

Living in Lancashire Wave 29 survey

Immigration

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Contents

1	Executive Summary	4
1.1	Key findings	4
1.2	Recommendations.....	6
2	Introduction	8
3	Research Objectives	8
4	Methodology	9
4.1	Limitations.....	9
5	Main Research Findings	11
5.1	Levels of immigration	11
5.2	Information on immigration	14
5.3	Eastern European migrant workers.....	15
5.4	Integration of immigrants.....	17
5.5	The effects of immigration	21
5.6	National immigration policy	23
6	Conclusions and recommendations	24
7	Appendix	26
7.1	Socio-Economic-Group Definitions.....	26

Table of Figures

Chart 1 - In your opinion, what percentage of the population consists of immigrants in...?	12
Chart 2 - Would you say that immigration has increased, decreased or stayed the same over the last five years in...?	13
Chart 3 - a) From which of the following sources, if any, do you hear about immigration from? b) which one of these sources of information do you trust the most?	14
Chart 4 - Thinking only about the recent arrivals of Eastern European migrant workers in Lancashire, how much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?	15
Chart 5 - Net agreement on statements about Eastern European migrant workers in Lancashire	16
Chart 6 - To what extent do you agree or disagree that your local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together?	17
Chart 7 - Thinking about how the community in your local area has welcomed all immigrants, would you say that...?	18
Chart 8 - Thinking about the way that immigrants have become part of your local community, would you say that...?	19
Chart 9 - In which of these situations, if any, would you say you regularly meet and talk with immigrants?	19
Chart 10 - Which of the following best describes your relationship with immigrants?	20
Chart 11 - What effect are immigrants having in your local area?	21
Chart 12 - Compared to other issues facing your local area, do you think immigration is...?	22
Chart 13 - Thinking about national immigration policy for the next few years, would you like to see...?	23

1 Executive Summary

This wave of the Living in Lancashire panel looked at perceptions of immigration. The survey was sent by email or by post to all 2,433 members of the panel on 9 June and the fieldwork ended on 16 July 2010. In total 2,073 questionnaires were returned, giving an overall response rate of 85%.

1.1 Key findings

- Over two fifths of people think that immigrants make up over 15% of the population of Britain (45%) and Lancashire (41%). Less than a fifth of people think that immigrants make up over 15% of their local area (17%).
- The majority of people believe that immigration has increased over the last five years in Britain (88%), Lancashire (83%) and their local area (63%). The highest socio-economic groups are more likely to think that immigration levels have stayed the same in their local area.
- The most common sources of information on immigration are television and radio (81%) and newspapers (78%). Television and radio is also by far the most trusted source of information (35%) though 13% don't trust any information on immigration. BME respondents are more likely to have family and friends (57%) and community leaders (22%) as sources of information. Respondents from the lower socio-economic groups are more likely to trust information from family and friends (24% C2, 23% DE).
- Three fifths of respondents agree that Eastern European migrant workers tend to take jobs that British workers don't want (61%) and over two fifths agree that employment of migrant workers has driven down wages and working conditions (43%).
- Over a third of respondents agree that migrant workers have overstretched public services (37% agree) and that they get preference in the allocation of social housing (36% agree).
- Over two fifths of respondents agree that people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area (44%) while around a quarter disagree (24%).
- Many respondents don't know how well local areas have welcomed immigrants (44%). More than twice as many respondents feel immigrants have been well received (30%) than badly received (13%) by local communities.

- Opinion is divided over how well immigrants have integrated into the local community (38% very/fairly well, 27% not very well/not at all and a quarter aren't sure, 24%).
- Around a quarter of respondents don't regularly meet and talk with immigrants (24%). The most common situations where respondents do regularly meet and talk with immigrants are at local shops (45%), at work (33%) and at restaurants, pubs or cinemas (27%).
- Nearly a third of respondents stated that they have friends who are immigrants (31%). However, two fifths said they don't but would not mind having some (39%). Only one in ten would not want any immigrant friends. This proportion was higher for those in the lower socio-economic groups.
- Similar proportions of respondents said that immigrants have a negative effect (21%) as have a positive effect (18%) on their local area. However, a large proportion of respondents didn't know or weren't sure (29%). Negative effects of immigration are felt more strongly when respondents also feel they haven't integrated and when people from different backgrounds don't get on well together.
- Three fifths of respondents feel that immigration is only a slight problem or not a problem at all in their area (61%). However, 27% feel that immigration is a big problem.
- Almost two fifths of respondents would like to see a decrease in the number of immigrants (39%), and 22% would like to see all immigration stopped. This increases where respondents think immigration is having a negative effect on their area. Around a fifth say their opinion on the policy would depend on the kind of immigrants (22%).
- Respondents in east Lancashire are more likely generally to take a negative view of immigration, for example saying that immigrants have been badly received in their area, have not integrated very well or at all and have a negative effect on their local area.

1.2 Recommendations

The overall view of immigration and immigrants is fairly positive which is encouraging. However, there are some negative perceptions of immigration in east Lancashire and in the lower socio-economic groups.

Data from the Annual Population Survey 2009 shows that around 11% of the population of Britain and 6% of the population of Lancashire were not born in the UK. These figures can be used as an estimate of the proportion of immigrants. The proportion of the population made up of immigrants for Britain and Lancashire is generally overestimated by respondents. Respondents who estimated the proportion of immigrants in Britain is more than 25% are also more likely to say that immigration is a very big problem in their local area (19%) suggesting that some education on the true levels might reduce some of the negative views on immigration. Awareness of the true level of immigration in local areas is much more accurate among respondents than its impact in Lancashire and Britain.

Television, radio and newspapers are the most commonly used sources of information about immigration. To maximise reach, communications on immigration should ideally use television and radio as they are also the most trusted sources. Work needs to be done on increasing the level of trust in information on immigrants as a significant proportion of respondents don't currently trust any sources.

