

Evidence from our regional consultation on the impacts of migration



Interrelation

How the groups that we listen to relate to each other

Experience

What the regional groups have told us

Data gaps

What the regional groups would like more data on

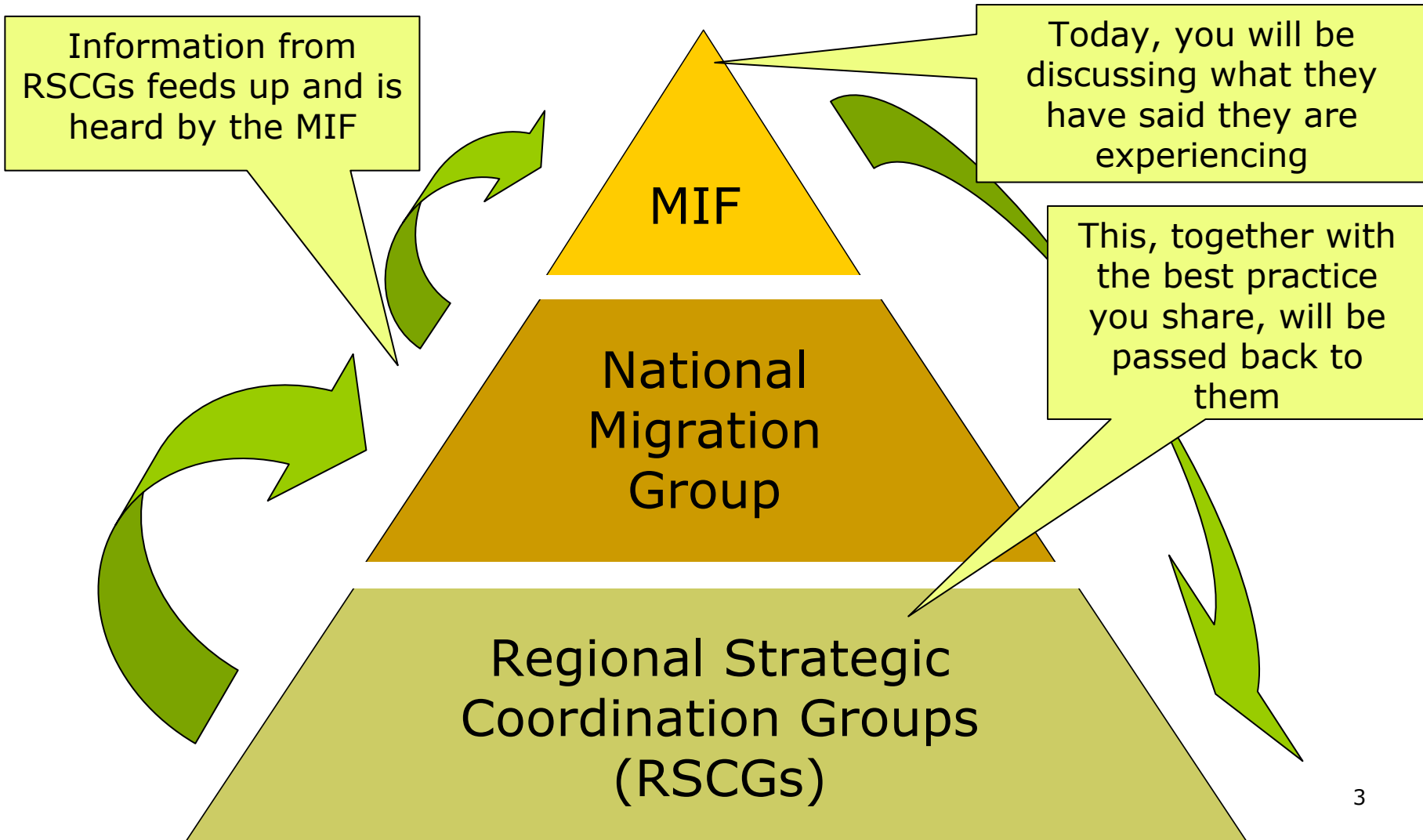
Best practice

What best practice is being done

How the groups we listen to relate to each other



The flow of information from the groups we listen to



How did we consult the RSCGs?

