

Update on latest migration data



1. Overall picture

Table 1: Estimated EU and Non EU population in South East 2009 by nationality (thousands)

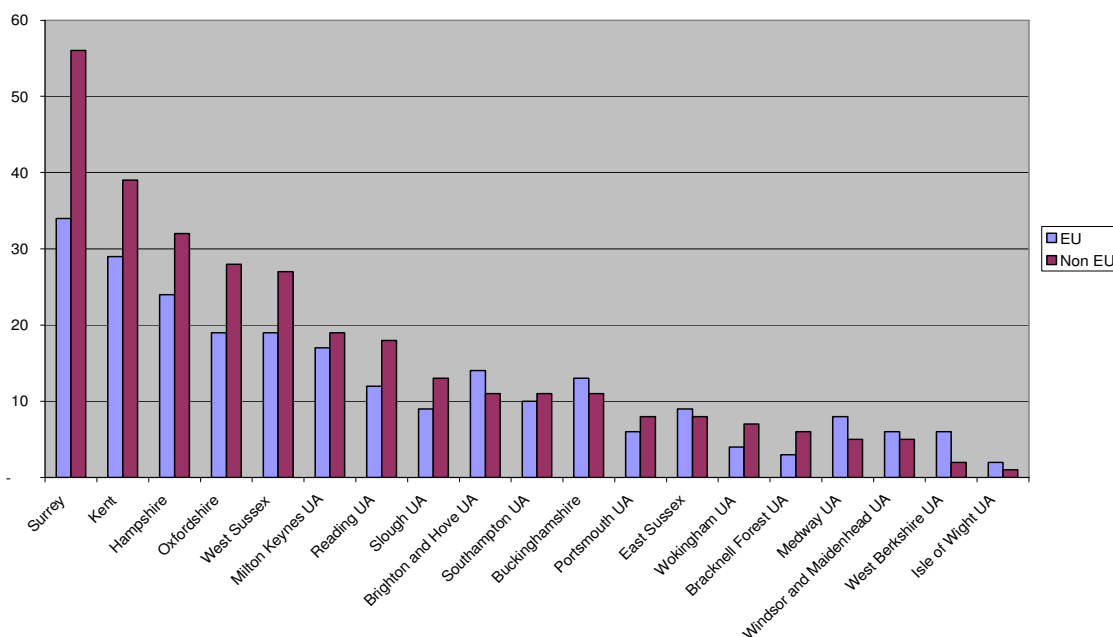
Year	EU	Non EU	Total	+/- % change against previous year	Percentage against National	Overall Percentage change from 2005	Net International Migration- Mid year to Mid year
2010*	247	300	547	-0.7%	12.4%	+38%	Not Published until November
2009	244	307	551	+ 5.7%	12.7 %	+39%	+21,900
2008	210	311	521	+7.9%	12.5%	N/A	+23,600
2007	199	284	483	+6.4%	12.2%	N/A	+20,900
2006	185	269	454	+14.5%	12.6%	N/A	+15,300
2005	166	231	397		12.4%	N/A	

Source: ONS Population by nationality from the Annual Population Survey
 * 2010 from July 2009 –June 2010 All other years are from January to December

1.1 Overall picture: Key issues and policy implications

- Table 1 shows very little change over the previous 6 months.
- Limiting non EU migration should decrease net migration, however net emigration is at its lowest level for 10 years.
- Impact on labour markets is assessed in new SESPM research (see Annex2).
- Local authorities are managing the issues arising from the ending of the transitional arrangements for EU accession state countries that joined in 2004. Application of the habitual residency test and human rights assessments may be undertaken by housing departments (usually performed social services).
- Councils need to consider inclusion of migrants as localism takes shape.

Chart 1: Distribution by unitary authorities and county councils 2009 (thousands)



