

Refugee Integration Evidence in Scotland

**A study of evidence available
to support the New Scots Refugee
Integration Strategy 2018-2022**

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Refugee Integration Evidence in Scotland: A study of evidence available to support the New Scots Refugee Integration Strategy 2018-2022.

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The views expressed in this report are those of the researcher and do not necessarily represent those of the Scottish Government or Scottish Ministers.

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The author alone is responsible for the content of this report.

Executive Summary

Evidence is key to informing good policy and practice. Sources of evidence can vary. It can be from evaluation of the impact of work and projects, academic research or recording of practice and experience within organisations.

This report aims to provide a base for understanding the existing evidence on refugee integration in Scotland. It identifies available evidence to help inform policy makers and people working to support refugees and asylum seekers in Scotland.

Evaluation of the quality and content of individual evidence sources was not part of this project. This project provides an overall understanding of the evidence sources identified in terms of their date of publication, geographical scope, research methods and funding.

Key Findings:

- 174 sources of evidence relating to refugee integration have been identified.
- The majority of these evidence sources use mixed research methods (42%) or qualitative research methods (29%).
- A significant amount of research was commissioned by the Refugee Council (25 sources) and the Scottish Refugee Council (19 sources).
- There are some evidence gaps in certain areas. For example, there is very little evidence on the integration of older refugees and asylum seekers (1 piece of evidence identified).
- Some of the most holistic sources of evidence come from long-running integration programmes such as The Holistic Integration Service. These also offer insight over a longer time period, rather than a snapshot at the end of a short term project or through a time-specific survey.

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Introduction

Policy Background

The UK is a signatory to the 1951 UN Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (Refugee Convention) and the supporting 1967 Protocol. The UK has international legal obligations to recognise, and offer a place of safety to, people who are in the UK and meet the definition of a refugee set out in the convention.

Under current constitutional arrangements in the UK, asylum is reserved to the UK Government and handled by the Home Office. This includes policy on asylum; the process of considering applications for asylum; the provision of asylum support and accommodation; and the operation of refugee resettlement programmes.

Many of the services which are essential to supporting refugees and asylum seekers to settle into communities are devolved and are the responsibility of the Scottish Government and Scottish local authorities. This includes health, education, legal services (including legal aid) and housing (excluding asylum accommodation).

Scotland has a clear policy of supporting integration for refugees and asylum seekers from day one of arrival. This policy was articulated in the first New Scots refugee integration strategy, which ran from 2014-17. The second New Scots strategy was published in January 2018 and runs until 2022. It is available on the Scottish Government website: <http://gov.scot/newscotsstrategy>

The New Scots refugee integration strategy sees integration as a long-term, two-way process, involving positive change in both individuals and host communities, which leads to cohesive, diverse communities.

The New Scots approach has been developed and led in partnership by the Scottish Government, COSLA and the Scottish Refugee Council. The development and implementation of both New Scots strategies has involved a wide range of partners from public services, charities, third sector organisations and community groups, as well as refugees and people seeking asylum.

The timeline below indicates some key UK policy changes which will have impacted refugees, asylum seekers or service providers in Scotland over the time period considered by this report. Asylum is a complex policy area, and this is not a comprehensive overview. However, it gives an indication of the changing context within which refugee integration has been taking place.

Year	Event
2000	Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 - commences the policy of asylum dispersal. (Glasgow has been the only asylum dispersal area in Scotland since this policy began.)
2003	Dublin II Regulation EC No 343/2003 established the criteria and mechanisms for determining the EU Member State responsible for examining an asylum application.
2004	Gateway Protection Programme launched (the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 provided the legal basis for this refugee resettlement programme).
2005	Change to settlement application policy - grant of five years' limited leave rather than indefinite leave to remain (settlement) for successful asylum applicants.
2007	UK Borders Act 2007 - Asylum seekers are eligible for in-country support while an appeal is pending.
2010	Asylum seekers whose application has been awaiting an initial decision for more than a year can apply for permission to work (in a shortage occupation role).
2012	Commercial and Operational Managers Procuring Asylum Support Services (COMPASS) contracts commence - this replaced a previous system of 22 separate contracts for provision of asylum accommodation and support. Serco becomes the COMPASS contract holder for Scotland.
2015	UK Syrian Resettlement Programme - commitment to resettle 20,000 refugees to the UK by 2020.

Study Aims and Objectives

The aim of this study was to identify sources of evidence which can inform work in Scotland to support refugee integration in the context of the New Scots refugee integration strategy.

The study set out to consider the shape, character and format of the evidence identified. It does not undertake a systematic evaluation of the quality or content of any evidence identified. It focuses on providing an oversight of the character of evidence available based on theme, date of publication and the generators of research (funders, academia and project deliverers).

Methodology

Identifying Evidence

This report is the outcome of a 12 week project. This was primarily desk-based research (not producing its own data or evidence but reviewing the existing data or evidence).

The research has looked at academic journals, sector publications and also made use of the networks established within Scotland's refugee and asylum support sector, particularly through the New Scots refugee integration strategy, to identify relevant sources.

There may be other evidence which has not been captured through this research. This could be due to the small scale of some projects or the means of publication and sharing of evidence, which in combination with the short time frame of this project made it more difficult to be discovered by the researcher. As a result, the evidence collected represents information which is relatively easy to access.

Evidence Identified

Evidence was considered to be anything which reports on the experience of refugees and asylum seekers, or evaluates projects, programmes and policies which support them. In this way both qualitative and quantitative evidence was considered, as well as allowing for some policy documents or briefings which use examples and evidence to explain their position and can therefore inform practice.

This project did not have the possibility to evaluate the quality of any evidence presented in the bank, thus this report cannot make any claim on the quality, reliability or trustworthiness of the evidence included.

174 sources of evidence were identified. These sources of evidence are set out as an annex to this report.

The Geographical scope

The main focus of the project was on refugee integration in Scotland, so sources which specifically look at Scotland were prioritised. As asylum policy is reserved to the UK Government, UK focused evidence which presents evidence on Scotland was also included.

A limited number of highly relevant EU research or policy documents which include reference to the UK were identified by the project. These are excluded from the findings chapter analysis but are referenced in the Annex.

The project focused on Scotland and has therefore included all evidence identified which relates to Scotland. While it also includes sources which were about integration in the UK overall, any sources which were about specific areas in the UK, and don't present any specific evidence relating to Scotland, have been excluded. All evidence sources are included as an Annex to this report, grouped in the relevant categories referred to above and explained below.

The time period of the research

The project focused on documents published since 2000. This date was chosen because this was when asylum dispersal was introduced through the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999. It is also post-devolution, so reflects a reserved policy in a devolved context.

A group of literature reviews have been included, in relevant categories, some of which include reference to research conducted before 2000. These are included in the Annex to enable referral to previous research evidence over a longer period which was not considered directly within this project. The literature reviews themselves were published within the time period of this research.

Categories

The approach to categorising the evidence for this study began with the themes of the New Scots refugee integration strategy. One of the seven themes in the New Scots refugee integration strategy, “Needs of Asylum Seekers”, has not been used as a category because this study aligns with the New Scots approach of integration from day one, and because evidence sources often do not differentiate between refugees and asylum seekers. The remaining six themes are presented as the main focus in this report.

It was recognised that there would also be evidence which covered more than one theme. When this occurred, if it was focused predominantly on one theme, it was categorised under that theme. When it covered two themes equally or covered multiple themes, with no dominate theme, it has been categorised as “integration as a whole”.

As the process of searching for evidence progressed, more and more evidence was found which had a specific focus that did not fit closely with the existing themes and seemed better to have its own categories. This included evidence which had a specific focus on people based on a particular protected characteristic and distinct policies like family reunion. These categories are also referred to in this report and presented in the Annex. Some of the additional categories have a low number of evidence sources (under 5) which are not considered in detail in this report. This group includes: women refugees (4 records), LGBTI refugees (1 record), older refugees (1 record), disabled refugees (3 records) and media (3 records).

The six themes in the New Scots strategy used in this report and presented in the Annex are:

- Employability and welfare rights
- Housing
- Education
- Language
- Health and wellbeing
- Communities, culture and social connection

Additional categories in the report and presented in the Annex:

- Children and family reunion
- Strategy and policy documents

- Integration as a whole (covering multiple themes)
- LGBTI refugees
- Media
- Migration statistics (Home office statistics)
- Older refugees
- Disabled refugees
- Women refugees

Quantitative research:

Quantitative research explains phenomena by collecting numerical data that are analysed using mathematically based methods (in particular statistics) ¹. This type of research usually uses a large sample of participants, records or evidence which can be quantified and counted. It is used to answer questions such as 'how many?' and 'how often?'.

Qualitative research:

Qualitative research uses non-numerical data and refers to the meanings, concepts definitions, characteristics, metaphors, symbols, and description of things, and not to their counts or measures.² This type of research tends to focus on a smaller number of participants but can provide much deeper understanding of the question or situation. Qualitative research tends to use interviews, focus groups, workshops, art-based research and other methods which cannot be directly quantified and counted. It often enables more context to be provided which offers a strong narrative and explanation of what people have experienced and factors which have impacted this. It helps to answer 'why?' or 'how?'.

Mixed methods research:

Mixed methods research refers to that which uses both quantitative and qualitative methods. Mixed methods are often used to enable more in depth exploration of the reasons for statistical trends by capturing lived experience or service delivery perspectives alongside the quantitative research.

¹ Aliaga, M. & Gunderson, B. (2002) Interactive Statistics. Thousand Oaks, Sage.

² Berg, B. L., & Lune, H. (2012). Qualitative research methods for the social sciences, Boston, Pearson

Findings

In this chapter, the shape, character and format of the evidence identified is described. This is not a systematic evaluation of the content or quality of any evidence identified. The focus is on providing an oversight of the character of the evidence available based on themes, date of publication and the source.

When was the evidence recorded or produced?

174 evidence sources have been identified which were published between 2000 and 2018.

As Chart 1 and Table 1 show, evidence publishing peaked in 2010 but then fell sharply to levels similar to previous years. A clear explanation for this peak has not been identified. It may demonstrate research which had been conducted in earlier years being published in 2010. This could happen due to alignment of commissioning of research and the time taken for publication.

Despite an expectation of a significant rise in the amount of research conducted after 2015 (the peak of the humanitarian crisis), the number of research and other documents presenting evidence on refugee integration has instead been relatively steady and has only started to increase in 2018. There has been a general consistency in evidence generation since 2013. However, this does not necessarily mean that there has not been an increase in research about refugees and asylum seekers since the humanitarian crisis in 2015. For example in academia, considering the time it would take for a research project to get started, be conducted and published, there could be a number of research projects which have been initiated since the humanitarian crisis in 2015 but have not been published by the time this research was done. It may be that 2010 saw a peak for reasons of funding availability and cycles of research aligning and this may be seen again.