Earlier in the summer, we wrote to RSCGs and asked them to consider five areas that A8 and A2 migration could impact on:

Health	Education	Housing	Crime	Cohesion
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Within these areas, key things to focus on were **local experiences, information gaps, and local best practice**

Why did we consult the RSCGs?

- **We consulted RSCGs because we wanted to find out what their experience of recent migration was to help inform the Government's decision on A2 restrictions.**
- **There is not much evidence on the impact of A2 migration (as they only joined the EU earlier this year).**
- **But people 'on the ground' feel things before they appear in statistics and we wanted to learn what was happening.**

We also want to ask you what you have experienced. **Do you think what the RSCGs say is happening is a fair reflection of reality? And what do you think we should do about A2 restrictions? Lift them or maintain them?**

What they have told us



Numbers

A8 migrants

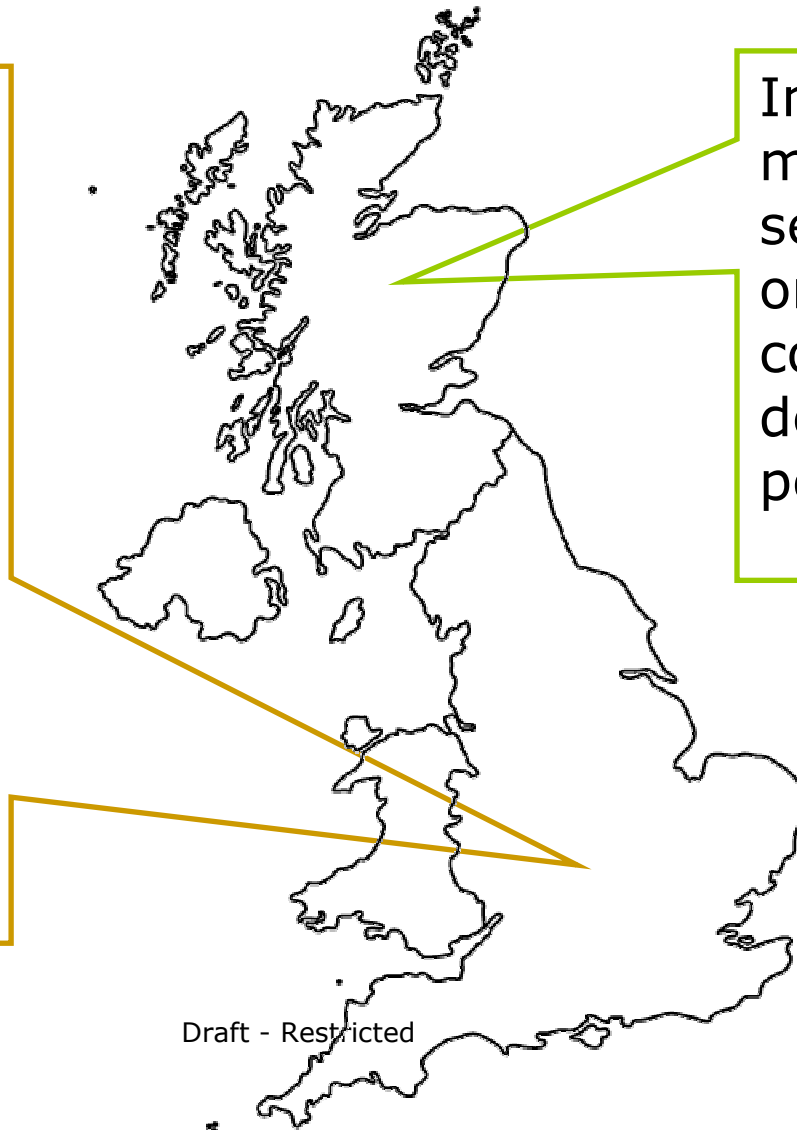
All areas have reported an increase in economic migration due to A8 migrants. Some places were not expecting them.

WRS data

Most areas made use of WRS data to analyse the number and characteristics of A8 migrants.

