

Gateway Portsmouth: Baseline Review

Introduction

This Baseline Review, provides an initial description of immigrant communities in Portsmouth – and in particular, non EU nationals who have come to the UK in the last ten years and the Special Target Groups identified as: women, infants, children under 16, those aged over 60/65 years and people with long term conditions and disabilities, excluding refugees. This report summarises what is known about these groups and their integration and sets out a framework for the qualitative and quantitative action research stream of the project. It is based on the work of colleagues in the Public Health Intelligence Team of Public Health Portsmouth, and input from the Gateway Project Team.

As with all such analyses drawing on different sources and timeframes and with small numbers, the data is incomplete and inconsistent in points of detail and should be read as a general description rather than as a precise count. The term “Portsmouth resident” here refers to “usual residents” who at the time of the census lived in the area for 12 months or more it therefore includes overseas students and refugees. Data from the 2011 Census are used as a proxy for current levels assuming no change in the last year. Where estimates have been used to support any outcomes these are noted as assumptions.

Ethnic Identity in the Portsmouth Area

At the time of the 2011 Census¹ some 205,100 people were residents of Portsmouth Unitary Authority (UA). They described their ethnicity in many different ways, which do not always clearly show whether they identify with EU or other countries, for example people with an Indian ethnic identity could be long term UK or European passport holders or could be new immigrants from India or East Africa.

The stated ethnicities and assumed EU /Non EU identities are shown in figure 1. In addition to the 10 major ethnic groups identified, more than 180 people identified their ethnicity as: Latin /South or Central American (229), Thai (214), Other Middle Eastern (213), Sri Lankan (204), Vietnamese (200), Turkish or Turkish Cypriot (204), Malaysian (183), Russian (180). Other non EU English speaking ethnicities include North American (213) and Australian (157). This shows Portsmouth as a diverse multi ethnic community, with some 32,800 people identifying with an ethnicity other than white English/Welsh/Scottish/ Northern Irish/British, including 6,165 people identifying with another European ethnicity. This is borne out by the list of some 65 Black and Minority Ethnic Community organisations updated in the course of preparing the Gateway project.



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Figure 1 Portsmouth Residents' descriptions of their ethnicity (write in responses)	Census 2011	%
English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	172,467	84%
Mixed ethnicity	4,720	2.3%
Bangladeshi or British Bangladeshi	3,651	1.8%
African	3,195	1.6%
Indian or British Indian	2,914	1.4%
Chinese	2,656	1.3%
Arab	1,134	0.6%
Filipino	735	0.4%
Kurdish	542	0.3%
Pakistani or British Pakistani	540	0.3%
Iranian	313	0.2%
Other non EU Eastern European	800	0.4%
Other non EU ethnic groups with more than 150 residents	1,627	0.9%
Other Non EU	3,597	1.8%
Other European Union (includes 1,676 Polish)	6,165	3%
Total Portsmouth residents	205,056	100%
Source Table CT0010EW: Census 2011 Office for National Statistics © Crown Copyright 2012		



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Immigration to Portsmouth

The resident population of Portsmouth includes 25,000 people born outside the UK. The 2001 Census² (Table KS05) shows that Portsmouth residents then included 4,250 people born in other EU countries (as then defined) and 9,830 people born in non-EU countries. The 2011 Census shows 16,240 people born outside the expanded EU, 4,230 born in EU countries as defined in 2001 and 4,550 in the new EU countries (table KS204EW). This suggests that the population from the 2001 EU countries has been unchanged, with arrivals matching departures, but there has been a net increase in the population of 10,940 people from new EU countries and non EU countries. This is consistent with the evidence that 14,998 residents arrived in Portsmouth from overseas from 2001-2011 (table QS801EW).