1.2 Chart 1 remains the same as the previous report due to the local data not being published until November 2011.

2. Health

Table 2: New Flag 4 GP registrations 2004 – 2009

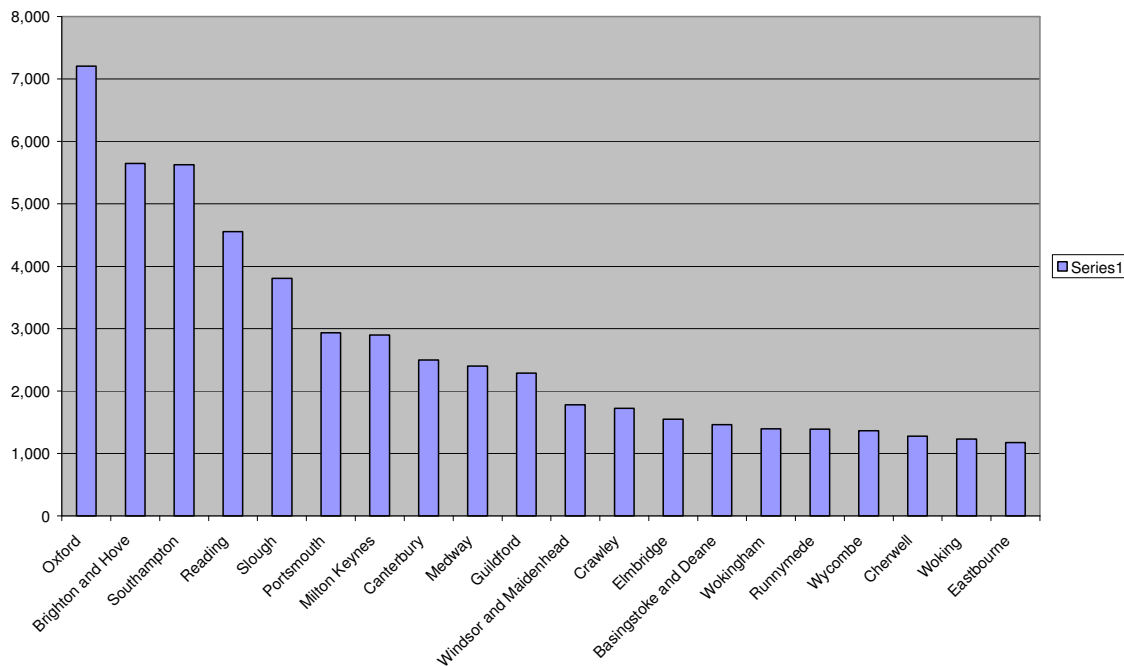
Year (mid year to mid year)	Total number of Registrations	+/- % change against previous year
2008/9	86,501	-5%
2007/08	90,812	+0.3%
2006/7	90,570	+4.4%
2005/6	86,758	+7.8%
2004/5	80,437	

Source: ONS

2.1 Health: Key issues and policy implications

- New data will be available from November 2011.
- The South East Migrant Health web portal is being re-launched in June 2011. This will incorporate a national element previously hosted by the Home Office. Accessed at <http://www.migranthealthse.co.uk/>
- Migrant health issues should be fed into Health and Well Being Boards.

Chart 2: 2008/9 Top 20 SE Flag 4 registrations by authority (thousands)



