

# The Impact of Migration in the East Midlands

Understanding social impact of  
population changer

Tuesday 17 June 2014



# Conference Chair

Cllr Paul Kenny, Boston Borough Council



UK Visas  
& Immigration

# Immigration Act 2014

The impact of migration in the East Midlands - Understanding Social impact of population change

Presented by: Matthew Robinson, Head of Asylum Casework, Midlands  
Date: 17<sup>th</sup> June 2014

# Immigration Act 2014

- The Immigration Act 2014 is a landmark piece of legislation which builds on the government's ongoing reforms to ensure our immigration system works in our national interest
- The Act will have a major impact on the Home Office's work to secure our borders, enforce our immigration laws and continue to attract the brightest and the best to the UK
- The Act puts the law firmly on the side of those who respect it, not those who break it, by:
  - stopping migrants using public services to which they are not entitled,
  - reducing the pull factors which encourage people to come to the UK for the wrong reasons, and
  - making it easier to remove people who should not be here.



# Immigration Act 2014

- The Act received Royal Assent on 14<sup>th</sup> May and implementation is well under way. A first tranche of measures from the Act will be commenced in mid-July which will include:
  - new provisions which require the courts to have regard to Parliament's view on what the public interest requires in Article 8 cases.
  - refusing bail when removal is scheduled within 14 days.
  - A new power to revoke driving licences held by illegal immigrants.
  - New powers to reduce abuse of the immigration system e.g. streamlining the recovery of illegal working penalties and wider powers of search for travel documents and weapons on immigration suspects.
- Other elements of the Bill will then be introduced incrementally from October.



# Immigration Act 2014

## **BACKGROUND**

- The Immigration Act 2014 will:
- **reduce the number of immigration decisions that can be appealed from 17 to 4**, whilst introducing a quick and cost-effective system of Administrative Review to correct case-working errors – preserving appeals for those asserting fundamental rights;
- allow us to return certain harmful individuals **before their appeals are heard** if there is no risk of serious irreversible harm;
- ensure the courts have regard to Parliament's view of what the public interest requires when considering **Article 8** of the European Convention on Human Rights in immigration cases - making clear the right to a family life is **not** to be regarded as absolute and unqualified;



# Immigration Act 2014

- reform the removals process, replacing the current multiple decision points with a **single decision notice** to ensure individuals are in no doubt as to their immigration status and their liability to removal;
- reinforce our commitment to **end the detention of children** for immigration purposes by putting key elements of the family returns process into law;
- restrict the ability of immigration detainees to apply repeatedly for **bail** unless there has been a material change of circumstances;
- require **private landlords** to check the immigration status of their tenants, to prevent those with no right to live in the UK from accessing private rented housing (this will be implemented in one geographical area first and the results evaluated before it is extended);
- introduce a new requirement for temporary migrants with a time-limited immigration status in non-exempt categories to make a financial contribution to our **National Health Service**;



# Immigration Act 2014

- require banks to check against a database of known immigration offenders before opening **bank accounts**;
- make it easier for the Home Office to **recover unpaid civil penalties**;
- introduce new powers to check applicants' immigration status before issuing **driving licences** and to revoke licences where immigrants are found to have overstayed in the UK;
- clamp down on people who try to gain an immigration advantage by entering into a **sham marriage** or civil partnership;
- allow the Home Secretary to deprive a naturalised British citizen of their **citizenship** in cases where they have conducted themselves in a way which is seriously prejudicial to the vital interests of the UK, where the Home Secretary has reasonable grounds for believing the person is able to become a national of another country;
- correct an **anomaly in nationality law** to enable certain children born before 1 July 2006 to a British father but whose parents were not married at the time to apply to be registered as British citizens and acquire their father's British nationality. This rectifies a historical anomaly and provides all children with the same rights, irrespective of whether their parents were married when they were born.



## Deprivation of Citizenship

- The Government listened carefully to the arguments made throughout scrutiny of the Bill, and particularly so on this vital issue.
- The Government is clear it needs the ability to deprive naturalised citizens of citizenship if they have conducted themselves in a way seriously prejudicial to the vital interests of the UK – but the Government has conceded that this must be only in circumstances where the Home Secretary **reasonably believes** that they are able, under the law of another country, to become a national of that country. The Government's amendment made during Commons Consideration of Lords Amendments on Wednesday 7 May and accepted by the House of Lords with a majority of 93 on Monday 12 May ensures this.
- The second Government amendment will ensure proper scrutiny of the use of the power, with an (independent) review taking place after 12 months and each subsequent 3 years, to be laid before both Houses of Parliament.



# Immigration Act 2014

Further information;  
the **Act's website** is a mine of information on all  
the provisions in the Act – see

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/immigration-bill>.





David Simmonds

Hillingdon BC

# Workshops

(Delegates to attend one workshop)

## Workshop 1

### Social Impact of Population Change

**Cllr Paul Kenny, Boston Borough Council**

- The workshop led by Cllr Paul Kenny, Boston Borough Council will detail the award winning scrutiny review on the Social Impact of Population Change

(Main Conference Room)

## Workshop 2

### Meeting the challenge at the local level

**Henry St Clair Miller, National NRPF Network**

- The workshop will explore the causes of destitution in the migrant population and how that differs from destitution generally, the forms that destitution can take, what No Resource to Public Funds means, why it is an issue for local government, recent benefit changes

(Suite 2)

Refreshments will be available in the workshop rooms



Department for  
Communities and  
Local Government

# Creating the conditions for Integration

**Fakruz Zaman**  
Deputy Director of Integration and Faith

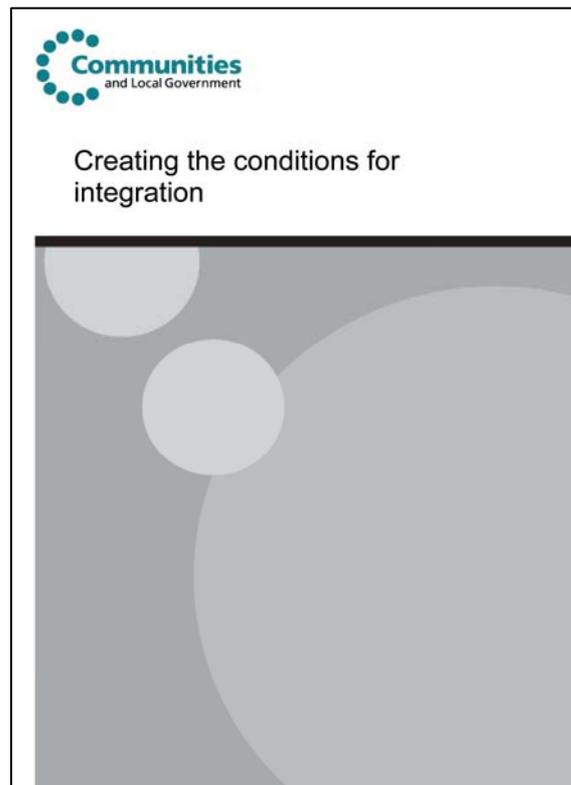


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# Our approach

Five key themes:

