

Wakefield

Health Needs Assessment for Residents born outside the UK



**A Quantitative Data overview of the non-UK born population
living in Wakefield District**

Health Needs Assessment Report: Number 2

July 2024

Contents

1	Summary	3
2	Introduction.....	6
2.1	The History of Migration to the United Kingdom	6
2.2	Migration to Wakefield.....	6
2.3	The Role Migration Plays in Population Change.....	10
3	The Current Profile of the non-UK born Population	11
3.1	Age and sex.....	12
3.2	Household members	13
3.3	Length of residence in the UK	13
3.4	English language skills level and languages spoken	14
3.5	Occupations and industries	15
3.6	Geography of Residence.....	16
4	The Health of the Residents Not Born in the UK	19
4.1	2021 Census.....	19
4.2	Births and Pregnancy.....	20
4.3	ONS Annual Population Survey.....	21
4.4	Other Health Data for Residents Not Born in the UK	21
5	Wider Determinants of Health	22
5.1	Education and qualifications.....	22
5.2	Housing.....	23
5.3	Income and earnings.....	24
5.4	Employment.....	25
5.5	Neighbourhood deprivation	26
6	School Health Survey	27
6.1	Background.....	27
6.2	Verification	27
6.3	Findings	28
7	Future Data Developments and Recommendations	30
7.1	Locally administered surveys	30
7.2	Commissioned Services.....	30
7.3	The Linked Data Model	30
7.4	General Practice Patient Records	30
7.5	Using Ethnicity Data as a Substitute for Country of Birth	31
8	References	32
9	Glossary	34

1 Summary

Introduction

There has been a long history of people from other countries coming to live in the UK. In the past 100 years, people coming from other countries to live in Wakefield District became more common with the arrival of people born in Pakistan in 1950s to work in local mills. More recently, EU enlargement in 2004 led to a large number of economic migrants coming from Eastern Europe. By the time of the 2021 Census, 9.3% (c. 30,000 people) of the resident population had been born outside the UK (Section 2.2).

While much of this report will look at data from the 2021 Census, other data sources show people coming to work is continuing, particularly from countries such as India, Pakistan, Nigeria, Zimbabwe and Ghana, but also from Ukraine and Hong Kong. At the end of 2023 there were also around 570 asylum seekers living in the district, a large proportion of whom are living in initial accommodation in Wakefield.

While internal (within the UK) movement continues to be the main component of population change in Wakefield District, 1,250 more people arrived in Wakefield from other countries between 2021 and 2022 than left, which was a big increase on the previous year. The effect of international migration on annual population change varies markedly across the Yorkshire and Humber region with far larger flows in districts with universities. These effects have been amplified in the latest year's data, as international students returned again after the disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic (Section 2.3).

The Current Profile of the non-UK born Population

At the time of 2021 Census, Wakefield District was home to people born in over 190 different countries, from Afghanistan and Albania to Zambia and Zimbabwe. The largest non-UK born population groups were born in Poland, Pakistan, India, Latvia and Romania. The largest African-born groups are from Zimbabwe, The Gambia, South Africa and Nigeria. While after Pakistan and India, the largest Asia and Middle Eastern-born groups are from Iraq, Iran and the Philippines (Section 3).

Generally, the age profile of non-UK born populations are younger than the age profile of the UK-born population. The exception is the age profile of people born in Ireland, which is older. Around 65% of residents born in Europe and the Middle East are under the age of 40. Only 16% of the Asia and Middle East-born population are aged 60 year or over, and just 7% of the Africa-born population (Section 3.1).

Overall, 50.9% of residents born outside the UK are female, and 49.1% are male, almost exactly the same as the ratio for UK-born residents. There are variations by world region of birth, with 63% of North Africa and Middle East-born residents being male, for example, while two-thirds of residents born in South-East Asia are female. Some of these differences will reflect economic migration to meet the needs of certain industries (e.g., nursing), while others may be reflecting sex disparities within asylum seeking and refugee populations.

Nearly one-third of Middle Eastern households contain one person aged under 65 years. While a high proportion of Southern Asian and Central and Western African households are couples with dependent children. Eastern Asian couple households are the most likely to be living with older, non-dependent children (Section 3.2).

The populations with the greatest proportion of people having been resident in the UK for ten or more years are those born in Ireland, South and Eastern Africa, and residents born in Eastern Asia. At the time of the 2021 Census, 9% of non-UK born residents in Wakefield District had lived in the UK for less than two years, and 22% had lived in the UK for less than four years (Section 3.3).

Forty percent of people born outside the UK have English as their main language, and a further 45% speak English well or very well. Around 600 residents don't speak English at all and a further 3,600 people can't speak English well. While there may be language barriers for individuals, other household members may

speak English (or a different language). In 28% of Eastern Asian households the main language differs between the generations, and in 20% of North African households the main language differs within partnerships (Section 3.4).

Compared to UK-born residents who work, non-UK born residents are more likely to have low-skilled, elementary occupations, but are also more likely to work as professionals in the health sector (includes nursing and therapy professionals, and doctors). At an industry level, non-UK born workers are more likely than UK-born workers to have jobs in the transport and storage industry, accommodation and food services, and the wholesale and retail trade – many of these jobs will be in what is collectively referred to as 'logistics' – as well as in manufacturing industries. Across the district, 20% of all residents working in transport and 18% of all residents working in manufacturing were born outside the UK (Section 3.5).

Non-UK born residents live across the whole of the district, but they make up the highest proportion of the total population in the Wakefield city wards. In Wakefield East, 30% of the population at the time of the 2021 Census were born outside the UK, and the number of non-UK born residents in this ward has increased by 47% in 10 years. Non-UK born residents make up smaller percentages of the population in wards such as Airedale and Ferry Fryston and Featherstone, but these wards have seen substantial increases in percentage terms over the last decade. There are noticeably lower levels of diversity within the non-UK born population in South Elmsall and South Kirkby and Normanton wards, where residents born in Europe account for the large majority of non-UK born residents (Section 3.6).

The Health of the Non-UK born Residents

There is very little data published on the health of non-UK born residents, and only a very limited amount of health information on this population can be extracted from local systems. According to the 2021 Census, residents born in Africa, the Americas and the Caribbean and Europe are more likely to say they're in good or very good health than residents who were born in the UK. Similarly, residents born in Africa, Europe, the Middle East and Asia and the Americas and the Caribbean are less likely to be disabled than residents born in the UK (Section 4.1).

In 2022, 18.1% of all live births were to mothers born outside the UK - up from 6.9% in 2004. The majority of the increase has been due to births to EU-born mothers, although the numbers of births to females from these countries has fallen in the last few years, while births to mothers born in Africa have been increasing. The average age of non-UK born mothers at time of birth was 30 years, slightly older the average age of UK-born mothers (28 years). Births to teenage mothers are lower in the non-UK born population, while still birth rates are similar to those of UK-born mothers. The premature birth rate is higher among non-UK born mothers (67‰ compared to 46‰ for UK-born mothers), but considerably more non-UK born mothers (83%) initiate breastfeeding at birth than UK-born mothers (58%) (Section 4.2).

The ONS Annual Population Survey finds that smoking prevalence among non-UK born residents (21.6%) is higher than among UK-born respondents (15.0%). The same survey also asks four questions about personal wellbeing, but these show no differences between the non-UK born and UK-born population (Section 4.3).

Wider Determinants of Health

High proportions of non-UK born residents have Level 4 or above qualifications – 35% of females and 30% of males overall. There is variation by world region of birth, ranging from 28% of people born in Europe having Level 4+ qualifications and 30% of people born in the Middle East; through to 46% of people born in South and Eastern Africa and 47% of people born in North America and the Caribbean. Just over a thousand (15%) well qualified non-UK born residents are working in elementary occupations, suggesting a marked level of under-employment (Section 5.1).

Among school pupils, at Key Stage 2 the attainment among pupils whose main language is not English tends to be bit below that of their UK-born counterparts. At Key Stages 4 and 5, however, non-UK born pupils tend to be doing better than pupils for whom English is their main language.

Forty-one percent of non-UK born households own their own home, either outright or with a mortgage, compared to 66% of households where the household reference person was born in the UK. A further 35% of non-UK born households rent privately and 24% live in social rented accommodation. At the time of the 2021 Census 10% of all non-UK born households were living in overcrowded accommodation, compared to 3% of the UK-born households. This issue was more acute among households where the household reference person was born in Central and Western Africa (20%) or Southern Asia (17%). In 2022/23, 10% of all main applicants (165 applicants) owed a prevention or relief duty (for homelessness) were non-British nationals, a lower proportion than the regional and England (excluding London) averages (Section 5.2).

Income modelling carried out for this report estimates that males are, on average, earning more than females across all non-UK born groups. The lowest earning group are those from Europe and Central and Western Africa. The highest earning groups are those from North America and the Caribbean, Oceania (including Australasia), and from Ireland. Insofar as comparison is possible, these findings are quite consistent with those published by the Migration Observation nationally (Section 5.3).

In March 2021, the highest employment rates (employed or in full-time education) were among residents from Europe, while the lowest employment rates were among those from the Middle East and North Africa. Far fewer females than males from Southern Asia and North Africa are in employment. The same difference is observed nationally, with looking after the family home being cited as the main reason for economic inactivity (Section 5.4).

Overall, 31% of non-UK born residents are living in the top-20% most deprived neighbourhoods within Wakefield District. There are variations by region of birth, with people from Central and Western Africa (38%), the Middle East (36%) and Europe (34%) being the most likely to be living in the district's most deprived neighbourhoods. By comparison, 19% of people born in the UK live in the most deprived neighbourhoods, and only 13% of people from Eastern Asia (Section 5.5).

Future Data Developments and Recommendations

Future development of local data collection mechanisms may yield more information on the non-UK born population, particularly in respect to their health (Section **Error! Reference source not found.**).

The biennial School Health Survey has asked questions about country of birth for the first time in its 2024 questionnaire. **It is recommended that other surveys administered locally should also consider asking for information about country of birth.** Some national surveys do this already and could be used to help inform future questionnaire development.

The Linked Data Model offers the greatest potential for improving our understanding of non-UK born residents' health, but at present it is severely hampered by a lack of country of birth information in health datasets. GP recording of country of birth would be the best way to unlock the potential of the Linked Data Model for non-UK born resident health analysis, but while the recording of country of birth in SystemOne has increased in recent years, overall, only around 7% of patient records contain this information. **It is recommended that opportunities should be explored to improve the completeness of patient's country of birth in GP patient records.**

Wakefield Council and the Integrated Care Board commission many of the health and social care services delivered within the district. **It is recommended that procurement exercises consider requiring service providers to collect country of birth of service users as part of the contract's data requirements.**

2 Introduction

2.1 The History of Migration to the United Kingdom

Over the past 150 years there have been many times when large numbers of people came to live in the United Kingdom. Initially from Tsarist Russia and Eastern Europe, and then from Nazi Germany in the 1930s - with perhaps as many as 100,000 coming at that time ^[1]. Only small numbers of people came from Asia to the UK - there were perhaps a few hundred at the start of the 20th Century. There was some movement to and from Britain's colonial Empire. Many of those that came to live in Britain were the descendants of British settlers to Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and South Africa.

The pace of immigration increased after the Second World War. Thousands of Poles, many of whom had fought for Britain in the Second World War, were offered British citizenship in 1947. The 1951 census recorded 162,339 Poles living in Britain. Britain also introduced a guest workers scheme after the war that enabled quite large numbers of other Eastern Europeans to come to Britain. The Government also introduced the British Nationality Act of 1948, which granted people of the British Empire the right to live and work in the UK. Direct recruitment from the West Indies came a bit later, on the initiative of the NHS, London Transport, and other large employers.

From the early 1960s to the mid-1970s, between 150,000 and 200,000 East African Asians, relocated from mainly Kenya and Uganda to the United Kingdom.

Tamils started to arrive and claim asylum in the 1980s, and repression and violence in different countries at different times have seen increases in people seeking asylum from Kurdish regions, Somalia, Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan, and Syria.

In the late 1990s the pace and scale of migration changed markedly. Between 2001 and 2018 the population born outside the UK doubled from 4.6 million to more than nine million. Partly due to changes in immigration policy between 1997 and 2010 linked to EU expansion and the policy of free movement.

After the 2010 general election the Government made changes to non-EU migration policy but migration from the EU continued. Since 2010, 2.2 million long-term net migrants have come to the UK from overseas. The UK left the EU on 31 January 2020 and the free movement of people from the EU ended. It has been replaced by new rules which continue to be modified, often in response to labour shortages in some industries.

