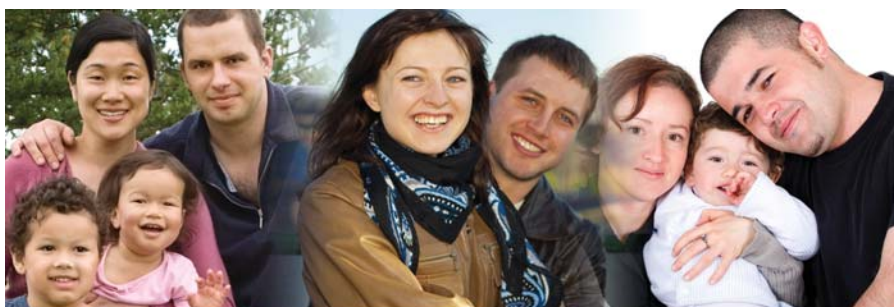


A focus on Eastern European Migrants

An insight into the Minority Ethnic Population
within Derbyshire County 2010



Executive Summary

The principal findings from the report

These findings are to be utilised only as a base level, on which to draw observations around the Eastern European population within Derbyshire. This is due to the range of limitations associated with each of the statistical datasets which have been used. For a detailed review of such limitations, please refer to the full documentation of this report, which will be available from February 2011 on request from the Community Safety department at Derbyshire Constabulary Headquarters.

Overview of Migration within the United Kingdom (UK)

In 1990 migration into the UK doubled, with the migrant population presently accounting for over 10 per cent of the total UK population. According to the United Nations there are currently estimated to be 6,451,711 migrants living within the UK.

During the period 2005/6 to 2008/9, 750,000 Polish migrants registered for National Insurance in the UK. This was the highest number from any ethnic group. Romania was granted accession rights in 2007 which saw significant increases in Romanian registrations for National Insurance, with the total number of registrations during 2007/08 - 2008/09 totalling 46,900.

Numbers of registrations across the UK differ greatly, with the East Midlands receiving 174,400 registrations since 2004, whereas London received 1,194,400. The dip in the global economy during 2008-9 saw a decrease of 75,000 in the number of National Insurance registrations made by Eastern European migrants.

Almost one million applications were made to the Worker Registration Scheme during 2004-2009 with 96 per cent of these being approved. 600,000 of these were from Polish migrants with 100,000 from the Slovak Republic and a further 100,000 from Lithuania. Most of these applicants were aged between 18 and 34 and declared physically fit.

Only 10 per cent had dependants living with them in the UK.

In terms of occupation, one third of registered workers were employed as process operatives, whereas labourers and builders accounted for only three per cent. More than half of these workers were on contracts via recruitment agencies. This, along with being young and single may well be why many return to their home country.

Between January 2007 and March 2009 there were 94,595 applications for work permits made by nationals from Romania (54%) and Bulgaria (46%). The East Midlands had 380 National Insurance Number Registrations from these two groups making it the second most popular region in the UK for these two nationalities. In 2007, one third of these migrants were employed in entertainment and leisure services.