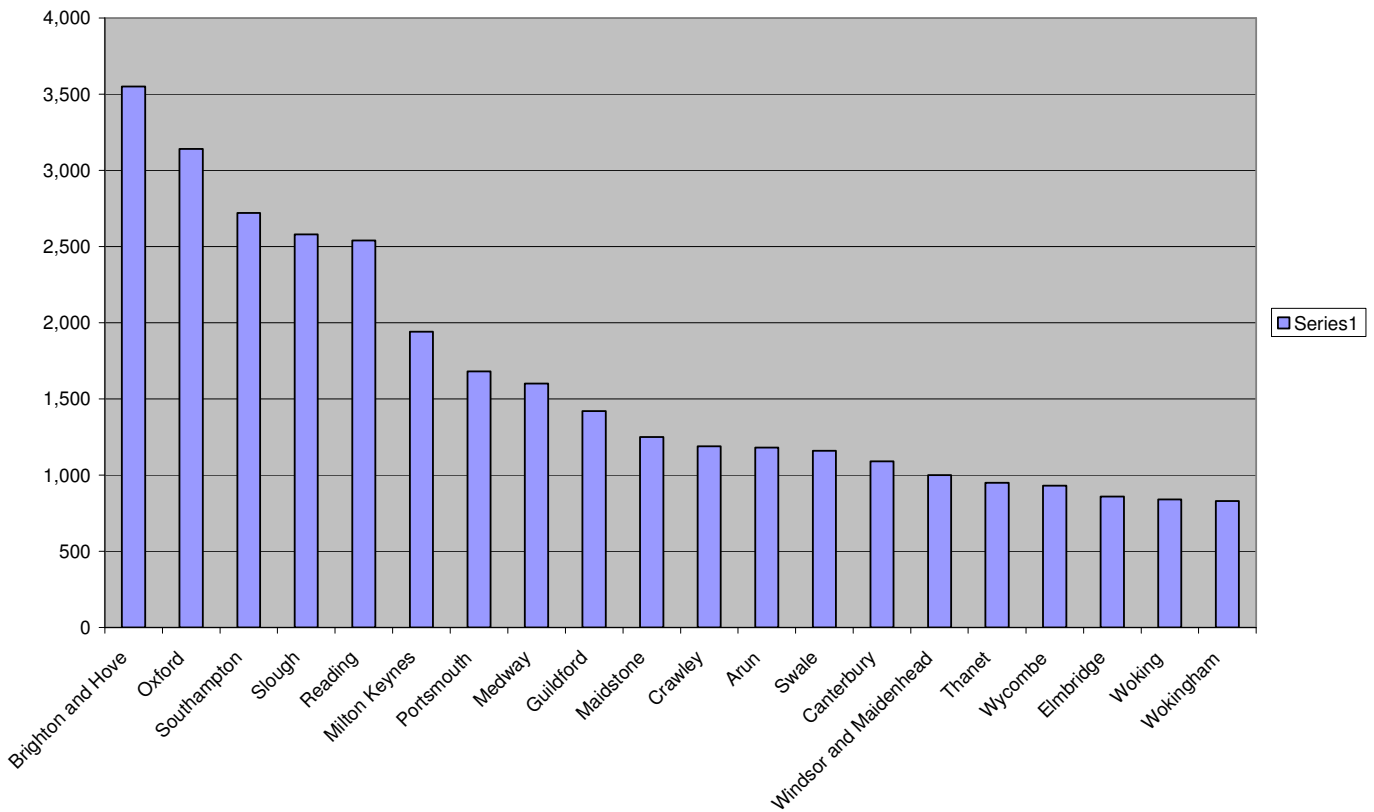
3. Labour market

Table 3: South East migrant National Insurance numbers (NINOs) allocations:

January to December	Total number registrations	+/- % change against previous year	Overall % change since 2005	% against national
Jan – June 2010	34,330 – pro rata for year would be 68,660	+4.42%	-4%	10.86%
2009	65,750	-14%	-8%	10.9%
2008	76,410	-18%		11.7%
2007	93,250	+33%		12.1%
2006	70,490	-1.4%		11.7%
2005	71,460			11.9%

Source: DWP

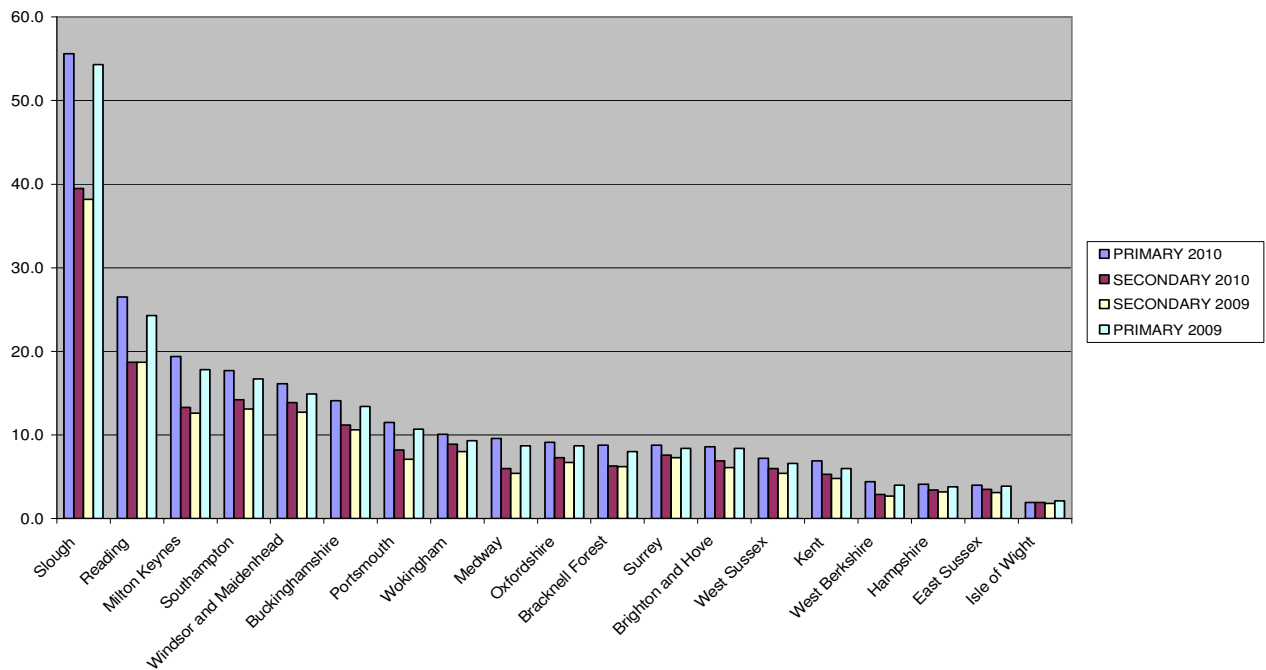
Chart 3: NINO top 20 South East locations