Humanitarian and resettlement schemes for people from Ukraine, Hong Kong, Syria and Afghanistan have also contributed to recent migration.

2.2 Migration to Wakefield

Tracing the history of immigration to Wakefield District is more difficult. Limited regional data were collected at the time and less still is available to analyse today.

The district's coal mining industry was a driver of people moving to and from other parts of the UK for work. New pits opened locally, requiring labour, or pits closed in coalfields further afield, forcing miners to migrate and seek work in the Yorkshire coalfields. A few places in the district still have concentrations of people who migrated to Wakefield from Scotland to take up jobs in the mines.

Large scale migration from Pakistan to Britain dates from the 1950s, when Britain needed labour to help rebuild the country after the Second World War. The start of the Pakistani community in Wakefield dates from this time when the first settlers, usually men, arrived to work in local mills ^[2]. Those who came were mainly from the Mirpuri District of Azad Jammu and Kashmir. In the early days, few intended to stay long-term, and visits back to Pakistan to see family were fairly frequent. Dependents were also allowed to come to the UK so there was an influx of boys and young men who came to join their fathers and uncles. In 1968

immigration rules were changed so children could no longer come alone and so they started arriving with their mothers.

Britain has the second largest Pakistani community outside Pakistan, and migration to the UK from what is now Pakistan has a long history. As far back as the 17th century, many Pakistani and Indian men worked aboard British and other European ships, and they were known as *lascars*. Many of these Lascars settled in Britain, forming some of the earliest Asian communities, and this continued right up until the mid-20th century.

At the time of the 1961 Census there were around 4,000 people living in the Wakefield district who had been born outside the UK (1.4% of the population) [3]. Of these, 43% had been born in Ireland, 17% were from Commonwealth countries, and 41% were from elsewhere. Around 60% of those born in Commonwealth countries were from Pakistan, India and Ceylon (138 males and 87 females). By 1981 the overseas-born population had grown to over 6,000 people, with 1,370 people having been born in South Asia [4].

The most substantial growth in people coming to live in the UK has come about since the enlargement of the European Union in 2004. The 2011 Census recorded that 5.7% of the population had been born outside the UK [5], and at the time of latest census, in 2021, this had increased to 9.3%, or 30,000 people [6] (Figure 1). In the early years after EU enlargement, local employment agencies played a role in attracting and supporting non-UK born workers to fill vacancies with local employers, especially in the logistics sector. Prior to this, local agencies had also struck up contacts in South Africa, recruiting from there.

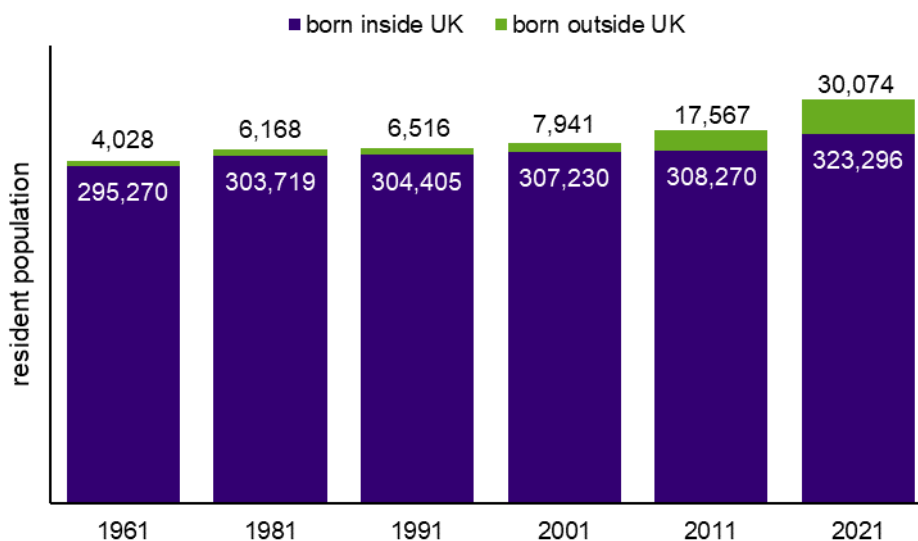


Figure 1 The size of the population born outside the UK has grown markedly.

Understanding trends in migration between census years tends to rely on the use of a few key administrative datasets. The Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) publish data quarterly on National Insurance Number (NINo) registrations to adult overseas nationals entering the UK [28]. While only capturing information about people registering for NI (not all non-UK born people do) the dataset provides a lot of detail about people's nationality and where they were living at the time they registered for NI. The long-term trend in registrations shows the large increase in non-UK born workers from the EU after enlargement in 2004 and the growing number of NI registrations for people born in Asia and Africa (Figure 2).

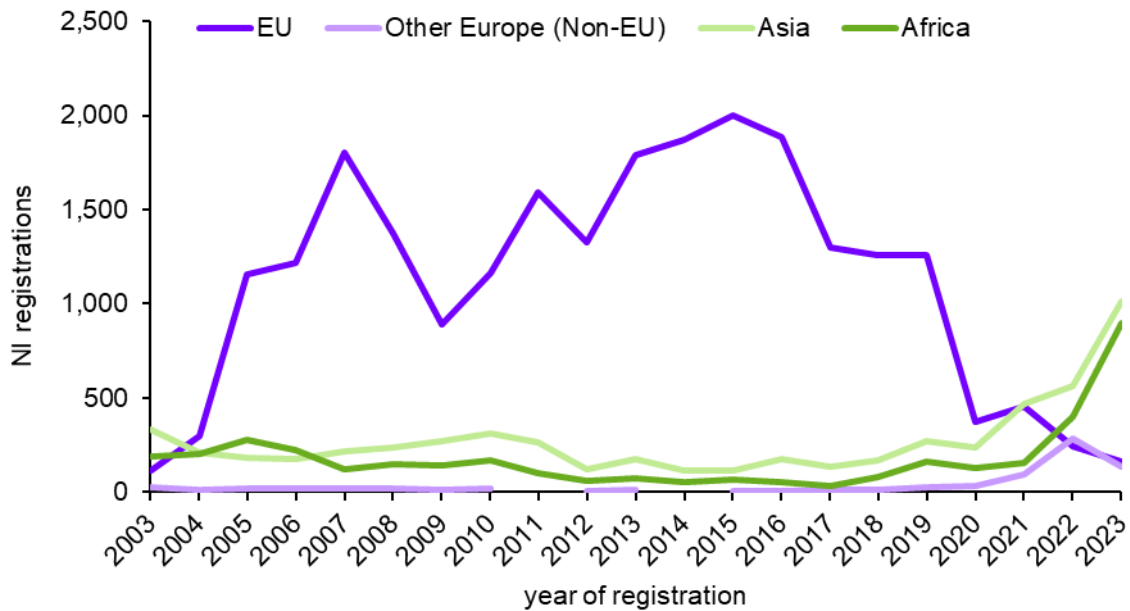


Figure 2 NI registrations for people born in Africa and Asia are increasing.

Looking at the detail over the past couple of years (post-census), NI registrations have been highest for people from India, Nigeria, Pakistan and Zimbabwe. Registrations from people from Ukraine are also evident, as are registrations from people from Hong Kong (Table 1).

NI registrations by age, 2022 and 2023											
Nationality	<18	18-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60+	Total
India	8	89	96	143	81	39	20	6			482
Nigeria	20	30	77	96	119	64	32	10	6	6	460
Pakistan	6	93	136	88	43	36	11	7	12	19	451
Zimbabwe	26	52	57	69	70	66	27	14			381
Ukraine		55	60	44	53	40	20	16	7	29	324
Hong Kong	5	14	6	12	22	25	14	13	11		122
Ghana		5	24	36	26	9		7			107
Poland	11	40	15	5	12		6	6		12	107
Iraq		35	32	11	16	7					101
Iran	6	18	13	24	21	7	5				94

Table 1 Top-10 nationalities registering for NI numbers in 2022 and 2023 (combined).

Home Office data on asylum seekers also provides an indicator of the size of this non-UK born population [29]. The numbers of asylum seekers receiving Section 95 or Section 4 support fell markedly in the 2010's but has increased again in recent years (Figure 3).

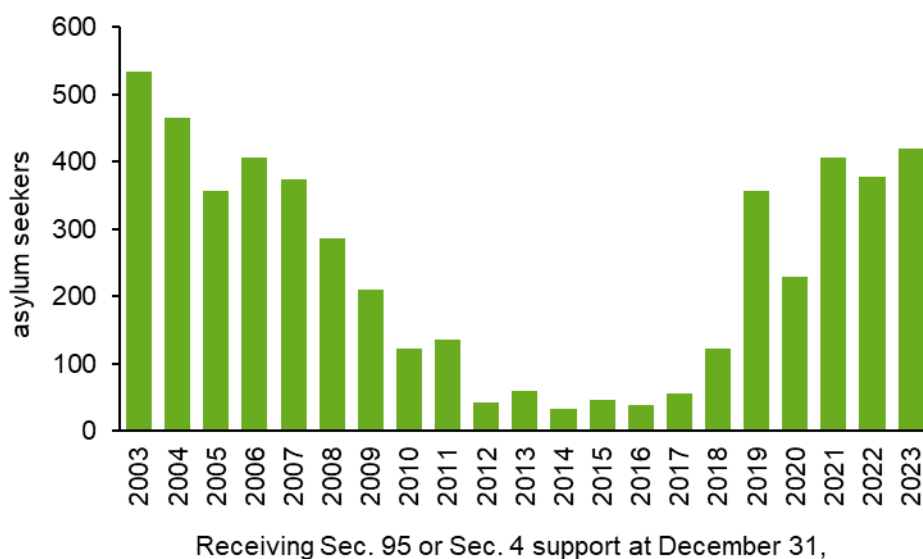


Figure 3 Asylum seeker numbers have fluctuated.

At the end of December 2023 there were a total of 571 asylum seekers resident in Wakefield District, just under half of whom were in hotel accommodation (Table 2). The numbers of people getting subsistence only support is not available for the latest period but is likely to be between 20 and 25 people.

Section 95 provides support for asylum seekers who have an asylum claim or appeal outstanding, and failed asylum seekers who had children in their household when their appeal rights were exhausted. Section 98 is the temporary provision of accommodation for asylum seekers who would otherwise be destitute and who are: awaiting a verdict on their section 95 support application; or, are receiving section 95 support, but are waiting to be allocated their dispersal accommodation. Section 4 support is available when an asylum application has been finally determined as refused but they are destitute and there are reasons that temporarily prevent them from leaving the UK. Asylum seekers waiting for an asylum decision cannot access mainstream benefits, including child benefit and universal credit. Unsuccessful asylum applicants whose appeal rights have been exhausted are ineligible for most social welfare benefits and public housing. This is referred to as having 'no recourse to public funds' (NRPF).

Occupants of Initial Accommodation who receive a positive outcome to their support request generally move to Dispersal (longer term) accommodation when suitable property becomes available. In Wakefield District, initial accommodation is provided at Urban House.

Contingency accommodation is temporary accommodation used when there is insufficient Initial or Dispersal accommodation available. People housed in contingency accommodation generally move to Dispersal Accommodation when suitable property becomes available.

Support type	Initial	Contingency - hotel	Contingency - other	Dispersed	Subsistence only	Total
Section 98	152					152
Section 95	55	246		100	n.a	401
Section 4		10		8		18
Total	207	256	0	108	n.a.	571

Table 2 A large proportion of asylum seekers are in hotel accommodation.

2.3 The Role Migration Plays in Population Change

International migration is one aspect of population change. The other parts are natural change (the difference between the numbers of births and deaths), internal migration (moves within the UK), and other migration (includes changes to the size of armed forces stationed in an area).

The latest population estimates show that internal migration continues to make the largest contribution to population change in Wakefield District, with around 2,600 more people moving to Wakefield District from elsewhere in the UK in 2022 than leaving [7]. Internationally, 1,250 more people arrived in Wakefield from other countries between 2021 and 2022 than left, an increase on the previous year (Figure 4). In percentage terms, around one-third of the population growth between mid-2021 and mid-2022 is accounted for by net international migration, and two-thirds by net internal migration. The numbers of births and deaths in 2022 were very similar.

