

# MIGRATION IN YORKSHIRE & HUMBER

AN OVERVIEW



**Migration Yorkshire**  
*Strategic leadership, local support*

“ ALL OF THE GREAT LEADERS HAVE HAD ONE CHARACTERISTIC IN COMMON: IT WAS THE WILLINGNESS TO CONFRONT UNEQUIVOCALLY THE MAJOR ANXIETY OF THEIR PEOPLE IN THEIR TIME. THIS, AND NOT MUCH ELSE, IS THE ESSENCE OF LEADERSHIP<sup>1</sup> ”

# INTRODUCTION

Migration is an important issue and many people have an opinion about it. At a time when our budgets have been reduced, it is essential that we avoid communities competing for resources, but we collectively fight to improve the opportunities for all people living in our region.

We've received immigrants throughout our history and overall been very welcoming and received the social and economic benefits of migration. There are always challenges as well as benefits and the current decade of increased immigration is in many ways no different. It is not a useful answer to say that immigration is in itself either wholly good or bad, as the important thing is how we deal with it, ensuring that we promote integration for the benefit of all. We will not be satisfied with positive impacts nationally if we don't feel it in our local communities.

Issues relating to migration are complicated and in order to make the right decisions across the region we need proper data, evidence and guidance such as that provided by Migration Yorkshire. In local areas where issues arise we must respond to real concerns while ensuring that these are not obscured by myth and rumour.

Strong and effective leadership is essential to ensure that we have integrated and cohesive communities that benefit everyone. We will continue to work together on migration in Yorkshire and Humber, continue to lead the way beyond our region, and promote integration in our local areas.



**Councillor  
Olivia Rowley**  
(Wakefield MDC)  
Chair, Migration Yorkshire



**Councillor  
Mahroof Hussain**  
(Rotherham MBC)  
Deputy-Chair, Migration Yorkshire

<sup>1</sup> J. K Galbraith (1977) The Age of Uncertainty

# A BRIEF HISTORY OF MIGRATION IN YORKSHIRE

Like the rest of the UK, there is a long history of migration to Yorkshire and Humber. Firstly Celts, followed by Romans, Anglo-Saxons, Vikings and Normans. In the last few hundred years immigration included Roma/Gypsies, Huguenots, Jews and others including for example evidence of Africans in Yorkshire at least 250 years ago as ancestors of current 'indigenous' Yorkshire people.<sup>2</sup>

In the last century, migration to the UK has been dominated by arrivals from Ireland and former Commonwealth colonies including the Indian Subcontinent and Caribbean, to work here in the post-war period. There were also refugees fleeing the holocaust and post-war refugee groups such as Cold War defectors, Ugandan Asians and Kosovans. Since 2000, asylum seekers and EU nationals have become significant new arrivals.

There are many examples of the often described 'proud history' we have of accepting refugees and migration, but whilst true, there are also examples of the darker side such as the massacre of the Jewish community that took place in York in 1190.

Migration is not only about new arrivals. Emigration is also an important type of migration and over 21,000 people left the region for overseas in 2012.<sup>3</sup>

The region is changing. Historically, immigration and settlement by arrivals from New Commonwealth countries has led to established minority ethnic communities particularly in our larger cities. Since the EU expanded in 2004, every part of our region has experienced a significant increase in new arrivals from these Central and Eastern European 'accession' countries.

<sup>2</sup> European Journal of Human Genetics, 2007

<sup>3</sup> ONS, Total International Migration statistics, 2010-based projections

<sup>4</sup> Department for Education, Pupil Census, 2013

<sup>5</sup> ONS, 2011 Census

<sup>6</sup> Equality and Diversity forum, 2011

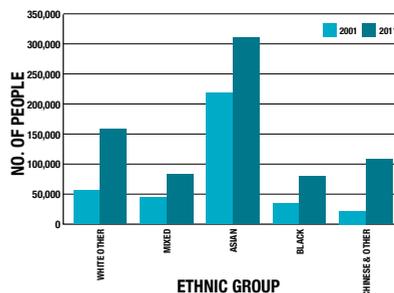
## DIVERSITY: A LEGACY OF LONG-TERM MIGRATION

Increased diversity among our population is one impact of migration in the long term. For example, over 91,000 pupils at school in Yorkshire and Humber have a first language that is not English. This is equivalent to 16% of primary pupils and 11% of secondary pupils.<sup>4</sup>

'Asian' is the predominant minority ethnic group on average across the Yorkshire and Humber region with over 300,000 residents describing themselves as Asian.<sup>5</sup> At a local level this holds true in the larger cities, while 'White other' (i.e. White but not British) dominates in smaller cities like Barnsley and Wakefield and in rural areas.

