

## ICAR Resource Guide

# Mapping refugee and migrant communities in the UK

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### Introduction

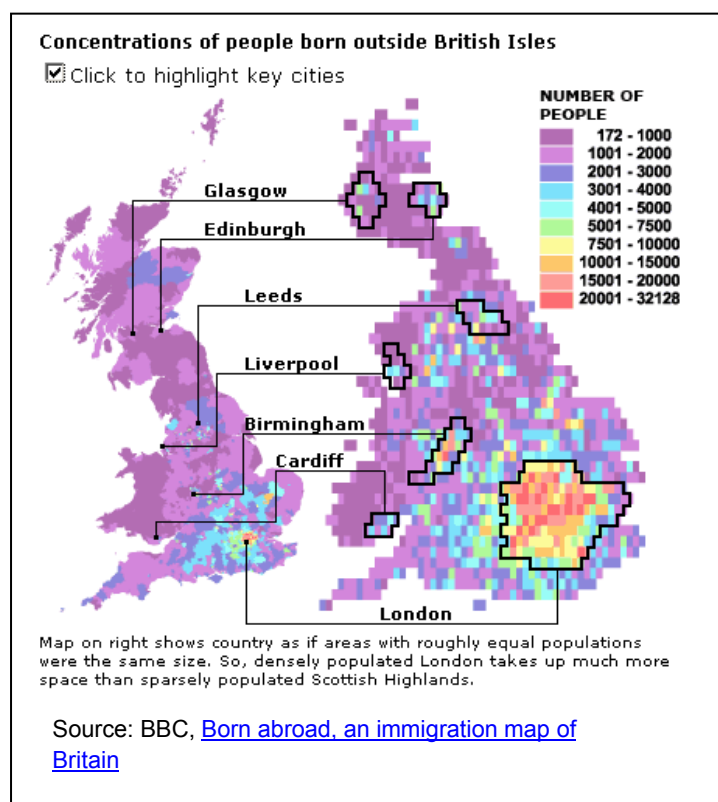
There is no single data collection instrument for the measurement of international migration. This guide details a number of sources which provide specific data about the movement of the population into and out of the UK. These sources may be generally classified as census, survey or administrative datasets. Each has its own limitations depending upon the question asked, the purpose of the data collection and the population covered.

Accessing detailed data on the asylum-seeking population may be considered difficult, but collating data on the population with refugee status is even more of a challenge. At this point, individuals are 'mainstreamed' into services and no longer subject to the same type of immigration control as before. Furthermore, national surveys such as the Census do not record immigration status, so it is very difficult to disaggregate the refugee population from the migrant population or the ethnic minority population more generally.

This lack of basic data hinders research, policy and service development considerably. Although there are still large gaps in our knowledge about refugees and asylum seekers in UK, both in terms of qualitative and quantitative data, the internet revolution and the current focus on evidence-based policy and practice and evaluation means that existing information is more accessible than ever, if you know where to look for it.

### About this guide

This guide discusses the different sources of information available to map migrant populations in the UK. Some of the challenges in gathering data about migrants are outlined, followed by a list of research



and resources containing asylum and migration statistics.

There are a large number of immigration categories under which to look for specific migrant populations, and navigating through these categories and the sources of information for each of them can be a daunting exercise. This guide hopes to fill that gap and provide resources which will directly signpost the reader to the correct sources. The guide has been organised as follows:

### **1. Gathering data about migrants in the UK: sources and challenges**

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This guide is based on a resource developed by Gabriela Quevedo for the one day advanced course 'Conducting Community Research' held by the Evelyn Oldfield Unit in July 2010.

## 1. Gathering data about migrants in the UK: sources and challenges

### 1.1. Home Office

The Home Office Research, Development and Statistics (RDS) unit is the main source of data on the UK asylum process and flows of individuals through it. Throughout the asylum process, administrative data is entered into a number of computerised databases, which are supported by a small number of manual systems. The Case Information Database (CID) records information on applications, decisions, appeals, removals (including voluntary assisted returns), persons held in detention and persons leaving detention. The Asylum Seekers Support System Database (ASYS) records details of asylum seekers applying and receiving support.

In providing statistics about people subject to immigration control on entering the UK, the Home Office has for many years distinguished asylum seekers and provided additional detail for this group where it is of public interest. These figures are derived from administrative processes relating to applications for asylum and their outcomes.

Data is provided on numbers of applications, main countries of origin of applicants, numbers of initial decisions taken, percentage granted refugee status and other forms of temporary protection, numbers of cases outstanding, numbers of cases dealt with on appeal, percentages succeeding at appeal stage, and numbers of removals and voluntary departures.

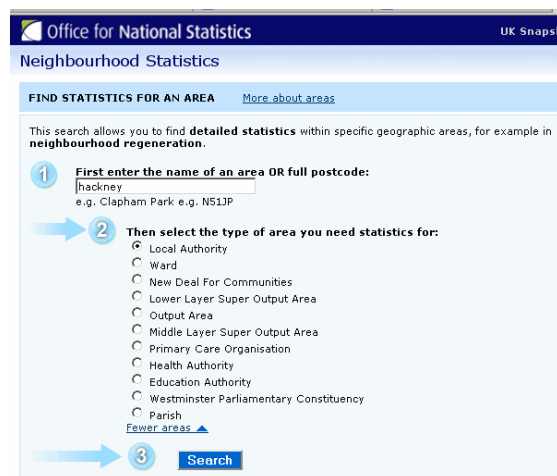
### 1.2 Office for National Statistics (ONS)

#### *Census*

The decennial census is the most comprehensive source of data on the UK population but its data age rapidly, particularly at a time of such significant demographic change. Census information is gathered on 'ethnic identity', but not on asylum seeker, refugee or any other immigration status. As it is only administered every ten years, it is not possible to derive refugee status based on ethnic identities of recent conflict areas.

#### *Local data via the Census*

The Census website is very comprehensive, but there is a particularly useful section to map migrant communities: '*Neighbourhood Statistics*'. In this page, it is possible to target specific areas of the UK where particular migrant communities are known to have settled. It is also possible to access various datasets which count population according to specific country groupings.



How to get local data on migrant populations using the census (1)

Source: <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/>

Once an area is selected (e.g. Hackney, Local Authority), the way to search for the migrant population is by looking at the **Country of Birth variable**.