3.1 NB: NINO data provides an estimate only as there is no de-registering process to remove economically inactive migrants or those who leave the country.

4. Education

Chart 4: South East percentage of pupils whose first language is known or believed to be other than English.



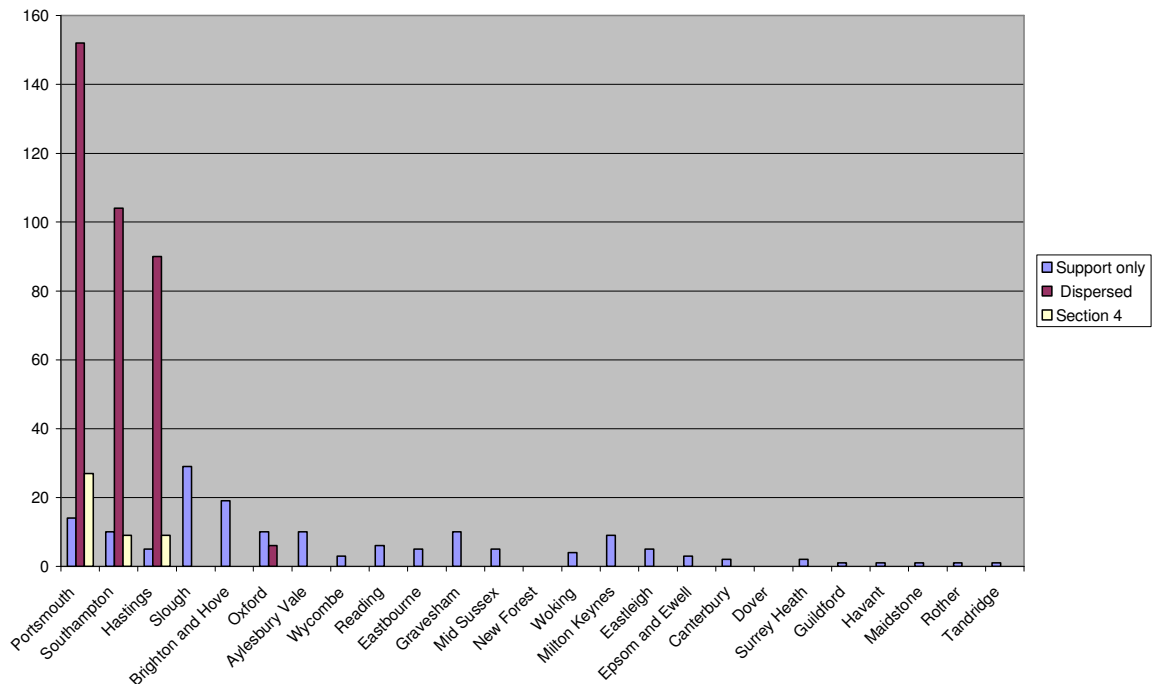
Source: Schools Census

4.1. Education: Key issues and policy implications

- Chart 4 shows no change as the Schools Census data is not available until 22 June 2011.
- Data collection is for those for whom English is not their first language.
- There may be potential impacts on community cohesion as free ESOL will be restricted from September to those on active benefit.
- Schools may also have limited resources to deal with and maximise the benefit of migrant students.

