

London

Introduction:

London is the capital city of England and the largest city as well. London is where most money, transportation and culture occurs. Since London is the capital city in England it has multiple cities, mayors, dioceses, police forces, universities etc. London is a growing capital with a currently population of 8.13 million people.

London is a very diverse capital with varying ethnicities residing in London. After native United Kingdom citizens the following nationalities follow: Indians, Polish, Irish, Nigerians, Pakistanis etc. According to the census roughly a third of London's population are foreigners. After New York, London is the second most immigrated place.

A reason for the large diversity and migrants/immigrants is London's economy. London's economy is high and makes up 22% of the UK GDP. One contributor to London's economy is tourism. Another contributor to London, the biggest one, is finance. A good proportion of people residing in London work in the finance market.

Due to London's economic prosperity people will go to London for jobs or to seek as an asylum. Refugees have been know to enter, although the number and stand on refugees is complicated. While there are those who support and want to help refugees many argue there has to be a limit on how many. There have been decrees of how many refugees are to be allowed and depending on certain situations. For instance London has vowed to provide sanctuary to 20,000 syrians by 2020.¹

¹ Clout, Hugh D., et al. "London." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 22 Nov. 2017, www.britannica.com/place/London.

Also the net migration for the UK, which is home to London has been the highest in records. Although the government of London has been taking action against this. The Prime Minister, Theresa May has stated the UK government is trying to reduce these numbers by thousands.

As stated above, London's economy attracts migrants/immigrants to locate there. London is known to bring in highly skilled workers such as doctors and nurses.

London currently allows refugees and certain policies but this could all change. Since London is located inside the UK, Brexit applies to them. Brexit is Britain's plan to leave the European Union. There has not been a confirmed date or plan whether or not the UK will leave the EU, but in a couple of months the decision will be final.

London exiting the EU would affect its policies regarding immigration, migrants and refugees. A major cause as to why the UK wants to leave the EU is migration. Under the EU London has to permit EU citizens to pass through as well as follow refugees policies the EU has. The UK wants its own policies, which includes having full control over the immigration system.

With Brexit London is under confusion and struggles. The policies currently placed could change. London is under uncertainty as Brexit's votes occur.²

Consequently the following are the goals the committees of London hope to achieve:

- London should assure proper health care access to immigrants and refugees, similar to what the citizens of London receive..

² "UK Migration: Rise in Net Migration from Outside EU." *BBC News*, BBC, 28 Feb. 2019, www.bbc.com/news/uk-47400679.

- London should be able to provide adequate and proper education to the immigrant children by doing a program that will integrate the immigrant children in the local curriculum.
- London's economy goal is to prevent the pound from falling in inflation and keeping the economy stable if Brexit were to occur.
- In order to keep balanced between the amount of people and the limited housing areas in London, there has to be a way to decrease the amount of people in London and the amount of people entering London
- London's goal is to find solutions for overpopulation but still welcome refugees and migrants into London.
- For London to be able to more beneficially accommodate majority of fleeing refugees there must be a reduction to the number of people that are let in and have more stability towards the refugees.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH

Health care in the the United Kingdom is government-run. The National Health Service (NHS) provides care to everyone who is a resident, so it does not account to visitors or illegal immigrants. This health system is free to residents and covers preventive services, inpatient care, outpatient care, physicians, drugs, dental care, mental health care, palliative care, rehabilitation, long term care, and even some eye care. NHS was launched in 1948 and has been kept by the government ever since. Even if NHS leads to the unavailability of drugs, not having the same advanced technology as other countries, hospital beds being scarce, and hospitals being overly crowded, understaffed, uncomfortable, and even dirty sometimes it is one of the best systems due

to the price for people. The funding for NHS comes directly from people's tax. Some treatment may include copay (which is usually 7 pounds), which is when you have to pay for it), but only 6% of prescriptions do include a copay meaning out-of-pocket paying is really rare or low.³

Those who are illegal immigrant and visitors receive free healthcare from NHS.⁴ For those who are migrants and have a hard time getting health care from NHS there is Project: London which is a small place in London that provides care from volunteers to those in need. This project targets vulnerable migrants, homeless people, and female sex workers to provide services.⁵ Refugees who are allowed to receive services from NHS are exempt from charge.

If you are a poor resident of the United Kingdom then you do not have to pay copay for any prescriptions. You don't pay to see a doctor either. It is rare if a person can not pay for healthcare because it is either free or 7 pounds which in the United States would equal to about 10 dollars.⁶

The quality of the healthcare is one of the best compared to other countries/cities. Some of the major problems, though, include not having enough doctors or nurses to treat the patients This is being solved by providing free college/university for students that are interested in becoming a doctor or nurse in the United Kingdom. Since hospitals are understaffed that leads to crowded hospitals. The healthcare system also doesn't use technology as advanced as other countries but that doesn't stop it from being a top health care system. There are certain

³ *NHS Choices*, NHS, www.nhs.uk/using-the-nhs/about-the-nhs/the-nhs/.

