Global Exchange on Migration & Diversity at COMPAS

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

Refugee Integration Yorkshire and Humber

Migration Yorkshire Strategic leadership, local support

Handbook on Local Integration Data for Yorkshire and Humber

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Aims

This Handbook is for local-level practitioners interested in learning more about the measurement of migrant integration and community cohesion. Its overarching goal is to support stakeholders from Yorkshire and the Humber in their work on inclusion, specifically around implementation of the region's integration strategy, by:

- Providing an introduction to integration measurement, including commonly used terms and their definitions;
- Situating the role of measurement within the region's integration strategy and other strategic documents;
- Signposting and contextualising existing resources on the measurement of integration;
- [Providing instructions](#) and practice examples so readers can explore strategically relevant datasets on integration on their own;
- Highlighting examples of good practice.

Introduction

Policy-makers, practitioners and researchers recognise the need to support the integration of refugees, migrants and other groups in the UK. To this end, resources have been developed, which explain the reasons why integration strategies, policies and programmes are needed. They underline the key role of measurement in supporting this programme of work. While these efforts have at times helped to draw awareness and resource to the issue, and have led to improved statistical capacities among selected practitioners, data on integration in the UK remains notoriously patchy and underused (Kierans 2021).

The intention of this Handbook is to provide a 'way in' to integration data for practitioners, with the belief that greater knowledge of the evidence base will strengthen their efforts to build more inclusive communities in the UK. In particular, this Handbook aims to support the implementation of [Yorkshire and Humber's refugee integration strategy](#). Building on existing resources, such as the [Home Office's Indicators of Integration Framework](#) and [IOM's Capacity Building Initiative on the Indicators of Integration](#), this Handbook provides practitioners at the local level with clear, step-by-step instructions on how to access and interpret some of the most salient data on integration in their local area. Expertise in statistics is not required.

Although this Handbook lays out practical steps for locating and exploring datasets, it should not be taken as a checklist or exercise unto itself. Rather, the hope is that greater familiarity with the data on integration will empower government officers, charity staff and others to deepen their engagement with the aforementioned existing resources, to think creatively and critically about the current evidence base and, in doing so, to build a more data-literate culture around integration work from the ground up.

Continue reading to learn about the terminology used in this Handbook, the policies and strategies it aims to support and the existing resources on integration that it draws upon.

To skip ahead to the step-by-step instructions on how to access and exploit selected data on integration in your local area, click here.

Terminology

Terminology underpins statistics and policies, affecting who is included and who is not (Anderson and Blinder 2020). Understanding these terms and definitions is therefore critical to making sense of migration and its impacts. Doing so, however, is far from straightforward. Even for terms as fundamental as 'immigrant' and 'migrant', their meaning can change depending on who is invoking them and in what context.

Statisticians typically define an immigrant as a person who has moved to a new country and remained there, or plans to remain there, for a significant period – one year, in many cases. So long as they meet this minimum residency threshold, those who move to another country to be with family, to work, to seek humanitarian protection and to study all count as immigrants equally, despite the fact that the majority of students leave shortly after their studies, while family migrants usually remain long-term (for more information see Anderson and Blinder 2020; Walsh 2020).

'Migrant', while not defined in international law, is a broader term still (IOM 2019). It includes moves that are short-term, circular and within one country.

In policy circles and public debates, these terms and definitions, rather than clarifying, are frequently at cross-paths and at times betray the motivations of those who are using them (Carling 2015). For example, UNHCR, in line with its primary purpose "to safeguard the rights and well-being of refugees," draws a clear line between refugees and migrants: refugees flee due to persecution, while migrants move as a matter of choice (UNHCR 2016).

Likewise, in the context of media reporting on irregular boat crossings, the term migrant has been treated as a pejorative, distinguishing those who are 'economic migrants' from 'genuine refugees' (Anderson and Blinder 2020; Carling 2015).

Many academics and other commenters have pushed back against this refugee-migrant binary in at least two ways: first, refugees are (a sub-group of) migrants; second, there is rarely one driver of migration, and the reasons behind any person's migration journey "can be blurred and overlapping, defying neat categorization" (Carling 2015).

Local policy-makers and practitioners would likely agree. While national governments set immigration policy, its effects are experienced locally. In the UK, it is down to the devolved administrations and – especially – to local leaders to make immigration work (Spencer and Broadhead 2020).

For local leaders, it is the well-being of residents and the health of their communities that is at stake. Ensuring these goals are met often involves work that cuts across immigration status or visa type. In the UK, for example, the proliferation of bespoke immigration routes, each with different allocations of resource from central government and entitlements, has frustrated local actors who see far more commonalities than differences amongst these migrants irrespective of the visa they hold or the scheme under which they entered the UK. Many face similar challenges and require similar support (Broadhead 2022).

From meeting immediate needs to providing opportunities for residents to thrive over the long-term, integration work means more than engaging with or supporting migrants. The UK government set out its view of what integration looks like in its Integrated Communities Strategy Green Paper as the following:

> *Communities where people, whatever their background, live, work, learn and socialise together, based on shared rights, responsibilities and opportunities. Communities where many religions, cultures and opinions are celebrated, underpinned by a shared set of British values that champion tolerance, freedom and equality of opportunity. [...] Integration is a two-way street. Everyone has a part to play in upholding these values* (HM Government 2018:10).

Although there is no universally accepted definition of integration, the Government's view is broadly in line with the research communities. That is, integration has many dimensions, is a

process that takes place over time, and involves not only migrants but also all members of the community.

> The Home Office's Indicators of Integration Framework considers integration as a "multi-directional process involving multiple changes from both incoming and diverse host communities. The approach adopted is based on the following principles:
>
> - **Integration is multi-dimensional** – depending on multiple factors encompassing access to resources and opportunities as well as social mixing
> - **Integration is multi-directional** – involving adjustments by everyone in society
> - **Integration depends on everyone** taking responsibility for their own contribution including newcomers, receiving communities and government at all levels
> - **Integration is context specific** and needs to be understood and planned in relation to its particular context and within a bespoke timeframe
>
> (Home Office 2022: 11)

This Handbook recognises the need to take a whole-of-society approach to integration, not least because it affects everyone, but also because it is not only migrants who are disadvantaged. Country of birth and nationality are far from the only characteristics affecting opportunities and outcomes. Ethnicity, socio-economic status, education, location in the UK and health/disability all have the power to shape the well-being of both UK and non-UK born residents.

Integration requires an intersectional, whole-of-society approach. Therefore, it is not only because of the relative paucity of local level integration-relevant data on migrants that this Handbook will provide users with the opportunity to explore datasets, which include information on the ethnicity and other socio-demographic factors of both migrants and non-migrants.

Policies and strategies

Although there is no UK-wide integration strategy, there is no shortage of good work undertaken at the sub-national level – in the devolved administrations, regions, and local areas. This section will touch on a few examples of good practice that the Handbook has set out specifically to support. For a more comprehensive overview of integration policy in the UK, see the Migration Observatory's [Policy Primer: Integration](#).

Yorkshire and Humber's 2022 refugee integration strategy, 'Making connections, building resilience,' sets out an ambitious programme of work. Although comparable local-level data on

the integration of refugee and asylum-seekers are not available, this Handbook speaks to the integration strategy's leading principle that "everyone in the region, regardless of their immigration or asylum status, should benefit from integration" (7).

Five strategic integration areas and five cross cutting integration themes comprise the Yorkshire and Humber's integration strategy.

Table 1: The strategic priorities of Yorkshire and Humber's refugee integration strategy, Making Connections, Building resilience

Strategic integration areas	Crosscutting integration themes
Housing and environment	Language and communication
Economic integration	**Information and data**
Health and well-being	Service planning and provision
Community and belonging	The voluntary and community sector
Families and children	Participation

Source: Migration Yorkshire 2022

This Handbook hopes to contribute to the crosscutting theme of information and data by improving access to, and use of, regularly updated datasets on integration. The content of the example datasets used this guide are relevant to at least two of the strategic integration areas and two of the crosscutting integration themes: economic integration, families and children, language and communication, and participation.