The lower socio-economic classes (C2 and DE) tend to have a poorer view of immigration than the higher classes. They are more likely to not want friends who are immigrants and to favour a complete stop to immigration nationally. This may reflect their perceptions around the level of immigration and the negative impact they feel immigrants may have. They also have a poorer view of Eastern European migrant workers – they are more likely to think that migrant workers have driven down wages and employment conditions, have overstretched public services and get preference in allocation of social housing. It may be worth targeting information to these classes and investigating why they have different views to those in the higher socio-economic classes. It's possible that, as people in the lower classes tend to be less well educated, they have an unrealistic view of migrant workers. Alternatively it may be that people in lower classes are more likely to need social housing and public services and therefore have more experience of the effect that migrant workers have had on these areas.

There is a noticeable difference in the opinions of people living in east and western Lancashire. Those in east Lancashire are more likely to think that immigrants have been badly received, have not integrated into the community, have a negative effect on the local area and are a big problem in

the local area. As with the lower socio-economic groups it is worth investigating why this is the case. Although reliable statistics on the number of immigrants are not available on a district level, several of the east Lancashire districts have a high proportion of BME residents suggesting respondents may be confusing being BME with being an immigrant.

Across several questions there are strong correlations between the very negative responses (eg those who think that immigrants are having a very negative effect on their local area are more likely to think that immigration is a very big problem). This could be due to an underlying problem with people's attitude towards immigrants or it could be that, in certain areas, there are genuine problems with immigrants which need to be addressed.

We should continue to monitor perceptions of migration in Lancashire in order to measure changes in opinion and the effect of national and local policy on immigration.

2 Introduction

Lancashire County Council has used Living in Lancashire regularly since August 2001 (formerly known as Life in Lancashire). A panel of willing participants is recruited and is approached on a regular basis to seek their views on a range of topics and themes. Panel members are voluntary participants in the research they complete and no incentives are given for completion.

The panel has been designed to be a representative cross-section of the county's population. The results for each survey are weighted in order to reflect the demographic profile of the county's population.

The panel provides access to a sufficiently large sample of the population so that reliable results can be reported at a county wide level. It also provides data at a number of sub-area and sub-group levels.

Each wave of Living in Lancashire is themed. Firstly, it enables sufficient coverage on a particular topic to be able to provide insight into that topic. And secondly, it comes across better to the residents completing the questionnaires if there is a clear theme (or 2-3 clear themes) within each survey.

The panel is refreshed periodically. New members are recruited to the panel and some current members are retired on a random basis. This means that the panel remains fresh and is not subject to conditioning i.e. the views of panel members become too informed with county council services to be unrepresentative of the population as a whole.

3 Research Objectives

The objectives of this survey were to look at perceptions of immigration as little is known about what Lancashire residents think of immigration and its impact on their local area. Questions looked specifically at:

- perceptions of the level of immigration in Britain and Lancashire;
- sources of information about immigration;
- perceptions on the integration of immigrants into the community; and
- the effects of immigration on the local area.

4 Methodology

This wave of Living in Lancashire research was sent to 2,433 members of the panel on 9 June. A reminder was sent on 30 June, with a final closing date of 16 July.

The survey was conducted through a postal questionnaire, and an online version of the same questionnaire being emailed to members who had previously requested to take part online. The postal questionnaire was sent to 1,874 members and the online questionnaire was sent to 559 members. Where members didn't respond to the online questionnaire they were sent a paper reminder.

In total 2,073 questionnaires were returned, giving an overall response rate of 85%.

All data are weighted by age, ethnicity and district to reflect the Lancashire overall population, and figures are based on all respondents unless otherwise stated. The weighted responses have been scaled to match the effective response of 1,448, which is the equivalent size of the data if it had not been weighted and was a perfect random sample.

4.1 Limitations

The table below shows the sample tolerances that apply to the results in this survey. Sampling tolerances vary with the size of the sample as well as the percentage results.

Number of respondents	50/50 + / -	30/70 + / -	10/90 + / -
50	14%	13%	8%
100	10%	9%	6%
200	7%	6%	4%
500	4%	4%	3%
1000	3%	3%	2%
2000	2%	2%	1%

On a question where 50% of the people in a sample of 1000 respond with a particular answer, the chance are 95 out of 100 that the answer would be between 47% and 53% (ie +/- 3%), versus a complete coverage of the entire Lancashire population using the same procedure.

The following table shows what the percentage differences between two samples on a statistic must be greater than, to be statistically significant.

Size of Sample A	Size of Sample B	50/50	70/30	90/10
100	100	14%	13%	8%
100	200	12%	11%	7%
500	1000	5%	5%	3%
2000	2000	3%	3%	2%

(Confidence interval at 95% certainty for a comparison of two samples)

For example, where the size of sample A and sample B is 2000 responses in each and the percentage result in each group you are comparing is around 50% in each category, the difference in the results needs to be more than 3% to be statistically significant. This is to say that the difference in the results of the two groups of people is not due to chance alone and is a statistically valid difference (eg of opinion, service usage).

For each question in the survey, comparisons have been made between different sub-groups of respondents (eg age, gender, disability, ethnicity, geographic area) to look for statistically significant differences in opinion. Statistically valid differences between sub-groups are described in the main body of the report.

In charts or tables where responses do not add up to 100%, this is due to multiple responses or computer rounding.

5 Main Research Findings

The questionnaire looked at perceptions of immigration. Specifically, questions asked about perceptions of the level of immigration in Britain, Lancashire and the local area, perceptions on the integration of immigrants into the community and the effects of immigration on the local area.

