The EU refugee crisis and implications for the UK



Pip Tyler 27 February 2016



What is Migration Yorkshire?

A local-authority led partnership - partners include local authorities, the voluntary sector, Home Office, health and police

Key roles:

- Strategic leadership and coordination
- Information, data and research
- Expert support for local integration
- Responding to change



Outline

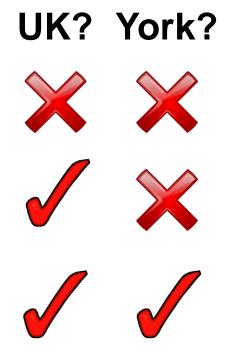
- How does the EU refugee crisis affect the UK? - or somewhere like York?
- 2. What do we know?
- 3. What don't we know?
- 4. What do we need to know?



1. How does the EU refugee crisis affect the UK? - or York?

Directly:

- Syrian relocation (from EU)
- Calais 'Jungle'
- Syrian resettlement from Syrian region (UK's SRP) to local areas





THE PRESS



NEWS SPORT PHOTOS BUSINESS WHAT'S ON JOBS PROPERTY ANNOUNCEMENTS CARS
News Archive Community Pride Education Features In depth Letters National Video

York will welcome 60 Syrian refugees from January



'Refugees Are Welcome' banners were held high on a march through the streets of York in September Picture: Frank Dwyer



Keep in touch with local news Sign up for email alerts

Send your news, pictures & videos

Most Popular

Flying Scotsman in York: Where to see her, tomorrow and beyond...

York street attack: Thug launched "disgusting" outburst against 18year-old then bit her boyfriend's fingers and threatened to knife him

2

3

Former teachers pay tribute after York schoolgirl, 14, is found dead

York Council "misses out" on £4 million due to student council tax

1. How does the EU refugee crisis affect the UK? - or York?

Indirectly:

Public opinion and debate
Context of asylum dispersal
Context of other migrant 'layers'



Who is a migrant?

An international long-term migrant is ... someone who moves to a new country for at least a year.

Office for National Statistics Technical data: Long-Term International Migration, in *Topic guide to: International migration www.statistics.gov.uk/hub/population/migration/international-migration/index.html* Accessed 05.04.13.



'Migrants' by broad immigration status

EEA national (a) A person from a member state of the European Economic Area

Third country
nationalImage: A person from outside the European
Economic Area

Asylum seekerImage: A person who has applied for protection
from persecution under the UN
Convention and is awaiting a decision
from the Home Office on this application

RefugeeImage: A person given permission to stay in the
UK as a result of a process which began
with a claim and/or assessment for
protection under the UN Convention

Undocumented
migrantImage: A person who does not have permission
from the Home Office to be in the UK

Reasons for migration

Worker

Student

Family joiner Seeking sanctuary Short term migrant Returning UK national Visitor



2. What do we know?

- Census data on non-UK born residents
- EU comparative asylum statistics (Eurostat)
- UK national statistics (asylum and migration) (other migration indicators)
- Local statistics from national datasets



Eurostat data: asylum numbers (YE Sep 2015)

- Almost a million (972 000) asylum applications to the EU (incl. dependents); an increase of 89% (cf. 514 000 in YESep2014).
- Top receiving countries were Germany (318 000), Hungary, Sweden, Italy, France, Austria, then the UK was 7th (5th last year). The UK drops to 17th when measuring asylum applications as a proportion of the population.
- Top asylum seeking nationalities (Q2 2015) were Syrian, Afghan and Albanian.



Eurostat data: initial decisions (Q3 2015)

- Almost half (48%) of all claims were granted some form of protection (refugee status, subsidiary or humanitarian protection).
- Great variation in decisions at the initial stage:
 - Particular nationalities: Syrians (98%) followed by Iraqis (88%), Eritreans (87%) and Afghans (70%); lowest rates include Albanians (1%), Serbians (2%) and Kosovans (4%).
 - Host country include Bulgaria (92%), Malta (87%), Cyprus (82%) and Sweden (80%), while the lowest rates include Latvia (8%) and Lithuania (14%).



National data on asylum and immigration

- Immigration Statistics (quarterly) (Home Office) focus on visa data, more detailed asylum and resettlement data etc.
- Migration Statistics Quarterly Bulletin (ONS) focus on migration estimates /trends

Both provide information on different migrant groups and reasons for migration at UK level.

Local area migration indicators (spreadsheet) including NINOs, GP registrations, population estimates etc.



Net migration: a classic case of presenting data to tell a particular story

New net migration figures published on Thursday Show net migration YE Sep 2015 as 323 000

An increase?