The Inclusive Cities Framework

Yorkshire and Humber's strategic integration areas and crosscutting themes reflect existing integration research and practice in the UK. The Inclusive Cities programme is one such example. Facilitated by the University of Oxford's Centre on Migration, Policy and Society (COMPAS) since 2017, Inclusive Cities now supports 12 UK cities and their local partners to achieve a step-change in their approach towards the integration of residents – both newcomers and longer-standing communities.

The programme published its guiding document, the Inclusive Cities Framework, as it began its second phase of work in 2019. The Framework draws on academic research on integration. Critically, the Framework incorporates the insights and experiences of the programme's six founder cities during the first phase of the programme; particularly the activities involved in

producing the cities' phase one Action Plans. The Inclusive Cities Framework outlines five thematic areas and five core principles that cut across all of the work, which participating members used to structure their phase two Action Plans:

Table 2: The thematic areas and core principles of the Inclusive Cities Framework

Thematic areas	Core principles
Leading in the development of a shared local story of inclusion	Provide local leadership to create change
Supporting and driving inclusive economic growth	Inclusion is a shared responsibility, delivered in partnership
Connecting communities	**Use available data** and evidence to understand the local context in order to identify core priorities, set goals, monitor impact and update strategies as needed
Mainstreaming and building inclusive public services	Work with newcomers and longer standing residents
Encouraging civic participation and representation	Take action at the local level, provide advocacy at the national level, learn from best practice internationally

Source: Broadhead and Kierans 2019

There is no single, right way to do integration. What works in one area may not work in another. At the same time, similarities between the priorities of the Inclusive Cities Framework and the Yorkshire and Humber integration strategy are encouraging.

As with Making Connections, Building Bridges, the Inclusive Cities Framework positions the use of data as a crosscutting priority. It warrants mention, however, that while good progress has been made towards strengthening the Framework's other principles and thematic areas, the use of data remains one of the weaker areas of the programme.

Thankfully, there is a growing body of resources and tools designed to help practitioners make better use of migration and integration data.

Existing resources on migration and integration data

Home Office Indicators of Integration (IoI) framework 2019

The Home Office developed the IoI framework in partnership with other government departments, local authorities and other stakeholders both within and outside of government at all levels and in all four regions of the UK. Its aim is to support policy-makers and practitioners across the UK to implement existing strategies, such as the Integrated Communities Strategy Green Paper (HM Government 2018) and the New Scots Refugee Integration Strategy (Scottish Government 2018), as well as develop and evaluate programming and policy goals:

> '*[The framework] provides a shared language and understanding for different actors involved in integration [...] to understand what good looks like in relation to integration and how that can be achieved in their particular local context through their collective efforts*' (Home Office 2022: 13).

Crucially, the IoI sets out 14 domains of integration, under four headings (Figure 1):

Markers and means: Progress in these domains typically indicates positive integration outcomes and often enables broader integration processes. Often thought of as the 'public face' of integration (Ibid. 16).

Social connections: Acknowledges the importance of relationships in integration processes.

Facilitators: Skills, tools, aptitudes that help people to navigate relationships and institutions safely and confidently.

Foundation: The impact of citizenship and nationality on one's rights and responsibilities.

Figure 1: Structure of the Indicators of Integration framework

Source: Home Office 2022: 15

To help stakeholders measure integration, the framework houses potential indicators and case studies of what good looks like at different geographic levels under each domain.

Figure 2: Indicators for the domain 'Leisure' in the Indicators of Integration framework

7.5 Leisure

Leisure activities can help individuals learn more about the culture of a country or local area, and can provide opportunities to establish social connections, practice language skills and improve overall individual health and wellbeing.

Outcome indicators*	Data
% membership of local library	▲
% membership of local sports facilities	▲
% participation in local social and leisure groups	▲
% reporting engagement in at least one preferred leisure activity in the last month	▲
Awareness of key institutions, rights, supports and pathways to participation	▫

Key: ■ Official Statistics ▲ National Survey ▫ No data located ★ Other Data

*Outcome Indicators collected at an individual level should be aggregated and compared against wider populations to provide local, national or international comparison. Whilst the long-term goal is that the minority population achieves the same outcomes as the wider population, interim targets might be set according to information generated (by use of these indicators) on expected change over time.

Some indicators may require a number of questions to be captured effectively. For further instruction on how to measure the Indicators of Integration please see accompanying toolkit.

Local Good Practice – practices and structures at local level essential to underpin effective integration
Availability and promotion of sports facilities (e.g. swimming pool, football pitches, gym, sports hall) with policies to enhance access (e.g. reduced membership rates to those who need them)
Availability and promotion of libraries with policies to enhance access
Availability and promotion of local groups with policies to enhance access
National Good Practice – practices and structures at national level essential to underpin effective integration
Strategies encouraging inclusive leisure activities

Source: Home Office 2022: 38

In total, there are 171 indicators (including duplicates across different domains) elaborated in the framework, with as many as 52 (Health and Social Care) and as few as 5 (Leisure) (see Table X, above). The framework and accompanying documents offer advice on how to use these measures, where to find the data and, acknowledging the importance of context in defining integration processes and priorities, stress that stakeholders take an iterative, 'local first' approach (Home Office 2022: 23).

In some ways, the IoI framework is a victim of its own success. It has done a remarkable job accounting for the many complexities and interconnections in the integration process and elaborating such an impressive array of potential indicators across three separate documents. This, however, has raised the barrier to entry, particular for officers working at the local level,

where integration is said to take place.[1] For some officers, the IoI framework begs the question, 'Where to begin?'

IOM Guide for Practitioners on the Home Office Indicators of Integration Framework

This handy guide aims to answer the above question by providing "pathways into the framework and ideas for its use, no matter what your integration priorities are" (IOM 2019b: 5). Specifically, it sets out how the IoI framework can support local level planning and service delivery. It organises the IoI indicators into language that reflects programming areas at the local level. Figure 3 presents a truncated version of this index.

**Figure 3: IOM's Guide for Practitioners Index of Indicators**

Access to services and entitlements, 14	Bullying, 12	Employment, 1, 13
Access to services, healthcare, 4	Care, 4	English language, 9
Access to services, social care, 4	Care, antenatal, 4	Entrepreneurship, 1
Access, to education, 2	Celebration, 10	Equity, 14
Achievement, 2	Childcare facilities, 7	ESOL, 9
Admissions to hospital, 4	Children, 12	Ethnic representation, 8
Advice, 14	Children, 2	Ethnic segregation, 7
Advocacy, 4	Citizenship, 13	Exclusion, school, 2
Alcohol, 4, 10	Cohesion, 7	Expectations, 10, 14
Amenities, 3	College, 2	Family reunification, 13
Asking for help, 7	Comfortable with diversity, 10	Family, communication with, 11
Attendance, healthcare 4	Committees, 8	Fear, 12
Awareness of consumer / patient rights, 8	Community organisation, 6, 8	Feeling safe / secure, 4
Awareness of key institutions, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14	Community safety, 3	Festivals, 10
	Computers, 11	Friends from different backgrounds, 7
	Consultation, 14	Friends with similar backgrounds, 6
	Conversation in English, 9	Friends, 6, 7, 10

Source: IOM 2019b: 15. Note: See IOM 2019b: 15-16 to view index in its entirety

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[1] This is based on conversations with local authority officers and VCS staff at Inclusive Cities events (https://www.compas.ox.ac.uk/project/inclusive-cities/) and corroborated in IOM 2019b.