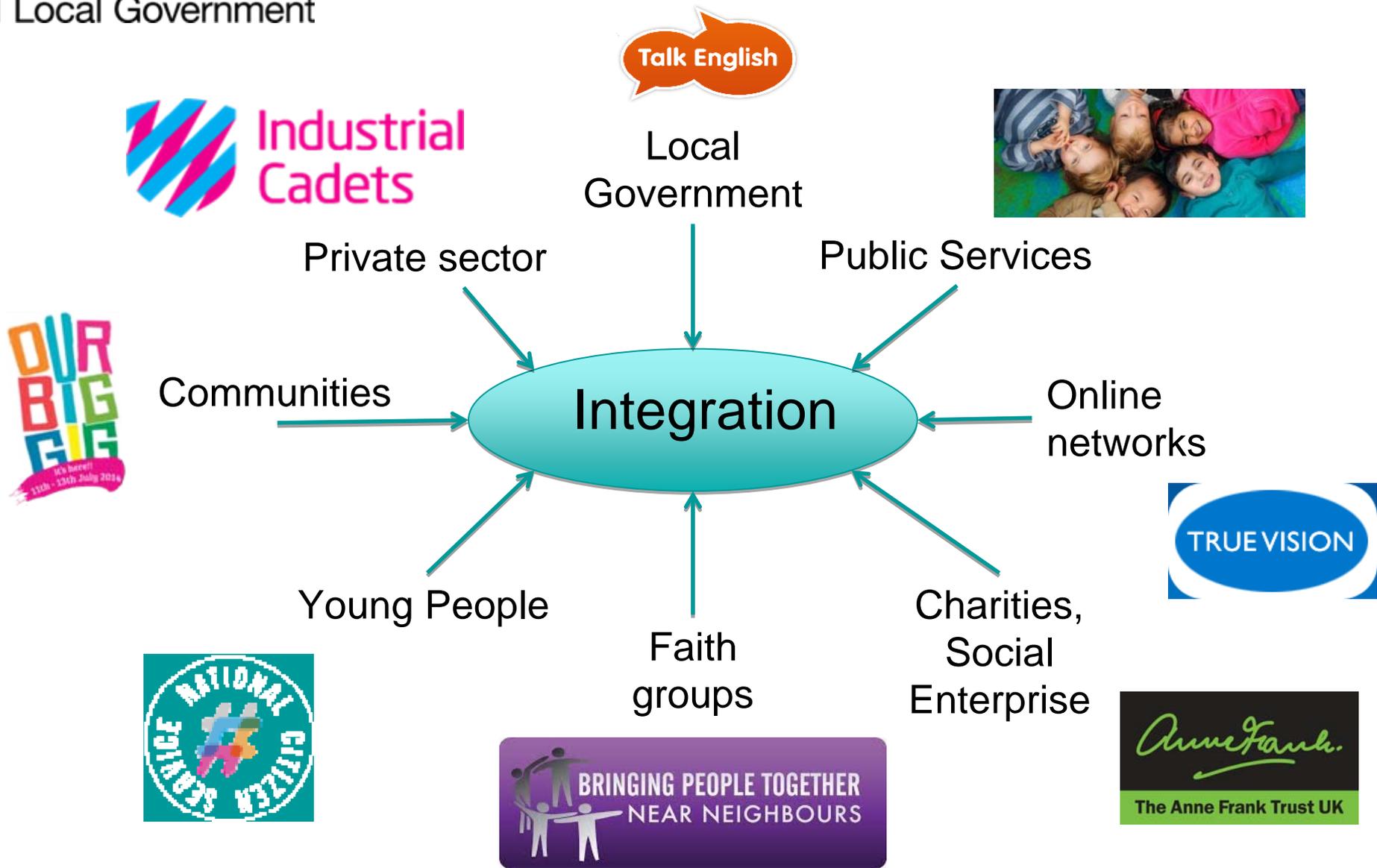
- Common ground
- Responsibility
- Participation and empowerment
- Social mobility
- Tackling intolerance and extremism





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# Projects





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# Community Rights

Local assets such as pub, shop or  
community centre closing?

Want to raise money for local  
community projects?

Want to fix things in your  
community? Don't wait for  
someone else to fix it for you.....

Think you could run a local public  
service better?



Community Right to Bid

Community Shares

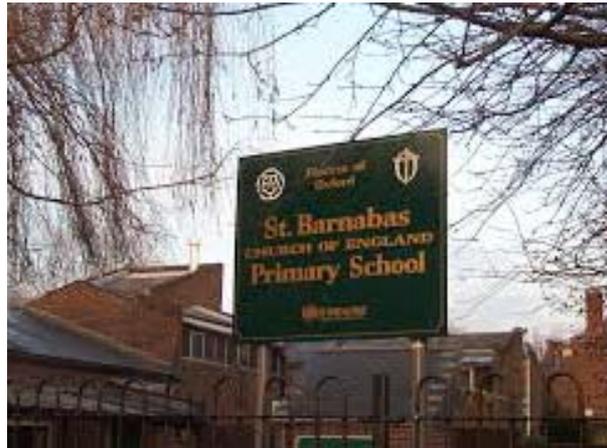
Our Place!

Community Right to Challenge



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# Mainstream Services will make the most impact





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Local Government

**Find out more at the following links :**

**[Creating the Conditions](#)**

**[DCLG activity on integration](#)**

**[Infographics](#)**

# COMMUNITY RESILIENCE AND RELATIONS SERVICE

# COMMUNITY PROTECTION

Lianne Taylor  
Head of Service.



NOTTINGHAMSHIRE  
**POLICE**  
PROUD TO SERVE



**Nottingham**  
**City Council**

## Role of the Team.

- The team is a very small specialist Engagement team and prioritises around areas of vulnerability and risk .
- We support the Community and voluntary sector to build infrastructure in areas or communities where risk and vulnerability has been identified.
- We build trust and confidence and relationships in and around challenging areas ( either geography or issue)
- Build Community Insight and intelligence to identify risk and harm
- Support and Manage Community Tensions and Critical incident management.



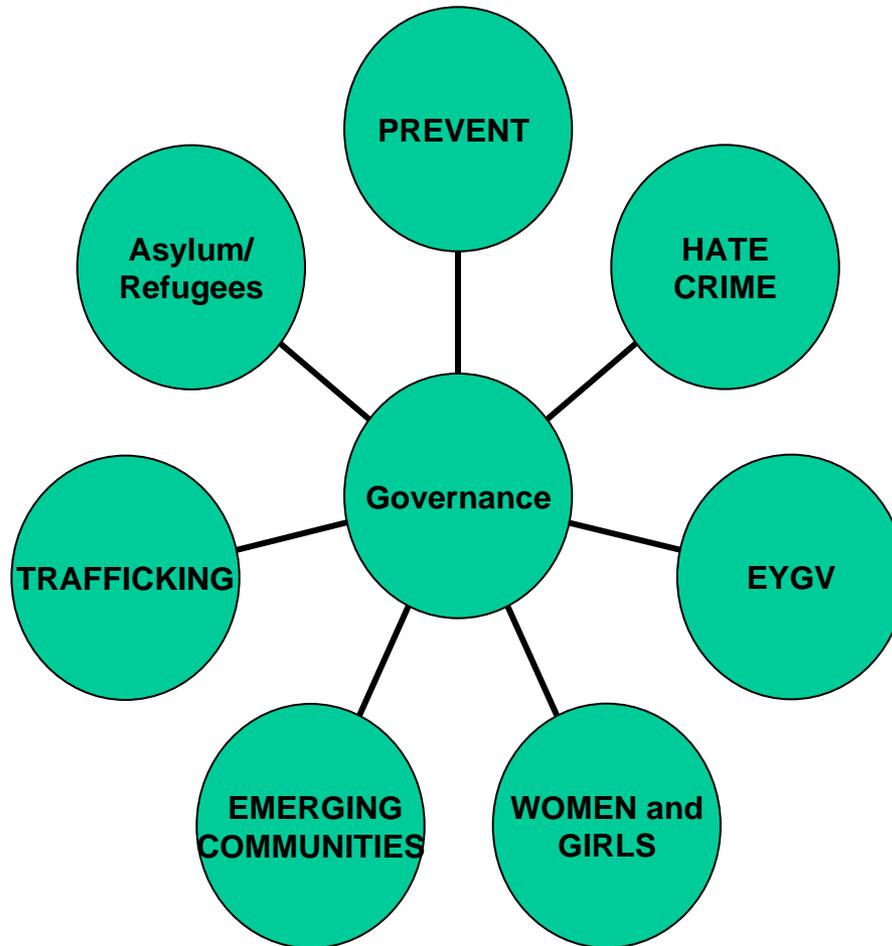
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# Specialist Areas Of Work

**Building trust and  
Confidence and  
capacity.  
In Communities  
facing Vulnerability  
Risk and Harm**



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**Nottingham**  
**City Council**