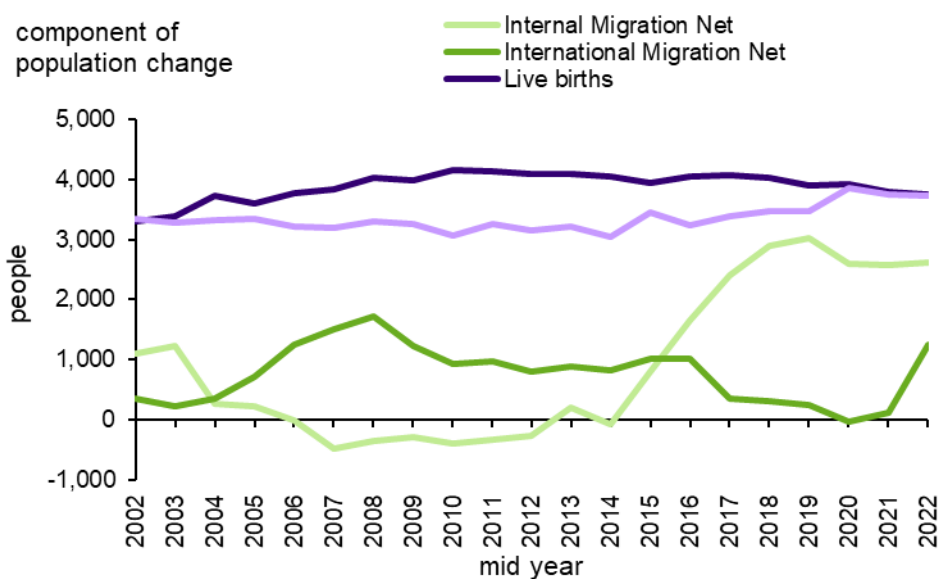


Figure 4 Net international migration increased sharply between 2021 and 2022.

The effect of international migration on annual population change varies across the Yorkshire and Humber region, with far larger flows in districts with universities (Table 3). These effects have been more noticeable in the latest year's data, as international students returned after the disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. The deaths due to COVID-19 have also impacted natural population change, with many districts in the Yorkshire and Humber region seeing negative natural change (more deaths than births) between mid-2021 and mid-2022. For York, Kirklees, Hull, Calderdale and North Lincolnshire, net international migration is what kept the size of their resident populations from shrinking in 2022.

Aspects of population change

District	Population mid-2022	Annual change	Natural change	Net internal migration	Net international migration	Other
Sheffield	566,242	2.0%	520	-3,592	14,314	-35
Leeds	822,483	1.6%	1,515	-2,439	13,924	4
York	204,551	1.3%	-342	-97	3,183	-44
Wakefield	357,729	1.1%	21	2,609	1,252	44
Bradford	552,644	1.1%	1,868	-3,475	7,425	-13
Kirklees	437,593	1.0%	538	-1,175	4,755	17
East Riding of Yorkshire	346,309	0.9%	-1,717	4,359	509	13
Hull	268,852	0.9%	498	-2,743	4,674	-93
Rotherham	268,354	0.8%	-210	482	1,918	-9
North Yorkshire	623,501	0.8%	-2,050	5,733	1,942	-751
Doncaster	311,027	0.8%	-225	1,406	1,126	23
Barnsley	246,482	0.7%	-344	1,271	689	-21
Calderdale	207,699	0.4%	-81	-303	1,235	20
North East Lincolnshire	157,754	0.4%	-403	529	412	28
North Lincolnshire	170,042	0.1%	-334	176	274	-3

Table 3 Aspects of population change vary across the region.

3 The Current Profile of the non-UK born Population

At the time of 2021 Census, Wakefield District was home to people born in over 190 different countries, from Afghanistan and Albania to Zambia and Zimbabwe [8]. The largest resident groups not born in the UK were born in Poland (8,781 people), Pakistan (2,715 people), India (1,302 people), Latvia (1,219 people) and Romania (1,151 people) (Figure 5). The largest African-born groups are from Zimbabwe (702 people), The Gambia (578 people), South Africa (541 people) and Nigeria (481 people). While after Pakistan and India, the largest Asia-Middle East-born groups are from Iraq (439 people), Iran (421 people) and the Philippines (363 people). There were 233 residents born in the United States and 234 people born in Australia.

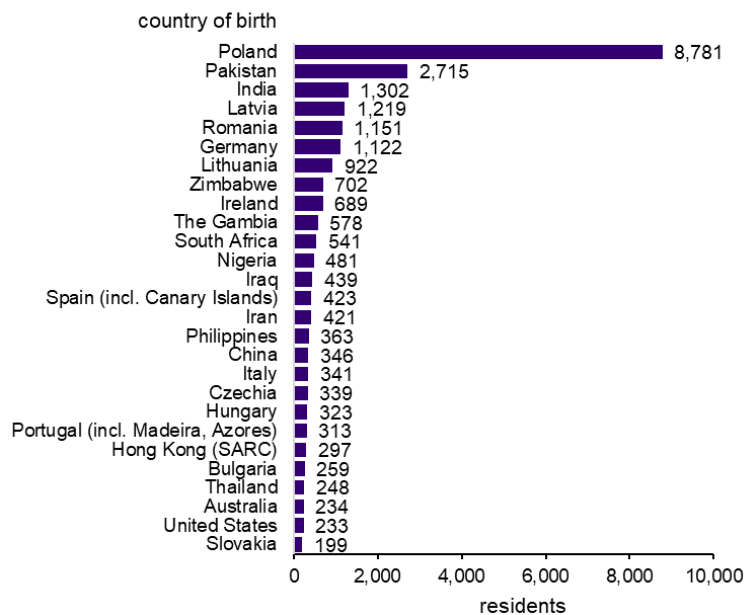


Figure 5 People born in Poland are the largest resident group not born in the UK.

3.1 Age and sex

Generally, the age profiles of residents not born in the UK are younger than the age profile of the UK-born residents (Figure 6) [9]. The exception is the age profile of people born in Ireland, which is older. Around 65% of people born in Europe and the Middle East are under the age of 40. 16% of the Asia and Middle East-born residents are aged 60 year or over, and just 7% of the Africa-born residents.

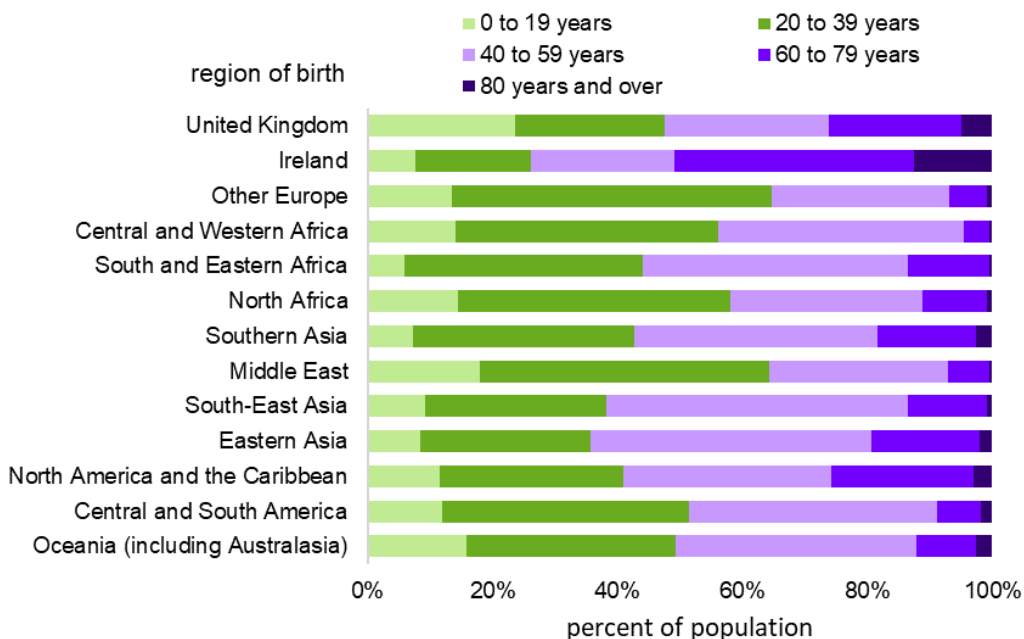


Figure 6 Residents not born in the UK tend to be younger than the UK-born population.

Combined, 50.9% of residents not born in the UK are female, and 49.1% are male, almost exactly the same as the ratio for UK-born residents. There are variations by world region of birth, with 63% of North Africa and Middle East-born residents being male, for example, while two-thirds of residents born in South-East Asia are female. Some of these differences will reflect people moving to work to meet the needs of certain industries (e.g., nursing), while others may be reflecting differences within asylum seeking and refugee populations (in 2022, nationally, 77% of asylum applicants were male [10]).

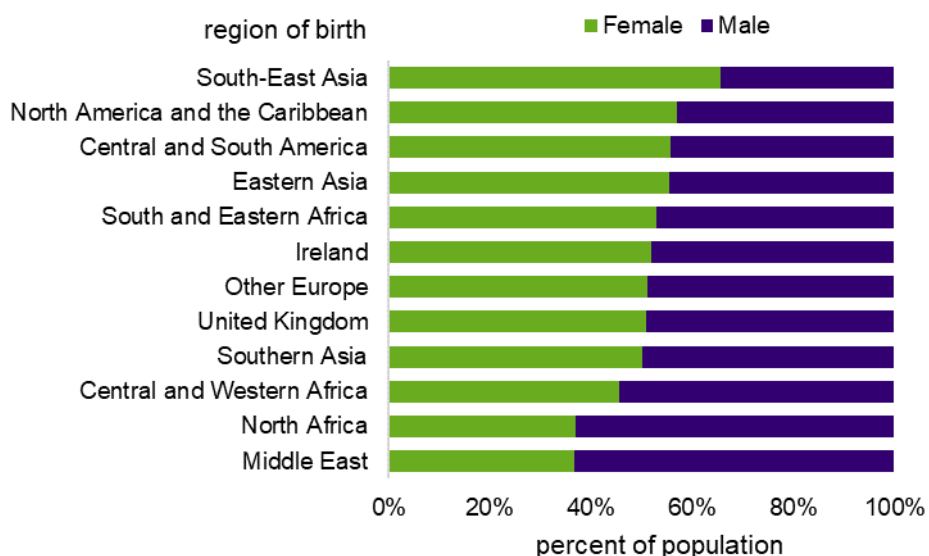


Figure 7 The male-to-female ratio is higher among residents born in Africa and the Middle East.

3.2 Household members

Over one quarter of residents from Ireland are over 65 years old and living alone, while nearly one-third of Middle Eastern households contain one person aged under 65 years (Table 4). A high proportion of Southern Asian (46%) and Central and Western African (45%) households are couples with dependent children, while Eastern Asian couple households are the most likely to be living with older, non-dependent children ^[23].

Households are identified by the country of birth of the household reference person (determined by employment status and age). Other household members of the household may have been born elsewhere.

Country of birth of household reference person	One-person household		Single family household			
	Aged 66 years and over	Other	Couple family			Lone parent
			Dependent children	All children non-dependent	No children	
UK	14%	17%	17%	7%	19%	11%
Ireland	27%	12%	14%	5%	15%	7%
Other Europe	2%	19%	29%	3%	19%	11%
Central and Western Africa	0%	16%	45%	2%	8%	15%
North Africa	7%	20%	42%	3%	14%	6%
South and Eastern Africa	3%	20%	29%	6%	13%	18%
Oceania (including Australasia)	6%	21%	28%	8%	18%	10%
Eastern Asia	5%	15%	28%	13%	17%	8%
Middle East	2%	31%	38%	3%	10%	8%
South-East Asia	3%	15%	25%	8%	21%	14%
Southern Asia	3%	7%	46%	9%	10%	8%
Central and South America	3%	12%	39%	2%	21%	10%
North America and the Caribbean	10%	20%	15%	6%	22%	12%

Table 4 Breakdown of households by type, by country of birth of the household reference person.

3.3 Length of residence in the UK

At the time of the 2021 Census, 9% of residents in Wakefield District had lived in the UK for less than two years, and 22% had lived in the UK for less than four years ^[11]. Of the residents who arrived in the UK during the two years prior to March 2021, 1,292 people were born in Europe (outside UK and Ireland), 477 people born in Southern Asia and 218 people were born in Central and Western Africa (Figure 8). As a proportion of their total, however, nearly half of residents born in Central and South America have been resident in the UK for less than four years, as have 40% of people born in the Middle East. The populations with the greatest proportion of people having been resident for ten or more years are those born in Ireland, South and Eastern Africa, and residents born in Eastern Asia.