IOM's Guide provides valuable direction, breaking down the framework's theory of change and supplying hands on exercises that encourage local authority officers to see how measurement and cross-departmental working can help to achieve their local integration priorities and programming goals. The Guide poses iterative questions to encourage local authority officers to work through realistic scenarios using the IoI indicators in concert first with a typical regular planning approach (Figure 4) and then with the IoI framework's theory of change (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Designing your intervention strategy
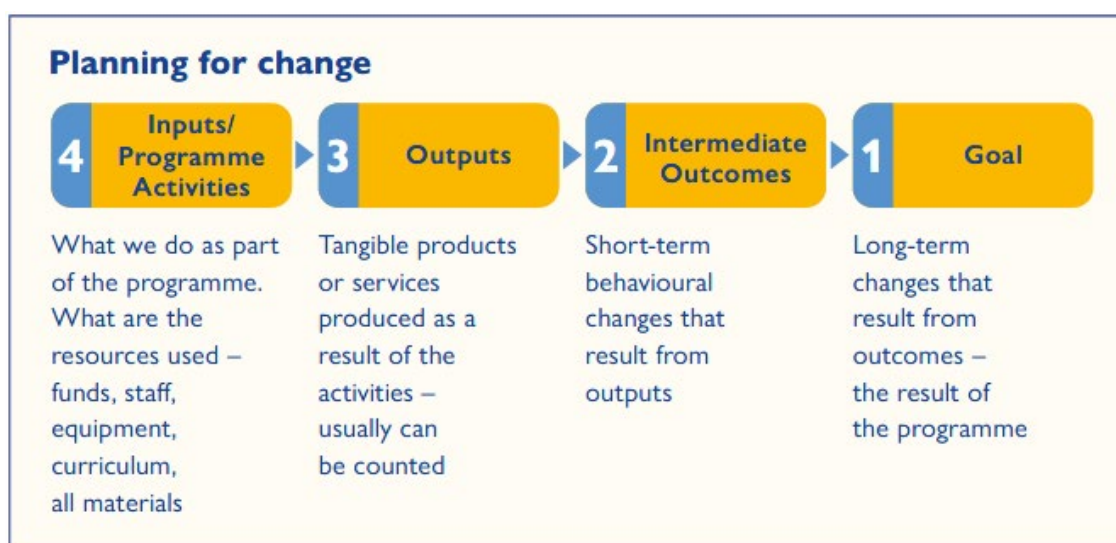
Source: IOM 2019b: 22

Figure 5: Re-engineering your intervention strategy
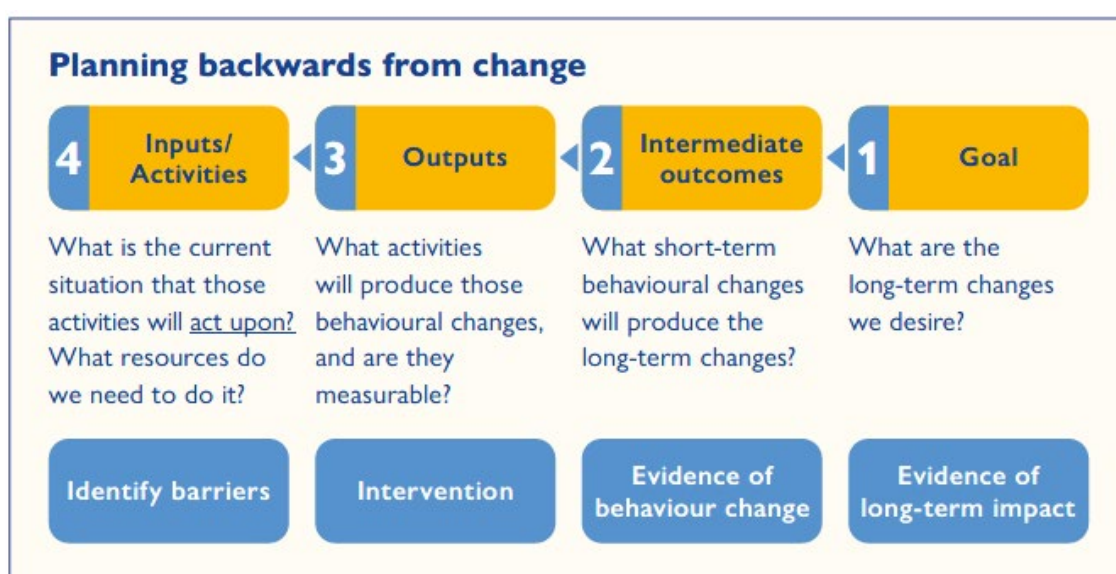
Source: IOM 2019b: 24

The entry points to the IoI indicators by way of the Guide's indicators index and systematic practice exercises are useful and numerous. Feedback from local authority officers points to significant success in terms of acclimatising stakeholders to the framework and related documents, to the ways in which integration interventions can and should link up with local priorities, and to the need for cooperation across council when pursuing an evidence based approach to integration work (Ibid. 37).

Providing initial direction on how to access and interrogate integration data, however, was not the Guide's focus. It remains to be seen whether a comprehensive index of indicators translated into the language of local programming and planning exercises are sufficient to lower the initial barriers to entry experienced by local authority officers and charity staff when it comes to data access and interpretation. This Handbook aims to bridge that gap.

Migrant Integration Policy Index (MIPEX)

MIPEX has created policy indicators to illuminate the opportunities for and barriers to participation that migrants face. As of 2021, it is structured along three dimensions:

- **Basic rights**: Can immigrants enjoy comparable rights as nationals? E.g., equal rights to work, training, health, and non-discrimination
- **Equal opportunities**: Can immigrants receive support to enjoy comparable opportunities as nationals? E.g., targeted support in education, health, and political participation
- **Secure future**: Can immigrants settle long-term and feel secure about their future in the country? E.g., family reunification, permanent residence and access to nationality (MIPEX 2022).

Importantly, MIPEX data are publicly available, easily accessed, and are accompanied by analysis. On one hand, MIPEX is an excellent resource that allows for comparisons over time and space: it has been running since 2004[2] and now covers 56 countries. On the other hand, it only looks at policies (rather than individual/group characteristics and outcomes) and does not provide information below the country level.

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[2] Initially called the European Civic Citizenship and Inclusion Index, it first examined policies across EU-15 countries.

Migration Yorkshire's Data Dashboards

Resources at the local typically focus on migration data, rather than integration data – this is primarily due to the relative availability, reliability and comparability of migration data in relation to integration data. Migration data, however, are useful for those working with migrants and, more broadly, when planning and providing services to the community at large. For example, an increase in the number of asylum-seekers receiving support in your local authority over the short term may point to impending needs and inform resource allocation.

Yorkshire's Data Dashboards are an excellent example of providing these sometimes difficult-to-parse data in a user-friendly format. They include:

- **Refugees and asylum seekers data dashboards**: Explore data about refugees, asylum seekers and unaccompanied asylum-seeking children.
- **European Union Settlement Scheme (EUSS) data dashboards**: Find out about applications made to the scheme and outcomes for concluded cases.
- **Ukraine data dashboard**: Explore data about the new and settled Ukrainian population.
- **Migration maps**: Request bespoke maps showing data about migrants in the region. This service is available to partner organisations in Yorkshire and Humber.

Migration Observatory's Local Data Guide

This online guide compiles official data sources on migration across the UK at the local authority level, presenting key data in interactive charts and providing links to publicly available data sources:

- Foreign-born population
- Immigration flows
- Asylum-seekers and refugees
- International students
- Children and family
- Use of English language at home
- Employment rates by ethnicity
- EU Settlement Scheme
- Citizenship acquisition
- Population projections and migration

In addition to presenting charts and figures on the above topics, strengths and limitations of the various data are discussed at length.

Local level indicators of integration

This section provides step-by-step instructions on how to access and interpret data related to five of the strategic priorities outlined in Yorkshire and Humber's Making Connections, Building Bridges. For readers interested in exploring additional data sources, linkages are made between each priority and the Indicators of Integration (IoI) framework's headings and domains.

Table 3: Overview of linkages between Yorkshire and Humber's Refugee Integration Strategy and the Home Office's Indicators of Integration framework

Yorkshire and Humber Integration Strategy	Home Office Indicators of Integration framework (IoI) header and domain	Location of indicators in IoI framework (page)
Economic integration	Markers and means: Work	28
	Social connections: Bridges (with people from different backgrounds)	40
	Facilitators: Stability	52
Language and communication; Families and children	Markers and means: Education	30
	Social connections: Bonds (with those you share a sense of identity)	39
	Social connections: Bridges	40
	Facilitators: Language and communication	44
Community and belonging; Participation	Markers and means: Work	28
	Markers and means: Housing	32
	Social connections: Links (to institutions)	42
	Facilitators: Stability	52
	Foundation: Rights and responsibilities	54

The selected strategic priorities from Yorkshire and Humber's strategy and the specific connections made to IoI domains are not comprehensive and their inclusion is not a comment

on their importance. The decision to focus on these priority areas was primarily down to the availability and accessibility of the corresponding datasets. Limiting the scope from the possible to the feasible, and focussing on relatively user-friendly datasets, seemed like a sensible approach for minimising barriers to entry. Likewise, restraint was shown when selecting linkages between the priority areas from Yorkshire and Humber and the IoI framework domains.