⁴ "Healthcare Triage: England." *The Incidental Economist*, theincidentaleconomist.com/wordpress/healthcare-triage-england/.

⁵ McColl, Karen, et al. "Project: London-Supporting Vulnerable Populations." *The BMJ*, British Medical Journal Publishing Group, 12 Jan. 2006, www.bmj.com/content/332/7533/115.

⁶ Lia, Joel &. "British Healthcare! | NHS 🇬🇧 | American vs British." *YouTube*, YouTube, 25 Jan. 2018, www.youtube.com/watch?v=0hT4Rwhc6xY.

treatments that are free of charge which include: accidents and emergency, STI's (including HIV), continuing course of treatment, mental health, and treatment for infectious diseases.⁷

Fresh fruits and vegetables are shipped in from other countries that do trading with the United Kingdom so there needs to be trading to have easy access to food. On the other hand there is food poverty which means that people either consume very little to no fruits and vegetables. It is not that easy to get access to these type of nutritional food because those who are poor prefer to buy the kind of food they prefer. Healthier food is more expensive. Also transportation is an issue because in communities that lack alternatives or options, there is a small amount of healthy local shops. This means citizens need to be able to have public or private transportation. Also some local stores can be about 60% more expensive than other stores.⁸

Poor migrant communities will face food insecurity. "Between 1986 and 1996, eight independent stores closed each day in the UK, often in communities that lack alternatives," (Sustain 2019). These poorer communities don't have the money to maintain healthy local food shops. Migrant communities will face greater food insecurity because many agricultural workers are migrants. Since the UK (London) receives its food from overseas, if Brexit is put in action there will be a greater food insecurity for these migrants.⁹

⁷ England, Public Health. "Migrant Health Training Seminars - (1) - Eliminating Barriers to Healthcare." *YouTube*, YouTube, 16 Apr. 2013, www.youtube.com/watch?v=zDsqCLLcr4E

⁸ "What Leads to Food Poverty?" *Sustain*, www.sustainweb.org/foodaccess/what_leads_to_food_poverty/.

⁹ Walker, Peter. "UK 'Sleepwalking' into Food Insecurity after Brexit, Academics Say." *The Guardian*, Guardian News and Media, 16 July 2017, www.theguardian.com/politics/2017/jul/17/uk-sleepwalking-into-food-insecurity-after-brexit-academics-say.

For malnourished migrant children, the European Commission has enabled better care for those who are five years old or younger and are severely malnourished. For older children they are more likely to be sent to refugee camp hospitals for malnutrition treatment.¹⁰

The NHS will cover all expenses for mental health or trauma treatments with a referral from your general practitioner. Schools and employers have mental health resources set up for those in need. There is also a mental health helpline with many organizations you can call for immediate assistance. The Samaritans are also a resource to call in immediate crisis that operates at no charge and 24/7 all year.¹¹

Treatments for mental health and trauma will not be expanded with the influx of migrants. When migrants suffer from mental disorders they would benefit from professional care but they don't due to the cost and fear of getting reported to the authorities, which can lead to deportation. Also mental health treatments haven't been tested on refugees or migrants so these treatments may not be successful for these people

Sanitation in the United Kingdom is very good. Diseases related to poor sanitation are almost non-existent. The UK is now working to improve water supplies for more people to access clean water. Almost all households are connected to the main sewer systems, which helps with their sanitation.¹²

96% of households are connected to sewer systems therefore they have indoor plumbing.

Recently there has been an increase of diseases from the Victorian Era affecting children. These diseases include rickets, scarlet fever, scurvy, vitamin D deficiency, gout and others. Some

¹⁰ "Migration Related Malnutrition among War-Instigated Refugee Children in the Northern Part of Cameroon." *Taylor and Francis Online*, www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/16070658.2017.1388559.

¹¹ *NHS Choices*, NHS, www.nhs.uk/using-the-nhs/nhs-services/mental-health-services/how-to-access-mental-health-services/.

¹² "Sanitation and Water : London Health." *Living with a Disability | London Health*, www.londonhealth.co.uk/environment-health/sanitation.html.

of these health concerns may be rising due to the economic inequalities and child food poverty. These conditions are putting children in danger for muscle and bone weakness which become long term issues.¹³

The city government is not responsible for trash collection. The four boroughs of Croydon, Kingston, Merton, and Sutton work together as the South London Waste Partnership but the other boroughs of London are independent waste authorities. The Mayor of London has tried many times to bring all boroughs together and create the Greater London Authority for waste. However, the independent authorities strongly opposed it and work on their own.¹⁴

COMMITTEE ON RESILIENCE

The central government in the United Kingdom have no fixed policy on migration in the capital. Although this is the case, strong concerns with migration policies arose in the former mayor of London, Ken Livingstone, and the current member of parliament, Boris Johnson, due to the numerous regional initiatives around migration in the capital. The London Asylum Seeker Consortium, which was established in 2000, was the regional migration policies focus. It became the Board for Refugee Integration in London that was operated by the Greater London Authority (GLA), with representation from the Mayor's Refugee Advisory Panel (MRAP).