# Asylum Support in Nottingham

- New arrivals worker supporting families integrate and access services in the City.
- The focus of the role is safeguarding, access to schools , health, and family support services.
- The management of a case load and responding to the needs and issues for asylum seeker families arriving in Nottingham



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# Property Procurement ( Using Data and Knowledge)

- **Process for approving properties for asylum seekers**
- **Information supplied**
- The following information is emailed in on a template form for each individual property.
- Property address, including postcode
- Landlord's name
- Number of bedrooms in the property
- Number of floors in the property
- Intended use of the property (eg for families, single individuals or as an HMO)
- Improvement could be made with more information any issues of vulnerability , disability etc



# Managing Data and Information .

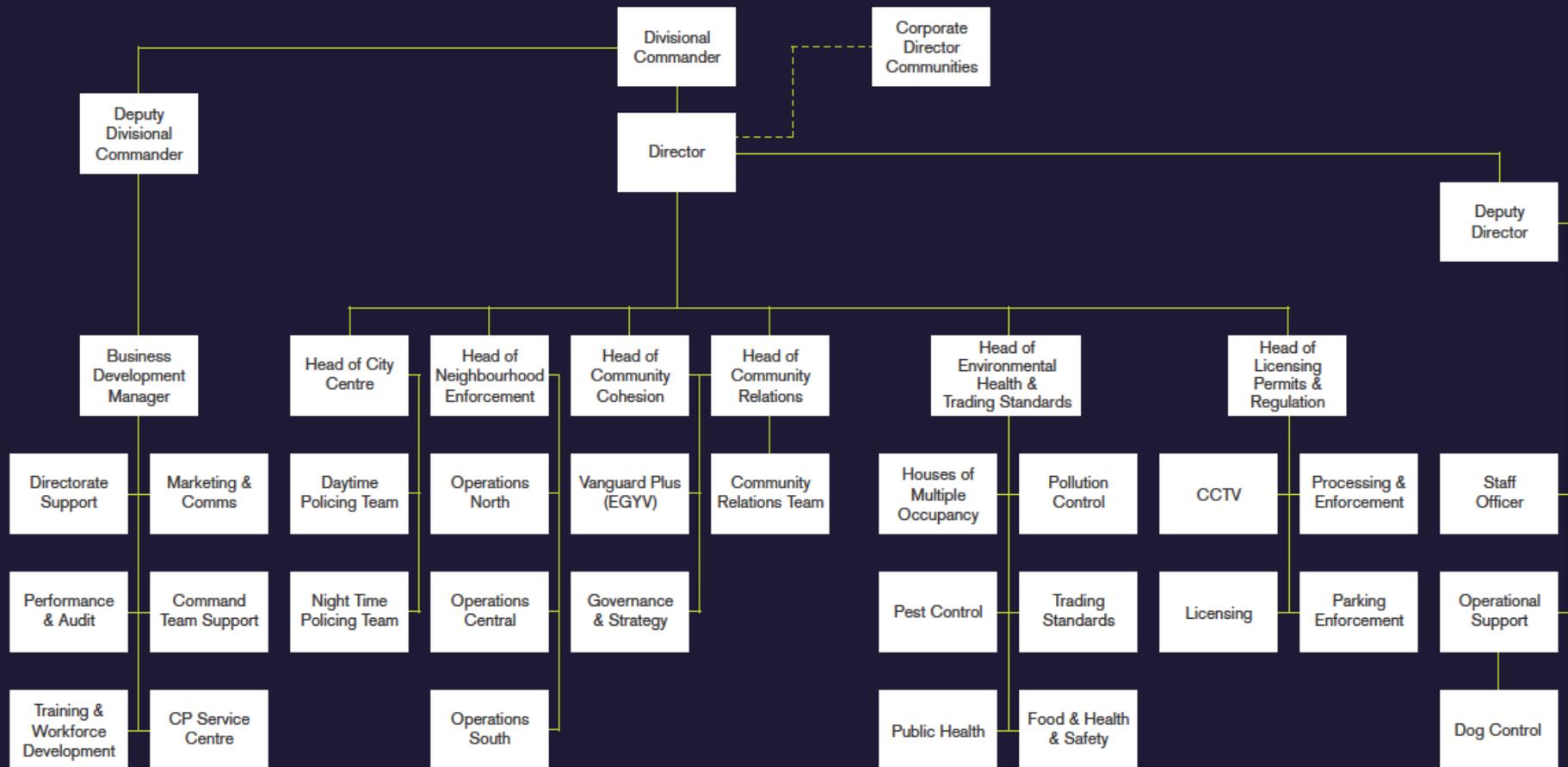
(What we do next)

- **Checks performed**
- **Concentration of other asylum seeker properties in the local area** – to prevent large groups becoming visible targets. If more than 1 in 200 people living in a ward are asylum seekers, no more properties will be approved in that ward. If more than 1 in 500 people living in a ward are asylum seekers, a further check is performed at a lower level; if more than 1 in 100 people in a Super Output Area are asylum seekers no more properties in that Super Output Area are approved. Data used for this is from the 2011 census and monthly Home Office asylum seeker statistics.
- **Safety issues**  
Nottinghamshire Police's City Intelligence Unit are notified of any proposed properties, and are asked to check if there are reasons they do not feel the property should be used for asylum seekers – e.g. a concentration of hate crimes in the immediate area.

- Accommodation maintenance  
Nottingham City Council's HMO team are notified of any proposed properties and their landlords, and check their records for concerns that the property may not have been well maintained in the past. In extreme cases, these may cause the property to be refused; it is more likely that the property management company is asked to confirm that any necessary work has been carried out.
- Proposed property use  
Any proposed HMO properties in Dunkirk & Lenton ward are advised they are unlikely to get a HMO license in this area. Any proposed HMO properties within the Additional Licensing Area are identified and the property management company advised they will need to apply for a license. Proposed HMOs outside the Additional Licensing Area have the property details (no of floors & no of bedrooms) checked to establish whether they will need to apply for an HMO license.

- **Community Infrastructure and Additional information**  
Colleagues with knowledge of local areas are asked if they have additional views on the suitability of certain areas. This allows the property management company to be advised of areas where few primary school places are available, or where particularly good support is available in the local community for certain nationalities or ethnic groups.
- **Response**
- An email response to the property management company is sent to advise whether a property has been approved or refused.
- If refused, an outline of the reason for this refusal is given.
- If approved, additional notes may also be supplied (e.g. the presence of available school places, any minor concerns about maintenance etc) Information around Support Services.