Holding to the overall aim of the Handbook – to familiarise stakeholders in Migration and Yorkshire with migration and integration data – the hope is that interested readers are encouraged to expand on the below by engaging with the IoI framework and other resources.

Labour market

Table 4: 'Economic integration': Linkages between Yorkshire and Humber's Refugee Integration Strategy and the Home Office's Indicators of Integration framework

Yorkshire and Humber Integration Strategy	Home Office Indicators of Integration framework (IoI) header and domain	Location of indicators in IoI framework (page)
Economic integration	Markers and means: Work	28
	Social connections: Bridges (with people from different backgrounds)	40
	Facilitators: Stability	52

Work is one of the key facilitators and outcomes of integration for newcomers and longer-standing residents. Participation in the labour market can bring with it opportunities for financial advancement and stability, up-skilling, language practice and socialisation with new groups and institutions.

Not all employment is created equal, however, and care should be taken to account for work environments that may hinder integration processes in one area, even while progressing it in another. Factory work, for example, can advance financial independence and stability. At the same time, it has the potential to weaken social connections in and out of the workplace, row back language acquisition and put health and safety at risk, due to the propensity for irregular scheduling, nightshifts, lack of socialisation during work hours, and exposure to workplace accidents.

The Home Office Indicators of Integration Framework helpfully draws attention to the [Annual Population Survey](#)/[Labour Force Survey](#), which covers useful measures such as rates of employment eligibility, employment, unemployment, under-employment and types of employment contracts. For most population sub-groups, such as migrants, these data quickly become unreliable for most local areas. Furthermore, they are difficult or impossible to access and explore without the use of statistical software. This section of the Handbook outlines how to access and explore local level sub-group data sets on the topic of labour market integration using only your browser and Excel. Although the data are disaggregated by migration in only two of the tables listed below (T04 and 05), others capture information that may be useful for understanding broader integration processes, and informing local strategies around the inclusion of other population sub-groups into local, community life. Users can easily adapt the below steps to explore data outside of Yorkshire and Humber region.

Steps:

1. Visit: https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/apsnew
2. Click 'Query data' button
3. If pop-ups appear, click through
4. Ensure 'Guide me step-by-step' is selected and select 'Begin first step of guidance'

5. Read and click through pop-ups
6. Select 'Some' from 'local authorities: county / unitary' dropdown menu
7. Select 'Yorkshire and The Humber' from dropdown menu
8. Tick whichever local authorities are of interest
9. Click 'Next >' to proceed to Step 2 of 5 – date selection

Step 1 of 5 - geography selection

You need make a selection for geography before you can continue to the next step.

| < Back | Next > |

You can find areas by postcode or place name with the **Search** *selection method.*

10. Select dates

    a. The default is separate years ending in March, June, September or December

    b. Click 'Select all dates between a start and end date' to create a custom range

11. Click 'Next >' to proceed to Step 3 of 5 – cell selection

12. Select relevant table and tick cells of interest, such as:

    a. T02 Economic activity by disability (Disability Discrimination Act) 16-64

    b. T02a Economic activity by disability (Equality Act) 16-64

    c. T04 Economic activity by ethnic group and country of birth

    d. T05 Economic activity by ethnic group and nationality

    e. T15b Employment by occupation (SOC2020) and ethnic group

    f. T14a Employment by industry (SIC 2007) and ethnic group

    g. T15a Employment by occupation (SOC2010) and ethnic group

    h. T24 National Identity

Table T04 Economic activity by ethnic group and country of birth (includes persons aged under 16)		
Use the links in the headings to select entire rows or columns tick all un-tick all	Born in UK	Born outside UK
All Ages		
White	☐	☐
Non-white	☐	☐
Aged 16-64		
White	☐	☐
Non-white	☐	☐
In Employment aged 16-64		
White	☑	☑
Non-white	☑	☑
Economically Active 16+		
White	☑	☑
Non-white	☑	☑

13. Click 'Next >' to proceed to Step 4 of 5 – format / layout selection

14. Choose preferred format

    a. 'Microsoft Excel' and 'Comma separated values' to explore the data on your PC (recommended for analysis)

    b. 'Web browser' to generate an interactive table in your browser window (useful for previewing selections)

    c. 'Map' to generate an interactive map in your browser window

15. Click the 'Download Data' button or 'Next >' to proceed to Step 5 of 5 – Download

16. Click on the link to download your data or load your table/map.

17. The easiest way to make changes to your query is by clicking 'Geography', 'Date' or 'Cell' under the header 'Make selections' in the left window.

Practical:

Questions: Are foreign-born ethnic minorities living in Leeds less likely to be employed than foreign-born white residents? How does Leeds compare to the region? To other local authorities in the region?

Geography: Yorkshire and the Humber; all local authorities

Date selection: Year ending June 2022

Table/cell selection: T04 Economic activity by ethnic group and country of birth, above selections (white and ethnic minority employed by country of birth; white and ethnic minority workforce by country of birth)

Format: Web browser

Table 5: Economic activity of the foreign-born workforce in Yorkshire and the Humber, by ethnic group and local authority, year ending June 2022

local authority: county / unitary (as of April 2021)	T04:10 (In Employment aged 16-64 - White : Born outside UK)		T04:12 (In Employment aged 16-64 - Non-white : Born outside UK)		T04:14 (Economically Active 16+ - White : Born outside UK)		T04:16 (Economically Active 16+ - Non-white : Born outside UK)	
	Number	**Conf**	**Number**	**Conf**	**Number**	**Conf**	**Number**	**Conf**
Barnsley	6,900	3,800	700	*	7,200	3,900	2,100	*
Bradford	12,000	7,700	28,500	11,800	12,000	7,700	35,700	13,300
Calderdale	3,200	*	5,500	3,300	3,800	2,800	6,100	3,500
Doncaster	12,200	6,100	6,700	4,500	14,000	6,500	7,700	4,800
East Riding of Yorkshire	7,100	3,900	2,500	2,300	7,500	4,000	2,500	2,300
Kingston upon Hull, City of	6,400	4,200	5,100	3,800	6,400	4,200	7,800	4,700
Kirklees	8,100	5,300	21,700	8,700	9,300	5,700	21,700	8,700
Leeds	24,500	10,700	36,400	13,000	27,400	11,300	42,800	14,100
North East Lincolnshire	5,400	2,700	1,900	*	6,000	2,800	1,900	*
North Lincolnshire	5,600	3,200	3,600	2,600	5,600	3,200	3,700	2,600
North Yorkshire	24,700	9,400	4,700	4,100	25,700	9,600	4,900	4,200
Rotherham	7,900	4,500	2,900	*	7,900	4,500	3,500	3,000
Sheffield	23,500	10,000	17,500	8,600	24,300	10,200	23,600	10,000
Wakefield	8,500	4,700	5,100	3,600	9,400	4,900	5,200	3,600
York	8,500	4,100	5,900	3,400	9,000	4,200	6,200	3,500
Column Total	**164,500**	**22,000**	**148,800**	**21,000**	**175,300**	**22,800**	**175,600**	**22,800**

Source: ONS, APS year ending June 2022, accessed on 2 December at
https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/apsnew. *Notes: APS estimates are not available for all local authorities, including Northern Irish local authorities. People living in communal establishments such as caravan parks are excluded from the estimates. The APS may undercount subgroups of people with*

lower-than-average response rates to the survey, such as the recently arrived and short-term migrants. Response rates have declined over the past 20 years. Data from 2020 should not be directly compared with previous data, due to the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic. APS data come with margins of error, meaning the estimate provided is the most likely figure, but the actual number could be higher or lower. Confidence intervals ('Conf' in Table 5) are published alongside the estimates to indicate the size of the margin of error. Confidence intervals are withheld when sample sizes are too small

For more information on the limitations of the APS and LFS, see the Understanding the Evidence section of Migration Observatory's Local Data Guide (Kierans 2022), the ONS blog post, Carry that weight: Reducing the effects of COVID-19 on the Labour Force Survey (Athow 2021) and the Migration Observatory's Where did all the migrants go? Migration data during the pandemic (Sumption 2021).

