

APRIL 21ST, 2018 (11-4PM)

NOTTINGHAM TALKS IMMIGRATION FOLLOW UP INFORMATION PACK



NOTTINGHAM TALKS & THIS RESOURCE

FOREWARD TO THE DOCUMENT

Nottingham Talks was a citizen assembly event held on Saturday 21st April 2018. It's aim was to reclaim the public debate on immigration in the UK, and to empower the local community to start a better conversation about UK immigration - a debate which regardless of opinion - was conducted in a manner which is open, informed and humanised in the post-Brexit period. While on reflection we have realised that we failed to create a neutral debate on the day, we do wish to make sure that we have succeeded in creating an informed conversation on immigration.

This **summary of information and ideas has therefore been created to allow attendees to further the principles** of this new conversation - giving you **free and personal access to the information that was available across the 3 discussion panels** so that you can continue on the **ambassador role of this new conversation** and collectively as citizens we can begin to create a less hostile environment between members of our community in this debate going forward.

So please use this resource as often as you wish. Share the information online or in conversation and contact IEN at any point should you have any further questions which you want either ourselves or our guest speakers to answer on immigration :)

DISCUSSION 1 - THE UK IMMIGRATION PROCESS

This panel aimed to paint a clearer picture of the UK's system of vetting and arrival for the public for both voluntary migration and asylum, looking at the UK system's strengths and shortfalls, and outlining where we could move forward. Guest Speakers included Mark Lilley-Tams who looked at voluntary (and mostly family based migration), and Sally McEwen who shed some light about the asylum process in the UK.

Final Statements and Actions Agreed by the Assembly:

Positives in the current agenda:

- There is a system of judicial intervention, which needs to be extended [e.g. NAM] rather than destroyed to protect peoples right in misjudgments or mistakes made by the Home Office (e.g. the high overturn rate of original decisions in the appeal process of asylum cases)
- There is a clear pathway for seeking asylum and definite institutional structure to build on

Suggested improvements to the current agenda:

- **We need to tackle environmental and institutional hostility (especially in the Home Office) towards those coming to the UK:** e.g. *within Voluntary migration* - extortionate (and rising post-brexit) application and citizenship fees (see below for details), and in *Asylum* - the setting in the UK of a system which is incredibly complex and based on detailed evidence and perceived credibility which makes it very unlikely that you will gain asylum (e.g. 29% success rate of claims in the UK in 2016), which rather than representative of trends, sets the UK apart as much lower/tougher than European neighbors.
- **In response, attendees suggested** that more objectivity should be brought to the process - for example all Home office asylum interviews should be recorded to prevent the inaccurate translation of misunderstanding of clients affecting the collection of evidence for their application case (which has happened and led to denial fo claims in the UK), and secondly that the judiciary should play a greater rôle in bringing accountability of the Home Office in their decision making - i.e. the NAM system piloted in 2007 where Home Office officials had to appear in court and explain the reasoning behind their decision making in asylum cases with the asylum seeker and a judge also in attendance, was felt to be a good way of ensuring fair treatment in a national environment where institutions like the Home Office have to "look tough" on immigration.
- **More effort should be made to develop a person centred attitudes in the design of UK immigration systems-** e.g. with asylum, the assembly was shocked by the £36/week subsidy given to asylum seekers to cover the costs of living (except housing which is provided) in comparison to say, the £73/week given to people on UK welfare. Attendees were even more shocked that mandatory requirements such as "signing in" (i.e. attending a physical sign in to let the Home Office know you are still in the area) every week or two, had to be funded by asylum seekers themselves as part of this subsidy when the location is sometimes quite far/expensive to get to on a low income (e.g. Nottingham's sign in location is in Loughborough).
- Attendees made specific suggestions such as that if financial payments cannot be upped, at least travel costs should be provided by the Home Office for mandatory journeys, and that there should be a rethink of the slashing of english language provision services (e.g. ESOL) by the government, which are leaving asylum seekers isolated and unable to integrate into their communities and use the skills that they bring with them to the UK to access higher level jobs which require a good ability to speak english.

DISCUSSION 2

THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF UK MIGRATION

This discussion sought to explore the positive and negative socioeconomic impact that migration has had on the lives of UK citizens and the country in relation to issues like employment and wages in the UK, as well as availability and quality of public services. Guest speakers included Dr Sara Lemos, Dr Simonetta Longhi, and Dr Greta Moran.

Final Statements and Actions Agreed by the Assembly:

Positives in the current agenda:

- Immigration has clear positive effects on UK economy as immigrants pay more taxes than they claim benefits, they are young, healthy, qualified (schooled in their home countries), childless, hardworking (e.g. A8 not to claim benefits), more likely to be employed and tend to work longer.
- In contrast to claims that immigrants take UK jobs and decrease wages there is little evidence of this in the data.