# City Division – Community Protection Structure



# The Demographic, Economic, Labour Market and Fiscal Impacts of Migration – in the East Midlands and the UK

17<sup>th</sup> June, 2014

Chris Lawton

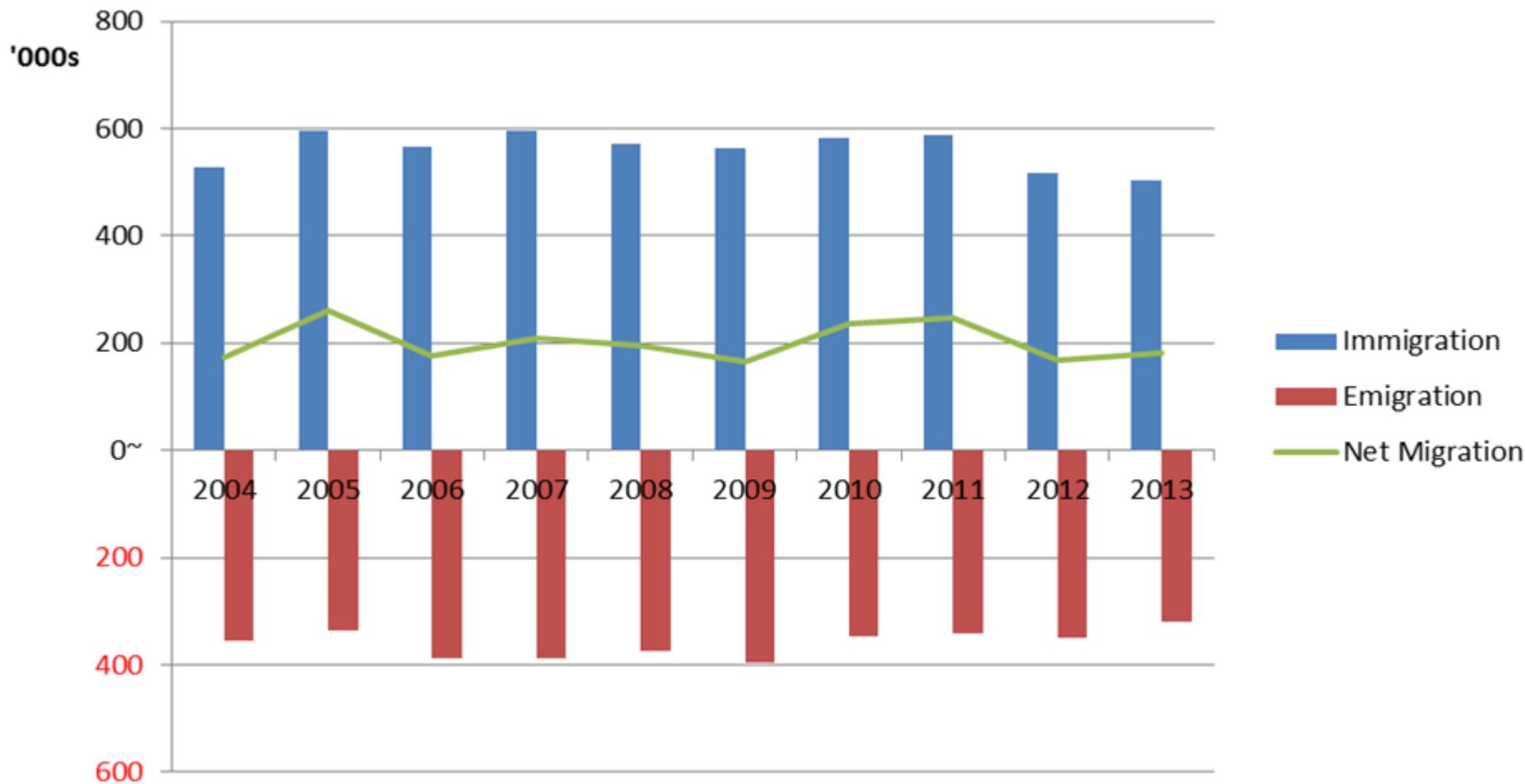
Nottingham Business School

# Overview

Summary of recent statistics and research on migration and its impacts to inform decision making. Includes:

- Trends in net international migration (UK)
- The contribution of migration to population growth (UK and East Midlands)
- Employment rates (UK)
- Research findings on impact:
  - Fiscal impacts (UK)
  - Labour market impacts (UK)
  - East Midlands impacts

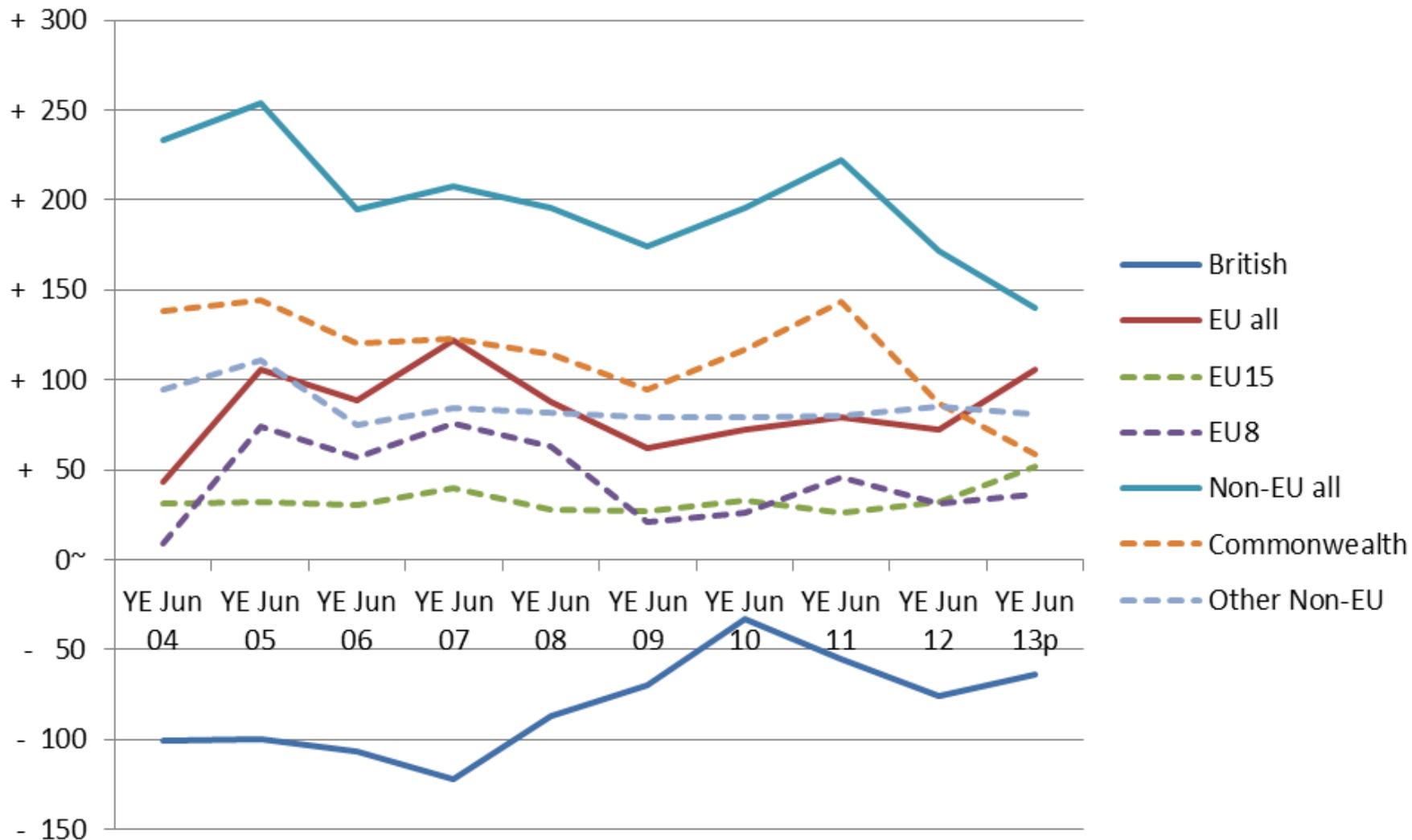
# Net Migration to the UK – Long Term International Migration (LTIM)



Source: Source: ONS Crown Copyright, 2014. 'Long Term International Migration – year ending June (Mid-Year)', from 'Migration Statistics Quarterly Report, February 2014', 27<sup>th</sup> February, 2014.

Ⓐ Estimates for the year ending June 2013 are provisional.