There is an application process that asylum seekers begin when at the border. The United Kingdom has considerable provisions established to provide security to people seeking asylum while still protecting their residents from individuals whose intentions is to exploit the asylum

¹³ Alex Matthews-King Health Correspondent. "Huge Rise in 'Victorian Diseases' like Rickets, Scurvy and Gout across UK." *The Independent*, Independent Digital News and Media, 25 Feb. 2019, www.independent.co.uk/news/health/victorian-disease-gout-rickets-vitamin-d-mumps-scurvy-measles-malnutrition-nhs-hospital-admitted-a8795686.html.

¹⁴ "Acciona and Indaver Favoured for Aberdeen EfW Contract." *Letsrecycle.com*, 26 Feb. 2019, www.letsrecycle.com/news/latest-news/acconia-and-indaver-favoured-for-aberdeen-efw-contract/.

system. This process was developed to be fast-track and help reduce the extensive caseload of asylum cases. It allows certain applications to be rejected immediately if the individual is from a country deemed unsafe by the United Kingdom. As for the other applicants, the decisions are made on the “well-established criteria of whether the individual has a well-founded fear of persecution or other harm.” A separate program has been initiated in response to the Syrian crisis, accepting selected refugees from the Syrian region.¹⁵

The UK implements a series of additional criteria when granting refugee status. The Secretary of State gives an application when the individual is satisfied that: (i) [the asylum seeker] is in the United Kingdom or has arrived at a port of entry in the United Kingdom; (ii) he is a refugee, as defined in regulation 2 of The Refugee or Person in Need of International Protection (Qualification) Regulations 2006; (iii) there are no reasonable grounds for regarding him as a danger to the security of the United Kingdom; (iv) having been convicted by a final judgment of a particularly serious crime, he does not constitute danger to the community of the United Kingdom; and (v) refusing his application would result in him being required to go (whether immediately or after the time limited by any existing leave to enter or remain) to a country in which his life or freedom would be threatened on account of his race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership of a particular social group.¹⁶

When and if the individual is able to meet the criteria, the UK will grant asylum to the individual. The application will be refused if the individual doesn't meet any of the criteria above. The final decision on the individual's application is provided in writing and includes the

¹⁵ Clare. *Planning D-Day (April 2003) - Library of Congress Information Bulletin*. 01 Mar. 2016. Victor. 28 Feb. 2019 <https://www.loc.gov/law/help/refugee-law/unitedkingdom.php#_ftn>.

¹⁶ Clare. *Planning D-Day (April 2003) - Library of Congress Information Bulletin*, Victor, 1 Mar. 2016, www.loc.gov/law/help/refugee-law/unitedkingdom.php#_ftn44.

reason behind the decision. The statement also includes details on how the applicant is able to challenge the decision. Any person who has been refused asylum may be prone to removal as an illegal entrant or deportation.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain, consisting of England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland, have undergone a period of devolution with the development of a Scottish Parliament and a Northern Ireland Assembly that is able to legislate in certain areas. Although this is in place, citizenship and nationality still remain the responsibility of the Parliament. The responsibility for all matters that relate to immigration, which include asylum, nationality, and border and control laws falls upon the Secretary of State for the Home Department, a member of the British executive branch, and their department referred to as the Home Office.

The public's perception on asylum seekers was that the individuals were taking away money from benefits that citizens of Britain are entitled to. In efforts to change this "soft" view that the United Kingdom was receiving, the government introduced numerous of controversial new laws. Asylum seekers now received even more limited help by the government. The laws that were put in order was so asylum seekers were not permitted to work, allow for administrative detention, limited the help and benefits that was already being provided, and allowed benefits to be withdrawn if the applicant did not make a claim for asylum within a reasonable time period. The asylum seekers from countries that are regarded as safe and those who claims are "unfounded" are detained and are prone to be removed from the UK while they appeal their decision to deny them asylum.

The Immigration and Asylum Act of 1999 states that the Home Office has a duty to give support to asylum seekers. It is the responsibility of the Home Office to supply accommodation

and support to asylum seekers who are indigent and distressed. Although registered landlords are not required to provide housing to the Home Office, local authorities may be forced by the Home Office to provide accommodations to asylum seekers. The accommodations that are provided include utilities, weekly cash allowance that is enough to cover essential living needs, and free access to healthcare and schooling. Due to the fact that migrants have limited access to social housing, they are concentrated in the private rented sector. The negatives is that migrants are more vulnerable to be homeless and have poor accommodation condition in rented sectors. This means that most asylum seekers will not be safely protected within the UK. Migrants will also be faced with inequalities when it comes to healthcare. This is due to the barriers that they encounter when accessing healthcare, like the restrictions on their entitlements, institutional barriers, and language barriers being the biggest.¹⁷