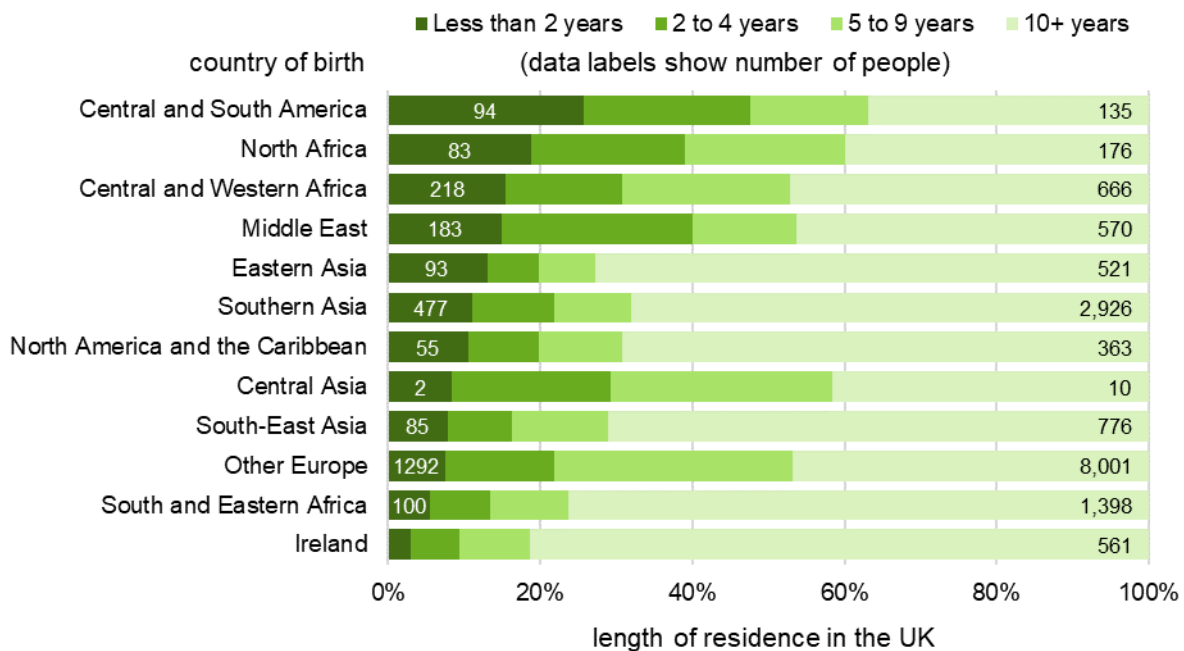


Figure 8 The time resident in the UK varies by world region of birth.

3.4 English language skills level and languages spoken

Forty percent of people not born in the UK have English as their main language, and a further 45% speak English well or very well ^[12].

At the time of 2021 Census there were around 600 residents of the district who could not speak English and a further 3,600 people who could not speak English well. Within their country of birth regions, 5% of people born in the Middle East and 6% of people born in Southern and Central America (6%) could not speak English at all, while 24% of people born in Eastern Asia and 16% of people born in the Middle East could not speak English well.

Residents born in Europe (excluding the UK and Ireland) account for 57% of the 600 residents who can't speak English at all and 66% of the 3,600 residents who can't speak English well.

While some household members might have low English skills, other household members may be better. While the 2021 Census can only provide limited detail, it does reveal, for example, that in 28% of Eastern Asian households the main language differs between the generations, and in 20% of North African households the main language differs within couples (Table 5).

The most granular data we have on languages spoken within the district comes from the biannual School Pupil Census. Table 6 shows the most commonly languages spoken by pupils, after English.

Region of birth of household reference person (selected)	All household members have the same main language	Any other combination of multiple main languages	Main language differs between generations, but not within partnerships	Main language differs within partnerships
Southern Asia	52%	11%	19%	18%
Eastern Asia	56%	7%	28%	9%
Central and South America	58%	6%	16%	20%
Middle East	59%	6%	18%	17%
North Africa	60%	5%	14%	20%
South-East Asia	66%	9%	15%	11%
Other Europe	68%	9%	14%	10%
Central and Western Africa	73%	8%	9%	10%
South and Eastern Africa	85%	3%	5%	6%

Table 5 Main languages differ within partnerships and between generations.

First language	Pupils	First language	Pupils	First language	Pupils
Polish	1,519	Persian/Farsi	72	French	26
Urdu	615	Pashto/Pakhto	57	Tigrinya	25
Panjabi	421	Chinese	56	Yoruba	24
Arabic	225	Tamil	52	Fula/Fulfulde-Pulaar	23
Kurdish	219	Italian	50	Filipino	21
Romanian	187	Ukrainian	47	Gujarati	20
Malayalam	173	Manding/Malinke	45	Hindi	19
Lithuanian	152	Hungarian	44	Vietnamese	19
Latvian	151	Albanian/Shqip	44	Thai	18
Russian	140	Igbo	30	British Sign Language	16
Chinese	118	Wolof	29	Kurdish (Sorani)	16
Spanish	89	Bulgarian	28	Turkish	16
Czech	84	Sinhala	28	Afrikaans	14
Shona	78	Telugu	27	Pahari (Pakistan)	10
Portuguese	76	Slovak	26	Amharic	9

Table 6 First language of Wakefield District pupils, October 2023.

3.5 Occupations and industries

Compared to UK-born residents who work, residents not born in the UK are more likely to have low-skilled, elementary occupations, but are also more likely to work as professionals in the health sector (includes nursing and therapy professionals, and doctors) (Figure 9). On the other hand, residents not born in the UK are less likely than the UK-born residents to work in protective service occupations (e.g. armed forces, police, fire service, prisons) or in teaching ^[13].

At an industry level, residents not born in the UK are more likely than UK-born workers to have jobs in the transport and storage industry, accommodation and food services, and the wholesale and retail trade – many of these jobs will be in what is collectively referred to as ‘logistics’ – and in manufacturing industries. Although the 2021 Census shows that residents not born in the UK are more likely to be employed as health professionals, adult social care workforce data show that the nationality of employees in adult social care, as a whole, (92% British, 2% EU, 7% non-EU) is fairly representative ^[14].

There are differences between job roles however, with residents not born in the UK accounting for just 3% of adult social care managerial roles, 8% of direct care roles, and 18% of regulated professions (occupational therapists, registered nurses, and social workers). (It tends to be London and the South East where there are greater proportions of residents not born in the UK in the adult social care workforce).

Other observations from the 2021 Census occupation and industry data include,

- 40% of females born in Asia and the Middle East work in the top-two most skilled occupation groups (managers, directors and senior officials, and professional occupations) , as do 35% of females born in Africa. By comparison, 25% of UK-born females work in these occupations.
- 40% of females born in South East Asia work in the human health and social work industry.
- 38% of females born in Europe (excluding UK and Ireland) and 33% of males work in elementary occupations, compared to 12% of females and 14% of males born in the UK.
- 20% of all residents working in the transport and storage industry were not born in the UK.
- 18% of all residents working in the manufacturing industry were not born in the UK.

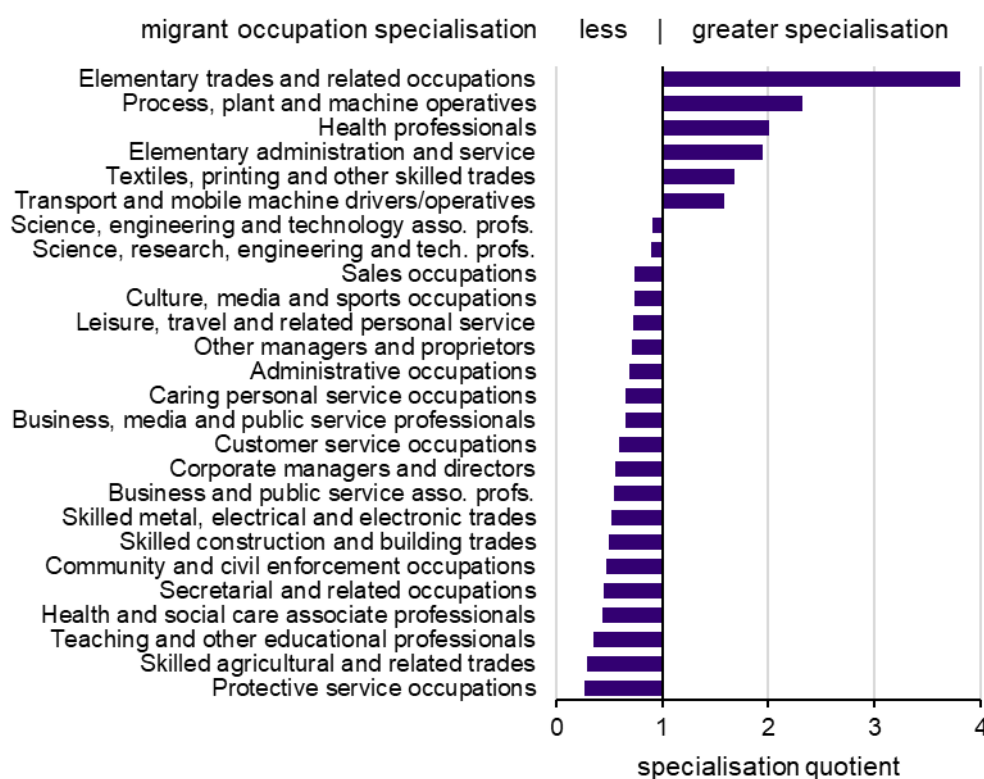


Figure 9 Non-UK born residents more likely to work in elementary trades, process/plant jobs or as health professionals.

3.6 Geography of Residence

Residents not born in the UK live across the whole of the district, but they make up the highest proportion of the total resident population in the Wakefield city wards (Figure 10). In Wakefield East, 30% of the residents at the time of the 2021 Census were not born in the UK, and the number of residents not born in the UK in this ward has increased by 47% since the 2011 Census (Table 7). Residents not born in the UK make up smaller percentages of the resident population in wards such as Airedale and Ferry Fryston and Featherstone, but these wards have seen increases in percentage terms over the last ten years.

The diversity of the resident population also varies by ward. There are noticeably lower levels of diversity in South Elmsall and South Kirkby and Normanton wards (Figure 11). In these places, the large proportion of non-UK born residents have been born in Europe. (Diversity has been calculated using a Simpson's Index). Both of these wards saw Eastern European born residents' move in during the early years of EU enlargement, locating themselves close to work opportunities in the logistics industries. Wakefield East and Wakefield North wards have the largest proportion of residents not born in the UK overall, but the residents not born in the UK in these places are more mixed (heterogenous). Wakefield Rural, Wrenthorpe and Outwood West and Horbury and South Ossett also have higher levels of heterogeneity within their relatively small groups of residents not born in the UK.

2022 ward	Not born in UK 2021 Census		Change since 2011
	People	Percent	Percent
Wakefield East	5,151	30%	47%
Wakefield North	3,563	20%	60%
Wakefield South	2,365	16%	43%
Wakefield West	2,182	13%	63%
Normanton	1,915	11%	93%
South Elmsall and South Kirkby	1,548	8%	110%
Stanley and Outwood East	1,243	7%	54%
Castleford Central and Glasshoughton	1,134	7%	94%
Pontefract North	1,252	7%	76%
Airedale and Ferry Fryston	1,004	6%	167%
Wrenthorpe and Outwood West	1,051	6%	84%
Altofts and Whitwood	1,123	6%	107%
Featherstone	941	5%	119%
Knottingley	759	5%	65%
Hemsworth	786	5%	86%
Crofton, Ryhill and Walton	741	5%	75%
Ackworth, North Elmsall and Upton	803	5%	29%
Wakefield Rural	733	4%	27%
Pontefract South	623	4%	22%
Ossett	627	4%	17%
Horbury and South Ossett	527	3%	12%

Table 7 Thirty-percent of residents in Wakefield East were not born in the UK.