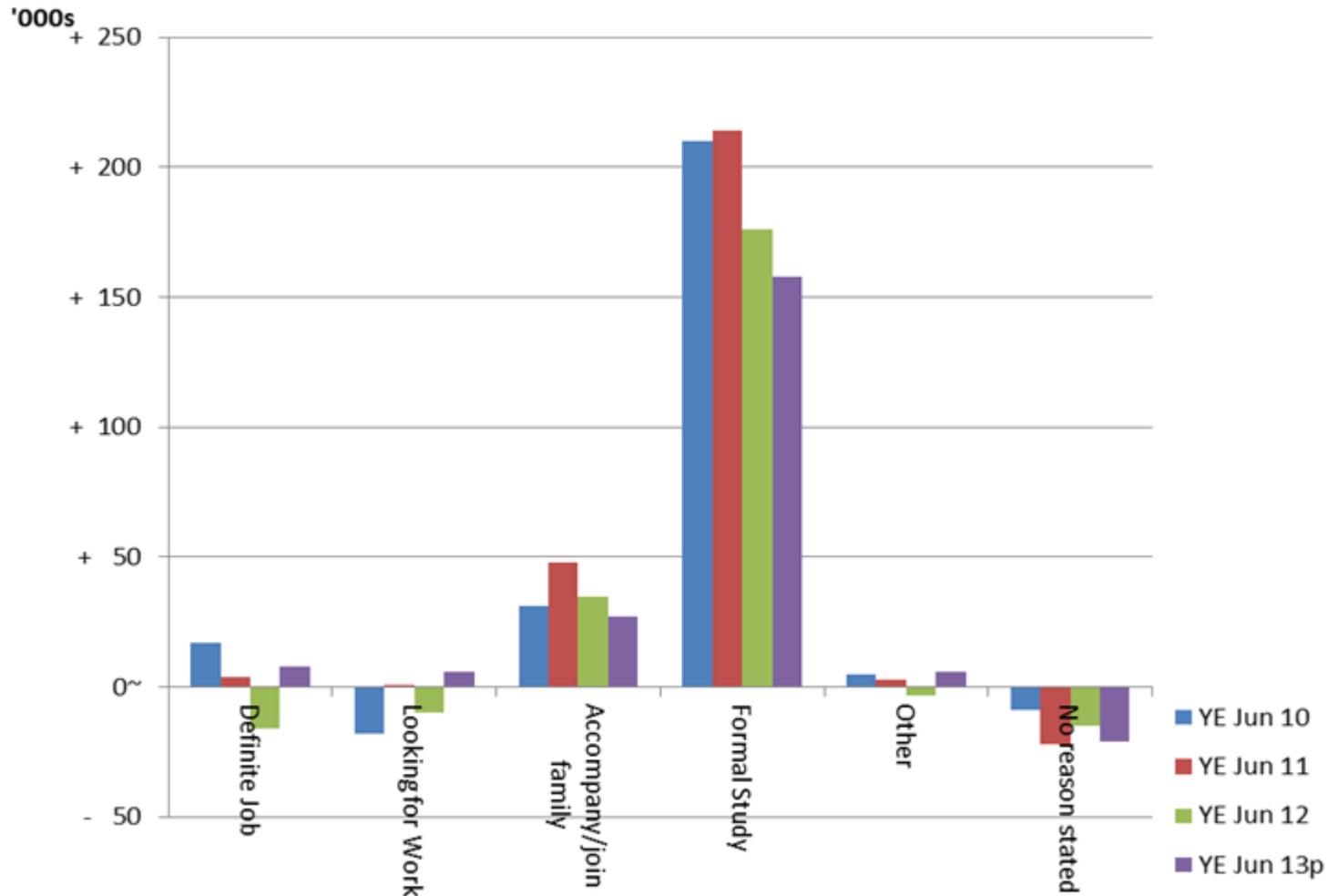
# Net LTIM by Citizenship



Source: Source: ONS Crown Copyright, 2014. 'Long Term International Migration – year ending June (Mid-Year)', from 'Migration Statistics Quarterly Report, February 2014', 27<sup>th</sup> February, 2014.

<sup>p</sup> Estimates for the year ending June 2013 are provisional.

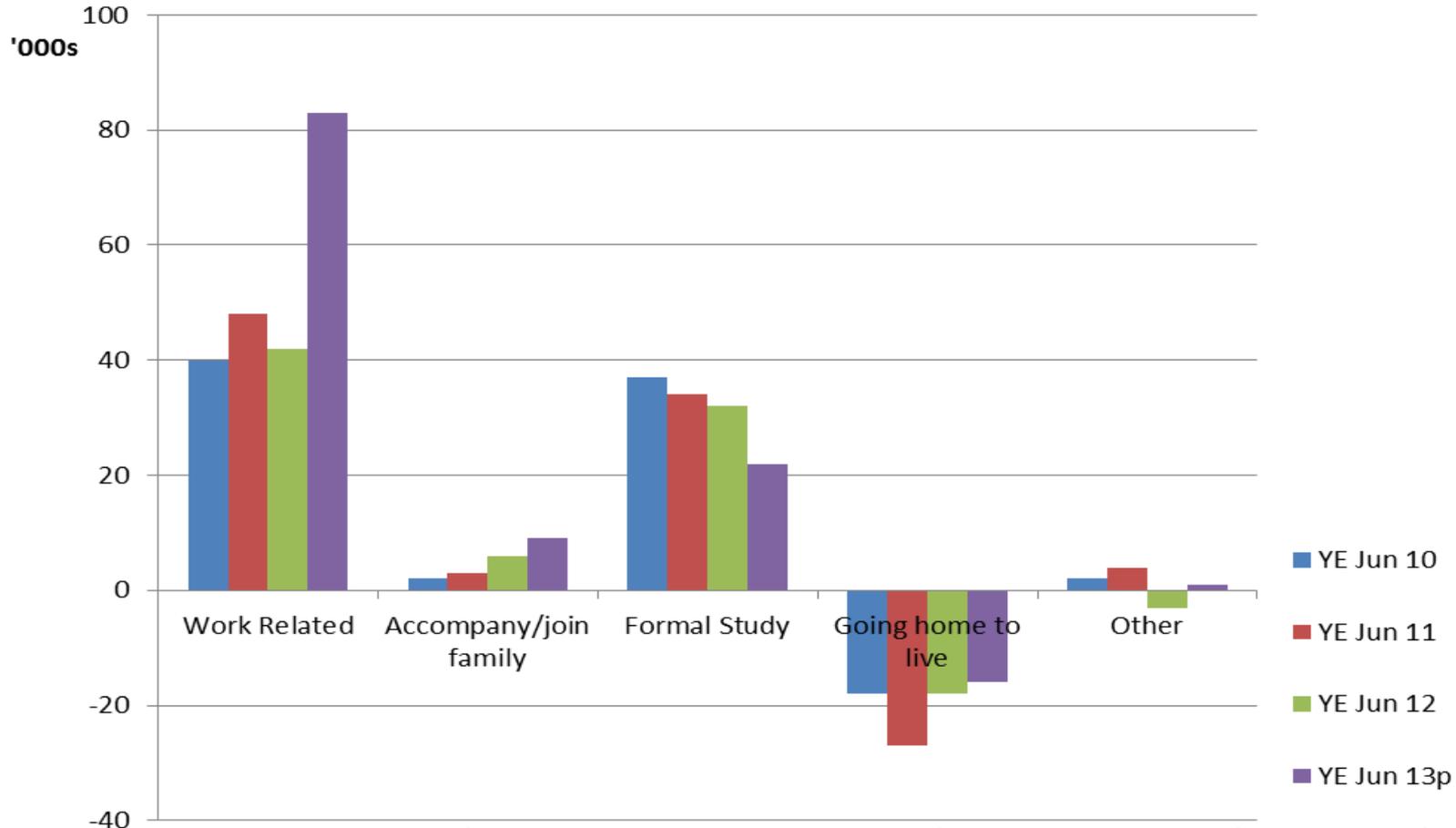
# All Net LTIM by Reason for Travel



Source: Source: ONS Crown Copyright, 2014. 'Long Term International Migration – year ending June (Mid-Year)', from 'Migration Statistics Quarterly Report, February 2014', 27<sup>th</sup> February, 2014.

<sup>p</sup> Estimates for the year ending June 2013 are provisional.

# Net LTIM by Reason for Travel for EU citizens



Source: Source: ONS Crown Copyright, 2014. 'Long Term International Migration – year ending June (Mid-Year)', from 'Migration Statistics Quarterly Report, February 2014', 27<sup>th</sup> February, 2014.

<sup>p</sup> Estimates for the year ending June 2013 are provisional.

