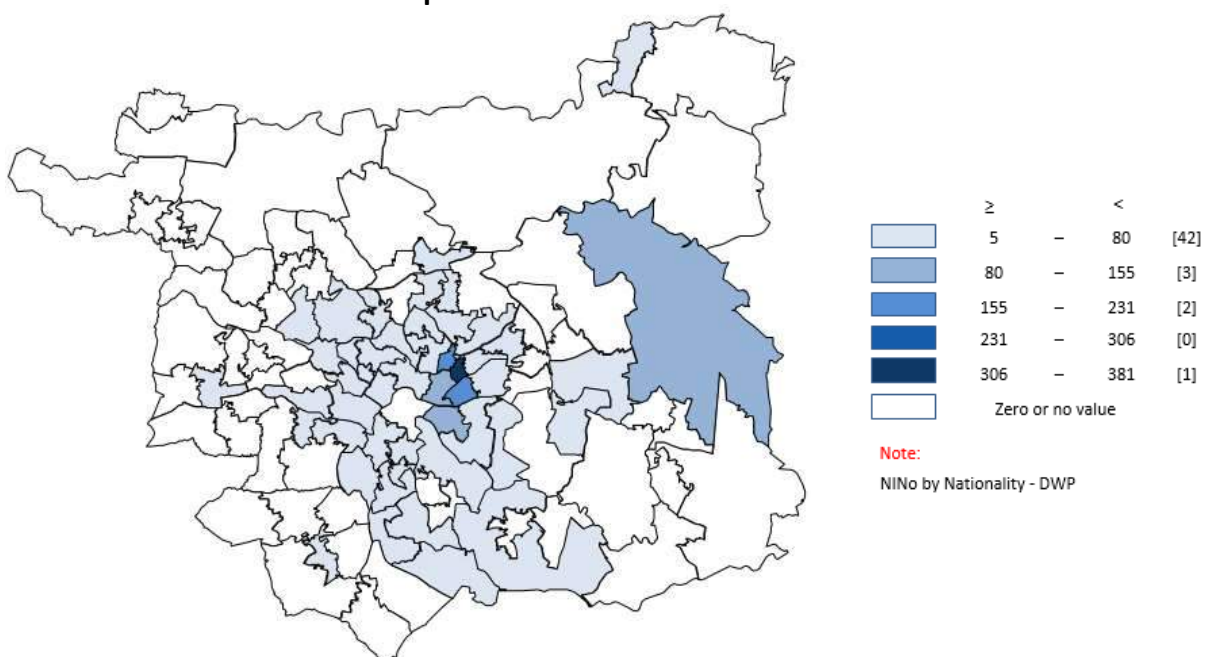
Of course not all migrants behave in exactly the same way, and so don't always fit the general pattern we observed in the previous section. This final map selection shows the settlement of new arrivals can vary a little, giving examples of more concentrated or more spread out settlement patterns among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

- Map 6a shows that new arrivals from Mexico are more concentrated in central Leeds than the general pattern of all new arrivals shown earlier.
- In contrast, map 6b shows that new arrivals from Romania appear more widely scattered than many individual nationalities.

6a. Concentrated settlement: example of Mexico



6b. Scattered settlement: example of Romania



7. Making sense of settlement patterns

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

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

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

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

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

<p><i>I want to know a bit about all different types of migration.</i></p> <p>→</p>	<p>Read our <i>Local Migration Profile [LMP] summary</i> document [4 pages] at www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/statistics</p> <p>If you work for a partner organisation of Migration Yorkshire you can go on the mailing list for the <i>full LMP document</i> [30+ pages], through nicola.baylis@migrationyorkshire.org.uk</p>
<p><i>I want to know only about the newest migrants.</i></p> <p>→</p>	<p>This <i>newcomers in 2017</i> briefing is for you! You can get this 8 page document - or a bite-size 1 page infographic - from our website at www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/statistics</p>
<p><i>I want to know about people who have settled - a long term picture.</i></p> <p>→</p>	<p>Read our <i>Census Profile</i> document [40 pages, including a 1 page summary] at www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/statistics</p>
<p><i>I want to know only about asylum seekers.</i></p> <p>→</p>	<p>Read our <i>Local Migration Profile [LMP] summary</i> document [4 pages] as it includes the small amount of publicly available local data on asylum seekers. Available at www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/statistics</p> <p>If you work for, or closely with, a local authority in Yorkshire and Humber, ask for more detailed data in our <i>COMPASS briefing</i> [6 pages]. Contact ewa.jamroz@migrationyorkshire.org.uk</p>
<p><i>I'm interested in migration but don't really know what I want!</i></p> <p>Where do I start?</p> <p>→</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read our <i>Local Migration Profile [LMP] summary</i> document [4 pages] for an overview of local migration trends, from www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/statistics • Read our <i>Policy Update</i> [10 pages] for what's happening across the UK - trends, policy, and reports about migration - at www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/policybriefings • Take a look at our <i>Introduction to Migration</i> booklets on different subjects to understand the needs of migrants, at www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/introductiontomigration-iun
<p><i>I still have questions!</i></p> <p>→</p>	<p>If you still have questions on migration data, get in touch with pip.tyler@migrationyorkshire.org.uk - we'll do our best to help.</p>