Born outside UK (%)
2021 Census

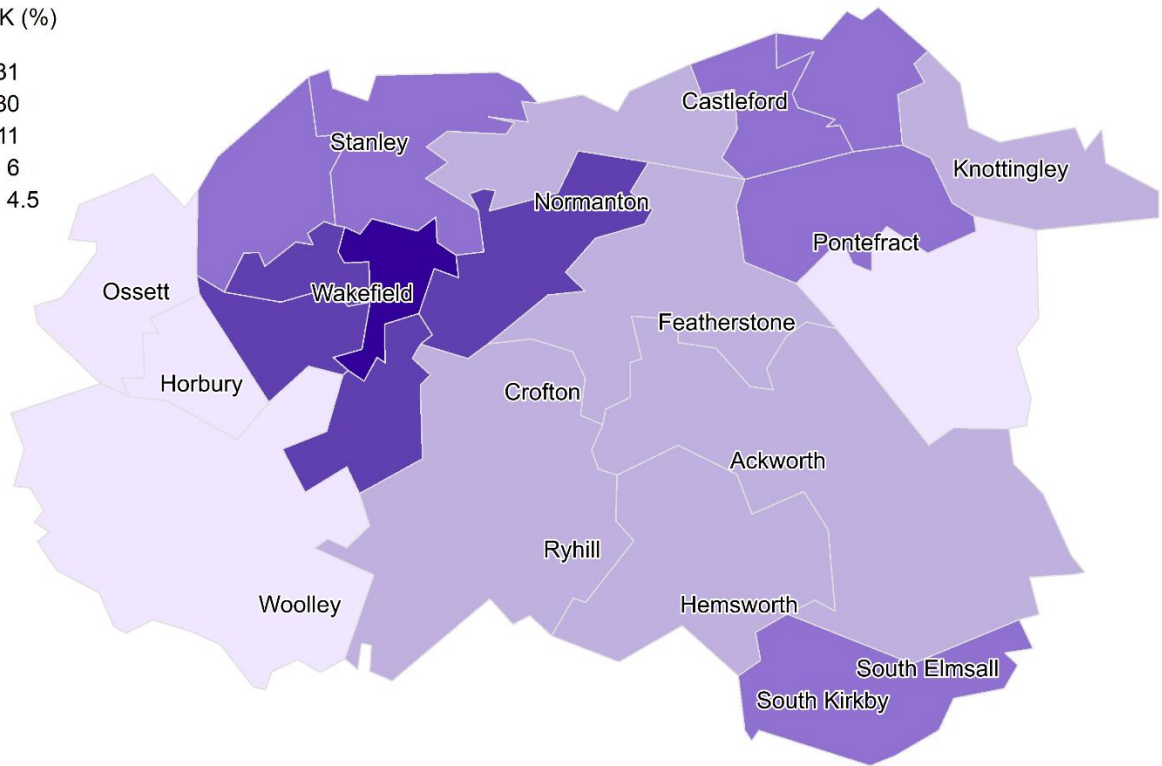
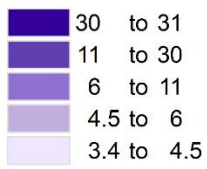


Figure 10 Wakefield city wards are home to the highest proportion of non-UK born residents.

Simpson's Index of Diversity
population born outside UK

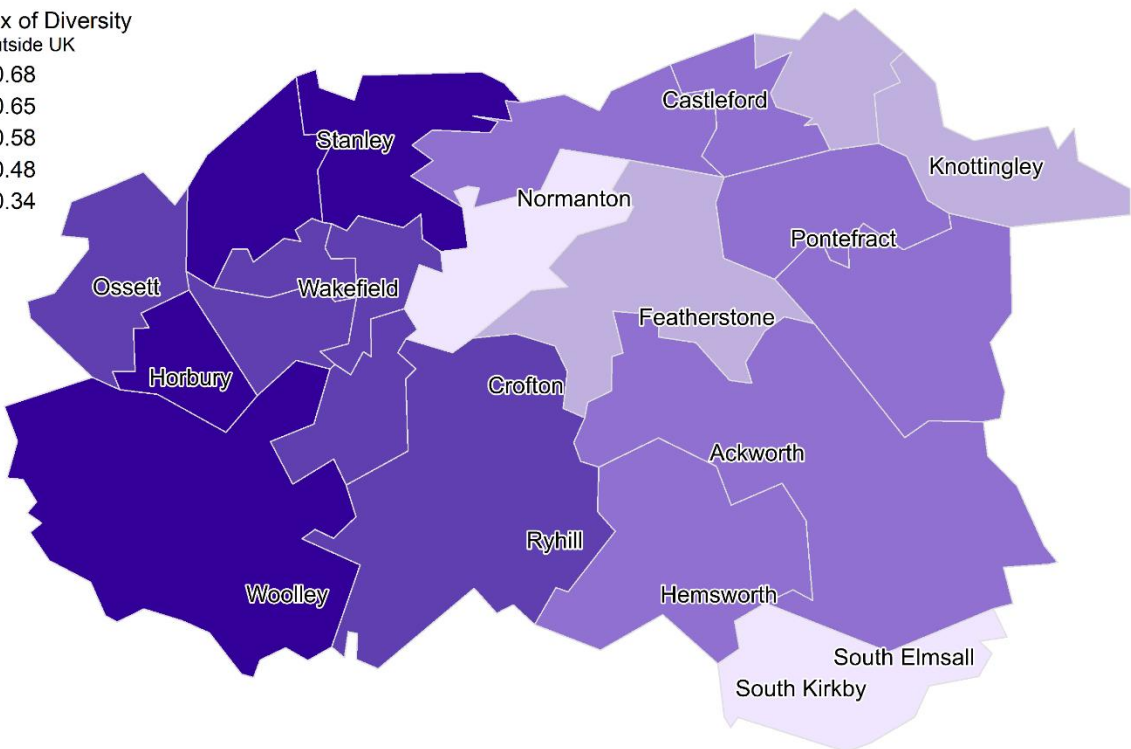
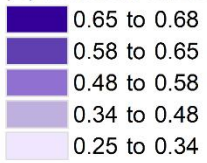


Figure 11 Less diversity within non-UK born population in Normanton and South Elmsall and South Kirkby wards.

4 The Health of the Residents Not Born in the UK

4.1 2021 Census

The 2021 Census asked people, “how is your health in general?” Residents born in Africa (85.5%), the Americas and the Caribbean (84.7%) and Europe (80.4%) (excl. UK and Ireland) were more likely to say they were in good or very good health than residents born in the UK (78.2%) [24]. (Proportions have been age standardised).

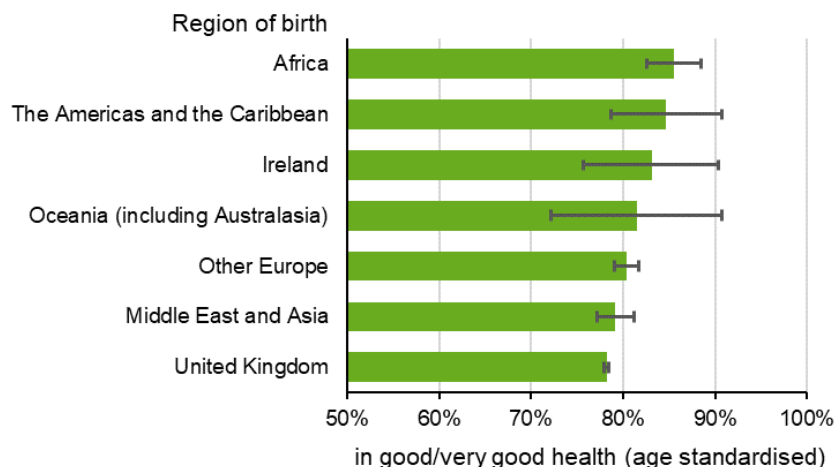


Figure 12 African born residents have the best general health.

Similarly, residents born in Africa (12.9%), Europe (14.1%), the Middle East and Asia (15.2%) and the Americas and the Caribbean (15.8%) are less likely to be disabled than residents born in the UK (21.2%) [25] (after age standardisation). The Census counts people as being disabled if they assessed their day-to-day activities as limited by long-term physical or mental health conditions or illnesses.

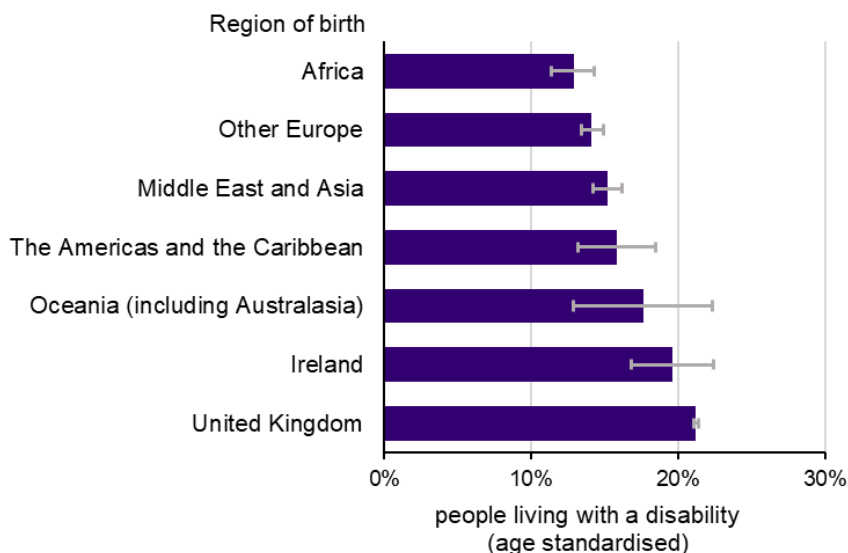


Figure 13 African and European born residents have the lowest levels of disability.

4.2 Births and Pregnancy

Across Wakefield District in 2022, 18.1% of all live births were to mothers not born in the UK (661 births) [26]. This was down slightly from a high of 19.2% of births in 2020 but represents a very marked increase over the past couple of decades – up from 6.9% in 2004. (These statistics reflect births where mothers are usually resident in the district). The majority of the increase has been due to births to EU-born mothers, although the numbers of births to females from these countries has fallen in the last few years (Figure 14). Births to mothers born in Africa had been increasing gradually and this trend accelerated in 2022.

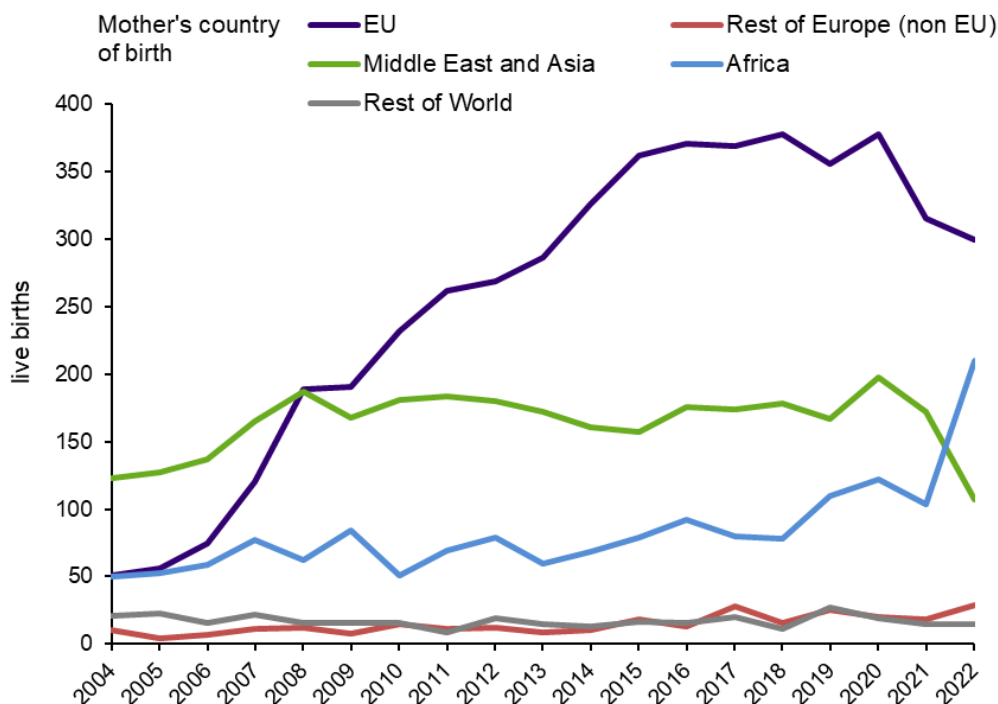


Figure 14 Births to mothers born in the Africa are increasing.