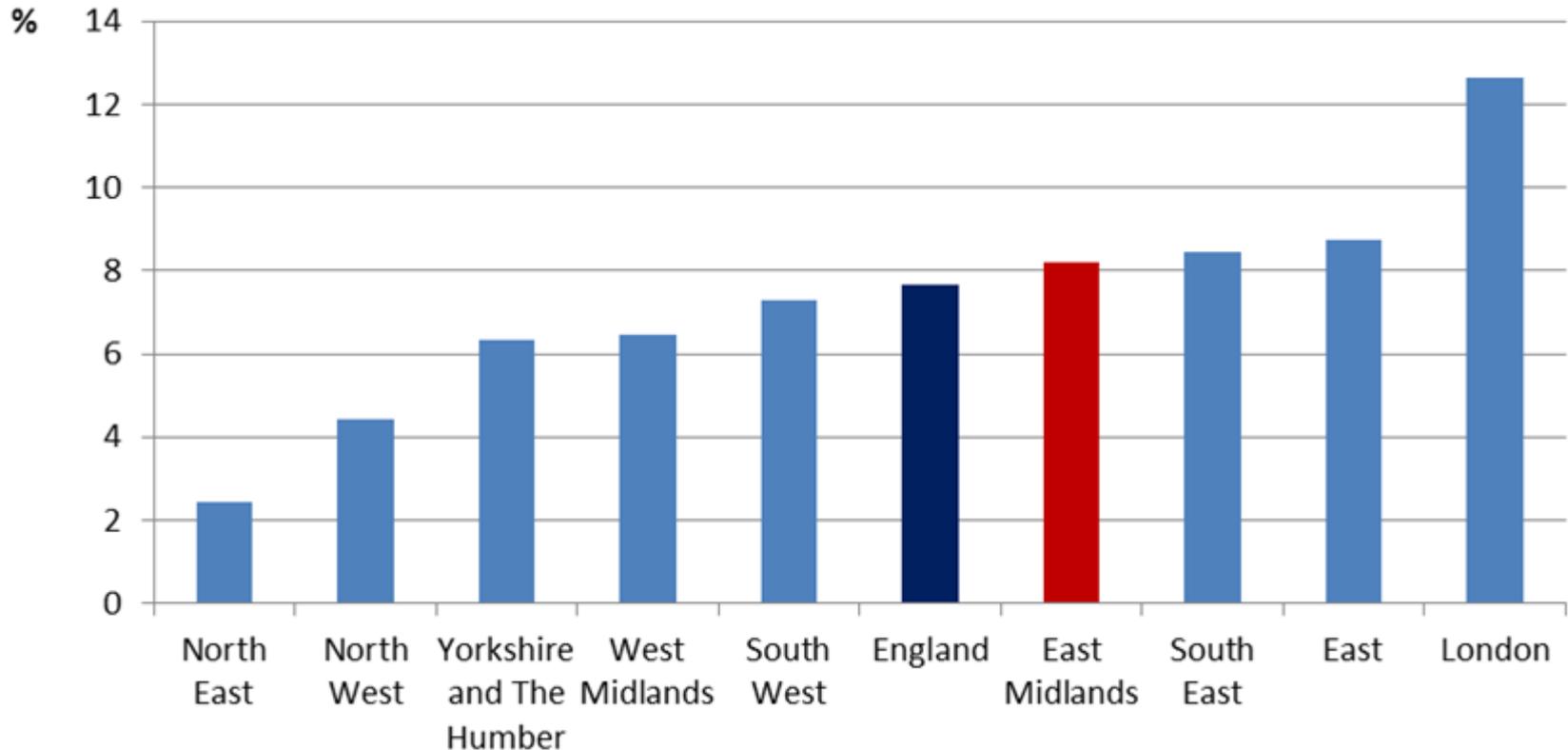
# The Impact of International Migration on Population Change in England



Source: ONS Crown Copyright, 2013. *'Mid-1991 to Mid-2012 Population Estimates: components of population change for England and Wales.'*

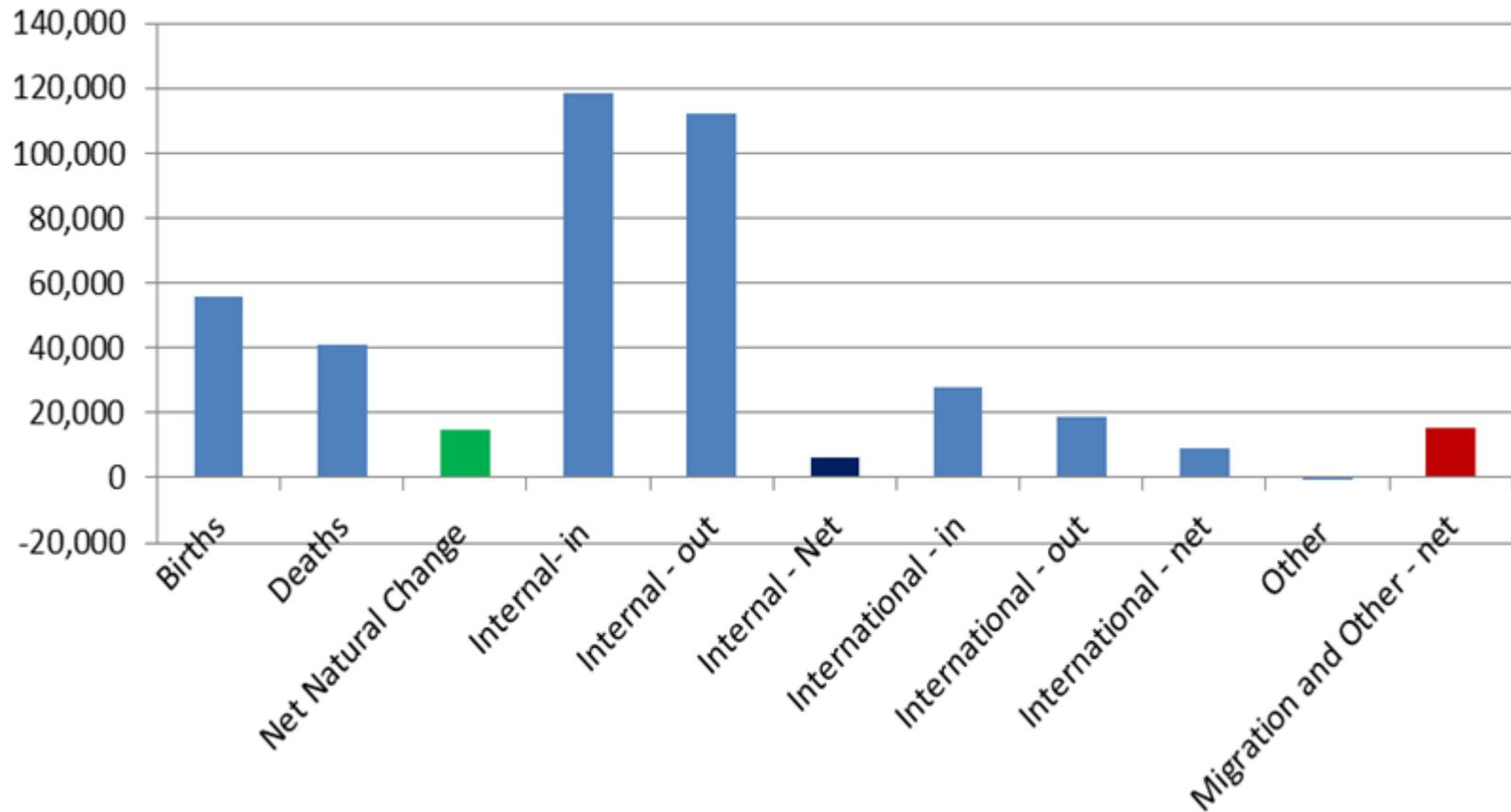
\* note that the net migration figures relate just to England – rather than the UK.