INDEPENDENT

(cf. YE Sep 2014: +31000)

THE HUFFINGTON

A decrease?

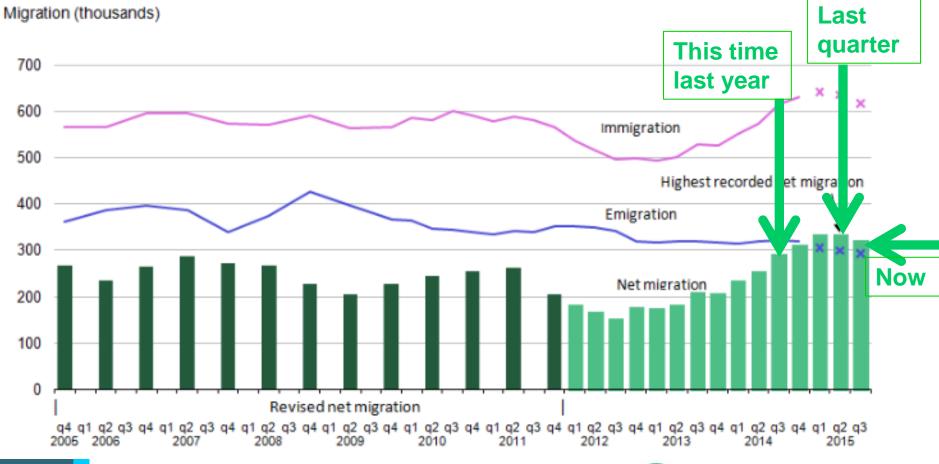
(cf. YE June 2015: -13000)

BIC



ONS Quarterly Report 25.02.16

Figure 1: Long-Term International Migration, UK, 2005 to 2015 (YE September 2015)



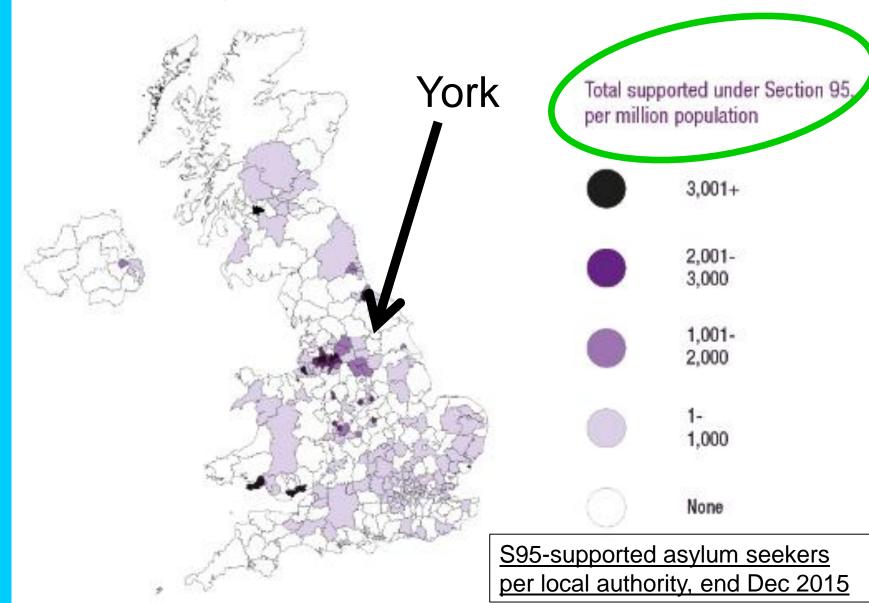


Asylum data (YE Dec 2015)

- 32 400 asylum applications were made by main applicants (38 900 incl. dependants - on average one dependant per 5 main applicants). 5yr increasing trend, but low compared to 2002 (103 000).
- Top countries of origin for new applications were: Eritrea (3700), Iran, Sudan, and Syria (2600). Applications from Sudanese nationals (2900) increasing at the fastest rate (>doubled).
- The proportion of **positive initial decisions** overall was 39% (generally increasing trend).
- Grant rates on initial decisions vary wildly by nationality e.g. 85% for Syrians, 20% for Pakistani nationals.



Local asylum data



Resettlement figures (YE Dec 2015)

1864 refugees were resettled during 2015.

- Solution 652 through the Gateway Protection Programme. The main countries of origin were: Somalia, DR Congo, Ethiopia, Sudan and Iraq.
- 1194 were resettled under the Syrian Vulnerable Persons Relocation (VPR) scheme
- 18 resettled under the Mandate scheme.