In the eight years 2015 to 2022 combined, births to teenage mothers have been lower for residents not born in the UK (0.34%; 95% confidence interval 0.21% to 0.53%) than the UK-born population (1.04%; confidence interval 0.92% to 1.17%) [27]. While over the same period, the still birth rate for mothers not born in the UK (4.7‰; confidence interval 3.0 to 6.9) has been similar to that of UK-born mothers (3.1‰; confidence interval 2.5 to 3.8).

In the period 2020 to 2022, the average age of mothers not born in the UK at time of birth was 30 years, slightly older the average age of UK-born mothers (28 years).

Linking births registrations with maternity service data over the period 2020 to 2022 shows the premature birth rate (less than 37 weeks) was higher among mothers not born in the UK (66.7‰; confidence interval 55.6 to 79.2) than among UK-born mothers (45.8‰; confidence interval 41.4. to 50.6). But over the same period, the proportion of babies born to mothers not born in the UK whose first feed was breastmilk (82.7%; confidence interval 80.9 to 84.4) was considerably higher than for babies born to UK-born mothers (57.7%; confidence interval 56.6 to 58.8).

4.3 ONS Annual Population Survey

Some information on different aspects of health and wellbeing is available from the Annual Population Survey (APS) carried out by the Office for National Statistics. The annual sample size for Wakefield District is relatively small, so it is necessary to group together results from three or six years to be able to make meaningful statistical comparisons between residents not born in the UK and UK born residents.

For the years 2017 to 2022, smoking prevalence among residents not born in the UK (21.6%; confidence interval 17.2 to 26.8) was higher than among UK-born survey respondents (15.0%; confidence interval 13.8 to 16.2) ^{[30][31]}.

The APS is also the vehicle for the national collection of data on personal well-being. For the years 2017 to 2022, none of the four measures of personal well-being differed significantly between residents not born in the UK and UK born residents (Table 8).

Indicator	Residents not born in the UK		Residents born in the UK	
	%	Confidence interval	%	Confidence interval
Low level of satisfaction with life	7.4	(4.4 to 12.2)	6.4	(5.5 to 7.5)
Low level of feeling things done in life are worthwhile	3.6	(1.6 to 7.5)	4.5	(3.7 to 5.4)
Low level of happiness	8.5	(5.2 to 13.6)	11.5	(10.2 to 12.8)
High level of anxiety	23.4	(17.8 to 30.2)	23.8	(22.2 to 25.6)

Table 8 No significant differences in personal well-being between UK born and non-UK born residents.

4.4 Other Health Data for Residents Not Born in the UK

There is a scarcity of other published or otherwise accessible data on the health and well-being of residents not born in the UK.

SystemOne, the patient information system used by the majority of GP practices in the district, has the ability to record a patient's country of birth, but only 7% of patients have this recorded currently. GP patient records and the Quality Outcomes Frameworks registers on SystemOne would be the usual way to analyse inequalities in ill health. GP patient records would also be the usual way to look at patterns of vaccination for different groups of residents.

Hospital Episode Statistics do not contain country of birth information, so it's not possible to analyse the rates of hospital admissions of residents not born in the UK or accident and emergency attendances. None of the other large NHS England referral/contact datasets contain country of birth either, such as the Mental Health Services Data Set (MHSDS) and Community Services Data Set (CSDS), for example.

The Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) Enhanced Dataset is one specialised dataset that does contain some limited information of country of birth. However, recording practices vary across the country, and some places fail to record country of birth and many other data breakdowns are marked as unrecorded or unknown. In Wakefield District in 2022/23, there were 40 women and girls newly recorded with FGM. Of all the individuals recorded, around 30% were born in Western Africa and 30% were born in the UK.

Death registrations usually record country of birth, but the calculation of mortality rates for residents not born in the UK is only technically possible in census years, as this is the only time there's a reliable estimate of the size of the resident population not born in the UK broken down by age. In practice, the low numbers of deaths in residents not born in the UK in a single year produce rates with relatively large confidence intervals. In 2021, the directly age standardised mortality rates (all ages, all causes) of people

known to have been born outside the UK (1,115.8; confidence interval 917.6 to 1340.7) and people known to have been born in UK (1,116.3; confidence interval 1,079.3 to 154.2) were almost the same.

5 Wider Determinants of Health

The wider determinants of health are a diverse range of social, economic and environmental factors which influence people’s mental and physical health. They determine the extent to which different individuals have the physical, social and personal resources to identify and achieve goals, meet their needs and deal with changes to their circumstances. Variation in the experience of wider determinants is considered a fundamental cause of health inequalities.

5.1 Education and qualifications

High proportions of residents not born in the UK have Level 4 or above qualifications – 35% of females and 30% of males overall. There is variation by world region of birth, ranging from 28% of people born in Europe (excl. UK and Ireland) having Level 4+ qualifications and 30% of people born in the Middle East; through to 46% of people born in South and Eastern Africa and 47% of people born in North America and the Caribbean ^[15]. The majority (53%) of residents not born in the UK with Level 4 or above qualifications are working in professional occupations. However, just over a thousand (15%) well qualified residents not born in the UK are working in low-skilled, elementary occupations, suggesting a marked level of under-employment. For comparison, just 4% of UK-born residents appear under-employed in this way. By industry, 24% of Level 4+ qualified residents not born in the UK are working in human health and social work activities, while 19% are working in wholesale, retail and vehicle sales/repair and 10% are working in manufacturing.

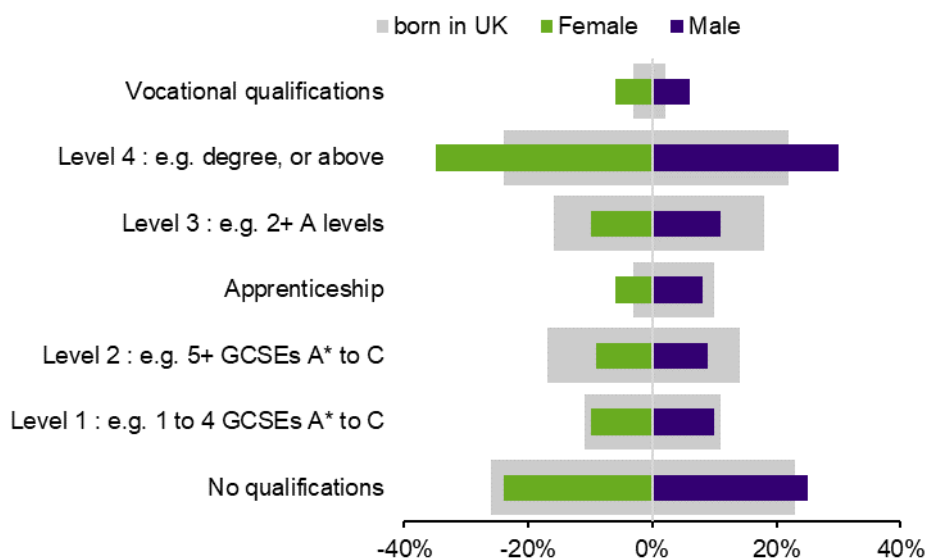


Figure 15 35% of non-UK born females have a Level 4 or above qualification.

Fifty-four percent of school pupils whose main language is known or believed to be other than English are meeting the expected standard in reading, writing and maths (combined) at Key Stage 2 (2022/23). This is only slightly lower than the attainment of pupils whose main language is known to be English (60%) ^[32]. By Key Stage 4, pupils for whom English is an additional language have an average Attainment 8 score of 48.6, compared to 45.4 for pupils for whom English is their first language (2022/23), and a higher proportion (68.1%) achieved grade 4 or higher in their English and maths GCSEs (compared to 65.2% of pupils for whom English is their first language) ^[33]. At A Levels, 81.1% of pupils for whom English is an additional

language got two or more A levels in 2022/23, compared to 78.0% of pupils for whom English is their first language ^[34].

5.2 Housing

Forty-one percent of households with a household reference person not born in the UK own their own home, either outright or with a mortgage, compared to 66% of households where the household reference person was born in the UK ^[16]. A further 35% rent privately and 24% live in social rented accommodation. Renting privately is particularly common among European households (42%) and households where the household reference person was born in Central and South America (42%) (Table 9). Social renting is most common among Middle Eastern households.

Wakefield Council's most recent Private Sector Stock Condition Survey estimated that around 20% of private rented properties have Health and Housing Safety Rating System Category 1 hazards (i.e. where they have the potential to seriously impact on our health) and the most common causes are trips and falls, dampness, and excess cold hazards ^[17].

Country of birth of household reference person	Housing tenure		
	Owner occupied	Private rented	Social rented
UK	66%	13%	21%
Ireland	67%	14%	19%
Other Europe	31%	42%	27%
Central and Western Africa	25%	37%	37%
North Africa	38%	34%	28%
South and Eastern Africa	46%	22%	32%
Oceania (including Australasia)	62%	26%	12%
Eastern Asia	73%	19%	7%
Middle East	27%	32%	41%
South-East Asia	62%	23%	14%
Southern Asia	68%	22%	10%
Central and South America	42%	42%	15%
North America and the Caribbean	62%	26%	12%

Table 9 Many non-UK born households live in private rented accommodation.

At the time of the 2021 Census there were 320 residents not born in the UK living in communal establishments (somewhere providing managed residential accommodation, e.g. care homes or sheltered accommodation) ^[18]. One-in-four of these people were aged under 25 years old, and a further 34% were aged 25 to 34 years. In contrast to UK-born communal establishment residents, very small numbers of residents not born in the UK who live in these settings were aged 65 and over.

In 2022/23, 10% of all main applicants (165 applicants) owed a prevention or relief duty (for homelessness) were not born in the UK a lower proportion than the Yorkshire and Humber region and England (excluding London) averages ^[19].

At the time of the 2021 Census 10% of all households whose reference person was born outside the UK were living in overcrowded accommodation. This issue was more acute among households where the household reference person was born in Central and Western Africa (20%) or Southern Asia (17%) (Table 10).

Country of birth of household reference person	Overcrowded accommodation
UK	3%
Ireland	1%
Other Europe	10%
Central and Western Africa	20%
North Africa	9%
South and Eastern Africa	8%
Oceania (including Australasia)	7%
Eastern Asia	6%
Middle East	9%
South-East Asia	8%
Southern Asia	17%
Central and South America	7%
North America and the Caribbean	3%

Table 10 Non-UK born households are more likely to live in overcrowded accommodation.

5.3 Income and earnings

There is relatively little data published on income and earnings at a local level, and none with sufficient detail to identify differences in earnings between residents not born in the UK and residents UK-born. The Migration Observatory at the University of Oxford have produced a national analysis of earnings of full-time employees by country of birth ^[20]. And while this *may* not be representative of the situation in Wakefield District, it does show the expected links between occupation level and earnings. Expanding on this observation, the median gross annual earnings of different occupations for full-time workers in the Yorkshire and Humber region ^[21] have been combined with local census data on occupations for full-time workers by country of birth to produce a local estimate of average gross annual earnings, by sex.

For all regions of birth, the analysis shows males are, on average, earning more than females. The lowest earning group are residents born in Europe (excluding the UK and Ireland) and Central and Western Africa. The highest earning groups are residents born in North America and the Caribbean, Oceania (including Australasia), and from Ireland (Figure 16). Insofar as comparison is possible, these findings are quite consistent with those of the Migration Observation nationally.

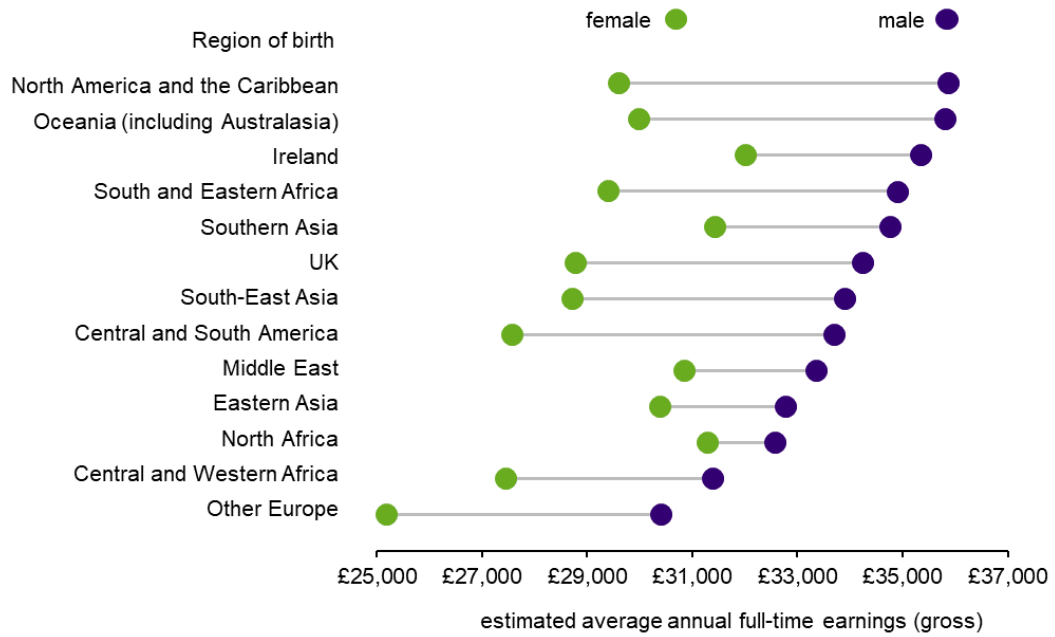


Figure 16 European born residents had the lowest earnings in 2023 relative to other non-UK born groups.