# Total Population Growth by Region, 2002-2012 (%)



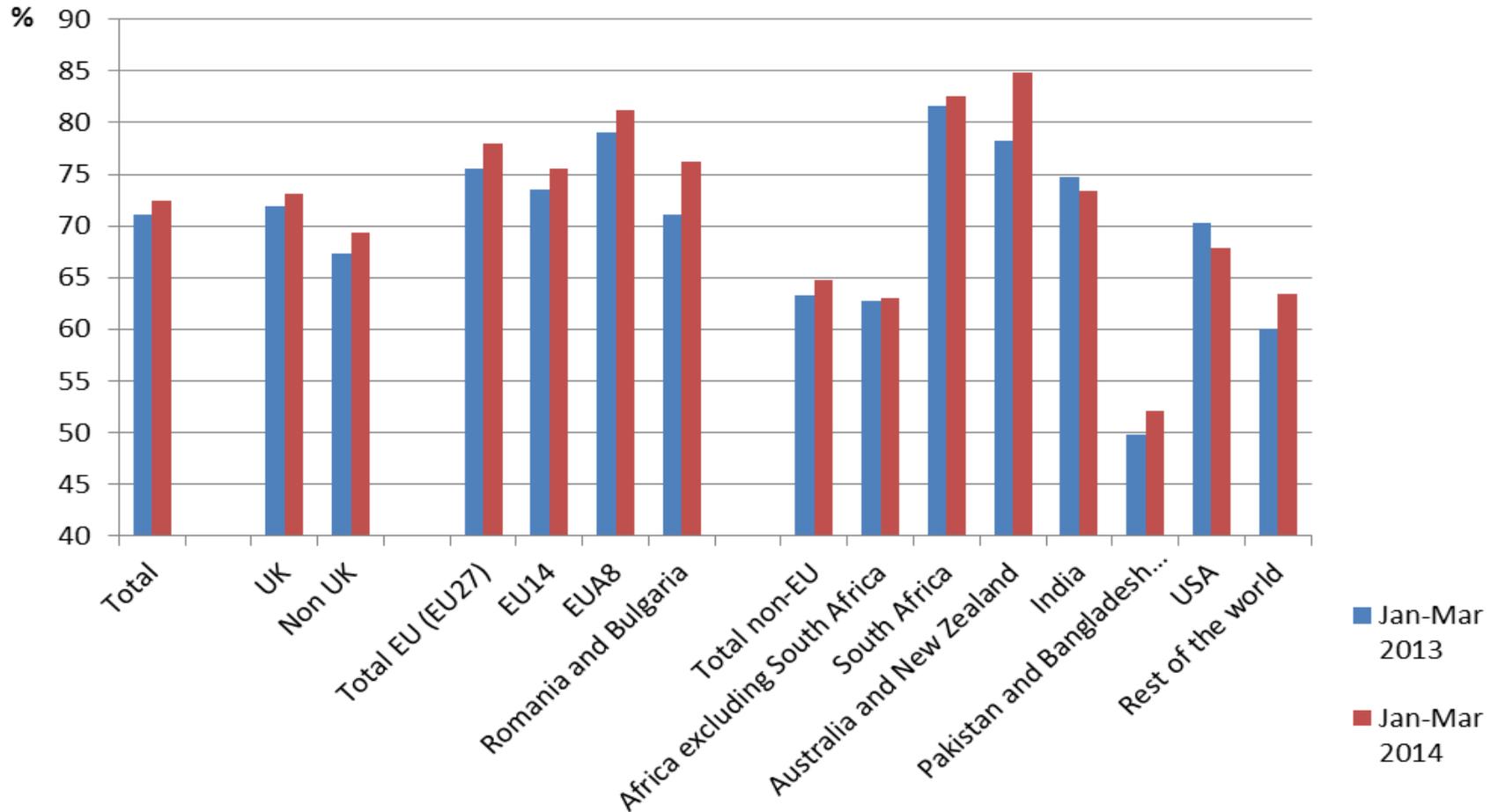
Source: ONS Crown Copyright, 2013. *'Mid-year Population Estimates'*, 2002-2012, from NOMIS [accessed 19<sup>th</sup> May 2014].

# Components of population change in the East Midlands, mid-2011 to mid-2012



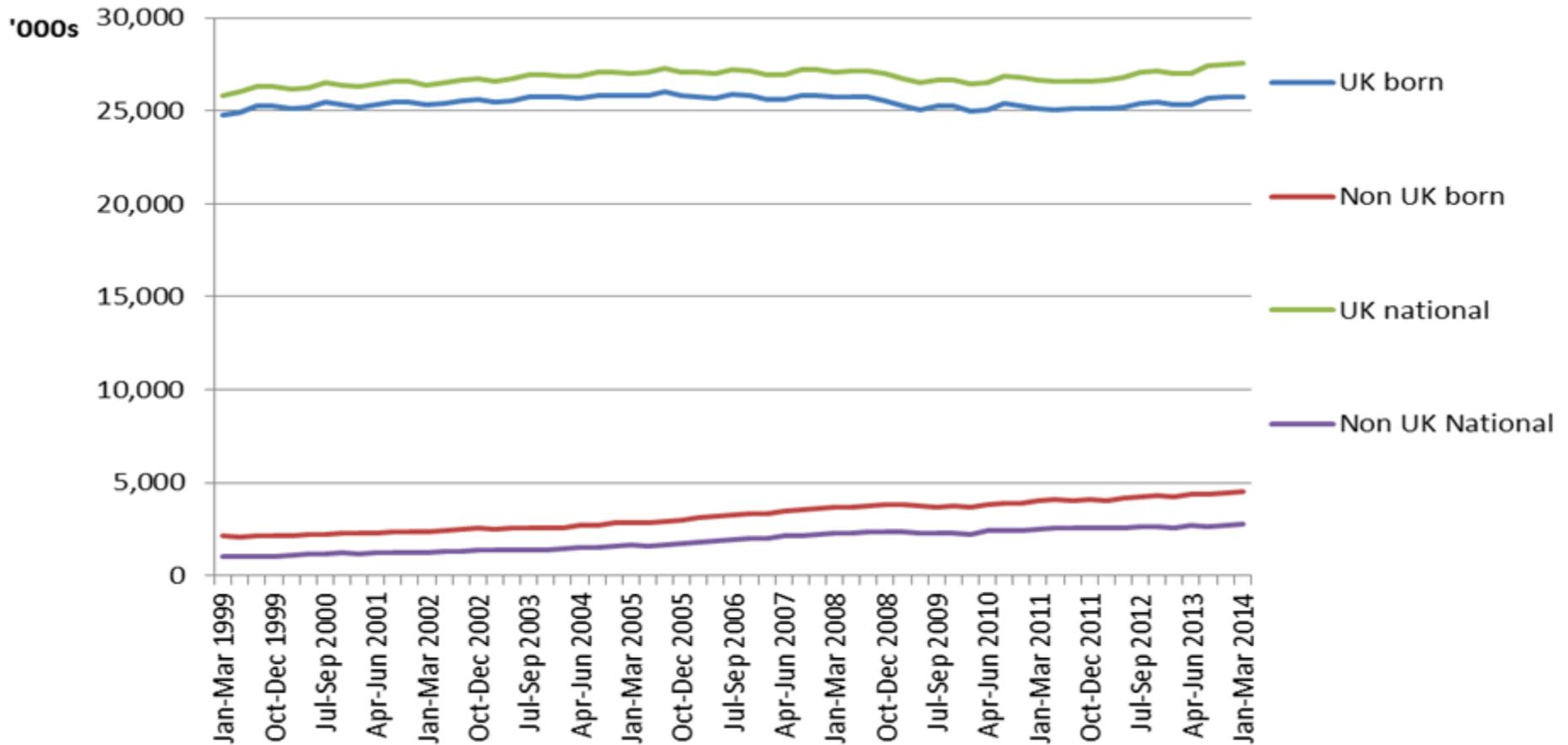
Source: ONS Crown Copyright, 2013. 'Mid-2012 Population Estimates: Components of Population change for England and Wales – detailed tables by Region and Local Authority District'.