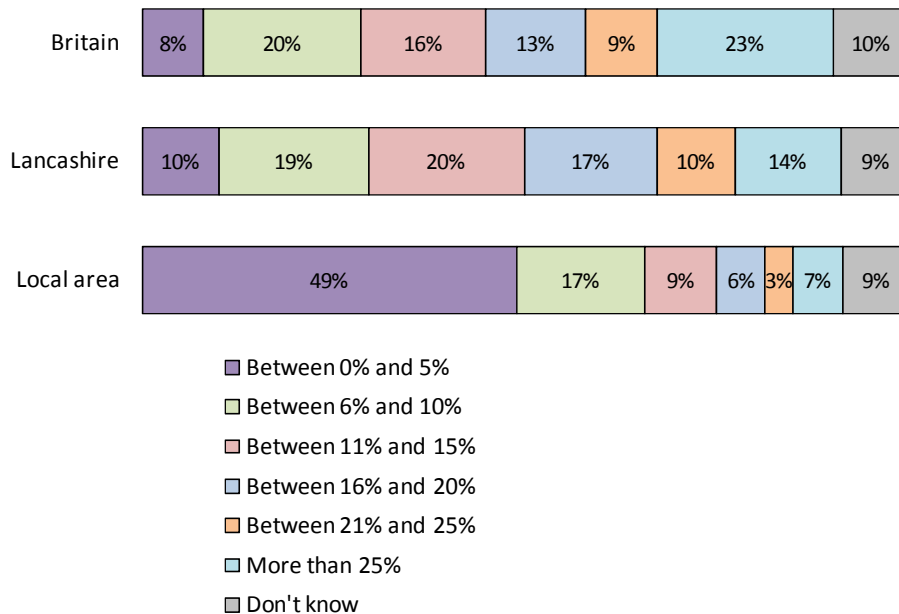
By immigrants we mean people who have moved into the UK from other countries to work, join family members, study or seek refuge from persecution.

5.1 Levels of immigration

Respondents were asked two questions about the level of immigration in Britain, Lancashire and in their local area. The first question asked what percentage of the population of each area consists of immigrants. One in ten respondents are unsure about the level of immigration (10% Britain, 9% Lancashire, 9% local area). The level of immigration is felt to be higher in Britain and Lancashire (29% and 30% respectively said less than 10% of the population are immigrants) compared to the level in the respondents' local area (65% think less than 10% of the population are immigrants).

Data from the Annual Population Survey 2009 shows that around 11% of the population of Britain and 6% of the population of Lancashire were not born in the UK. These figures can be used as an estimate of the proportion of immigrants. Respondents have therefore mostly overestimated the level of immigration.

Chart 1 - In your opinion, what percentage of the population consists of immigrants in...?



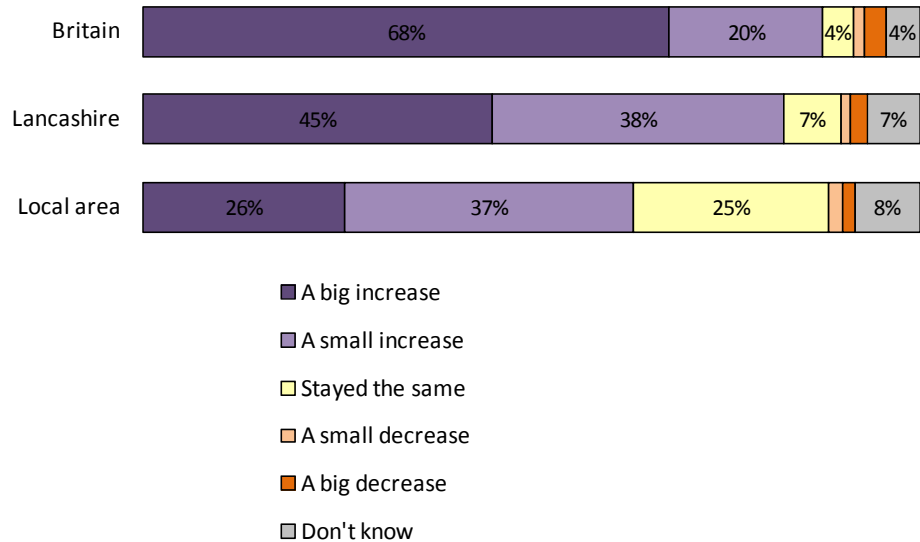
Base: All respondents (unweighted 1972, weighted 1442)

When estimating the proportion of the population made up of immigrants for Britain and Lancashire, women are more likely to estimate over 20% (40% of women for Britain, 27% of women for Lancashire). The highest socio-economic group, AB, are more likely to estimate less than 10% of the population consists of immigrants (43% Britain, 40% Lancashire).

There are no significant differences between different groups of people when estimating the percentage of immigrants that make up the population of their local area. There is however a difference between respondents in different locations with respondents in east Lancashire more likely than those in western Lancashire to estimate over 20% of immigrants in their local area (19% versus 5% respectively). In Pendle district in particular, a third of respondents think that over 20% of the population of their local area is made up of immigrants (33%, which is 14% more than in any other district).

Respondents were then asked to state how they think immigration has changed over the last five years. The majority of respondents think that immigration in Britain has increased (88%), with 68% estimating a big increase. Although the percentage of immigrants in the respondent's local area is generally thought to be small, 63% of respondents think that immigration in their local area has increased in the last five years.

Chart 2 - Would you say that immigration has increased, decreased or stayed the same over the last five years in...?



