

The potential impact on Kent public services of the ending of transitional restrictions on Bulgarians and Romanians

FINAL REPORT

October 2013



Contents

1. Executive summary	4
2. Introduction	5
2.1 Reasons for this research	5
2.2 National context	6
2.3 The Kent economic environment	6
3. A2 migration into Kent	10
3.1 Lessons from A8 migration	10
3.2 A2 migration – push and pull factors	11
3.3 Likely characteristics of A2 migrants	12
4. Estimating numbers and costs of A2 migration to Kent (scenario modelling)	13
4.1 Approach taken	13
4.2 Important points to note when reading the model	14
4.3 Key findings and implications from the model	17
5. Potential additional demand on public services in Kent	21
5.1 School places (primary) and educational services	21
5.2 Housing and the housing market	23
5.3 Children in need	24
5.4 Health services (focus on A&E, GP services and maternity services)	25
5.5 Public health	26
5.6 Community cohesion	28
5.7 Employment	29
6. Financial impact	31
7. Recommendations	33
Appendix 1 - research questions	35
Appendix 2 - glossary of definitions	36
Appendix 3 - modelling assumptions	37

About this report

This report has been produced by the Business Strategy division of Kent County Council (KCC). It was commissioned by KCC's Leader, Paul Carter, and his Cabinet in order to understand the potential impact of migration of Bulgarian and Romanian nationals into Kent from January 2014. By gaining an understanding of the potential effects, KCC and other public services in Kent will be better equipped to prepare.

The development of this report has been led by David Whittle, Richard Hallett, Michael Thomas-Sam and Eileen McKibbin. The report and the scenario model contained within it have been researched and written by Jenny Dixon-Sherreard, David Firth, Pete Keeling and Gaetano Romagnuolo, with support from finance colleagues.

Acknowledgements

Kent County Council would like to thank representatives of the following organisations for their valued contributions to this research:

Dover District Council
Gangmaster Licensing Authority
Gravesham Borough Council
Hartsdown Academy
Job Centre Plus
Kent and Medway Commissioning Support Unit
Kent Equality Cohesion Council
Kent Fire and Rescue Service
Kent Police
Margate Task Force
Migrant Help
Newton Place Surgery
NHS South Kent Coast Clinical Commissioning Group
Porchlight
Shepway District Council
Kent and Medway Local Area Strategic Migration Group (part of the South East Strategic Partnership for Migration)
Thanet District Council
University of Reading

1. Executive summary

This report has been produced by Kent County Council (KCC), working with organisations across Kent. It explores the potential impact on Kent's public services when Bulgarian and Romanian nationals are able to migrate to Kent due to the lifting of national labour restrictions from January 2014. It also considers the potential wider economic benefits.

Migration is already a feature of Kent's population and economy, with average net migration per year of 2,786 people. Migrants make a contribution to Kent's economy and provide an additional workforce for key industries including construction and farming. With a relatively low unemployment rate, Kent may be an attractive place for migrants looking for work, and evidence is mixed on whether this could increase competition for jobs in Kent. Based on previous populations of Eastern European migrants, it is likely that the majority of Bulgarian and Romanian migrants will be young, healthy and motivated to secure employment. There may be some family migration, with Bulgarian and Romanian people bringing children with them.

There has been no official national estimate of the volume of migration from Bulgaria and Romania that the UK could expect. In order to help support Kent's services to prepare for the potential impacts of the migration of Bulgarian and Romanian nationals, KCC has developed a scenario model. This provides a series of *what if* predictions on the number of migrants Kent might receive and the economic impact this could bring. Based on a central scenario, it is estimated that 8,600 Bulgarian and Romanian people could migrate to Kent over the medium to long term (five to ten years). The model also provides a predicted profile of gender, age, distribution across Kent districts and across employment sectors. It is estimated that an additional 390 primary age children could require primary school places in Kent over the medium to long term as a result of Bulgarian and Romanian migration.

In general, evidence suggests that Bulgarian and Romanian migrants are likely to be light users of public services. Additional Bulgarian and Romanian children who migrate to the UK with their families or are subsequently born here will require school places, which could present pressures in areas where school places are already limited. There may also be a small additional demand on child protection and safeguarding services. Bulgarian and

Romanian migrants are likely to live in private rented accommodation, making little impact on social housing. The majority of adults are expected to be in employment. It is difficult to predict whether the change in employment restrictions will increase or decrease the agricultural workforce which many local farmers rely on. Due to mainly being young and healthy, Bulgarian and Romanian migrants are expected to make relatively small demands on health services. However, it will be important to ensure that they register with GPs to reduce the risk of additional demand on already stretched A&E departments. Migration coupled with deprivation can have a detrimental impact on community cohesion and create local tensions, and this may be an issue in some parts of Kent. Some people from Bulgaria and Romania who identify themselves as Roma may migrate to Kent and may require additional support from public services in localised areas. Actions that could help services prepare are suggested in the report.

Using estimates from the scenario model, the potential additional demand on public services in Kent due to Bulgarian and Romanian migration is estimated to cost £3,120,000 per year, after deducting the additional Council Tax they could contribute. Migrants are expected to make a significant contribution to the wider economy by working and spending money in Kent. The total net economic impact of Bulgarian and Romanian migration into Kent, deducting the expected costs, is an estimated £70,650,000 contribution per year. However, a significant proportion of the economic benefit is likely to accrue at national level, whereas the majority of the costs on public services will be felt at local level in Kent.

The report provides short and medium to long-term recommendations for managing potential Bulgarian and Romanian migration that have arisen from the report. This includes a call to national government to improve the national estimate of annual migration so that local areas have more reliable figures from which to plan. At a local level, KCC and local partners could improve local intelligence and monitoring of migration patterns, jointly commission interpretation and translation services where appropriate, and develop a public health needs assessment for migrants in order to address gaps in knowledge and understanding of migrants' needs and issues arising from migration.

2. Introduction

2.1 Reasons for this research

This research report has been commissioned by the Leader and Cabinet of KCC. It aims to identify the potential additional demand on public services in Kent that could arise from the ending of transitional restrictions on A2 countries (Bulgaria and Romania) from 1 January 2014. From this time, the seven-year restriction to the labour market that has been in place since A2 countries gained accession to the EU will end, meaning that Bulgarian and Romanian nationals will be able to work freely in the UK. There has been growing public concern about the potential impact, caused in part by perceived parallels with the ending of transitional restrictions for A8 nationals in 2004. Table 1 explains the makeup of the A8 and A2 groups and the history of their accession to the EU. There has also been a lack of forecasting by the UK government on the potential scale and impact of A2 migration. This research aims to determine the potential impact in Kent so that public services can understand, plan and prepare accordingly.

	A8	A2
Countries included	Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia	Bulgaria and Romania
Year of accession to the EU	2004	2007
Transitional restrictions on the free movement of labour applied by the UK	None	Seven-year transitional restriction from accession, which ends in January 2014

Table 1: Makeup of the A8 and A2 groups and the history of their accession to the EU

To date there has been no official national estimate of the volume of migration from A2 countries that could be expected into the UK. The National Institute of Economic and Social Research (NIESR) was commissioned by the UK government to produce a research report on the potential impacts of A2 migration¹, which we have drawn upon in this report.

While the NIESR report provides a helpful review of the literature, NIESR concluded that it was not possible to estimate the number of Bulgarian and Romanian nationals that may migrate to the UK from January, due to a lack of available data and a significant number of factors affecting migration that cannot be predicted. Subsequently, the scenario model developed by KCC for this report is based on a number of assumptions which may or may not prove to be correct. The estimates provided, and the implications drawn from them, represent the best predictions that KCC is able to make, based on previous migration patterns and effects and intelligence gathered from professionals working around the county.

The research questions that have been explored are shown in Appendix 1. The research has been conducted in close partnership with the Kent and Medway Local Area Strategic Migration Group. A multi-agency reference group for A2 migration was formed to support this work, including representatives from KCC, Kent district/borough councils, clinical commissioning groups, Kent Police, Kent Fire & Rescue, voluntary and community groups and the Gangmaster Licensing Authority.

This report firstly describes the national and Kent context around migration, including Kent's economic climate and current levels of migration in and out of the county. In Section 3, we start to consider the likely impact of A2 migration into Kent, based on lessons learned from A8 migration, push and pull factors that may affect A2 migration, and what we can predict about the characteristics of A2 migrants. Section 4 provides the scenario model that has been used to estimate the potential number of A2 migrants that could come into Kent, the potential additional demand on public services and subsequent cost, and the potential economic value that migrants could bring to the economy. Section 5 examines each of the public service areas that have been identified for this research and outlines the potential issues that A2 migration could raise. This is based on international and national research, local intelligence from professionals in Kent and case studies. Section 6 summarises the potential financial impact of A2 migration. Finally the report ends with recommendations for responding to A2 migration into Kent.

2.2 National context

National policy on immigration is currently going through a period of change. The Queen's Speech in May 2013 announced the forthcoming Immigration Bill, which government plan to introduce in the 2013 to 2014 session of Parliament. The draft Bill is expected to be published shortly, however given the timescales it is unlikely new legislation will be in place by January 2014 when the transitional employment restrictions on Bulgarian and Romanian nationals end. Government have not announced the details of the proposed Bill, but much of the discussion so far has been around making it easier to deport immigrants from accessing some services, or imposing charges for services. These proposals include:

- restricting migrants' access to Jobseeker's Allowance to six months unless they can prove they are actively seeking work and likely to be successful in finding a job
- requiring councils to give priority to local people for social housing, with immigrants needing to live in the UK for at least two years before they qualify
- restricting access to NHS healthcare for short-term, temporary and illegal non-EU migrants and introducing levies
- restricting access to Legal Aid until immigrants have been resident in the UK for 12 months
- requiring private landlords to conduct checks to ensure that immigrants have the right to be in the UK before they rent properties to them

Some of the changes proposed will not have any impact on Bulgarian and Romanian immigrants who could come to the UK from January 2014. For example, restrictions to healthcare will only apply to non-EU immigrants; the existing ordinary residence test and EU legislation will still apply for EU citizens including those from Bulgaria and Romania, meaning that they will normally be able to access NHS healthcare free at the point of delivery. However, Government have talked about bringing in better EU reciprocal charging arrangements for health costs. The requirements for checks by private landlords will also not impact on EU citizens, who have the right to live in the UK and will only need to show their passport or identity card to prove this. From the information provided so far it seems likely that the restrictions on Jobseeker's Allowance would apply to Bulgarian and Romanian migrants, as would the restriction on access to Legal Aid. Although the Bill is unlikely to impact significantly

on Bulgarian and Romanian migrants, it is a clear signal from government of their intention to reduce net migration.

Looking at current migration of A2 nationals into the UK, data from the Labour Force Survey released in August 2013 suggests that 141,000 people who were born in Bulgaria and Romania were working in the UK during April to June 2013. This figure is rising, as shown in Figure 1. There has been a 35 per cent increase in the number of Bulgarian and Romanian nationals working in the UK in the last year.

2.3 The Kent economic environment

Kent has not escaped the economic downturn, although the unemployment rate in Kent (2.7 per cent as at August 2013) has reduced in recent months and is below the national rate (3.4 per cent.²) Youth unemployment (those aged 18-24-years-old) makes up 27 per cent of Kent's unemployed. The overall rate has fallen recently and is lower than the national average³, but Thanet has the highest youth unemployment rate in the South East. Kent's comparatively lower unemployment rate could present Kent as an attractive place for migrants seeking work. Migrants already contribute to the Kent workforce and since 2003-04 the number of National Insurance Number registrations of migrants in Kent has risen sharply and is much higher than the national average. However this started to reduce in 2010-11, in line with the national picture⁴. This is shown in Figure 2.

Migration into and out of Kent already happens each year and contributes to the normal fluctuation of the population. As shown in Figure 3, on average, 8,471 people per year have migrated into Kent since 2003/4, and 5,868 have migrated out, giving a net migration average per year of 2,786. The evidence suggests that this increased between 2008/9 and 2009/10. Therefore, migration into the county in fairly significant numbers is not a new experience.

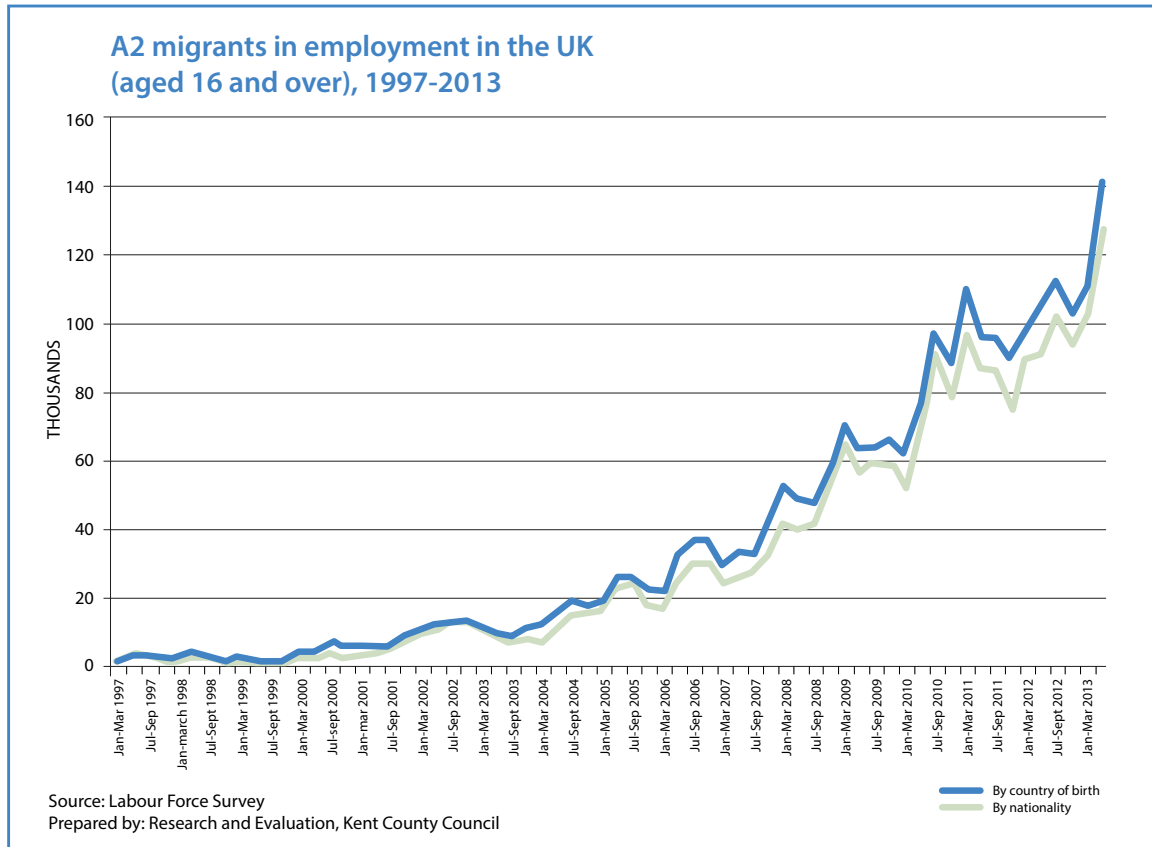


Figure 1: Graph to show number of A2 migrants in employment in the UK between 1997 and 2013.