Figure 2 Portsmouth Residents Born Outside the UK 2001-2011

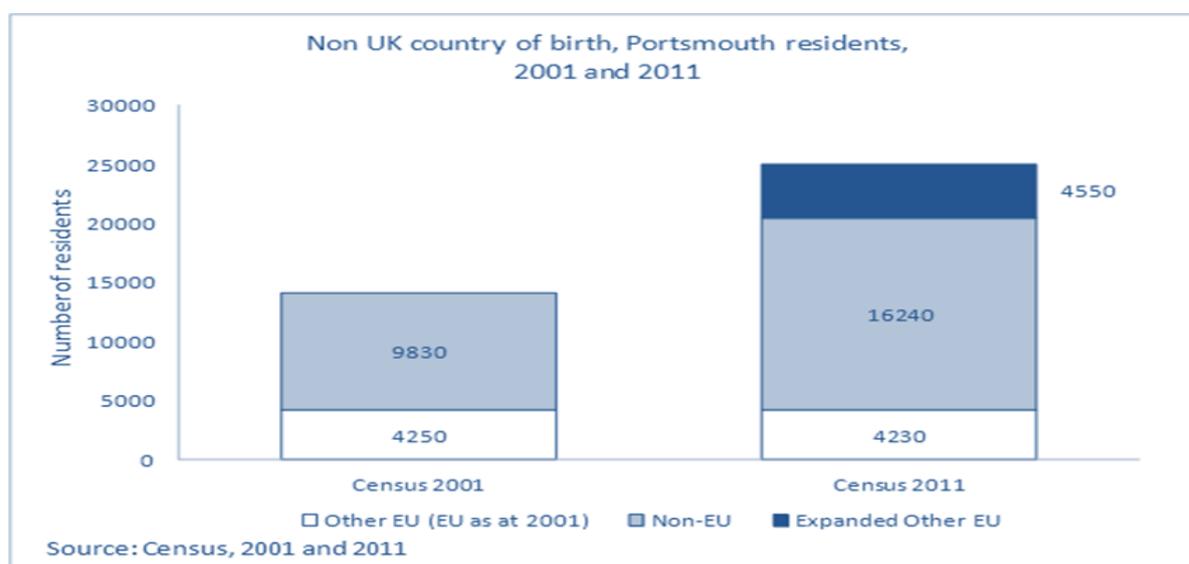


Figure 2 provides a basis for estimating the number of Portsmouth residents arriving from non EU countries as new residents over the past ten years. However, the 2001 figure provided by this analysis includes people born in countries that subsequently joined the EU: Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Cyprus and Malta in 2004 and Bulgaria and Romania in 2007.

A more detailed analysis of people born in countries that are now members of the EU from Table UV08 of the 2001 Census and Table OS203EW of the 2011 Census residents shows an increase in total non EU born residents from 9,128 in 2001 to 16,035 in 2011 see Figure 6.

This suggests an estimate for non EU immigrants over the past 10 years, including overseas students and assuming that internal inflow and outflow migration within the UK is broadly equal for this group of 6,900 residents.



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Overseas Students

The picture of immigration is complicated by the number of overseas students attending courses in the Portsmouth that last more than 12 months, who would therefore appear in the Census as “usual residents” but are expected to return home after their studies. In 2010/11, 23,000 students were registered at Portsmouth University including 5,300 overseas students, 3,560 from non-EU and 1,800 from EU countries (Academic Registry 2010/11). Not all Portsmouth University students will live in Portsmouth but we assume that the vast majority of overseas students will and some studying elsewhere may live here.

The numbers and origins of overseas students attending other institutions such as Highbury College or Portsmouth International College and the city’s language schools are unknown. Census (Table QS603EW) shows a total of 25,423 full-time students aged 16-74 years in Portsmouth, suggesting there are likely to be some 2,500 full-time student places outwith Portsmouth University. Figures from the UK Council for International Student Affairs³ show that on average 10% of students in the South East are from overseas, 70% from non EU countries, suggesting a further 250 overseas students, 175 from non EU countries in Portsmouth. On these assumptions, the number of overseas students included in the census will be in the region of 5,500 including 3,750 from non EU countries.

As a basis for estimating overseas numbers in 2001 we examined long term trends in students registered at Portsmouth University (data provided by Portsmouth University Registry). This shows that in 2000/01 the number of overseas students from non EU countries was 40% of 2011 levels suggesting there were 1,500 students in 2000/01 from non EU countries.

Subtracting the increase in non EU overseas student numbers ($1,500 - 3,750 = -2,250$) from the increase in the number of non EU Portsmouth passport holding residents (6,900) this indicates an increase ($6,900 - 2,250 = 4,650$) of 4,650 non EU immigrants who are not overseas students.

The estimated increase in the number of overseas students may be subtracted from the increase in the number of non EU passport holders to derive a broad estimate of current new, non-EU immigrants who are not overseas students, of 4,650 Portsmouth residents.



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Inflow and Outflow of Migrants 2001- 2011

Compared to the rest of England, over the period from 2001 to 2011, Portsmouth and Southampton have been areas of high international migration with many people arriving and departing due to the high turn-over of overseas students and their role as ports. The charts⁴ below show international outflow and inflow per 1,000 residents (Figures 3 and 4).