# Employment rates by country of birth (% UK population aged 16-64 in employment)



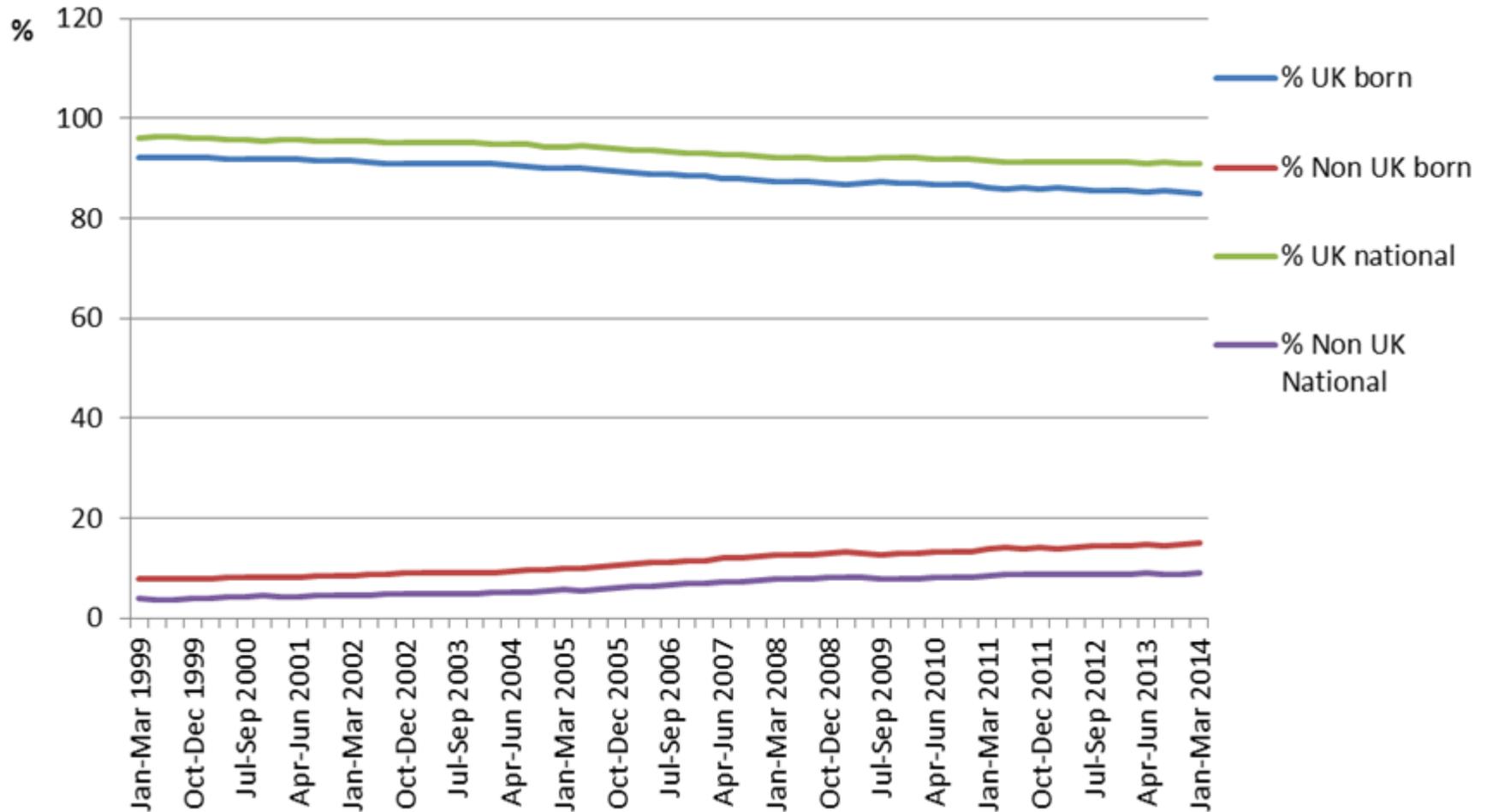
Source: ONS Crown Copyright, 2014. 'Table EMP06: Employment levels and rates by country of birth and nationality' from 'Labour Market Statistics, May 2014', 14<sup>th</sup> May 2014.

# Employment levels by country of birth and stated nationality (thousands)



Source: ONS Crown Copyright, 2014. 'Table EMP06: Employment levels and rates by country of birth and nationality' from 'Labour Market Statistics, May 2014', 14<sup>th</sup> May 2014.

# Proportions of total employment levels by country of birth and stated nationality (%)



Source: ONS Crown Copyright, 2014. 'Table EMP06: Employment levels and rates by country of birth and nationality' from 'Labour Market Statistics, May 2014', 14<sup>th</sup> May 2014.

# Research on the Impacts of Migration

- Significant body of recent academic and public-sector research exploring:
  - Fiscal impacts (contributions in taxation less value of benefits and services)
  - Labour market impacts
    - ‘Displacement’ of native workers into unemployment?
    - ‘Dampening’ of average wages or the wages of UK-born workers?
  - Economic impacts( % contribution to GDP of migrants)

# Fiscal Impacts

- Research by Institute for Fiscal Studies (IFS), University College London, and the Office for Budgetary Responsibility (OBR)
- Establishes that:
  - Migrants, having a younger age profile than non-migrants (and less likely to have dependents) + higher employment rates generally leads to a positive net fiscal contribution
  - The OBR estimates that, without migration, the UK net public sector debt would rise from 74% of GDP in 2012 to 187% in 50 years' time (above the current national debt of Greece)

# Fiscal Impacts contd.

- UCL research (Dustmann and Frattini, November 2013) estimated that:
  - Significant differences between recent and established, and non-EU and EU-migrants
  - Recent migrants (post-2001) and those from EU-countries were estimated to be 45% less likely than non-migrants to receive state benefits or tax credits
  - Between 2001 and 2011, recent EU migrants contributed 34% more to the fiscal system than they took out in benefits, tax credits and services
  - UK-natives were estimated to have contributed 89% of the total value of benefits and services they received between 2001 and 2011 (or 11% less than they received). This was similar for established non-EU migrants.
  - In both cases this was because of the older-age profile (and greater likelihood of dependents)/lower employment rate compared to EU migrants and recent migrants (EU and non-EU)

# Labour Market Impacts

- Research tests the following hypotheses:
  - According to mainstream economic theory, the labour market will adjust to an increase in labour supply in the long-run, and will return to equilibrium employment levels and wages
  - But different skill levels between migrants compared to non-migrants may, in the short-run, cause non-migrants to be displaced into unemployment and/or average wages to fall

# Labour Market Impacts contd.

- Home Office/BIS research (March 2014):
  - No evidence of displacement or wage dampening prior to 2008, even following significant increase in net-migration after 2004 EU enlargement. Employment levels of migrants and non-migrants increased
  - As the recession impacted on the UK labour market in the latter half of 2008, employment levels for UK-born workers and non-EU migrants fell up to 2012
  - Employment levels of EU-migrants recovered from 2009
  - From 2012, employment levels of UK-born and non-EU migrants began to increase. Employment levels for UK-born workers grew more strongly than for migrants between 2012 and 2013
  - Therefore, the cross-departmental study concluded that:

during periods of overall economic growth, there was little or no evidence of displacement – the labour market adjusted rapidly to any increase in supply;

in periods of recession, if this also coincided with high volumes of net migration, there may be some instances of displacement (both for UK and non-EU workers) – with EU workers being particularly resilient.

# East Midlands Research

- Undertaken by the Warwick Institute for Employment Research (IER) in 2007 and 2011:
  - Migrants in the East Midlands are concentrated in industry sectors where wages were significantly lower than average – but these sectors experienced faster than average increases in pay between 2001 and 2007
  - Rates of pay growth did not differ in occupations in which high proportions of migrants were employed compared to the average
  - Exits by UK-born workers from occupations where large proportions of migrants were employed were stable over time, and did not appear to increase as the number of migrants in the East Midlands increased after 2004
  - Following the onset of recession in 2008, job losses were particularly evident in Manufacturing and Transport and Storage, with the impacts being proportionately similar for migrants and non-migrants
  - At a local level, there was no strong relationship between changes in the numbers of migrant workers and changes in the rate or numbers unemployed

# East Midlands Research contd.

- In the 2007 IER research, migrants had a polarised distribution in the East Midlands: in either very highly skilled occupations, or in low skill occupations.
- In the 2011 IER research, there were higher concentrations in low skill occupations
- However, contributions of migrants to the regional economy were found to be significant and above the share of the population:
  - In 2005 migrants were estimated to have contributed 9.6% of GVA
  - In 2009 migrants were estimated to have contributed 10% of regional GVA



# Conference Close