Suggested Improvements to the current agenda:

- **Tacking a UK culture of distrust** - evidence wise it is clear that immigration does not take UK jobs, decrease wages, or claims more benefits than they take out - yet prevalence of these ideas in society. These negative narratives distort migrants clear contribution to the UK economy, so we need to tackle where these ideas are coming from in society (e.g. the media and our political leaders) to present the reality of immigration's contribution to the UK in these indicators.
- **Suggestions made** included additional voices for minorities and a more person-centered approach in media and political write ups that not only humanise but also accurately and more fairly represent people's contribution to the community's they live in all across the UK.
- **At the same time while immigration does overall clear produce positive gains, there is disproportionate effects where immigration can cause negative consequences for those already struggling most in our society which needs to be acknowledge and provided for.** E.g. There can be wage decrease of about 0.88%/annually for unskilled sectors of our economy for every 1P increase in immigration which with accumulation and inflation effects will be definitely felt by those working in those sectors of the economy. There was also evidence of increased outpatient waiting times in GP surgeries in derpived areas as immigration increases because deprived areas are where immigrants tend to move on arrival, putting pressure on particular local services. These disproportionate impact allow us to understand why arguments about immigration's positive gains do not ring true for some parts of our community, and rather than being misinformed or racist - these are legitimate concerns which need to be acknowledged and responded to.
- **Attendees therefore suggested** that before attitudes can really change, concrete efforts to offset or compensate those at the bottom of UK society - e.g. through investment in areas/jobs when immigration is increasing or decreased taxing etc need to be made. This will make the national gain more fairly distributed among communities in our society, and should go some way to providing the material context for a less hostile attitudes towards the arrival of more immigrants in some communities.

DISCUSSION 3

INTEGRATION IN UK COMMUNITIES

Discussion 3 looked at how well the UK has integrated increasing diversity in our communities in recent decades; questioning if and how growing levels of immigration can be integrated successfully without this process impacting things like community strength and unity. In particular a debate responding to concerns about reduced cohesion in our communities and issues felt to be caused from eroded attachment to British identity, values and society under multicultural policy. Speakers included Professor Tariq Modood, Dr Alita Nandi, Dr Magda Borowska and youth empowerment leader Bilal Harry Khan.

Final Statements and Actions Agreed by the Assembly:

Positives in the current agenda:

- In terms of 'soft' indicators of integration (e.g. feelings of belonging, attachment to British identity -albeit hybrid British-Italian/British-Pakistani etc identities-, social mixing, trust, volunteering, levels of prejudice, and adherence to democratic values), the general trend under multicultural policy in the UK is that the majority of the people seem to perceive their communities as rather cohesive and there appears little evidence of a growing 'lack of cohesion' or cultural integration in UK communities. In particular, second generation migrants across minority groups show expected trends of a lessening of differences and are becoming more like their host counterparts in the country they are born into, while still maintaining attachments to their heritage (see information below).
- This general trend does not mean that there are not problem areas in the UK, but means that overall, these areas commonly documented - do not represent the bigger picture across our country.

Suggested improvements to the current agenda:

- **Acceptance of greater host community responsibility and actions required** -- despite the idea that integration is a two way process often being used to demonstrate that immigrants are failing to make the effort to become part of the host community's that they join, the assembly also considered how the majority host community in the UK is in many ways failing to provide a receiving environment conducive to integration, with particular examples discussed being:
- The general segregation of white British (and not minority) communities in UK communities not allowing for meaningful social contact between diverse communities (Alita)
- The failure to address socio-economic disparities and allow equal participation in British society - for example in education or labour market opportunities (so called hard measures of integration) between White British and ethnic minority communities (Magda)
- The continuation of discrimination institutionally (e.g. the most recent example being the deportation of Windrush generation citizens), as well as rising levels in our societies (e.g. hate crime in our communities)
- Finally, the public narrative/culture of threat in our national media and political circles towards issues like immigration and diversity in recent years which create an "us" vs "them" mental state on lines of nationality, race and language in UK society.
- The assembly therefore suggested that some of these issues need to be addressed before an environment conducive to a genuinely integrated society can exist in the UK.
- **Multicultural Nationalism** - In discussions, many agreed multicultural policy - supporting the accommodation rather than the erosion of difference in our communities - was the way forward for the UK given the successful contribution of diversity to our culture and identity for hundreds of years. They also agreed however, that multiculturalism should not be mistaken for saying that there should not be a strong integration policy in place to unite British citizens as a people, but other than language proficiency which was felt to be particularly important for new citizens to grasp, "Britishness" was hard to pin down for the assembly and was felt to be something which needed to be narrowed down in the future. Likewise with language provision, this was noted to be something that the host community can also work on making affordable and accessible as well as immigrants showing a keenness to uptake too.

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SUMMARY OF SPEAKER'S PRESENTATION AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The UK Immigration Process

- **4 Main Types of Migration - Managed, EU, Family based and Refugees**

- **Managed Migration (Work and Study)**

- UK does actually have a 5 tier points based system of immigration very similar to the Australian model favouring high skilled and occupraitional shortage. The system was introduced in 2008 and is the main uk immigration route for migrants from outside the European Economic Area (EEA) to come to the UK to work, study, invest or train
- In order to be eligible for a visa in any of the five tiers you must pass a points-based assessment. In work visa applications, points are generally awarded according to the applicant's ability, experience and age.
- For more information on 5 tiers have a look at this website: <http://workpermit.com/immigration/united-kingdom/uk-five-tier-points-based-immigration-system>

- **Eu migration**

- Significantly easier because of free movement (no visa required), but 2013 immigraiton bill means have to earn a threshold income (£149/week in 2014) and pay taxes before they can access NHS services in the UK. **Students** studying in the UK have to pay £200 for NHS access and prove savings before arrival