Overview of Migration within Derbyshire County

2001 Census and Place Survey results

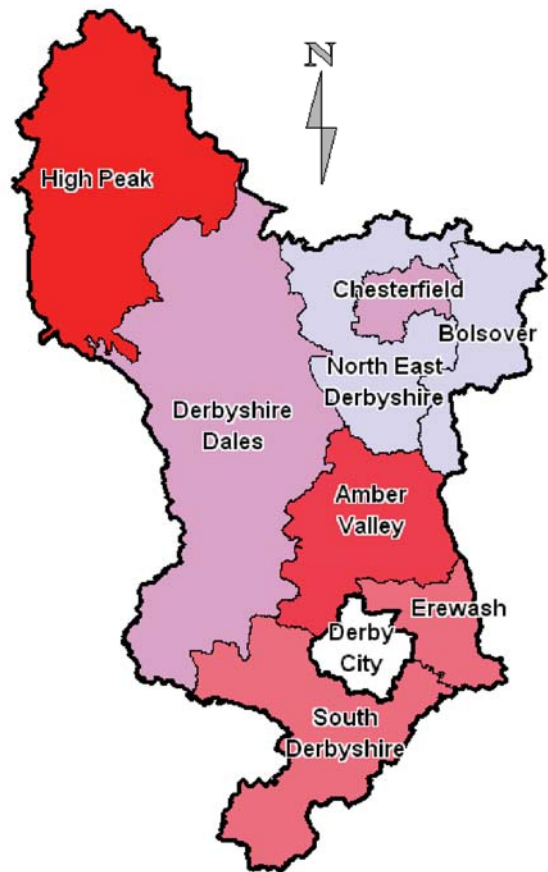
The 2001 Census captured the ethnicity of UK residents. It is suggested that Eastern Europeans are captured within the "white other" category however; it also includes nationals from other European countries.

In the 2001 Census 3.5 per cent of people in England classified themselves as 'white other'. In the East Midlands this was 2.1 per cent and in Derbyshire the figure was 1.4 per cent of the total population or some 10,300 people. The High Peak has the highest percentage of people from this category with 1.7 per cent of the population describing themselves as 'white other'.

The High Peak and Erewash areas of Derbyshire have the highest numbers of people who classify themselves as 'white other'. Bolsover has the least, with only 700 "white other" residents.

The number of white other residents in Derbyshire 2009

- Local Authority Area
- 1,578 to 1,578 (1)
- 1,565 to 1,578 (1)
- 1,485 to 1,565 (2)
- 1,123 to 1,485 (2)
- 668 to 1,123 (2)



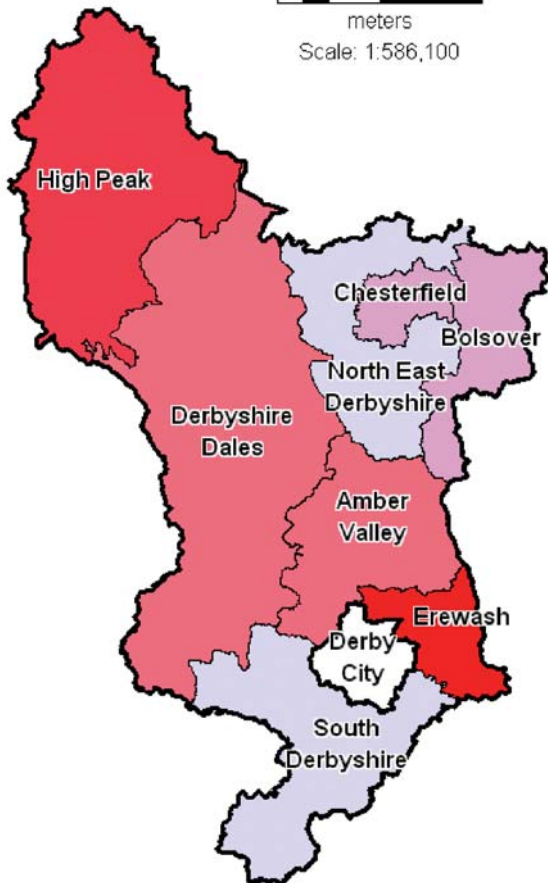
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National Insurance Number registrations in Derbyshire

There were a total of 3,130 applications for National Insurance from Eastern European nationals in the County during 2004-2008. Eighty per cent of these were made by Polish migrants and 7 per cent were from Slovaks. The City did not mirror this pattern with Polish applications only accounting for 44 per cent and 30 per cent being Slovakian. The spread of applications was fairly even in each district with the noticeable exceptions of South Derbyshire and North East Derbyshire which had just 120 applications.