Table as_19_q: Refugees (and others) resettled, including dependants, by country of nationality						
Back to con	itents					
				Vulnerable		
		Gateway		Persons		
		Protection	Mandate	Resettlement		
Year 🔽	Country of nationality	Programm	Scheme T	Scheme		
2004	*Total	150				
		71		Z		
2005	*Total		Z	Z		
2006	*Total	353		Z		
2007	*Total	463	Z	Z		
2008	*Total	642				
2009	*Total	857	90	Z		
2010	*Total	669		Z		
2011	*Total	432		Z		
2012	*Total	985	54	Z		
2013 Q1	*Total	223	9	Z		
2013 Q2	*Total	227	4	Z		
2013 Q3	*Total	279	6	Z		
2013 Q4	*Total	206	13	Z		
2014 Q1	*Total	53	7	13		
2014 Q2	*Total	130	6	37		
2014 Q3	*Total	261	0	40		
2014 Q4	*Total	186	1	53		
2015 Q1	*Total	176		44		
2015 Q2	*Total	17	2	29		
2015 Q3	*Total	225		36		
2015 Q4	*Total	234		1,085		
			v	.,		

How do we make sense of these different layers?





What's happening in 2016?

Rise in:

- EU arrivals (Poland still dominant, Romania and southern EU growing)
- Asylum applications (Eritrea top, Sudan growing)

Reduction in:

Non-EU students, families and workers? (were declining but recent reversal)...

...leading to displacement into short-term study / asylum routes?

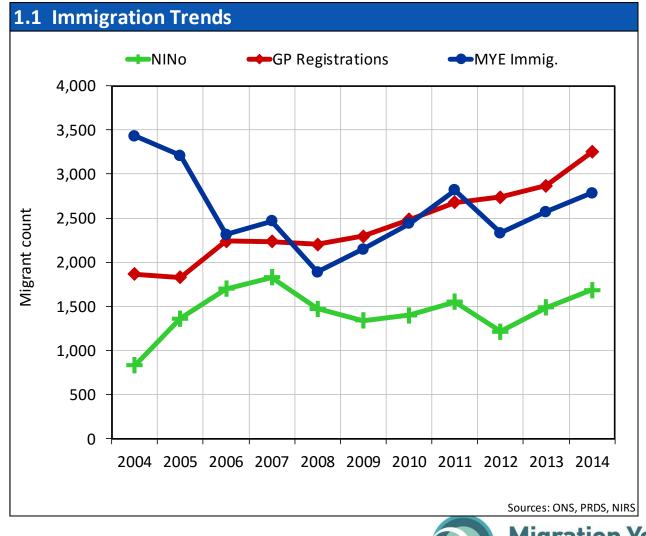
No change:

- New EU countries (Western Balkans, Turkey and Iceland are EU candidates)
- Policy changes on entry (focused on welfare access not entry routes – may change with referendum outcome)

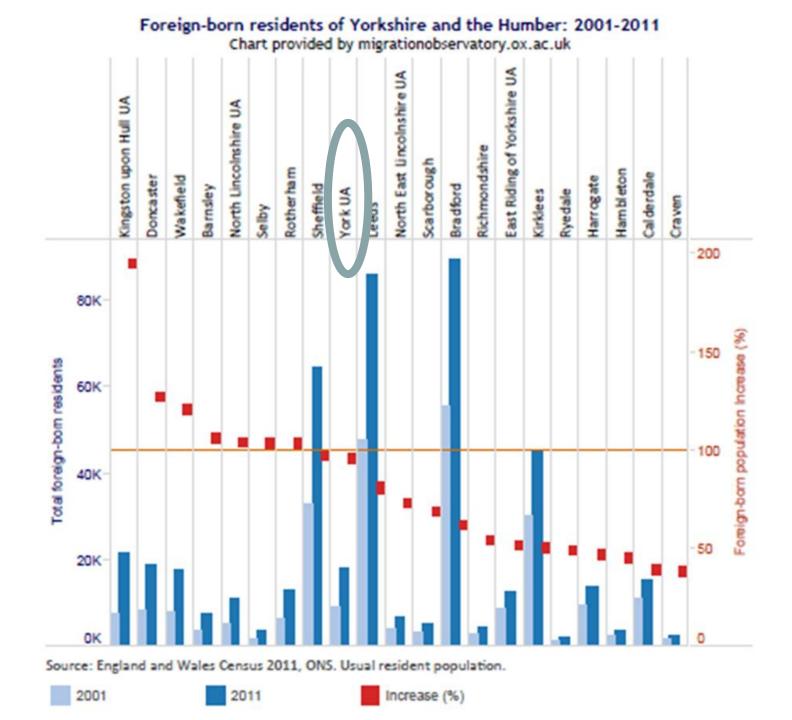
Overview of *local* migration patterns

	York		
Population (2014)	204 439		
Biggest cause of population change	International migration		
Non-British population (2014)	5% (10 000)		
Born outside UK (2014)	8% (16 000)		
Long-term migrant arrivals (official estimate 2014)	2800		
Net migration estimate (2014)	1300		
Short-term arrivals (2013)	470		
Top countries of origin of arrivals (2014)	China, Poland, Romania		