- **Family migration:**

- *Minimum income requirements:* You and your partner must have a combined income of at least £18,600 a year if you're applying as a partner or if you want to settle in the UK (get 'indefinite leave to remain') within 5 years. You must prove you have extra money if you have children who aren't British citizens, EEA nationals, permanently settled. You'll need to earn an extra: £3,800 for your first child, £2,400 for each child you have after your first child.
- *Knowledge of English* - proof by assessment required unless a child, an adult coming to be cared for by a relative, over 65 or if you have a physical or mental condition that prevents you from meeting the requirement

- **Brief Discussion about the expense of application fees** - for full list in April 2018, see here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/visa-regulations-revised-table>

- Likewise, simularly high for citizenship or naturalisation payments: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/fees-for-citizenship-applications>

- **Discussion on criminality checks and rules for deportation procedures:**

- Tougher rules on criminality checks and deportation since resignation of Home Sec Charles Clarke in 2007 following revelation that more than 1,000 foreign prisoners had been freed before being considered for deportation by the Home Office

Since, key changes have included:

2007 Border Force Act: provided the UK Border Agency with powers to tackle illegal working and automatically deport some foreign nationals imprisoned for specific offences, or for more than one year. It gave immigration officers police-like powers, such as increased detention and a search-and-entry roles and brought in the power to create compulsory biometric cards for non-EU immigrants.

- **Operation Nexus (2012)** - University of Bristol Summary on the intelligence led deportation operation:
- *'Operation Nexus, a little-known inter-agency arrangement between the police and Home Office, is changing the UK's approach to deportation. It is framed as targeting 'High Harm' foreign national offenders (FNOs). But Nexus also classifies people as FNOs on the basis of ancient, spent and petty convictions, as well as 'non convictions' such as police encounters, acquittals and withdrawn charges. Nexus was piloted in London in 2012, and then rolled out to the Midlands, Manchester, Hampshire, Avon and Somerset, and Sussex. Details vary regionally but include stationing Immigration Officers in police custody suites and conducting immigration checks on everyone arrested. 3,000 FNOs were removed in 2012-15 under Nexus, with the figure expected to increase after Brexit, when EU citizens become subject to British immigration rules.'*
- **See full 2 page report:** https://www.bristol.ac.uk/media-library/sites/ethnicity/documents/PolicyBristol_Briefing_October_2017_Operation_Nexus_web.pdf
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- **Deport First, Appeal Later - Policy brought in under 2014 Immigration Act**
- (BBC Coverage - <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-40272323>): 'Deport first, appeal later' was introduced as part of the Immigration Act 2014 and the Conservatives pledged to extend it in their 2015 manifesto.
- It removes a foreign criminal's right to appeal in the UK unless they can show a 'real risk of serious irreversible harm' if they are deported to their country of origin. It was designed to reduce the number of offenders fighting deportation by using human rights grounds, especially the right to a private and family life.
- Since December, in what amounts to a 'remove first, appeal later' policy, the process for certifying removal before appeal has been extended to other cases such as those brought by people who are not convicted criminals, but have overstayed their leave to remain here. The lead judgment given by Lord Wilson pointed out that **between 28 July 2014 and 31 December 2016, the home secretary issued 1,175 certificates in relation to foreign criminals. Of those, the vast majority were likely to have been deported before their appeals. By 31 December 2016, only 72 of them had filed notice of appeal from abroad. But it noted that, as of that date, not one of the 72 appeals had succeeded.**

Mark mentioned focus on criminality checks for immigrants continued on in Brexit talks - summary by the Independent:
<https://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/politics/brexit-negotiations-brussels-eu-nationals-citizens-rights-a7851926.html>

- 'Brussels is seeking to block the UK Government from carrying out criminal record checks on EU nationals who apply for settled status in Britain post Brexit. Current proposals would see anyone who has already lived in the UK for five years given a new "settled status", securing their position in the country. However, the proposals would restrict the right of EU citizens in the UK to bring over family members and would also result in a loss of protection of the European Court of Justice
- The EU is adamant that systematic checks are not permitted under the Brussels free movement directive and they can only be done on the basis of reasonable suspicion.
- The Independent had previously revealed that British citizens living in Europe "could have their rights cut" as the EU was likely to reciprocate any offer given by the UK.'