Chart 1: Number of Records based on the date of publication

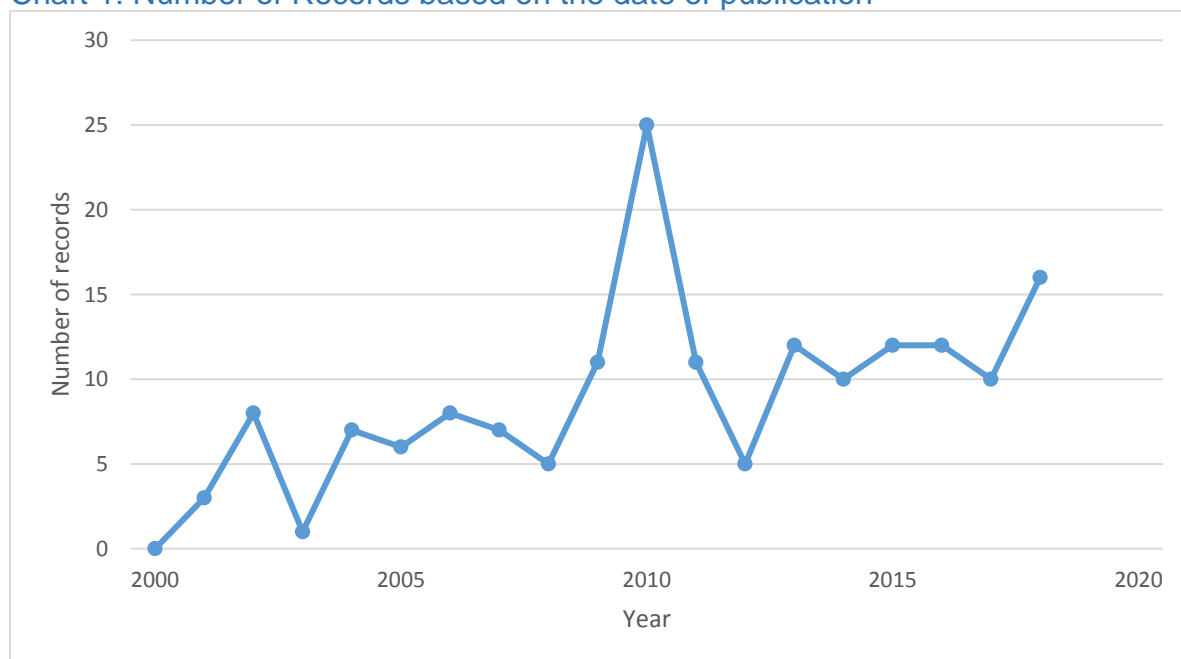


Table 1: Number of records based on the date of being published

Date	Evidence sources identified
2001	3
2002	8
2003	1
2004	7
2005	6
2006	8
2007	7
2008	5
2009	11
2010	25
2011	11
2012	5
2013	12
2014	10
2015	12
2016	12
2017	10
2018	16
Unknown / Unclear ³	5
Total	174

Which research methods are used?

As Chart 2 shows, 42% of the evidence sources identified used mixed methods. After that qualitative methods were most common, constituting 29%. Quantitative methods accounted for 20%, 4% were Literature Reviews and the remaining evidence sources identified were policy documents.

The mixed methods evidence identified tends to have only a small scale quantitative element, this combined with the proportion of purely qualitative method research, shows that data evidencing integration in Scotland is a predominantly qualitative method area. One explanation for this could be that while in places like Glasgow the large number of refugees and asylum seekers make quantitative and statistical research possible and scientifically meaningful, in many other communities across Scotland the small number of refugees makes quantitative research, and thus shaping a representative sample, problematic.

It is worth mentioning that available quantitative statistics for refugees in the UK overall are limited. In many cases this is due to the lack of a necessity to record refugee status. Being a refugee is not a protected characteristic in itself so this is not captured or reported as part of equality data. For instance in the case of education, there is no necessity to record whether people who enroll in colleges or universities have refugee status. Schools are not obliged to record or report their pupils' background in terms of refugee status. This information may only be captured if it is volunteered. This results in the situation that statistical information or evidence does not exist unless it is deliberately recorded in a project or programme.

³ These records are not included in chart 1

Chart 2: The frequency of research method used in sources of evidence methods

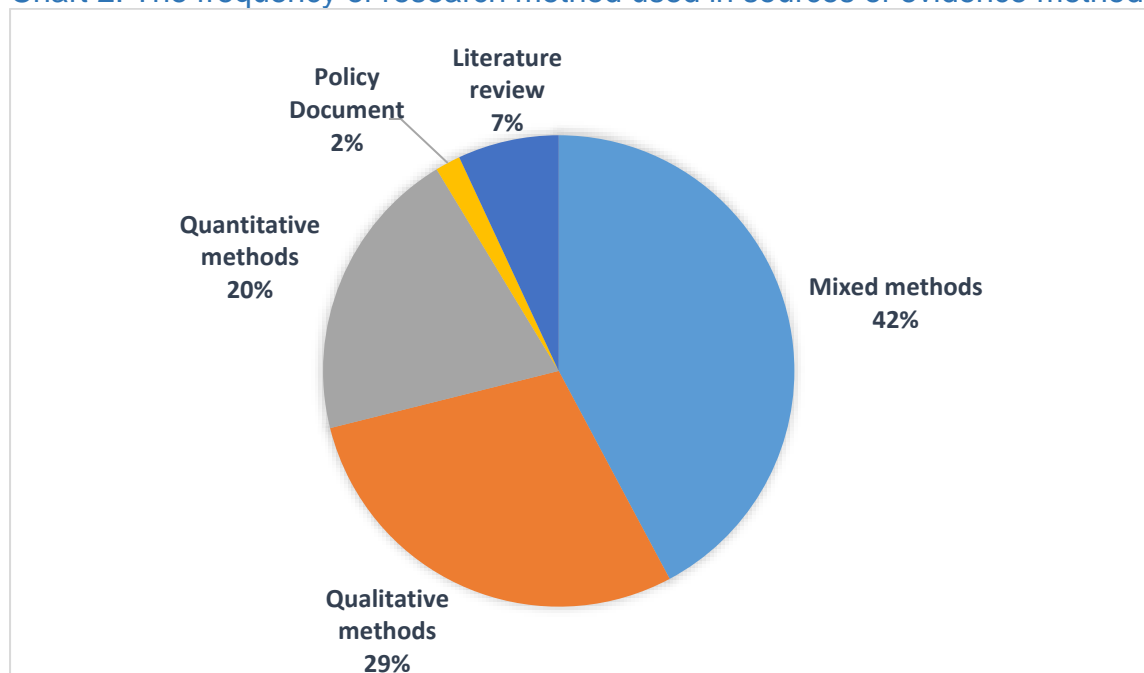


Table 2: The frequency of research method used in sources of evidence

Method	Mixed methods	Quantitative methods	Qualitative methods	Literature review	Policy Document
Number	73	35	51	12	3

Who funded the evidence?

The evidence identified has been funded by a variety of organisations. The full record of sponsors can be found in the annex. It is also worth mentioning that a significant number of evidence records had co-sponsors which means more than one organisation funded the research.

Table 3: The main funders for the sources of evidence

Home Office	Scottish Government	Refugee Council	Scottish Refugee Council	British Red Cross	Academia
7	8	25	19	9	30

As Table 3 shows, a significant part of evidence comes from academic work with 30 sources identified, including three PhD dissertations. Academic publications which have been commissioned or acknowledge funding have been excluded from this figure as they are represented in other categories; to better reflect which organisations are generating and enabling access to research.

After academic works, the Refugee Council has supported the most evidence sources with 25 identified, followed by the Scottish Refugee Council with 19. British Red Cross come next with 9 records. The Home Office commissioned or produced 7 documents (this includes migration statistics which are published each quarter). The Scottish Government commissioned or produced 8 documents, this includes two

New Scots strategies. Some of the other organisations generating evidence identified in this research include The Big Lottery Fund (4), COSLA (4) and Oxfam (7).

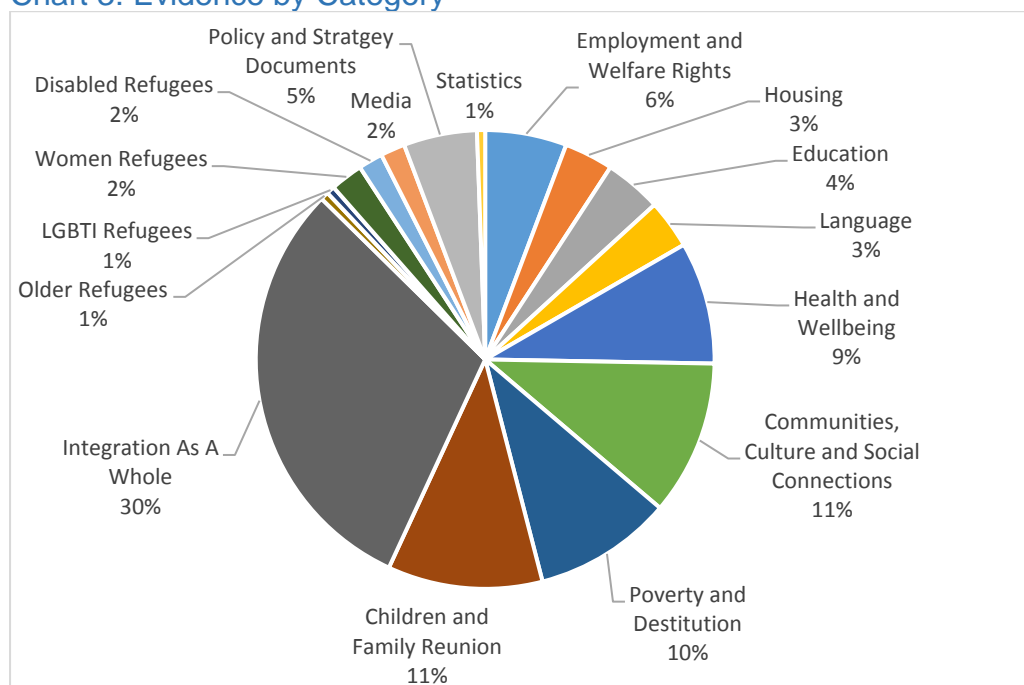
Detailed Findings Relating to Main Themes

Chart 3 illustrates the proportion of evidence identified during the project under each different category (please see the methodology section for more information about the categorisation used).

As Chart 3 shows, 30% of the evidence sources identified consider integration as an overall concept rather than focusing on a single specific theme. A contrast can be seen in the small share dedicated to a certain theme, e.g. education (4%) or housing (3%), compared to this larger share in “Integration as a Whole”. While this shows that there can be a limited number of dedicated evidence sources for some categories, they may feature as part of overall integration evidence and therefore have a broader base of potential evidence available. This is demonstrated in more detail in relation to the main themes later.

The chart demonstrates the interconnectedness of refugee integration being reflected in the evidence available. Evidence sources were more likely to consider multiple themes with few focusing on just one specific theme. The exception is communities, culture and social connections (11%), but this is a particularly broad category. This is likely to be because the needs of refugees, like anyone else, rarely occur in isolation. For example, language can be fundamental to accessing healthcare, employment or education.

Chart 3: Evidence by Category⁴



⁴ Table percentages total 101%, this is due to rounding.

Employment

As Table 4 and Chart 4 show, most records on employment are part of integrated research records rather than being dedicated to employment. Only 10 records are dedicated to employment, representing 6% of overall evidence. While there are a further 28 records which also present evidence on employment as part of integrated research, or a further 16% of records presenting evidence on employment. This means employment is considered in 32% of evidence identified (38 records).

