

Immigration status, mobility and vulnerability of Chinese migrant workers in the UK: Impact of recession & PBS, and action taken by University of Nottingham

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### Overview of presentation T



- ILO-funded survey of Chinese migrants in the East Midlands (2009): aims, methods and sample
- Research findings on impact of recession and new immigration rules (PBS) on documented and undocumented Chinese migrants in UK
- Suggestions for action: Policy measures, Roundtable workshop, NCI network and NAA Module

#### Survey methodology



- Taking research beyond Chinatown
- Engagement with Chinese community
- Migrants in context of external opportunity structure (labour market, employment relations, immigration law) – not a culturalist approach
- Workplace observations and interviews
- Sampling: random and "snowball"
- "Advisers" and community participation
- Drawbacks: highly mobile workforce; some groups, e.g. women, under-represented

## Table 1 Profiles of Observations The University of Nottingham



Sector	No.	%	Region	No.	%
Take-away	38	62.3	Hong Kong	26	42.6
Restaurant	13	21.4	Other overseas	6	9.8
Retail	5	8.2	Fujian	14	23.0
Herbal shop	3	4.9	Guangdong	4	6.6
Decoration	1	1.6	Dongbei	7	11.5
Nanny	1	1.6	North China	4	6.6
Total	61	100	Total	61	100.1

## Table 2 Profiles of Interviewees The University of Nottingham



Category	Item	No	%	
Region of origins	Fujian	14	37.8	
	Dongbei	10	27.0	
	Other mainland	9	24.3	
	HK/Overseas	4	10.8	
Migration status	British/PR	15	40.5	
	Work permit	5	13.5	
	Student	6	16.2	
	Irregular	11	29.6	
Sector	Catering	26	70.3	
	Retailer	4	10.8	
	Herbal medicine	3	8.1	
	Other	4	10.8	
	Total	37	100	

# Impact of recession on Chinese migrant numbers



- No simple or direct correlation between recession and migration flows
- Stay or go: migration debt; ease of return and re-migration; "opportunity differential" between home and host countries
- 9.5 yuan to £1 did send some migrants home
- Reports of decreased arrivals
- But demand for migrant workers in Chinese catering remains high – skills not replaceable from non-migrant labour market

#### Effects of migration policy



- Points-based system stresses formal qualifications, salary
- Too few skilled chefs get work permits
- UK Border Authority (UKBA) cracking down on employment of undocumented workers
- But demand for them is increased by restricted supply of documented migrants in catering
- Student workers have filled some demand if numbers drop, could increase shortfall in catering

# Impact of recession on working conditions



- Predicted decline in conditions for those in vulnerable employment (including undocumented migrants)
- But no attempt to improve monitoring of exploitation, abuse of immigration status
- Harder to provoke concern about migrant workers in government or public opinion at time of recession
- 2010 change of government new administration's policy simply to reduce in-migration, regardless of actual labour-market conditions

# Experience of documented workers



- Not necessarily better equipped to resist unreasonable employer demands
- Even highly skilled workers (e.g. TCM practitioners) often monolingual in Chinese
- Bosses exploit dependency to force down wages
- 28-day window to change jobs weakens labourmarket power
- Withholding of documents, deceit re progress to Permanent Residency – bonded labour

# Experience of undocumented workers



- Varied category contains extremes of vulnerability (trafficking victims), but also workers with relatively high labour-market power
- Nearly all work for a Chinese employer language, information constraints on employment options
- High mobility frequent job changes in search of better pay/conditions
- Employment sectors keep a ceiling on earnings, but they can get away from an unacceptable employer
- Lack of access to welfare, basic services

# Migration policy recommendations



- Adjust PBS to fit specific case of Chinese catering, to avoid perverse outcome of encouraging undocumented migration
- Longer-term: provide training in UK for ethnic catering jobs
- Allow for long-term migrants wanting secure status vis-à-vis employers, but not citizenship
- UKBA crackdown will only create labour shortage if documented migration not facilitated

# New approaches to Chinese community building



- Spatial distribution of Chinese population easy for service providers to ignore
- Segmentation of community areas of origin, dialect/language, old vs. new migrants
- All categories of migrant need better information on rights, status in UK, help to access services
- New resources and momentum for the community: Chinese/non-Chinese professionals and students
- New links (NGOs) between the university and Chinese communities for mutual benefits

## Employment and Empowerment of Chinese Migrant Workers: an ILO-UoN Workshop (22-23 Oct 2009)



The University of Nottingham





- A bridge between university and Chinese society
- An organisation for migrants' integration
- A platform for voluntary endeavors
- A new model for global citizenship

#### What Does NCI Do?



- E-Community for students, teachers & practitioners
- Nottingham Advantage Award (NAA) module
- Cross-Cultural Communication events
- Internship opportunities via stakeholders
- Community engagement projects

#### Outline of NAA Module



#### Aims:

- Global citizenship and cross-cultural understanding
- Communication skills & confidence
- Working experience/employability

#### **Structure**

- Stakeholder participation in 8 seminars and 1 field visit
- Chinese and Non-Chinese students together at various levels
- Ten student projects plus 20 internships for community needs





















### Many Thanks !!!