Sally McEwen - Refugees and Asylum

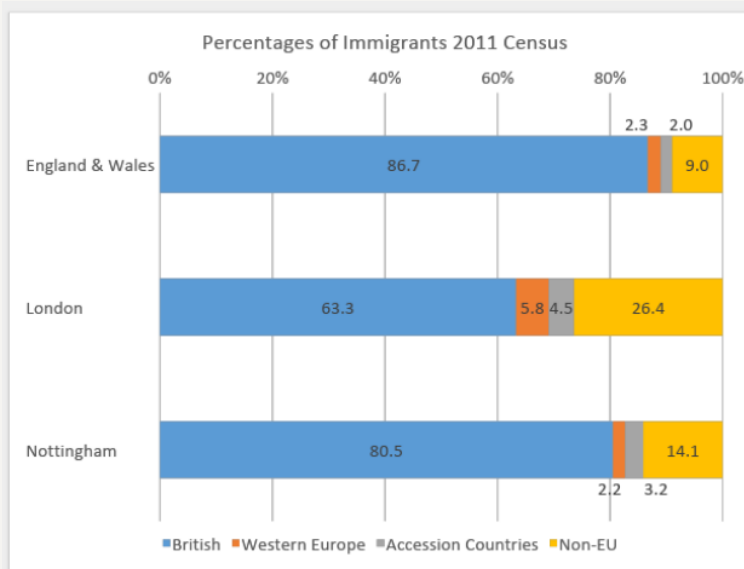
- **Definitions**
 - Asylum Seeker- Someone who has left their country of origin and formally applied for asylum/sanctuary in another country, but has not received a decision on their application yet.
 - Refugee - Someone who has been granted status, usually indefinite leave to remain [5 years]
 - **The Application Process**
 - Decisions on asylum and human rights claims made in the UK are **made by the UK Border Agency**, which is **an agency of the Home Office**.
 - It is not legally possible to apply for asylum from outside the UK. Asylum seekers are protected from removal once they have made an asylum claim and are waiting for a decision.
 - **Asylum claims must be made at the offices of the UK Border Agency in Croydon** (Luna House in south London) or at the port of arrival. If an asylum application is not made as soon as an asylum seeker enters the UK, the person may be denied welfare support and accommodation. The delay may also harm their claim at a later date.
 - Asylum seekers have been convicted for using false passports or travel documents (for example, to leave their country of origin). Their conviction then adversely affects their credibility when their asylum claim is considered.
 - Since 2007, the Home Office introduced a new process for dealing with asylum claims, called **the New Asylum Model (NAM)**. Each asylum application is assigned to a specific member of UK Border Agency staff (known as a **'case owner'**) who will be responsible for the case, and for all decisions taken on it, from the time the application is made until the person is granted permission to stay or is removed from the UK.
- There will be **an initial 'screening interview'** in which the UK Border Agency takes the personal details of the applicant and their journey to the UK, checks for criminality or if they have claimed asylum in the UK or Europe before, and gives them a reference number for their application.

- **The 'substantive interview', or 'asylum interview'**, is then meant to happen within the next couple of weeks but often takes a lot longer. This is when the applicant gets an opportunity to describe to the case owner what has happened to them and what it is they fear in their own country.
- **Decision Given**
- -----
- **Discussion about the ease of the process**
- Majority of cases get rejected, with UK rate being significantly less than European neighbours (32% in 2017, 29% in 2016) - with 41% of decisions overturned by the courts in 2016
- Asylum seekers live in the UK on £36/week (£5/day) in comparison to benefit allowance of £73 [single over 25] under UK welfare
- Weekly or every two weeks, have to report to the Home Office - Nottingham posting = Loughborough [the trip which they have to pay for themselves]. If asylum seekers fail to attend these sessions, or sometimes without reason after attending them - they can be taken to be detained in one of the UK's Immigration Detention Centres. To this day, the UK is the only country in Europe which allows for indefinite detention - meaning there is no time limit on how long someone can be detained waiting for their claim outcome or for deportation. It is common to hear of asylum seekers who have been detained for years in these centres.
- In 2016, 13,230 asylum seekers had been locked up in detention centers. The Refugee Council has stated that around half of all asylum seekers find themselves detained during the asylum process. Despite the Government's 2010 pledge to end child detention for immigration purposes, 71 children were imprisoned during 2016.
- Since 2005 most people recognised as refugees are only given permission to stay in the UK for five years which makes it difficult for them to make decisions about their future, to find work and make definite plans for their life in the UK.
- UK has taken in less than 1% of refugees out there in Europe - 3,000 out of 3 million in Europe

SUMMARY OF SPEAKER'S PRESENTATION AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

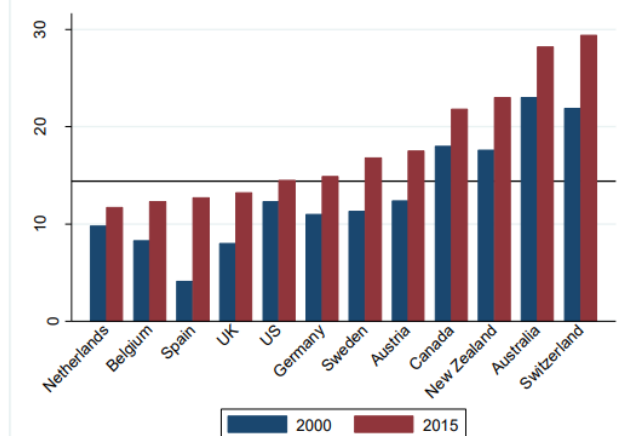
The Socio-Economic Impact of UK Migration

Dr Simonetta Longhi - Labour Market Impacts



Figures and Tables

Figure 1 - Share of foreign born population in selected countries, 2000 and 2015



- **Immigration and (Un)Employment in the UK:**

- Little/None - in fact immigrants often: help fill jobs where there are shortages of workers, create new businesses (e.g. Marks&Spencer, EasyJet, Tesco are all great examples of this process) thus creating new jobs and also consume goods and use services thus increasing demand (result: need for more workers)

- **Impact on Wages:**

A game of winner and losers - E.g. Small negative wage impact of immigration is more likely felt by earlier immigrants and British people with low qualification levels who are in the unskilled sections of the economy where migrants usually start on arrival - while small positive impact is most likely felt by British people with high qualifications because of boosted economic activity in the UK generally.