Here and elsewhere throughout the Census, outputs coming from the dataset labelled **Country of Birth (UV08)** show the widest range of countries of birth. However, this output does not include all countries.

The classification used for this dataset, and the countries available in public outputs derived from it are as follows:

**Country of Birth (UV08) variable breakdown**

<p><b>Europe:</b>  <i>United Kingdom:</i>                      England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Wales                      UK part not specified</p> <p>Republic of Ireland                      Ireland part not specified                      Channel Islands and Isle of Man</p>	<p><b>Other Western Europe</b>  <i>EU countries</i> (European Union as defined on Census Day (29 April 2001).                      Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden</p> <p><i>Non EU countries in Western Europe</i> (*)</p>	<p><b>Eastern Europe:</b>                      Albania, Czech Republic, Romania, Poland, Turkey, Former Yugoslavia, Baltic States, Other European Countries in former USSR                      Other Eastern Europe (*)</p>
<p><b>Africa:</b>  <i>North Africa</i>  <i>Central and Western Africa:</i>                      Democratic Republic of Congo, Nigeria, Sierra Leone,                      Other Central and Western Africa (*)</p> <p><i>South and Eastern Africa:</i>                      Kenya, Somalia, South Africa, Zimbabwe                      Other South and Eastern Africa (*)</p>	<p><b>Asia:</b>  <i>Middle East:</i>                      Cyprus, Iran, Iraq                      Other Middle East (*)</p> <p><i>Far East:</i>                      China, Hong Kong, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore                      Other Far East (*)                      Asian countries in former USSR</p>	<p><i>South Asia:</i>                      Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka                      Other South Asia (*)</p>
<p><b>North America:</b>                      Canada                      United States of America                      Caribbean &amp; West Indies: Jamaica                      Other Caribbean &amp; West Indies                      Other North America (*)</p>	<p><b>South America</b> (*)</p> <p><b>Oceania</b>                      Australia                      New Zealand                      Other Oceania (*)</p>	

Source: General details, Country of Birth (UV08) dataset. Office of National Statistics

(\*) To see the countries within these categories, visit: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=1537>

In order to access breakdowns of population by country of birth in lowest level areas (Local authority, wards, etc), from people born in other countries (\*) apart from the ones listed here, users have to contact the Census Customer Services office.

Office for National Statistics  
Neighbourhood Statistics  
Home page > Topics > 2001 Census: Census Area Statistics

Area: Hackney (Local Authority) ●

2001 Census: Census Area Statistics

- Key figures for 2001 Census: Census Area Statistics
- Accommodation Type - Household Spaces (UV56) (2001) ●
- Accommodation Type - People (UV42) (2001) ●
- Age (UV04) (2001) ●
- Age - Workplace Population (UV75) (2001) ●
- Amenities (UV60) (2001) ●
- Approximated Social Grade (UV50) (2001) ●
- Approximated Social Grade - Workplace Population (UV78) (2001) ●
- Armed Forces (UV81) (2001) ●
- Cars or Vans (UV62) (2001) ●
- Communal Establishment Residents (UV71) (2001) ●
- Communal Establishments (UV70) (2001) ●
- Communal Establishments - People (UV73) (2001) ●
- Country of Birth (UV08) (2001) ●
- Dependent Children (UV06) (2001) ●

Area: Hackney (Local Authority) ●

Country of Birth (UV08) ●  
About this dataset (PDF 297kb)  
Map this data (opens a new window) [Email me about data releases](#)

Period:   Download the complete dataset .CSV format under 1MB

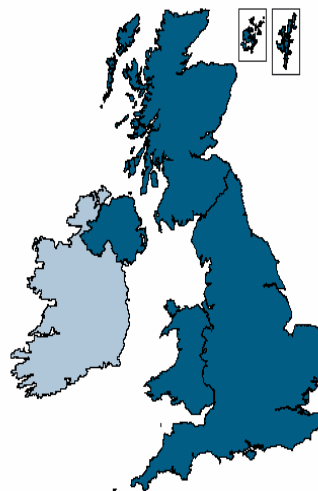
	Hackney	London	England
All People (Persons) <sup>1</sup> ●	Count 202,824	7,172,091	49,138,831
Born in Europe (Persons) <sup>1</sup> ●	Count 153,493	5,741,636	46,045,077
Born in Europe: United Kingdom (Persons) <sup>1</sup> ●	Count 133,020	5,231,701	44,594,817
Born in Europe: United Kingdom: England (Persons) <sup>1</sup> ●	Count 126,631	5,010,969	42,968,596
Born in Europe: United Kingdom: Scotland (Persons) <sup>1</sup> ●	Count 3,331	106,682	794,577
Born in Europe: United Kingdom: Northern Ireland (Persons) <sup>1</sup> ●	Count 1,062	37,574	215,124
Born in Europe: United Kingdom: Wales (Persons) <sup>1</sup> ●	Count 1,907	71,962	609,711
Born in Europe: Channel Islands (Persons) <sup>1</sup> ●	Count 89	2,514	6,809
Born in Europe: Republic of Ireland (Persons) <sup>1</sup> ●	Count 4,267	157,556	460,287
Born in Europe: Other Western Europe (Persons) <sup>1</sup> ●	Count 70	3,503	27,550
Born in Europe: Other Western Europe: EU countries (Persons) <sup>1</sup> ●	Count 6,241	230,441	726,523
Born in Europe: Other Western Europe: EU countries: Austria (Persons) <sup>1</sup> ●	Count 5,669	213,475	660,061
Born in Europe: Other Western Europe: EU countries: Belgium (Persons) <sup>1</sup> ●	Count 208	5,740	18,076
Born in Europe: Other Western Europe: EU countries: Denmark (Persons) <sup>1</sup> ●	Count 365	6,117	19,795
Born in Europe: Other Western Europe: EU countries: Finland (Persons) <sup>1</sup> ●	Count 150	5,770	16,932
Born in Europe: Other Western Europe: EU countries: France (Persons) <sup>1</sup> ●	Count 98	4,074	10,376
Born in Europe: Other Western Europe: EU countries: France (Persons) <sup>1</sup> ●	Count 899	38,130	87,562

How to get local data on migrant populations using the census (2)  
Source: <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/>

### National and regional data via the Census

The Publication Hub is the main point of reference for the latest national statistics from government departments in the UK. All new National Statistics on topics ranging from Agriculture and Environment to Labour Market, Population, Equality and Diversity and Migration (among others) are available from this website or by subscribing to the RSS news feed.