In the case where an asylum applicant is not eligible for asylum, the individual may qualify to stay in the UK on humanitarian grounds if the individual is in the UK, or has arrived at a port of entry in the UK. This includes if the individual doesn't qualify as a refugee under the regulation of the Refugee or Person in Need of International Protection Regulation 2006. The biggest criteria to have grant of humanitarian leave is the possible reason for believing that if the applicant returned to their country of origin, the individual would be faced with serious risks of suffering significant harm and therefore is unable to return to their country. In addition to this, the individual must not fall within a category of the criteria of people who are excluded from humanitarian protection. If they fall into a category, they will not be granted stay on humanitarian grounds. The Secretary of State considers the claim for humanitarian protection

¹⁷ Clare. *Planning D-Day (April 2003)* - Library of Congress Information Bulletin, Victor, 1 Mar. 2016, www.loc.gov/law/help/refugee-law/unitedkingdom.php#Accommodation

when it is presented. They consider the individual's statement that explains the individual's reason for making the claim followed by documentation of their identity, nationality, countries of previous residence, travel history, etc. Included is a fact sheet that states the country of origin or return that is used to verify the applicant's claim.

COMMITTEE ON LEADERSHIP OR GOVERNANCE

The political representation are Philip Hammond which is the treasury, Sajid Javid (the Home Office), Jeremy Hunt (foreign office) , the mayor Sadiq Khan, the Lord of Mayor is Peter Kenneth. He is an aldermen of the city of london. The city of London Is divided into 25 wards. And the prime Minister Theresa May. These are the people who speak for the people of England/London. London has opened their doors to incoming refugees. Refugees want to come seek for help in London because when they have refugee status they have a home, job, support and get to learn English for free for a year, and also than half of the people in London are welcome to help the refugees and want to help. And the government understands that because they have extended their cap to allow more refugees in England.

London has currently being trying to reduce the people that come to the UK since 2010.¹⁸ The UK has brought it down to three categories for you to migrant: family, study, and work. They have became more selective with to enter the UK for work. In 2011 they put the cap to 20,700 for skilled workers. 50% of the migrants come to the UK for work.¹⁹

London is not a sanctuary city but they do support immigrants and help out immigrants.

¹⁸ "Migration Policies: United Kingdom (2015)." *Family Policies: Belgium (2014)* | PERFAR, www.perfar.eu/policy/migration/uk.

¹⁹ Kone, Zovanga, and Yvonne Markaki. "Why Do Immigrants Come to the UK?" *Full Fact*, Full Fact, 7 June 2017, fullfact.org/immigration/why-do-international-migrants-come-uk/.

Regarding your immigration status you will be able to access variety of services. Like park, emergency services, public liberties, and many services offered by the Middlesex London Health unit, family centers and emergency shelter. London may not be a sanctuary city but they will help you not caring your immigration status.

A sanctuary city is a city that protects immigrants away from ICE. Chicago is a perfect example if you get arrested from the Chicago Police they will not report you to ICE. Also you can not get taken away from ICE in public areas in chicago like schools or park.²⁰

To enter the United Kingdom you will need a passport. But if you live in the EU you will just need proof of Identification.²¹ If not you will need to apply for a visa. From 2008 to 2010 they created a 5 Tier UK Visa System. Tier 5 is high valued migrants which are people like investors, entronponers, and exceptional talent²², there are not limits for this visas. Tier 4 are “skilled workers” that wish to work in the United States, but you will need to have a job in the UK and that job has to be with 20,800 pounds yearly. Also you will need to work for that sponsor job²³. Tier 3 was used for “low skilled workers” to fill temporary jobs, this tier isn't in princess anymore or at least at the moment²⁴. Tier 2 are for those who been offered to study in the UK but you will need to know good english and have enough to support yourself and proof of your sponsor. Then Tier 1 are for people who wish to work in the UK. But the five tier system covers most work studys and investment visas, but visitor visas family and UK business visas fall out of the five tiers.

²⁰ <https://pub-london.escribemeetings.com/filestream.ashx?DocumentId=39862>

²¹“United Kingdom.” *World Travel Guide*, www.worldtravelguide.net/guides/europe/united-kingdom/passport-visa/.

²²“Work in the UK: An Introduction to The UK Visa System - TIER 1.” *YouTube*, YouTube, 16 May 2017, youtu.be/fRVxeYI5Khl.

²³“Work in the UK: An Introduction to the UK Visa System - TIER 2.” *YouTube*, YouTube, 16 May 2017, youtu.be/sT54nQD0qX4.

²⁴“Work in the UK: An Introduction to the UK Visa System.” *YouTube*, YouTube, 16 May 2017, youtu.be/kEwfOHF16E4.

Technology can take many effective ways to help out refugees or migrants. Technology is a cheap and efficient accessible things to carry around. Social media helps the refugees out whether they should migrant or where to settle.²⁵ Refugees use Facebook to call for help when they are stranded at sea or even to ask which tents they should purchase for their journey. Most importantly is awareness, citizens of their own country will become aware they need help and help them out by shelter or food. Because we all know they refugees do not have it easy coming into the country and throughout their stay.

The citizens in London have done rallies to show that they appreciate and support the refugees coming in.