Table 4: Quantity of dedicated or integrated records evidencing employment

Dedicated to employment	Employment included in integrated research	Total records
10	28	174

Chart 4: Share of employment evidence

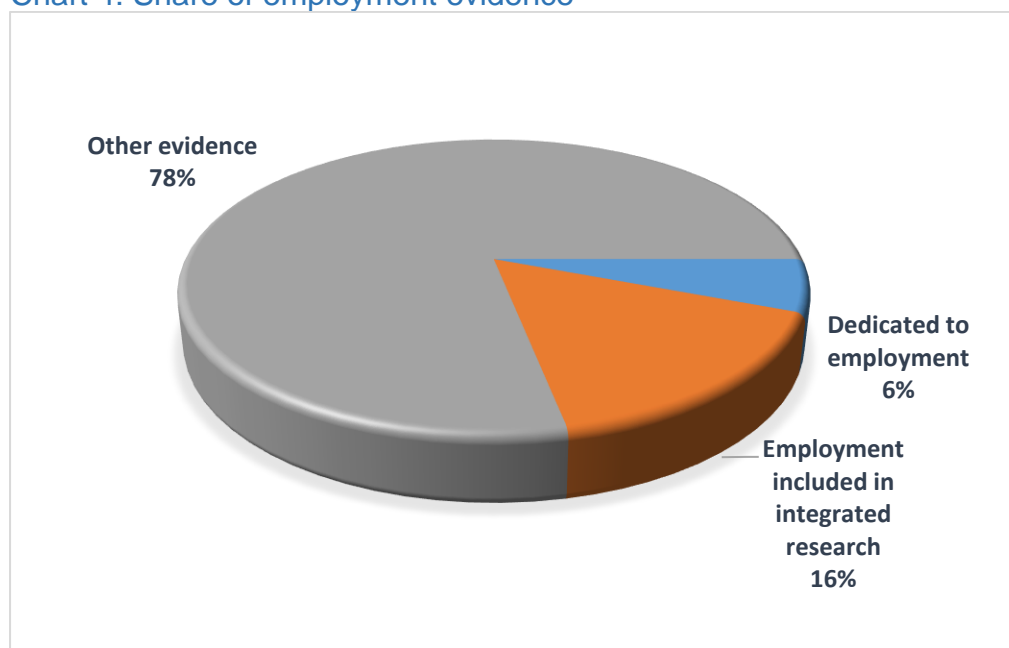


Table 5 shows the geographic focus of evidence, for both the 10 sources dedicated to employment and those where employment is integrated in broader research.

Table 5: The number of employment records by geographical scope

Dedicated to Employment			Employment included in integrated records			
Scotland	UK	Total	Scotland	UK	EU	Total
4	6	10	14	13	1	28

Table 6 shows the research method used for both dedicated employment records and those included in integrated records. Most records concerning employment were produced using mixed methods (22). Records produced by using only quantitative methods (7) have almost the same share of records produced by using qualitative methods (6). The relatively strong representation of quantitative methods may be reflective of the nature of work which supports people to access employment

and requirements to report impact based on the number of people who accessed support and their progress or achievements.

Table 6: The number of employment records by research method

Method	Dedicated	Integrated	Total
Mixed methods	4	18	22
Literature review	1	2	3
Qualitative methods	4	2	6
Quantitative methods	1	6	7
Total	10	28	38

Housing

As Table 7 and Chart 5 show, 6 records are dedicated only to housing, representing 3% of overall evidence. While there are 17 integrated records which include information on housing too, representing a further 10% of overall evidence. This makes a total 13% of sources identified which have evidence on housing, but only a small proportion are dedicated to housing with the majority of housing evidence being found alongside other themes.

Table 7: Quantity of dedicated or integrated records evidencing housing

Dedicated to housing	Housing included in integrated records	Total records
6	17	174

Chart 5: Share of housing evidence

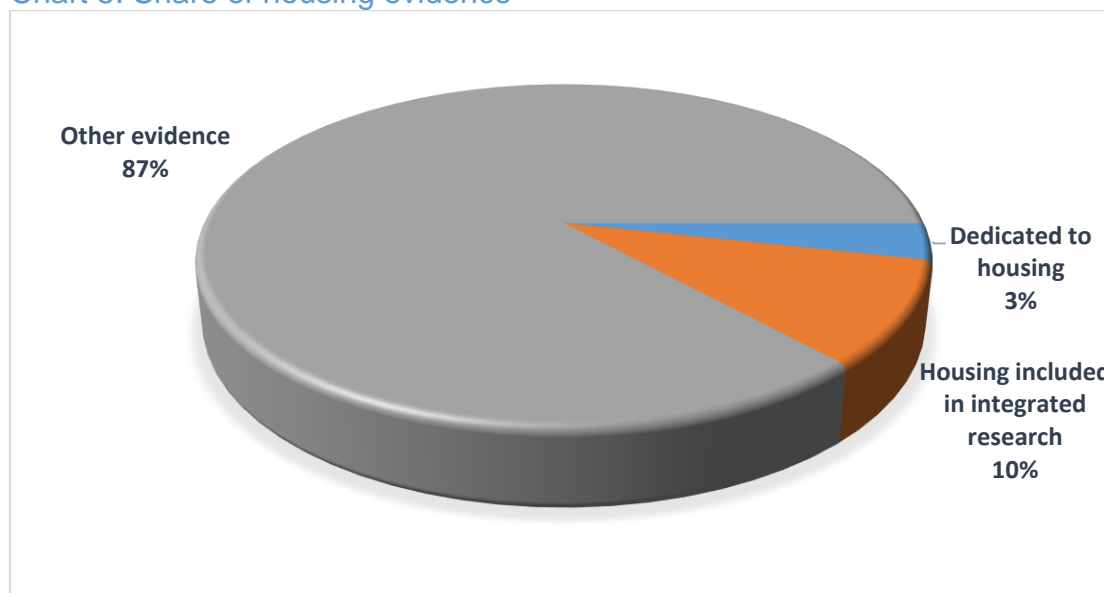


Table 8 shows the geographic focus of evidence, for both the 6 sources dedicated to housing and those where housing is integrated in broader research. While the quantity of records evidencing housing is small, of the dedicated sources identified, a higher proportion focus specifically on Scotland than in the integrated records. This may be because housing is so closely tied to physical geography that when it is a dedicated focus of research it is more likely to refer to specific places and that as

housing policy is devolved the most relevant dedicated evidence will be specific to Scotland.

Table 8: The number of housing records regarding the geographical scope

Dedicated to Housing			Housing included in integrated records			
Scotland	UK	Total	Scotland	UK	EU	Total
4	2	6	6	10	1	17

Table 9 shows that, as is the general trend across the evidence identified, the majority of records regarding housing is produced by using mixed methods (13 total). Of the dedicated records, all research is mixed methods or qualitative.

Table 9: The number of housing records regarding the research method

Method	Dedicated	Integrated	Total
Mixed methods	3	10	13
Literature review	0	2	2
Qualitative methods	3	2	5
Quantitative methods	0	3	3
Total	6	17	23

Education

As Table 10 and Chart 6 show, 7 records are dedicated only to education, representing 4% of evidence sources, while there are 19 integrated reports, or a further 11% of total records, which include information on education too. That makes a total 15% of records which include evidence on education.

Table 10: Share of dedicated or integrated records evidencing education

Dedicated to education	Education included in integrated records	Total records
7	19	174

Chart 6: Share of education evidence

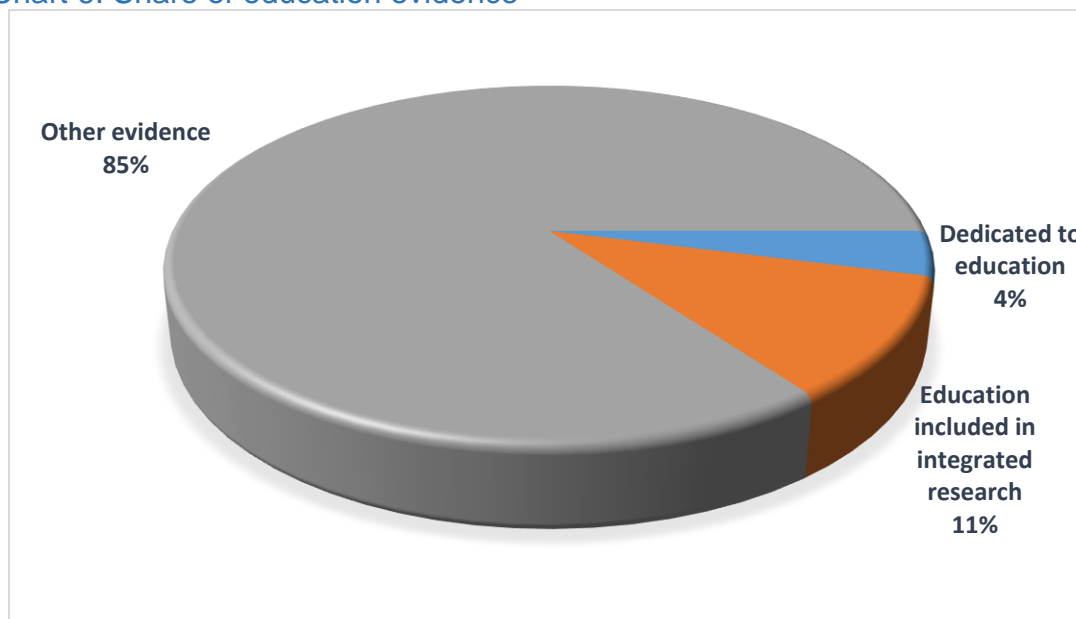


Table 11 shows that four of the sources dedicated to education are focused on Scotland. There is also a high proportion within the integrated records which are focused on Scotland, this may reflect the devolution of education policy to Scotland, resulting in more dedicated research. Where the records look at the UK they may not reflect the devolved context of education in Scotland.

Table 11: The number of education records regarding the geographical scope

Dedicated to Education				Education included in integrated records			
Scotland	UK	Europe	Total	Scotland	UK	Europe	Total
4	2	1	7	7	11	1	19

Table 12 shows that the majority of evidence on education has been produced by using mixed methods (11) and qualitative methods (7). Evidence produced by quantitative methods accounts for only 5 records.

Table 12: The number of records in education regarding the research method

Method	Dedicated	Integrated	Total
Mixed methods	2	9	11
Literature review	1	2	3
Qualitative methods	4	3	7
Quantitative methods	0	5	5
Total	7	19	26

Language

As Table 13 and Chart 7 show, 6 records are dedicated only to language, representing 3% of overall evidence. While there are a further 24 integrated records which include information on language too, or a further 14% of records presenting evidence on language. That makes a total 17% of records which include evidence on language (30 records). This indicates that language is most likely to be considered alongside other themes when researched and highlights the important role of language in relation to accessing support services, like healthcare, or pursuing ambitions through education or employment.