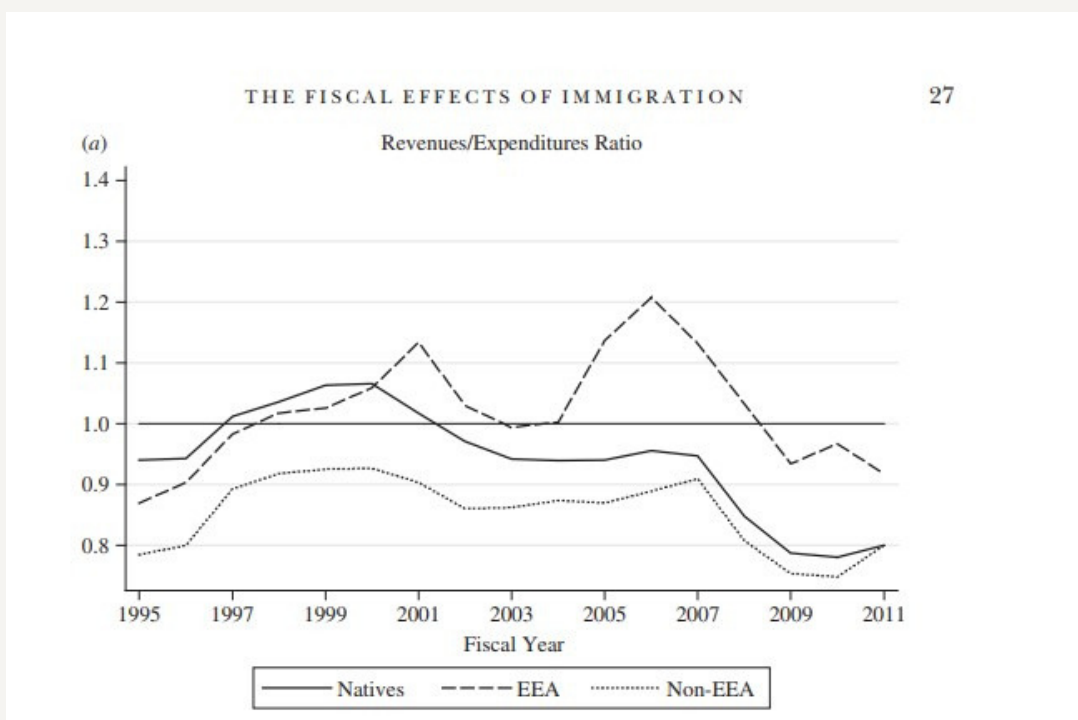
But overall talking about a very small impact either way, e.g. below 2 or even 1% lost or gained by native groups

- The **Bank of England** broke this data down and choose to look at impacts across occupations finding that 'Once the occupational breakdown is incorporated into analysis, a significant small impact on the average occupational wage rates is detected, but agrees the impact is small - with the biggest effect is in the semi/unskilled services sector, where a 10 percentage point rise in the proportion of immigrants is associated with a 2 % reduction in pay annually'

- **Think Tank The Resolution Foundation summarises Sara, Simonetta and Greta's talk on the economic consensus quite well**, saying that; *"The increase in inward migration experienced over the course of the past decade coincided with a stagnation and then a fall in earnings, which some have linked. Our analysis indicates that while it is wrong to say migration had no effect on the earnings of native workers, specifically for those in low-paying sectors, the effect was very small, and was eclipsed by the wider squeeze on earnings experienced during the period. Looking forward we find that a fall in inward migration will not significantly help boost wages, which are more likely to be suppressed by sterling's depreciation in the short term and the wider impact of Brexit on growth in the years ahead."*
- **Discussion on Policies:**
- Reducing immigration may not translate into more employment opportunities for residents nor higher wages (e.g. US Bracero Programme)
- Appropriate minimum/living wage policies may prevent or reduce the negative impacts
- Selecting immigrants based on skills and types of workers needed in the country may increase gains from immigration (partly already doing it)

Dr Greta Moran - Socio-Fiscal Impacts

- In response to widespread concern in the public debate about the possible pressure of immigrants on the welfare system (benefits take-up), the provision and quality of public services (NHS, education), and the demand of houses, Greta outlined the following research into these perceptions:
- **Social Housing Access** - Greta quoted Battiston, Dickens, Manning, and Wadsworth 2014
'This paper investigates the impact of immigration on the probability of being in social housing in the UK given the commonly heard perception that immigrants get preferential access in UK communities. We found that in recent years immigrant households are slightly more likely than natives to be in social housing but once one controls for relevant household characteristics such as number of children, wage paid etc immigrants are significantly less likely to be in social housing than natives' Read more - <http://cep.lse.ac.uk/pubs/download/dp1264.pdf>
- Greta outlined **Dustmann and Frattini 2014**, who noted that over the period 2001-2011 - all immigrants (EEA and non-EEA) coming to the UK have a lower likelihood of claiming state benefits, tax credits, and of living in social houses than native British citizens. **In fact in the graph below**, 1 indicates you take in as much as you give in, and you can compare the results of all three groups.
- Migrants are less likely to claim because they are younger, more educated, more likely to be working, and they work for longer hours than natives. Thus, they pay more taxes than they receive in welfare payment.
- **Dhingra, Ottaviano, Van Reenen, and Wadsworth 2016** - "Eastern European immigrants paid in about £15 billion more than they took out in public spending and benefits in the decades up to 2011, while UK nationals received more than they put in over the same period. So EU immigrants are helping to reduce the budget deficit, which helps pay for more public services for the UK-born population."