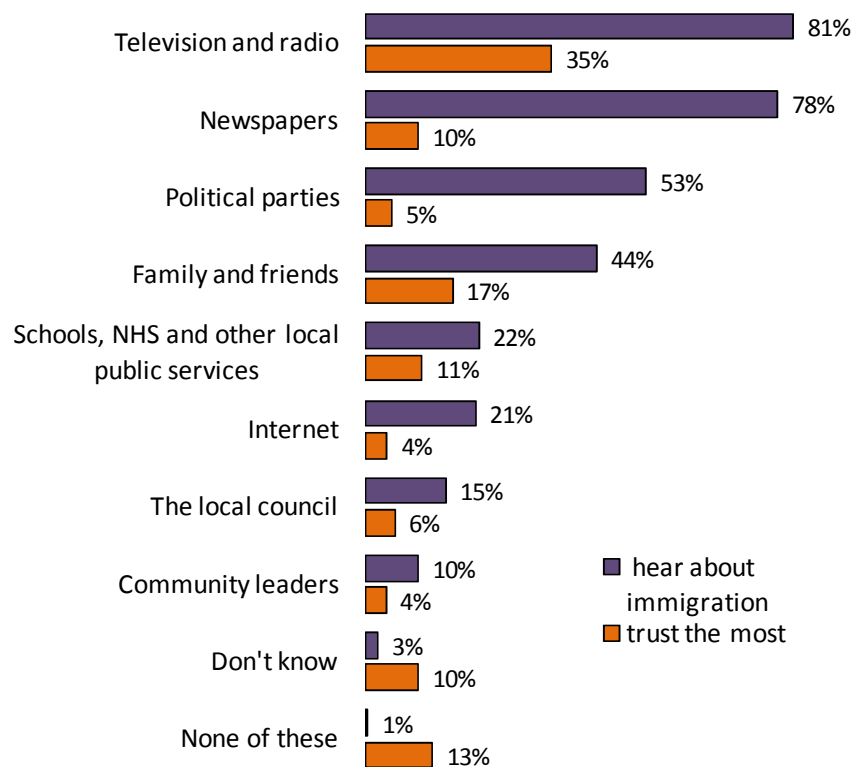
Base: All respondents (unweighted 1993, weighted 1465)

For Britain and Lancashire there are no significant differences in response by demographic group or location. When considering the local area, socio-economic group AB are more likely to think that immigration has stayed the same (40%).

5.2 Information on immigration

The most common sources of information on immigration are television and radio (81%), newspapers (78%), political parties (53%) and family and friends (44%). Television and radio is also by far the most trusted source of information (35%). Family and friends are the second most trusted source (17%). However, 13% of respondents do not trust any of these sources of information.

Chart 3 - a) From which of the following sources, if any, do you hear about immigration from? b) Which one of these sources of information do you trust the most?



Base: All respondents (unweighted 1907, weighted 1392)

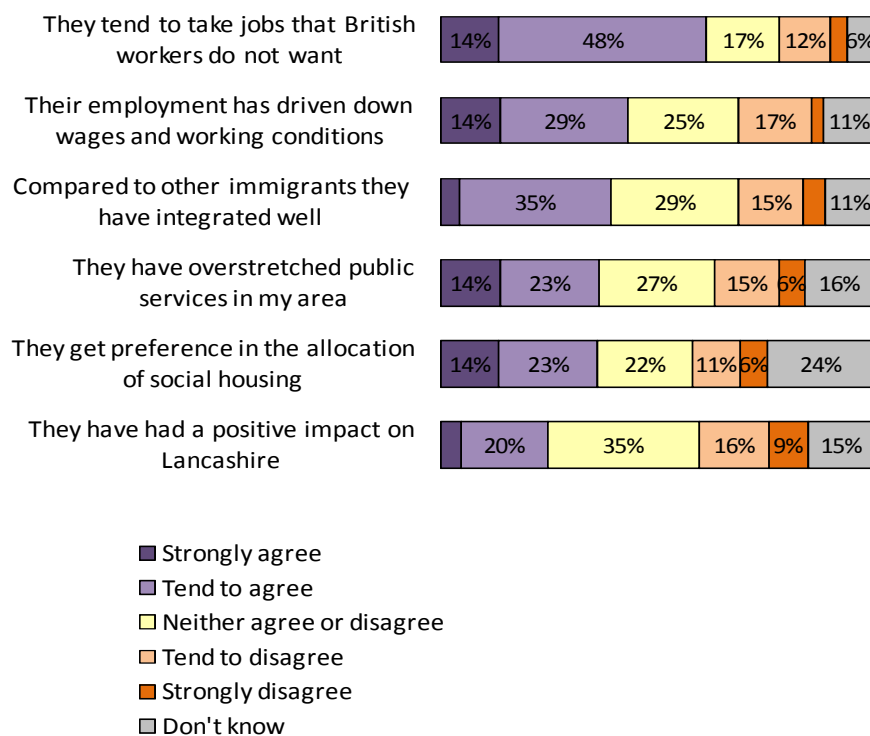
Respondents over the age of 60 are less likely to hear about immigration from the internet (8%) or from political parties (41%). Women are more likely to hear information from schools, NHS and other local public services (25%) and are also more likely to trust them (14%). White respondents are more likely to hear about immigration from television and radio (82%) and newspapers (80%) while BME respondents are more likely to have family and friends (57%) and community leaders (22%) as information sources.

There are also differences between white and BME respondents when thinking about which sources of information they trust. BME respondents are more likely to trust schools, NHS and other local public services (21%), the internet (12%) and community leaders (15%). They are less likely to say they don't trust any of the sources (3%). Respondents from the lower socio-economic groups are more likely to trust family and friends (24% C2, 23% DE).

5.3 Eastern European migrant workers

Respondents were asked how much they agree or disagree with a series of statements specifically about Eastern European migrant workers in Lancashire. For each statement, a significant proportion of respondents said they neither agree or disagree or said they didn't know. Three fifths of respondents agree that Eastern European migrant workers tend to take jobs that British workers don't want (61%). Respondents also have a perception that employment of migrant workers has driven down wages and working conditions (43% agree).