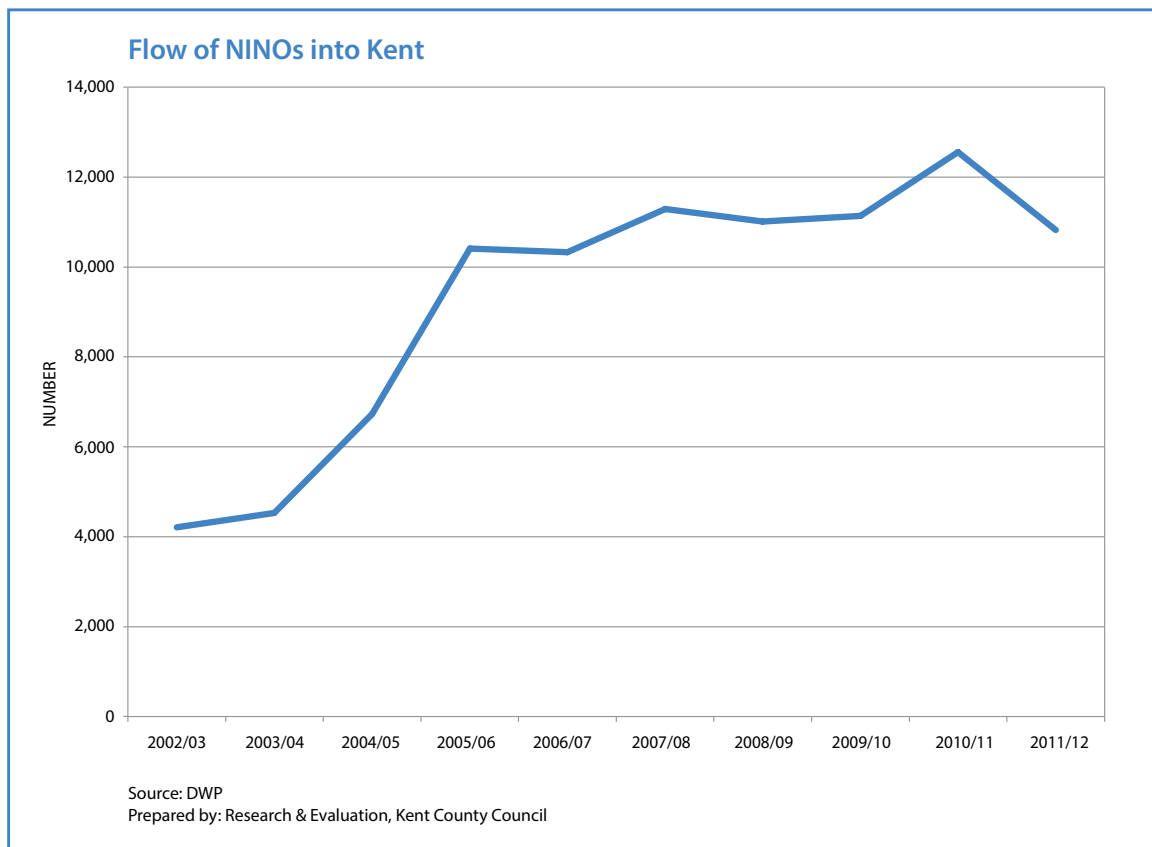


Figure 2: Graph to show the number of National Insurance Number (NINOs) registrations of migrants in Kent between 2002-03 and 2011-12.

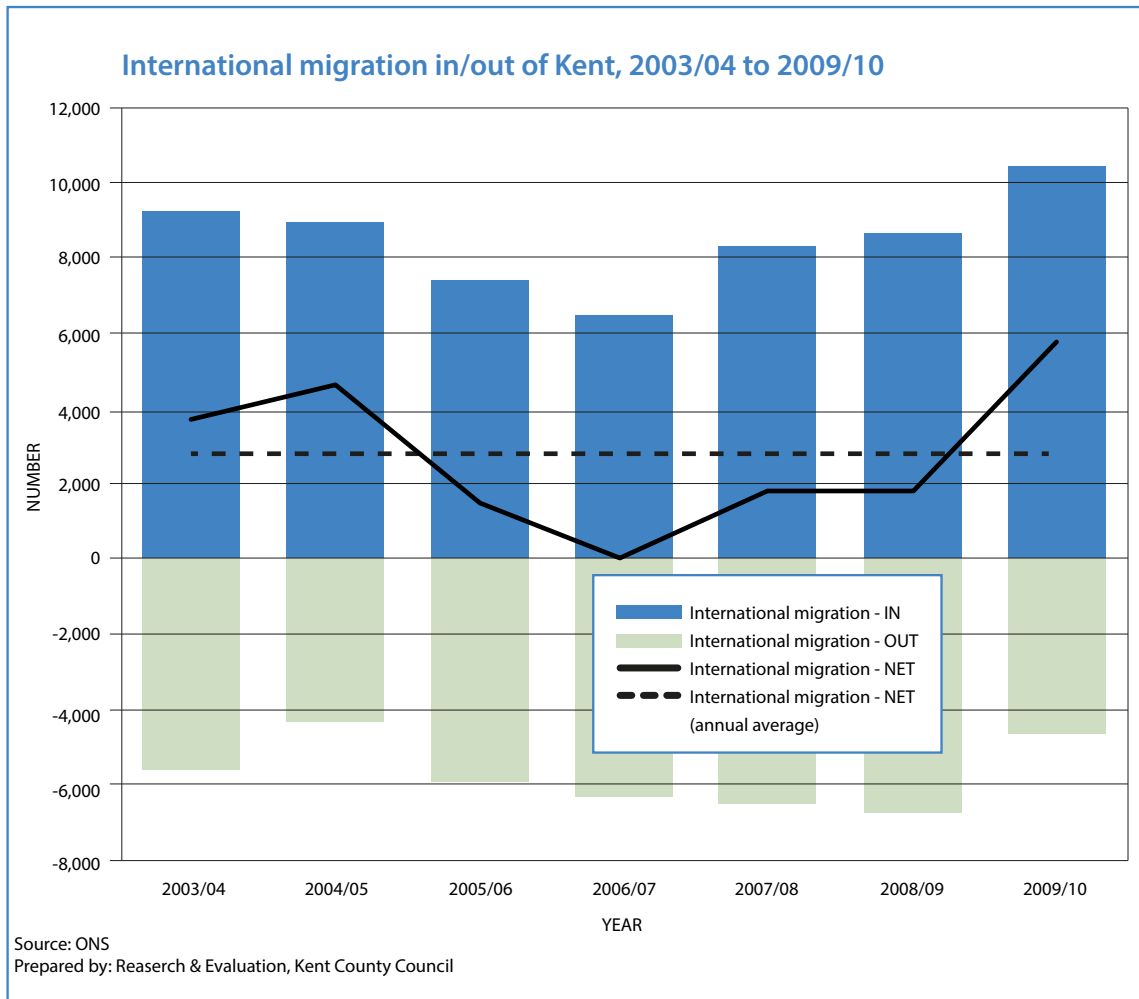


Figure 3: Graph to show international migration in and out of Kent between 2003/04 and 2009/10.

Forecasting of population and workforce in Kent suggests that we will experience a widening gap between total population and the available workforce, with a gap of 500,000 by 2026⁵. This will mean that for every one person who is available for work, 1.125 non-economically active people will need to be supported. Encouraging immigration of young migrants (in their 20s and 30s) is a recognised route to easing the ratio of dependency by increasing the number of available workers who do not put high demands on the state. The Office of Budgetary Responsibility⁶ has recently produced a report forecasting that migration will have a positive impact on the sustainability of public finances over the next 50 years. If it is assumed that there will be no migration over the next 50 years, the public sector net debt to GDP ratio reaches over 174 per cent by 2062-63. However assuming a central estimate of annual net migration in to the UK, this falls to 99 per cent.

Other research including by the Migration Observatory⁷ based at Oxford University has suggested that this benefit to the economy is dependent on a number of factors, including the skills level of migrants and whether high-skilled migrants are actually doing high-skilled jobs, and so reaching their earning (and tax paying) potential. Another important factor is whether migration is short term or migrants settle permanently. If migrants settle in the long term, they eventually become non-economically active as they age and need to be supported themselves. The best scenario is to have a constant flow of young migrants who only stay for a short time.

Relative to Great Britain as a whole, the KCC area has a significantly higher proportion of employees in agriculture, wholesale and retail trade, education, health and social care. The KCC area also enjoys marginally more employment in the construction, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities compared to the national position⁸. The sectors where the KCC area has significantly lower proportions of employees compared to Great Britain are manufacturing, information and communication, finance and insurance activities and professional, scientific and technical activities. The impact of job losses in the KCC area has been more significant in the construction sector, with the loss of 5,900 jobs. Public sector losses amount to a further 4,000 jobs. Those sectors in the KCC area responsible for growth in employment include wholesale and retail trade, accommodation and food service activities, as well as health and social care⁹.

Forecasts also suggest that there will be more demand for employment in construction, hospitality, transport, communications, financial services and public services, with less demand for agriculture, mining, engineering and manufacturing labour. Migrant labour can provide an additional workforce to fill gaps in the labour market where more workers will be required in the future, for example in construction and hospitality. However, with unemployment and particularly youth unemployment figures still inflated due to the economic recession, there is also a risk that migrant workers could increase the competition for jobs for native Kent residents, although evidence on this effect is mixed.

3. A2 migration into Kent

3.1 Lessons from A8 migration

Attempted forecasts before the 2004 EU expansion significantly underestimated A8 immigration to the UK, predicting only between 5,000 and 13,000 a year. At the peak in 2007, the United Kingdom received 100,000 A8 nationals¹⁰. Many services were not well-prepared and found it difficult to cope with the increased demand. Even limited migration can have serious consequences on service provision and on community cohesion at local level. For instance, Boston in Lincolnshire, a traditional small market town, has experienced a disproportionate and unexpected population increase with birth rates and school admissions associated with migration. Many languages are now spoken in the town, local services are strained and community tensions have increased¹¹. Nonetheless, studies have found that A8 migrants are net contributors to the public purse and low users of public services overall¹².

The total number of A8 students in higher education in England and Wales has increased each year since accession. Also, estimates show that the average employment rate of A8 nationals in the UK prior to A8 accession was 60.1 per cent. This compares to an average employment rate of 73.7 per cent for the UK as a whole. After accession, the average A8 employment rate increased to 80.2 per cent. Births to women born in A8 countries are making up an increasing percentage of all live births in the UK. By 2009 they constituted 3.7 per cent of all live births in the UK¹³.

A research study has reported that a key concern in Gravesham around A8 migration was the impact of new arrivals from Roma communities. The impact has been particularly significant for education, with pressure on school places and a high level of demand on English as an additional language (EAL) support. The report also found that migration had increased the workload in Children's Centres. Other public service areas affected include those dealing with employment and the police¹⁴.

However, there are a number of factors that, taken together, could have the effect of suppressing migrant numbers leading to relatively low immigration from Bulgarian and Romanian nationals compared to the A8 nationals. Table 2 explains these.

Reasons why A2 migration into the UK may be lower than A8 migration	Reasons why A2 migration into the UK may be higher than A8 migration
<p>Bulgarian and Romanian nationals have already had open access to the UK (but not the labour market) for six years, so many A2 nationals who wanted to move to the UK may have already done so. This is different from the situation with A8 accession where borders and labour markets were opened at the same time.</p>	<p>The UK may become more attractive due to our relatively lower unemployment rate compared to Spain and Italy, which have historically been the preferred destination for A2 nationals.</p> <p>This could lead both to new A2 migrants coming to the UK, but also A2 nationals who have already migrated to Spain and Italy choosing to move to the UK.</p>
<p>The UK might not be the most attractive country to A2 migrants who will have access to all EU countries, including those with lower unemployment rates than the UK and those that are traditionally more attractive to A2 migrants (Italy and Spain). A8 nationals only had a choice of a small number of countries including the UK in 2004, quickly making the UK the destination of choice for many.</p>	
<p>The UK government's plans to place restrictions on migrants' access to some public services and benefits may discourage immigration to the UK.</p>	

Table 2: Reasons why A2 migration to the UK may be lower than A8 migration into the UK, and reasons why it may be higher

3.2 A2 migration - push and pull factors

Data from the 2011 census provides the number of people living in Kent who were born in other countries. The number of people living in Kent who were born in Romania is 1,768 and the number who were born in Bulgaria is 700. This is a significant increase since the 2001 census, with an increase of 851 per cent for Romanians and 1011 per cent for Bulgarians. This suggests that a fairly high number of A2 nationals who wish to live in Kent have already moved here. Some A2 nationals are already able to work in the UK through certain exemptions or obtaining an accession worker card.

Looking at new A2 migrants who might come to the UK, research about migration suggests common features which are likely to act as factors influencing levels of migration. Push factors are those which drive people to leave their country. Pull factors are those which attract them to the country of destination. Figure 4 identifies the most significant push and pull factors which may affect A2 migration.

Migration from Bulgaria and Romania is very largely for economic reasons, with the objective of improving employment prospects and living standards. More specific reasons identified by research on migrants' motivations include education, career considerations and, particularly for Roma people, to escape discrimination¹⁵.

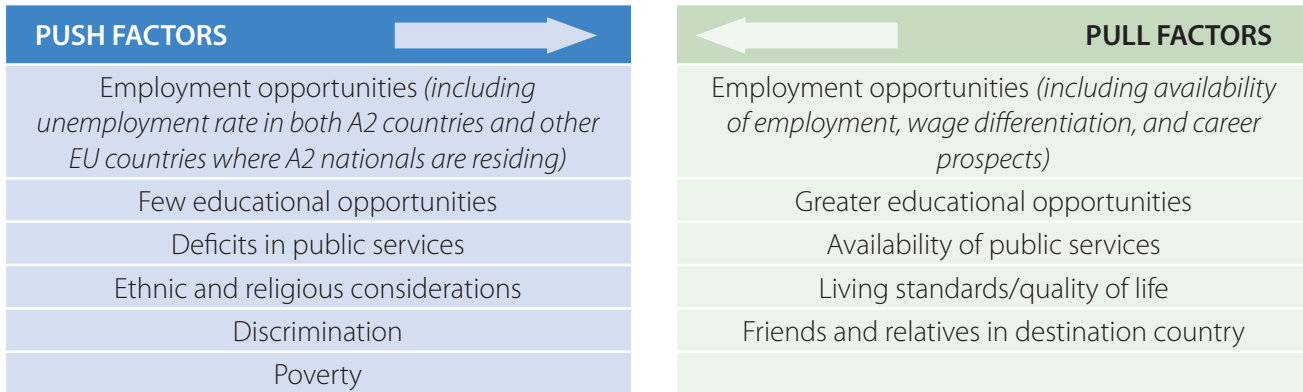


Figure 4: Diagram to show the most significant push and pull factors that may affect the level of migration from A2 countries.

3.3 Likely characteristics of A2 migrants

By looking at international research on the characteristics of migrants in general, and specific to A2 migrants, we can make some predictions about the characteristics of Bulgarians and Romanians who may migrate to Kent. A summary of the literature has been provided in a report on A2 migration by The National Institute of Economic and Social Research (NIESR)¹⁶. Generally speaking, some people are more likely to migrate than others; being young, better educated, male and living in a city are attributes associated with mobility.

Findings on the characteristics of those who migrate from Bulgaria and Romania to EU countries suggests that most are young, aged under 35-years-old, with men and women in roughly equal numbers. Migration to Spain and Italy has been characterised by a fairly high level of family migration, although it is common for men to migrate first and women and children to follow.

Most A2 migrants have intermediate level qualifications. Bulgarian and Romanian migrant workers in the UK are concentrated in hospitality, cleaning, construction and manufacturing. They show higher rates of self-employment than other Eastern European migrants, although this may be due to current restrictions on employment.

Romania and Bulgaria have a fairly high number of people who identify themselves as Roma. There are thought to be an estimated 10 to 12 million Roma living in Europe. Estimates of the number of Roma in the UK vary widely from 100,000 to one million¹⁷. A large proportion of European Roma live in Romania and Bulgaria. The number of Roma in Romania is

estimated at around 1,700,000 which is approximately 9 per cent of the country’s population, although there is no verified and accurate figure¹⁸. The 2011 census of Bulgaria found that there are 325,343 Roma people in Bulgaria, which is 4.9 per cent of the population¹⁹, but again this may not capture the entire Roma population. Many Roma people in Europe face discrimination and poor living conditions. Roma have a life expectancy of 10 years lower than other European citizens and child mortality rates are between two and six times higher than the general population of Europe. Less than half of Roma children complete primary school and a very low number attend secondary school. Employment rates are lower for Roma than the general population and housing is often poor, with inadequate access to services²⁰. Anecdotal evidence from public sector professionals in Kent suggests that Roma people can be distrustful of public bodies.

Evidence suggests that potential Bulgarian and Romanian migrants do not view the UK as a destination of choice. Polls commissioned by the BBC²¹ to capture the views and intentions of a small sample of Bulgarian and Romanian people suggest that only 8 per cent of Romanians and 14 per cent of Bulgarians said they would consider the UK as a destination. The polls also found that the majority of Bulgarians and Romanians considering migrating would not do so without a firm job offer, and that the majority planned to stay in the country that they migrate to for as long as possible.

4. Estimating numbers and costs of A2 migration to Kent (scenario modelling)

4.1 Approach taken

A model has been constructed to estimate the potential impact of A2 migration into Kent. The model assesses the potential demands that migrants could make on local services and highlights the potential benefits that additional workers could make to the wider economy. We do not know for sure how many A2 migrants are likely to come to Kent and there has been no authoritative national estimate upon which to calibrate an effective local estimate. The estimates are therefore speculative and subject to some variation. Colleagues from the Kent and Medway Local Area Strategic Migration Group have provided critique of the model.