The biggest growth in minority ethnic groups was found in the 'White other' group which more than doubled over a ten year period (from 57,000 in 2001 to 161,000 in 2011), while 'Chinese & other' saw the biggest proportional increase (but at a much lower level overall).

CHANGES IN ETHNICITY OF YORKSHIRE AND HUMBER RESIDENTS, 2001 AND 2011



Legislation has developed over the last century internationally and in the UK to protect refugees and adapt to diversity: 'Refugees and migrants are often among the most discriminated members of society, yet public authorities are sometimes unaware that the measures in the Equality Act 2010 can help them to address this disadvantage.'<sup>6</sup>





# KEY CURRENT MIGRATION STATISTICS FOR YORKSHIRE

## THE LOCAL MIGRANT POPULATION

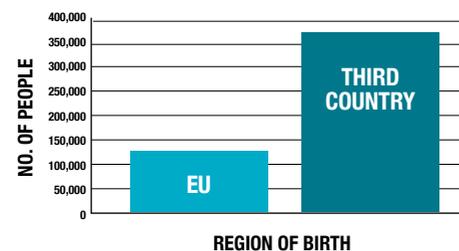
The population of Yorkshire and Humber was estimated at just over 5.3 million people in 2012. The population increased by 28,500 people (or 0.5%) from 2011-2012.<sup>7</sup> Population change in the region is driven by natural change [births minus deaths] more than migration.<sup>8</sup>

The latest estimate is that 9% of the Yorkshire and Humber population, 471,000, was born outside the UK (lower than the national average of 12%)<sup>9</sup>, and 6% of the population in the region is non-British.<sup>10</sup>

Nearly three times as many residents in Yorkshire and Humber were born in a third country (i.e. outside the EU) than born in the EU - 380,300 compared to 130,600 respectively. This difference is most pronounced in Kirklees (with six times more third country-born than EU-born), Bradford and Sheffield. The picture is more balanced in Doncaster and Hull.<sup>11</sup>

## REGION OF ORIGIN OF NON-UK BORN RESIDENTS IN YORKSHIRE

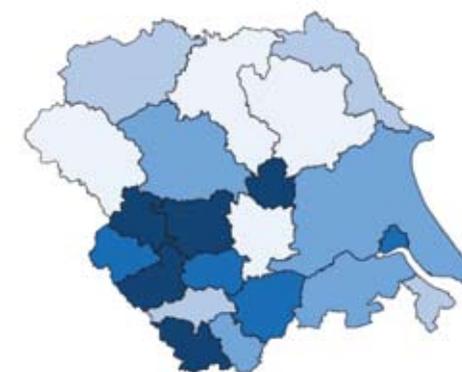
[SOURCE: CENSUS, 2011]



Third country residents tend to live in the more populated areas of the region, as shown in the map below.

## DISTRIBUTION OF THIRD COUNTRY NATIONAL RESIDENTS ACROSS YORKSHIRE

[SOURCE: CENSUS, 2011]



Pakistan is the most common country of birth for non-UK born residents and accounts for 1.6% of the whole population, beyond Poland next at 0.9%.<sup>12</sup>

Although there is official data on nationalities and some ethnicity data, there are some groups where there are only estimates from a number of different and less official sources, e.g. the population of migrant Roma in the region is estimated at around 25,000 from a number of different countries.<sup>13</sup>

Yorkshire and Humber conducted 6% of UK citizenship ceremonies in 2013, 6th of the 12 regions and nations of the UK.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>7</sup> ONS, mid-year population estimates, 2012