Chart 4 - Thinking only about the recent arrivals of Eastern European migrant workers in Lancashire, how much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

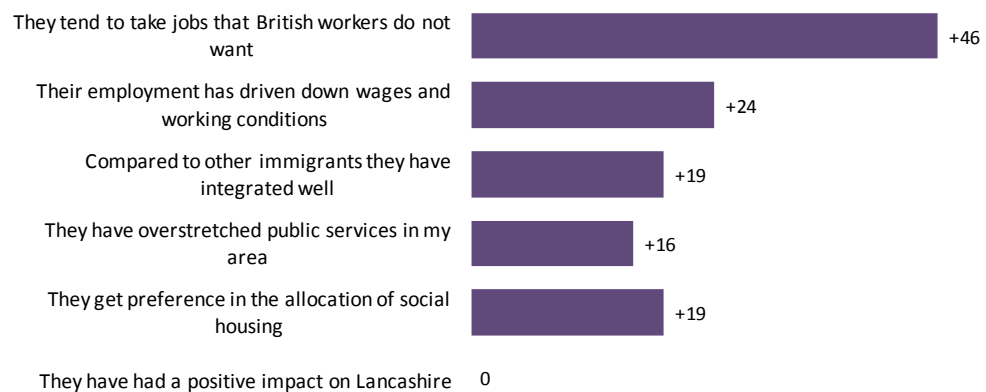


Base: All respondents (unweighted 1964, weighted 1446)

The following chart shows the net level of agreement (agree responses minus the disagree responses) with each of the statements, excluding those who answered "don't know" or "neither agree or disagree". This chart makes it easier to see the overall opinion on each statement.

There is highest net agreement that Eastern European migrant workers tend to take jobs that British workers do not want (+46). Opinion is divided on whether migrant workers have had a positive impact on Lancashire (net agreement of 0).

Chart 5 - Net agreement on statements about Eastern European migrant workers in Lancashire



Base: All respondents (unweighted 1964, weighted 1446)

Respondents over 60 are more likely than other age groups to agree that Eastern European migrant workers tend to take jobs that British workers do not want (68% agree). Respondents in socio-economic group AB are more likely to disagree that employment of Eastern European migrants has driven down wages and working conditions (27% disagree), that migrant workers have overstretched public services (28% disagree) and that migrant workers get preference in the allocation of social housing (28% disagree). BME respondents are more likely to strongly agree that employment of Eastern European migrant workers has driven down wages and working conditions (30% strongly agree).

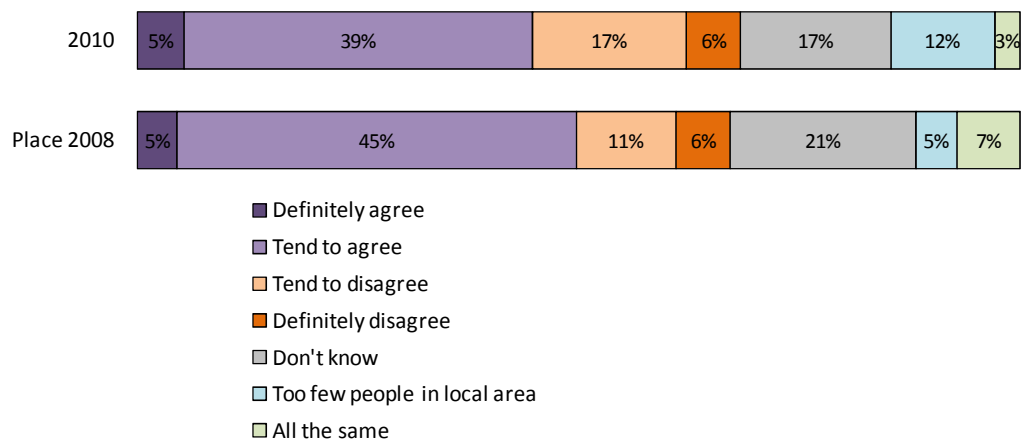
5.4 Integration of immigrants

The next few questions looked at how well immigrants have integrated into the local area. Over two fifths of respondents agree that people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area (44%) while only 24% disagree.

This question was also asked on the 2008 Place survey¹. The two surveys are not exactly comparable due to differing methodologies. The Place survey used a random sample of the Lancashire population rather than a specific panel. Also, in this survey the question was asked in the context of immigration. Both these differences may contribute to a change in response. Despite this, it is worth comparing the two sets of responses to give an indication of how opinion has changed.

The proportion of respondents who tend to agree that people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area has dropped slightly from the 2008 results (39% compared to 45%) while the number who tend to disagree has increased (17% up from 11%).

Chart 6 - To what extent to you agree or disagree that your local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together?



Base: All respondents 2010 (unweighted 2024, weighted 1496), 2008 (unweighted 16166, weighted 16233)

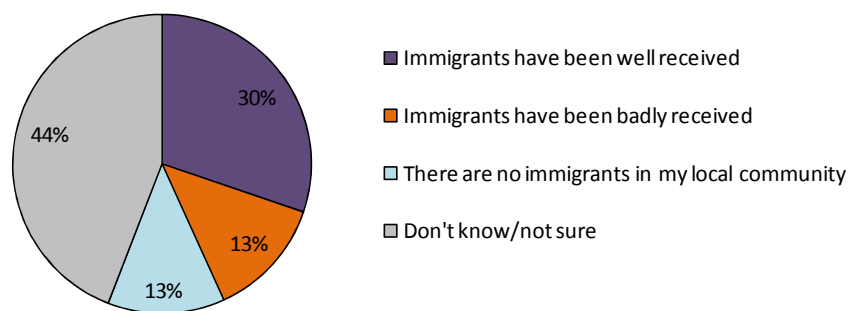
Respondents in western Lancashire are more likely to agree that people from different backgrounds get on well together (49%) while respondents in

¹ The Place survey was a postal survey conducted for Lancashire County Council by Ipsos Mori. Surveys were sent to a random sample of addresses across the county. 16,604 people responded to the Place survey, giving a response rate of 36%.

east Lancashire are more likely to disagree (39%, especially in Burnley where 53% disagree and Pendle where 48% disagree).