The model contains a central scenario, which is our best guess as to the potential impact of A2 migrants. Where we are unsure of the extent of the migrant impact, we have assumed that migrants will assimilate into the area as any other domestic migrant. It contains a low and high scenario, to provide a *what if* analysis. We have also included the proportion of

A2 migrants who may come to Kent based on the national estimates provided by Migration Watch. Migration Watch describes itself as an independent, voluntary, non-political think tank which is concerned about the present scale of immigration into the UK. Migration Watch has provided a wide estimated range of potential migrants coming to the UK of between 150,000 and 350,000 over five years. Subsequently we have used Kent's proportion of these figures as the likely highest and lowest scenarios.

The modelling has taken a two-phase approach. The first stage involves profiling the estimated number of people coming into Kent and their characteristics including male/female split, geographical distribution, age distribution and labour market participation. The second stage examines the potential costs and benefits including contribution to the economy and costs associated with increased demand for services. Figure 5 explains the construction of the model.

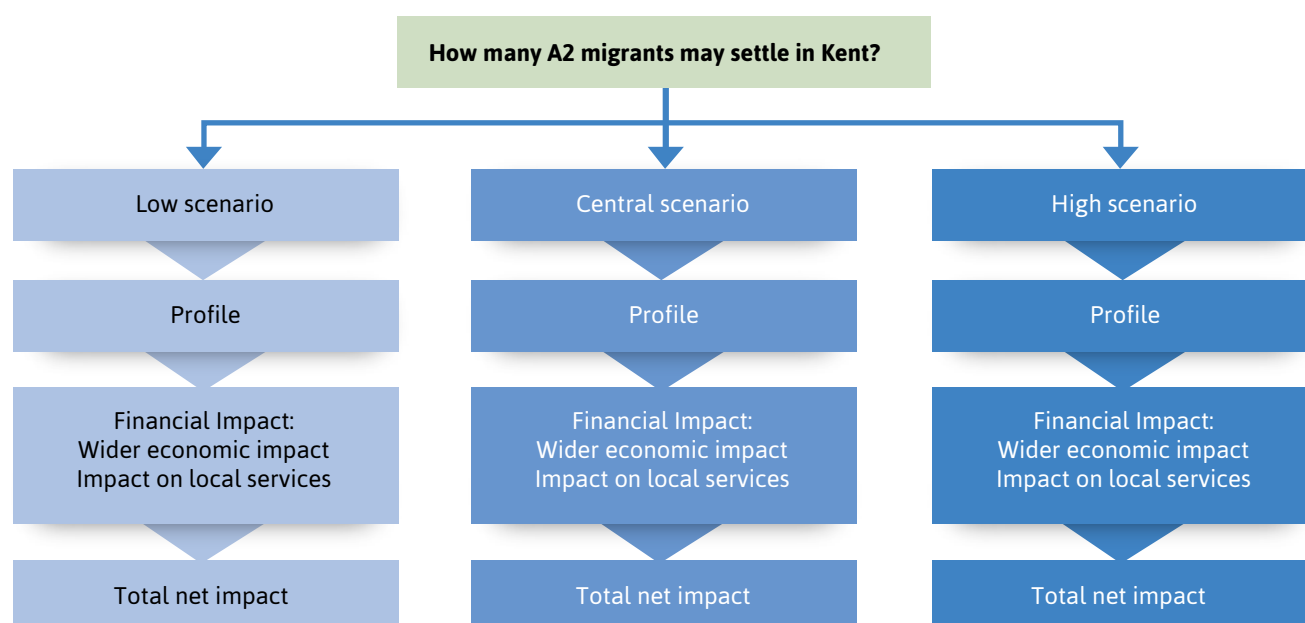


Figure 5: Diagram to explain the model. The model is shown in Figure 6.

4.2 Important points to note when reading the model

- The model is based on the key assumption that the proportion of A2 nationals who migrate to the UK will be the same as the proportion of A8 nationals who have migrated to the UK. As mentioned in the previous section, there are various reasons why this may be inaccurate.

- The model uses Census data which shows the number of A8 nationals who came to the UK between 2001 and 2011. Therefore, the model estimates the numbers of A2 migrants who may settle in the UK in the long term (over 5-10 years). It is not possible to accurately estimate how many migrants will come in particular years as flows will change over time.

Appendix 3 shows a full explanation of the assumptions made in the modelling.

Modelling the impact of potential A2 migrants in Kent & Medway					
Initial assessment of the number of A2 migrants settling in England and Wales:					308,000
Migration Watch low and high national estimate:					150,000 to 350,000
Initial assessment of the number of A2 migrants settling in Kent:					8,600
Profile	Migration Watch (low)	Low Impact Scenario	Central Scenario	High Impact Scenario	Migration Watch (High)
A2 migrants	4,190	7,740 (10% reduction)	8,600	9,460 (10% increase)	9,770
Males	2,100 (50%)	3,870 (50%)	4,300 (50%)	4,730 (50%)	4,890 (50%)
Females	2,100 (50%)	3,870 (50%)	4,300 (50%)	4,730 (50%)	4,890 (50%)
Distribution by district:					
Ashford	280	520	580	640	660
Canterbury	640	1,170	1,300	1,430	1,480
Dartford	270	510	560	620	640
Dover	240	450	500	550	570
Gravesham	390	720	790	870	900
Maidstone	670	1,230	1,370	1,500	1,550
Sevenoaks	150	280	310	340	350
Shepway	210	390	440	480	500
Swale	460	860	950	1,050	1,080
Thanet	390	720	800	880	910
Tonbridge & Malling	210	390	430	470	490
Tunbridge Wells	270	500	560	610	630
Age profile:					
0-15	960	1,770	1,970	2,170	2,240
16-24	1,550	2,870	3,180	3,500	3,620
25-34	1,110	2,050	2,280	2,500	2,590
35-49	460	850	950	1,040	1,080
50-64	90	170	190	210	220
65 and over	10	30	30	30	30

	Migration Watch (low)	Low Impact Scenario	Central Scenario	High Impact Scenario	Migration Watch (High)
Economic activity:					
Unemployed	130 (3%)	230 (3%)	600 (7%)	950 (10%)	980 (10%)
Employed	3,180 (76%)	5,880 (76%)	6,190 (72%)	6,530 (69%)	6,740 (69%)
Inactive (% held constant)	880 (21%)	1,630 (21%)	1,810 (21%)	1,990 (21%)	2,050 (21%)
Employment sectors (based on expected skill levels):					
Construction	700	1,290	1,360	1,440	1,480
Activities of households as employers	510	940	990	1,040	1,080
Manufacturing	410	760	800	850	880
Accommodation and food services	410	760	800	850	880
Wholesale and retail trade	220	410	430	460	470
Agriculture	190	350	370	390	400
Admin. support and services	190	350	370	390	400
All other sectors	540	1,000	1,050	1,110	1,150
Potential primary school aged children	170	310	390	490	500
<i>Note: All numbers are rounded individually</i>					
Research & Evaluation, Kent County Council					

Figure 6: Model (part 1).

Estimated (per annum) financial impacts	Migration watch (low)	Low impact scenario	Central scenario	High impact scenario	Migration watch (high)
WIDER ECONOMIC IMPACTS					
In employment, paying tax and contributing to the economy	3,180	5,880	6,190	6,530	6,740
Monetary value (£m)					
In employment, paying tax and contributing to the economy	£42.00	£77.67	£76.31	£74.75	£77.16
(Per head £)	£13,200	£13,200	£12,300	£11,400	£11,400
Potential increase in unemployment benefit (JSA)	-£0.46	-£0.82	-£2.14	-£3.38	-£3.49
Potential increase in child benefit	-£0.18	-£0.33	-£0.41	-£0.52	-£0.53
Housing demand	Unable to estimate the impact of this reliably				
NET WIDER ECONOMIC IMPACTS (£m)	£41.36	£76.52	£73.77	£70.86	£73.14
(Per head £)	£9,870	£9,890	£8,580	£7,490	£7,490
DIRECT IMPACTS ON LOCAL SERVICES					
Potential increase in children (school places)	170	310	390	490	500
Of which: Potential increase in children requiring EAL	34	62	98	147	150
Of which: Potential increase in children in need (CiN)	4	8	12	17	18
Monetary value (£m)					
Potential increase in cost of school places (inc. cost of EAL)	-£0.70	-£1.28	-£1.63	-£2.07	-£2.11
Potential increase in cost of children in need (CiN, inc. CP & CIC)	-£0.07	-£0.13	-£0.20	-£0.30	-£0.30
Potential increase in cost of interpretation services	-£0.10	-£0.19	-£0.27	-£0.41	-£0.43
Potential increase in cost of household waste disposal	-£0.16	-£0.29	-£0.32	-£0.35	-£0.36
Potential increase in visits to A&E	-£0.47	-£0.87	-£1.44	-£2.12	-£2.19
Potential increase in demand for Policing	-£0.10	-£0.19	-£0.22	-£0.47	-£0.49
Potential increase in demand for KFRS	-£0.18	-£0.33	-£0.36	-£0.60	-£0.62
NET DIRECT IMPACTS ON LOCAL SERVICES (£m)	-£0.89	£1.62	-£3.12	-£5.85	-£6.01
(Per head £)	-£210	-£210	-£360	-£620	-£620
TOTAL NET IMPACT (£m)	£40.48	£74.91	£70.65	£65.00	£67.13
(Per head £)	£9,660	£9,680	£8,210	£6,870	£6,870
<i>Note: All numbers are rounded individually</i>					
Research & Evaluation, Kent County Council					

Figure 6 continued: Model (part 2).

4.3 Key findings and implications from the model

Based on the proportion of A8 migrants who have come into the UK, the estimated number of A2 migrants into the UK in the long-term is 308,000. This is likely to be a fairly high estimate; Migration Watch has estimated a range of between 150,000 and 350,000.

Based on Kent's proportion of the national total, the central scenario estimates that 8,600 A2 migrants may settle in Kent over the long-term. Adjusting this by 10 per cent each way due to the likelihood of significant variation, this provides a low scenario of 7,740 and a high scenario of 9,460. This is shown in the Figure 7.

The assumed age structure is based on country of birth data from the 2011 census and is based on the age profile of all accession countries (the A10 group). This gives a better insight into the potential longer-term age structure of the migrants, as opposed to the initial flow, which is likely to be made up of young, single people. As can be seen in Figure 8, the age profile is assumed to be fairly young, with the majority of people aged under 35-years-old, and very few over 50-years-old. The model estimates that there will be 1,970 children aged 0-15-years-old (central scenario), which will include children who migrate to the UK with their families and those born here when migrant families settle.

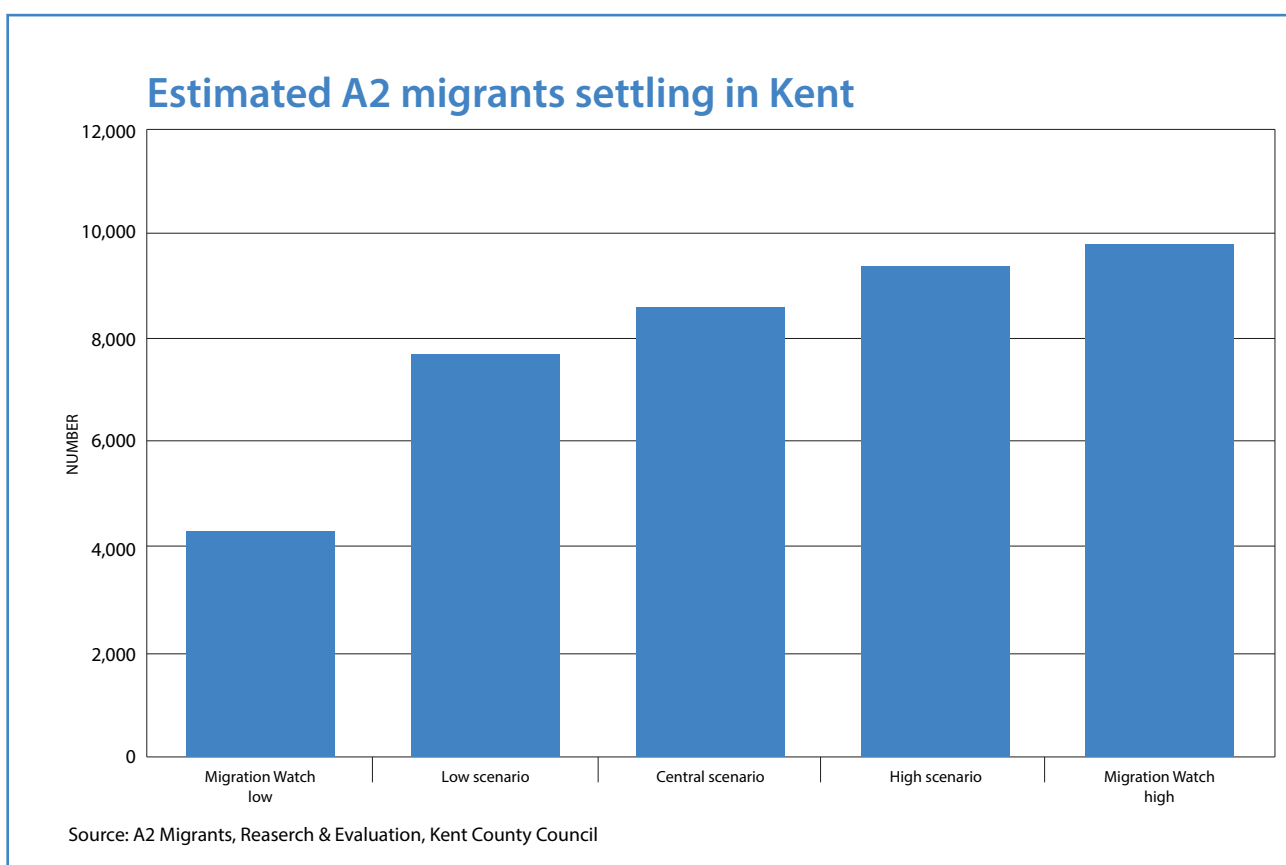


Figure 7: Graph to show estimated A2 migrants settling in Kent.

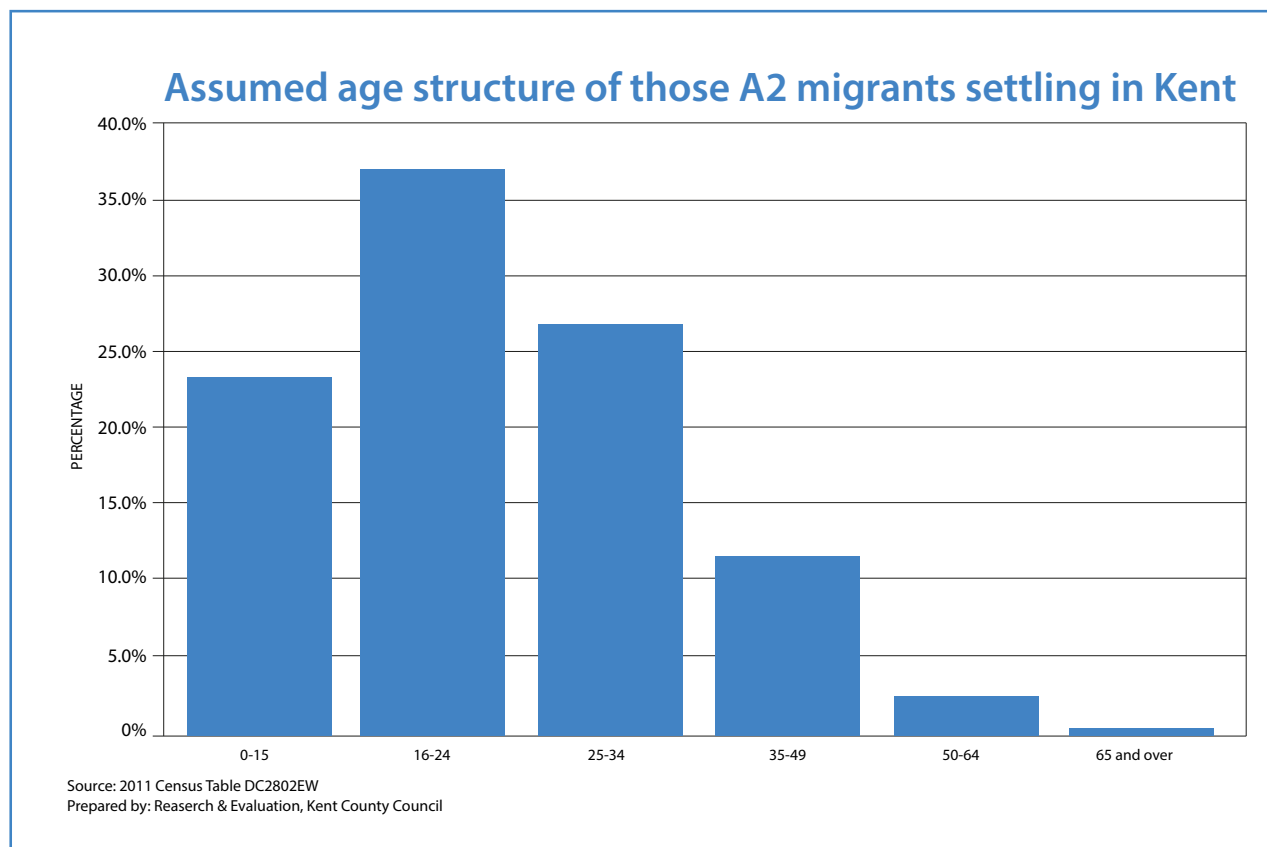


Figure 8: Graph to show assumed age structure of A2 migrants settling in Kent.