<sup>8</sup> ONS, Total International Migration statistics, 2010-based projections

<sup>9</sup> ONS, 2012

<sup>10</sup> ONS, Annual Population Survey 2012

<sup>11</sup> ONS, 2011 Census

<sup>12</sup> ONS, 2011 Census

<sup>13</sup> University of Salford (2013) Migrant Roma in the United Kingdom

<sup>14</sup> Home Office (2014) Immigration Statistics, January to March 2014

UP TO 45,000 NEW LONG-TERM MIGRANTS (I.E. IMMIGRANTS WHO ARE EXPECTED TO STAY MORE THAN A YEAR) ARRIVED IN THE REGION IN 2012.<sup>15</sup>

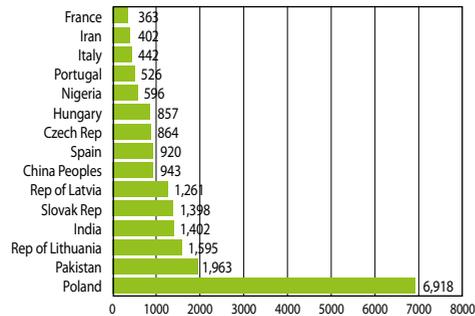
OTHER SOURCES SUGGEST A LOWER FIGURE (UP TO 33,000) THAT IS DECLINING.<sup>16</sup>

## NEW ARRIVALS

Net migration to Yorkshire and Humber fell to just over 11,000 in 2012; this is the lowest volume seen for several years.<sup>17</sup>

Poland is the top country of origin of new arrivals, whose total of 6,900 arrivals in 2012 is over triple the next largest group of arrivals from Pakistan at just under 2,000.<sup>18</sup>

### Nationalities of new arrivals to the Yorkshire and Humber region, 2012



## INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

Higher Education establishments enrolling international students are based in six areas (Bradford, Hull, Kirklees, Leeds, Sheffield and York). Between them they had 32,000 international students in the 2012-13 academic year.<sup>19</sup> Three quarters of our international students (25,000) are from outside the EU, enhancing the region's reputation, bringing international fees to the region and spending money locally. In Yorkshire, the average cost of living for students is estimated between £7,000 and £12,000 for a year.<sup>20</sup> Yorkshire's universities help create economic growth by producing highly skilled graduates each year.

## WORKERS

There is a small positive net impact of migration on the economy with migrants paying more in tax than claiming in benefits (this is the main trend in studies although there is no consensus). A recent Home Office review<sup>21</sup> found very little evidence of job displacement when the economy is strong.

Some studies suggest the impact is uneven – with some low skilled workers facing competition or keeping wages low.

Skilled migrants fill some important shortages: employers can bring in skilled migrant workers from outside the EU to fill specific vacancies they have been unable to fill, or vacancies for professions on the 'shortage occupation list' e.g. children and family social workers and maths, chemistry and physics teachers. Hundreds of businesses and organisations in the region recruit skilled workers from outside the EU under the Points Based System to fill gaps in their organisations – including local authorities and the NHS. A quarter of health professionals in the UK are from overseas.<sup>22</sup> Some migrants will start new businesses, generating tax and providing new jobs.

Around 27,000 workers came to the region in 2012<sup>23</sup> which was a fall of over 8,000 since the previous year and a trend seen in most areas of the region, with Leeds, Bradford and Sheffield having the greatest decreases.

Greatest changes in individual nationalities of these nationalities between 2011 and 2012 have been.<sup>24</sup>

- Decreases in arrivals from most countries. The most significant was Pakistan (over 2,000 fewer arrivals than in 2011) with the greatest drops seen in Bradford, Kirklees and Leeds. Large decreases were also seen in arrivals from India, Latvia and Lithuania.
- Small increases from some accession states, as well as some southern European states. Slovakia showed the largest increase (over 300 more arrivals than in 2011) mainly to Sheffield and Bradford, followed by Spain and the Czech Republic.