Table 13: Share of dedicated or integrated records evidencing language

Dedicated to language	Language in integrated records	Total records
6	24	174

Chart 7: Share of language evidence

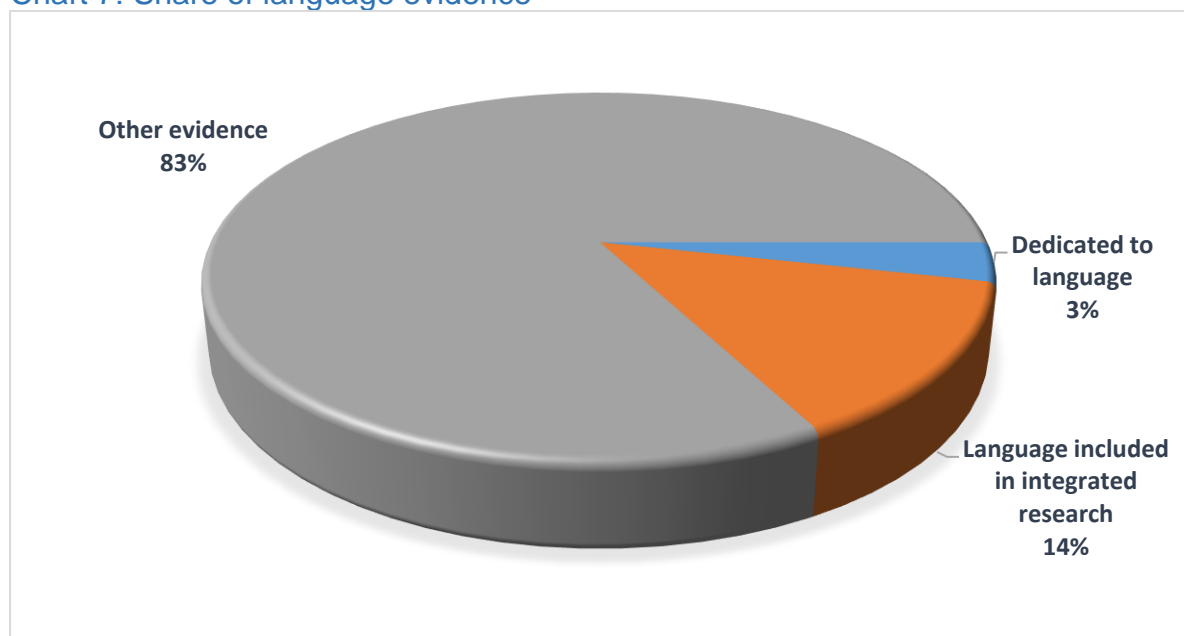


Table 14 shows that the number of evidence sources dedicated to asylum seekers and refugees' language learning in Scotland is not very substantial (3 records) but there are 3 further sources which present evidence on asylum seekers and refugees' language learning within the UK. The fundamental importance of language for integration can be seen in the 24 sources where language is a feature alongside other themes like employment and community. Fifteen of these additional evidence sources are Scotland-specific, indicating strong recognition of the role of language in supporting integration.

Table 14: The number of language records regarding the geographical scope

Dedicated to language			Language included in integrated records		
Scotland	UK	Total	Scotland	UK	Total
3	3	6	15	9	24

Table 15 shows that just over half of evidence relating to language has been produced by using mixed methods (16) while the number of records using qualitative methods (9) and quantitative methods (5) is not substantially different. However, all five of the quantitative sources are in integrated records, while there are five language dedicated qualitative records.

Table 15 The number of language records regarding the research method

Method	Dedicated	Integrated	Total
Mixed methods	1	15	16
Literature review	0	0	0
Qualitative methods	5	4	9
Quantitative methods	0	5	5
Total	6	24	30

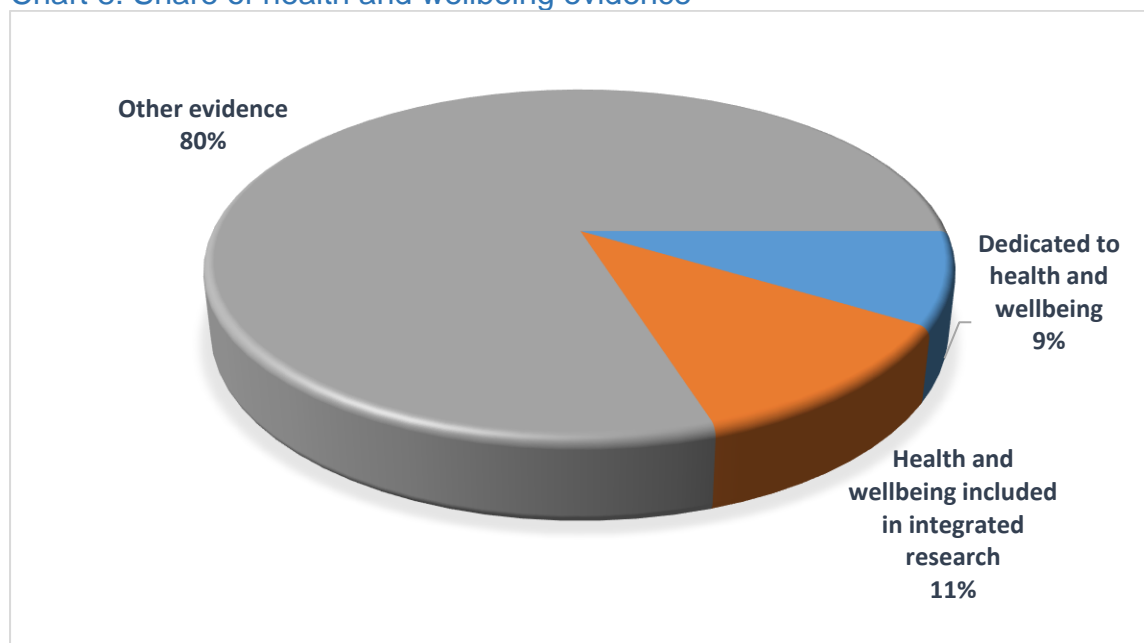
Health and Wellbeing

As Table 16 and Chart 8 show, 15 records are dedicated only to health and wellbeing, representing 9% of overall evidence. There are also 20 integrated reports which include information on health and wellbeing alongside other themes, or a further 11% of overall evidence. This includes evidence relating to refugee and asylum seeker health and wellbeing in relation to poverty and employability. That makes a total of 35 evidence sources, or 20% of total sources identified which include evidence on health and wellbeing.

Table 16: Share of dedicated or integrated records evidencing health and wellbeing

Dedicated to health and wellbeing	Health and wellbeing included in integrated records	Total records
15	20	174

Chart 8: Share of health and wellbeing evidence



As Table 17 shows, among the total number of 35 evidence sources identified concerning the health and wellbeing of refugees, nine of the 15 records dedicated to

health and wellbeing focus on Scotland, compared to just six of the integrated records.

Table 17: The number of health and wellbeing records regarding the geographical scope

Dedicated to health and wellbeing			Health and wellbeing included in integrated records			
Scotland	UK	Total	Scotland	UK	EU	Total
9	6	15	6	13	1	20

Table 18 shows that the majority of the evidence relating to health and wellbeing are produced by using mixed methods (17) and qualitative methods (8). Six records out of 35 have used quantitative methods to evidence asylum seekers and refugees' health and wellbeing.

Table 18: The number health and wellbeing records regarding the research method

Method	Dedicated	Integrated	Total
Mixed methods	7	10	17
Literature review	2	2	4
Qualitative methods	4	4	8
Quantitative methods	2	4	6
Total	15	20	35

Communities, Culture and Social Connections

This is a very broad theme, concerning the relationship between communities and asylum seekers and refugees, as well as opportunities for people to express and share culture and interests. Evidence was included in this category where it was in any way concerned with:

- interaction and connection between asylum seekers and refugees and communities;
- the impact of asylum seekers and refugees on local communities, society and the economy;
- the approaches and views of local communities on asylum seekers and refugees.

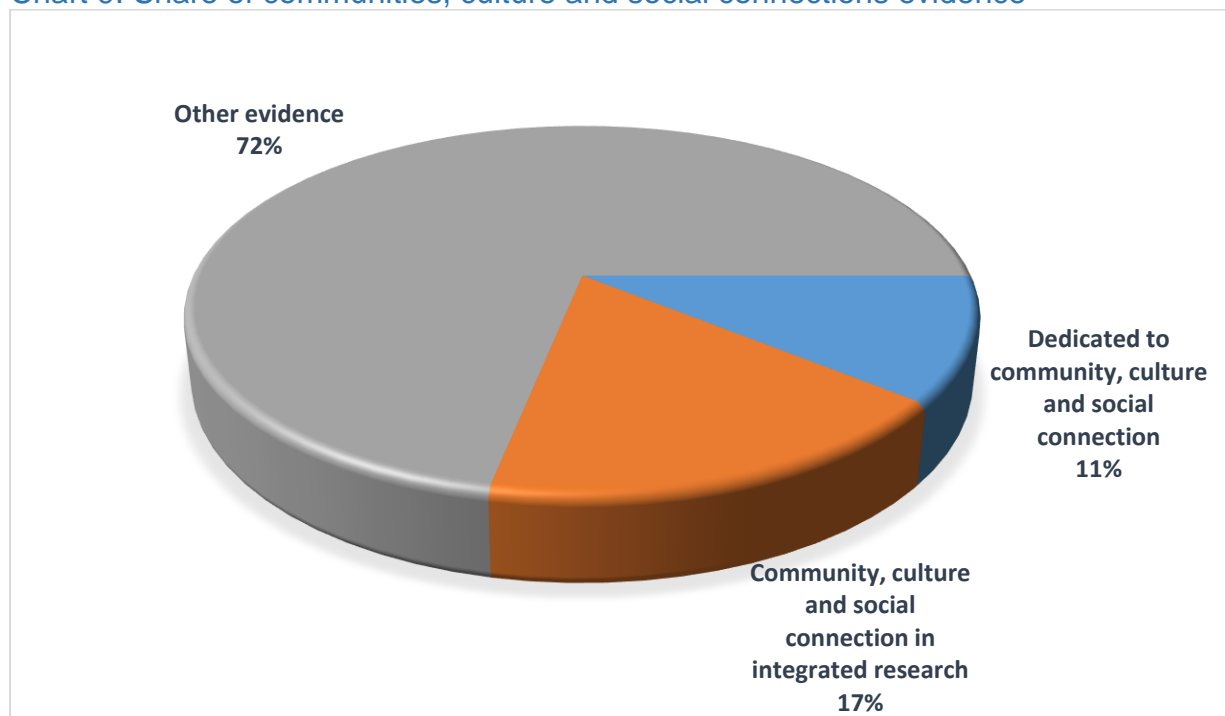
The evidence sources in this section include surveys and polling on people's attitudes on asylum seekers and refugees, as well as reports on activities, events and projects which aim to bring asylum seekers and refugees together with communities. Finally, quantitative or qualitative evaluations on the effects asylum seekers and refugees have on local communities in both the long and short term are also included.

As Table 19 and Chart 9 show, 19 sources are dedicated to community, culture and social connections, representing 11% of overall records. There are an additional 30 integrated reports which include information relating to this theme, or a further 17% of records presenting evidence on communities, culture and social connections. This means that communities, culture and social connections is considered in 28% of sources identified overall (49 records).