The prime Minister David Cameron has pledged that the UK will accept 200,000 refugees over the next five years. 66,000 people have signed up to march through London to show positive charge. 245,000 people have signed a petition asking the prime minister to allow Britain to accept a fair share of refugees. All this is showing that the people of London are supportive of the refugees coming in.²⁶

COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

London's economy has been growing in recent years. London's gross value has increased to 48,857 euros. London has had an added three percent in gross value in 2017 which is the highest in Europe. London's economy is high compared to other cities in the world. London does well in trade in commerce since it's right by the sea. It's economy size is larger than most

²⁵ "Smart Refugees: How Syrian Asylum Migrants Use Social Media Information in Migration Decision-Making." *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/2056305118764439.

²⁶ Lizzie Dearden @lizziedearden. "Thousands of People to Protest for the UK to Welcome More Refugees." *The Independent*, Independent Digital News and Media, 16 Sept. 2015, www.independent.co.uk/news/world/europe/refugee-crisis-thousands-prepare-to-march-through-london-as-uk-waits-for-america-to-act-10486008.html.

European nations as well. Financial and business services are the dominant sector. But as of Brexit people have been feeling unsure about where the economy is to go if Brexit were to pass. Employers have stated they are unsure about the economy if Brexit where to pass.²⁷ If Brexit were to pass the pound would rise by 10% and if it weren't it would possibly drop by 10%. Inflation dropped by 1.8% this month. The pound has been falling in recent months though. Inflation would go up if Brexit were to pass, according to predictions. Currently business are on hold due to Brexit. Unemployment rates are at the lowest rates since the 1970s. The housing market, due to Brexit, is suffering though. The UK GDP has also felt a drop in recent years. Staying with the EU would be beneficial to the GDP, since money would be saved with membership fees, but Brexit affects this.

The important sectors of London's economy is services, manufacturing, construction and tourism. The financial services is the most important.²⁸

The majority of migrants are currently participating in the following sectors: manufacturing, food services, health and social work, construction, transport and storage, education, financial and insurance activities. Historically migrants have been known to work in manufacturing, whose sail and retail, and health and social work.²⁹

Migrants take up jobs in public administration and education.³⁰ Records state that 10% of migrants are self-employed.

²⁷ "UK Employers' Confidence in Economy Slides before Brexit - REC." Euronews, Euronews, 27 Feb. 2019,

²⁸ Partington, Richard. "How Has Brexit Vote Affected the UK Economy? February Verdict." *The Guardian*, Guardian News and Media, 26 Feb. 2019, www.theguardian.com/business/2019/feb/26/brexit-uk-economy-february-growth-trade.

²⁹ "Where Do EU Migrants in the UK Work?" *UK in a Changing Europe*, ukandeu.ac.uk/fact-figures/where-do-eu-migrants-in-the-uk-work/

³⁰ "Migrants in the UK Labour Market: An Overview." *Migration Observatory*, migrationobservatory.ox.ac.uk/resources/briefings/migrants-in-the-uk-labour-market-an-overview/.

There are some services but many are being restricted or are made to prevent migrants from receiving them. For those who are unemployed, they aren't allowed to get Jobseekers Allowance (JSA).³¹

The overall unemployment rates for the city of London is 74.8%. The number of jobs in London was 1.9% higher as of June of 2018.³²The jobs that have seen an increase were administrative and support services, information and communication, and health and social work. As of 2017, one in five unemployed people are migrants. There were about 317,000 migrants who were unemployed (2017). The rates of foreign born workers being unemployed has decreased.

There are instances of "brain waste" in London. Some migrants first language isn't language and employers factor this in. The skills immigrants bring in are high skilled. Typically migrants have higher levels of education since they come to London to get better jobs, jobs that meet their qualifications.³³

London does have welfare that is accessible to migrants. Although, they are less likely to get Department for Work and Pensions (DWP). Under the first three months migrants can't get child tax credit or child benefit. For migrants to be eligible for certain benefits their work must be deemed "genuine and effective".

³¹ Sumption, Madeleine, and William Allen. "Migration and Welfare Benefits." *Full Fact*, Full Fact, 4 May 2015, fullfact.org/immigration/migration-and-welfare-benefits/.

³² "Labour Market Update for London – June 2018 – London Datastore." *London DataStore*, data.london.gov.uk/apps_and_analysis/labour-market-update-for-london-june-2018/.

³³ Casciani, Dominic. "EU Migration: How Has It Changed the UK?" *BBC News*, BBC, 18 Sept. 2018, www.bbc.com/news/uk-45565124.

They are sort of perceived as a strain on social services or rather they're trying to sneakily avoid services. There have been ways, since 2013, they have been trying to prevent access to services. Such as not allowing services in the first three months.³⁴

In a way yes. Migrants make up a big portion of workers in London. There are roughly 1.8 million migrant workers. The amount generated by migrants is 83 billion euros per year. Migrants contribute about 22% of the economy. More migrants are moving in, from 33% to 50% recently.