## ASYLUM SEEKERS IN YORKSHIRE AND HUMBER

Yorkshire and Humber hosts 11% of supported asylum seekers in the UK, around 3,000 at any one time. This places the region 3rd of the 11 regions and nations across the country hosting asylum seekers.<sup>25</sup>

<sup>19</sup> Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA), 2013

<sup>20</sup> Yorkshire Universities 2012-2013

<sup>21</sup> Home Office (2014) Impacts of migration on UK native employment

<sup>22</sup> Migration Observatory, 2013

<sup>23</sup> DWP, National Insurance Recording System (NIRS) 2013

<sup>24</sup> DWP, National Insurance Recording System (NIRS) 2012 and 2013

<sup>25</sup> Home Office (2014) Immigration Statistics January to March 2014



<sup>15</sup> ONS, Migration Indicators, GP registration of foreign nationals, 2012s

<sup>16</sup> ONS, mid-year estimate 2012 and DWP, National Insurance Recording System (NIRS) 2013DWP

<sup>17</sup> ONS, mid-year estimate 2012

<sup>18</sup> DWP, National Insurance Recording System (NIRS) 2013

# YORKSHIRE - WIDE INITIATIVES

*'It is at local level where the real impacts of migration are felt – especially in changes within neighbourhoods and increased pressure on scarce resources'<sup>26</sup>*

National policy and border controls may determine migration levels, but the integration of new arrivals happens at a local level. Integration and cohesion work among local communities take place across all areas of the region. Most integration occurs through the small scale, everyday activities in the community, with migrants and host communities alike adapting to one another.

Most migrants are integrated into existing mainstream services, welcomed into new communities and access services alongside the rest of the population. New arrivals teams and services still exist in some areas, but have been cut in others, and many services have adapted to ensure that new arrivals have equal access to services. Integration sometimes requires specialist support for people who are particularly vulnerable or have experienced trauma.

## CELEBRATING NEW CITIZENS

Over 8,500 people attended citizenship ceremonies in 2013 held in every area of Yorkshire and Humber, from nearly 100 in North East Lincolnshire to over 2,000 in Leeds.<sup>27</sup>

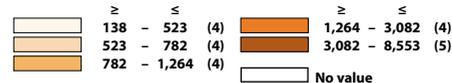
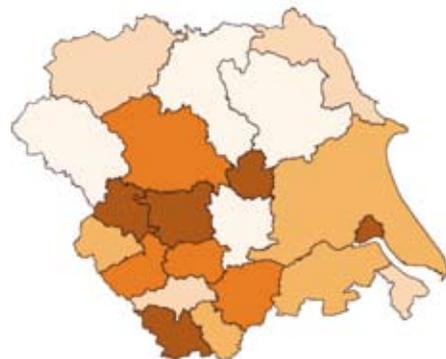
## UNDERSTANDING THIRD COUNTRY NATIONALS

Third country nationals [people from outside the EU] are easily overlooked because they often integrate easily or are less visible to services in our communities. Our public services are increasing their knowledge and understanding about this group. Local 'Migration Champions' in public services working with Migration Yorkshire have enabled around 1,000 people working in public services and the third sector to attend an

'Introduction to Migration' training course. Thousands of people have received written guidance from the Introduction to Migration series of 12 booklets on a range of issues including housing, health and work. This programme should improve understanding, and provide real savings through improved service delivery.

## NEW ARRIVALS TO THE REGION, ARRIVING 2010 -2011

[SOURCE: CENSUS 2011 - NON-UK BORN RESIDENTS BY YEAR OF ARRIVAL 2010-2011]



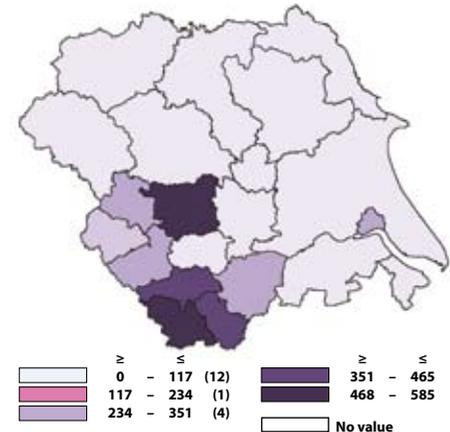
## UNDERSTANDING & INTEGRATING ROMA

With the increase in Roma across the region in the last ten years, Migration Yorkshire has brought in European funding through the Roma SOURCE and Roma MATRIX projects to provide co-ordination, strategic support and small pilot projects around the region to support local areas. Key areas of work have included a learning programme for local politicians and senior officers, a practitioners' network, training community health champions, work with children in schools and community mediation.