Format: Microsoft Excel

Your download will allow you to calculate and compare the unemployment rates of the white and ethnic minority non-UK born workforce (economically active 16-64 year olds) in each local authority and for the region as a whole. The employment rates in Table 6 were calculated by dividing the number of people employed by the number of people who are economically active for both ethnic groupings. The difference between these two rates is the white percentage point advantage.

Table 6: Economic activity and employment rate of the foreign-born workforce in Yorkshire and the Humber, by ethnic group and local authority, year ending June 2022

Local authority	Employed White	Employed Non-white	Economically Active White	Economically Active Non-white	% Employed White	% Employed non-White	White PP advantage
Barnsley	6,900	700	7,200	2,100	96%	33%	63%
Kingston upon Hull, City of	6,400	5,100	6,400	7,800	100%	65%	35%
Sheffield	23,500	17,500	24,300	23,600	97%	74%	23%
Bradford	12,000	28,500	12,000	35,700	100%	80%	20%
Rotherham	7,900	2,900	7,900	3,500	100%	83%	17%
Yorkshire and Humber	**164,500**	**148,800**	**175,300**	**175,600**	**94%**	**85%**	**9%**
Leeds	**24,500**	**36,400**	**27,400**	**42,800**	**89%**	**85%**	**4%**

North Lincolnshire	5,600	3,600	5,600	3,700	100%	97%	3%
North Yorkshire	24,700	4,700	25,700	4,900	96%	96%	0%
Doncaster	12,200	6,700	14,000	7,700	87%	87%	0%
York	8,500	5,900	9,000	6,200	94%	95%	-1%
East Riding of Yorkshire	7,100	2,500	7,500	2,500	95%	100%	-5%
Calderdale	3,200	5,500	3,800	6,100	84%	90%	-6%
Wakefield	8,500	5,100	9,400	5,200	90%	98%	-8%
North East Lincolnshire	5,400	1,900	6,000	1,900	90%	100%	-10%
Kirklees	8,100	21,700	9,300	21,700	87%	100%	-13%

Source: ONS, APS year ending June 2022, accessed on 2 December at

https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/apsnew, *Notes: Employment rates and white percentage point advantage are author's own calculations. See Table X notes for additional information*

Conclusions and further questions to consider:

Ethnicity does not appear to contribute to employment rates among foreign-born workers in Leeds, which at around 80-90%, is roughly in line with the regional average. While significant disparities exist in other parts of the region, too much should not be made of these figures without further analysis.

Low sample sizes and relatively large margins of error in places like Barnsley mean warrant a cautious interpretation. If possible, crosscheck these figures against other sources of information. Do not over claim.

It also may be useful to use the APS to bring the broader labour force into view – that is, UK-born – as well as consider what types of work are being carried out and under what types of contracts and conditions, if not for individual local authorities, than at least at the regional level.

Language and children

Table 7: 'Language and communication' and 'Families and children': Linkages between Yorkshire and Humber's Refugee Integration Strategy and the Home Office's Indicators of Integration framework

Yorkshire and Humber Integration Strategy	Home Office Indicators of Integration framework (IoI) header and domain	Location of indicators in IoI framework (page)
Language and communication; Families and children	Markers and means: Education	30
	Social connections: Bonds (with those you share a sense of identity)	39
	Social connections: Bridges	40
	Facilitators: Language and communication	44

The Home Office's IoI framework and Yorkshire and Humber's Refugee Integration Strategy both identify Language and Communication as a key integration area. In the IoI framework, it is a facilitator of integration, meaning that building language and communication skills boosts opportunities for integration in other domains, such as work, education and social bridges.

Yorkshire and Humber's Refugee Integration Strategy focuses on the provision of English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) courses, making the point that there are direct benefits to learning English in areas such as work and education – something backed up by the research base (Fernandez-Reino 2019). It then goes on to say, "learning English is also important in the broader sense of integration, to enable refugees to settle in the new community and get by in daily life - to make friends locally, ask for help, go shopping, book an appointment with a GP, or discuss their children's education with a teacher" (Migration Yorkshire 2022: 15).

At least until the Census 2021/22 data are released, there are few metrics available on language use and proficiency at the local level.[3] Information on ESOL provision and outcomes are typically only available in bespoke research reports, such as the Learning and Work Institute's 2017 report,

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[3] For national level data and analysis, see the Migration Observatory briefing, <u>English language use and proficiency of migrants in the UK</u> (Fernandez-Reino 2019).

Mapping ESOL Provision in Greater London, and through monitoring and evaluation components on specific programmes.

The English for Speaker of Other Languages (ESOL) for Integration Fund (EFIF) is a good example of a programme with a strong monitoring and evaluation component**.** Launched by the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) – formerly the Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) – in the 2021/22 financial year, this £5.1 million fund supported place-based designed ESOL programming across 30 local authorities, including Kirklees and Wakefield (see DLUHC 2022:105 for the full list of participating local authorities). Compared to previous ESOL provision, these interventions introduced several novel approaches, including:

- Enhanced reading and writing components;
- Tutors required to hold advanced qualifications;
- Learners with less than 12 months in the UK were eligible (DLUHC 2022).

Its final report, published in August 2022, portrays an impressive but resource intensive method for monitoring and evaluating the impacts of the interventions:

- Process evaluation and analysis of management information;
- Learner assessment and surveys from the 30 local authorities on the number and characteristics of the beneficiaries as well as the effect of the programming on their English language proficiency and social integration.
- Desk research on all 30 local authorities and their bids;
- Termly in-depth interviews with the main contact point in each local authority;
- Termly intensive case studies from 12 of the local authorities, including Kirklees, which typically included 12-15 interviews.

The report was able to draw conclusive findings about the new approach it tested for potential application in future interventions. Without a sea change in funding allocations, however, service providers simply do not have the capacity to implement a similar design.

For more information on ESOL in Yorkshire and Humber, including a toolkit for commissioners and practitioners (Migration Yorkshire and Home Office 2022) and a review of the research base on what comprises suitable and effective ESOL for refugees (Hann et al. 2022), see the [Migration Yorkshire website](#).

The language data that are available, updated regularly and comparable across different areas address an additional key integration area: families and children.

Below you will find instructions on how to access data that look at the number and share of primary and secondary pupils in the UK who speak English as an additional language (EAL), by local authority. As with the delivery of education in the UK, the production of these data are a

devolved responsibility. Each UK nation conducts an annual School Census, which covers a range of characteristics of pupils and their schools in January, such as first language and ethnicity of pupils. The school census no longer includes country of birth and nationality. While speaking EAL does not necessarily relate to proficiency in English (i.e., EAL pupils may be fluent in English), it is still an important indicator as:

- Children who arrive in the destination country when they are younger tend to find it easier to learn the language, if necessary, and to adapt to the new environment (Rumbaut, 2004)
- Low English language proficiency is a significant driver of disadvantage in education among the children of migrants, especially among those who are older when they arrive, and who are will likely need a high level of language assistance (Department of Education, 2019; Hutchinson, 2018).
- Schools are a key space where children from households have meaningful contact with their peers from migration and non-migration backgrounds. This can lower tensions between adults and improve attitudes towards migration and integration, more broadly (Gang et al. 2002).
- Shared language is an important driver of social bonds and bridges. Children can facilitate interactions between families of different backgrounds, which can reduce inequalities and vulnerabilities among those with a migration background by, for example, insulating them from violence (Gorman-Smith et al. 2004), fostering success in business (Marger, 2001), promoting social participation and voluntarism at the local level in early and later life (Roberts and Devine 2004) (from Kierans 2020).