5.4 Employment

In March 2021, the highest employment rates (employed or in full-time education) [22] were among European born residents (excluding UK and Ireland), and the rates were high for both males and females. The lowest employment rates were among people from the Middle East and North Africa (Figure 17). Far fewer females than males from Southern Asia and North Africa are in employment. The same difference is observed nationally, with looking after the family home being cited as the main reason for economic inactivity [20].



Figure 17 People born in the Middle East and North Africa least likely to be in employment.

5.5 Neighbourhood deprivation

The English Indices of Deprivation were last published in 2019. They are produced at a neighbourhood level and measure multiple deprivation relative to elsewhere in England. The goal of the indices is to generalise from the particular to the whole, that is, to characterise a neighbourhood based on the typical life outcomes, behaviours and socioeconomic characteristics of the people who live there, as well as factoring in some measures covering the environment and access to services. As such, the 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is not a measure of financial poverty; income is just one of seven different 'domains' used in the construction of the Index.

Considering the geographic settlement of residents born outside the UK, or indeed UK-born people migrating from elsewhere in the UK, with respect to multiple deprivation can be problematic. Settling in a deprived neighbourhood doesn't automatically make the personal life of the settler any more or less deprived. Residential turnover can and does change the character of neighbourhoods over time, and future neighbourhood deprivation scores will almost certainly be different in those areas where non-UK born numbers have increased, because the characteristics of non-UK born groups are often different to the extant population, as this report is highlighting. All that said, some aspects of multiple deprivation – especially crime and anti-social behaviour – can be particularly corrosive and may negatively impact on the feelings of safety and wellbeing of those settling in neighbourhoods where these problems are more common.

Access to employment and availability of housing are arguably two of the strongest determinants of where non-UK born people settle, although proximity to family, friends or nationals already settled locally are also very important for some people. Private rented accommodation is the most common tenure choice for many non-UK born residents, especially those newly arrived. And along with employment opportunities, this type of housing is not distributed evenly across the district, potentially limiting where non-UK born residents can choose to live, at least initially.

Overall, 31% of residents not born in the UK are living in the top-20% most deprived neighbourhoods within Wakefield District. There are variations by region of birth, with residents born in Central and Western Africa (38%), the Middle East (36%) and Europe (34%) being the most likely to be living in the district's most deprived neighbourhoods. By comparison, 19% of people born in the UK live in the most deprived neighbourhoods, and only 13% of people from Eastern Asia (Figure 18).

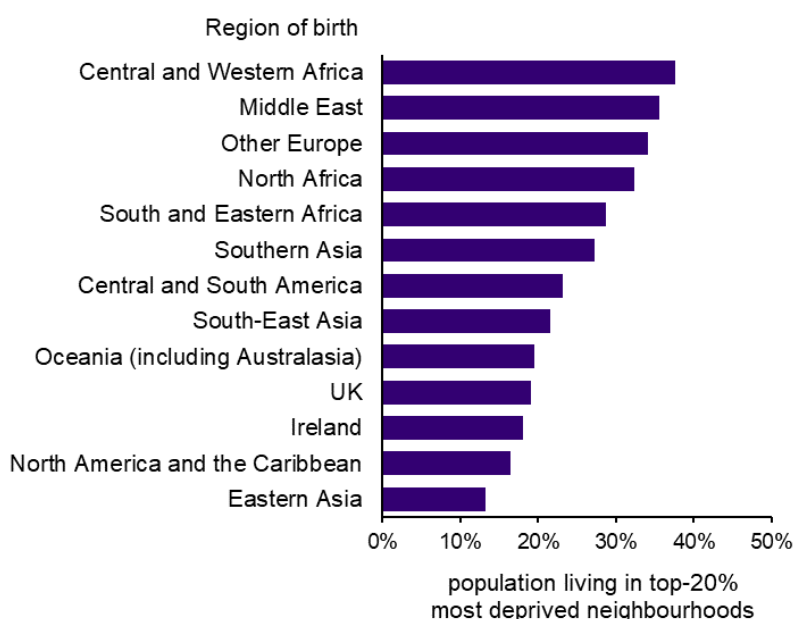


Figure 18 People born in some countries are more likely to be living in deprived neighbourhoods.

The growth in the residents not born in the UK is probably too recent to be able to detect detailed changes in the settlement geography as they become more settled over time. Such changes are not uncommon in other places, for example Leeds, where some groups of people not born in the UK may stay rooted in the area in which they first settled, while others choose to disperse or relocate.

6 School Health Survey

6.1 Background

The Wakefield District School Health Survey is conducted every two years and asks questions about a range of health, wellbeing and activity topics to pupils of different ages. In recognition of this health needs assessment being undertaken, two new questions about country of birth were added to the 2024 survey.

- Were you born outside of the United Kingdom?
- Were either of your parents or guardians born outside of the United Kingdom?

Pupils could answer yes, no, don't know, or prefer not to say. The questions were also optional, so pupils could choose to skip the question(s) entirely. The same wording was used for all year groups participating in the survey – Years 5, 7, 9 and 12. The questionnaires were delivered using online survey tools (Snap Surveys and Survey Monkey).

6.2 Verification

Responses to any survey question may not be accurate. Questions may be poorly understood and/or misinterpreted; respondents may not wish to reveal information they feel sensitive about; and some respondents may not take the survey seriously.

Data from the 2021 Census and the 2023/24 School Census each provide an indication of the proportion of local pupils who might have been born outside the UK, although each source has some drawbacks. The 2021 Census predated the war in Ukraine and the migration that has occurred consequently and the British National (Overseas) visa scheme had only been in operation for a few months. The School Census administered by the Department for Education does not record migrant status or country of birth but does record first language spoken by pupils. The published data for the School Census also excludes pupils in independent schools, while the School Health Survey does include some pupils from this sector.

The 2021 Census data show the proportions of young people aged 7, 9, 11 and 14 years (ages equivalent to year groups in 2024 survey) born outside the UK were 4.3%, 4.4%, 5.1% and 6.4% respectively.

The published School Census data for 2023/24 show that 13.1% of state-funded primary school pupils were known or believed to have a first language other than English, and 10.2% of state-funded secondary school pupils.

By comparison, the School Health Survey found that of those answering the question about where they (the pupil or student) were born, the proportions saying they were born outside the UK were 16.8% of Year 5 pupils, 12.5% of Year 7 pupils, 13.6% of Year 9 pupils, and 13.1% of Year 12 pupils. All these proportions are higher than might have been expected.

Statistics on English as a first language are also published at school level. There were a number of schools, especially primary schools, where there were large differences between the proportion of pupils saying they were born outside the UK and the proportion known to have a language other than English as their first language. Schools were removed from the following analysis where the ratio of these two statistics was greater than 3.5.

6.3 Findings

The responses to a range of questions are shown in the table below. Chi square tests were used to determine if there was a significance difference between the response from pupils born outside the UK and pupils born in the UK. Where a significant difference was found, the result of pupils born outside the UK has been highlighted: green being better than UK-born pupils/students; red being worse than UK-born pupils/students; and blue indicating that the difference is significant, but that no better/worse judgement is being placed on that question.

Generally speaking, the responses of pupils born outside the UK and their UK-born counterparts were not very different, but some were statistically significant and noteworthy, including,

- Fewer pupils born outside the UK have visited a dentist in the last 12 months.
 - Access to dentistry has also been identified as an issue among adults born outside the UK taking part in the 'lived experience' research undertaken by Migration Yorkshire.
- Some pupils born outside the UK (Years 7 and 9) are less physically active than their UK-born counterparts. Bike ownership was also lower, although the frequency of riding was higher.
- Bed poverty was more prevalent among pupils born outside the UK.
 - We know from the 2021 Census that people born outside the UK are more likely to live in overcrowded housing/accommodation.
- Sleep quality of Year 12 students born outside the UK was better than that of their UK-born counterparts.
- Being bullied because of race and faith was more common.
 - Almost all pupils born outside the UK will be from an ethnic minority group. And the 2021 Census shows that 78% of young people aged 5 to 17 born outside the UK have a religion, compared to just 41% of their UK-born counterparts. (22% of young people aged 5 to 17 born outside the UK are Muslim and 52% are Christian – parents usually provide this information).
- A greater proportion of pupils born outside the UK have never drunk alcohol.
 - Adherence to religious rules among some pupils, and within their families, may explain part of this difference.
- Pupils born outside the UK were less likely to know where to get free condoms and less likely to know how to get free STI tests. Pupils born outside the UK were also less likely to have had sex and are less confident about establishing consent with a potential sexual partner.

The table below shows a comparison between UK born and non-UK born pupil's responses to a range of questions in the survey. Statistical testing has been applied to identify significant difference. **Red** indicates significantly worse, **Green** indicates significantly better and **Blue** indicating that the difference is significant, but that no better/worse judgement is being placed on that question.

Question	Born outside UK	Born in UK	Year groups
Eats fruit and vegetables on most days	62%	65%	5,7,9
Brushes teeth at least twice a day	78%	80%	5,7,9,12
Have been to the dentist in the last 12 months	65%	75%	5,7,9,12
Physically active for more than one hour a day	53%	66%	7,9
Gets 150+ minutes a week of moderate physical activity	46%	47%	12
Owns a bike	73%	78%	5,7,9
Rides a bike a few times a week or more	23%	19%	5,7,9
Has experienced not being able to afford period products	8%	9%	7,9,12
Doesn't sleep in own bed most of the time	12%	4%	5,7,9
Gets seven hours or less sleep on a school night	43%	40%	5,7,9
Good quality of sleep overall	65%	55%	12
Feeling happy with life at the moment	63%	61%	5,7,9,12
Feeling lonely some or all of the time	50%	50%	5,7,9,12
High or maximum level of mental wellbeing (SWEMWBS)	28%	26%	7,9,12
Low level of mental wellbeing (SWEMWBS)	5%	5%	7,9,12
Afraid of going to school because of bullying	9%	8%	5,7,9,12
Have been bullied due to race	15%	6%	5,7,9,12
Have been bullied due to faith	5%	4%	5,7,9,12
Feel safe in area of residence	74%	76%	5,7,9,12
Feel safe at school	64%	65%	5,7,9,12
Worry about school work/exams	43%	41%	5,7,9,12
Worry about appearance	33%	37%	5,7,9,12
Worry about money	19%	18%	5,7,9,12
Worry about friends	27%	26%	5,7,9,12
Reads a book at home at least one day a week	42%	35%	5,7,9
Have never drunk alcohol	58%	45%	7,9,12
Have never tried cigarettes	88%	88%	7,9,12
Have never tried vapes	74%	71%	7,9,12
Someone smokes cigarettes indoors at home	16%	17%	5,7,9,12
Have ever take cannabis	16%	18%	9,12
Know where to get free condoms	44%	54%	9,12
Have had sex	16%	21%	9,12
Have had sex and know where to get free condoms	82%	80%	9,12
Have felt pressure to have sex	7%	10%	9,12
Confident establishing consent with a potential sexual partner	53%	62%	9,12
Know where to get free STI tests	54%	69%	12
Optimistic about job prospects	51%	57%	12
Optimistic about health in the future	61%	62%	12

7 Future Data Developments and Recommendations

7.1 Locally administered surveys

Public Health undertake an Adult Population Health Survey. This is conducted every four years and will next be run in 2027. Following the positive experience of the School Health Survey, similar questions for residents not born in the UK may be asked in future adult health surveys.