The number of Polish applicants for a National Insurance Number in Derbyshire 2007/08

- Local Authority Area
- 140 to 140 (1)
- 130 to 140 (1)
- 110 to 130 (2)
- 100 to 110 (2)
- 40 to 100 (2)



Worker Registration Scheme in Derbyshire

A total of 3,740 applications for the Worker Registration Scheme were made in the county during May 2004 and December 2009. The highest number of approved applications was seen in Derbyshire Dales with some 675 applications, whereas North East Derbyshire had the lowest at 340. Nearly 70% of all approved applications were made by Polish migrant workers (2,560).

The highest number of applications from Polish nationals was in Amber Valley (440) and in Derbyshire Dales (430), the lowest in North East Derbyshire (145) – it was also the lowest percentage with 42.6 per cent of total applicants in that area. High Peak had the highest percentage of Polish applicants (83%), followed by Erewash (77.6%) and Amber Valley (75.2%).

There has been a steady decrease in Worker Registration Scheme applications in almost all districts since 2008 (around 2nd and 3rd quarter). This can be linked to the global economic crisis. Interestingly, Bolsover did not follow this pattern and

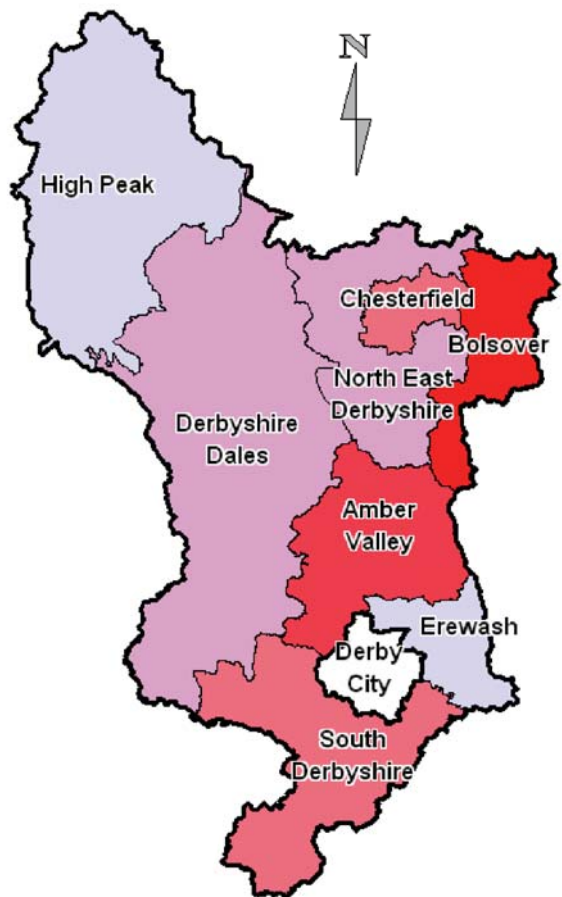
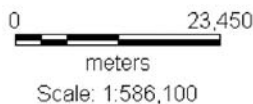
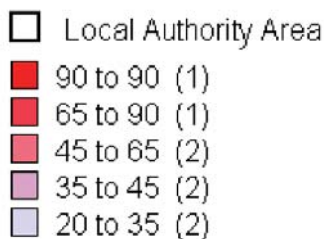
instead there were waves of increase and decrease. The map below shows the most recent pattern of registrations across the county.

More approved applications were made by males rather than females (2,200 comparing to 1,540) since the accession date. However in 2009 more applications were made by females rather than males, 210 and 175 respectively.

Migrant workers from A8 accession states* are mostly young people between 18-34 years of age (85%).

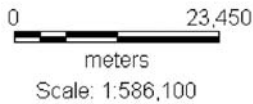
* A8 accession states – refers to the group of eight Central and Eastern European countries that joined the European Union in May 2004. This includes the following states: the Czech Republic; Estonia; Hungary; Latvia; Lithuania; Poland; Slovakia and Slovenia.