By looking at the location of National Insurance Number registrations and children who speak English as an additional language in schools across the county, we can make some predictions about where migrants may be more likely to live, as seen in Figure 9. Maidstone and Canterbury receive the most National Insurance Number (NINOs) registrations, although migrants do not necessarily end up living in the district they have registered in. Dartford, Gravesham and Thanet have the highest proportion of children who speak English as an additional language (EAL). It is possible that other factors, such as the location of agricultural work, may affect where migrants choose to live.

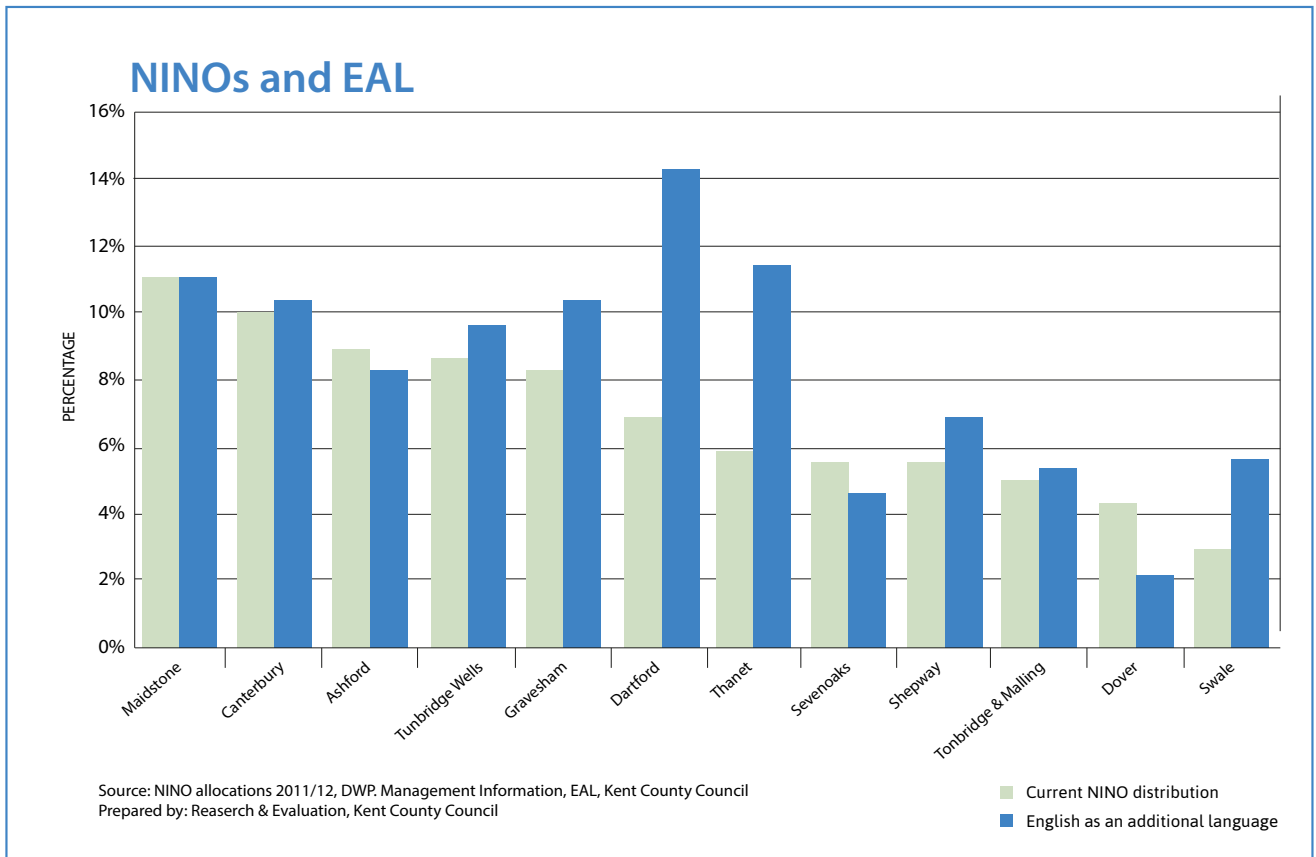


Figure 9: Graph to show distribution of National Insurance Number registrations and children speaking English as an additional language in schools across Kent.

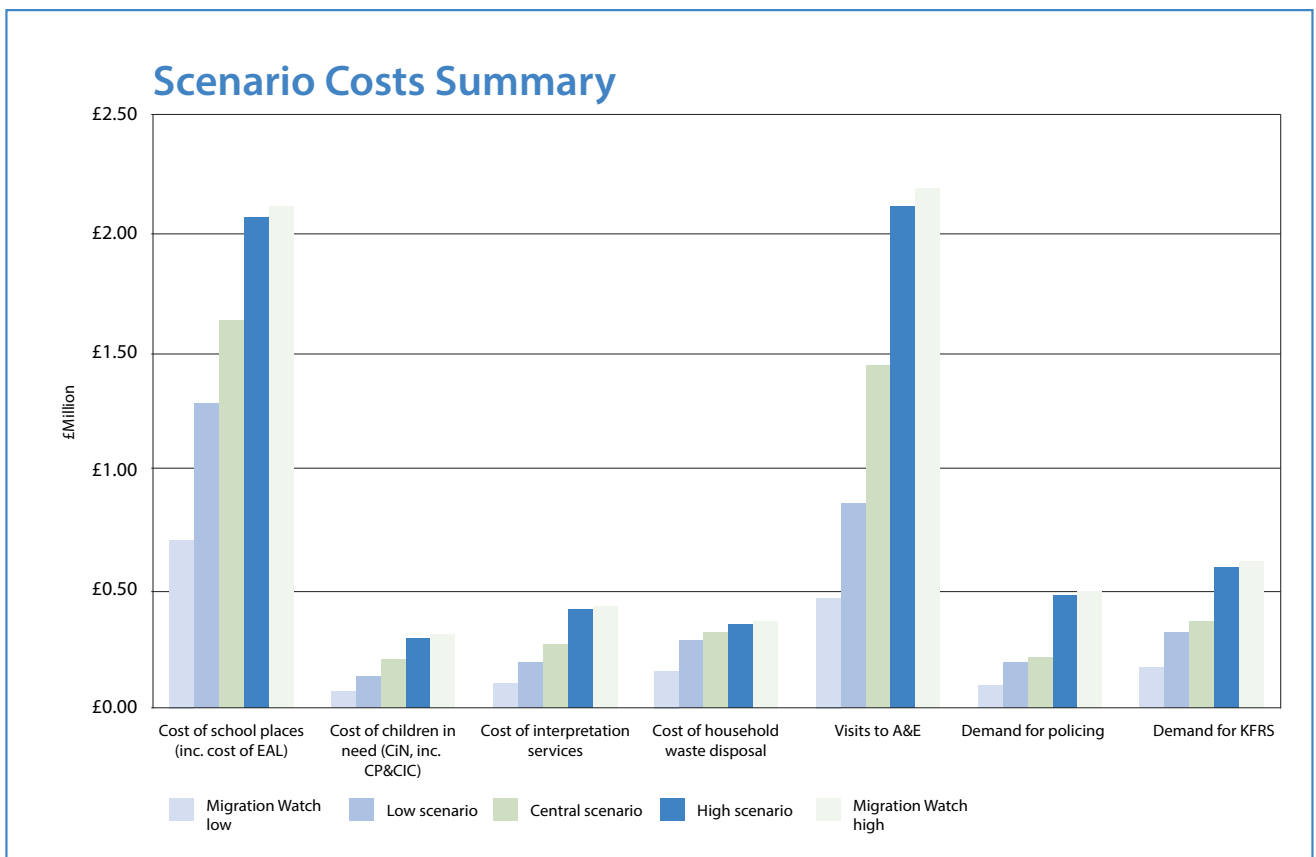


Figure 10: Shows the estimated cost of the potential additional demand on public services in Kent as a result of A2 migration into the county. It shows the estimates across all of the population scenarios in the model.

As mentioned in the previous section, Romania and Bulgaria have a significant number of Roma citizens. It is possible that nationals from Romania and Bulgaria who identify themselves as Roma will choose to migrate to Kent, but it is not possible to estimate or model this due to a lack of reliable data. Should Roma communities from Romania and Bulgaria settle in Kent, it is possible that some will require more support and resources from public services, partly due to the background of discrimination and deprivation that some Roma people come from. This may increase costs for public services in areas where Roma people choose to settle.

Margate Task Force has identified that there are a large number of Eastern European Roma people already living in the area - perhaps 2,000 to 3,000, although it is impossible to calculate the exact figure. The Task Force has found that Roma people living in Margate value the education and health provision available in the area and the potential for employment, but are vulnerable to exploitation and a minority are involved in crime. Due to the effects of chain migration, where migrants tend to settle in places where they already have friends or family, the areas of Kent including Margate that have a higher Roma population may experience more migration of Roma people from A2 countries. Section 5 of this report includes more on the potential impact on local services of new Roma individuals and families migrating to Kent as part of A2 migration.

Although the modelling suggests that Kent could expect a significant number of Bulgarian and Romanian migrants over the coming years, Kent already receives an average of 8,471 migrants into the county per year as part of normal migration flows. The county is therefore used to absorbing migration of this kind of scale.

However, even small increases in a local area could increase demand for key services and this may stretch those services, especially where there are already pressures. One source of pressure on services in Kent over the coming years will be the effects of welfare reform. The changes to housing benefit and the overall benefits cap is likely to lead to the migration of families in high-rent areas, including London, to other areas of the country where rents are more affordable. Initial estimates by KCC suggest that around 1,000 households could relocate from London to Kent²². The same research suggests that displaced families will have a higher than average number of children – at least three per family. Movement of families away from their established social networks is likely to put greater pressure on vulnerable children and families and in turn this could cause greater demands on services. Kent public services that might experience increased demand as a consequence of welfare reform include children's centres, specialist children's services, schools (school places), libraries and Gateways, housing, and drug and alcohol services.

The next section of this report looks at the key service areas identified for this research and examines the potential additional demand in each service area.

5. Potential additional demand on public services in Kent

5.1 School places (primary) and educational services

Key points:

- over time, demand from A2 migration for primary school places in Kent may add to an already significant pressure in some areas of the county
- additional demand on schools includes in-year migration and school readiness
- pupils with English as an additional language are likely to face additional challenges and require support including interpretation, translation and targeted assessment to establish need.

The educational rights and entitlements of migrant children are clearly established in law²³. However, any impact on education services does depend on whether migrants arrive with children, or settle in the UK to raise families. Modelling on the numbers of A2 children coming into Kent helps to predict the potential demand on these services. However, as national research notes “in relation to potential EU2 migration, this factor is particularly unclear”²⁴. The modelling

predicts that approximately 310 to 490 Bulgarian and Romanian children of primary school age could come to Kent over the medium to long term.

National research highlights a number of key areas where an impact on educational services from A2 migration may be seen.

Firstly, an increase in pupil numbers places an added pressure and complexity into school place planning. National research has found evidence of schools previously having difficulty in coping with the influx of new pupils²⁵. Any demand seen is likely to vary across the county and at school level, i.e. primary or secondary, due to the demographics of the migrants and their choices as to where to live. In addition, any requirement for specialist support will remain unknown until assessments are completed. Whilst all Kent districts currently have a surplus of primary school places there is a pressure on school places in some areas of Kent, as shown in Table 3 below. A significant increase in primary age children in Kent from A2 migration is likely to exacerbate this pressure along with internal migration trends.

District	Capacity 2012-13	Pupil roll 2012-13	Surplus places 2012-13	Surplus capacity 2012-13 (%)
Ashford	10,308	9,886	422	4.1
Canterbury	10,842	9,680	1,162	10.7
Dartford	8,737	8,254	483	5.5
Dover	9,088	7,831	1,257	13.8
Gravesham	8,868	8,479	389	4.4
Maidstone	12,128	11,239	889	7.3
Sevenoaks	9,437	8,628	809	8.6
Shepway	8,436	7,777	659	7.8
Swale	11,998	11,389	609	5.1
Thanet	10,720	10,263	457	4.3
Tonbridge & Malling	10,844	9,933	911	8.4
Tunbridge Wells	8,506	7,834	672	7.9
Kent	119,912	111,193	8,719	7.3

Table 3: Table showing current primary school capacity by district for 2012-13.

Secondly, migrant children may arrive in the UK at any time and therefore may be seeking school places part way through the school year. Migrant pupil mobility is a particular concern for two reasons. Pupils' additional needs are often more difficult to identify and meet where pupils have arrived mid-term due to factors including school capacity and resulting changing composition of pupils²⁶. Also, the school funding formula, which includes funding for pupils with English as an additional language (EAL), is based on annual school census numbers and therefore additional numbers do not result in additional payments to cover costs of any in-year rise in pupil numbers. This churn effect can also hinder efforts to build relationships with parents and communities to support students, which public service professionals in Kent have highlighted as important.

A further potential challenge presented by A2 migrant pupils may be school readiness due to the differences in compulsory school age: Romania and Bulgaria both having a school age of seven-years-old (with a mandatory preparatory year from six-years-old in Romania), compared to a UK compulsory school age for children of five-years-old. This, combined with a potential lack of education records, could provide difficulties in assessing a child's level of education. Hartsdown Academy in Margate, Kent, alongside Dr Cilel Smith from Northampton University, have devised an innovative assessment and profile tool to develop a clear picture of a child's ability, see below.

Kent perspective – Hartsdown Academy

Hartsdown Academy in Margate, Kent is an inclusive coeducational college for students of all abilities from 11-18-years-old which has seen a rise in EAL students from 0.4 per cent to 28 per cent over a four-year period. The technology college has taken an innovative approach by employing two Roma Family Support workers and two Czech Teaching Assistants to help support students and build relationships with the community. The college has also developed an assessment tool structured around a board game called My New School, alongside Dr Cilel Smith from Northampton University, which provides a rounded picture of a child's education including literacy and numeracy levels, and allows the college to place the child in an appropriate year group. The college has also developed a 'Global Classroom' where profiling and induction can take place along with TEFL (Teaching English as a Foreign Language) work.

A key additional requirement for pupils from non-English speaking countries is for translation and interpreting services. National research has shown the number of children who do not speak English as their first language is rising²⁷. There is also a risk for pupils with EAL that underlying difficulties including hearing and vision impairments may not be recognised early due to language challenges. Alternatively, some research has indicated that migrant children's language needs can sometimes be misunderstood as special educational needs²⁸. KCC's Inclusion Service is currently considering developing a translation and interpreting service proposal to meet demand from staff and pupils with other languages which could help address this potential issue.

The Minority Communities Achievement Service (MCAS), which previously provided universal support to all schools, is now operating as a KCC traded service. Funding to support ethnic minority issues was delegated to all Kent schools in 2012. However, schools can access EAL funding for new arrivals for the first three years only. Funding is not ring-fenced, with schools able to use this money as they wish whilst needing to demonstrate how they support vulnerable pupils. Public sector professionals in Kent have commented that the MCAS budget is often only a partial picture of the total spend on EAL and related services. Therefore an increase in the number of vulnerable or higher educational need pupils will place further pressure on available funding.

However, despite the potential added pressures highlighted above, national research²⁹ has shown there is limited or no impact on pupil or school performance from migration, with one study³⁰ finding that pupils for whom English is an additional language perform almost as well as pupils whose first language is English. This is supported by local evidence that 70 per cent of EAL students at Hartsdown Academy in Margate achieved 5 A - C GCSE grades in 2012-13.

Ways in which Kent could prepare for A2 migration – school places and education services:

- work with schools to monitor any increase in migrant school-aged children to ensure adequate provision of school places and support services
- schools and other partners to engage with parents and communities to support students
- learn from best practice across Kent schools including innovative methods of assessing educational levels.