Respondents were asked how they felt immigrants had been welcomed by their local community. More than twice as many respondents feel that immigrants have been well received by their local community (30%) than feel they have been badly received (13%), but 44% of respondents don't know.

Chart 7 - Thinking about how the community in your local area has welcomed all immigrants, would you say that...?

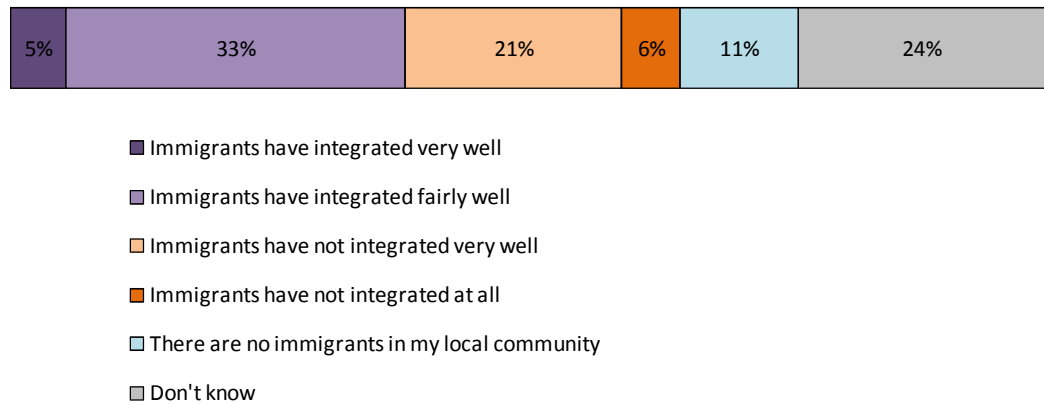


Base: All respondents (unweighted 2024, weighted 1496)

Women are more likely to be uncertain (49% don't know) while BME respondents are more likely to say that immigrants have been well received (48%). Respondents in western Lancashire are more likely to say that immigrants have been well received (32%), while respondents from east Lancashire were more likely to say that immigrants have been badly received (21%).

A significant proportion of respondents don't know how well immigrants have integrated into local communities (24%) and one in ten said there aren't any immigrants in their local area (11%). Over a third of respondents feel that immigrants have integrated very or fairly well into the local community (38%). A fifth of respondents feel that immigrants haven't integrated very well (21%) but only 6% feel that they haven't integrated at all.

Chart 8 - Thinking about the way that immigrants have become part of your local community, would you say that...?

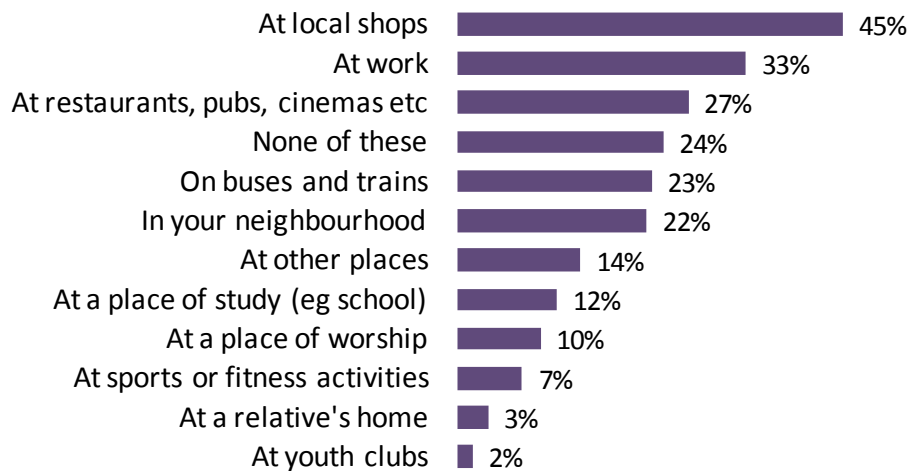


Base: All respondents (unweighted 2026, weighted 1493)

Males and respondents in east Lancashire are more likely to say that immigrants have not integrated very well (26% and 29% respectively) or not integrated at all (8% for both). BME respondents are more likely to say that immigrants have integrated at least fairly well (53% integrated very or fairly well).

Respondents were asked to select situations in which they regularly meet and talk with immigrants. The most common situations were at local shops (45%), at work (33%) and at restaurants, pubs or cinemas (27%). However, almost a quarter of respondents said that they do not regularly meet and talk with immigrants (24% said none of these).

Chart 9 - In which of these situations, if any, would you say you regularly meet and talk with immigrants?

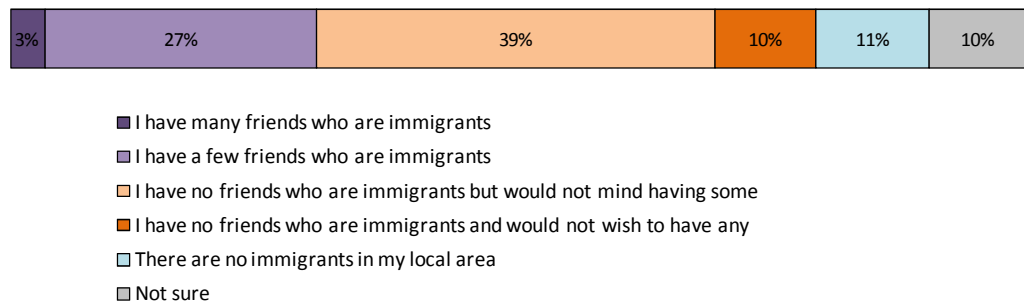


Base: All respondents (unweighted 2013, weighted 1487)

For this question, respondents over 60 and white respondents are more likely to answer that they don't regularly meet and talk with immigrants (35% and 25% respectively). Respondents in Pendle district are more likely than those in other districts to say that they meet and talk with immigrants at the local shops (66%) or in their neighbourhood (38%).