Figure 3 International Inflow of migrants 2004-2010 per 1000 residents

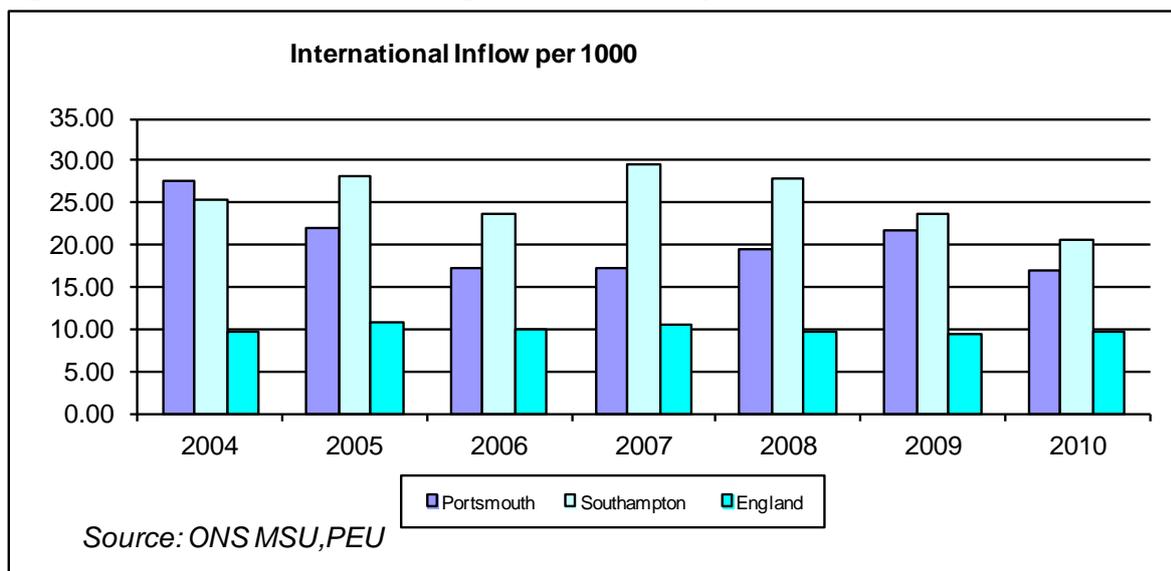
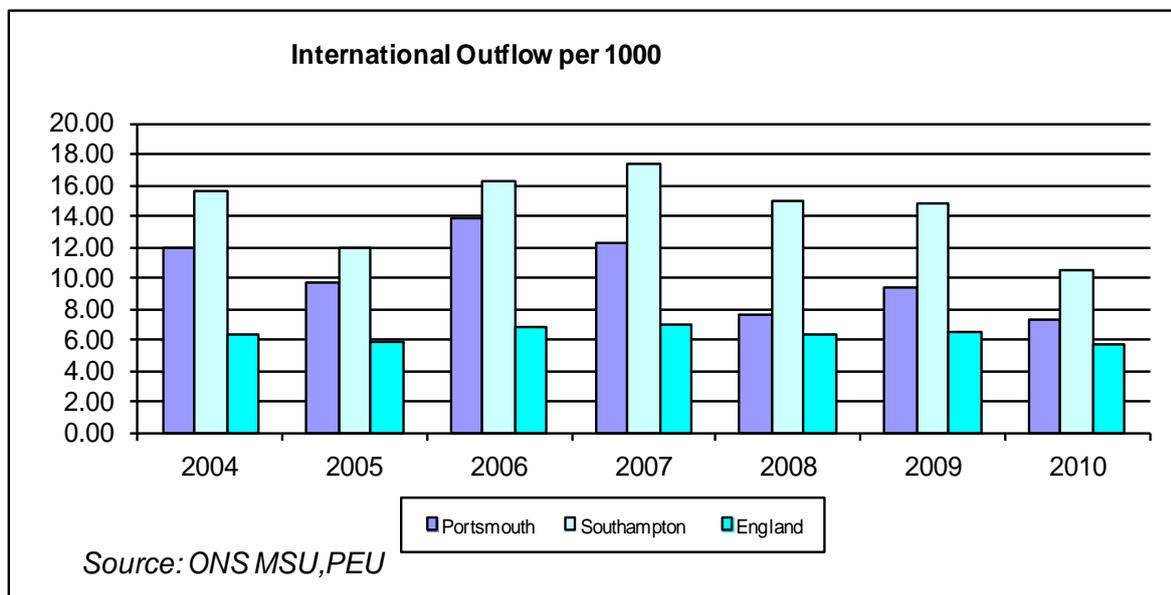


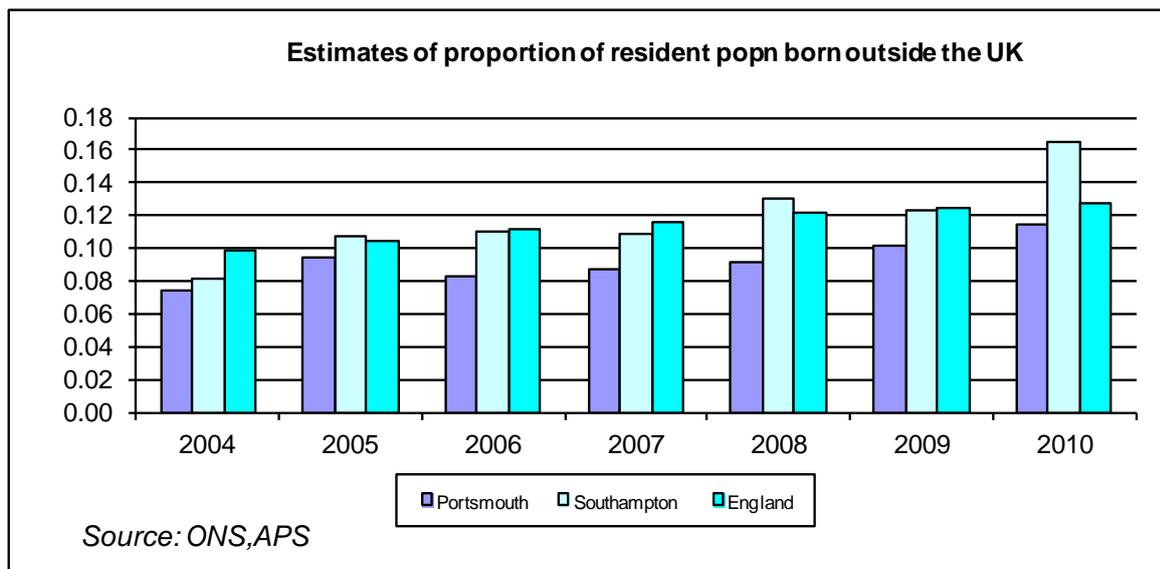
Figure 4 International outflow of migrants 2004-2010 per 1000 residents