COMMITTEE ON YOUTH/EDUCATION

The public school system in London is divided into 2: the State school and the Independent schools (or public school). The State school gets the state fund and are regulated by a Local Education Authority. The state schools are either comprehensive, Foundation or Grammar schools.³⁵ Minority children now represent 26% of all the school students in England.

³⁶

Out of all the students in London schools 37% of them are white, while there a 17% of students who are from African background and there is a 5% of students who are Pakistani, and

³⁴ Sumption, Madeleine, and William Allen. "Migration and Welfare Benefits." *Full Fact*, Full Fact, 4 May 2015, fullfact.org/immigration/migration-and-welfare-benefits/.

³⁵ "Education in London." *Easy Expat - International Relocation Portal: Move, Work, Live Abroad*, www.easyexpat.com/en/guides/united-kingdom/london/school/school-system.htm.

³⁶ "61% Of Ethnic Minority Kids in England - and 90% in London - Begin Year 1 in Schools Where Ethnic Minorities Are the Majority of the Student Body." *Demos*, demos.co.uk/press-release/61-of-ethnic-minority-kids-in-england-and-90-in-london-begin-year-1-in-schools-where-ethnic-minorities-are-the-majority-of-the-student-body/.

7% Indian student.³⁷ The UK has a graduation rate of 91%.³⁸ There is a transportation system for school in the UK, although it's not yellow school busses like in the US the UK has available transit buses, contracted coaches, mini-buses and taxis each day. Not only that but the school-age children usually qualify for free school transportation if they live within a certain distance from the school which usually around 2 or 3 miles from the school.³⁹ Schools in the UK do struggle financially and are even cutting back on resources as a result.⁴⁰

There's a minority ethnic teacher population which consists of 9,100 of which only 0.8% of them are Black, 1.3% are Asian and 0.3% are from other Ethnicities.⁴¹

There is an approximate of 498,100 teachers in state-funded school in England only 75% of them are women while the other 25% are male. And in all ethnic groups there was always more female teachers than male⁴² teachers.⁴³

The England law demands local authorities to make sure that education is available to all children. It is mandatory for them to make sure that children between the ages of 5-16 get an education. However the Education Act 1996 states it does not apply to people who are “detained under order of a court”. Therefore children who are kept in custody do not have a right to education.⁴⁴

³⁷ Coughlan, Sean. “Three in Four London Students ‘from Ethnic Minorities by 2030’.” *BBC News*, BBC, 20 Sept. 2018, www.bbc.com/news/education-45576261.

³⁸ “The U.K. School System vs. the U.S. School System (Why We’re Losing).” *The Sundial*, 29 Nov. 2017, sundial.csun.edu/2011/09/the-u-k-school-system-vs-the-u-s-school-system-why-we-re-losing/.

³⁹ Blue, James. “How School Transportation Compares in the U.K.” *New Jersey Law to Require 3-Point Seat Belts on New School Buses - Safety - School Bus Fleet*, 31 Mar. 2015, www.schoolbusfleet.com/article/612348/how-school-transportation-compares-in-the-u-k.

⁴⁰ “Statement.” *BESA*, www.besa.org.uk/resource-our-schools/statement/.

⁴¹ <https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20090204131949/http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/research/data/uploadfiles/RR853.pdf>

⁴² “School Teacher Workforce.” *GOV.UK Ethnicity Facts and Figures*, Department for Work and Pensions, 16 Nov. 2018, www.ethnicity-facts-figures.service.gov.uk/workforce-and-business/workforce-diversity/school-teacher-workforce/latest.

⁴³ “School Teacher Workforce.” *GOV.UK Ethnicity Facts and Figures*, Department for Work and Pensions, 16 Nov. 2018, www.ethnicity-facts-figures.service.gov.uk/workforce-and-business/workforce-diversity/school-teacher-workforce/latest.

⁴⁴ https://tbineternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CESCR/Shared%20Documents/GBR/INT_CESCR_NGO_GBR_42_8846_E.pdf

Children who are in immigration detention have no right to education. There is some type of education provided in the immigration detention but it is unsatisfactory and of very poor quality, the curriculum isn't great either it lacks in a lot of things.

Although Religious education is required as a subject in all the school in the UK. It is not a compulsory subject therefore children can opt out. It requires the studies of two faiths.⁴⁵

When it comes to the UK, London is the most unequal place to live in, this constantly affect the children and young people living in London. 37% (700,000) of people live in poverty, 57% (1.1 million) live in low income or minimum income standard home. The prices for thing such as housing cost and inflation and cost of living is constantly rising. This increase of prices makes it hard for young people to live independently. These aren't the only problems however, there is also the employment problem which remains a challenge for 16-24 year olds. 50 percent of the unemployed people are Black and minority ethnic backgrounds this percentage continues to rise.⁴⁶

The needs of the migrant children are not forgotten. The Children and Social Work Act 2017 which just recently came into force on April 1, 2018 where local authority duties that apply to looked after children and care leavers. The government also published “statutory guidance” which is meant to implement these new duties. Not only that but social services also has to make sure to undertake meaningful care planning for children and the care leavers who are temporary type, and making sure the child or young person can achieve a sustainable form of immigration status and has access to immigration services.⁴⁷

⁴⁵ Crabtree, Vexen. “Religious Education in UK Schools.” *Www.humanreligions.info*, www.humanreligions.info/religious_education.html.