Demographics

Most regions noted the young demographic of A8 migrants. Some areas argued that population growth via migration is a good thing as it alleviates the dependency ratio.



In Scotland, migration is seen as the only way to counter a declining population.

Housing

Impact	Impact is varied. Some areas (including the South West) emphasised little impact, and London observed that migrants form fewer households.
Affordability	Four areas noted increased pressure on affordable private housing and rent levels.
Quality	Some areas presented a picture of A8 migrants living in overcrowded and poor quality housing.
Exploitation	Many of the areas noted migrants being accommodated in poor quality housing was due to unscrupulous landlords. It was also suggested that migrants were less likely to complain if their accommodation was tied to their work.
Social housing	Social housing was not an issue in relation to A8 migrants (they have restricted access) – although there was the suggestion that it could be in the future.
Homelessness	The East Midlands and Scotland noted an emerging problem with A8 homelessness.

Education

English as an Additional Language (EAL)	Most of the regions mentioned an increase in EAL pupils, particularly of 'White other' ethnicity. This was especially noted in North Somerset. An increase in the number of languages spoken was also observed.
Mid-year churn	The East Midlands and the North West also noted the issue of pupils arriving and leaving within the school year.
Non attendance	One area observed that some A8 children were not attending school.
English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL)	Six regions have experienced an increased demand for ESOL provision. There were suggestions that current ESOL was not always geared around A8 migrants' needs (e.g. short courses which teach basic English quickly with evening courses).
Translation	Translation costs across different services have been noted by almost all the regions. It was seen as a particular issue in places not traditionally used to migration.

Health

Age	Many regions pointed to the young demographic and implicit good health of recent arrivals.
Service providers	The North West emphasised that 13 per cent of NHS staff were migrants.
Caseload	Sheffield and the East Midlands have noted an increase in the caseloads of GPs and the need for interpreters. There were some instances of confusion over entitlements.
A&E	The East of England, North Lincolnshire and Southampton have all noted instances of A&E being used in place of a GP surgery.
Needs	HIV and TB were singled out as specific diseases related to migration (but these do not necessarily relate to A&E migrants).

Community cohesion

Limited responses

Community cohesion was the area that there were fewest and least detailed observations about – this either means that there was little impact here – or that it was most difficult to measure.

Varied responses

In the North West, South West and Scotland, tensions have been suggested in areas that have not previously experienced migration – although the East Midlands did not observe this.

Crime and disorder

Certain 'crimes'

Areas noted that there had been reports of increases in certain low level crimes, such as driving offences (e.g. uninsured vehicles, driving without a seatbelt) and anti-social behaviour.

Translation

Most areas noted the increase in translation costs.

Under-reporting

Some areas mentioned barriers to reporting crimes including language and unawareness of British law.

Victims of exploitation

There are concerns of migrants as victims of unscrupulous gangmasters and landlords, often due to the migrants' poor English and lack of knowledge about their rights. The difficulty of prosecuting migrants' landlords due to the transiency of migrants was noted.

Employment was also mentioned in responses

Economic benefits

All regions noted the economic benefits of recent migration, both directly and indirectly. They cited good attitudes to the work of migrants who were filling important skill gaps.

Wages

None of the regions noted robust evidence of wage depression caused by migration. But some emphasised that recently arrived migrant workers are paid low wages, and that some are unaware of the minimum wage.

Exploitation

Most regions reported exploitation of migrant workers that unfairly reduced their wages through deductions.