Wakefield Council and its partners also conduct a wide range of other surveys, many of which consult on issues relevant to public health. A number of different 'equality' questions are typically asked and the answers from these can help identify inequalities and discrimination in the topics being surveyed – an aspect of the Council's public sector equality duty. While nationality is a protected characteristic under the Equality Act 2010 (as an attribute of race), questions about nationality or country of birth are rarely asked. To begin asking about nationality in local surveys more routinely would be an opportunity to better understand our residents not born in the UK.

7.2 Commissioned Services

Wakefield Council, the Integrated Care Board and other health and social care partners commission the provision of many statutory and other services to be delivered by other organisations and companies. It is common practice for contracts to include a requirement to collect performance information on aspects of how services are delivered and to whom, and this often includes collecting data on the age, sex and ethnicity of service users, for example. Often, this is done to help identify if the number of service users is different from what would be expected given the size of underlying population groups, and whether the outcomes of services are different for some groups. As above (Section 7.1), if more commissioned services could begin collecting information about country of birth or nationality then would be an opportunity to better understand the health and care service uptake among residents not born in the UK.

7.3 The Linked Data Model

The Linked Data Model (LDM) is an innovative, although not unique, model that uses data from across the Wakefield District health and care system to help better understand the health and care needs of the population. It links together, at an individual patient level, data from primary care, secondary care, mental health, community services, social care and the ambulance service, and elsewhere. As long as a patient characteristic is captured reliably in one of these sources, information about people with that characteristic can potentially be gleaned from across the whole health system. As such, the LDM has huge potential to help understanding the health and wellbeing of our residents not born in the UK. But at present, there is no one dataset reliably recording country of birth or nationality for the whole population.

7.4 General Practice Patient Records

The most obvious health dataset for capturing country of birth or nationality is the patient data maintained by general practitioners. Almost all the population is registered with a GP (although recent residents not born in the UK are one group potentially under-represented). In this way it's unique among local health datasets, and in Wakefield District all but one practice are using the same system – SystemOne. The codes (Read and SNOMED) and mechanisms for recording country of birth already exist. The recording of country of birth has increased markedly in recent years (Table 11), but overall, only around 7% of registered patients have their country of birth recorded on their patient record.

SystmOne registrations	Details recorded	
	Country of birth	Non-UK born
Before 2000	0.3%	0.0%
2000-2018	2%	0.3%
2019	11%	0.5%
2020	16%	0.4%
2021	21%	0.4%
2022	26%	0.5%
2023	38%	0.4%

Table 11 Country of birth recording is increasing.

7.5 Using Ethnicity Data as a Substitute for Country of Birth

Although the collection of ethnicity data is much more common than the collection of country of birth, ethnicity is a poor substitute for identifying country of birth, just as country of birth is a poor substitute for identifying ethnicity. In Wakefield District in 2021, 38% of residents from ethnic minorities were born in the UK, and there are some large differences between ethnic groups in the proportion born outside the UK (Table 12). Using information about ethnicity as a proxy for country of birth is not recommended.

Ethnic group	Proportion of ethnic group		
	Born in UK	Born in Ireland	Born outside UK and Ireland
White: English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish or British	99%	0%	1%
White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	94%	3%	4%
White: Irish	43%	53%	4%
White: Other White	15%	0%	85%
White: Roma	20%	0%	80%
Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh: Bangladeshi	60%	0%	40%
Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh: Chinese	41%	0%	59%
Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh: Indian	42%	0%	58%
Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh: Other Asian	29%	0%	71%
Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh: Pakistani	62%	0%	38%
Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African: African	25%	0%	75%
Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African: Caribbean	63%	0%	37%
Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African: Other Black	84%	0%	16%
Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups: Other Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups	78%	1%	21%
Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups: White and Asian	89%	0%	11%
Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups: White and Black African	81%	0%	18%
Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups: White and Black Caribbean	95%	0%	5%
Other ethnic group: Arab	19%	1%	80%
Other ethnic group: Any other ethnic group	28%	1%	71%

Table 12 In most cases, ethnicity is not a good indicator of where residents were born.

8 References

- [1] Migration Watch UK (2020) **The History of Immigration to the UK**. Available at <https://www.migrationwatchuk.org/key-topics/history-of-immigration>
- [2] My Learning (2024) **The Story of the Pakistani Community in Wakefield, West Yorkshire**. Available at <https://www.mylearning.org/stories/the-story-of-the-pakistani-community-in-wakefield-west-yorkshire/1140>
- [3] Office for National Statistics (2022) **Residents born outside UK by country of birth [1961 Census table SH03]**. Available at https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/sources/census_1961
- [4] Office for National Statistics (2022) **1981 census - small area statistics**. Available at <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/sas81>
- [5] Office for National Statistics (2013) **Country of birth (expanded)**. Available at <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/qs213ew>
- [6] Office for National Statistics (2023) TS004 - Country of birth. Available at <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/c2021ts004>
- [7] Office for National Statistics (2023) **Analysis of population estimates tool for UK**. Available at <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/analysisofpopulationestimatestoolforuk>
- [8] Office for National Statistics (2023) **Country of Birth (extended)**. Available at <https://www.ons.gov.uk/datasets/create/filter-outputs/81364d01-542a-4f3f-9b34-ab8b829cc4dd#get-data>
- [9] Office for National Statistics (2023) **Age (b), country of birth and sex**. Available at <https://www.ons.gov.uk/datasets/create/filter-outputs/2fe8db47-6e5d-4f37-9791-b14a6c1a68dd#get-data>
- [10] Home Office (2023) **How many people do we grant protection to?** Available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/immigration-system-statistics-year-ending-december-2022/how-many-people-do-we-grant-protection-to>
- [11] Office for National Statistics (2023) **Country of birth and length of residence in the UK**. Available at <https://www.ons.gov.uk/datasets/create/filter-outputs/cb264138-3713-49ff-95e7-1014a6b16fb3#get-data>
- [12] Office for National Statistics (2023) **Country of birth and proficiency in English language**. Available at <https://www.ons.gov.uk/datasets/create/filter-outputs/05eafe52-2819-40a6-884d-dd97e3db5030#get-data>
- [13] Office for National Statistics (2023) **Country of birth and occupation (current)**. Available at <https://www.ons.gov.uk/datasets/create/filter-outputs/fc4487a6-8efd-48db-a312-90910d2d8b2f#get-data>
- [14] Skill for Care (2023) **The state of the adult social care sector and workforce in England**. Available at <https://www.skillsforcare.org.uk/Adult-Social-Care-Workforce-Data/Workforce-intelligence/publications/local-information/My-local-area.aspx>
- [15] Office for National Statistics (2023) **Country of birth, highest level of qualification and sex**. Available at <https://www.ons.gov.uk/datasets/create/filter-outputs/30a248ac-6265-4ed4-912b-8b428b2a8b25#get-data>
- [16] Office for National Statistics (2023) **Country of birth, occupancy rating for rooms and tenure of household**. Available at <https://www.ons.gov.uk/datasets/create/filter-outputs/9447ade7-fe47-428a-b305-4e6aff43be41#get-data>
- [17] Wakefield Council (2022) **Wakefield Housing Plan 2023-2026**. Available at <https://www.wakefield.gov.uk/media/yzkcmtc1/wakefield-housing-plan-2023-26.pdf>

- [18] Office for National Statistics (2023) Age and country of birth [residents in communal establishments] . Available at <https://www.ons.gov.uk/datasets/create/filter-outputs/0252b249-c26d-4017-96bf-b494ef823299#get-data>
- [19] Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2023) **Statutory homelessness live tables: Detailed local authority level tables: financial year 2022-23**. Available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-homelessness>
- [20] Migration Observatory (2024) **Migrants in the UK Labour Market: An Overview**. Available at <https://migrationobservatory.ox.ac.uk/resources/briefings/migrants-in-the-uk-labour-market-an-overview/>
- [21] Office for National Statistics (2024) **Earnings and hours worked, region by occupation by two-digit SOC: ASHE Table 3**. Available at <https://www.ons.gov.uk/datasets/ashe-tables-3/editions/time-series/versions/7>
- [22] Office for National Statistics (2023) **Age, country of birth, economic activity status and sex**. Available at <https://www.ons.gov.uk/datasets/create/filter-outputs/ab495e90-2259-4fd6-9d08-4c15449b811e#get-data>
- [23] Office for National Statistics (2023) **Country of birth and household composition**. Available at <https://www.ons.gov.uk/datasets/create/filter-outputs/f6ea9ceb-d425-4ee4-a9aa-6e433b0d08bc#get-data>
- [24] Office for National Statistics (2023) **Age, country of birth and general health**. Available at <https://www.ons.gov.uk/datasets/create/filter-outputs/412cae8b-e3af-4f7e-9bf7-589b9e8dbbec#get-data>
- [25] Office for National Statistics (2023) **Age, country of birth and disability**. Available at <https://www.ons.gov.uk/datasets/create/filter-outputs/b83ed8cc-0db9-4351-bdc4-873a02e6dea1#get-data>
- [26] Office for National Statistics (2023) **Parents' country of birth**. Available at <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/livebirths/datasets/parentscountryofbirth>
- [27] Office for National Statistics (2023) **Birth registrations**. Restricted data held by the Public Health Intelligence team, Wakefield Council.
- [28] Department for Work and Pensions (2024) **Dataset: NINo Registrations To Adult Overseas Nationals Entering The UK**. Available at <https://stat-xplore.dwp.gov.uk/webapi/metadata/Ninos/Ninos.html>
- [29] Home Office (2024) **Immigration system statistics data tables**. Available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/immigration-system-statistics-data-tables#regional-and-local-authority-data-on-immigration-groups>
- [30] Office for National Statistics (2020) **Annual Population Survey Three-Year Pooled Dataset, January 2017 - December 2019**. [data collection]. UK Data Service. SN: 8657
- [31] Office for National Statistics (2024) **Annual Population Survey Three-Year Pooled Dataset, January 2020 - December 2022**. [data collection]. 2nd Edition. UK Data Service. SN: 9119
- [32] Department for Education (2024) **Key Stage 2: Attainment by region, local authority and pupil characteristics**. Available at <https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/data-tables/permalink/7f57f587-4f67-4feb-5257-08dc3ae70a0c>
- [33] Department for Education (2024) **Key Stage 4 performance: Local authority characteristics data**. Available at <https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/data-tables/permalink/dad523b7-eeee-4aa0-f33c-08dc3835f618>
- [34] Department for Education (2024) **A level and other 16 to 18 results: Attainment and other performance measures - region and student characteristics**. Available at <https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/data-tables/permalink/c299a8ba-f899-4304-f33d-08dc3835f618>

9 Glossary

Net international migration

The number of people moving to an area from outside the UK minus the number of people leaving the same area to live outside the UK.

Net internal migration

The number of people moving to an area from another area in the UK minus the number of people leaving the same area to live somewhere else the UK.

Economic migration

Moving from one place to another to find employment.

EU enlargement

Enlargement happens when new countries join the European Union. This has taken place several times in the EU's history. The largest enlargement in terms of people and number of countries was in 2004, when 10 new countries joined the EU: Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia. Bulgaria and Romania joined in 2007 and Croatia joined in 2013.

Simpsons index

The Simpson's Index of Diversity is a statistic that can be used to gauge diversity differences of populations living in different areas.

Heterogenous

A heterogenous population is one where individuals are not similar to one another.

Prevalence

In public health, prevalence usually refers to the total number of individuals in a population who have a disease or health condition at a specific period of time, usually expressed as a percentage of the population.

Elementary occupations

Jobs which involve mostly routine tasks, often involving the use of simple hand-held tools and, in some cases, requiring a degree of physical effort. They usually do not require educational qualifications but will often involve short formal training.

Household Reference Person (HRP)

HRPs provide an individual person within a household to act as a reference point for producing further derived statistics and for characterising a whole household according to characteristics of the chosen reference person. The HRP is determined by comparing employment status and age of household members.

Underemployment

Underemployment is the underuse of a worker because their job does not use their skills, offers them too few hours, or leaves the worker idle.

Communal establishment

A communal establishment is an establishment providing managed residential accommodation; "managed" in this context means full-time or part-time supervision of the accommodation. Examples include care homes and student halls of residence.

Homelessness prevention or relief duty

Under the Homelessness Reduction Act 2017, the prevention duty places a duty on housing authorities to work with people who are threatened with homelessness within 56 days to help prevent them from becoming homeless. The relief duty requires housing authorities to help people who are homeless to secure accommodation.