When asked about their relationship with immigrants, nearly a third of respondents stated that they have friends who are immigrants (31%) and a further 39% said that they don't but would not mind having some. Only one in ten respondents said they have no friends who are immigrants and would not want to have any (10%).

Chart 10 - Which of the following best describes your relationship with immigrants?



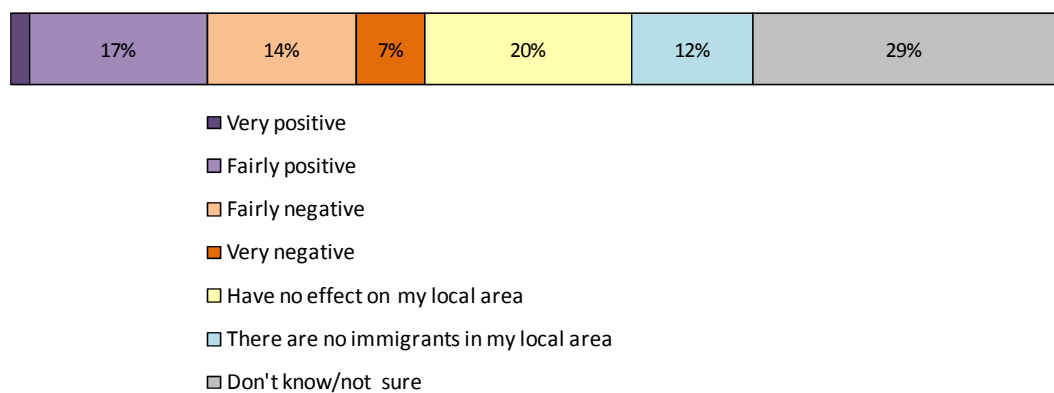
Base: All respondents (unweighted 2004, weighted 1475)

Respondents who stated that immigrants have not integrated into the community at all and respondents in socio-economic groups C2 and DE are more likely to say that they have no immigrant friends and would not want any (38%, 17% and 16% respectively). BME respondents are more likely to say they have at least a few friends who are immigrants (63%).

5.5 The effects of immigration

The next question asked about the effect that immigrants are having on the respondents' local area. A large proportion of respondents weren't sure about the effect of immigrants on their area (29%) and the opinion of other respondents is divided. Slightly more people said that immigrants have a negative effect (21%) as have a positive effect (18%). A fifth of respondents think that immigrants have no effect on their local area (20%).

Chart 11 - What effect are immigrants having in your local area?



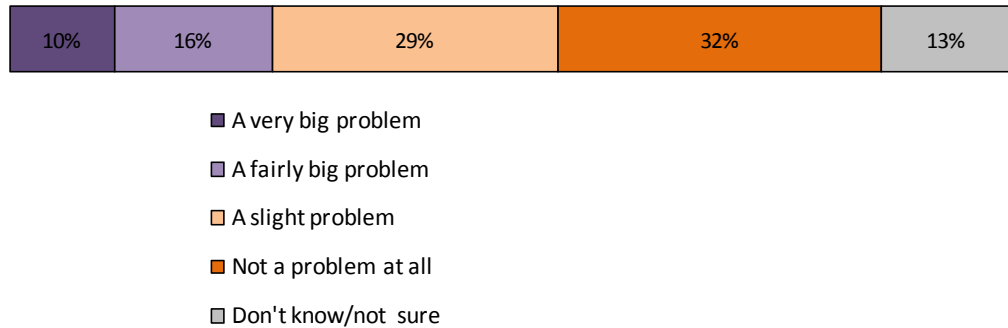
Base: All respondents (unweighted 2006, weighted 1480)

Respondents who think that immigrants have integrated very well are more likely to say that immigrants have a very positive effect on their local area (13%). Respondents that definitely disagree that people from different backgrounds get on well together are more likely to say that immigrants have a very negative effect on their local area (34%).

Respondents from east Lancashire are more likely to say that immigrants have a negative effect on their local area (32% very or fairly negative). Women are more likely to be unsure about the effect of immigrants on their local area (34% don't know). BME respondents are more likely to think immigrants have had a positive effect on their area (28% very or fairly positive).

Respondents were asked to compare immigration to other issues in their local area. More than twice as many respondents feel that immigration isn't a big problem in their local area (61% slight problem or not a problem at all) compared to those who feel it is a fairly or very big problem (26%).

Chart 12 - Compared to other issues facing your local area, do you think immigration is...?



Base: All respondents (unweighted 2014, weighted 1484)

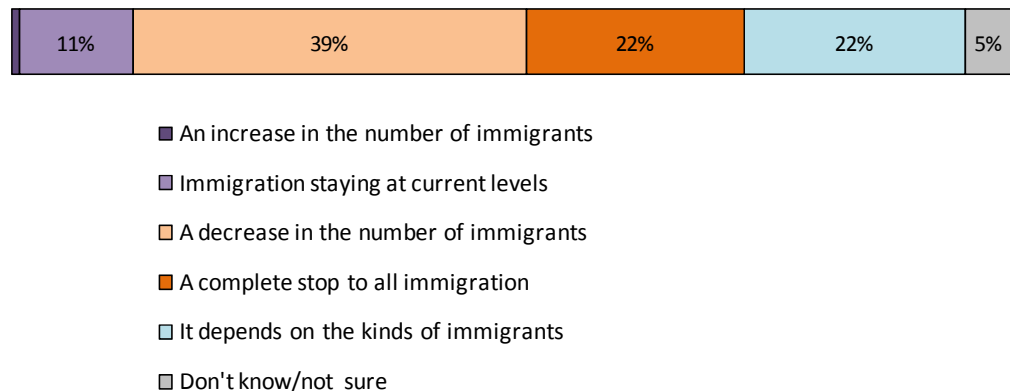
Respondents who definitely disagree that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together are more likely to say that immigration is at least a fairly big problem (67%). Respondents who don't have immigrant friends and don't want any and those thinking that immigrants have a very negative effect on their area are also more likely to say immigration is a very big problem in their local area (35% and 57% respectively).

