

INFORMATION-REPORT

How London's immigrant population has changed the face of the city (nowadays)

The world in a city

London has always been a diverse city and a magnet for migrants. Ever since Roman times people have flocked to London hoping for a better life. From Africans to Irish, from Chinese to Asians, the list of those who have made London their home is endless. London is living to see an period of sustained high levels of international migration, which has potentially major impacts on the growth of the city. The first effects of the big migration to London are clear to see especially in the labour market, housing and local services.

Spitalfields, in the East End, shows perfectly London's diversity. Betimes the district was called 'Petty France' or 'Little Jerusalem', the area now officially known as 'Spitalfields' and 'Banglatown'. It served as a protected area throughout history to those fleeing persecution. The streets reflect many overlapping histories in Spitalfields.



The building at the corner of Brick Lane and Fournier Street is a fitting symbol and an example of Spitalfield's manifold past.

The curry shops in Brick Lane, where Valentin and I have also eaten, are very famous. We noticed that the shops here in Brick Lane in contrast to other districts are much cheaper.

The Brick Lane Market is very multifaceted and mixed up from his second-hand shops to the restaurants. Furthermore they are opened every day. The lively atmosphere through the street performers lovely.

Now this building is a mosque, which was a Huguenot Church, Methodist chapel and Jewish synagogue in the past.



The mosque in Brick Lane, of which I've taken a photo. The Brick Lane Jamme Masjid. To see through this mosque is that in the history more and more Muslims immigrated in London (Brick Lane).

The jamaican working-class migrants who are settled from 1950 to 1960 also count to the important factors for the improvement of the economic situation of London.

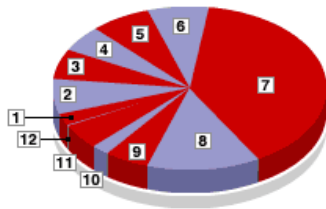
These immigrants were asked to fill the need in manpower in the London hospitals, to means of transportation venues and development of the railway.

Impacts on the London economy

- "Two distinct positive effects of migration are its qualitative impact on the London labour force and economy, through diversity, flexibility, international experience and skill sets; and its quantitative contribution through expanding labour supply and thus enabling employment growth and reducing upward wage pressure."
- Migrants administrate many different jobs in London. The richer countries for example concentrate in the financial and business services (Finanz-und Unternehmensdienstleistungen). Many migrants also work in catering and hospitality. The jobs about construction are mainly done by A8 in-migrants. (A8 stands for "the eight poor countries from Eastern Europe who joined the EU in the largest single expansion since its creation in 1957.")
- So far, this unbalance in labour supply and demand trends has been abated particularly by increased out-commuting, with no clear increase in unemployment in London. "Across the wider set of south eastern regions including London", there may, however, have been some anticlimactic effect on labour market participation.
- "Both employment rates and earnings among new migrants tend to be lower than for otherwise comparable Londoners". This means that the potential of the immigrants is not being fully utilized currently by London employers.

Immigration serves the economy. Beside enterprise and civil services countless wealthy households also profited from the hundreds and thousands of cheap manpower who came to the country every year. The foreign cleaning strength or Nanny is a self-evident fact in middle-class households, no craft producer still runs without Polish or Hungarian workers. Scientific studies confirm the positive and big growth effects." The competition around low certified jobs has intensified. The everyday survival fight of the lower income layers neglected by all parties has become harder."

DESTINATIONS OF IMMIGRANTS WITHIN THE UK



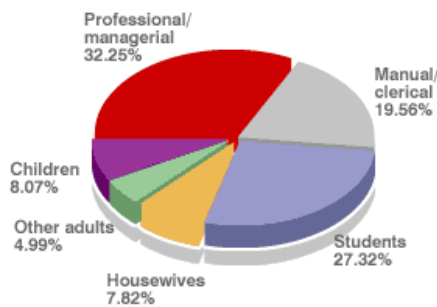
1. NE England - 2.22%	7. London - 39.39%
2. NW England - 6.96%	8. S East - 13.36%
3. Yorks/Humb - 5.95%	9. S West - 5.23%
4. E Mids - 5.21%	10. Wales - 2.13%
5. W Mids - 7.08%	11. Scotland - 4.97%
6. East - 7.22%	12. N Ireland - 0.29%

SOURCE: National Statistics

Where immigrants settle

Immigrants tend to be concentrated in London and the South East, which receives nearly half of all those arriving in the UK. As a result, London is much more multicultural than the rest of the country. The large number of mainly young people from old Commonwealth countries like Canada and Australia is balanced by an equal number returning. The increase from other countries may reflect a rise in "economic migrants".

OCCUPATIONS OF IMMIGRANTS



SOURCE: National Statistics

Occupation

Of the employed immigrants, most are highly skilled professionals and managers. The Next-biggest group is students, many of whom are being educated at university level. Overall, about half of all immigrants come to work, almost a third to study and a fifth as family.

Sources

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