## ASYLUM HOSTING

Ten local Authority areas in Yorkshire and Humber areas currently host approximately 3,000 asylum seekers. The voluntary and community sector provides much support to these asylum seekers across the region through a number of services alongside public authorities. Housing is provided by a private company contracted by the Home Office, but Local Authorities retain a shared strategic responsibility for asylum seekers living in their areas.

## ASYLUM SEEKER CONCENTRATION IN YORKSHIRE AND HUMBER



[SOURCE: HOME OFFICE, APRIL 2014]



## CITY OF SANCTUARY

City of Sanctuary is 'a movement to build a culture of hospitality for people seeking sanctuary in the UK'. The City of Sanctuary movement began in Sheffield and there are now 30 initiatives across the UK. 7 City of Sanctuary groups exist in Yorkshire and Humber: Bradford, Huddersfield, Hull, Leeds, Sheffield, Wakefield and York, with an emerging group in Halifax. Hundreds of local organisations in Yorkshire have signed a 'promise of support' statement, confirming their support for asylum seekers and refugees in their area.

## PROTECTING REFUGEES

Our region plays a leading role in the UK's resettlement programmes and is committed to continue. Currently, Bradford, Hull and Sheffield provide support to small groups of resettled refugees every year through the Gateway Protection Programme in conjunction with the Home Office and the UNHCR, where a small number of refugees are brought directly from intractable situations in refugee camps. Local Authorities are also in discussions regarding other potential schemes.

<sup>26</sup> JRF (2011) UK migration: the leadership role of housing providers  
<sup>27</sup> Home Office (2014) Immigration Statistics, January to March 2014



# VIEWS OF MIGRANTS IN YORKSHIRE

## CONTRIBUTING TO YORKSHIRE

Migrants are reputed to be young, healthy, hardworking and entrepreneurial (and so creating jobs) and can bring additional benefits to the workplace - improving labour productivity and complementing existing team skills to make for more dynamic teams.

Migrants tend to be more skilled than the average UK worker, but are often underemployed initially as they try to find appropriate level of work and get their qualifications recognised.

## SETTLING INTO YORKSHIRE LIFE

*"I think local services improved a lot since I came to the UK, especially in regard to accessing specific communities. There is more information available in different languages, a wider access to translators and more specialised support".*

**Civil servant from Poland, living in Leeds since 2005<sup>28</sup>**

*"I have made some very nice friends and met nice people ... many opportunities are well managed here, local community centres have activities which have been helpful in helping me learn and make new friends"*

**Saira from Morocco, came to live in West Yorkshire in 2008<sup>29</sup>**



## DIFFICULTIES OF LIVING IN YORKSHIRE

Integrating is not easy from a migrant's point of view. Language, jobs and culture are some of the biggest hurdles to settling in for migrants.<sup>30</sup> Improving language skills and translated materials particularly help integration.

The costs of not knowing basic information about the local area can be huge for some new arrivals. Some migrants to our region don't know how to contact the police, about the existence of ESOL classes, and how to get a second opinion from a GP.<sup>31</sup> These can all have serious but preventable consequences.<sup>32</sup>

*"I had been away from the country for several years... Despite being British by birth, the [service] ... asked why I decided to come to this country and not just remained where I had been. My name, African heritage and accent appeared to have worked against me in this case"*

**British person living in Sheffield**

*"Being seen as 'other' or sponger by settled communities... the issues are not necessarily with the local services. The greater public makes it very difficult for one to settle in."*

**British person living in Sheffield**

*"I felt being 2nd class citizen because I was from outside EU and was not allowed to do many things as EU citizens could do"*