⁴⁶ “Supporting and Challenging Young People to Become the Best They Can Be.” *London Youth*, londonyouth.org/what-we-do/.

⁴⁷ *Immigration Act 2016*, www.nrpfnetwork.org.uk/News/Pages/children-social-work-act-2017.aspx.

The Department for Education (DfE) is responsible of making sure the is child protection in England. They set out policy, legislation and statutory guidance to how the child protection system should work.⁴⁸

The European Commission concluded in 2017 children who are in migration need an appropriate and specific type of protection. Their age as the distance away from home make them vulnerable. The Communication on the protection of children in immigration concluded that to be able to provide durable solutions there must be equal access formal education, health care, support to be able to transition to adulthood, and no segregated housing.⁴⁹

The Children Act 1989, makes it a legal responsibility to care for unaccompanied children that arrive to their local authority area. Children who are under the age of 16 and are unaccompanied are normally placed in foster care by the local council. Children who are 16-17 at the time of arrival are placed in foster care.⁵⁰

Although there are laws that are meant to look after the unaccompanied migrant children the system has failed them. “Squalid” conditions, treated with suspicion by authorities and preyed upon by traffickers are often the results of the failure of the system. There is more than 10,000 estimated children to have gone missing.⁵¹

Migrant children were once assumed to be able to adapt to their new environment with relative ease, however that isn't really true. Educators have struggled with handling their needs.

⁴⁸ “Child Protection System for England.” *NSPCC Learning*, learning.nspcc.org.uk/child-protection-system/england/?_ga=2.121012936.132435569.1551161692-871873195.1551161692#article-top.

⁴⁹ “Leiden Law Blog.” *France and the State of Emergency: Moving in the Wrong Direction - Leiden Law Blog*, leidenlawblog.nl/articles/childrens-rights-at-the-local-level-the-european-approach-to-unaccompanied.

⁵⁰ Devlin, Kayleen. “What Happens to Lone Child Migrants?” *BBC News*, BBC, 15 Jan. 2016, www.bbc.com/news/uk-england-35235528.

⁵¹ Gentleman, Amelia. “Migrant Children Are Being Failed by UK, Says Lords Committee Report.” *The Guardian*, Guardian News and Media, 25 July 2016, www.theguardian.com/world/2016/jul/26/unaccompanied-migrant-children-failed-uk-government-lords-eu-committee.

The current wave of immigrant children have an even greater challenge to american educators than other generations.⁵²

Europe has an integrated model where immigrant children are allocated to classes that have children around the same age or younger depending on the circumstances. They follow the native pupils curriculum.⁵³

There is in fact special programs for migrant children. 3,045 unaccompanied children applied for asylum in the UK. There is an organization called KIND who is working together with award-winning legal agencies in the UK, to set up a ground-breaking pro bono project which would be used to help vulnerable children in the UK secure citizenship rights.⁵⁴

Migrant children are allowed to work, but there from 2008-2010 the UK's five tier point based visa system was phased in. This meant that there were more complications and more criteria designed to assess their eligibility for a UK work or study visa.⁵⁵ However, young workers who are between the ages of 16-17 should at least get paid £4.20 per hour.⁵⁶

There are many NGOs in London, some of which are prestigious and impactful in the world. However unless you are a well-network pro in the social impact sector you can't really make a big change without it being difficult.⁵⁷ However NGOs, smugglers are smuggling people into Europe with help of the European Union. They Have shipped thousands of illegal people under the pretext of rescuing people.⁵⁸

⁵² <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/6885477.pdf>

⁵³ http://www.indire.it/lucabas/lkmw_file/eurydice/Integrating_immigrant_children_2004_EN.pdf

⁵⁴ "Leiden Law Blog." *France and the State of Emergency: Moving in the Wrong Direction - Leiden Law Blog*, leidenlawblog.nl/articles/childrens-rights-at-the-local-level-the-european-approach-to-unaccompanied.

⁵⁵ "UK Immigration." *Workpermit.com*, 9 Jan. 2017, workpermit.com/immigration/united-kingdom/uk-immigration.

⁵⁶ Government Digital Service. "Child Employment." *GOV.UK*, GOV.UK, 16 Apr. 2015, www.gov.uk/child-employment/payin.

⁵⁷ *Gender Rights - The Fight for Gender Equality*, www.tbd.community/en/a/ngo-jobs-london.

⁵⁸ Foundation, GEFIRA. "NGOs Are Smuggling Immigrants into Europe on an Industrial Scale." *GEFIRA*, 19 Sept. 2017, gefira.org/en/2016/12/04/ngos-are-smuggling-immigrants-into-europe-on-an-industrial-scale/.