See Migration Observatory briefings [Children of migrants in the UK](#) and [English language use and proficiency of migrants in the UK](#) for national level analysis (Fernandez-Reino 2022 and 2019, respectively).
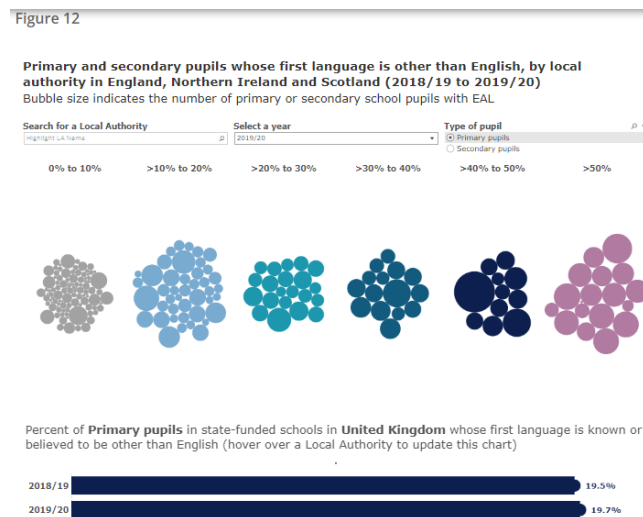
Steps:

1. Visit: https://migrationobservatory.ox.ac.uk/projects/local-data-guide/
2. Click on the 'Children and Family' tile
3. Scroll down to 'Figure 12: Primary and secondary pupils whose first language is other than English, by local authority in England, Northern Ireland and Scotland'
4. Familiarise yourself with the filters, functionality and views in the chart:
   a. Each bubble represents a local authority. The size of the bubbles reflect the total number of primary or secondary pupils (depending on your selection) who attend

a state-funded school in the local authority. Bubbles are grouped in bands according to the share of primary or secondary EAL pupils in their cohort (i.e., primary or secondary), allowing for comparison between local authorities.

b. Hovering over a bubble reveals information about the local authority.

c. Search for Local Authority: enter text and matches appear in a dropdown menu below. Confirm your selection by clicking on the local authority name in the dropdown menu.

Figure 12

Primary and secondary pupils whose first language is other than English, by local authority in England, Northern Ireland and Scotland (2018/19 to 2019/20)
Bubble size indicates the number of primary or secondary school pupils with EAL

Source: Northern Ireland Department of Education, Data on Pupils attending primary schools in Northern Ireland and Data on Pupils attending post primary schools in Northern Ireland (newcomers), 2018/19 and 2019/20; Department for Education (England), Schools, pupils and their characteristics, Academic Years 2018/19 and 2019/20; Scottish Government, Pupils in Scotland 2018, 2019, Tables 6.19 and 7.16. Notes: Data are of pupils attending state-funded schools only whose first language is known or believed to be other than English. Data do not indicate proficiency in English; children with a first language other than English may also be fluent in English. Data not available for all local authorities in all years. Welsh data unavailable at time of publication and therefore omitted from the above chart, including in the UK figure. Author calculations may not align with official statistics. Northern Irish data refer to newcomers: "A newcomer pupil is one who has enrolled in a school but who does not have the satisfactory language skills to participate fully in the school curriculum, and the wider environment, and does not have a language in common with the teacher, whether that is English or Irish". Data include both UK and non-UK born children. Indigenous UK languages (e.g., Gaelic) are not counted as additional languages. Bubble size indicates the number of primary or secondary school pupils with EAL.

d. Select a year: You can select an academic year. Note the year-to-year overview in the bar chart at the bottom of the figure.

e. Type of pupil: Choose between filtering for primary pupils and secondary pupils.

Practical:

Questions: What is the share of primary and secondary pupils with English as an additional language in Sheffield and Wakefield? How do Sheffield and Wakefield's rates of EAL amongst primary and secondary pupils compare to the UK average?

Open Excel (or Word) and create four tables with headers as per the below:

Note the selections/filters that are enabled in the figure: Year (2019/20) and Type of Pupil (Primary pupils).

Search for Local Authority: Start typing Sheffield into the open field, and click on Sheffield in the dropdown menu when it appears.

Reveal information: Hover your cursor over highlighted bubble to bring up the number of EAL primary pupils in state-funded schools in the 2019/20 academic year and their share in Sheffield's total primary pupil population.
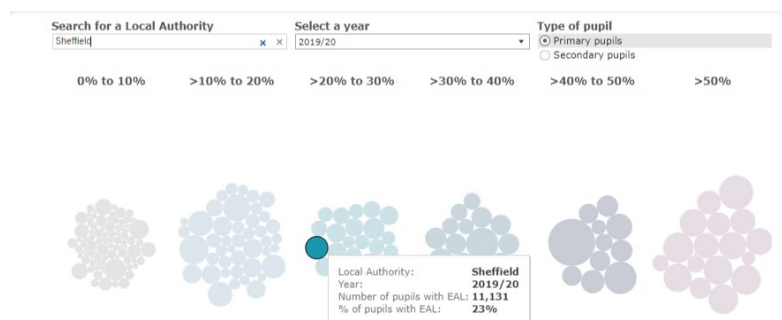
Copy this information into the primary pupil tables you created:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Number of primary pupils				Share of primary pupils			
2		2018/19	2019/20			2018/19	2019/20	
3	Sheffield		11,131		Sheffield		23%	
4	Wakefield				Wakefield			
5	-	-	-		UK			
6								
7	Number of secondary pupils				Share of secondary pupils			
8		2018/19	2019/20			2018/19	2019/20	
9	Sheffield		6,259		Sheffield		19%	
10	Wakefield				Wakefield			
11	-	-	-		UK			
12								
13								

Repeat the above process for primary pupils in 2018/19 for secondary pupils in all years in Sheffield, entering the data into the tables you have created, as well as for secondary and primary pupils in all years in Wakefield:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Number of primary pupils				Share of primary pupils		
2		2018/19	2019/20			2018/19	2019/20
3	Sheffield	11,169	11,131		Sheffield	24%	23%
4	Wakefield	3,686	3,709		Wakefield	11%	11%
5	-	-	-		UK		
6							
7	Number of secondary pupils				Share of secondary pupils		
8		2018/19	2019/20			2018/19	2019/20
9	Sheffield	5,956	6,259		Sheffield	18%	19%
10	Wakefield	1,518	1,654		Wakefield	8%	8%
11	-	-	-		UK		
12							

Scroll down to the bar chart and toggle the filters to see the share of EAL learners amongst primary and secondary pupils in all available years across the whole of the UK, enter this information into the tables you have created:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Number of primary pupils				Share of primary pupils			
2		2018/19	2019/20			2018/19	2019/20	
3	Sheffield	11,169	11,131		Sheffield	24%	23%	
4	Wakefield	3,686	3,709		Wakefield	11%	11%	
5	-	-	-		UK	19%	20%	
6								
7	Number of secondary pupils				Share of secondary pupils			
8		2018/19	2019/20			2018/19	2019/20	
9	Sheffield	5,956	6,259		Sheffield	18%	19%	
10	Wakefield	1,518	1,654		Wakefield	8%	8%	
11	-	-	-		UK	15%	15%	
12								
13								

Conclusions and further questions to consider:

Sheffield has more EAL pupils in primary and secondary schools than Wakefield – roughly three times as many EAL primary pupils and four times as many EAL secondary pupils, in absolute numbers. One in four EAL primary pupils in Sheffield have English as an additional language,

compared to one in ten in Wakefield and one in five, when averaged out across the whole of the UK. Numbers and rates appear to be stable across the two years analysed.

How do you explain these differences? It may be worthwhile exercise to explore the size and share of the foreign-born populations in Sheffield and Wakefield as presented in Migration Observatory's Local Data Guide to account for the bigger picture. You may also take the opportunity to explore other local authorities with similar or divergent profiles to Sheffield and Wakefield. Which local authorities have the greatest share of EAL primary pupils? Is there a relationship between the size of the EAL primary pupil population and its share among the overall primary pupil population?