Certain sectors

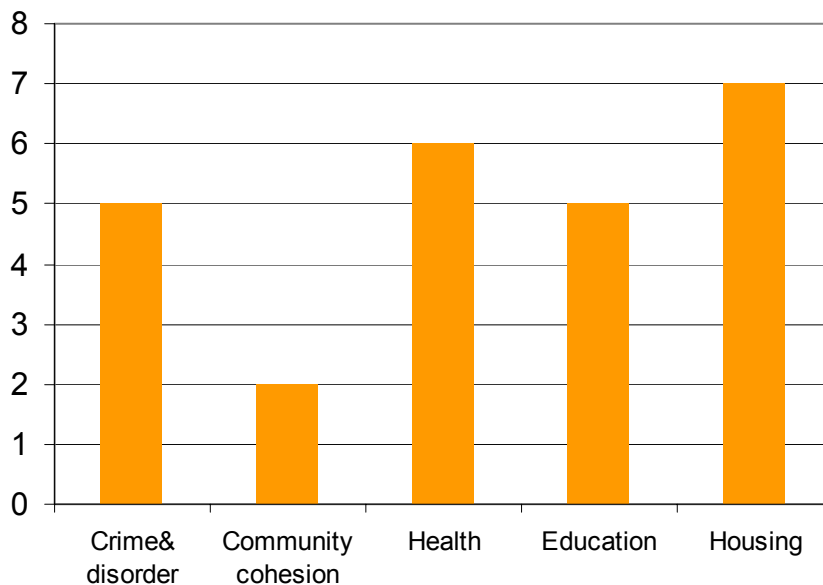
A8 migrants are disproportionately employed in certain sectors (e.g. agriculture, tourism, care). Areas suggested that these areas are now reliant on these people.

Over-qualified

Most areas noted that A8 workers were overqualified for the jobs that they were doing, and there was the suggestion that these skills should be used more effectively.

■ Variance between regions

Not all regional responses reported pressures in every area



- On crime and education, three out of the eight regional responses did not mention having difficulties.
- Six out of the eight did not highlight community cohesion as an area of concern.
- Health was not mentioned in two of the eight.
- Only one response did not draw attention to pressures in housing.

What they would like more data on



Regional responses identified these data gaps

Numbers	Public services	Employment	Initiatives
<p>Supplements to WRS and NINo data to tell:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moves within the country • Emigration • Those who do not need to register (self-employed, students, dependants) • Disparity between where migrants work and live <p>Future trends:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children not yet of school age • Long-term intentions of migrants (for future planning) • Profile of those settling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breakdown of public service data by nationality (rather than ethnicity) • Health information for different immigrant groups (particularly communicable diseases) • Housing pressure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migrants' qualifications and skills • Equivalents of overseas qualifications • Economic impact on future generations • Exploitative employment and landlord practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linking up local organisations and Government-level initiatives

What best practice is happening?



We have collected best practice together for local practitioners


They are based on some key principals





Guiding principles

- Early familiarisation
- Getting employers involved
- Understanding migrants' needs
- English language
- Sharing best practice
- Preventing exploitation of vulnerable groups
- Working together
- Mythbusting
- Informing the community
- One stop shop advice
- Adopting approaches and being innovative

And are drawn from across the country

Guide to the law, Lincolnshire Police

 POLSKI Polish

- Pamiętaj aby jeździć lewą stroną drogi 
- Aby móc prowadzić samochód w UK wymagane są poniższe dokumenty:
 - Prawo jazdy, odpowiednie do typu prowadzonego pojazdu
 - Ubezpieczenie (tylko osoba wymieniona w dokumentach ubezpieczeniowych może prowadzić ubezpieczony samochód)
 - MOT – coroczny techniczny przegląd samochodu
 - Tax Disc – podatek drogowy.
- Kierowca i wszyscy pasażerowie muszą mieć zapięte pasy bezpieczeństwa. Dzieci poniżej 12 lat lub poniżej 1,35 m wzrostu muszą być przewożeni w foteliku dziecięcym. Jest to wymóg prawny. 
- Samochód można prowadzić tylko gdy jest on sprawny w porządku. Jeżeli znaki drogowe nie wskazują inaczej, w maksymalną dozwoloną prędkość wynosi 30 mph (około 50 km/h) na autostradzie 70 mph. 

The Responsible Employer Scheme, Cornwall Migrant employers can be accredited onto this 'quality mark' scheme if they meet the required standards relating to health and safety, equal opportunities, vehicle safety, good practice on social integration and voluntarily agree to Local Authority checks on conditions. The scheme will be managed by the Police and TUC.

Decent and Safe Homes East Midlands