SOCIAL COHESION

The migrant population in terms of religion and race is growing every year more and more as migrants come in. The biggest group of religion/race growing in London and even the U.K overall is Muslims. Out of the 4.5 migrants based on religion , muslims fill up a quarter of that number. Many families , minors, and adults are coming in that it is estimated that the population will be at 9.8 million by 2025. Osborne, Hilary. "London Population Growth Rate Twice That of UK, Official Figures Show."⁵⁹

The current relations between the local populace of my city and entering migrants is increasing and increasing every single day. The relations are that the number of people coming in are going up everywhere. All over the U.K, migrants are coming in of all ages and ethnicities.

Migrants and displaced people are motivated for economic reasons. However others are driven for the language and studies. In a span of six year, from 2010 to 2016, an estimated number of 495,000 non-british citizens had moved into the UK. ⁶⁰

London does have history welcoming migrants. One example would be how this organization will help and welcome 20,000 syrian refugees by 2020. They have 500 refugees settled in as of right now. they are working on rebuilding their lives and helping them learn english , which are being provided by london.⁶¹

Another example would be how in the 19th century The U.K was known to be a safe place to flee. Most people who did migrate or flee to the U.k knew that they would be tolerated

⁵⁹ *The Guardian*, Guardian News and Media, 12 Oct. 2016,

www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2016/oct/12/london-population-growth-twice-that-of-uk-official-figures-show

⁶⁰ Kone, Zovanga, and Yvonne Markaki. "Why Do Immigrants Come to the UK?" *Full Fact*, Full Fact, 7 June 2017, fullfact.org/immigration/why-do-international-migrants-come-uk/.

⁶¹ LDN_gov. "Helping the Resettlement of Refugees." *London City Hall*, 12 July 2018, www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/communities/migrants-and-refugees/helping-resettlement-refugees

and protected. “*The Times* of 19 January 1858, which declared: ‘Every civilised people on the face of the earth must be fully aware that this country is the asylum of nations, and that it would defend the asylum to the last drop of its blood.’”⁶²

London thinks that assimilation, integration, adaptation, and exclusion is what migration is all about. London is very multicultural now that these things should be something very important for migrants to understand. There is a debate that is still on. Should people keep practicing their own culture or adapt? The option is a choice of the migrants themselves.⁶³

Discrimination is a prevalent issue in London however discrimination happens all over the world. There’s all types of discrimination like gender, age, race, religion and more. London and even the U.K has many organizations helping out on this issue. “*The guardian*” which is a british daily newspaper posted an article on how colored women have had to stand up for themselves and fight for equality on a daily basis.⁶⁴

Religion is an area of integration and it also has created challenges for absorbing migrants. The population of migrants coming in keeps growing more and more every year. “According to the IPPR's "faith map" of the immigrant population, around 4.5 million of the UK's foreign-born residents claim to have a religious affiliation. Of these, around a quarter are Muslims while more than half are Christian, with Polish Catholics and African Pentecostals among the fastest-growing groups.” The population is growing more and more and it seems to be effecting London in a bad way. "The rapid rise in the Muslim population is just one way in

⁶² Panayi, Panikos. “Refugees in Twentieth-Century Britain: A Brief History.” *SpringerLink*, Springer, 1 Jan. 1993, link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-1-349-12054-3_7.

⁶³ Pulvers, Roger. “As London Shows, Assimilation Is What Migration's About.” *The Japan Times*, www.japantimes.co.jp/opinion/2007/03/18/commentary/as-london-shows-assimilation-is-what-migrations-about/#.XHnbilhKjIUing.

⁶⁴ Hirsch, Afua. “London Clubs and Racism: 'The West End Is a Hostile Environment'.” *The Guardian*, Guardian News and Media, 4 July 2018, www.theguardian.com/world/2018/jul/04/london-clubs-and-racism-the-west-end-is-a-hostile-environment

which mass immigration promoted, even encouraged, by this Government has affected the whole nature of our society."⁶⁵

Gender does play a role on how migrants adapt and are accepted to the city. For example this article that I mentioned earlier was about how a woman of color got discriminated and was charged more to get into a nightclub. Women are usually given a harder time because they may be seen as weak or not taken serious especially if your racialy different.⁶⁶

Media in my city does shape the perceptions of migrants/refugees because in our generation media is where we find out things that are going on in the world. There is always two sides in the story . The media is a space where you can speak your opinion on migrants/ refugees come in. It's also important to have the media in this because this is where we see facts and statistics come in. This is where people or even migrants themselves come and get informed for help or just see what is going on.

⁶⁵ Jonathan Wynne-Jones, Religious Affairs Correspondent. "Study Reveals Impact of Immigration on UK Faiths." *The Telegraph*, Telegraph Media Group, 13 Dec. 2009, www.telegraph.co.uk/news/religion/6799755/Study-reveals-impact-of-immigration-on-UK-faiths.html.

⁶⁶ Hirsch, Afua. "London Clubs and Racism: 'The West End Is a Hostile Environment'." *The Guardian*, Guardian News and Media, 4 July 2018, www.theguardian.com/world/2018/jul/04/london-clubs-and-racism-the-west-end-is-a-hostile-environment.