Citizenship and immigration status

Table 9: 'Community and belonging' and 'Participation': Linkages between Yorkshire and Humber's Refugee Integration Strategy and the Home Office's Indicators of Integration framework

Yorkshire and Humber Integration Strategy	Home Office Indicators of Integration framework (IoI) header and domain	Location of indicators in IoI framework (page)
Community and belonging; Participation	Markers and means: Work	28
	Markers and means: Housing	32
	Social connections: Links (to institutions)	42
	Facilitators: Stability	52
	Foundation: Rights and responsibilities	54

Immigration status has a profound effect on the lives of UK residents across many dimensions of integration. This section will first address and provide instructions on how to access and interpret data on the EU Settlement Scheme. It will then provide similar guidance on citizenship acquisition.

Since the implementation of the Hostile Environment, landlords and employers are required to check prospective renters' and employees' documents to ensure they have the 'right to rent' and 'right to work', respectively. Access to secondary care under the NHS is policed similarly at points

of service. Taken together, mainstream housing, legal employment, and the bulk of the health service are closed or severely curtailed for irregular migrants and those unable to prove their right to reside, and can even lead to deportation, as evidenced by the Windrush scandal (Williams 2020).

The EU Settlement Scheme has caused comparable concerns for a range of reasons and groups. At the moment, a major worry is around people missing or being unable to evidence the 'rolling cliff-edge', which requires upgrading pre-settled status after five years to continue living in the UK (O'Brien 2019). 'Digital only' proof for EU Settlement Scheme (EUSS) status is another. Commenters have noted that the government's failure to consider the "many factors which can prevent EU citizens from accessing their status, and therefore, accessing their rights" (Rubin 2020).

Instructions on how to access EUSS data by local authority are provided below – specifically information on the share of grants of pre-settled status.

Steps:

1. Visit: https://migrationobservatory.ox.ac.uk/projects/local-data-guide/
2. Click on the 'EU Settlement Scheme' tile
3. Scroll down to 'Figure 15: EU Pre-settled status among all grants of status, by local authority in the UK'
4. Familiarise yourself with the filters, functionality and views in the chart:
    a. Each bubble represents a local authority. The size of the bubbles reflect the total number of grants of pre-settled status in each local authority. Bubbles are grouped in bands according to the share pre-settled status among all grants of status, allowing for comparison between local authorities.
    b. Hovering over a bubble reveals information about the local authority.
    c. Search for Local Authority: enter text and matches appear in a dropdown menu below. Confirm your selection by clicking on the local authority name in the dropdown menu.

Figure 15

EU pre-settled status among all grants of status, by local authority in the UK (as at YE 2019, 2020 and 2021)
Bubble size indicates total number of grants of pre-settled status
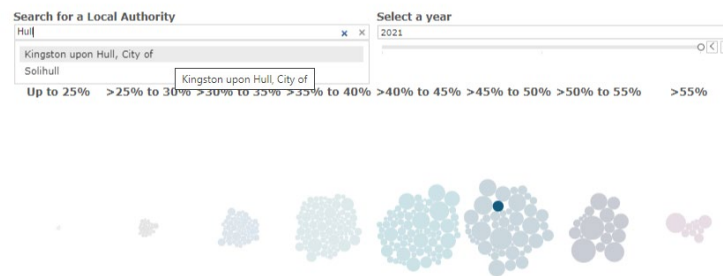
Source: Home Office, EU Settlement Scheme quarterly local authority statistics, Table EUSS: LA_03. Notes: Data for all years are cumulative, beginning on 28 August 2018. Other outcomes, such as withdrawn, refused and invalid, are excluded from the "total grants", which are calculated by summing grants of pre-settled and settled status; this is also the denominator used to calculate grant rates. Refusal and invalid rates are only available for YE December 2021 and are calculated by individually dividing applications concluded as refused and invalid by the number of total concluded applications (inclusive of withdrawn, refused and invalid, as well as grants of status). Bubble size indicates total number of grants of pre-settled status.

    d.   Select a year: you can select a point in time. Note that the application numbers and rates of pre-settled status are cumulative, i.e., counting from the EUSS's inception to the selected date.

    e.   Year-to-year comparison: the bar graph at the bottom of the figure shows the rate as it changes over time.

Practical:

Questions: How has the share of pre-settled status holders amongst all grants of status changed in Barnsley over time? How does this compare to the UK average?

Open Excel (or Word) and create a table with headers as per the below:

	A	B	C	D
1	Pre-settled status as a share of all EUSS grants			
2		YE 2019	YE 2020	YE 2021
3	Barnsley			
4	UK			
5				

Note the selection/filter that is enabled in the figure by default: Year ending 2021

Search for Local Authority: Start typing Barnsley into the open field, and click on Barnsley in the dropdown menu when it appears.

Reveal information: Hover your cursor over highlighted bubble to bring up the share of grants of pre-settled status among all EUSS grants in Barnsley for the year ending 2021. The lower bar chart will simultaneously populate with the pre-settled grant rates for Barnsley in all available years:
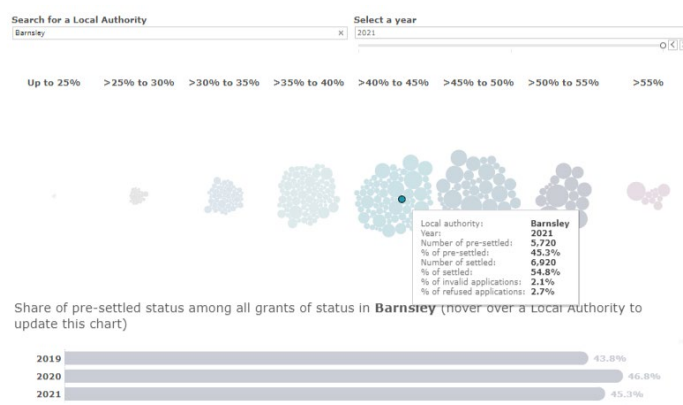
Copy these rates into the table you created:

Move your cursor off away from the local authority bubbles to populate the lower bar chart with UK-wide data and enter these figures into the table you created:

Table 9: Grants of settled status as a share of all grants made under the EU Settlement scheme in Barnsley and the UK, YE 2019, 2020 and 2021

Source: Home Office, EU Settlement Scheme quarterly local authority statistics, Table EUSS: LA_03. Notes: See notes from screen shot in Step 4c, directly above.

Conclusions and further questions to consider:

Compared to the UK average, Barnsley has a higher share of grants of pre-settled status among the total grants of EUSS status. Is this due to the composition of its EU citizen population? Are there concentrations of groups that have a higher likelihood of holding pre-settled status and/or are more at risk of failing to upgrade to settled status? See the Migration Observatory report, How Secure is Pre-Settled Status for EU Citizens After Brexit?, for insights into these sub-groups and their vulnerabilities (Fernandez-Reino and Sumption 2022a). For detailed information about what the data (do and do not) say, see the Migration Observatory report, Not Settled Yet? Understanding the EU Settlement Scheme using the Available Data (Sumption 2020).

Migration Yorkshire has also compiled and visualised data on EU Settlement Scheme applications.

Significant barriers are erected even for those who do have the right to reside and can physically prove it.

An estimated 1.376 million migrants in the UK were subject to the No Recourse to Public Funds (NRPF) condition[4] at the end of 2019 (Migration Observatory 2020). This means that in addition to contending with the implications of the Hostile Environment, they typically lack even the minimal stability that the UK's social safety net affords – an issue compounded in some cases by their right to stay being contingent on keeping their job and/or maintaining a minimum annual salary.

Meanwhile, some landlords and employers have been found to favour rental and employment applications from people with British sounding names over settled migrants and UK-born ethnic minorities, creating unequal housing and working conditions (Ibid. Qureshi et al. 2021).

While not all challenges to integration, such as discrimination based on ethnic grounds, are down to immigration status, the acquisition of Indefinite Leave to Remain (ILR) is a watershed moment, granting holders access to the welfare state and freeing them of fulfilling employment and salary conditions in order to meet the terms of their UK visa. Local data on acquisition of ILR, however, are unavailable.

Citizenship "provides an important bedrock to the integration of any individual in a society" (Home Office 2022: 18). As with ILR, it can be seen as an outcome of positive integration as well as a facilitator insofar as it opens up new possibilities for engagement with institutions (e.g., voting).

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[4] See Broadhead 2021 for more information about local practice around the NRPF condition.