5. Asylum

Chart 5: Distribution of supported asylum seekers in the South East

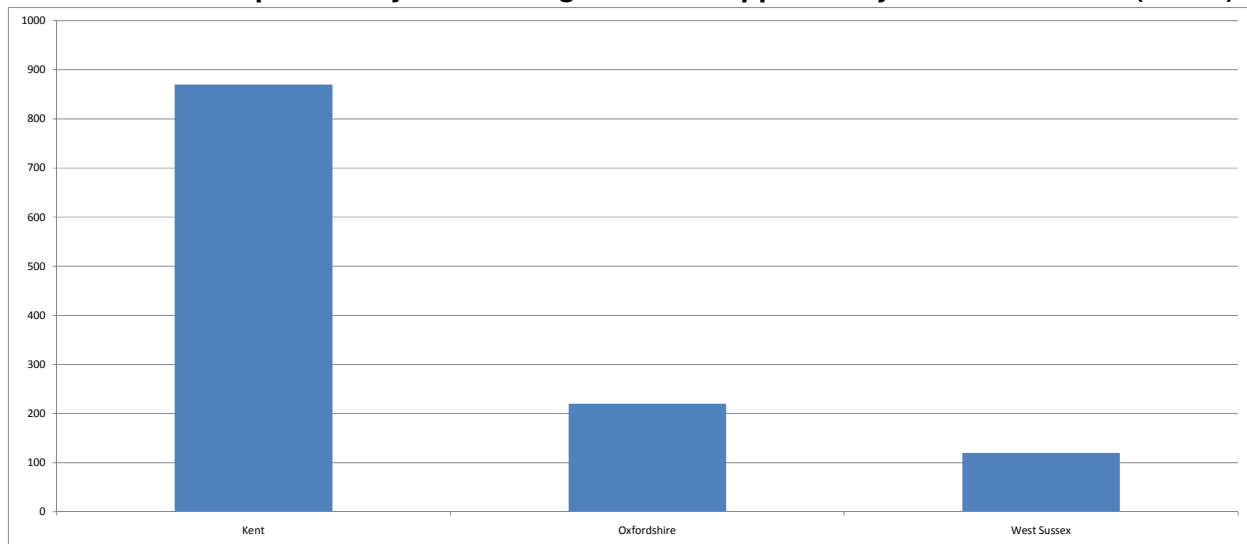


Source UKBA December 2010

5.1 Asylum: Key issues and policy implications

- The overall figures for supported asylum seekers in the South East remain stable with a very slight reduction of 6 from 559 to 553. However in Milton Keynes and Gravesham the number claiming support only has doubled since the last report.
- The impact of the Arab Spring may increase numbers.
- There is a reported increase in numbers of lorry drops in the South East.
- A new family returns process is in operation with Pre Departure Accommodation located in West Sussex. The impact of this will be monitored to assess any implications on local resources such as Social Service support.
- The dispersal accommodation under COMPASS is being tendered. The South East is likely to be joined with the South West and London as a new accommodation area. Those tendering will be required to engage with local authorities.
- The reduction in asylum support provision of 62% in has prompted questions around equality impacts.

Chart 6: Unaccompanied asylum seeking children supported by local authorities (UASC)



5.2. UASC: Key issues and policy implications

- The issue of provision of support for care leavers who have a negative asylum decision and for whom all appeal rights are exhausted prevails. Some pilot work has been undertaken in the South East with closer communications between the UKBA and local authorities to enable cases to be resolved quicker and the time scale for support to be reduced.
- Potential increase in numbers from Northern Africa.
- Impact of the Barking and Dagenham judgement to be assessed; apparent discrepancies between childcare law & immigration law in relation to support for Appeal Rights Exhausted care leavers.
- Vulnerability to judicial review where support is denied following a Human Rights Assessment.

6. No Recourse to Public Funds (NRPF)

6.1 SESPM facilitated a training event for South East partners on dealing with NRPF and conducting Human Rights Assessments. An online forum is now being established to support partners and six-monthly meetings take place in Oxford.

7. Gurkha veterans

7.1 Numbers of resettled Gurkha veterans and dependants are lower than anticipated (we await actual figures from UKBA). However the impact is localised with Rushmoor experiencing a rapid rise in this population.

7.2 Gurkha veterans: Key issues and policy implications

- Local services have been impacted and discussions are ongoing to pick up how support may be provided following the end of the Migration Impact Fund.
- English language remains a key barrier to integration.
- Big society approach to support integration e.g. Rushmoor's participation in the EU PEPA project.