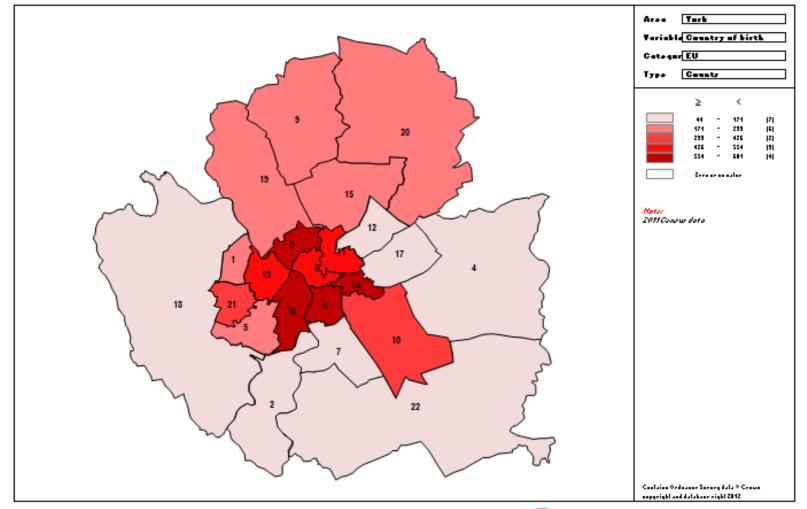
Immigration trends (2004-14)







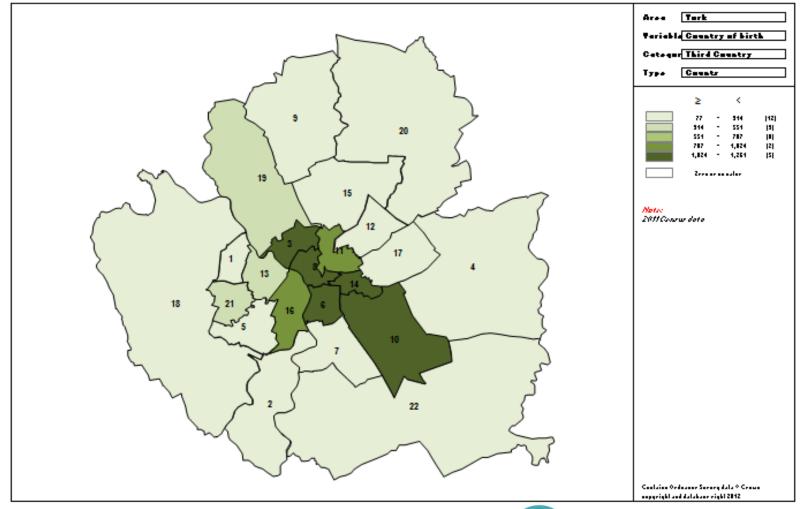
Residents born in EU countries (2011)







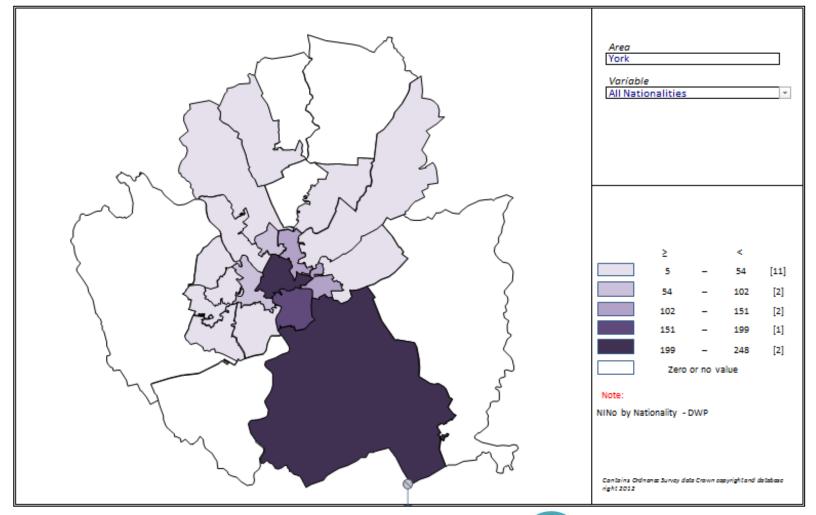
Residents born in third countries (2011)