- Scottish Statistics
- Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics
- General Register Office for Scotland Statistics and Census
- Northern Ireland Statistics and Census
- Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Statistics
- Statistics for Regions in England
- Welsh Statistics
- England and Wales Neighbourhood Statistics
- England and Wales Census
- Regional Trends
- Regional Trends - Online Tables
- Regional Accounts
- Quarterly Regional Economic Indicators in ELMR
- Urban Audit
- Nomis® Labour Market Statistics



How to find statistics for a local area or region in the Population Hub  
Source: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/hub/regional-statistics/index.html>

## **Mapping migration statistics: Useful links**

### **ONS population hub**

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/hub/population/>

### **Census Customer Services**

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/census/customer-services/index.html>

[census.customerservices@ons.gov.uk](mailto:census.customerservices@ons.gov.uk)

**Neighborhood statistics:** <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/>

**Local statistics:** [http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/products\\_by\\_media\\_date.asp#local](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/products_by_media_date.asp#local)

### **Labour Force Survey (LFS)**

**What is it:** [http://www.statistics.gov.uk/ssd/surveys/labour\\_force\\_survey.asp](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/ssd/surveys/labour_force_survey.asp)

**Getting the data:** <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/xsdataset.asp?vlnk=1381&Pos=2&ColRank=1&Rank=272>

**User Guide:** <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=1537>

### **Searching ethnicity data**

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/CCI/SearchRes.asp?term=Ethnic>

### **Economic and Social Data Service**

<http://www.esds.ac.uk/>

## *Labour Force Survey*

Surveys are rich sources of data but are usually not statistically robust enough for local-area analysis and do not adequately capture all migrant populations. Administrative sources can provide excellent geographical detail but typically do not tend to have the data richness that a survey provides. Few sources provide data on emigration from the UK with administrative systems typically only providing data on new or resident migrants. For a full list of all surveys produced by the ONS visit <http://www.ons.gov.uk/about/surveys/a-z-of-surveys/index.html>

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is carried out by the ONS Labour Market Division. It is a quarterly survey of households in the UK, designed to provide timely information on the UK's labour market. As it is a panel survey, respondents are interviewed in five consecutive quarters, and a single LFS quarter can collate data from around 53,000 households in the UK. Data provided by the LFS includes topics such as training, qualifications, income and disability. The data from the survey are used extensively both within and outside government.

Like the Census, the LFS does not include a question on immigration status, but it does provide disaggregated data on country of birth and nationalities. However, this is not readily available to the general public.

To obtain data disaggregated further from what is already available through the ONS Neighborhood Statistics (for instance, if you wanted information by local authority, from particular countries [not listed above](#)), a **bespoke request** needs to be made to the ONS Social Survey's Team ([access2data@ons.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:access2data@ons.gsi.gov.uk)). Depending on the department involved and the amount of work put

into generating the data for the user, the service could be provided for free or at a cost<sup>1</sup>.

### *Annual Population Survey*

The Annual Population Survey shows estimates of the UK population by country of birth and nationality. The data is produced using the Labour Force Survey plus various sample boosts. APS datasets are produced quarterly with each dataset containing 12 months of data

Following the link below, tables are available with the estimated population resident in the United Kingdom, by country of birth. The latest data is for the period October 2008 to September 2009. **Table 1.3** presents the 60 most common countries of birth in the UK, and Table 2.3 presents the 60 most common nationalities. These datasets are downloadable from <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=15147>

The latest 1.3 Table is shown below for illustration.

**Table 1.3 Estimated population resident in the United Kingdom, by foreign country of birth**

60 most common countries of birth October 2008 to September 2009		United Kingdom <i>thousands</i>	
Country	Estimate	CI +/-	
1	India	647	34
2	Poland	520	30
3	Pakistan	433	28
4	Republic of Ireland	393	26
5	Germany	295	23
6	South Africa	216	20
7	Bangladesh	202	19
8	United States of America	189	18
9	Nigeria	154	17
10	Kenya	148	16
11	Jamaica	143	16
12	France	126	15
13	Australia	118	14
14	Zimbabwe	112	14
15	Philippines	112	14
16	Sri Lanka	106	14
17	Italy	106	14
18	Somalia	105	14
19	China	94	13
20	Ghana	93	13
21	Portugal	91	13
22	Canada	82	12
23	Hong Kong	78	12
24	Turkey	72	11
25	Iraq	65	11

<sup>1</sup> Requests made to the APS department which entail 2 hours or less of work can be answered free of charge. If the data gathering process involves more work the rate to charge is assessed on a case by case basis. The LFS department, however, has a standard minimum charge of £135 per table produced, which are provided within 9 working days.  
Source: personal communication with ONS staff member, August 2010.

26	Spain	64	11
27	Malaysia	63	11
28	Cyprus (EU)	63	11
29	Lithuania	61	10
30	Brazil	60	10
31	Romania	58	10
32	Iran	58	10
33	New Zealand	58	10
34	Afghanistan	56	10
35	Netherlands	55	10
36	Uganda	53	10
37	Slovakia	51	10
38	Singapore	41	8
39	Mauritius	41	8
40	Tanzania	36	8
41	Thailand	35	8
42	Bulgaria	35	8
43	Japan	34	8
44	Zambia	32	8
45	Russia	32	8
46	Nepal	31	7
47	Greece	29	7
48	Malta	28	7
49	Egypt	27	7
50	Belgium	26	7
51	Hungary	25	7
52	Saudi Arabia	24	7
53	Trinidad And Tobago	24	7
54	Guyana	24	6
55	Czech Republic	24	6
56	Vietnam	23	6
57	Latvia	23	6
58	Morocco	22	6
59	Sierra Leone	22	6
60	Colombia	22	6

Source: Annual Population Survey (APS)/Labour Force Survey (LFS), ONS

### Statistical Robustness

0 ≤ CV < 5	Estimates are considered precise
5 ≤ CV < 10	Estimates are reasonably precise
10 ≤ CV < 20	Estimates are considered acceptable
CV ≥ 20	Estimates are not considered reliable for practical purposes

Local area data from the LFS and the APS is not readily available for all nationalities / countries of birth. However, the 'Local labour markets: statistical indicators' publication (available at: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=14160>) gives an overview of labour market indicators for local areas, and the APS is used for estimates of labour supply. The publication includes some summary tables and analysis, plus downloadable Excel spreadsheets containing data for all local authorities and parliamentary constituencies.