5.2 Housing and the housing market

Key points:

- studies have shown that irrespective of their economic situation up to 70 per cent of migrants are accommodated in the private rented sector. Evidence points to A2 migration following this pattern
- social networks and the presence of existing migrant communities serve as important factors that influence where migrants choose to live. This could have an impact on local rental prices and demand and supply of housing, especially given other pressures on housing in Kent
- research to date confirms that there is no evidence that social housing allocation favours migrants over UK citizens. New migrants make up less than 2 per cent of the total of those in social housing

The assessment of the impact of migration on housing and the housing market is challenging due to the difficulties in predicting the number of migrants and where they will choose to live in Kent and will depend on the position of the housing market in areas where migrants settle. The main issues to consider in examining the impact of A2 migration on housing are migrant access to and the use of private rented housing, impact of migration on the housing market and social housing.

The main finding on migrants' access to housing is that overwhelmingly migrants rely on low-cost accommodation in the private rented sector.³¹ Irrespective of their economic situation, as many as 70 per cent of newcomers are accommodated in the private rented sector. Previous studies have reported other issues such as poor quality or sub-

standard accommodation of migrants, with obvious implications for health and safety³².

Research has found that migration does have some impact on the housing market, with differing effects on rural and urban areas, depending on supply and demand in the local area. As shown in Figure 9 in the previous section, it is possible to try to predict where migrants will choose to live based on National Insurance Number registrations and children speaking English as an additional language in Kent schools. Based on this, we could predict that Maidstone, Canterbury, Dartford, Gravesham and Thanet are the areas most likely to be affected. Housing pressures due to migration in 2014 may follow demand from people moving out of London to Kent as a result of welfare reform.

On social housing, there is no evidence that the allocation of social housing favours migrants over UK citizens. The application of the local connection test of housing policies by district and borough councils prioritises local people for homes (referenced by the housing allocations policies held by each of Kent's district councils).

Local evidence indicates that there are a number of hidden issues/costs associated with the effect of migration on housing which the headline impacts do not reveal. In particular, the high rate of turnover found in housing of multiple occupancy, difficulty in finding rental deposits, demand for intense face-to-face support, homelessness and translation service costs. It is possible that a small number of some migrant groups can have a disproportionate impact on local housing.

Ways in which Kent could prepare for A2 migration - housing:

- develop a better profile of the private rental sector in Kent to aid understanding of the potential impact of population and other housing need changes
- develop a protocol for landlords in those areas where they do not exist to establish agreed process for managing emerging issues
- consider work to more reliably quantify the potential impact of A2 migration, and other population change, on housing in Kent to assist authorities with planning

5.3 Children in need

Key points:

- there could be a small number of additional children who are children in need, as a result of A2 migration
- child protection issues can be more complex and time-consuming with some migrant families, particularly if they are transient
- some Roma communities may be more vulnerable to problems of child exploitation, trafficking and prostitution.

Modelling on the numbers of A2 children coming into Kent can help to predict the potential demand on these services. The modelling predicts that approximately 1,970 Bulgarian and Romanian children could come to Kent over the medium to long term, with a low estimate of 1,770 and a high estimate of 2,170. As at spring 2013, 3.2 per cent of all children in Kent are classified as children in need, which is defined under the Children Act 1989 as a child who is unlikely to reach or maintain a satisfactory level of health or development, or their health or development will be significantly impaired, without the provision of services, or the child is disabled³³. Based on this figure, it is estimated that there could be approximately 12 additional children in need over the medium to long term within the new Kent Bulgarian and Romanian migrant population (with low and high estimates of eight and 17 respectively). The estimated cost of this to KCC is £200,000 per year (low and high estimates of £130,000 and £300,000 respectively). However, research suggests that some Bulgarian and Romanian families may be more likely to require support from children's services than the average Kent population, and that supporting some migrant families requires more time and resource than other families.

Although research suggests that access to social care and spend per head on personal social services is lower for migrants than the general population³⁴, it also highlights the additional challenges to child safeguarding and protection that some migrant groups can bring. Local Government Association (LGA) research³⁵ based on councils' experiences found that child protection issues relating to migrants include complexities of language, culture and potentially traumatic experiences in their own country. Complexities increase where there is high family/child mobility, making it more complex for councils to investigate the family situation. There are also increased costs in relation to care proceedings where this is necessary. Other research has highlighted the

time spent in tracking disappearing children who have stopped attending school or lost contact with other services³⁶.

There is also evidence to suggest that children from some Roma communities (including those from Romania and Bulgaria), can be more vulnerable to the issues of child trafficking, exploitation (including begging) and prostitution³⁷. The BBC reported that the number of children in care categorised as Gypsy/Roma by the Department for Education has quadrupled since 2009³⁸. Conversations with KCC officers and partners from schools, district councils and Kent Police have identified some concerns that Eastern European Roma children in Kent who disappear are becoming victims of trafficking, exploitation and prostitution. There are particular concerns about Roma girls aged 14 and 15-years-old being sent back to their native countries to get married. Margate Task Force is investigating child exploitation in order to gain a greater understanding of the issues involved.

Given KCC's continuing commitment to improve children's services, and the high volume and complexity of the Specialist Children's Services' workload, it may be difficult for services to cope with increases in demand created by A2 migration, if these are significant.

Ways in which Kent could prepare for A2 migration - children in need:

- monitor any increase in children in need from Bulgarian and Romanian migrant families and any associated increase in workload for KCC Specialist Children's Services
- work with schools to identify missing or disappearing children
- learn from Margate Task Force work on child exploitation.

5.4 Health services (focus on A&E, GP services and maternity services)

Key points:

- migrants tend to be light users of healthcare, but there is some evidence that they can make a disproportionate demand on services
- GP registration can be low while A&E attendance is higher, potentially adding pressure to A&E departments and individual GP practices
- over time, there is likely to be some additional demand on maternity services.

Research on health uptake by EU migrants has found that they are light users of health care due to being young, moving frequently and because of the inherent need to be relatively healthy in order to migrate³⁹. Bulgarian and Romanian migrants to the EU so far are mostly under 35-years-old⁴⁰, and there are likely to be low levels of older people migrating. Modelling for Kent mirrors this, with 86 per cent of Bulgarian and Romanian migrants into Kent expected to be aged under 35-years-old over the medium to long term. Although overall spend per head on healthcare services for migrants tends to be lower than for the non-migrant population, there is some evidence that treating migrants can make a disproportionate demand on health services⁴¹. Research suggests a range of factors to support this, including more vulnerability to diabetes and some communicable diseases, maternal and child health problems, occupational health hazards and poor mental health⁴².

Lack of access to medical history and the need for interpretation can make treating migrants more time-consuming⁴³. A Kent GP surgery that registers about 1,000 seasonal workers per year (mostly Eastern European), has commented on the amount of administration work involved in registering patients and chasing up missing registration information. However, this may be specific to the temporary nature of the seasonal workforce and a large number of people arriving at the same time. In their experience, most of the Eastern European seasonal workers that they see bring an English speaking person with them to help translate, meaning that they only need to use the NHS Language Line less than 10 per cent of the time when treating seasonal workers. It cannot yet be determined whether more permanent migrants in Kent will be comparable to seasonal workers in this respect.

Research suggests that as migrants settle long term in the UK, their use of healthcare services increases in

line with the native population⁴⁴. A Kent GP has also found this to be true in his area, with older Eastern European migrants from settled families experiencing typical health conditions associated with old age, such as high blood pressure.

National research has found that GP registration amongst A8 nationals is low - only 55 per cent in the South East⁴⁵. This is thought to be due to language barriers, difficulties in taking time off for appointments, using health services on visits home and a lack of understanding of healthcare in the UK. Research has suggested that although demand on GP services tends to be low, a large influx of A2 migrants into a local area can place high additional demand on individual GP surgeries⁴⁶. In Kent, the New Arrivals report on migration in Gravesham confirmed that there was some additional pressure on GP practices due to migration⁴⁷. However, the impact of seasonal agricultural workers from Eastern Europe on one GP practice in Kent has been minimal, due to the seasonal workers being young, fit and healthy, presenting only minor injuries and illnesses. It is thought that the NHS funding that GP surgeries obtain from registering seasonal workers is generally more than adequate to cover their low level of usage. Although seasonal agricultural workers are not necessarily comparable to A2 migrants, it will be important to ensure that A2 migrants are registered so that adequate funding is available to local GP surgeries who will receive them.

Linked to low GP registration, research indicates a tendency for migrants to go straight to A&E to access healthcare⁴⁸. Local health and public service professionals in Kent have suggested that some Roma people do this. Research by The National Institute of Economic and Social Research (NIESR) has found no evidence that this puts additional strain on A&E, but this could be due to inadequacies in recording⁴⁹. Conversations with health professionals in Kent suggest that migrants make greater use of A&E than the native population, with usage by Slovak and Czech populations in Kent increasing. Although it is difficult to estimate numbers, the model has predicted that the additional cost of A&E visits associated with Romanian and Bulgarian migration into Kent could be approximately £1.44million per year. However, this is based on an average of 1.5 visits to A&E per year (in the central scenario), which a local GP has suggested may be an overestimate if most A2 migrants are young, especially if they register with a GP. There is a possibility that Kent may experience health tourism, where people come to the UK to access health care, particularly where they have family who have migrated here, but this is not expected to be a significant issue.

In line with national trends, A&E services in Kent are extremely stretched. Nationally 62 per cent of foundation trusts expect the coming winter will be more severe than 2012-13⁵⁰. In addition, reform of the health service and particularly the operation of Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) are still at an early stage. Subsequently, any additional pressure caused by A2 migration could further stretch health services in Kent, especially A&E departments, if demand is high and not well managed.

Romanian and Bulgarian women are likely to have children at a younger age than women in the UK (twice as likely to have children when aged under 20-years-old, half as likely when aged over 35-years-old⁵¹). Modelling suggests that there could be approximately 1,970 additional Romanian and Bulgarian children in Kent over the medium term, although it is not possible to predict how many of these will have already been born and migrate to Kent with their families and how many may actually be born in Kent as families start to settle. Therefore we can only make a general prediction that there is likely to be some additional demand on maternity services. National data on births suggests that A8 migration has had an impact on maternity services. The number of births in England and Wales to women born in Poland has increased from 3,403 births in 2005 to 19,762 in 2010⁵². Colleagues from Margate Task Force are aware of cases where Eastern European women who are in the early stages of pregnancy and suffering from sexually transmitted diseases have been brought to Kent for health care, but it is not clear how common this is. Research suggests that migrant women from Eastern Europe are among the greatest risk group for inadequate use of antenatal services⁵³. However other research suggests that late notification of pregnancy (leading to inadequate antenatal treatment), is unlikely in skilled Bulgarian and Romanian migrants⁵⁴.

Ways in which Kent could prepare for A2 migration - health:

- encourage A2 migrants to register with GPs in order to reduce pressure on A&E departments and ensure that GP surgeries secure adequate funding to manage any additional demand
- provide information to A2 migrants about how to access local health services
- improve recording of patients by place of birth or nationality, for example in A&E, to allow for better monitoring of any increase in demand and better understanding of needs

- ensure that the provision of health services is adequate to cope with general population change (including migration effects).

5.5 Public health

Key points:

- migrants can experience inequalities in the state of their health and access to healthcare
- there are some concerns about tuberculosis and diphtheria due to higher rates of these diseases in Bulgaria and Romania
- health behaviours and lifestyle factors play a significant role

Research has found that, in general, migrants tend to experience health inequalities, which are thought to be caused by socioeconomic status⁵⁵, linked to lower income and poorer living conditions, and poor or inappropriate access to services. Migrants tend to report health issues later and be less likely to take part in health screenings⁵⁶. Ten per cent fewer Bulgarian and Romanian people rate their health as good, compared to the UK⁵⁷. A recent report in *The Lancet* describes a health crisis in Eastern Europe, caused by alcohol abuse, failure to tackle infectious diseases, outdated health systems and lack of economic growth⁵⁸. Subsequently, A2 migrants may come from a background of poor health and public health provision. For Roma migrants, inequalities are likely to be more severe, exacerbated by generations of poor living conditions and lack of healthcare⁵⁹. Interviews conducted by Margate Task Force with Roma migrants have found that they value the health care available in the area, and this is one of the reasons that they want to bring their families.

Romania has the highest rates of measles and mumps and second highest rate of rubella in the EU⁶⁰, with lower rubella and diphtheria vaccination rates than the UK but higher measles vaccination rate⁶¹. In Bulgaria immunisation levels are generally the same or higher than the UK but mumps, whooping cough and rubella are still more common⁶². Tuberculosis (TB) is a significant issue for migrants. Compared to the UK, TB rates are twice as high in Bulgaria and more than six times higher in Romania⁶³. Conversations with health professionals in Kent have raised concerns that TB and diphtheria could be a concern in A2 migration, with examples of European migrants already being treated for TB across Kent hospitals. However, it is unlikely that this could lead to significant outbreaks of communicable disease in the general population in Kent, as individual cases tend to be well contained and treated.

Regarding immunisation, the figures above suggest that there is some variation in vaccination rates between the UK and Bulgaria and Romania, with lower levels of uptake of some vaccinations (but also higher levels for others). This suggests that some migrants who come to Kent may be lacking immunisation to some diseases. The vaccination schedules (ages when certain vaccinations are given), vary between the UK and Bulgaria and Romania⁶⁴. In some cases, booster vaccinations are given at a later age in Bulgaria and Romania than they would be in the UK. This creates a possible risk that Bulgarian and Romanian children coming to the UK may miss out on vaccinations or boosters that they are due to have. There are also a small number of vaccinations that are given in the UK that Romanian children do not get, including meningitis. However, particularly in Bulgaria, children receive more routine vaccination for some diseases than in the UK. New families to the UK may not be aware of how to access vaccinations for their children in the UK and what the vaccination schedule is. GPs will need to ensure that children have the proper level of immunisation, but this could be challenging without access to accurate immunisation records. It may also be difficult for GPs to determine whether adults have sufficient immunisation coverage.

Communicable diseases, particularly TB, thrive where people have poor nutrition, overcrowded accommodation and poor healthcare, so is more likely to apply to migrants with lower socioeconomic status. Although vaccination is important, living conditions are thought to be a more important factor in prevalence of these communicable diseases than vaccinations. Like many public health issues, a holistic approach is therefore needed to ensure that migrants have access to adequate housing and to improve other lifestyle factors.

Health behaviours have an important impact on health, and research indicates that rates of alcohol consumption in Romania are greater than the UK but Bulgarian rates are similar to the UK⁶⁵. In general migrants are more likely to smoke than non-migrants⁶⁶. Colleagues in Margate Task Force have reported that some young European migrants into the area have become heroin and crack cocaine users and are vulnerable to getting involved in drug use when they first arrive. Evidence suggests that both groups practice consistent condom use and have lower levels of some sexually transmitted diseases than the UK⁶⁷ including HIV,⁶⁸ although syphilis and hepatitis B rates are higher⁶⁹.

Issues such as high alcohol consumption, smoking and sexually transmitted diseases tend to be more prevalent in younger people, which A2 migrants are likely to be. Although the health effects of some of these behaviours do not present until later in life, alcohol abuse can cause liver disease from around 40-years-old, meaning that some migrants in Kent may start to experience health problems while still in Kent, even if they do not intend to settle long term. Some health behaviours, like drinking and drug use, can have knock-on effects on community cohesion and crime including violence, antisocial behaviour and domestic violence.

Kent County Council's new responsibilities for health improvement and health protection cover many of the issues above, including smoking cessation, alcohol misuse and supporting NHS immunisation and screening programmes. Based on international research findings on migrant health and wellbeing, there is potential for A2 migration to add to health inequalities in the county if A2 migrants are not able to access adequate health services and maintain a good standard of living. Subsequently, there could be additional demand for public health services in order to prevent health problems (and associated costs) later.

Ways in which Kent could prepare for A2 migration - public health:

- provide information for migrants on how to access health services, and also provide basic information to help people live in healthy and safe environments, for example explaining arrangements for rubbish collection and recycling (an information pack could be developed)
- identify and manage unsafe or unsanitary living conditions
- take a holistic approach with services working together
- determine whether further health protection or health promotion activity is likely to be required.

5.6 Community cohesion

Key points:

- there is no simple relationship between migration and levels of cohesion but migration can have an impact when combined with other factors
- perceptions of local areas are often based more on social deprivation rather than levels of new migration
- migrants often choose to live where they have existing social networks and communities (chain migration), which could be a trend for A2 migrants in Kent
- language can act as a barrier to community cohesion and access to services
- there is no simple relationship between migration and levels of crime
- migrants are less likely to report being victims of certain crimes but may be at higher risk of exploitation, discrimination and trafficking.