Table 19: Share of dedicated or integrated records evidencing community, culture and connection

Dedicated to community, culture and social connection	Community, culture and social connection in integrated records	Total records
19	30	174

Chart 9: Share of communities, culture and social connections evidence



As Table 20 shows, among the 19 records dedicated to communities, culture and social connection, 16 specifically relate to Scotland, showing a strong recognition of the importance of community, culture and social connections for refugee and asylum seeker integration. In the integrated records there are a similar number of sources focusing on Scotland and looking at the UK overall.

Table 20: The number of records in communities, culture and social connection regarding the geographical scope

Dedicated to communities, culture and social connection			Communities, culture and social connection included in integrated records			
Scotland	UK	Total	Scotland	UK	EU	Total
16	3	19	13	15	2	30

As Table 21 shows the majority of evidence relating to communities, culture and social connection has been produced by using mixed methods or qualitative methods. This is a pattern seen in other themes in the report. However, there are also a significant number of quantitative sources.

Table 21: The number of communities, culture and social connection records regarding the research method

Method	Dedicated	Integrated	Total
Mixed methods	8	15	23
Literature review	2	2	4
Qualitative methods	4	8	12
Quantitative methods	5	5	10
Total	19	30	49

Integration as a whole

In this section the evidence sources which consider integration as an overall concept are presented. This includes evidence which considers a number of the main themes already reviewed in relation to integration.

Table 22 and Chart 10 show that 53, out of the 174 evidence sources identified in total, relate to integration as a whole. That constitutes 30% of the total sources of evidence identified in this research. This represents evidence sources where there is not one distinct main theme, including sources presenting evidence on two or more themes, where there is not a dominant theme. It illustrates the interconnectedness of integration, as even when looking at a specific theme there are times when these cannot be fully separated from each other if integration is to be understood.

Table 22: The number records in integration as a whole compared to all records found

Integration as a whole	Other records	Total records
53	121	174

Chart 10: Integration as a whole share of evidence

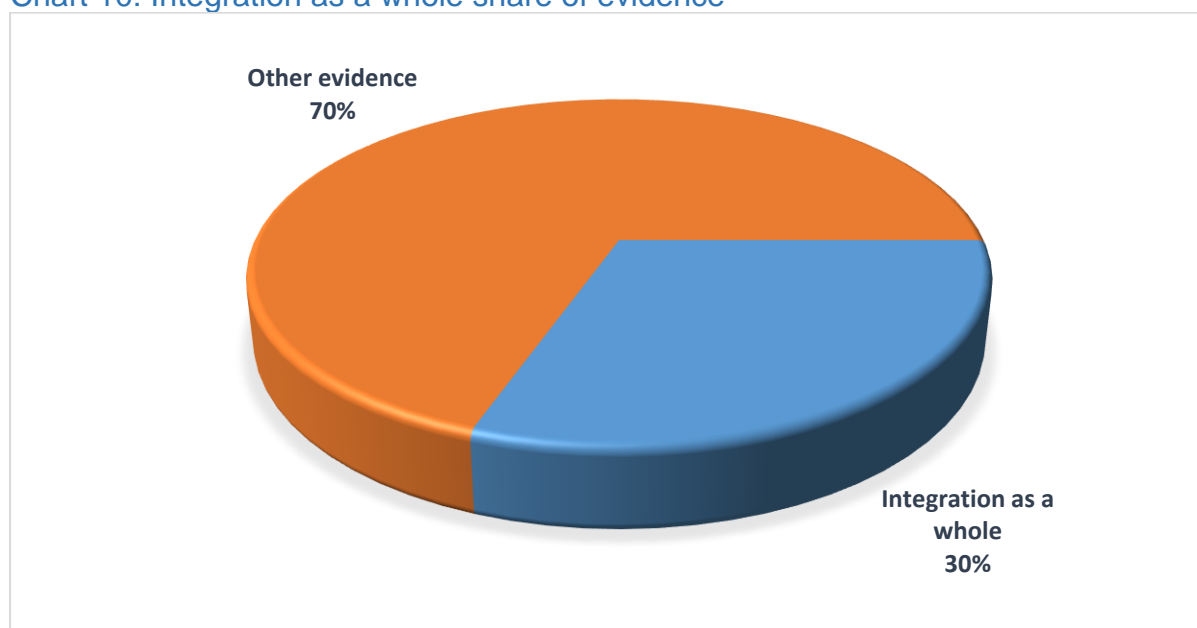


Table 23 shows that 22 sources evidencing integration as a whole have been identified which are dedicated to Scotland, while there are 26 sources relating to the UK and four considering the UK as part of the EU. There is also one source which is international in scope.

Table 23: The number of records in integration as a whole regarding the geographical scope

Integration as a whole				
Scotland	UK	EU	International	Total
22	26	4	1	53

As Table 24 shows, like most themes, the majority of records are produced by using mixed methods (27) and qualitative methods (14). There are only nine quantitative sources and three literature reviews.

Table 24: The number of records in Integration as a whole regarding the research method used

Method	Quantity
Mixed methods	27
Literature review	3
Qualitative methods	14
Quantitative methods	9
Total	53

Other Themes

In addition to evidence which reflected six of the main New Scots refugee integration strategy themes, or multiple themes across integration as a whole, evidence has been found which had a specific focus that did not fit with these themes and seemed distinct enough to need to be classified as something other than 'integration as a whole'. This included evidence which had a specific focus on people based on a shared protected characteristic and distinct policies like family reunion. Another reason for having additional categories is to keep the focus of some evidence, for example, evidence which were solely focused on women or older refugees and asylum seekers.

Perhaps unsurprisingly, given the focus of these evidence sources, there are only a small number of sources dedicated to specific topics which are outside the main themes or integration as a whole. However, the fact that evidence sources targeting some of these areas exist highlights that there can be specific issues which refugees and asylum seekers may face because of their protected characteristics, the way they are portrayed in the media, or the way policy affects them.

Two themes were identified as a particularly strong focus which was beyond the six main themes considered. These two themes are children and family reunion, and poverty and destitution. These themes are specific enough to be considered distinct from integration as a whole. They relate closely to policy and the impact that this can have on people when they need support.

Children and family reunion

In this section evidence concerning asylum seeking and refugee children is presented. This includes sources with some consideration of other themes, like education or health and wellbeing, as well as distinct issues like violence against children and young people. A number of sources of evidence concerning children and family reunion has been found which are included in this section too. There were no sources in integrated records which considered integration of asylum seeking and refugee children specifically or made significant reference to their experience. This means that children and young people have not been easily identified as a consideration in evidence sources which consider refugees and asylum seekers' integration as an overall concept.

As Table 25 shows, the number of records only about Scotland (6) is roughly half of the number of records which evidence asylum seeking and refugee children in the UK (13). This may be because any evidence focusing on children and young people specifically is likely to be considering the UK level policy in relation to Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC) or children at risk as a focus of UK refugee resettlement vulnerability criteria and the reserved policy of family reunion.

Table 25: The number of children and family reunion records regarding the geographical scope

Dedicated to children and family reunion		
In Scotland	In the UK	Total
6	13	19

The research method used for producing evidence about children and young people is mostly either mixed method (8 records) or qualitative method (7 records). Only 3 records using quantitative methods have been identified.

Table 26: The number of children and family reunion records regarding the research method

Method	Quantity
Mixed method	8
Literature review	1
Qualitative method	7
Quantitative methods	3
Total	19

Poverty and destitution

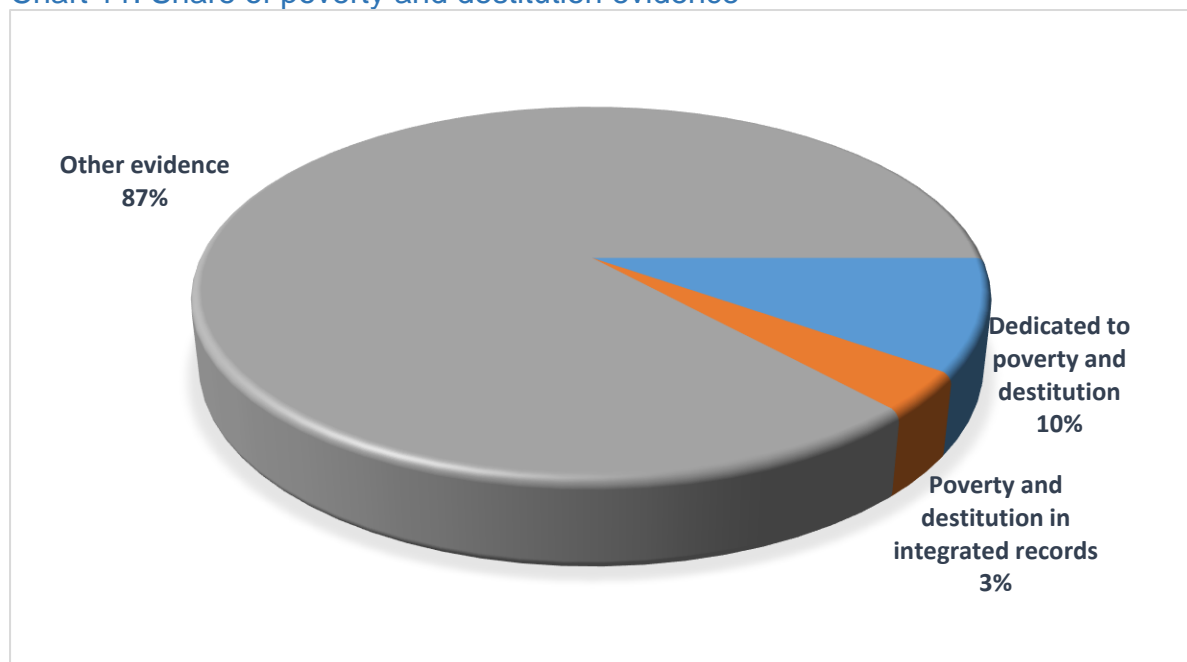
Poverty and destitution is not one of the seven themes in the New Scots refugee integration strategy, but in the course of searching for evidence on asylum seeker and refugee integration, 17 sources of evidence dedicated to poverty and destitution have been found, or 10% of total sources. This makes it clear that poverty and destitution are significant issues affecting refugees and asylum seekers in the UK.

As Table 27 and Chart 11 show, a further 6 records relating to integration as a whole were found which contain evidence relating to poverty and destitution experienced by refugees and asylum seekers, accounting for 3% of overall records. This means that 13% of evidence sources found included consideration of poverty and destitution among refugees and asylum seekers.

Table 27: Share of dedicated or integrated records evidencing poverty and destitution

Dedicated poverty and destitution	Poverty and destitution in integrated records	Total records
17	6	174

Chart 11: Share of poverty and destitution evidence



As Table 28 shows, eight records are dedicated to refugees and asylum seeker's poverty and destitution only in Scotland while nine other sources dedicated to refugees and asylum seekers' poverty and destitution provide evidence on Scotland as part of the UK. Of the six integrated records providing evidence relating to poverty and destitution, only one is entirely focused on Scotland.

Table 28: The number of poverty and destitution records regarding the geographical scope

Dedicated to poverty and destitution			Poverty and destitution in integrated records		
Scotland	UK	Total	Scotland	UK	Total
8	9	17	1	5	6

Table 29 shows that poverty and destitution is a distinct area where most of the sources used quantitative or mixed methods rather than qualitative and mixed. This indicates that quantifiable data is gathered in this area, for example, the number of people seeking support because of the effects of poverty and destitution.