Data from the APS is available to users ascribed to higher education institutions through the Data Archive at Essex University. Access to this data is through a 'Special Licence' scheme, which allows

access to detailed data provided that the research use is fully described and strict conditions of access are adhered to. More detail is available on the Data Archive website (<http://www.data-archive.ac.uk>). LFS data is also available free of charge on the NOMIS website- [www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk)

### *International Passenger Survey*

The IPS is a survey of a random sample of passengers entering and leaving the UK. Over a quarter of million face-to-face interviews are carried out each year with passengers entering and leaving the UK through the main airports, seaports and the Channel Tunnel.

Data from this survey is used (among other things) in estimating the numbers and characteristics of migrants moving in and out of the UK. The IPS has a variety of users: Office for National Statistics (ONS); HM Customs and Excise; the Department for Transport; the Department of Health. IPS typically over-represents London in its sample, given the importance of its ports for international migration purposes. Information on intended length of stay collected by this survey may differ from that obtained in-country, which means that estimates derived from this data are not the most accurate and need to be used in combination with other sources.

For more information on the challenges of measuring short and long term migration, read the ONS population hub Topic Guide on International Migration at: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/hub/population/migration/international-migration>

### 1.3. Administrative sources

Administrative registers (e.g. NHS patient registers) only collect residence information on migrants once they have registered (by which time they may have moved address several times). No information on intended stay is recorded and actual duration in the country is not well documented. This section contains key administrative sources of data about migrant populations.

#### *Worker Registration Scheme*

The Worker Registration Scheme was introduced in 2004 when new countries joined the European Union. The objective of this scheme is to monitor [A8 citizens](#)<sup>2</sup> in terms of the work they are doing and how this impacts the UK economy. There is a separate registration scheme for workers from the [A2 countries](#). This is the Seasonal Agricultural Workers Scheme, designed to allow farmers and growers in the United Kingdom to recruit low-skilled overseas workers to undertake short term agricultural work. The scheme works on a quota basis, and farmers and growers who participate are allowed to employ a fixed number of overseas workers through the scheme each year. For 2010 and 2011 the annual quota is 21,250 places.

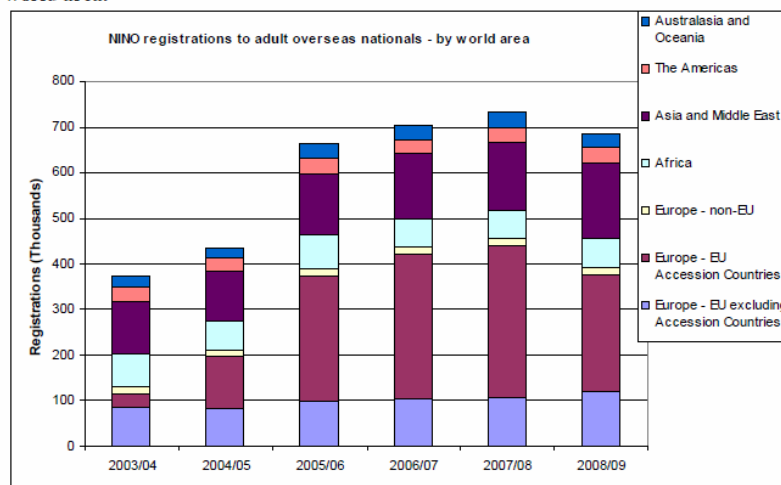
<sup>2</sup> For details about A8 and A2 countries, see pages 12 and 13 of this guide.

*National Insurance Registration*

National Insurance Number allocations to adult overseas nationals is one of the most administratively efficient ways of recording migrant workers' patterns of employment and contributions. The Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) is the body in charge of producing these statistics. The figures are produced according to arrangements approved by the UK Statistics Authority.

The DWP has an internet-based interactive tabulation tool which allows users to specify the variables they are interested in and tabulate accordingly.

**Fig 1: NI No registrations to Adult Overseas Nationals, by year of registration and world area.**



Source: 100% extract from National Insurance Recording System

[http://research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd1/tabtools/nino\\_allocations\\_aug09.pdf](http://research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd1/tabtools/nino_allocations_aug09.pdf)

**Getting National Insurance Data**

Department for Work and Pensions Statistical Tabulations:  
<http://83.244.183.180/mgw/live/tabtool.html>

For analytical reports and Excel tables visit:  
[http://statistics.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd1/niall/index.php?page=nino\\_allocation](http://statistics.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd1/niall/index.php?page=nino_allocation)

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR]

UNHCR has a wealth of international asylum statistics (<http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49c3646c4d6.html>) and regularly publishes figures on asylum numbers and trends. They have developed a comprehensive Online Database ([www.unhcr.org/statistics/populationdatabase](http://www.unhcr.org/statistics/populationdatabase)) that brings together for analysis and comparison standardized data on UNHCR's population of concern at country, regional, and global levels. For some population categories, data available goes back to 1951, the year UNHCR was created.

## 2. Mapping forced migrants

### 2.1. Asylum seekers

Where to get the numbers	More information
<p><b>Home Office statistics</b> (Asylum section)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Control of Immigration: Statistics United Kingdom (Annual report)</li> <li>Control of Immigration: Quarterly Statistical Summary, United Kingdom</li> <li>Monthly Asylum Statistics (since April 2010, and prior to that from 1998 to 2001)</li> </ul> <p>All available (including Excel supplementary tables) at: <a href="http://rds.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/immigration-asylum-stats.html">http://rds.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/immigration-asylum-stats.html</a></p> <p>Latest quarterly report (second quarter 2010): <a href="http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs10/immig210.pdf">http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs10/immig210.pdf</a></p> <p>Latest Annual report (2009): <a href="http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs10/hosb1510.pdf">http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs10/hosb1510.pdf</a></p> <p>Issues of “Control of Immigration: Statistics United Kingdom” prior to 2007 were published in the form of a Command Paper, concentrating on border control, managed migration and enforcement and compliance, and are available online at: <a href="http://www.official-documents.gov.uk">http://www.official-documents.gov.uk</a>.</p> <p>Prior to 2008, statistics on asylum applications and decisions were published annually in the “Asylum Statistics United Kingdom” bulletin available online from <a href="http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/immigration-asylum-statistics.html">http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/immigration-asylum-statistics.html</a></p>	<p>Used to be gathered quarterly, now monthly due to EU regulation</p> <p>For enquiries about the publishing of these statistics, contact <a href="mailto:MigrationStatisticsEnquiries@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk">MigrationStatisticsEnquiries@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk</a></p> <p>Eurostat website: <a href="http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/eurostat/home">http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/eurostat/home</a></p> <p>Section on international migration and asylum: <a href="http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/population/publications/migration_asylum">http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/population/publications/migration_asylum</a></p> <p>Regional Strategic Migration Partnerships (<a href="#">See page 12</a>)</p>

### 2.2. Refugees

Where to get the numbers	More information
<p>The number of refugees in the UK can be found in UNHCR figures, which include specific refugee populations</p> <p><u>Key documents:</u></p> <p><b>Asylum Levels and Trends in Industrialized Countries 2009:</b> Statistical Overview of Asylum Applications Lodged in Europe and Selected Non-European Countries: <a href="http://www.unhcr.org/4ba7341a9.html">http://www.unhcr.org/4ba7341a9.html</a></p> <p><b>2009 Global Trends: Refugees, Asylum-seekers, Returnees, Internally Displaced and Stateless Persons:</b></p>	<p>Frequently Requested Statistics – UNHCR: <a href="http://www.unhcr.org/pages/4a0174156.html">http://www.unhcr.org/pages/4a0174156.html</a></p> <p>Asylum seekers and refugees: a summary of the data. In: Dobson J., Koser K., McLaughlan G., Salt, J. (2001) <u>International Migration and the United Kingdom, recent Patterns and Trends</u>. Final Report to the Home Office, December 2001. RDS Occasional Paper No 75. Home Office, London. <a href="http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs/occ75.pdf">http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs/occ75.pdf</a></p>

<p><a href="http://www.unhcr.org/4c11f0be9.html">http://www.unhcr.org/4c11f0be9.html</a></p> <p><b>UNHCR Statistical Yearbooks</b>  <a href="http://www.unhcr.org/pages/4a02afce6.html">http://www.unhcr.org/pages/4a02afce6.html</a></p> <p><b>UNHCR Statistical Online Population Database</b>  <a href="http://www.unhcr.org/statistics/populationdatabase">www.unhcr.org/statistics/populationdatabase</a></p> <p><b>Regional strategic migration partnerships:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yorkshire and Humber:  <a href="http://www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/">http://www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/</a></li> <li>• East of England: <a href="http://www.eera.gov.uk/What-we-do/working-in-partnership/strategic-migration-partnership/">http://www.eera.gov.uk/What-we-do/working-in-partnership/strategic-migration-partnership/</a></li> <li>• East Midlands: <a href="http://www.emcouncils.gov.uk/Strategic-Migration-Partnership">http://www.emcouncils.gov.uk/Strategic-Migration-Partnership</a></li> <li>• North East: <a href="http://www.nesmp.org.uk/">http://www.nesmp.org.uk/</a></li> <li>• North West: <a href="http://www.northwestsmp.org.uk/">http://www.northwestsmp.org.uk/</a></li> <li>• Scotland: <a href="http://www.asylumscotland.org.uk/">http://www.asylumscotland.org.uk/</a></li> <li>• South West:  <a href="http://www.swcouncils.gov.uk/nqcontent.cfm?a_id=3141">http://www.swcouncils.gov.uk/nqcontent.cfm?a_id=3141</a></li> <li>• Wales:  <a href="http://www.newport.gov.uk/dc/index.cfm?fuseaction=refugeesasyllum.homepage">http://www.newport.gov.uk/dc/index.cfm?fuseaction=refugeesasyllum.homepage</a></li> <li>• West Midlands:  <a href="http://www.wmleadersboard.gov.uk/migration">http://www.wmleadersboard.gov.uk/migration</a></li> </ul> <p>For more regional sources, visit <b>ICAR's Mapping the UK:</b>  <a href="http://www.icar.org.uk/1320/uk-map/mapping-the-uk.html">http://www.icar.org.uk/1320/uk-map/mapping-the-uk.html</a></p>	<p>Regional strategic partnerships have the responsibility to coordinate the wider regions around migration issues. They provide a space where local authorities, statutory agencies and the voluntary sector get together to discuss how migration impacts each region and to agree ways forward. Crucially, regional migration partnerships also have an intelligence and research function.</p> <p>This means they <i>collate and share information about the nature and impacts of migration, to help make sure that the needs of all migrant groups are met in local strategies and plans.</i> Other responsibilities of regional partnerships include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Manage the public sector asylum accommodation contracts</li> <li>- Support the effective integration of refugees and other migrants through providing a strategic link to government on this issue and also helping individual refugees to access housing, services and employment.</li> <li>- Provide central support and coordination for all of the local projects funded by the Migration Impacts Fund.</li> </ul>
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### 2.3. Refused asylum seekers

Where to get the numbers	More information
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refused asylum seekers in receipt of support: Home Office statistics (Asylum section) LINKS SAME AS <a href="#">ABOVE (page 11)</a></li> <li>• Refused asylum seekers in detention: Home Office statistics (Enforcement and Compliance section). LINKS SAME AS <a href="#">ABOVE (page 11)</a></li> </ul> <p>Numbers can also be found researching the actual detention centers. It is important to note that not all detainees are refused asylum seekers (i.e. some would still have ongoing cases)</p> <p>Alternative sources:</p> <p><b>National Coalition of Anti-Deportation Campaigns:</b> <a href="http://www.ncadc.org.uk">www.ncadc.org.uk</a>. For statistics on asylum seekers and other immigration detainees</p>	<p>Support under Section 4 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 is provided to some refused asylum seekers in the form of accommodation and vouchers to cover the cost of food and other basic essential items. Individuals are generally eligible for Section 4 support if their asylum application has been finally determined as refused but they are destitute and there are reasons that temporarily prevent them from leaving the UK.</p> <p><a href="http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/asylum/support/apply/section4/">http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/asylum/support/apply/section4/</a></p> <p>From August 2010 quarterly figures on the number of occasions a detainee has entered detention solely under Immigration Act powers</p>

<p><b>FOI requests</b> -The Freedom of Information Act 2000 gives any person legal rights of access to information which is held by a public authority. The request is put forward through the website: <a href="http://www.whatdotheyknow.com/">http://www.whatdotheyknow.com/</a> and the answer should be disclosed promptly, i.e. not later than 20 working days after receiving the request.</p> <p>Through FOI requests, individuals and organizations have requested information on Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking children and many other issues related to immigration. See, for example: <a href="http://www.whatdotheyknow.com/request/foi_request_on_asylum_immigration">http://www.whatdotheyknow.com/request/foi_request_on_asylum_immigration</a></p>	<p>will be published.</p> <p>For a list of Immigration Removal Centers go to: <a href="http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/aboutus/organisation/immigrationremovalcentres/">http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/aboutus/organisation/immigrationremovalcentres/</a></p> <p>Regional Strategic Migration Partnerships (<a href="#">See page 12</a>)</p>
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### 3. Mapping other migrants

#### 3.1. EU Migrants

##### *EU nationals*

Where to get the numbers	More information
<p><b>Home Office statistics</b> (Managed migration section) LINKS SAME AS <a href="#">ABOVE (page 11)</a></p> <p><b>National insurance statistics</b> - Department of Work and Pensions (DWP) (Allocations to all adult overseas nationals entering the UK) <a href="http://research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/index.php?page=tabtool">http://research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/index.php?page=tabtool</a> <a href="http://research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd1/niall/index.php?page=nino_allocation">http://research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd1/niall/index.php?page=nino_allocation</a></p> <p><b>Regional Strategic Migration Partnerships</b> (<a href="#">See page 12</a>)</p>	<p>EU member states at the time of writing: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Irish Republic, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom</p> <p>Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway are not members of the European Union (EU) but citizens of these countries have the same rights to enter, live in and work in the United Kingdom as EU citizens</p> <p>Guidance for Users- DWP National Statistics <a href="http://research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd1/tabtools/guidance.pdf">http://research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd1/tabtools/guidance.pdf</a></p>

##### *A8 nationals*

Where to get the numbers	More information
<p><b>Home Office statistics</b> (Managed migration section) Look for the information on the Workers registration Scheme LINKS SAME AS <a href="#">ABOVE (page 11)</a></p> <p>Until May 2009, the Home Office published management information on: 'Accession Monitoring Report', a quarterly report on the Accession State Worker Registration Scheme.</p>	<p>A8 countries are: Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia or Slovenia</p> <p>A8 nationals are entitled to work but to do so they need to register in the 'Workers Registration Scheme' Once the migrant have</p>

<p>Past copies can be found at <a href="http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100503160445/http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/aboutus/reports/">http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100503160445/http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/aboutus/reports/</a> This report is no longer published.</p> <p><b>Regional Strategic Migration Partnerships</b> (<a href="#">See page 12</a>)</p>	<p>completed 12 months' work with no more than 30 days' break; they no longer need to register on the Worker Registration Scheme, and become eligible for UK welfare support (<a href="http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/workingintheuk/eea/wrs/">http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/workingintheuk/eea/wrs/</a>)</p>
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A2 nationals

Where to get the numbers	More information
<p><b>Home Office statistics</b> (Managed migration section) Look for the information on the Registration Certificates for A2 nationals LINKS SAME AS <a href="#">ABOVE (page 11)</a></p> <p>Until May 2009, the Home Office published management information on: 'Bulgarian and Romanian Accession Statistics', a quarterly report on the schemes for Bulgarian and Romanian nationals. Past copies can be found at <a href="http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100503160445/http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/aboutus/reports/">http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100503160445/http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/aboutus/reports/</a> This report is no longer published.</p> <p><b>Regional Strategic Migration Partnerships</b> (<a href="#">See page 12</a>)</p>	<p>A2 countries are Bulgaria and Romania A2 nationals are entitled to work but to do so they need to request permission before starting to work The type of work they can take is limited and they have more restrictions than A8 nationals More information at: <a href="http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/workingintheuk/eea/bulgariaromania/">http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/workingintheuk/eea/bulgariaromania/</a></p> <p>For information on the Seasonal Agricultural Workers Scheme (where participants can only be Bulgarian or Romanian), go to: <a href="http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/workingintheuk/eea/saws/">http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/workingintheuk/eea/saws/</a></p> <p>For information on the Sectors Based Scheme (where participants can only be Bulgarian or Romanian), go to: <a href="http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/workingintheuk/eea/sbs/">http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/workingintheuk/eea/sbs/</a></p>

3.2. Non-EU Migrants

Where to get the numbers	More information
<p><b>Home Office statistics</b> (Managed migration and border control sections) LINKS SAME AS <a href="#">ABOVE (page 11)</a></p> <p><b>International Passenger Survey (IPS):</b> See dedicated section for the <a href="#">IPS (page 9)</a></p> <p><b>Regional Strategic Migration Partnerships</b> (<a href="#">See page 12</a>)</p>	<p>At present, data on short-term migrants are not included in published statistics, although experimental data has been produced using additional intelligence from the IPS (ONS, 2008b: <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/data/methodology/specific/population/future/imps/updates/downloads/STM_Research_Report.pdf">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/data/methodology/specific/population/future/imps/updates/downloads/STM_Research_Report.pdf</a>)</p> <p>ONS information on the IPS available at: <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/ssd/surveys/international_passenger_survey.asp">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/ssd/surveys/international_passenger_survey.asp</a></p>

Regular migrants

Where to get the numbers	More information
<p><b>Home Office statistics</b> (Managed migration and border control sections) LINKS SAME AS <a href="#">ABOVE (page 11)</a></p> <p><b>Regional Strategic Migration Partnerships</b> (<a href="#">See page 12</a>)</p>	<p>Regular migrants include people in the following categories: highly skilled, work permits; temporary / seasonal; students, domestic workers, short term migrants</p> <p>The system for managed migration is called 'Points Based System' (PBS). For an overview of all the categories and comparisons with previous immigration work routes, go to: <a href="http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/workingintheuk/comparisons/">http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/workingintheuk/comparisons/</a></p>

Irregular migrants

Where to get the numbers	More information																				
<p>Getting figures from irregular migrants is challenging. It is important to distinguish what 'irregularity' means. Some categories follow:</p> <p><i>'Illegal' entrant:</i> Including both those who evade formal migration controls and those who present false papers</p> <p>Migrants who have been lawfully present in the country but remain after the end of the permitted period. From these, at least two sub-categories can be distinguished:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Overstayers:</i> Those whose period of legal residence has expired without renewal. This group includes those who are no longer eligible to apply for extensions because of the introduction of the points based system.</li> <li><i>Children born in the UK to irregular migrant couples:</i> They are not migrants themselves, but have no right to remain.</li> <li><i>Refused asylum seekers that remain in the UK irregularly (under no control of the authorities)</i></li> </ol> <p><b>Regional Strategic Migration Partnerships</b> (<a href="#">See page 12</a>)</p>	<p>The most recent estimate on the irregular migrant population was produced by the Greater London Authority, and is featured below:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: right; color: #008000;">Thousands</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="background-color: #008000; color: white;"></th> <th style="background-color: #008000; color: white;">Central Estimate</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Woodridge: 2001 estimate of irregular migrants</td> <td style="text-align: right;">430</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2001-7 change in numbers of:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">resident failed asylum seekers</td> <td style="text-align: right;">+219</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">overstayers / illegal entrants</td> <td style="text-align: right;">+50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Regularised 2003-07 (inc. from EU accession countries)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-166</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total irregular migrants at end-2007</td> <td style="text-align: right;">533</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UK-born children</td> <td style="text-align: right;">85</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total irregular resident population at end-2007</td> <td style="text-align: right;">618</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: <b>Estimates of UK Irregular resident population 2001- end 2007</b>, in Gordon, Ian ; Scanlon, Kathleen ; Travers, Tony ; Whitehead, Christine (2009) <i>Economic impact on the London and UK economy of an earned regularisation of irregular migrants to the UK. GLA Economics:</i> <a href="http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/economic_unit/docs/irregular-migrants-report.pdf">www.london.gov.uk/mayor/economic_unit/docs/irregular-migrants-report.pdf</a></p> <p>For additional information, see also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- PICUM - the Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants <a href="http://www.picum.org/article/reports">http://www.picum.org/article/reports</a></li> <li>- Alice Bloch: No right to dream: The social and economic lives of young undocumented migrants in Britain</li> <li>- <a href="http://www.staff.city.ac.uk/yum/documents/Young%20Undocumented%20Migrants%20report.pdf">www.staff.city.ac.uk/yum/documents/Young%20Undocumented%20Migrants%20report.pdf</a></li> </ul>	Thousands			Central Estimate	Woodridge: 2001 estimate of irregular migrants	430	2001-7 change in numbers of:		resident failed asylum seekers	+219	overstayers / illegal entrants	+50	Regularised 2003-07 (inc. from EU accession countries)	-166	Total irregular migrants at end-2007	533	UK-born children	85	Total irregular resident population at end-2007	618
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Total irregular migrants at end-2007	533																				
UK-born children	85																				
Total irregular resident population at end-2007	618																				

#### 4. Mapping ethnic minority populations

Although they are 'technically' not migrants, when migrants are accounted for in national statistics (i.e. [Census](#), [Labour Force Survey](#)) very often they will declare themselves as members of a particular ethnic group. This is especially (but not exclusively) the case of refugee populations. Therefore, through finding data on ethnic minorities it is possible to have estimates of certain refugee and other migrant populations, albeit through extensive cross-tabulation and detailed analysis.

There are fifteen ethnic groups recognised in the 2001 census, namely  
ETHCEN15 - Ethnicity revised

- (1) British
- (2) Other White
- (3) White and Black Caribbean
- (4) White and Black African
- (5) White and Asian
- (6) Other Mixed
- (7) Indian
- (8) Pakistani
- (9) Bangladeshi
- (10) Other Asian
- (11) Black Caribbean
- (12) Black African
- (13) Other Black
- (14) Chinese
- (15) Other

As mentioned in a previous section, both nationality and country of birth are recorded in the Census, but disaggregated outputs with these variables are not easily available.

For example, on the latest local area labour markets statistical indicators (April 2010), a typical output produced is the 'percentage of people from the *other ethnic groups* in the resident population for countries, Government Office Regions and sub-regions in the UK'. See below:

**Table 4: Proportion of residents of people from other ethnic groups for countries, regions and sub-regions, October 2008 to September 2009**

	Proportion of people from other ethnic groups		Per cent
		Proportion of people from other ethnic groups	
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>15.5</b>
		West Midlands Metropolitan County	27.3
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>	<b>11.2</b>	Rest of West Midlands	4.4
<b>ENGLAND</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>East</b>	<b>7.8</b>
<b>North East</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>London</b>	<b>36.5</b>
Tyne and Wear	6.0	Inner London	40.4
Rest of North East	2.4	Outer London	33.9
<b>North West</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>South East</b>	<b>7.0</b>
Greater Manchester	14.8		
Merseyside	3.7	<b>South West</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Rest of North West	4.9		
<b>Yorkshire and The Humber</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>WALES</b>	<b>3.6</b>
South Yorkshire	8.0	<b>SCOTLAND</b>	<b>3.1</b>
West Yorkshire	14.7	Strathclyde	3.8
Rest of Yorkshire and The Humber	2.5	Rest of Scotland	2.6
<b>East Midlands</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>	<b>1.7</b>

Source: Annual Population Survey

[http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme\\_labour/lalm-statistical-indicators-apr10.pdf](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_labour/lalm-statistical-indicators-apr10.pdf)

In order to obtain a breakdown like that in the table above and map out specific communities, a [bespoke request](#)<sup>3</sup> would have to be made to the ONS.

But there is a further level of complexity to add to this puzzle: although the variable 'country of birth' captures many of the new migrant communities, it is inadequate as a measure for those countries of origin where migrants belong to several ethnic groups. For example, only 38 per cent of migrant Zimbabweans in the 2001 Census were 'Black African' (Aspinal, 2009).

Country of birth is also an unsatisfactory way of enumerating small migrant communities that also include significant numbers of longer-established members (such as Somalis) as the latter would be born in the UK. In these cases an open response ethnic origin/ancestry question would provide a more useful measure of the size of such communities (Ibidem, 2009).

Some of the sources of information to map ethnic minorities have been mentioned above, ([Census](#), [Labour Force Survey](#), [Annual Population Statistics](#)), but there are additional sources which are worth mentioning:

<sup>3</sup> See page 7 of this guide, footnote 1.

*Local Councils* hold information on local data taken from the national 10 yearly Censuses of Population, population estimates and projections. Local councils also hold statistics on unemployment, employment, deprivation indices, registration data (births, deaths), household income, earnings, development monitoring and house prices.

E.g.:

- Camden Council Census and demographic information service:  
<http://www.camden.gov.uk/population>

*Regional migration partnerships*: they work with national government, local government, and others to ensure that each region can deal with, and benefit from, migration.

E.g.:

- Yorkshire and Humber Regional Migration Partnership research database:  
<http://www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/?page=migrationdatabase> . For a full list [see page 12](#)

*Research institutions and Universities*: Specialized institutions often conduct their own research using data gathered by themselves or by analyzing sections of the major population databases. It is sensible to explore carefully what research could have been done recently about your particular population of interest, as there is chance that data is already available as a research output. For instance, the University of Leeds has published very recently a major study on ethnic groups population trends and projections for UK local areas (<http://www.geog.leeds.ac.uk/research/projects/migrants.html>)

*Other agencies with capacity to undertake large scale surveys*: Examples of these include, naming a few,

- Ipsos MORI: <http://www.ipsos-mori.com/researchtechniques/datacollection.aspx>
- Refugee Council: <http://www.refugeecouncil.org.uk/policy/position>

### **Examples:**

Daring to dream: Raising the achievement of 14 to 16 year old asylum-seeking and refugee children and young people [October 2005]

<http://www.refugeecouncil.org.uk/Resources/Refugee%20Council/downloads/researchreports/RaisingachievementOct05.pdf>

The results of a mapping exercise on the whereabouts of unaccompanied refugee children [June 2001]

[http://www.refugeecouncil.org.uk/Resources/Refugee%20Council/downloads/researchreports/where\\_children.pdf](http://www.refugeecouncil.org.uk/Resources/Refugee%20Council/downloads/researchreports/where_children.pdf)

## 5. Further resources

### Key research

Aspinall, Peter J (2009): *The Future of Ethnicity Classifications* in Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies 35: 9, 1417 — 1435. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13691830903125901>

Bardsley, M. and Storkey, M. (2000) *Estimating the numbers of refugees in London*, Faculty of Public Health Medicine, vol 22 no.3 pp. 406-412:  
<http://jpubhealth.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/content/abstract/22/3/406>

Boden, Peter and Rees, Phil (2008): *Using administrative data to improve the estimation of immigration to local areas in England*. <http://arxiv.org/ftp/arxiv/papers/0903/0903.0507.pdf>

Craig, G., Adamson, S. et al. (2010) *Mapping rapidly changing ethnic minority populations, a case study of York*, York: Joseph Rowntree Foundation.  
<http://www.jrf.org.uk/sites/files/jrf/ethnicity-population-change-york-full.pdf>

IPPR (2005): *Beyond Black and White, Mapping New Immigrant Communities*:  
<http://www.ippr.org.uk/publicationsandreports/publication.asp?id=308>

IPPR (2006): *Irregular migration in the UK: an ippr FactFile*: [see section on ‘How many irregular migrants are there?’]  
[http://www.ippr.org.uk/members/download.asp?f=/ecomm/files/irregular\\_migration.pdf&a=skip](http://www.ippr.org.uk/members/download.asp?f=/ecomm/files/irregular_migration.pdf&a=skip)

Gordon, Ian; Scanlon, Kathleen ; Travers, Tony ; Whitehead, Christine (2009) *Economic impact on the London and UK economy of an earned regularisation of irregular migrants to the UK*:  
[www.london.gov.uk/mayor/economic\\_unit/docs/irregular-migrants-report.pdf](http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/economic_unit/docs/irregular-migrants-report.pdf)

Lewis, H., Craig, G. et al (2009) *Refugees, asylum seekers and migrants in Yorkshire and Humber, 10 years of research*, Leeds: Yorkshire Forward.

Renewal SRB (May 2001): *Refugees in west London: Baseline mapping study*. MORI Social Research Institute, <http://www.ipsos-mori.com/researchpublications.aspx>

Wohland, Pia; Rees, Phil, et al (2010): *Ethnic population projections for the UK and local areas, 2001-2051*. University of Leeds, Online publication  
[http://www.geog.leeds.ac.uk/fileadmin/downloads/school/research/projects/migrants/WP\\_ETH\\_POP\\_PROJECTIONS.pdf](http://www.geog.leeds.ac.uk/fileadmin/downloads/school/research/projects/migrants/WP_ETH_POP_PROJECTIONS.pdf)

**ICAR reports:**

Bermúdez Torres, Anastasia (2003): *Refugee populations in the UK: Colombians*.

Commissioned by ICAR for its refugee populations navigation guide series:

<http://www.icar.org.uk/download.php?id=80>

Collyer, Michael: *Algerians in the UK*. Commissioned by ICAR for its refugee populations

navigation guide series: <http://www.icar.org.uk/download.php?id=79>

Harris, Hermione (2004): *The Somali community in the UK: What we know and how we know it*.

Commissioned and published by ICAR. <http://www.icar.org.uk/download.php?id=67>

Henson, Rachel (2004): *Liberians in the UK*. Commissioned by ICAR for its refugee populations

navigation guide series: <http://www.icar.org.uk/download.php?id=55>

Humphris, Rachel (2010): *Zimbabweans in the UK*. ICAR population guides series.

<http://www.icar.org.uk/download.php?id=634>

Jones, Sophie (2010): *Afghans in the UK*. ICAR population guides series.

<http://www.icar.org.uk/download.php?id=635>

ICAR (2007) *Briefing on the Somali Refugee Community in the UK*

<http://www.icar.org.uk/download.php?id=354>

Smart, Kate (2004) *Kosovars in the UK*. Commissioned by ICAR for its refugee populations

navigation guide series: <http://www.icar.org.uk/download.php?id=82>

Visit also ICAR Research Directory and Researching Asylum in London for more reports

- <http://www.icar.org.uk/resourcedirectory>

- <http://www.researchasylum.org.uk/>

**Runnymede Community Studies:**

*Bolivians in London: Challenges and Achievements of a London Community*:

<http://www.runnymedetrust.org/publications/102/32.html>

*Bienvenue?: Narratives of Francophone Cameroonians*:

<http://www.runnymedetrust.org/publications/101/32.html>

*British Moroccans: Citizenship in Action*:

<http://www.runnymedetrust.org/publications/117/32.html>

For a full list of Runnymede Community Studies, visit:  
<http://www.runnymedetrust.org/publications/bycategory/7/276.html>

### **Audit Commission**

Local research on migrant worker issues including concerns:  
<http://www.audit-commission.gov.uk/nationalstudies/localgov/crossingborders/Pages/workerconcerns.aspx>

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