Social cohesion is defined by the Migration Advisory Committee as related to “how individuals and groups get along with each other at a local, or neighbourhood, level⁷⁰ based on people’s perceptions”.

Research reports have identified significant difficulties in accurately measuring the impact of migration on community cohesion including the lack of a universally agreed objective measure, challenges in separating out the impacts of new migration with other factors including underlying poverty and old migration⁷¹, and difficulties in monetising any impact⁷².

National research notes the links between migration and deprivation, with the Commission on Integration and Cohesion’s final report, *Our Shared Future*, noting that migration on its own does not lead to community cohesion difficulties; it has to be combined with deprivation⁷³.

Chain migration has been identified as a potential factor. Once migrant communities are established in certain regions they become somewhat self-perpetuating. Settled migrants provide new workers with employment contacts and housing, and migrants from particular towns and regions often follow others to particular cities or neighbourhoods. The report model has predicted estimates for individual districts, but it is important to note that Roma communities are also likely to follow chain migration patterns to particular districts and local evidence has suggested these may not necessarily be those districts with the largest overall migrant populations. There is a lack of robust

data at both national and local levels related to Roma residents in the UK, however it is recognised that the Roma population in the UK has significantly increased since certain Eastern European countries joined the EU in 2004 and 2007⁷⁴.

National reports have also highlighted the importance of English language skills for both settled migrant communities and new migrants to support integration⁷⁵. Research has shown English language proficiency to be a key factor in whether migrants receive the information they require⁷⁶ and that a higher need for translation services could be an important impact from A2 migration. National evidence and local research has suggested that the Roma community may present with lower levels of English than wider A2 nationals which hinders their ability to engage and also raises the potential for exploitation.

Public sector professionals in Kent have highlighted the importance of partners engaging with communities and for senior figures at district, county and national levels to acknowledge and act on local concerns. The media have an important role which can have both a positive and/or negative effect on community cohesion. The media presents an opportunity to dispel assumptions related to migrants and to reflect what is actually happening in local areas⁷⁷. KCC’s Gypsy and Traveller Unit provides an information service through a single point of response for enquiries in relation to the community. This type of approach could offer opportunities to provide information, collate concerns and reduce misinformation.

Cohesion issues within migrant communities are acknowledged as complex and often relate to specific communities within national groups. Two issues which were noted by public sector professionals in Kent were, firstly, the risk of particular community groups becoming ghetto-ised within local areas. This was noted as a risk for the Margate Task Force and is supported by evidence from Roma communities within the Roma Source: *The Limits of Inclusion?* report which highlights the potential for communities to live parallel lives⁷⁸. Secondly, intra-community tensions is a particular concern noted in Kent including relationships between Roma communities of differing nationalities and with wider A2 national communities.

The Margate Task Force, see below, offers one successful approach to addressing these concerns at an early stage and at a local level. However, it is important to note that local areas often consist of a diverse range of communities and therefore identifying and working with local leaders can often prove challenging.

Kent perspective - Margate Task Force

Margate Task Force takes a multi-agency approach to deliver front end, fast-track interventions at street level in two wards - Margate Central and Cliftonville West, both of which have a significant Eastern European migrant population, including people who identify themselves as Roma. The team is able to draw information from across agencies and respond quickly to developing community issues and early warning signs. The Task Force "aims to promote a better quality of life in the community in Margate. By working across a number of agencies it also aims to transform the way public services are delivered to make them responsive, visible and joined up"⁷⁹.

National research has highlighted the importance of legal labour market opportunities as an alternative to illegal activities, a conclusion supported by local partners. LSE Consulting noted that "those with strong labour market attachment and high earning potential are less likely to commit property crime"⁸⁰. Therefore fewer employment opportunities combined with a further predictive factor of lower educational attainment could lead to a potential increase in criminal activity in some areas.

National research shows, on average, immigrants are less likely to report being victims of either violent or property crime⁸¹. This could lead to an uneven perception of the behaviour and experiences of migrants.

Local research has indicated that migrants may be at risk of exploitation for their benefits, discrimination and trafficking. This is largely due to a potential higher level of vulnerability, particularly in Roma communities, due to their recent changes in culture and lower levels of language and educational attainment.

Ways in which Kent could prepare for A2 migration – community cohesion:

- work with communities and the media to highlight positive community action and where concerns have been addressed
- work with partners to improve information recording to allow estimates and measuring of criminality
- investigate opportunities for a Margate Task Force style approach in other key areas of Kent

5.7 Employment

Key points:

- migration can have both negative and positive economic impacts on the host countries, although it is not possible to provide an exact employment forecast of the additional migration from A2 nationals to the UK
- Bulgarian and Romanian migrants may be most likely to seek and secure employment in construction, household employment (cleaning etc.), manufacturing and accommodation and food services
- reports indicate that some migrants use agricultural employment as a revolving door and stepping stone to better employment
- there is some evidence to suggest that the ending of transitional restrictions on A2 nationals will be more likely to temporarily increase the labour supply in the agricultural sector than decrease it.

Studies of the economic impact of migration conclude that in general, while it has a positive impact on public finances, it tends to decrease wages and the employment prospects for certain groups. However, several UK studies also suggest that EU migration is uniquely able to avoid these distributional effects. For example, a study containing one of the most negative findings (that every additional 100 workers entering the United Kingdom is associated with an increase in unemployment for 23 local workers) concludes that EU migration has no such effect⁸².

Migration can have both negative and positive economic impacts on the host countries. Migrants can compete for jobs with local workers and bring earnings down if they work for a lower wage. But they also contribute to the public purse, and can support some industries and help create new jobs. Assessing the economic impact of immigration is also sensitive to the type of migration and to how particular impacts are measured according to the assumptions and methodology a study uses. A2 migration to other EU countries has been largely for economic reasons, the objective being to improve employment prospects and living standards. Because the UK has a considerably higher employment rate than both Bulgaria and Romania, higher GDP per capita and higher earnings, it is therefore potentially attractive to prospective economic migrants⁸³.

The model in this report has estimated that 72 per cent of Bulgarian and Romanian migrants who may come to Kent will be employed (taking a medium to

long-term view), 7 per cent unemployed and 21 per cent inactive (not available for work). This suggests that around 600 A2 migrants in Kent may be unemployed. There may be pockets of unemployment in different geographical areas, including where unemployment and competition for work is generally higher. For example, it is estimated that each job in Thanet attracts 16 applications, whereas jobs in Canterbury attract only 3 applications. It is estimated that 6,190 Bulgarian and Romanian migrants who move to Kent will be working.

National research suggests that Bulgarian and Romanian workers in the UK are concentrated in a small number of key sectors including hospitality, cleaning services and construction. Research from The National Institute of Economic and Social Research (NIESR) identified employment sectors that A2 migrants have found employment elsewhere in Europe and where they are likely to try for employment within the UK. This research has been used in the model to predict the numbers of A2 migrants in Kent who may go into certain sectors. The largest proportion is expected to be in construction, with 1,360 A2 employees (central scenario). This is followed by 990 employees in activities of households as employers (e.g. cleaning, domestic help), 800 in manufacturing and 800 in accommodation and food services. According to NIESR, it would seem more likely that any further A2 migration to the UK will follow the pattern of A8 migration and therefore be concentrated in lower, rather than intermediate or highly-skilled work⁸⁴. A2 migrants also show higher rates of self-employment than other Eastern European migrants⁸⁵. These patterns again are likely to reflect current restrictions on their employment and therefore may be subject to change following the cessation of the current restrictions.

A high proportion of foreign nationals are recruited to work in the agricultural sector, mainly for seasonal work. Public sector professionals in Kent are aware of some migrant workers being exploited by gang-masters who charge a large fee to arrange employment. According to Defra, the official annual number of seasonal migrant workers in the UK in 2012 was 67,000⁸⁶. Other reports indicate that some migrants use agricultural employment as a revolving door and as a stepping stone to better employment⁸⁷. The National Farmers Union is of the view that the ending of transitional restrictions on A2 nationals would be more likely to increase the labour supply in the sector in the short term, although this may be a temporary effect⁸⁸. However, according to a House of Commons note published earlier this year⁸⁹, employers in the agricultural sector have warned that without a suitable replacement immigration category for low-skilled

work, the ending of transitional restrictions on A2 workers (and the related closure of the Seasonal Agricultural Worker Scheme and Sectors Based Scheme) will make it increasingly difficult for them to find suitable seasonal workers.

Although the KCC area has a higher proportion of employees in agriculture than the Great Britain average, evidence suggests that the image and profile of agriculture and horticulture in Kent needs to be raised in order to encourage investment and to attract new entrants to the workforce. It is felt that the skills base for the industry needs strengthening and that greater efforts should be made to expose the range of occupational and technical skills that the sector offers for young people⁹⁰.

Ways in which Kent could prepare for A2 migration – employment:

- work with local farmers to monitor the effects of the ending of the Seasonal Agricultural Worker scheme and availability of seasonal agricultural workers
- promote the image of agricultural and horticultural work in Kent to attract new entrants to the workforce
- work with Job Centre Plus and other agencies to ensure that migrants have the appropriate skills to gain employment in sectors where work is available in Kent
- work with local businesses to monitor the uptake of employment by A2 migrants, which sectors they are working in and how this is affecting the local economy and employment rates

6. Financial impact

The second part of the model provided in this report estimates the financial impact associated with A2 migration to Kent. A summary of the figures provided in the central scenario is provided in Table 4. Like the first part of the model, the second part also takes a longer-term view of the effects of A2 migration into Kent. It is likely that costs and contributions will fluctuate each year as part of the flow of migrants in and out of Kent, and there may be particular variations in the first years that A2 migrants are able to work in the UK. The figures presented in the model should therefore be seen as an estimate of the average annual impact over the medium to long term.

The first part of Table 4 looks at the wider economic impacts, in terms of both contributions and costs, of A2 migration into Kent. Based on the expected number of migrants in the central scenario who will be working, a calculation has been made of the monetary value to the economy that they would bring. This calculation is based on the average output per head for Kent, which is £17,612, with a 70 per cent reduction to take into account the prediction by The National Institute of Economic and Social Research (NIESR)⁹¹ that A2 migrants are likely to be employed in relatively low-paid work. Some of this contribution will be to the local economy through migrants spending money in the county, and a significant amount will accrue at a national level through taxes.

Wider economic impacts	
Monetary value in employment, paying tax and contributing to the economy	£76,310,000
Potential increase in unemployment benefit (JSA)	- £2,140,000
Potential increase in child benefit	- £410,000
NET WIDER ECONOMIC IMPACTS:	£73,770,000
Direct impacts on local services	
Additional school places (including cost of English as a second language)	- £1,630,000
Additional children in need	- £200,000
Increased need for interpretation services	- £270,000
Increased demand for household waste disposal	- £320,000
Additional visits to A&E departments	- £1,440,000
Increase in demand for policing	- £220,000
Increase in demand for Kent Fire and Rescue services	- £360,000
TOTAL LOCAL COST:	- £4,440,000
Potential increased council tax contributions	£1,320,000
NET DIRECT IMPACTS ON LOCAL SERVICES:	- £3,120,000
TOTAL NET IMPACT:	£70,650,000

Table 4: Summary of the potential financial impact associated with A2 migration.

The potential cost in some benefits has been subtracted from the economic contribution to reach the net wider economic impact and based on this calculation the wider economic contribution of A2 migrants greatly outweighs the costs. The potential cost in Jobseekers Allowance is based on the predicted number of unemployed A2 migrants and the potential cost of child benefit is based on the predicted number of A2 children. A2 migrants who have children who are also in the UK will be entitled to child benefit, as long as the parent is working or actively seeking work. A2 migrants will only be entitled to Jobseekers Allowance once they have worked in the UK for 52 weeks and only if they meet the eligibility criteria. There are various other benefits, including non-contributory, which have not been included as they cannot be modelled. Entitlement to benefits may be further limited in coming years when the Immigration Bill is introduced. Reductions in the benefits that migrants are able to access, both through this proposed bill and wider welfare reform, may lead to some migrants needing more support from local services. It will also be important to ensure that migrants have realistic expectations of the benefits they could receive. Some Kent public sector professionals are aware of migrants including from Eastern European countries being involved in benefit fraud in Kent and Medway, although the extent and frequency of this is not known.

The second part of Table 4 looks at direct costs to local services in Kent as a result of predicted A2 migration, and the potential increase in Council Tax contributions. A full explanation of the assumptions and unit costs used to calculate the individual service costs is provided in Appendix 3. The potential total annual cost to services, based on the central scenario, is £4,400,000. This does not cover all possible public service costs, only those specifically listed. It is not possible to estimate the opportunity costs associated with A2 migration, but these are expected to be significant. Other public services in Kent that are not covered in this research report may experience additional demand and added costs as a result of A2 migration, and this could include those services that provide advice and assistance to people on a one-to-one basis, such as Gateways and council contact centres. Professionals from public services in Kent have also made reference to various discrete activities associated with providing services to migrants that take up additional time and resources, which may not be reflected in these headline figures. Additional service demand and the associated increase in costs

will vary in different areas of Kent depending on how many A2 migrants settle in the area and the impact of other local pressures.

The potential increase in Council Tax contributions from A2 migrants is £1,670,000, leaving a net direct impact on local services (cost) of £3,120,000 each year.

Subtracting the net direct impact on local services from the net wider economic impact gives a predicted total net impact of A2 migration into Kent of £70,650,000. This means that, after subtracting the costs associated with them living in Kent, A2 migrants will be contributing over £70million to the economy each year. As mentioned in the introductory sections of this report, migration makes an important contribution to Kent's economy, and can help to redress the balance between the number of working people and the number of economically inactive people who need to be supported. The modelling suggests that A2 migration will follow this pattern, making a positive contribution to the economy.

However, based on the experience of existing migrant groups, it is likely that some Bulgarian and Romanian migrants who come to Kent will send some of their earnings back home to family in Bulgaria and Romania (this is known as remittance). Bulgaria and Romania are known to be net receivers of remittance and this makes a significant contribution to their economy⁹². There is no reliable data on which to predict the amount of money that could be sent home or the number of migrants who may do this but it is likely that remittance will be a feature of Bulgarian and Romanian migration into Kent. It may reduce the economic value in local spending that Bulgarian and Romanian migrants are predicted to contribute.

The economic contribution will be at both a local and national level, and it is not possible to establish how much of the contribution will be felt in Kent. However, the costs associated with A2 migration will be felt in Kent through the impact on the budgets of the public services included in the model. It is therefore possible that a significant proportion of the economic benefits will accrue at a national level, whereas much of the cost will be felt by local public services in Kent.

7. Recommendations

7.1 Short-term recommendations

The following are recommendations that Kent County Council and partners could start to implement immediately:

a. Improve local intelligence and monitoring, and share information

Many of the professionals from Kent public services who have contributed to this report have commented on the inadequacy of information about how many migrants are in Kent, their country of birth and their characteristics and needs. The lack of this information makes it harder to plan and provide services appropriately.

It is recommended that steps are taken to improve mechanisms for gathering and sharing local intelligence and monitoring of migrant numbers, characteristics and needs across services in Kent, including public, private, voluntary and faith organisations and using a range of sources. It has also been suggested that recording the nationality or country of birth of people that services come into contact with would be more helpful than just recording ethnicity and allow for more monitoring of service uptake and changes in needs and demand. Information on good practice in managing the impacts of migration in Kent, especially in schools and academies, should be shared widely.

b. Joint commissioning of translation and interpretation services

Another issue raised by public sector professionals is the difficulty of obtaining reliable translation and interpretation services and the cost of this.

It is recommended that public sector bodies in Kent review the effectiveness of the arrangements currently in place and co-operate to jointly commission translation and interpretation services for better value, where it is appropriate.

c. Provision of information to migrants and non-migrants

Both international research findings on migration and public sector professionals in Kent suggest that providing information to migrants when they arrive in a new area can assist with integration and prevent future problems. It has been suggested that engaging with non-migrant communities is also important.

It is recommended that public sector bodies in Kent should consider providing information for new migrants to explain how to access services available in their local area. This could include information on how to access local health services and how to register with a local GP. In addition, public sector bodies in Kent should consider providing information for non-migrant residents about the expected impact of migration and what is being done to prepare, in order to help dispel myths and ease potential local tensions.

d. Provision of information for practitioners on entitlements to benefits and housing

It has been suggested that practitioners working with communities across the public sector in Kent may need to increase their understanding of what benefits A2 migrants will be entitled to, whether they can access housing and other issues related to their wellbeing.

It is recommended that information for practitioners is provided to help them to understand what migrants are entitled to, so that they can better support A2 migrants.