New arrivals (non-UK born) (2014)

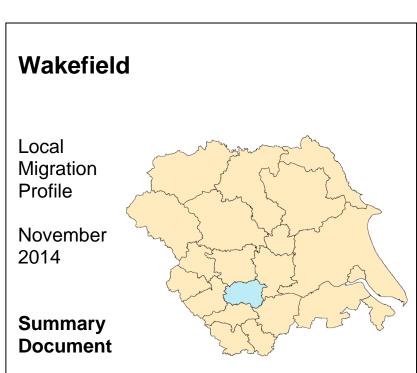






Support on migration statistics

- Local Migration Profiles (LMPs)
- Migration maps (using order form)
- Local area migration indicators (ONS)
- Local information systems



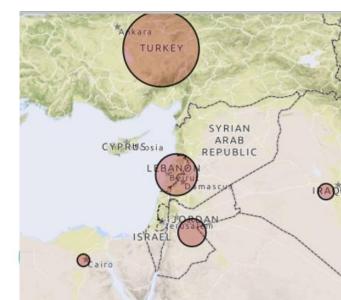
This document summarises the main migration trends and latest data that we can access for Wakefield. You are welcome to share this document publicly. The full Local Migration Profile document contains information about data sources.

If you would like a copy of the full Local Migration Profile document, please contact Pip Tyler at pip.tyler@migrationyorkshire.org.uk or on 0113 395 2438.

Where does Syria fit?

Syrians can arrive through a number of routes:

- Arrive independently as asylum seekers
- Refugee resettlement directly from refugee camps in/near Syria (not from EU countries)
- With a visa through the PBS to work or study, as a visitor, or through the family route.
- Around 160 Syrians currently supported in Y&H as asylum seekers
- Also around 400 Syrians arrived in Y&H during past 12 months



3. What don't we know?

Main problems with current data:

- Local vs national
- 2 core publications with different emphases
- Datasets are not directly comparable
- Hidden and disparate
- Partial and potentially misleading
- Cover start of story not the end
- Snapshots

How many migrants are there?

An impossible question!





What migrant groups are missing?

unaccompanied asylum seeking children [UASC]? people who have been trafficked to the UK? particular ethnic groups such as the Roma or the Kurds? refused asylum seekers who are destitute? new refugees? undocumented migrants ? migrants who have come to join their families already in the UK? migrants who have left an area, region or the UK?

Local knowledge, shops, services and research can help to fill some of these gaps





Mapping rapidly changing minority ethnic populations: a case study of York

February 2010

Gary Craig, Sue Adamson, Nasreen Ali and Fasil Demsash

Official statistics can be of limited help to those providing services to increasingly diverse populations. Using an innovative approach, this project drew on both formal and informal sources to estimate the size and diversity of York's minority ethnic population and the implications for key policy and service agencies.





4. What do we need to know?

- Comparative local data on migrants (or new arrivals) needed for planning services
- Should we be collecting data on refugees?
- Costs of supporting SRP refugees covered by central government, not local budgets – so do services need data on Syrians?
- Little data needed to ensure Syrians (and other migrants) welcomed and treated with dignity



Will better data help with public perceptions?



We need tougher policies to tackle bogus asylum seekers says ROSS CLARK

TO WITNESS the crowds of refugees amassing in Calais, desperate to cross the Channel, you would think that France was still in the grip of the Revolution.

By ROSS CLARK PUBLISHED: 00:01, Tue, Mar 3, 2015 | UPDATED: 23:45, Wed, Apr 22, 2015

Migrant needs, not numbers

- Not all migrants have the same level of support needs
- Who is particularly vulnerable?
 - Negative experiences (exploitation / persecution)
 - UASC (unaccompanied asylum seeking children)
 - Trafficked migrants
 - Newest arrivals
 - Those not allowed to work
 - Undocumented migrants
 - Destitute migrants



Our dilemma – for discussion?

Balancing risk…

- limited access to sensitive data
- political sensitivity and gatekeeping
- how much data should we collect?

... and benefit:

- a more informed 'debate' on migration
- improved data expertise among migrant services
- bridging the gap between policy, practice, data and research - better services for whole communities





orkshire.org.uk/?page=NewsView&itemid=10

Pip Tyler

Policy and Research Manager 0113 395 2438 pip.tyler@migrationyorkshire.org.uk @migrationyorks www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk