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Figure 5 Estimates of Proportion % of Resident Population Born Outside UK



Source: Figures 3, 4 and 5 are taken from the Migration Indicators Tool produced by the Office of National Statistics 2010⁵.

The Council’s report “Diversity of Portsmouth”⁶ updated in 2011 shows the City is the most densely populated unitary local authority area in the UK (5,100 people per sq km compared with an average for London of 4,900 in June 2011 according to the Office for National Statistics (ONS)). It also reports results from the 2010 Index of Multiple Deprivation show that Portsmouth is ranked 76rd of 326 local authorities in England, compared with 93rd of 354 authorities in 2007 (where 1 is the most deprived). For the overall index, 14 areas in Portsmouth are placed in the most 10% most deprived areas in England, an increase from 12 in the 2007 Index.

Portsmouth has high levels of inflow and outflow of migrants and areas with concentrations of immigrant and student populations, which have high population density and high levels of deprivation. But in terms of total population it does not appear to have a particularly high proportion of non UK born residents in comparison with England as a whole, or compared Southampton (a close geographic and statistically-similar local authority).



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Increase in Residents Born in Non EU Countries 2001-2011

Comparing the country of birth of residents described by Table UV08 of the 2001 Census and Table OS203EW of the 2011 Census provides a more detailed picture of population change. This must be adjusted in the light of the numbers of overseas students included in the reported residents in each year. While we can estimate the overall increase in overseas students over the period 2001-2011 from data provided by the Academic Registry of Portsmouth University we do not have a breakdown of students from each country in 2001. We have therefore assumed that student numbers from all countries increased at the same rate except for China and Nigeria, where this would lead to more students than residents born in those countries. The figures must also be considered in the light of possible internal migration within the UK, or remigration out of the UK by people other than students. Lacking any better knowledge we assume that net inflow and outflow to and from other parts of the UK is negligible for these residents, though it is apparent that some groups have declined in number probably by remigration. Figure 6 applies these assumptions showing that the most significant increases over the period 2001-2011 for non EU, non-student residents are likely to have occurred amongst the following groups:

1. Long term residents born in Africa have increased by 1,500 -2,000 people, those born in Zimbabwe appear to have increased by some 350-450, those born in Nigeria may have increased by 250 -350 and those born in South Africa by 200 -250 people.
2. Long term residents born in Middle East Countries including: Iran, Iraq and Afghanistan appear to have increased by some 800 -1,000, there has also been an increase in people born in Turkey of some 175-225 people over the period 2001-2011.
3. Long term residents born in the Philippines appear to have increased by some 650-670, and those born in India have increased by some 350 - 450 people, increases in people born in Bangladesh and Pakistan have been less than 100 in each case, it appears that numbers of long term residents born in China have remained broadly stable and residents from other Asian Countries such as Singapore and Malaysia may have declined.
4. Residents born in the Caribbean have increased by 150 - 200, over the period 2001-2011.
5. There may have been increases in residents born in Eastern European, non EU countries of about 75 -125 people, including a number of Russian immigrants.

These are broad estimates as they do not take into account migration within UK or remigration and student numbers in 2001 are assumed, they show a very heterogeneous population of new immigrants from many different countries and cultures.



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Figure 6

Country of Birth of Portsmouth Residents in 2001 and 2011 from Non EU countries

	2001 Residents			2011 Residents			Possible Increase excluding students 2001-2011
	¹ Total Non EU born	² Assumed Students	Non EU non student	³ Total Non EU	⁴ Estimated Students	Non EU non student	
Non EU Europe	737	?100	637	910	171	739	102
Turkey	89	?30	59	318	50	268	209
Africa	1,898	?400	1,498	4,185	847	3,338	1,840
South Africa	512	?15	497	760	30	730	233
Nigeria	101	?85	16	760	453	307	291
Zimbabwe	176	?50	126	618	86	532	406
Asia (inc ME)	5,192	?900	4,292	9,166	2,555	6,611	2,319
Middle East	730	?280	450	1,853	510	1,343	893
China (ex HK)	323	?200	123	1,193	1078	115	-8
China (Hong Kong)	691	?30	661	669	47	622	-39
Bangladesh	1,402	?20	1,382	1,490	33	1,457	75
India	617	?55	562	1,086	198	888	326
Pakistan	82	?30	52	184	56	128	76
Philippines	25	?10	15	688	16	672	657
Other SE (inc Malaysia Singapore, Sri Lanka)	1,322	?210	1,112	1,374	385	989	-123
Americas & Caribbean	871	?50	821	1,293	88	1,205	384
USA	246	?20	226	328	35	293	67
Caribbean	151	?10	141	334	21	313	172
Oceania Total	430	?40	390	481	70	411	21
Total Non EU	9,128	1,490	7,638	16,035	3,731	12,304	4,666

Sources: ¹ Table UV08 2001 Census adjusted for countries that subsequently joined the EU

³ Table OS203EW of the 2011 Census Office for National Statistics © Crown Copyright 2012

⁴ Portsmouth University Academic Registry 2010/11 adjusted for non PU students

Assumptions: ². Numbers of students have been assumed to amount to 55% of current levels except in those cases where this would exceed the number of residents then recorded in Portsmouth so that the overall increase is 40% as estimated from PU Academic Registry. The impact of internal migration and remigration has not been taken into account.



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New Immigrants Excluding Refugees

The method used to estimate the current age profile of new immigrants from non EU countries and their children born in the UK, excluding overseas students is shown in Annex A. This shows that the families of non EU new immigrants who are not student will have increased from 4,650 to 5,450 including 800 children born in the UK, the age profile may now include 520 children under 5 years old, 530 children from 5-15 years old, 555 young adults aged 16-24 years, 2,650 adults aged 25-44 years, 980 middle aged adults aged 45-59/64 years and 215 people aged over the age of 60/65 years (most in their early 60s).

Refugees are excluded from Special Target Groups; estimating their number is complex and depends upon precisely how refugees are defined. Extrapolating from the Home Office Statistics⁷ published in 2009, suggests that over the period 2000-2010 about 500,000 people have claimed asylum in the UK. Of these only about 25% are eventually granted Humanitarian Protection, Discretionary or Extended Leave to Remain and are therefore refugees by this definition. These refugees will be required to apply for Indefinite Leave to Remain or Settlement after some years, most applicants are successful at this stage.

Over this period the number of dependents joining refugees is likely to increase from 25% to 85% of asylum seekers by family reunion or birth in the UK (estimated from Information Centre about Asylum and Refugees (ICAR 2009)⁸, over the period 2001-2008 about 15,500 asylum seekers obtained grants of settlement together with some 14,500 dependents.

This would suggest that across the UK about 3.85 in 1000 people are refugees or their dependents arriving in the past ten years, this would equate to about 750 people in Portsmouth, but as a port area it is possible that the number is higher than this. The main country of origin of asylum seekers arriving in the UK in 2008 were Afghanistan (14%), Zimbabwe (12%), Iran (9%), Eritrea (9%), Iraq (7%), Sri Lanka (6%) Portsmouth immigrants include communities from all these countries.

Over the 10 year period from 2003 to 2012, the number of asylum seekers receiving housing cost support funded by government and administered by Portsmouth City Council has reduced from 558 to 141. However, this does not equate to numbers of refugees.

We assume as a broad estimate that about 750 -1000 Portsmouth residents are refugees or dependents with or without grant of settlement, these are assumed to have a similar demographic profile to new non EU immigrants. This will reduce the numbers of residents in Special Target Groups by some 16%.



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Special Target Groups

The Special Target Groups identified for the Gateway project are defined as new immigrants from non EU countries who are: women, pre-school infants, children under 16, those over 60/65 years old and people with chronic conditions and disabilities, excluding refugees.

As the target group for recruiting volunteers to provide advice and support services will be focussed on those over 16 years old, this suggests an estimate of 3,700 potential adult volunteers. Most volunteers are required to be women, who constitute about 46% of new immigrants to the UK (based on Migration Statistics Quarterly Report, November 2012 from the Office of National Statistics) this gives an estimate of 1,700 potential volunteer women to be attracted to provide advice and support services.

For the Special Target Group of those over the age of 60/65 years, are estimated to number 180 people this may be relevant to some interventions. Special Target Groups also include children in immigrant households: infants aged 0 - 4 years estimated as 435 children, most of whom will have been born in Portsmouth and school age children from 5-15 years old estimated as 450 children many will have been born in Portsmouth. A survey of Portsmouth Schools by the Ethnic Minority Achievement Service identified some 500 non EU born children arriving in the past 12 years (including children of refugees).

People with long term or chronic illness and disabilities are also identified as Special Target Groups. There is no accepted definition of chronic diseases, which include: mental health problems, diabetes, obesity, cardiovascular disease such as heart attacks and stroke, cancer such as breast and colon cancer, arthritis, epilepsy and seizures. The Department of Health notes that about 24% people in the UK suffer from one or more long term physical or mental health condition.

Census data for Portsmouth (Table QS303EW) show that 7% of residents have conditions that limit their day to day activity a lot and 9% a little. The prevalence of most chronic disorders increases with age, particularly after the age of 60 years. For this reason, new immigrant communities, who have a younger age profile than the general population may be expected to experience less general chronic conditions. However, many immigrant communities are at particularly high risk of certain conditions e.g. Tuberculosis (due to early life exposure), Diabetes (due to changes in diet and underlying genetic factors) and Mental Illness (due to stress and isolation). Conditions relevant to immigrants from particular countries are identified by the Health Protection Agency.

Special target groups are estimated as 84% of new immigrants in the relevant age sex range to exclude refugees.



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Indicators of Integration

We followed guidance provided by the paper “Indicators of Integration” by Alastair Ager and Alison Strang, published by the Home Office in 2004⁹ and the update by Ben Gidley in the EU report “Measuring and Monitoring Immigrant Integration in Europe” published by the European Commission in 2012¹⁰, to try to find relevant measures of current levels of integration for new immigrants to the Portsmouth area. While this provides an excellent theoretical framework, in practice we found that very few of the indicators noted were readily available. We checked with Professor Alison Strang who confirmed that there were no examples of all these data being available except as collected during ongoing projects.

We set out in this section some baseline data relevant to integration as at 2011, but it will not be possible to update most of this in the course of the project. We therefore also set out a qualitative review programme to obtain relevant data at the outset, at the end of year one and at the end of the project. This is indicated in the section “O. Further Research and Data Collection for New Immigrants”. In addition we set out the specific quantitative indicators of intervention and the qualitative factors that will be described in relation to each area of the framework as suggested by Ager and Strang.

The framework suggests indicators of policy and practice should be sought for the baseline review and collected in the course of the Gateway Portsmouth programme as follows:

1. Employment
2. Housing
3. Education
4. Health
5. Social Bridges
6. Social Bonds
7. Social Links
8. Language and Cultural Knowledge
9. Safety and Stability
10. Rights and Citizenship

In addition to this qualitative and quantitative data collection we will also undertake a literature search to better understand the value of aspects of social capital for immigrants.

The project will draw on measures of current levels of integration, examine barriers and enablers of better integration and measures of policy and practice to address them.



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0 Further Research and Data Collection Regarding Social Geography

While Census and other data provide a broad picture of new immigrants in Portsmouth we need a greater understanding of these communities and their social geography. This will be obtained by contact with Black and Ethnic Minority Community Organisations, feedback from Community Advisers and Advocates and interviews with clients assisted by volunteers. We will also contact employers and service providers to understand their perspectives.

Conversations with Community Organisation leaders (using semi structured interview techniques), at the outset and the end of the project will help gain an understanding of:

1. How groups identify themselves, by religion, language, culture, countries of origin etc.
2. What membership they have, in particular amongst new immigrants.
3. What events and support they provide, including cross cultural events they participate in.
4. What are the barriers and enablers of integration and to what extent are they overcome.
5. Whether the Gateway Project has assisted in improving integration.

We hope that this will provide a subjective view of the progress of the project, that will add to the feedback obtained from Advocacy Sessions to be held three times a year at which specific issues will be identified and addressed. We will also ask Community Adviser Volunteers to undertake social profiling of their communities, the groups, organisations and services most relevant to them, their information sources and support.

We will obtain more detailed data from the Community Advisers and the people they assist. The client interview schedule attached to the Initial Business Plan will make it possible to identify, for volunteers and clients:

1. Age, sex and ethnicity, when they arrived, where they live and ability to speak English.
2. Their children, elderly or disabled relatives living with them.
3. Experience, qualifications, employment and hopes for employment.
4. Feelings of integration, hopes and intentions for the future in Portsmouth.
5. Areas and issues for which they seek help, including contact with community groups.

We will also follow through to obtain data from specialists services to which clients are referred to obtain details of the services and support provided. This will be in an anonymous form so that clients cannot be identified individually.

Both qualitative data (descriptive) and quantitative data (number of occurrence) will be collected to enable a review of the impact and value provided by the Gateway Project.



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1 Employment

“Indicators of Integration” notes that employment provides a means of economic advancement, a social role and an opportunity to develop language, broader cultural competence and social connections. Our preliminary enquiries found that while non EU Eastern Europeans and African immigrants focused on employment, employment was not the main priority for many Middle Eastern and Asian people for whom language was seen as the first obstacle to integration.

Registrations for National Insurance Numbers by overseas nationals in Portsmouth¹¹ include new immigrants and students and other short term migrants who wish to work. They show that during the period from 2002-2012 18,000 people applied for certificates, 8,500 from EU countries and 9,500 from non EU countries. Of these 5,800 came from Asia and the Middle East ((1,700 from China, 1,100 from India, 600 from Malaysia and 500 from Bangladesh) and 2,400 came from Africa (including 1,000 from Nigeria). It appears that a high proportion of such registrations arise from students taking part time jobs.