The number of residents on the Worker Registration Scheme in Derbyshire 2009



The number of Polish residents on the Worker Registration Scheme in Derbyshire 2009

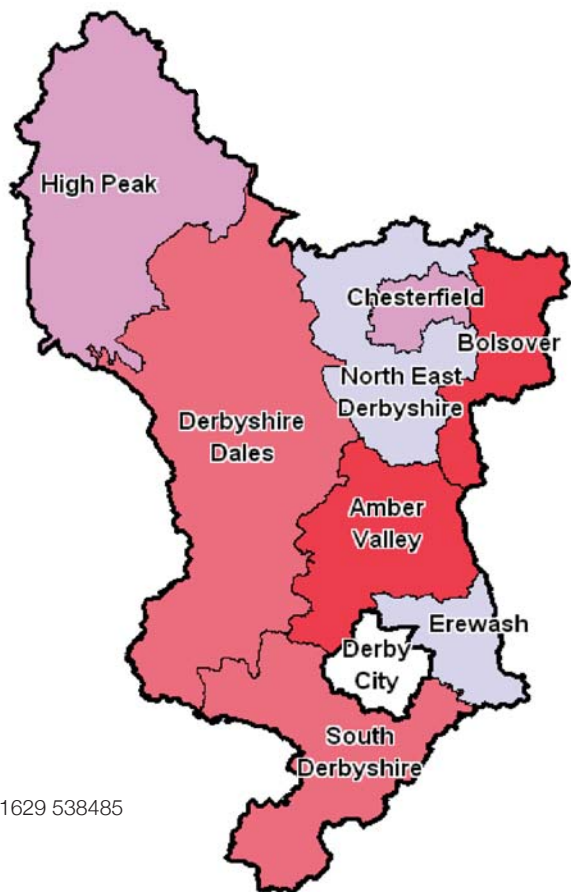
□ Local Authority Area



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Place Survey

The findings are interesting when viewed in conjunction with the findings of the national Place Survey 2005-06 which asked “do people within your area from different backgrounds get on well together?” Across the county 45 per cent of people agreed. However, the results varied greatly in each safer neighbourhood, with 61 per cent of Hope Valley residents agreeing but only 44 per cent of residents agreeing from Eckington in North East Derbyshire and Glapwell/Pleasley in Bolsover. This may identify tensions between local residents and the smaller isolated Eastern European population.

Conclusive Comments

The findings suggest that there is a small percentage of the total population within Derbyshire County who are minority ethnic nationals. However, when broken down by local authority area, it can be demonstrated how this small percentage would have a marked effect on the total population within each of the areas. These minority ethnic populations are predominantly made up of Eastern European migrants, with Polish accounting for a large

proportion of these. As such, it has become paramount for statutory and voluntary organisations to jointly work as one to ensure migrant communities are integrating with their settled communities to contribute to establishing an effective community cohesion programme within each of the eight boroughs. Initiatives, through which organisations can achieve this, are listed within the main report. There are a number of gaps in the three sets of data explored in this document. Firstly it is not known what the patterns of migration are from a geographical perspective, e.g. where do people originate from, where do they choose to settle and why. Secondly, what is the length of stay for these groups and how integrated are they within the local community. Thirdly, what are the needs of these communities around employment, education, accommodation and health.

By exploring these areas, a greater understanding of the issues affecting these communities can be developed, enabling strategies to be put in place to reduce the risk of social isolation.

Recommendations

- Utilise face to face meetings to gather information about each local community group to assess geographical origin, adoptive home and the drivers in migration.
- Obtain electoral role data on the numbers of Eastern European migrants across the county, which will help to conduct more targeted work.
- Investigate the scale of victimisation of the Eastern European community using police, fire service, health, victim support and data from other agencies such as Stop Hate UK.
- Work with the police, probation service and wider criminal justice agencies to explore the numbers of Eastern European migrants across the county who may have strayed into criminality.
- Develop a communication strategy to regularly assess the needs of the Eastern European community in the county.



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