**Sales assistant from Russia now living in Leeds**

“ TRYING TO FIND ACCOMMODATION WAS REALLY DIFFICULT. THIS WAS BECAUSE I DIDN'T HAVE A UK BANK ACCOUNT OR UK CREDIT. HOWEVER WHEN I WENT TO GET A BANK ACCOUNT I COULDN'T GET ONE BECAUSE I DIDN'T HAVE AN ADDRESS. IT WAS A CATCH 22 SITUATION... MOST WILL LIKELY END UP TAKING SUB-STANDARD ACCOMMODATION TO TIE THEM OVER. ”

CANADIAN TOWN PLANNER  
LIVING IN LEEDS

<sup>28</sup> Integration up North (IUN) migrant survey 2012

<sup>29</sup> Integration up North (IUN) volunteer project

<sup>30</sup> Integration up North (IUN) migrant survey 2012

<sup>31</sup> Integration up North (IUN) Introduction to Migration guidance

<sup>32</sup> Integration up North (IUN) migrant survey 2012

# YORKSHIRE'S MIGRATION CHALLENGES

Our region is often seen as a beacon of good practice on migration but a number of difficulties and challenges remain as budgets continue to shrink and pressure on local services increases.

**Ensuring migration benefits local areas.** While there appears to be evidence of positive impacts of migration at national level, it is not always clear that all local areas benefit. Levels of migration and associated rules are rarely determined by local action, dealing with the effects. We will be working with Government to try to ensure that the impacts at local level are positive and not negative.

**Community tensions** can arise in local areas with large or rapid changes in numbers or concentrations of migrants. Tensions are often due to actual or perceived cultural differences and the extent to which migrants or host populations integrate. The solutions are where possible to prepare communities in advance for migrants, to monitor tensions and to work closely with all communities in discussing and resolving issues. Public authorities and other organisations in our region are constantly working towards building cohesive communities.

**Public opinion matters** and there are clear concerns about immigration amongst some people, including settled migrants.<sup>33</sup>

Some concerns are genuine, but there are also extensive myths and the public are largely misinformed. Despite some misconceptions, migrants never have preferential access to services - they have between zero and equal access to others depending on their status and the service. One role of Migration Yorkshire and partners in our region is to ensure the public has access to credible information about migration.

**Trafficking and safeguarding.** Trafficking for labour exploitation and other forms of abuse are a growing concern. Some migrants are vulnerable to

exploitation at work particularly in seasonal work or where employers are self-regulated - in extreme cases in forced labour or trafficked situations. Awareness of these issues is increasing through projects like Integration up North, and services are becoming more knowledgeable and better equipped to identify and respond.

**Destitution and No Recourse to Public Funds.** Destitution is an ongoing problem for different migrant groups, due to lesser (and increasingly restricted) entitlements than British citizens, including some who have no recourse to public funds. Due to policy and budgetary reasons, the problem of destitution could increase further.

**New migrant Roma** have increased in our region in recent years, concentrated in certain areas, some of which have been the subject of countless media reports. Roma come from an almost unique position of disadvantage within the EU with open discrimination, racism and intolerance towards them. It is important in the UK that Roma integrate into their local communities and that communities and services are prepared and accept them.

**Unknown future migration.** Migration levels do not tend to change dramatically each year, and new arrivals often settle in ways we can anticipate, within their minority community or in areas of cheaper housing. However, external events around the world and new policies in the UK can change arrival demographics in an unpredictable way. For example, a recent trend has been an increase in arrivals from southern Europe,<sup>34</sup> including most notably Spanish arrivals in our region.<sup>35</sup>

Broadly, it appears that migrants will continue to come to the UK, although we don't know to what extent. Where migrants are in the UK, we expect their communities to grow, often becoming British citizens: for example 19% of all new births in the region in 2012 were to migrant mothers.<sup>36</sup>

ALTHOUGH PREDICTIONS AND FORECASTING ARE USEFUL, THE MOST IMPORTANT PREPARATION IS FOR FLEXIBILITY AND UNDERSTANDING FOR UNKNOWN CHANGES IN ALL ASPECTS OF MIGRATION E.G. NUMBERS, TYPES OF MIGRANTS, NATIONALITY, LANGUAGE AND ETHNICITY.