Table 29: The number of poverty and destitution records regarding the research method

Method	Dedicated	Integrated	Total
Mixed methods	5	5	10
Literature review	0	0	0
Qualitative methods	2	0	2
Quantitative methods	10	1	11
Total	17	6	23

Conclusion

This research aimed to gather together evidence relating to asylum and refugee integration which could be used to inform the work of the New Scots refugee integration strategy.

A total of 174 evidence sources have been identified by theme and consideration has been given to some of the key characteristics of this evidence, including: geographical scope; research method; and the organisations supporting the generation of evidence by funding and commissioning research.

Available evidence is not evenly distributed across the themes identified. A significant proportion of evidence considers multiple themes, highlighting how interconnected integration work is.

There are gaps in the available evidence. This is sometimes because refugee status is not a category for data collection and this population is therefore not distinguishable from the general population. The question of whether a person's status should be recorded is complex and requires understanding of people's identity as well as consideration of the appropriateness of gathering information which is not required to deliver services appropriately.

The majority of evidence sources have used mixed or qualitative methods. This is likely to be because of gaps in quantitative data available and the challenge for researchers of recruiting enough participants to constitute a reasonable data set. This also says something about the nature of integration itself, it is about 'how' support can be provided and 'why' things did or didn't work. Integration is complex and it affects individuals in different ways, finding out the 'how' and 'why' is likely to be more useful than just measuring the number of people affected.

Some of the most systematic evidence identified in this research came from evaluation of multi-year integration programmes (such as the Holistic Integration System). These evidence sources often used mixed methods to measure progress as people settle and integrate into communities rather than a snapshot of a single short term project. Integration is a long term process and evidence sources which reflect this and consider the long term impact of work may be most useful for informing good practice. This is not something this research was able to consider in detail.

Since 2000, the number of sources of evidence produced each year has varied. This research did not consider the timescales of the research itself but looked at the date of publication when known. It also didn't investigate whether previous research had informed these publications or if they had referred to previously published data. This could be a useful consideration for future research, to be able to create indicative measures for the impact of integration work.

This research helps to form a picture of the type of evidence available to support refugee and asylum seeker integration in Scotland. It is hoped that it can inform the planning of future research and the delivery of the New Scots refugee integration strategy.

Annex – Evidence Sources Presented by Category

Employment and Welfare Rights					
Title	Sponsor(s)	Author(s)	Date published	Geographic scope	Method
Refugees' Opportunities and Barriers in Employment and Training	The Department for Work and Pensions	Alice Bloch	2002	UK	Mixed Methods
Refugees, Recent Migrants and Employment: Challenging Barriers and Exploring Pathways	Academic work	Sonia McKay	2009	Scotland	Mixed Methods
Labour Market Integration of Refugees: Strategies and good practices	European Parliament	Regina Konle-Seidl and Georg Bolits	2016	EU	Literature Review
Changing the face of the Scottish teaching profession? The experiences of refugee teachers	Academic work	Henry Kum, Ian Menter and Geri Smyth	2009	Scotland	Qualitative Methods
'When They don't Use it They will Lose it': Professionals, Deprofessionalization and Reprofessionalization: the Case of Refugee Teachers in Scotland	Academic work	Geri Smyth and Henry Kum	2010	Scotland	Qualitative Methods
Understanding the informal economic activity of refugees in London	Community Links and The Refugee Council	Aaron Barbour, Lisa Doyle, Marlen Llanes, James Lee and Maeve McGoldrick	2011	London	Mixed Methods

The forbidden workforce: Asylum seekers, the employment concession and access to the UK labour market	ASSET UK Development Partnership Board	Deng Yai, Aghileh Djafari Marbini and Razia Balimoria	2005	UK	Quantitative Methods
Scoping Study on Support Mechanisms for the Recognition of the Skills, Learning and Qualifications of Migrant Workers and Refugees	Scottish Credit and Qualifications Framework (SCQF) Partnership	Paul Guest and Michela Vecchia	2010	Scotland	Qualitative Methods
Employment and integration of refugee doctors in Scotland	Global Commission on International Migration	Emma Stewart	2005	Scotland	Mixed Methods
'I Want to Do Anything which Is Decent and Relates to My Profession': Refugee Doctors' and Teachers' Strategies of Re-Entering Their Professions in the UK	Academic work	Emilia Piętka-Nykaza	2015	UK	Qualitative Methods

Housing					
Title	Sponsor	Authors	Date published	Geographic scope	Method
Moving Towards Integration: The Housing of Asylum Seekers and Refugees in Britain	Academic paper	Deborah Phillips	2004	UK	Qualitative Method
The Extent and Impact of Asylum Accommodation Problems in Scotland	Scottish Refugee Council	Vicky Glen and Kate Lindsay	2014	Scotland	Mixed Methods
Making homelessness applications for refugees in England. A guide for anyone supporting newly recognised single refugees	Trust For London	Chloë Morgan and Eve Bartlett	2017	England	Qualitative Method
Asylum Seekers in Scotland: The Accommodation of Diversity	Academic paper	Duncan Sim and Alison Bowes	2007	Glasgow	Mixed Methods
The Long Term Integration of Gateway Protection Programme: Refugees in Motherwell, North Lanarkshire	University of the West of Scotland and Oxfam Partnership	Duncan Sim and Kait Laughlin	2014	Lanarkshire	Qualitative Method
Navigating the Maze: Refugees Routes to Housing, Support and Settlement in Scotland	Scottish Refugee Council & Access Apna Ghar Housing Association (AAGHA)	Gina Netto and Anne Fraser	2009	Scotland	Mixed Methods

Education					
Title	Sponsor	Authors	Date published	Geographic scope	Method
Let Refugees Learn	Refugee Action	Refugee Action	2016	England	Qualitative Methods
A lot to learn: refugees, asylum seekers and post-16 learning	Nuffield Foundation	Lisa Doyle and Gill O'Toole	2013	England	Qualitative Methods
Something to smile about: promoting and supporting the educational and recreational needs of refugee children	Department for Education	Sarah Walker	2011	England	Qualitative Methods
Education and schooling for asylum-seeking and refugee students in Scotland: An Exploratory Study	Scottish Government	Mano Candappa, with Miriam Ahmad, Ben Balata, Rayenne Dekhinet and Dogan Gocmen	2007	Scotland	Mixed Methods
Observing in order to understand multicultural classrooms	European Commission	Lorenzo Luatti	2011	Europe	Mixed Methods
Educational needs and experiences of refugee children in Scotland	What Works Scotland	Maureen McBride, Kevin Lowden, Chris Chapman and Nicholas Watson	2018	Scotland	Qualitative Methods
Refugee Children's Education: A Review of the Literature Review	What Works Scotland	Maureen McBride	2018	Scotland	Literature Review

Language					
Title	Sponsor	Authors	Date published	Geographic scope	Method
Monitoring for equality? Asylum seekers and refugees' retention and achievement in English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL)	Refugee Council and the University of Birmingham.	Jenny Phillimore	2010	UK	Qualitative Method
Experiences of Integration Policy related findings on employment, ESOL and vocational training	Refugee Council, Big Lottery fund via the University of Birmingham.	Kavita Brahmhatt with Gaby Atfield, Helene Irving, James Lee and Therese O'Toole	2007	UK	Qualitative Method
Sharing Lives Sharing Languages	Scottish Refugee Council; Scottish Government	Lavinia Hirsu and Emily Bryson	2017	Scotland	Qualitative Method
Survival English	WEA		not specified	Scotland	Qualitative Method
Syrian New Scots	WEA		not specified	Scotland	Qualitative Method
Locked Out of Learning: A snapshot of ESOL provision in England	Refugee Action		2017	England	Mixed Methods

Health and Wellbeing					
Title	Sponsor	Authors	Date published	Geographic scope	Method
Refugee peer education for health and well-being	NHS, Scottish Refugee Council	Alison B Strang	2015	Scotland	Qualitative Method
Integration or isolation?: Mapping social connections and well-being amongst refugees in Glasgow	Positive Mental Attitudes, NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde and Queen Margaret University	Alison B Strang and Neil Quinn	2013	Glasgow	Qualitative Method
Health needs of asylum seekers and refugees	Academic paper	Angela Burnett and Michael Peel	2001	UK	Quantitative Method
Mental health of refugees in Inner-London	Academic paper	D. Murphy, D. Ndegwa, A. Kanani, C. Rojas-Jaimes and A. Webster	2002	London	Qualitative Method
Approaches to health provision in the age of super-diversity: Accessing the NHS in Britain's most diverse city		Jenny Phillimore	2011	UK	Mixed Methods
"They do not understand the problem I have": Refugee well being and mental health	Joseph Rowntree Foundation	Jenny Phillimore, Ergul Ergun, Lisa Goodson and Deborah Hennessy with Birmingham New Community Network Community Researchers	2007	UK	Qualitative Method
Women and Children First? Refused Asylum Seekers' Access to and	Scottish Refugee Council	Sylvie Da Lomba and Nina Murray	2014	Glasgow	Mixed Methods

Experiences of Maternity Care in Glasgow					
Progress for People and Places: Monitoring change in Glasgow's communities. Evidence from the GoWell Surveys 2006 and 2008	NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Health Board	GoWell team	2010	Glasgow	Mixed Methods
First do no harm: denying healthcare to people whose asylum claims have failed.	Oxfam's UK Poverty Programme, and Pierce Glynn Solicitors	Nancy Kelley and Juliette Stevenson	2006	UK	Mixed Methods
Health, Wellbeing and Social Inclusion of Migrants in North Glasgow	GoWell	Ade Kearns and Elise Whitley	2010	Glasgow	Mixed Methods
Developing a model for culturally competent primary care nursing for asylum applicants and refugees in Scotland: A review of the literature	Academic paper	Julia Quickfall	2004	Scotland	Literature Review
An evaluation of the Sanctuary Community Conversation Programme to address mental health stigma with asylum seekers and refugees in Glasgow	NHS Health Scotland	Neil Quinn, Sidra Shirjeel, Lindsay Siebelt and Ruth Donnelly	2010	Glasgow	Mixed Methods
Refugees, mental health and stigma in Scotland: Briefing Paper	Scottish Refugee Council, See me, Mental Health Foundation		2016	Scotland	Mixed Methods
Healthy Migrants in an Unhealthy City? The Effects of Time on the Health of Migrants Living in Deprived Areas of Glasgow	Academic paper	Ade Kearns, Elise Whitley, Matt Egan, Catherine Tabbner and Carol Tannahill	2016	Glasgow	Quantitative Method
A civilised society: mental health provision for refugees and asylum seekers in England and Wales	Lloyds TSB Foundation for England and Wales		2009	England and Wales	Literature Review