7.2 Medium to long-term recommendations

The following are recommendations that would take effect in the medium to long-term:

e. Improve the estimate of annual migration

The inadequacy of national migration monitoring including the estimate of annual migration can limit the ability of public services to plan for the impacts of migration.

It is recommended that national government should prioritise the development of reliable migration population data which is disaggregated to a local level and is updated regularly.

f. Plan for potential additional demands for school places and provision of support for children who speak English as an additional language

Intelligence from education professionals in Kent suggests that there could be additional demands for school places and support for children who speak English as an additional language. Where there are already pressures on schools, this will create more of an impact.

It is recommended that the factors raised in this report are included in future iterations of the Kent School Commissioning Plan. It is also recommended that consideration is given to whether further provision is needed to support children with English as an additional language, such as recruitment of teachers and teaching assistants who speak other languages.

h. Develop a public health needs assessment for migrants as part of the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

The development of this research report has identified some gaps in the knowledge and understanding that Kent public services have around the characteristics and needs of migrants in Kent. Addressing this will help KCC and other bodies to support the health and wellbeing of migrants and the general Kent population. It will help with planning the provision of services and allocation of appropriate resources to specific services and areas of the county that need it.

It is recommended that a public health needs assessment for migrants is developed as part of the Kent Joint Strategic Needs Assessment. This should cover the broad range of public health issues and factors, including access to services, housing, employment and income and health behaviours. It should also identify any particular needs experienced by Roma people.

Appendix 1 - research questions

1. What is the estimated quantified range of potential Bulgarian and Romanian migration into Kent as a result of the removal of transitional protections, taking into account the nature of the Kent economy?
2. What is the risk for additional demand on Kent public services? In particular, what may be the implications for the following service areas:
 - (i) School places (primary)
 - (ii) Educational services (specifically EAL, translation and interpreter services, this may also be relevant for other public services)
 - (iii) Housing and the housing market
 - (iv) Children In Need
 - (v) Health services (focus on A&E, GP services and maternity services)
 - (vi) Public health
 - (vii) Community cohesion
 - (viii) Employment
3. What plans could be put in place to mitigate and manage any risks for additional demand for key public services in Kent?
4. What are the estimated additional costs associated with potential migration into Kent for key public services, including the cost of any mitigating actions required?

Appendix 2 - glossary of definitions

A2: The two East European countries that joined the European Union in 2007. These are Bulgaria and Romania.

A8: The eight East European countries that joined the European Union in May 2004. These are: Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia.

Bulgarian: a national of Bulgaria.

Economically active: People over 16-years-old in employment or unemployed.

Economically inactive: People who are neither in employment nor unemployed. This group includes, for example, those who are looking after the family and/or home or retired.

EU: Economic and political union of 27 member states. The member states are Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

Emigration/immigration: The act of departing or exiting from one state with a view to settle in another.

Influx: a continuous arrival of non-nationals in a country, in large numbers.

Migrant: At the international level, no universally accepted definition of migrant exists. This term therefore applies to persons, and family members, moving to another country or region to better their material or social conditions and improve the prospect for themselves or their family.

Migration: A process of moving, either across an international border, or within a state. It is a population movement, encompassing any kind of movement of people, whatever its length, composition and causes; it includes migration of refugees, displaced persons, uprooted people, and economic migrants.

Permanent settlers: Legally admitted immigrants who are accepted to settle in the receiving country, including persons admitted for the purpose of family reunion.

Push-pull factors: Migration is often analysed in terms of the push-pull model, which looks at the push factors, which drive people to leave their country and the pull factors, which attract them to a new country.

Roma: Roma is an umbrella term to describe groups of people with similar cultural characteristics including those who describe themselves for example as Roma, Sinti, Gypsies and Kalé. Roma have lived in Europe for over 1,000 years since originally migrating from India and are the largest minority in Europe. There are an estimated 10 - 12 million Roma in Europe, of which about six million live in the European Union (From Roma Source - <http://www.romasource.eu/about-roma/>).

Romanian: a national of Romania.

Total migration/net migration: The sum of the entries or arrivals of immigrants, and of exits, or departures of emigrants, yields the total volume of migration, and is termed total migration, as distinct from net migration, or the migration balance, resulting from the difference between arrivals and departures. This balance is called net immigration when arrivals exceed departures, and net emigration when departures exceed arrivals.

Source: International Organisation for Migration (except definition for Roma as above).

Appendix 3 - modelling assumptions

1. How many?

The starting point of the modelling was to establish the overall number who may settle in Kent. The central scenario was based on the assumption that the same proportion of the total population of the A2 countries would come to the UK, as the A8 countries did in 2004. For the low and high scenarios, it was assumed that there would be 10 per cent fewer in the low scenario and 10 per cent more in the high scenario. The two ends of the Migration Watch national estimates (150,000 and 350,000), had the same percentages applied to create five potential outcomes for Kent.

Table 1: Estimated A2 migrants

	Migration Watch low	Low scenario	Central scenario	High scenario	Migration Watch high
A2 migrants settling in Kent	4,190	7,740	8,600	9,460	9,770

Source: KCC, 2001/2011 census, Migration Watch

The next stage in the modelling process was to profile these potential migrants, as far as the data would allow.

2. Profiling

Gender

Research from the National Institute for Economic and Social Research (NIESR) suggested that a 50/50 split between males and females was likely. This has been set for all five scenarios, but with the option to modify the proportions.

Distribution by district

It has been assumed that the likely distribution of A2 migrants will be the same as has been observed in the allocation of National Insurance Numbers (NINOs) across the county, as published by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP), from the 2011/12 period. This distribution has been used for all five scenarios.

Table 2: Distribution by district

	Percentage distribution of NINOs 2011/12
Ashford	6.7%
Canterbury	15.2%
Dartford	6.6%
Dover	5.8%
Gravesham	9.2%
Maidstone	15.9%
Sevenoaks	3.6%
Shepway	5.1%
Swale	11.1%
Thanet	9.3%
Tonbridge & Malling	5.0%
Tunbridge Wells	6.5%

Source: DWP 2011/12

Age profile

This has been taken from country of birth data, from the 2011 census (table DC2802EW) and is based on the age profile of all accession countries (the A10 group). This gives a better insight into the potential longer-term age structure of the migrants, as opposed to the initial flow, which is likely to be made up of young, single, people. These percentages have also been applied across all five scenarios.

Table 3: Age profile

	% by age
0-15	22.9%
16-24	37.0%
25-34	26.5%
35-49	11.0%
50-64	2.2%
65 and over	0.3%

Source: 2011 census (Table DC2802EW)

Economic activity

No robust data exists to reliably set an unemployment rate for potential A2 migrants in Kent, as most of the evidence from the NIESR relates to A2 migrant experiences in other European countries, where unemployment rates are far higher than the UK. For this reason, rates have been set on a best guess basis, along with those in employment. The proportion of those who are inactive has been taken from the NIESR report, at 21 per cent and has been held constant for each of the five scenarios.

Table 4: Economic activity

	Migration Watch low	Low scenario	Central scenario	High scenario	Migration Watch high
Unemployed	3%	3%	7%	10%	10%
In employment	76%	76%	72%	69%	69%
Inactive	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%

Source: KCC/NIESR

Employment sectors

Research from the NIESR identified employment sectors that A2 migrants have found employment elsewhere in Europe and where they are likely to try for employment within the UK.

Table 5: Employment sectors

	Percentage by sector
Construction	22%
Activities of households as employers	16%
Manufacturing	13%
Accommodation and food services	13%
Wholesale and retail trade	7%
Agriculture	6%
Admin and support services	6%
All other services	17%

Source: NIESR

Potential primary school-aged children

This was particularly difficult as there was no robust evidence to draw on. The primary assumptions made by the NIESR was that the flow of migrants would be mainly fit, young, singles, who are looking for work. However, it is likely that some children will come to Kent as part of a family and others may be born in the UK to migrant parents, within say, the first five years of arrival.

Using data from the 2011 census on the age of arrival in the UK (of the 0-15-years-old age group), whose country of origin was within the accession countries (A10 group), we have assumed that half this number would represent those of primary school age (4-11-years-old), but a further reduction factor was appropriate to reflect the likelihood of the initial flow of young singles being more probable.

Table 6: Primary school aged children

	Migration Watch low	Low scenario	Central scenario	High scenario	Migration Watch high
Reduction factor	35%	35%	40%	45%	45%
Resulting primary school-age children	170	310	390	490	500

Source: KCC/2011 census

3. Impact assumptions

The final stage is to convert the additional A2 migrants as a potential financial impact on the Kent economy, both in terms of the wider economic benefit and also the potential impact on local services.

Wider economic impact

This has been assessed on the basis of average output per head. The average figure for Kent is £17,612 (ONS 2011) however, as the NIESR research has suggested that the majority of A2 migrants are likely to be seeking relatively low paid work, it would seem appropriate to apply a proportional reduction to this figure:

Table 7: Wider economic impacts

	Migration Watch low	Low scenario	Central scenario	High scenario	Migration Watch high
Proportion of average output (GVA)	75%	75%	70%	65%	65%
Resulting total output value (£m)	£42.0m	£77.67m	£76.31m	£74.31m	£77.16m

Source: A2 migrants model, Research & Evaluation, Kent County Council

Potential increase in benefit payments have been calculated on the basis of the estimated number unemployed at £66.64 per week.

Child benefit has been calculated on the basis of the estimated number of children at £20.30 per week. No allowance has been made for a reduction in weekly payment should there be a second child in the household, as this cannot be reliably modelled.

Table 8: Potential increase in benefit payments

	Migration Watch low	Low scenario	Central scenario	High scenario	Migration Watch high
Unemployment benefit (JSA) (£m)	-£0.46m	-£0.82m	-£2.14m	-£3.38m	-£3.49m
Child benefit (£m)	-£0.18m	-£0.33m	-£0.41m	-£0.52m	-£0.53m

Source: A2 migrants model, Research & Evaluation, Kent County Council

Table 9 shows the overall estimate of the wider economic impact under each scenario.

Table 9: Wider economic benefit

	Migration Watch low	Low scenario	Central scenario	High scenario	Migration Watch high
TOTAL	£41.36m	£76.52m	£73.77m	£70.86m	£73.14m

Source: A2 migrants model, Research & Evaluation, Kent County Council

Estimating the impact on local services is set out in the remaining tables. Table 10 sets out how we have estimated the number of children likely to be requiring English as an additional language (EAL). The central scenario assumes 25 per cent will require EAL support. This is reduced to 20 per cent in the two lower scenarios and is increased to 30 per cent in the higher scenarios.

In addition, the number of children likely to be classified as children in need (CiN) has been estimated at the current Kent rate of 3 per cent for the central scenario, with a variation of half a percentage point below this in the two lower scenarios and half a percentage point above the Kent rate in the two higher scenarios.

Table 10: Demand for children's services

	Migration Watch low	Low scenario	Central scenario	High scenario	Migration Watch high
Proportion of children requiring EAL support	20%	20%	25%	30%	30%
Number.	34	62	98	147	150
Proportion of children likely to be CiN	2.5%	2.5%	3.0%	3.5%	3.5%
Number.	4	8	12	17	18

Source: A2 migrants model, Research & Evaluation, Kent County Council

These impacts are based on the following costs:

- Cost of a primary school place £3,970 per annum.
- Cost of a primary school place with EAL £4,807 per annum.
- Cost of supporting children in need (CiN) is taken from the Unit Cost of Health and Social Care 2012 volume, which gives a figure of £333 per week (£17,316 per annum).
- Cost of interpretation services is assumed to be £125 per hour, with a minimum of five hours required.
- Waste disposal is estimated using the current Kent average of 469Kg of waste per person, per annum, at a cost of £79 per tonne. These assumptions are held constant for each scenario.
- The unit cost of a visit to an A&E department is taken from the Unit Cost of Health and Social Care 2012 volume, which gives a cost of £112 per visit (not admitted).
- A broad estimation of additional policing costs is on the basis of 1 per cent of the population committing serious crimes, which cost £2,500 each.
- Additional Kent Fire and Rescue (KFRS) services are costed on the basis of the KFRS budget of £73.418m for a population of 1,748,400 (Kent and Medway), giving an average of £42 per head.
- Increased Council Tax revenue is difficult to model accurately as Council Tax is levied per household and we have not been able to estimate how individual migrants might be grouped into households. We have therefore assumed, in the high impact scenarios, that a minimum of 8 per cent of Council Tax is levied on a Band B property (£615 per annum) for all migrants.

To sensitivity-test the central scenario assumptions, the low scenarios combine low numbers of migrants with a lower impact on services, while the high scenarios are combined with a higher impact on local services. This gives a broader range of potential outcomes, appropriate to the speculative nature of these estimates.

Table 11 shows the assumptions made in the economic impact calculations. Table 12 summarises the direct local economic impacts. Table 13 shows the net direct impact on local services and table 14 shows the total net benefit.

Table 11: Scenario impact assumptions

	Migration Watch low	Low scenario	Central scenario	High scenario	Migration Watch high
Proportion requiring interpretation services	20%	20%	25%	30%	30%
Cost of household waste	Ratio held constant for all scenarios at current Kent level (1.0)				
A&E visits p.a.	1.0	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.0
% policing (serious crime)	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	2.0%	2.0%
% KFRS impact	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.5%	1.5%
% of Council Tax contrib.	35%	35%	25%	8%	8%

Source: A2 migrants model, Research & Evaluation, Kent County Council

Table 12: Direct local economic impacts

	Migration Watch low	Low scenario	Central scenario	High scenario	Migration Watch high
Cost of school places (incl. EAL)	-£0.70m	-£1.28m	-£1.63m	-£20.7m	-£2.11m
Cost of CiN	-£0.07m	-£0.13m	-£0.20m	-£0.30m	-£0.30m
Cost of interpretation services	-£0.10m	-£0.19m	-£0.27m	-£0.41m	-£0.43m
Cost of household waste	-£0.16m	-£0.29m	-£0.32m	-£0.35m	-£0.36m
Cost of health services	-£0.47m	-£0.87m	-£1.44m	-£2.12m	-£2.19m
Cost of policing	-£0.10m	-£0.19m	-£0.22m	-£0.47m	-£0.49m
Cost of KFRS	-£0.18m	-£0.33m	-£0.36m	-£0.60m	-£0.62m
Council Tax contributions	£0.90m	£1.67m	£1.32m	£0.47m	£0.48m

Source: A2 migrants model, Research & Evaluation, Kent County Council

Table 13: Net direct impact on local services

	Migration Watch low	Low scenario	Central scenario	High scenario	Migration Watch high
TOTAL	-£0.89m	-£1.62m	-£3.12m	-£5.85m	-£6.01m

Source: A2 migrants model, Research & Evaluation, Kent County Council

Table 14: Total net benefit

	Migration Watch low	Low scenario	Central scenario	High scenario	Migration Watch high
TOTAL	£40.48m	£74.91m	£70.65m	£65.00m	£67.13m

Source: A2 migrants model, Research & Evaluation, Kent County Council

References

(Endnotes)