It confers additional stability as a person can only be deprived of it in limited circumstances, whereas ILR can be revoked at the discretion of the Home Office.

Step-by-step instructions on how to access data on citizenship acquisition by local authority are detailed below.

Steps:

1. Visit: https://migrationobservatory.ox.ac.uk/projects/local-data-guide/
2. Click on the 'Citizenship acquisition' tile
3. Scroll down to 'Figure 16: Grants of British citizenship, by Great British local authority and abroad'
4. Familiarise yourself with the functionality
   a. Each line represents the number of grants of citizenship in a local authority over the period 2017 to 2019
   b. Hovering over a line reveals the exact number of grants of citizenship in a given year
   c. Select Location: to populate the chart with only your selections, click on the dropdown menu and tick the box 'All' – once to select all local authorities, and a second time to clear all selections.
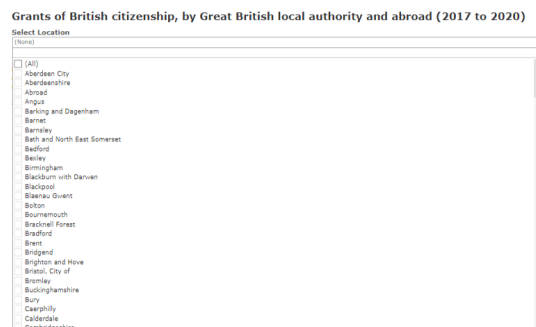
   d. Type a local authority of interest into the search field and tick the box to select it; while keeping the box ticked, delete the text from the search field and enter another local authority. Repeat this process as many times as desired to contrast and compare:
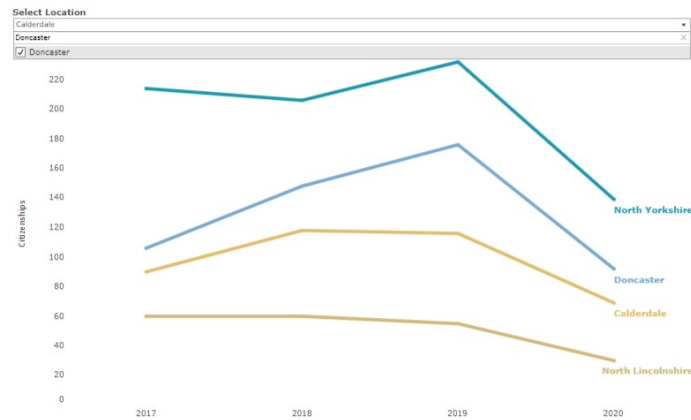
Source: Home Office, Immigration Statistics year ending December 2021, Citizenship – Detailed Data Tables, Table CIT-D03. Notes: Note: Data are on citizenship ceremonies attended (the final step in the naturalisation process). "Abroad" refers to all citizenship ceremonies attended outside of the UK, e.g., at UK embassies. Data from Q1 2020 onwards are provisional. Local authority data are not available for Northern Ireland.

Practical:

Questions: Which local authority in Yorkshire and Humber saw the greatest number of grants of citizenships in 2020? What about the least?

Clear the default selections: Click on the Select Location dropdown menu and tick the box 'All' – once to select all local authorities, and a second time to clear all selections.

Populate the chart with local authorities from Yorkshire and Humber: Type a **Barnsley** into the search field and tick the box to select it; without unticking the box, delete Barnsley from the search field and type in **Bradford**. Repeat this process, working your way through the remainder of local authorities in Yorkshire and Humber:

- **Calderdale**
- **Doncaster**
- **East Riding of Yorkshire**
- **Hull**
- **Kirklees**
- **Leeds**
- **North East Lincolnshire**

- **North Lincolnshire**

- **North Yorkshire**

- **Rotherham**

- **Sheffield**

- **Wakefield**

- **York**

Click on the text '(Multiple value)' to close the dropdown menu – your chart should look like this:
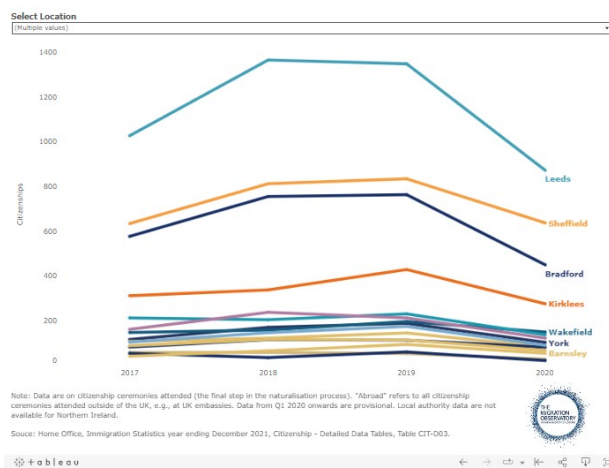
Click on the icon in the lower right bar of the figure. Select crosstab and then click the download button.

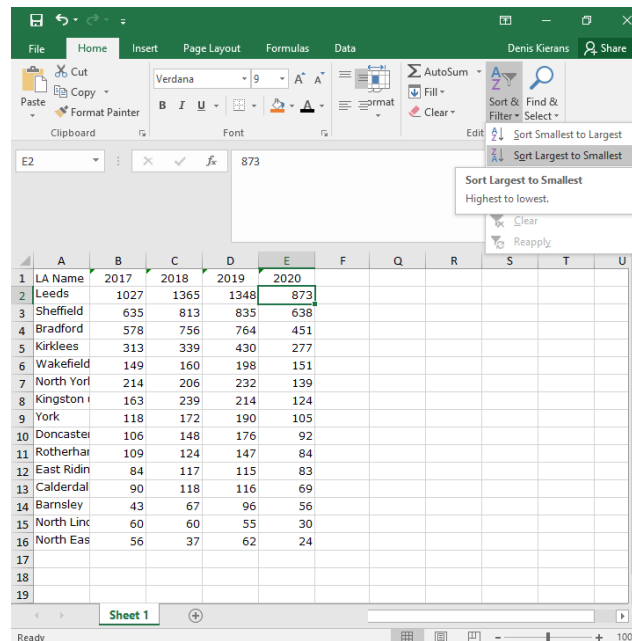Open the downloaded file in Excel, it should look like this:

Click on the 'Enable Editing' button to begin manipulating the data; select cell E2, and sort from largest to smallest:

Type 'Yorkshire and Humber' into cell A17. Select cells B17, C17, D17 and E17 and click AutoSum in the upper right corner of the Excel ribbon to create annual figures for grants of citizenship across the whole region:

Table 10: Annual grants of citizenship in Yorkshire and Humber, by local authority, 2017 to 2020

Source: Home Office, Immigration Statistics year ending December 2021, Citizenship – Detailed Data Tables, Table CIT-D03. Notes: See notes from screen shot in Step 4d, directly above

Conclusions and further questions to consider:

Grants of citizenship in the Yorkshire and Humber region dropped by 44% between 2019 and 2020 as the Covid-19 pandemic put a stop to many services, including citizenship ceremonies. Unsurprisingly, grants of citizenship are most likely to occur in region's three largest cities: Leeds, Sheffield and Bradford, which also boast significant non-EU populations. Historically, non-EU citizens have been more likely than to naturalise than EU-citizens (Fernandez-Reino and Sumption 2022b). It remains to be seen how the ending of Free Movement will affect this trend moving forward.

To go a step further, the number of citizenships granted could be examined against the size of the EU and non-EU populations in local authorities across the region.

Conclusion

Rather than serve as an end in itself, the aim of this guide is to provide an entry point into integration data for practitioners working in the space, but who might not have familiarity with data and statistics. Specifically, interested stakeholders are encouraged to engage further with the Home Office's Indicators of Integration framework and IOM's accompanying Guide to bolster the implementation of Yorkshire and Humber's Refugee Integration Strategy.

Notes

Please write to denis.kierans@compas.ox.ac.uk with any feedback or for technical support. This guide will be updated in due course.

Acknowledgements

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Anderson, B. and S. Blinder (2019) Who Counts as a Migrant? Definitions and their Consequences. Migration Observatory briefing. COMPAS, University of Oxford.

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