- **Immigration and The NHS** - Greta quoted Nickell and Saleheen (2015):
- Found **decreased waiting times for outpatient referrals**, with a 10% point increased in immigration in an area decreasing waiting times by about 9 days on average.
- Found **no significant effects on waiting times in A&E and elective care**.
- **Why** - believed to be driven by 2 patterns:
- **"Healthy immigrant effect"**: migrants are young and healthy at arrival, and so tend to have a smaller impact on the demand for NHS services
- Also the **arrival of immigrants increases the likelihood of natives moving and accessing health services in a different local authority**. Thus, the effects of immigration on the demand for health care services - rather than being concentrated as more people arrive in one local authority - are dispersed throughout the country (via internal migration).
- Also **observed a disproportionate impact** - i.e. waiting times for outpatient referrals in more deprived areas outside London increased in the years following the 2004 EU enlargement, but vanished in the medium run (e.g. 3-4 years)
- Believed to be driven by the fact that **less healthy immigrants tend to move into more deprived areas** increasing the demand for NHS services in those areas, and secondly that there is **lower mobility of natives in deprived areas**, particularly among those with health problems - so they tend to stick to accessing the services they always did concentrating demand on one local authority as more people move in.
- **Conclusion(s) and Policy Ideas:**
- On average, **immigration has a positive effect on the wealth of the nation**. However, **in certain situations, there are winners and losers** (e.g. outpatient referrals' waiting times and house prices deteriorate in deprived areas).
- This is **mainly driven by geographical segregation of migrants/natives**. Policies should seek to:
- Prevent the creation of areas segregated by socio-economic and demographic characteristics of residents;
- by **preventing geographical clustering** of migrants and/or internal displacements of natives following immigration flows.
- And/or **counteract the negative effects of internal displacements**.

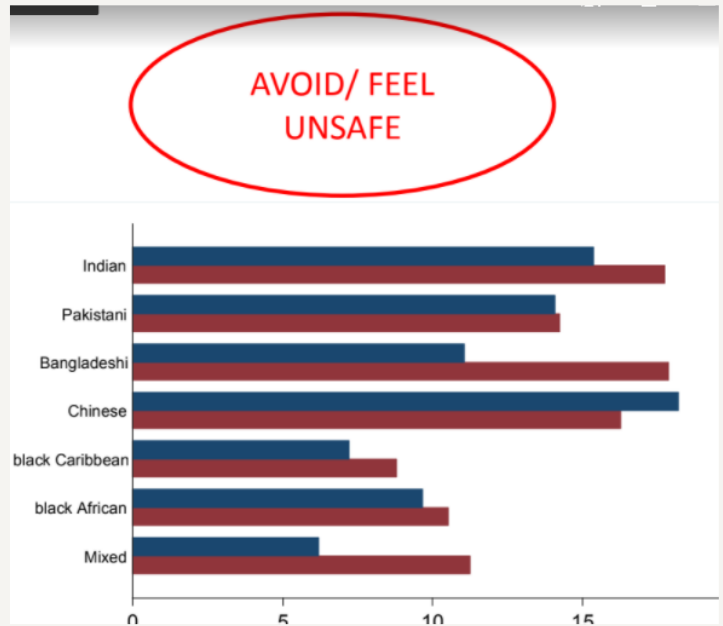
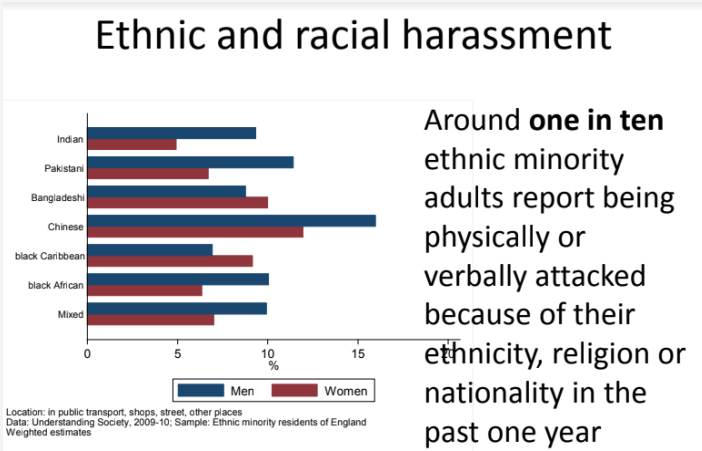
SUMMARY OF SPEAKER'S PRESENTATION AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Integration in UK Communities