<sup>33</sup> Ipsos MORI (2014) Perceptions and Reality: Public attitudes to immigration

<sup>34</sup> ONS, (2013) Migration Statistics Quarterly Report, November 2013

<sup>35</sup> DWP, National Insurance Recording System (NIRS) 2012 and 2013

<sup>36</sup> ONS, Births by country of birth of mother 2012



# LEADERSHIP IN YORKSHIRE MATTERS

“ LEADERS MUST BE WILLING TO TAKE RISKS... THE REPUTATIONAL AND POLITICAL RISKS IN THE MIGRATION FIELD CAN BE PARTICULARLY ACUTE... AT REGIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS, MANY LEADERS HAVE BEEN WILLING TO RISK UNPOPULARITY, FOR EXAMPLE IN TAKING ON MAJOR ASYLUM ACCOMMODATION CONTRACTS OR IN SETTLING REFUGEES UNDER THE GATEWAY PROTECTION PROGRAMME <sup>37</sup>

”

*‘Effective leadership means having the skills, knowledge and drive to put forward a balanced and coherent message about migration, which shows how to gain its benefits as well as handle its costs, and not only responds to local concerns but positively promotes good community relations.’<sup>37</sup>*

Leadership is a crucial element of promoting strong and harmonious communities. Politicians and senior officers in public authorities in particular have an important role in determining local responses to new arrivals and the degree of successful integration within communities. However, leadership occurs at many levels and across many sectors of work.

The Government’s 2012 national integration strategy ‘Creating the conditions for integration’ states that local government is key to creating better conditions for integration, and that local areas should take the lead.

## STRATEGIC INITIATIVES IN OUR REGION

There are a range of local and regional strategic initiatives helping to respond to migration in Yorkshire and Humber region. For example, the Yorkshire and Humber Strategic Migration Group, which brings together elected members and senior officers from Local Authorities with different services across the region including police, health the Home Office, service providers and the voluntary and community sector. Sub-regional migration groups also exist in South Yorkshire and West Yorkshire and local meetings and groups exist in many areas.

Local Authorities deal with migration issues in our region individually and collectively across the region with strategic and practical support from Migration Yorkshire.

## INFLUENCING OUTSIDE OUR REGION

We also need to work outside of Yorkshire to be able to affect or influence migration into and integration inside Yorkshire.

Yorkshire and Humber works with other regions of the UK on issues of migration. This includes with other Northern regions in projects such as Integration Up North and nationally on strategic issues through the Local Government Association and in discussions with National Government on policy issues. Migration Yorkshire takes a leading role nationally in some areas including on some negotiations about integration, use of European structural and investment funds, some issues around asylum and most clearly on Roma issues where Migration Yorkshire set up and run the National Roma Network.

Our region works directly with Government through Migration Yorkshire regularly liaising with key departments such as Home Office and Department of Communities and Local Government. Local Authority Leaders in our region have also met Ministers on the key migration issues for our region.

We also work at European level and internationally. For example, Migration Yorkshire leads the Roma MATRIX project across 10 countries which is the largest Roma project of its kind in Europe and resultantly also has direct access and discussions with the European Commission on Roma policy. Additionally, Local Authorities have worked to improve their understanding of the European context to migration and one Leader has taken the role of Roma Rapporteur at European level for the Committee of the Regions.

<sup>37</sup> JRF (2011) UK migration: the leadership role of housing providers

# THE FUTURE OF MIGRATION IN YORKSHIRE

*'Central government is withdrawing from engagement with these issues at local level; this may leave a vacuum in which regional and local leadership is even more important'*<sup>38</sup>

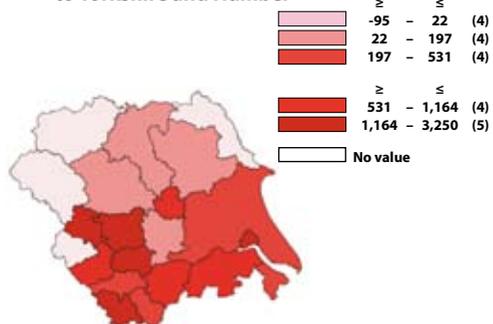
## EFFECT OF THE UK ECONOMY

An improving economy may attract more migration to the region. However, continued budget cuts may exacerbate the difficulties that the most vulnerable and destitute migrants face, and may hinder the effective integration of new arrivals.