Respondents in the higher socio-economic groups, AB and C1, are more likely to say that immigration is not a problem at all (AB 44%, C1 36%). In line with previous questions, respondents in east Lancashire are more likely to answer that immigration is a very or fairly big problem (37%, especially in Pendle district, 52%).

5.6 National immigration policy

Finally, respondents were asked about national immigration policy. Almost two fifths of respondents would like to see a decrease in the number of immigrants (39%) and 22% would like to see all immigration stopped. A fifth of respondents say their opinion on the policy would depend on the kind of immigrants (22%).

Chart 13 - Thinking about national immigration policy for the next few years, would you like to see...?



Base: All respondents (unweighted 2017, weighted 1484)

Respondents who think immigrants have a very negative effect on their area and think immigration is a very big problem are more likely to say they would like to see a complete stop to all immigration (59% and 52% respectively).

Respondents over the age of 45 are more likely to say they would like to see a complete stop to all immigration (25% age 45-59 and 26% age 60 or over) as would those in socio-economic groups C2 and DE (36% and 28% respectively). BME respondents are more likely to want immigration to stay at current levels (24%).

6 Conclusions and recommendations

The overall view of immigration and immigrants is fairly positive which is encouraging. However, there are some negative perceptions of immigration in east Lancashire and in the lower socio-economic groups.

Data from the Annual Population Survey 2009 shows that around 11% of the population of Britain and 6% of the population of Lancashire were not born in the UK. These figures can be used as an estimate of the proportion of immigrants. The proportion of the population made up of immigrants for Britain and Lancashire is generally overestimated by respondents. Respondents who estimated the proportion of immigrants in Britain is more than 25% are also more likely to say that immigration is a very big problem in their local area (19%) suggesting that some education on the true levels might reduce some of the negative views on immigration. Awareness of the true level of immigration in local areas is much more accurate among respondents than its impact in Lancashire and Britain.

Television, radio and newspapers are the most commonly used sources of information about immigration. To maximise reach, communications on immigration should ideally use television and radio as they are also the most trusted sources. Work needs to be done on increasing the level of trust in information on immigrants as a significant proportion of respondents don't currently trust any sources.

The lower socio-economic classes (C2 and DE) tend to have a poorer view of immigration than the higher classes. They are more likely to not want friends who are immigrants and to favour a complete stop to immigration nationally. This may reflect their perceptions around the level of immigration and the negative impact they feel immigrants may have. They also have a poorer view of Eastern European migrant workers – they are more likely to think that migrant workers have driven down wages and employment conditions, have overstretched public services and get preference in allocation of social housing. It may be worth targeting information to these classes and investigating why they have different views to those in the higher socio-economic classes. It's possible that, as people in the lower classes tend to be less well educated, they have an unrealistic view of migrant workers. Alternatively it may be that people in lower classes are more likely to need social housing and public services and therefore have more experience of the effect that migrant workers have had on these areas.

There is a noticeable difference in the opinions of people living in east and western Lancashire. Those in east Lancashire are more likely to think that immigrants have been badly received, have not integrated into the community, have a negative effect on the local area and are a big problem in the local area. As with the lower socio-economic groups it is worth

investigating why this is the case. Although reliable statistics on the number of immigrants are not available on a district level, several of the east Lancashire districts have a high proportion of BME residents suggesting respondents may be confusing being BME with being an immigrant.

Across several questions there are strong correlations between the very negative responses (eg those who think that immigrants are having a very negative effect on their local area are more likely to think that immigration is a very big problem). This could be due to an underlying problem with people's attitude towards immigrants or it could be that, in certain areas, there are genuine problems with immigrants which need to be addressed.

We should continue to monitor perceptions of migration in Lancashire in order to measure changes in opinion and the effect of national and local policy on immigration.

7 Appendix

7.1 Socio-Economic-Group Definitions

These groups are based on Market Research Society definitions and on the respondent. They are graded as A, B, C1, C2, D and E.

Group A

- Professional people, very senior managers in business or commerce or top-level civil servants.
- Retired people, previously grade A, and their widows

Group B

- Middle management executives in large organisations, with appropriate qualifications
- Principle officers in local government and civil service
- Top management or owners of small business concerns, educational and service establishments
- Retired people previously grade B, and their widows

Group C1

- Junior management, owners of small establishments, and all others in non-manual positions
- Jobs in this group have very varied responsibilities and educational requirements
- Retired people, previously grade C1, and their widows

Group C2

- All skilled manual workers, and those manual workers with responsibility for other people
- Retired people, previously grade C2, with pensions from their job
- Widows, if receiving pensions from their late partner's job

Group D

- All semi skilled and unskilled manual workers, and apprentices and trainees to skilled workers
- Retired people, previously grade D, with pensions from their late job
- Widows, if receiving pensions from their late partner's job

Group E

- All those entirely dependant on the state long term, through sickness, unemployment, old age or other reasons
- Those unemployed for a period exceeding six months (otherwise classified on previous occupation)
- Casual workers and those without a regular income