Dr Alita Nandi

- **Looked to address the reality behind the commonly held idea that in the UK, communities are living parallel but separate lives due to accommodation by multicultural policy.**
- Began by **quoting Cameron's speech in 2010** which summarized this: *"In the UK, some young men find it hard to identify with Britain, because we have allowed the weakening of our collective identity. Under the doctrine of state multiculturalism, we have encouraged different cultures to live separate lives, apart from each other and the mainstream. We have failed to provide a vision of society to which they feel they want to belong. We have even tolerated these segregated communities behaving in ways that run counter to our values."*
- **Government Report into Integration - Casey Report (2016)**
- Minority ethnic groups have tended to settle more in urban and industrial areas, often reflecting labour market gaps
 - People of Pakistani and Bangladeshi ethnicity tend to live in more residentially segregated communities than other ethnic minority groups. South Asian communities (people of Pakistani, Indian and Bangladeshi ethnicity) live in higher concentrations at ward level than any other ethnic minority group - and the wards are growing
 - 24 wards in 12 local authority areas where more than 40% of the population identified themselves as being of Pakistani ethnicity; up from 12 wards in 7 local authorities in 2001.
 - 20 wards in 8 local authority areas where more than 40% of the population identified themselves as being of Indian ethnicity; up from 16 wards within 6 local authorities in 2001.
 - Compared to other minority faith groups, Muslims tend to live in higher residential concentrations at ward level, e.g. in 2011 Blackburn, Birmingham, Burnley and Bradford included wards with between 70% and 85% Muslim populations.
- **Looked at whether these implied claims that a) ethnic or religious minorities choose to live with people from the same ethnic or religious groups and they choose not to live with other communities, b) that ethnic and religious minorities DO NOT identify with Britain BUT identify with their ethnic/religious group as a result... are in fact true?**
 - **Research on Segregation within communities** (Understanding Society: the UK Household Longitudinal Study)
 - Asked 50,000 respondents across the UK, how many live in communities where 3/4 households in the area are of the same ethnic group. Then repeated to ask 2/4. household to measures less extreme segregation. Responses:
 - Asian or Asian British, Black/African/Caribbean/ Black British: Caribbean, Black/African/Caribbean/ Black British: African, Asian or Asian British - in both responses, zero %.
 - Bangladeshi (less than 1%, then 8%)
 - Asian or Asian British: Indian (less than 1%, then 6%)
 - Asian or Asian British: Pakistani (2%, then 22%)
 - **White: British/English/Scottish/Welsh/Northern Irish (85%, then 95%)**
 - Conclusion: WB communities are by far the most segregated in the UK.

- Alita also asked us to consider when reading these stats that things other than race/ethnicity affect where people live, for example economic wealth, but also considerations of safety. Eg. See graphs below - rising hate crime in the UK is affecting communities disproportionately, or perceptions of safety (right hand graph, where left is levels of actual hate crime) among Pakistani and Bangladeshi communities are especially low right now which may help explain why they are choosing to live more than other ethnic groups, with members of their own ethnic community (e.g. "safety in numbers" considerations.). Bring us to question why WB communities are so segregated however.



- Segregated Identities**

- Minority Groups**

- Do ethnic minorities feel less British than white majority? Do ethnic minorities who have a strong ethnic identity, do so necessarily at the expense of a strong British identity?
- Around a quarter (**22%**) of ethnic minorities strongly identify with their parents' ethnic group BUT say being British is not important - **EVIDENCE OF SEGREGATED IDENTITY**
- BUT Around half (**50%**) of ethnic minorities strongly identify with their parents' ethnic group AND say being British is important - **EVIDENCE OF INTEGRATED IDENTITY**

What about white majority?

- In fact more segregated in their identities!
- Around half (**50%**) of white majority choose national identity = ONLY English / Scottish/ Welsh/ Northern Irish BUT NOT British - **SEGREGATED IDENTITY**, where as around quarter (**25%**) of white majority choose National identity = English/ Scottish/ Welsh/Northern Irish AND British - **INTEGRATED IDENTITY**
- Main thing going forward** is that we need to **stop focusing on just one category of difference** - i.e. race/nationality, but rather look at other indicators (e.g. socio-economic mobility etc) and paint a more complicated reality

Bilal Harry Khan

- When he sees the British flag, his first response is to think run... We have a way to go to create this sense of belonging for all groups in the UK. Diversity has made a massive contribution to British society, we need to bring this into understanding Britishness and we need to start locally in our communities in revamping our national identity together.

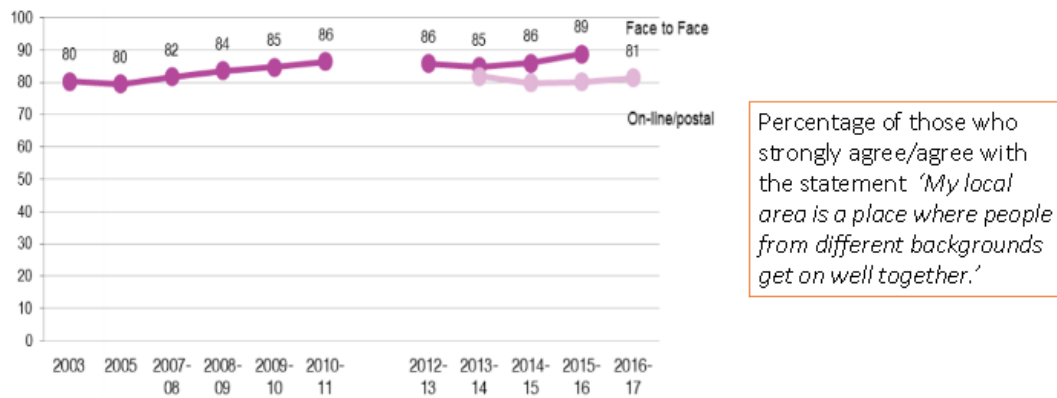
- We need to change the media and political rhetoric of our leaders, as well as tackle some of the socio-economic barriers and continuing discrimination in our institutions that paint ethnic minorities as not part of British society (e.g.