Communities, Culture and Social Connections					
Title	Sponsor	Authors	Date published	Geographic scope	Method
Best practice for community involvement in the Syrian Vulnerable Persons Resettlement Programme	Refugees Welcome Scotland	Lowri Richards and Sabine Gundel	2017	Scotland	Mixed Methods
Warm Welcome? Understanding public attitudes to asylum seekers in Scotland	Institute for Public Policy Research	Miranda Lewis	2006	Scotland with focus on Glasgow	Quantitative Method
Sanctuary and Solidarity in Scotland. A strategy for supporting refugee and receiving communities. 2016 – 2021.	Scottish Refugee Council	Scottish Refugee Council	Pos. 2018 (unclear)	Scotland	Mixed Methods
The Holistic. Integration. Service. Learning and Evaluation. Year 1: 2013 – 2014	Big Lottery Fund Scotland	Alison Strang, Elodie Mignard and Ruth Marsden.	2013	Scotland	Mixed Methods
The Holistic. Integration. Service. Learning and Evaluation. Year 2	Big Lottery Fund Scotland	Alison Strang, Helen Baillot and Elodie Mignard	2015	Scotland	Mixed Methods
Rights, Resilience and Refugee Integration in Scotland, New Scots and the Holistic Integration: Scottish Refugee Council Holistic Integration Service Report	Big Lottery Fund Scotland	Alison Strang, Helen Baillot and Elodie Mignard	2016	Scotland	Mixed Methods
Immigration and Independence: Public Opinion on Immigration in Scotland in the Context of the Referendum Debate	Migration Observatory - University of Oxford	Scott Blinder	2014	Scotland	Quantitative Method
Evidencing the social and cultural benefits and costs of migration in Scotland.	COSLA Strategic Migration Partnership	R. Kay and A. Morrison	2012	Glasgow	Qualitative Method

The Impact of Migrant Children in Glasgow Schools	COSLA, University of Glasgow, Glasgow City Council	Stephen Dillon	2013	Glasgow	Mixed Methods
Widening the Welcome – Exploring experiences of refugee resettlement approaches in Scotland	Scottish Government	The Scottish Community Development Centre (SCDC)	2018	Scotland	Mixed Methods
Briefing: UK Public Opinion toward Immigration: Overall Attitudes (5 th Revision)	The Economic and Social Research Council.	Scott Blinder and Lindsay Richards	2018	UK	Quantitative Method
Is Scotland different on race and migration?	Academic work	Alistair Hunter and Nasar Meer	2018	UK	Mixed Methods
'He's a Cracking Wee Geezer from Pakistan': Lay Accounts of Refugee Integration Failure and Success in Scotland	Academic work	Steve Kirkwood, Andy McKinlay and Chris McVittie	2015	Scotland	Qualitative Method
'Some People It's Very Difficult to Trust': Attributions of Agency and Accountability in Practitioners' Talk About Integration	Academic work	Steve Kirkwood, Andy McKinlay and Chris McVittie	2013	Scotland	Qualitative Method
'People Look at Us, the Way We Dress, and They Think We're Gangsters': Bonds, Bridges, Gangs and Refugees: A Qualitative Study of Inter-Cultural Social Capital in Glasgow	Academic work	Ross Deuchar	2011	Glasgow	Qualitative Method

GoWell Findings: Asylum Seekers and Refugees in Glasgow's Regeneration Areas, 2006-7	Glasgow Community Health and Wellbeing		2009	Glasgow	Quantitative Method
The impacts of migrants and migration into Scotland	Scottish Government	Strategic Analysis Team, Scottish Government	2016	Scotland	Quantitative Method
Briefing: Anti-Racist Education	Educational Institution Scotland	Educational Institution Scotland	2018	Scotland	Literature Review
Failing to adapt: Institutional barriers to RCOs engagement in transformation of social welfare	Academic work	Jennifer Phillimore and Lisa Goodson	2010	UK	Literature Review

Poverty and Destitution					
Title	Sponsor	Authors	Date published	Geographic scope	Method
Refugees' Experiences and Views of Poverty in Scotland	Scottish Poverty Information Unit	Kate Lindsay, Morag Gillespie and Louise Dobbie	2010	Scotland	Qualitative Method
'Even Among Asylum Seekers we are the Lowest': Life on Section 4 Support in Glasgow	Scottish Poverty Information Unit	Gareth Mulvey	2009	Glasgow	Quantitative Method
The Second Destitution Tally: An indication of the extent of destitution among asylum seekers, refused asylum seekers and refugees	The Asylum Support Partnership	Kate Smart	2009	UK	Quantitative Method
They think we are nothing. A survey of destitute asylum seekers and refugees in Scotland	Scottish Refugee Council	Mhoraig Green	2006	Scotland	Quantitative Method
'I want to participate': transition experiences of new refugees in Glasgow	Institute for Global Health and Development, Queen Margaret University, Edinburgh, UK; Scottish Refugee Council, Glasgow, UK	Alison B. Strang, Helen Baillot and Elodie Mignard	2017	Glasgow	Quantitative Method
Refugees without refuge – Findings from a survey of newly recognised refugees	The Refugee Council	The Refugee Council	2017	England	Quantitative Method
28 days later: experiences of new refugees in the UK	The Refugee Council	Lisa Doyle	2014	UK	Qualitative Method
Your inflexible friend The cost of living without cash	The Asylum Support Partnership	Sile Reynolds	2010	UK	Quantitative Method

Poverty and Asylum in the UK	Oxfam and the Refugee Council	Jan Penrose	2002	UK	Quantitative Method
Hungry and Homeless: The impact of the withdrawal of state support on asylum seekers, refugee communities and the volunteer sector	Published by the Refugee Council with funding from Oxfam	Bharti Patel and Saoirse Kerrigan	2004	UK	Quantitative Method
Poor health, no wealth, no home: a case study of destitution	British Red Cross	Jacob Beswick and Alison McNulty	2015	South-Yorkshire	Mixed Methods
Asylum seekers and refugees: a litmus test for Scotland?	Migration Scotland	Gareth Mulvey	2014	Scotland	Mixed Methods
Poverty and Income Inequality – Improving Data for Ethnicity and Religion	Scottish Government Intern Project		2018	Scotland	Mixed Methods
RST Destitution Grants 2017-18	Refugee Survival Trust		2018	Scotland	Quantitative Method
RST Destitution Grants April – December 2017 (Q1 – Q3 2017-18)	Refugee Survival Trust		2017	Scotland	Quantitative Method
A Decade of Destitution: Time to Make a Change	British Red Cross and Boaz Trust	British Red Cross	2014	Manchester	Mixed Methods
The Move-on Period: An Ordeal for New Refugees.	British Red Cross	Pauline Carnet, Catherine Blanchard and Fabio Apollonio	2014	Birmingham	Mixed Methods

Children and Family Reunion					
Title	Sponsor	Authors	Date published	Geographic scope	Method
'She Endures With Me' An evaluation of the Scottish Guardianship Service Pilot	The Diana, Princess of Wales Memorial Fund	Heaven Crawley and Ravi KS Kohli	2013	Scotland	Mixed Methods
This is a good place to live and think about the future... The needs and experiences of unaccompanied asylum-seeking children in Scotland	The Glasgow Centre for the Child and Society and the Scottish Refugee Council	Peter Hopkins and Malcolm Hill	2006	Scotland	Qualitative Method
An inspection of family reunion applications	Independent Chief Inspector of Borders and Immigration	David Bolt	2016	UK	Quantitative Method
Safe But Not Settled: The impact of family separation on refugees in the UK	The Refugee Council and Oxfam	Eilidh Beaton, Anna Musgrave and Josephine Liebl	2018	UK	Qualitative Method
'One Day We Will Be Reunited' Experiences of Refugee Family Reunion in the UK	Scottish Refugee Council	Judith Connell and Gareth Mulvey	2010	UK	Mixed Methods
Still at risk: A review of support for trafficked children	The Children's Society and the Refugee Council	Anita Franklin and Lisa Doyle	2013	UK	Mixed Methods
Not a minor offence: unaccompanied children locked up as part of the asylum system	Refugee council	Judith Dennis	2012	UK	Mixed Methods
Lives in the Balance: The quality of immigration legal advice given to separated children seeking asylum	The Diana, Princess of Wales Memorial Fund	Laura Brownlees and Terry Smith	2011	UK	Qualitative Method

Ringling the Changes: The impact of guidance on the use of Sections 17 and 20 of the Children Act 1989 to support unaccompanied asylum-seeking children	Refugee Council	Judith Dennis	2005	UK	Qualitative Method
A Case for Change: How refugee children in England are missing out	The Children's Society, Save the Children and Refugee Council	Judith Dennis	2006	England	Quantitative Method
Daring to dream: Raising the achievement of 14 to 16 year old asylum-seeking and refugee children and young people	Funded by KPMG Foundation, published by Refugee Council	Nora McKenna	2005	UK	Mixed Methods
Where are the children? A mapping exercise on numbers of unaccompanied asylum-seeking children in the UK: September 2000 – March 2001	The Diana, Princess of Wales Memorial Fund	The Refugee Council and the British Agencies for Adoption and Fostering	2001	UK	Quantitative Method
Separated Children in the UK	The Refugee Council and Save the Children	Wendy Ayotte and Louise Williamson	2001	UK	Mixed Methods
How reuniting families can provide solutions to the refugee crisis	British Red Cross	Karl Pike, Vanessa Cowan, Olivia Field and Joe Potter	2016	UK	Qualitative Method
Not So Straightforward: the need for qualified legal support in refugee family reunion	British Red Cross	Jacob Beswick	2015	Birmingham	Mixed Methods
Voices of Strength and Pain: Impacts of separation, loss and trauma on health and wellbeing of reuniting refugee families	British Red Cross	Ruth Marsden	2015	Scotland	Qualitative Method

"We started life again": Integration experiences of refugee families reuniting in Glasgow	British Red Cross	Ruth Marsden and Catherine Harris	2015	Glasgow	Mixed Methods
Social Capital and Refugee Children: Does it help their integration and education in Scottish schools?		Geri Smyth, George MacBride, Grace Paton and Nathalie Sheridan	2010	Glasgow	Qualitative Method
'They Give Me Courage' Evaluation Report of Scottish Refugee Council's Family Keywork Service	Scottish Refugee Council	Helen Baillot, Jackie Tolland and Esther Muchena	2016	Glasgow	Mixed Methods

Integration As A Whole					
Title	Sponsor	Authors	Date published	Geographic scope	
Moving on? Integration and onward migration of dispersed refugees in the UK.	ESRC (Economic and Social Research Council)	Emma Stewart and Marnie Shaffer	2015	UK	Mixed Methods
Understanding Integration: A Conceptual Framework	Academic work	Alastair Ager and Alison Strang	2008	UK	Mixed Methods
Refugees, Acculturation Strategies, Stress and Integration	Academic work	Jenny Phillimore	2010	Birmingham	Qualitative Method
Integration: Mapping the Field	Home Office	Stephen Castles, Maja Korac, Ellie Vasta and Steven Verotovec	2002	UK	Mixed Methods
Integration: mapping the field volume II - distilling policy lessons from the "mapping the field" exercise'	Home Office	Claire Fyvie, Alastair Ager, Gavan Curley and Maja Korac	2003	UK	Mixed Methods
Our Shared Future	Commission for Integration and Cohesion	Commission for Integration and Cohesion	2007	England	Mixed Methods
Refugee Settlement: Can Communities Cope?		Maknun Gameledin-Ashami, Libby Cooper and Barry Knight	2002	UK	Qualitative Method
Gender and Refugee Integration: a Quantitative Analysis of Integration and Social Policy Outcomes	Academic work	Sin Yi Cheung and Jenny Phillimore	2016	UK	Qualitative Method
Multi-level Policy-Making and Migrant Integration in Britain.	Academic work	Gareth Mulvey	Ongoing	UK	Mixed Methods