The Annual Labour Force Survey¹² shows that in 2010-2011 of 10,800 people aged 16-64 years in Portsmouth from ethnic minorities, 46% were in employment and 44% were economically inactive. This can be compared with economic activity rates for all Portsmouth residents aged 16-64 years of 72% (62% employees and 10% self-employed) and for England where 59% of people from ethnic minorities were in employment and 32% were not economically active. The survey indicates that of the 4,500 people from ethnic minorities who are in employment about: 2,100 were in public administration, education and health, 1,100 were in other service sectors and 800 were in manufacturing.

The changing national picture of economic activity and employment amongst people aged 16 to 64 years in Britain is shown by the analysis of labour market status by ethnic group for 2001 and 2011 (ONS, 2012¹³ figure 7). Unemployment has increased but economic activity and employment has generally improved for women of all communities. While Bangladeshi women have increased economic activity over the ten years from 19% to 34%, they are still the group with lowest levels of activity and highest levels of unemployment. African and Caribbean men and women are also likely to experience higher levels of unemployment. Employment is reflected in income levels for ethnic minorities, shown in figure 8 from the Department for Work and Pensions¹⁴.

It will be difficult to separate the employment situation of long term migrants from the position of overseas students who are also counted as migrant residents with distinctive part time employment patterns.



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Figure 7

Labour market status by main minority ethnic groups (percentages) in Britain 2001-2011

Ethnic Group	Economically Active 16-64 %			Unemployment 16-64%		
	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women
April 2001						
All	77	84	70	5	5	4
Indian	67	78	58	8	8	8
Pakistani	49	69	31	17	17	18
Bangladeshi	45	70	19	22	21	25
Chinese	61	63	58	11	14	7
Black African or Caribbean	70	76	65	13	14	13
April 2011						
All	77	84	71	8	8	7
Indian	77	86	68	10	8	12
Pakistani	60	81	41	16	13	23
Bangladeshi	55	77	34	14	11	23
Chinese	56	62	51	8	7	8
Black African or Caribbean	75	80	67	18	19	17

Source: Table A09: Labour market status by ethnic group Office for National Statistics

Figure 8

Income distribution by main minority ethnic groups (percentages) in UK, 3yr average 2010 - 2011

Ethnic Group of Head of Household	Bottom 20%	2 nd 20%	3 rd 20%	4 th 20%	Top 20%	All
White	19	20	20	21	21	54.4
Mixed	24	22	19	19	17	0.6
Indian	26	19	18	16	21	1.5
Pakistani and Bangladeshi	51	24	11	8	5	1.3
Black Caribbean	27	23	19	16	16	0.6
Black Non Caribbean	35	24	16	15	10	1.0
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group	29	20	18	13	21	0.8
All	20	20	20	20	20	61.1

Source: Households Below Average Income: An analysis of the income distribution 1994/95 – 2010/11 June 2012 (United Kingdom), Department for Work and Pensions



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The views of ethnic minority populations on employment were shown in the Valuing Diversity Survey (2009)³ which asked people if they had concerns over discrimination when applying for jobs in Portsmouth. Almost 66% of respondents from ethnic minorities felt that it was specifically their ethnic background that would make it more difficult for them to apply.

Further qualitative data to be gathered at the outset and at the end of the project will include Community Organisation views on employment opportunities and barriers and how the Gateway project can help to address these issues.

We will seek views from local employers regarding their views of the enablers and barriers to employment and the potential and actual benefits they see as arising from the project. Major local employers have been identified including 11 employers with 1000+ and 5 with 500-999 employees a sample will be drawn from these.

Portsmouth City Council is both a major employer and a proponent of policies to address inequity and to improve employment through its current "Employment Learning and Skills Plan"¹⁵ and its ongoing "Diversity in Employment Strategy"¹⁶. We will therefore explore how such policy measures can best support integration for new immigrant communities.

We have also made contact with Portsmouth Offices of the Department for Work and Pensions, Jobcentre Plus Office which we hope will provide further insight into employment and integration issues for new immigrants.

Client interview feedback forms to be completed for Community Adviser Volunteers and their clients Gateway Portsmouth will capture their employment related experience, qualifications, employment and hopes for employment.

Intermediate outcome measures will include the number of employment related interventions delivered by Volunteer Community Advisers and the specialist services to which they refer new immigrants. Key indicators of intervention will be:

1. Referrals/ signposting to employment advisory services by type
2. Employment related training delivered to new immigrants as a result of referral
3. Employment achieved by new immigrants as a result of referral/ signposting.

The data suggests economic activity and income are likely to be relatively low amongst new immigrants, who are not students and do not come from EU countries. In particular unemployment amongst black African and Caribbean men and women is likely to be high. Moreover it is apparent that the employment conditions in Portsmouth are uncertain. It is therefore particularly important to understand what impact the Gateway project can have on employment opportunities for new immigrants.



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2 Housing

The areas in which new immigrants find housing, and the conditions and communities they find there, shapes the new immigrant's experience of integration, their opportunities for social connection, security and support as well as access to public services.