Windrush Scandal)
Dr Magda Borkowska

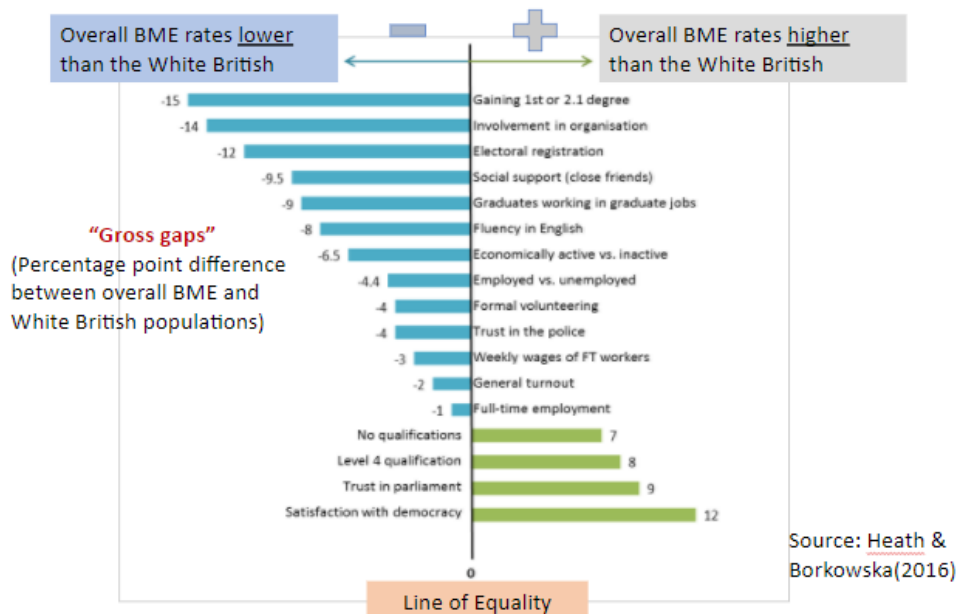
- Has multiculturalism failed in the UK? Politicians tend to claim that it did whereas academics tend to argue the opposite
- Important to recognise that there are both Hard and Soft Measures of an Integrated Society:
- 1) Hard - similar levels of ability to participate in society - eg. English proficiency, educational attainment, labour market attainment, etc.)
- 2) Soft indicators of integration - sense of belonging and attachment to society - e.g. social mixing, trust, attitudes to immigrants, volunteering, national identity, reduced prejudice, attachment to democratic values etc

- **How is the UK doing?**
- Perceptions and feelings about community cohesion are high across the UK and have grown in recent years (see graph 1 below)
- However, the picture is mixed between hard and soft indicators of integration, as Heath and Borkowska (2016) show, there are big gaps between BME and White British communities in most hard indicators - e.g. educational and labour market attainment, but at the same time minorities seem to be showing more trust in democracy and in British institutions like Parliament (see graph 2 below).

Perceptions of community cohesion, Source: Community Life Survey 2003-2016-2017, NatCen(2018)



Examples of differences between ethnic minorities and White British



• What do we need to do moving forward?

- Make more progress on tackling the socio-economic disparities ('hard' measures of integration) and inequalities which remain in the UK and provide a barrier to forming truly integrated societies - for example, promoting geographical clustering because of different levels of social and economic mobility to live elsewhere between groups, as well as impacting things like perceptions of opportunity and belonging in the societies we live in.
- We need to create more favourable conditions for social integration (equal opportunities, safe spaces, opportunities for meaningful social contact, addressing grievances and discrimination (hate crimes but also unfair policies - most recent example - deportations of Windrush generation citizens)
- We need to change the political and cultural rhetoric of us (similar) vs. them (different), scapegoating the 'Other' and dividing our societies based on race and nationality

Outlined a model of **multicultural nationalism** as a way forward for Britain.

Nationalism element - unlike cosmopolitanism, we must recognise the importance of national attachment and a core of Britishness is required as way to emotionally unite citizens to their country of residence. Unmanaged immigration may prevent this and so immigration controls (subject to conditions of fairness and humanity) may be a suitable national policy for a nation to follow. Paradoxical as it may seem, multiculturalist countries such as Canada and Australia led the way in being choosy between applicants, scoring them on the basis of the needs of the country.

Multiculturalism element - At the same time, looking internally, rather than a threat to national identity multicultural accommodation/policy recognizes that integration cannot be complete without re-making national identity so that all can have a sense of belonging to it -which is where Britain is stuck now.

Therefore what we need is:

Firstly, we need to **identify and oppose negative/racist/other-ing discourses**, actions and policies against migrants, no less than citizens (whilst recognising that some citizenship-constituting rights and opportunities will not be available to migrants, e.g rights of residence or access to full welfare benefits).

Secondly, **protecting/promoting the policies, forms of governance and understanding that constitute the core of post-immigration multiculturalism**, especially in relation to accommodation and civic recognition of ethnic minority citizens and accommodation of ethno-religious groups.

Thirdly, **protecting/promoting the multicultural nation-building project**, with majority and minority culture existing in a dialogue and constantly changing story of Britishness.

- Algan, Bisin, Manning, and Verdier (2013)

Cultural Integration of Immigrants in Europe (2013)

Looked at fertility, marriage, and divorce rates, interethnic marriage, spousal age gaps, the gender gap in education, employment rates, national identity, religiosity, and language use.

- Found substantial differences across ethnic minority communities but also evidence that in almost all dimensions and for all groups, the UK-born minorities are closer to white natives than the foreign born.

'The research indicates a general pattern of cultural integration, something perhaps not surprising to those who study the topic but not the impression one might gain from public discourse on the subject. The rate of cultural integration is faster for some variables than others—it is probably religion that shows the slowest rate'