Refugee Integration in Scotland	Scottish Refugee Council	Claire Fyvie, Alastair Ager, Gavan Curley and Maja Korac	2011	Scotland	Quantitative Method
Refugees and asylum seekers: A review from an equality and human rights perspective	Equality and Human Rights Commission	Peter Aspinall and Charles Watters	2010	UK	Mixed Methods
'Refugee' is only a word: a discursive analysis of refugees' and asylum seekers' experiences in Scotland	Academic Work	Steven Michael Kirkwood	2012	Scotland	Qualitative Method
In Search of Normality: Refugee Integration in Scotland	Scottish Refugee Council	Gareth Mulvey	2013	Scotland	Quantitative Method
Refugee Integration in Scotland Statistical findings from stage 1	Scottish Refugee Council	Gareth Mulvey	2011	Scotland	Quantitative Method
A journey towards safety: A report on the experiences of Eritrean refugees in the UK	UNHCR, the Refugee Council and the Scottish Refugee Council		2018	UK	Mixed Method
England's forgotten refugees: out of the fire and into the frying pan	Refugee Council	Josephine Basedow and Lisa Doyle	2016	England	Mixed Method
'This is my village now': Post-status refugee needs and experiences in Glasgow	Glasgow Campaign to Welcome Refugees	Duncan Sim	2009	Glasgow	Mixed Methods
Refugee Integration: Emerging Trends and Remaining Agendas	Academic work	Alison Strang and Alastair Ager	2010	EU	Mixed Methods
The impact of limited leave on refugees in the UK	Refugee Council	Lisa Doyle	2010	England	Qualitative Method
Getting There? The Effects of Functional Factors, Time and Place on the Social Integration of Migrants	Academic work	Ade Kearns and Elise Whitley	2015	Glasgow	Quantitative Method
Refugee inclusion: A literature review	Welsh Assembly Government	Terry Threadgold and Geoff Court	2005	EU, UK and Scotland	Literature Review

Refugees and other new migrants: a review of the evidence on successful approaches to integration	Home Office	Spencer et al	2004	UK	Literature Review
Resettlement of Syrian Refugees in West Dunbartonshire	What Works Scotland	Gareth Mulvey, Claire Bynner, Nina Murray and Nicholas Watson	2018	West Dunbartonshire	Qualitative Method
Migrant social integration in Glasgow's deprived communities	GoWell	Not stated	2015	Glasgow	Quantitative Method
'Hanging In-Between': experiences of waiting among asylum seekers living in Glasgow	Ph.D. Thesis	Rebecca Rotter	2010	Glasgow	Qualitative Method
The integration of dispersed asylum seekers in Glasgow	Ph.D. Thesis	Alexandra Rosenberg	2008	Glasgow	Qualitative Method
Integrative Paradigms, Marginal Reality: Refugee Community Organisations and Dispersal in Britain	Academic work	David Griffiths, Nando Sigona and Roger Zetter	2006	London	Mixed Methods
Seeking safety beyond refuge: the impact of immigration and citizenship policy upon refugees in the UK.	Academic Article	Emma Stewart and Gareth Mulvey	2013	UK	Qualitative Method
Exploring the everyday life information needs and the sociocultural adaptation barriers of Syrian refugees in Scotland	Academic Work	Konstantina Martzoukou and Simon Burnett	2018	Scotland	Qualitative Method
Integrated Grant Fund Progress Report	Glasgow City Council		2013	Glasgow	Qualitative Method
Supporting Asylum Seekers: Building Capacity For Service Provision And Policy Advocacy	University of Glasgow Knowledge Exchange Fund, and the British Red Cross.	Marina Burka, Kye Askins, Gareth Mulvey, Phil Arnold and Jillian McBride	2017	UK	Mixed Methods

Refugees Welcome? The Experience of New Refugees in the UK. A report by the All Party Parliamentary Group on Refugees	All Party Parliamentary Group on Refugees		2017	UK	Quantitative Method
New issues in refugee research: The integration and onward migration of refugees in Scotland: A review of the evidence	UNHCR Policy Development and Evaluation Service	Emma Stewart	2009	Scotland	Quantitative Method
When Policy Creates Politics: the Problematizing of Immigration and the Consequences for Refugee Integration in the UK	Academic work	Gareth Mulvey	2010	UK	Qualitative Method
Legal Status and Refugee Integration: a UK Perspective	Academic work	Sylvie Da Lomba,	2010	UK	Mixed Methods
Refugee Integration Policy: The Effects of UK Policy-Making on Refugees in Scotland	Academic work	Gareth Mulvey	2015	UK	Mixed Methods
Seeing like a region: parliamentary discourses on asylum seekers and refugees in Scotland and South Australia		Susanne Schech	2010	Scotland and South Australia	Mixed Methods
An evidence base on migration and integration in London	ESRC Centre on Migration, Policy and Society, University of Oxford	Ben Gidley and Hiranthi Jayaweera	2010	London	Mixed Methods
Introduction: Critical Reflections on Refugee Integration: Lessons from International Perspectives	Academic Article	Geri Smyth, Emma Stewart and Sylvie Da Lomba	2010	Global	Mixed Methods
Bridges programme annual report 2005-2006	Bridges Programme		2006	Glasgow	Mixed Methods
Bridges programme annual report 2008-2009	Bridges Programme		2009	Glasgow	Mixed Methods

Bridges programme annual report 2009-2010	Bridges Programme		2010	Glasgow	Mixed Methods
Bridges programme annual report 2010-2011	Bridges Programme		2011	Glasgow	Mixed Methods
Bridges programme annual report 2011-2012	Bridges Programme		2012	Glasgow	Mixed Methods
Bridges programme annual report 2012-2013	Bridges Programme		2013	Glasgow	Mixed Methods
Bridges programme annual report 2013-2014	Bridges Programme		2014	Glasgow	Mixed Methods
Survey on Policy and Practice Related to Refugee Integration	European Refugee Fund Community Actions	Roger Zetter, David Griffiths, Nando Sigona and Margaret Hauser	2002	Europe	Quantitative Method
Refugee Council client experiences in the asylum process	Refugee Council	Richard Lumley	2010	UK	Quantitative Method
Prisoners of Terrorism? The impact of anti-terrorism measures on refugees and asylum seekers in Britain	Funded by Oxfam, published by the Refugee Council	Anja Rudiger	2007	UK	Qualitative Method
Can't Stay. Can't Go. Refused asylum seekers who cannot be returned.	British Red Cross	Catherine Blanchard and Sarah Joy	2017	UK	Mixed Methods
Empowering Asylum Seekers, Developing Good Practice	ASAP – Asylum Seekers' Active Partnership Work Group 5 Equal Initiative – Asylum Seekers	Teija Enoranta	2007	Europe	Qualitative Method
Refugees: Renewing the Vision. An NGO working paper on improving the asylum system	The Refugee Council in partnership with Amnesty International UK, Immigration	Richard Williams	2004	UK	Literature Review

	Advisory Service and others.				
New Scots refugee integration strategy 2018 to 2022: engagement analysis	Scottish Government	Clare Hammond	2018	Scotland	Mixed Methods

Older Refugees

Title	Sponsor	Authors	Date published	Geographic scope	Method
Older Refugees in the UK: A literature review	Refugee Council	Naomi Connelly, Lora A. Forsythe, Guy Njike and Anja Rudiger	2006	England	Literature Review

LGBTI Refugees

Title	Sponsor	Authors	Date	Geographic scope	Method
Sanctuary, Safety and Solidarity Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender Asylum Seekers and Refugees in Scotland	Equality Network, BEMIS and GRAMNet	Tim Cowen, Francesca Stella, Kirsty Magahy, Kendra Strauss and James Morton	2011	Scotland	Qualitative Method

Women Refugees

Title	Sponsor	Authors	Date published	Geographical scope	Method
Raising refugee women's voices: Exploring the impact of Scottish Refugee Council's work with the Refugee Women's Strategy Group 2011-2015	Comic Relief	Melanie Quintero, Nina Murray, Elaine Connelly and Fiona Ballantyne	Pos. 2015-16	Across Scotland	Qualitative Method

The Struggle to Contribute: A report identifying the barriers encountered by refugee women on their journey to employment in Scotland		Refugee Women's Strategy Group	2011	Scotland	Qualitative Method
Women seeking asylum: Safe from violence in the UK?	Asylum Support Appeals Project and Refugee Council	Helen Baillot and Elaine Connelly	2018	UK	Quantitative Method
When maternity doesn't matter: Dispersing pregnant women seeking asylum	Maternity Action and the Refugee Council	Rayah Feldman	2013	Scotland	Mixed Methods

Disabled Refugees

Title	Sponsor	Authors	Date	Geographical scope	method
A study of asylum seekers with special needs	Refugee Council	Helen Murshali	2005	London	Qualitative Method
Disabled people in refugee and asylum-seeking communities in Britain	Joseph Rowntree Foundation	Keri Roberts and Jennifer Harris	2002	UK	Mixed Methods
Supporting disabled refugees and asylum seekers: opportunities for new approaches	Refugee Support / Metropolitan Support Trust	Kim Ward, Neil Amas and Jacob Lagnado	2008	London	Mixed Methods

Media

Title	Sponsor	Authors	Date published	Geographical scope	Method
Area reputation: An examination of newspaper coverage of the Sighthill estate	GoWell		2010	Glasgow (Sighthill)	Quantitative Method

Area reputation: An examination of newspaper coverage of the Red Road Estate	GoWell		2012	Glasgow (Red Road)	Quantitative Method
Forward Together: Ideas for working with asylum seekers, refugees, the media and communities	Oxfam		2008	Scotland	Quantitative Method

Policy and Strategy Documents

Title	Sponsor	Authors	Date published	Geographical scope	Method
Indicators of Integration: Final Report.	Home Office	Alastair Ager and Alison Strang	2004	UK	Literature Review
Scottish Refugee Council integration strategy: Sanctuary and Solidarity in Scotland A strategy for supporting refugee and receiving communities 2016 – 2021	Scottish Refugee Council		2016	Scotland	Mixed Methods
Secure Borders Safe Haven: Integration with Diversity in Modern Britain	Home Office	Home Office	2002	UK	Mixed Methods
Making a Place in the Global City: the Relevance of Indicators of Integration'	Academic work	Jenny Phillimore and Lisa Goodson	2008	UK	Mixed Methods
Handbook on Integration for policy-makers and practitioners	European Commission	European Commission Directorate-General for Justice, Freedom and Security	2010	EU	Mixed Methods
Agenda for Integration	Refugee Council	Refugee Council	2004	UK	Literature Review

New Scots: Integrating Refugees in Scotland's Communities 2014 - 17	Scottish Government, COSLA and Scottish Refugee Council		2014	Scotland	Strategy document
New Scots Refugee Integration Strategy 2018 - 2022	Scottish Government, COSLA and Scottish Refugee Council		2018	Scotland	Strategy document
Moving on Together: The Government's Recommitment to Supporting Refugees	Home Office	Home Office	2009	UK	Strategy document

Statistics on Asylum seekers in the UK

Title	Sponsor	Authors	Date published	Geographical scope	Method
Asylum tables	Home Office		2018	UK	Quantitative Method



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