Migration into Britain
London’s place in the wider picture

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Total migration to and from the UK, 1966-2005

Source: International Passenger Survey and Total International Migration, Office of National Statistics
### Foreign labour inflows by route of entry, 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Route of Entry</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Worker Registration Scheme</td>
<td>194,953</td>
<td>48.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work permits</td>
<td>86,191</td>
<td>21.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU15 and EFTA</td>
<td>35,200</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working Holiday Makers Scheme</td>
<td>20,135</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highly Skilled Migrant Programme</td>
<td>17,631</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seasonal Agricultural Workers Scheme</td>
<td>15,455</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Domestic servants</td>
<td>10,100</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK ancestry</td>
<td>8,260</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sectors Based Scheme</td>
<td>7,401</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Au pairs</td>
<td>2,360</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science and Engineering Graduates Scheme</td>
<td>2,699</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministers of religion</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>400,915</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Salt and Millar 2006
London is home to 41% of immigrants

Born outside British Isles, 2001
London’s immigrant population up 44%

Change in non-British-Isles, 1991-2001

Net change: 1,147,905
But London is not always the magnet

Worker Registration Scheme (WRS) applications, May 2004-June 2006
Proportion earning < ½ UK median earnings, 2000-4

- North East
- North West
- Yorkshire & Humberside
- West Midlands
- East Midlands
- East of England
- Inner London
- Outer London
- South East
- South West
- Wales
- Scotland
- N.Ireland

Legend:
- British Isles born
- 'Settled' foreign born
- 'New' foreign born
% of people earning above £750 a week

- British Isles born
- 'Settled' foreign born
- 'New' foreign born

Gross weekly earnings from main job, 2003-04

Source: Labour Force Survey
The Chelsea phenomenon

- London doing well in attracting highly-skilled, highly-mobile ‘gold-collar’ workers.
- Key to success of some sectors and services
- Generally fuelling employment growth
- Making important contributions to the public purse
- Clustering in certain areas, e.g. 45% of Kensington & Chelsea residents were foreign-born; 18% of London’s Americans live in K & C
- Causing some resentment amongst locals
- May well move on with changing economic fortunes
The East Ham phenomenon

• London doing well in finding the migrant workers to do dirty, difficult and dangerous jobs (one recent study found that 90% of 341 low-paid workers surveyed were migrants; many are actually skilled almost half of above sample had acquired tertiary level qualifications before moving to the UK).

• Key to success of some sectors and services

• Generally fuelling employment growth (directly and indirectly)

• Making important contributions to the public purse

• Clustering in certain areas, e.g. 38% of Newham residents were foreign-born; 15% of London’s Pakistanis live in Newham

• Causing some resentment amongst locals

• May well move on with changing economic fortunes
Challenges ahead

• Counting migrants and funding the services they use
• Responding to high mobility: e.g. schools, integration, community cohesion
• Responding to super diversity: 1 x 15 vs. 15 x 1?
• Olympic hurdles: meeting labour needs while dealing with irregular migrants
• Segregation, ghettos and ‘white flight’?
• Dealing with new tensions
• Convincing the rest of the country that diversity works