- 1 National Institute of Economic and Social Research (2013) Potential impacts on the UK of future migration from Bulgaria and Romania, <http://niesr.ac.uk/publications/potential-impacts-uk-future-migration-bulgaria-and-romania>
- 2 Kent County Council (2013) Research and Evaluation Statistical Bulletin: Unemployment in Kent, August 2013, <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/facts-and-figures/Unemployment/district-unemployment-bulletin.pdf>
- 3 Kent County Council (2013) Research and Evaluation Statistical Bulletin: Unemployment in Kent, August 2013, <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/facts-and-figures/Unemployment/district-unemployment-bulletin.pdf>
- 4 Kent County Council (2013) The State of the Kent Economy, version date May 2013, <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/facts-and-figures/Economy/state-of-the-kent-economy-may-2013.pdf>
- 5 Kent County Council (2013) The State of the Kent Economy, version date May 2013, <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/facts-and-figures/Economy/state-of-the-kent-economy-may-2013.pdf>
- 6 Office of Budgetary Responsibility (2013) Fiscal Sustainability Report, July 2013, <http://budgetresponsibility.independent.gov.uk/fiscal-sustainability-report-july-2013/>
- 7 The Migration Observatory (2013) The Fiscal Impact of Immigration on the UK, <http://migrationobservatory.ox.ac.uk/briefings/fiscal-impact-immigration-uk>
- 8 Kent County Council (2012) Business Intelligence Statistical Bulletin – Business Register and Employment Survey Results for 2011, <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/facts-and-figures/Economy/BRES-2008-2011.pdf>
- 9 Kent County Council (2012) Business Intelligence Statistical Bulletin – Business Register and Employment Survey Results for 2011, <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/facts-and-figures/Economy/BRES-2008-2011.pdf>
- 10 Bulgaria and Romania, <http://niesr.ac.uk/publications/potential-impacts-uk-future-migration-bulgaria-and-romania>
- 11 Boston Borough Council (2012) Report of the Social Impact of Population Change in Boston Task and Finish Group <http://www.boston.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=4629>
- 12 National Institute of Economic and Social Research (2013) Potential impacts on the UK of future migration from Bulgaria and Romania, <http://niesr.ac.uk/publications/potential-impacts-uk-future-migration-bulgaria-and-romania>
- 13 National Institute of Economic and Social Research (2013) Potential impacts on the UK of future migration from Bulgaria and Romania, <http://niesr.ac.uk/publications/potential-impacts-uk-future-migration-bulgaria-and-romania>
- 14 The Grubb Institute (2009) Responding to new arrivals in Gravesham: A research study
- 15 National Institute of Economic and Social Research (2013) Potential impacts on the UK of future migration from Bulgaria and Romania, <http://niesr.ac.uk/publications/potential-impacts-uk-future-migration-bulgaria-and-romania>
- 16 National Institute of Economic and Social Research (2013) Potential impacts on the UK of future migration from Bulgaria and Romania, <http://niesr.ac.uk/publications/potential-impacts-uk-future-migration-bulgaria-and-romania>
- 17 European Commission Peer Review in Social Protection and Social Inclusion and Assessment in Social Inclusion (2011) The Roma – A Study of National Policies - <http://www.york.ac.uk/inst/spru/research/pdf/EURoma.pdf>
- 18 European Roma Rights Centre (2013) Romania Country Profile 2011-2012 - <http://www.errc.org/cms/upload/file/romania-country-profile-2011-2012.pdf>
- 19 National Statistical Institute, Republic of Bulgaria, 2011 Population Census - main results - http://www.nsi.bg/census2011/PDOCS2/Census2011final_en.pdf
- 20 Roma Source (2013) About Roma - <http://www.romasource.eu/about-roma/>
- 21 Poll of Bulgarians, Vitosha Research, 2013 and Poll of Romanians, Gallup, 2013, commissioned by the BBC - <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-22221841>
- 22 Kent County Council, Business Strategy Report – Welfare Reform Research June 2013 - <https://democracy.kent.gov.uk/documents/s40944/Item%20D3%20-%20FINAL%20Welfare%20Report%202.pdf>
- 23 Article 28 of the UN Convention on the Rights of The Child (UN, 1989) and Article 2 of the First Protocol of the European Convention on Human Rights (EU, 1998)
- 24 National Institute of Economic and Social Research (2013) Potential impacts on the UK of future migration from Bulgaria and Romania, <http://niesr.ac.uk/publications/potential-impacts-uk-future-migration-bulgaria-and-romania>
- 25 Audit Commission (2007) Crossing Borders, http://archive.audit-commission.gov.uk/auditcommission/nationalstudies/communitysafety/crossingborders/Pages/Default_copy.aspx.html and George et al – NIESR (2012) Impact on Migration on the consumption of education and children's services and the consumption of health services, social care and social services, Report to the Migration Advisory Committee <http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/sitecontent/documents/aboutus/workingwithus/mac/27-analysis-migration/02-research-projects/impact-of-migration?view=Binary>
- 26 National Institute of Economic and Social Research (2013) Potential impacts on the UK of future migration from Bulgaria and Romania, <http://niesr.ac.uk/publications/potential-impacts-uk-future-migration-bulgaria-and-romania>
- 27 House of Commons Communities and Local Government Committee (2008) Community Cohesion and Migration Tenth Report of Session 2007-08 <http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200708/cmselect/cm-comloc/369/369i.pdf>
- 28 Welsh Local Government Association (2008) cited in National Institute of Economic and Social Research (2013) Potential impacts on the UK of future migration from Bulgaria and Romania, <http://niesr.ac.uk/publications/potential-impacts-uk-future-migration-bulgaria-and-romania>
- 29 National Institute of Economic and Social Research (2013) Potential impacts on the UK of future migration from Bulgaria and Romania, <http://niesr.ac.uk/publications/potential-impacts-uk-future-migration-bulgaria-and-romania>
- 30 George et al - NIESR (2012) Impact on Migration on the consumption of education and children's services and the consumption of health services, social care and social services, Report to the Migration Advisory Committee <http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/sitecontent/documents/aboutus/workingwithus/mac/27-analysis-migration/02-research-projects/impact-of-migration?view=Binary>

- 31 LSE London for the Migration Observatory Committee (2011) The Impact of migration on access to housing and the housing market, http://www.lse.ac.uk/geographyAndEnvironment/research/London/pdf/machousin-report_2012.pdf
- 32 LSE London for the Migration Observatory Committee (2011) The Impact of migration on access to housing and the housing market, http://www.lse.ac.uk/geographyAndEnvironment/research/London/pdf/machousin-report_2012.pdf
- 33 Department for Education (2013) Children in Need Census 2013-14 Guide, version 2, April 2013, http://media.education.gov.uk/assets/files/pdf/2/cin13-14_guidance_v2_web_version.pdf
- 34 National Institute of Economic and Social Research (2011) Impact of migration on the consumption of education and children's services and the consumption of health services, social care and social services, <http://niesr.ac.uk/publications/impact-migration-consumption-education-and-childrens-services-and-consumption-health>
- 35 Local Government Association and Institute of Community Cohesion (2007) Estimating the scale and impacts of migration at the local level, <http://resources.cohesioninstitute.org.uk/Publications/Documents/Document/Default.aspx?recordId=56>
- 36 National Institute of Economic and Social Research (2011) Impact of migration on the consumption of education and children's services and the consumption of health services, social care and social services, <http://niesr.ac.uk/publications/impact-migration-consumption-education-and-childrens-services-and-consumption-health>
- 37 European Roma Rights Centre (2011) Trafficking in Romani Communities, March 2011, <http://www.errc.org/cms/upload/file/breaking-the-silence-19-march-2011.pdf>
- 38 BBC Radio 4 The Report (2012) Roma children: Britain's hidden care problem, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-20770420>
- 39 National Institute of Economic and Social Research (2011) Impact of migration on the consumption of education and children's services and the consumption of health services, social care and social services, <http://niesr.ac.uk/publications/impact-migration-consumption-education-and-childrens-services-and-consumption-health>
- 40 National Institute of Economic and Social Research (2011) Impact of migration on the consumption of education and children's services and the consumption of health services, social care and social services, <http://niesr.ac.uk/publications/impact-migration-consumption-education-and-childrens-services-and-consumption-health>
- 41 National Institute of Economic and Social Research (2011) Impact of migration on the consumption of education and children's services and the consumption of health services, social care and social services, <http://niesr.ac.uk/publications/impact-migration-consumption-education-and-childrens-services-and-consumption-health>
- 42 Rechel et al in The Lancet (2013) Health in Europe 5 – Migration and health in an increasingly diverse Europe, volume 381, April 6 2003, [http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/issue/vol381no9873/PIIS0140-6736\(13\)X6019-2](http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/issue/vol381no9873/PIIS0140-6736(13)X6019-2)
- 43 National Institute of Economic and Social Research (2013) Potential impacts on the UK of future migration from Bulgaria and Romania, <http://niesr.ac.uk/publications/potential-impacts-uk-future-migration-bulgaria-and-romania>
- 44 National Institute of Economic and Social Research (2013) Potential impacts on the UK of future migration from Bulgaria and Romania, <http://niesr.ac.uk/publications/potential-impacts-uk-future-migration-bulgaria-and-romania>
- 45 National Institute of Economic and Social Research (2013) Potential impacts on the UK of future migration from Bulgaria and Romania, <http://niesr.ac.uk/publications/potential-impacts-uk-future-migration-bulgaria-and-romania>
- 46 National Institute of Economic and Social Research (2013) Potential impacts on the UK of future migration from Bulgaria and Romania, <http://niesr.ac.uk/publications/potential-impacts-uk-future-migration-bulgaria-and-romania>
- 47 The Grubb Institute (2009) Responding to new arrivals in Gravesham: A research study
- 48 National Institute of Economic and Social Research (2013) Potential impacts on the UK of future migration from Bulgaria and Romania, <http://niesr.ac.uk/publications/potential-impacts-uk-future-migration-bulgaria-and-romania>
- 49 National Institute of Economic and Social Research (2013) Potential impacts on the UK of future migration from Bulgaria and Romania, <http://niesr.ac.uk/publications/potential-impacts-uk-future-migration-bulgaria-and-romania>
- 50 Foundation Trust Network (2013) Emergency care and emergency services 2013 – View from the frontline, <http://www.foundation-trustnetwork.org/resource-library/emergency-care-and-emergency-services-2013/>
- 51 Figures from World Health Organisation Health for All database, <http://data.euro.who.int/hfad/>
- 52 Office for National Statistics (2011) Parents' Country of Birth, England and Wales, 2010 - <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/vsob1/parents-country-of-birth-england-and-wales/2010/index.html>
- 53 Rechel et al in The Lancet (2013) Health in Europe 5 – Migration and health in an increasingly diverse Europe, volume 381, April 6 2003, [http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/issue/vol381no9873/PIIS0140-6736\(13\)X6019-2](http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/issue/vol381no9873/PIIS0140-6736(13)X6019-2)
- 54 National Institute of Economic and Social Research (2013) Potential impacts on the UK of future migration from Bulgaria and Romania, <http://niesr.ac.uk/publications/potential-impacts-uk-future-migration-bulgaria-and-romania>
- 55 World Health Organisation (2010) How health systems can address health inequalities linked to migration and ethnicity, http://www.euro.who.int/data/assets/pdf_file/0005/127526/e94497.pdf
- 56 World Health Organisation (2010) How health systems can address health inequalities linked to migration and ethnicity, http://www.euro.who.int/data/assets/pdf_file/0005/127526/e94497.pdf
- 57 Figures from World Health Organisation Health for All database, <http://data.euro.who.int/hfad/>
- 58 Rechel et al in The Lancet (2013) Health in Europe 5 – Migration and health in an increasingly diverse Europe, volume 381, April 6 2003, [http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/issue/vol381no9873/PIIS0140-6736\(13\)X6019-2](http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/issue/vol381no9873/PIIS0140-6736(13)X6019-2)
- 59 Roma Source (2012) Improving the health of Roma communities in the Yorkshire and Humber region, <http://www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/userfiles/file/publications/rs-healthgoodpracticeguide-v2-en.pdf>
- 60 National Institute of Economic and Social Research (2013) Potential impacts on the UK of future migration from Bulgaria and Romania, <http://niesr.ac.uk/publications/potential-impacts-uk-future-migration-bulgaria-and-romania>
- 61 World Health Organisation (2010) How health systems can address health inequalities linked to migration and ethnicity, http://www.euro.who.int/data/assets/pdf_file/0005/127526/e94497.pdf
- 62 Figures from World Health Organisation Health for All database, <http://data.euro.who.int/hfad/>
- 63 Figures from World Health Organisation Health for All database, <http://data.euro.who.int/hfad/>
- 64 European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, vaccine schedules, <http://vaccine-schedule.ecdc.europa.eu/Pages/Scheduler.aspx>
- 65 National Institute of Economic and Social Research (2013) Potential impacts on the UK of future migration from Bulgaria and Romania, <http://niesr.ac.uk/publications/potential-impacts-uk-future-migration-bulgaria-and-romania>

- 66 National Institute of Economic and Social Research (2013) Potential impacts on the UK of future migration from Bulgaria and Romania, <http://niesr.ac.uk/publications/potential-impacts-uk-future-migration-bulgaria-and-romania>
- 67 National Institute of Economic and Social Research (2013) Potential impacts on the UK of future migration from Bulgaria and Romania, <http://niesr.ac.uk/publications/potential-impacts-uk-future-migration-bulgaria-and-romania>
- 68 WHO Global Health Observatory Data Repository - <http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.country>
- 69 World Health Organisation (2010) How health systems can address health inequalities linked to migration and ethnicity, http://www.euro.who.int/_data/assets/pdf_file/0005/127526/e94497.pdf
- 70 Migration Advisory Committee (2012) Analysis of the Impacts of Migration, <http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/sitecontent/documents/aboutus/workingwithus/mac/27-analysis-migration/01-analysis-report/analysis-of-the-impacts?view=Binary>
- 71 Saggart et al (2012) The Impacts of Migration on Social Cohesion and Integration, <http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/sitecontent/documents/aboutus/workingwithus/mac/27-analysis-migration/02-research-projects/social-cohesion-integration?view=Binary>
- 72 Migration Advisory Committee (2012) Analysis of the Impacts of Migration, <http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/sitecontent/documents/aboutus/workingwithus/mac/27-analysis-migration/01-analysis-report/analysis-of-the-impacts?view=Binary>
- 73 Commission on Integration and Cohesion (2007) Our Shared Future, <http://resources.cohesioninstitute.org.uk/Publications/Documents/Document/DownloadDocumentsFile.aspx?recordId=18&file=PDFversion>
- 74 Roma Source (2013) The Limits of Inclusion?, <http://www.romasource.eu/userfiles/attachments/pages/167/rs-finalresearchreport-full-2013-en.pdf>
- 75 Government Response to the House of Commons Communities and Local Government Committee Report on Cohesion and Migration (2008) <http://www.official-documents.gov.uk/document/cm74/7489/7489.pdf>
- 76 Joseph Rowntree Foundation (2004) Access to services with interpreters, <http://www.jrf.org.uk/system/files/1859352294.pdf> and Communities and Local Government (2009) Managing the Impacts of Migration: Improvements and Innovations, <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20120919132719/www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/pdf/1179350.pdf>
- 77 Government Response to the House of Commons Communities and Local Government Committee Report on Cohesion and Migration (2008) <http://www.official-documents.gov.uk/document/cm74/7489/7489.pdf>
- 78 Roma Source (2013) The Limits of Inclusion?, <http://www.romasource.eu/userfiles/attachments/pages/167/rs-finalresearchreport-full-2013-en.pdf>
- 79 Thanet District Council (2013) Live Margate - Margate Task Force, http://www.thanet.gov.uk/business/live_margate/projects/margate_task_force.aspx
- 80 LSE Consulting (2011) The Impact of Migration on Crime and Victimisation, <http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/sitecontent/documents/aboutus/workingwithus/mac/27-analysis-migration/02-research-projects/lse-consulting?view=Binary>
- 81 LSE Consulting (2011) The Impact of Migration on Crime and Victimisation, <http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/sitecontent/documents/aboutus/workingwithus/mac/27-analysis-migration/02-research-projects/lse-consulting?view=Binary>
- 82 Migration Advisory Committee (2008) The labour market restrictions on employment in the UK of nationals of Bulgarian and Romanian EU member states, <http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/sitecontent/documents/aboutus/workingwithus/mac/a2-report/1208/relaxing-restrictions?view=Binary>
- 83 National Institute of Economic and Social Research (2013) Potential impacts on the UK of future migration from Bulgaria and Romania, <http://niesr.ac.uk/publications/potential-impacts-uk-future-migration-bulgaria-and-romania>
- 84 National Institute of Economic and Social Research (2013) Potential impacts on the UK of future migration from Bulgaria and Romania, <http://niesr.ac.uk/publications/potential-impacts-uk-future-migration-bulgaria-and-romania>
- 85 National Institute of Economic and Social Research (2013) Potential impacts on the UK of future migration from Bulgaria and Romania, <http://niesr.ac.uk/publications/potential-impacts-uk-future-migration-bulgaria-and-romania>
- 86 BBC Countryfile magazine (2013) Behind the headlines: Migrant Labour, July 2013
- 87 Migration Advisory Committee (2008) The labour market restrictions on employment in the UK of nationals of Bulgarian and Romanian EU member states, <http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/sitecontent/documents/aboutus/workingwithus/mac/a2-report/1208/relaxing-restrictions?view=Binary>
- 88 BBC Countryfile magazine (2013) Behind the headlines: Migrant Labour, July 2013
- 89 House of Commons (2013) Standard Note SN/HA/06606, April 2013, www.parliament.uk/briefing-papers/SN06606.pdf
- 90 Kent Economic Board, 2011
- 91 National Institute of Economic and Social Research (2013) Potential impacts on the UK of future migration from Bulgaria and Romania, <http://niesr.ac.uk/publications/potential-impacts-uk-future-migration-bulgaria-and-romania>
- 92 Eurostat (4/2012) Statistics in Focus, http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_OFF-PUB/KS-SF-12-004-EN.PDF

This report is available in alternative formats and can be explained in other languages. Please telephone (01622) 694022 for further information.