## MIGRANT TRENDS

Dominant patterns of migration from the New Commonwealth (often joining family) and the EU (often coming to seek work) will continue, although may change slightly due to restrictions. Arrivals from Bulgaria and Romania to the UK have been much lower than anticipated. Future accession will bring new nationalities to our region; 'Candidate countries' of Iceland, Montenegro and Turkey have all begun negotiations, but this could take some years to conclude.

## Projected distribution of future net migration to Yorkshire and Humber



[SOURCE: ONS, SNPP 2010-BASED PROJECTIONS]

## NEW LEGISLATION

The Immigration Act 2014 will bring about further changes to immigration that will impact locally. Private landlords and banks will be required to make checks on the immigration status of applicants, which may have unintended consequences; rather than affecting the behaviour of unscrupulous landlords, landlord checks could make the most vulnerable more at risk of exploitation and increase discrimination against ethnic minority tenants – and consequently increasing the demand for social housing. The Impact Assessment for the Bill warned that landlords and third sector immigration advisors will face additional costs.

The Slavery Bill is expected to be published this year and will include a new legal duty on specified public authorities - including local authorities - to notify the National Crime Agency where they suspect a person may be a victim of human trafficking. This duty is in addition to the existing National Referral Mechanism for children and consenting adults to have their cases assessed.<sup>39</sup>

## NATIONAL LEADERSHIP, LOCAL IMPACTS

A new government in 2015 will bring further changes to immigration policy. Immigration will be an important issue in the lead up to the General Election – it is important that accurate information underpins these discussions. Immigration is likely to feature a lot in the press and talked of by politicians nationally in the period before and after elections. Migrants will be voters too (migrants with UK citizenship can vote in all elections, and EU nationals can vote in local and European Parliament elections).

Regardless of who forms the next government, it is likely that there will be impacts of new policies locally.

<sup>38</sup> JRF (2011) UK migration: the leadership role of housing providers

<sup>39</sup> Home Office (2013) Draft Modern Slavery Bill

<sup>40</sup> JRF (2011) UK migration: the leadership role of housing providers



“ A BALANCING ACT IS NEEDED IF LOCAL LEADERSHIP IS TO BE EFFECTIVE – DEALING WITH LOCAL FEARS AND RESOLVING TENSIONS, WHILE RECOGNISING THAT MIGRANTS NOW LIVE IN MANY NEIGHBOURHOODS AND HAVE A LEGITIMATE DESIRE TO BE ACCEPTED ”<sup>40</sup>

'Integration up North' is a project to provide training and written guidance on migration for local authorities and other key partners across the North of England. The project started in 2011 and is co-funded the European Integration Fund. Migration Yorkshire is the lead partner in the Integration up North project and we have worked in partnership with the North West Regional Strategic Migration Partnership.

The aim of the project is to improve the integration of newly-arrived third country nationals - migrants from outside the EU who arrived in the UK during the last ten years (but are not asylum seekers or refugees).

Integration up North aims to improve the knowledge and understanding of migration among service providers, so that they can shape their service to support the integration of new arrivals to the benefit of both the newly-arrived migrants and the wider local communities.



Migration Yorkshire is a local authority-led partnership providing strategic leadership and local support on migration across the Yorkshire and Humber region. We work with national government, local government, and other key organisations to ensure that the region and all its local communities can deal with, and benefit from, migration.

For more information see [www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk](http://www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk)

Useful resources on the website include Local Migration Profiles with statistics about each local area and the Migration Research Database searchable by type of migrant, topic and area of region.

*Photos courtesy of Roma MATRIX project and Leeds Migration Partnership*

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