Analysis of the areas of Portsmouth in which high concentrations of minority ethnic minority residents live shows a relationship with areas in which the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD, 2010) is high as shown in figure 9a and figure 9b. While neighbourhoods with high ethnic minority populations have high IMD scores mostly in the St Thomas, Charles Dickens and Central Southsea wards, some areas in the north of Portsmouth have high levels of deprivation but low levels of minority ethnic populations. One factor that confuses this situation is that the areas with high ethnic minority populations include areas where high numbers of overseas students may be expected to occupy halls of residence or lower cost rented accommodation near to Portsmouth University.

An examination of the components of the Index of Multiple Deprivation shows a high association between the areas in which ethnic minorities live and measures of relative deprivation, compared with other areas of Portsmouth and nationally in respect of:

1. Income deprivation, including deprivation affecting children and older people (naturally students with part time jobs may be expected to have low income levels).
2. Employment deprivation (this is complicated by 36% of full-time students being economically active, 10% of them unemployed, at the time of Census (table QS603EW)).
3. Health deprivation and disability (students have distinctive health issues).
4. Education skills and training (students have high qualifications).
5. Barriers to housing and services (high in relation to wider barriers)
6. Living environment, high with respect to England (though with some exceptions)
7. Crime, which is high with respect to England.

While the neighbourhoods of Portsmouth with high levels of ethnic minorities are geographically close to housing and social services the wider barriers they face include affordability, language, culture, education and income. Figures from the Department of Communities and Local Government¹⁷ indicate that in 2010-2011 some 40 people from non EU countries were unintentionally homeless and in priority need. PCC's Housing Department also notes that 8.2% of household on the housing waiting list due to overcrowding are non EU nationals. These numbers do not seem high in relation to the number of immigrant residents.

Once again overseas students complicate the picture of long term migrant housing areas.



This project and its actions were made possible due to co-financing by the European Fund for the Integration for Third-Country Nationals.



Qualitative interviews with Community Organisations will explore housing and neighbourhood issues to determine the issues as perceived by local communities. We will also explore the potential links between immigrant community organisations and Neighbourhood Forums which are established throughout Portsmouth.

Discussions will be held with the Portsmouth City Council Housing Department and local housing associations to understand the context of housing policy and provision.

Intermediate outcome measures will include the number of housing related interventions delivered by Volunteer Community Advisers and the specialist services to which they refer new immigrants. Key indicators of intervention will be:

1. Referrals/ signposting to housing advisory services by type
2. Housing services delivered as a result of referrals/ signposting by type: advice and information, rehousing, rent review or other action, temporary accommodation.

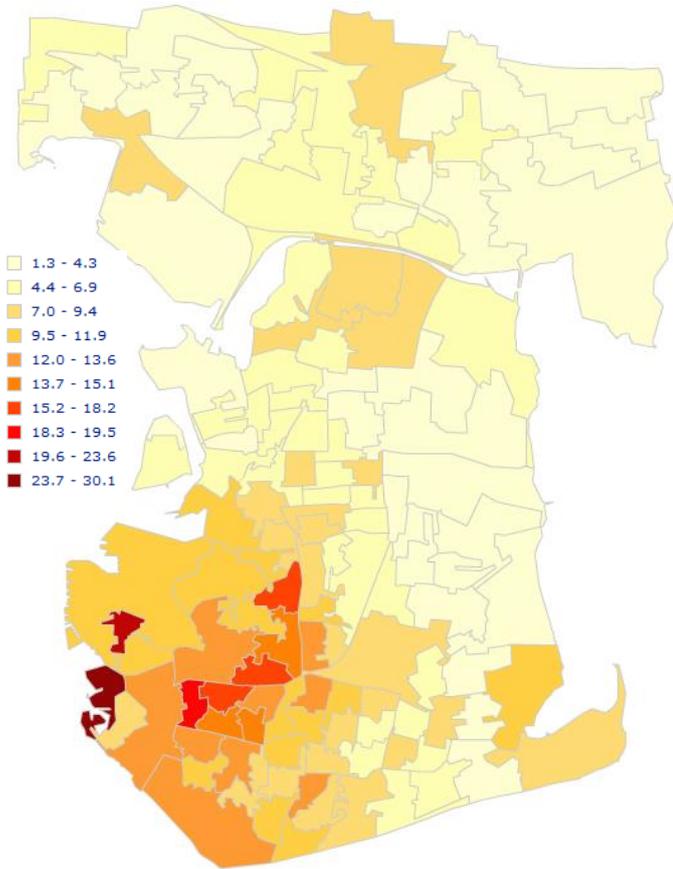
The data available seem to suggest that most problems regarding housing for new immigrants from non EU countries relate to neighbourhood and community safety issues in the areas in which lower cost housing is available for rent, rather than access to housing itself. This suggests a need to focus on neighbourhood schemes such as Neighbourhood Forums and Community Policing.



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Figure 9a: Map of Portsmouth with percentage of Non EU born residents by Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) from 2011 Census (Darker shade indicates a higher percentage).

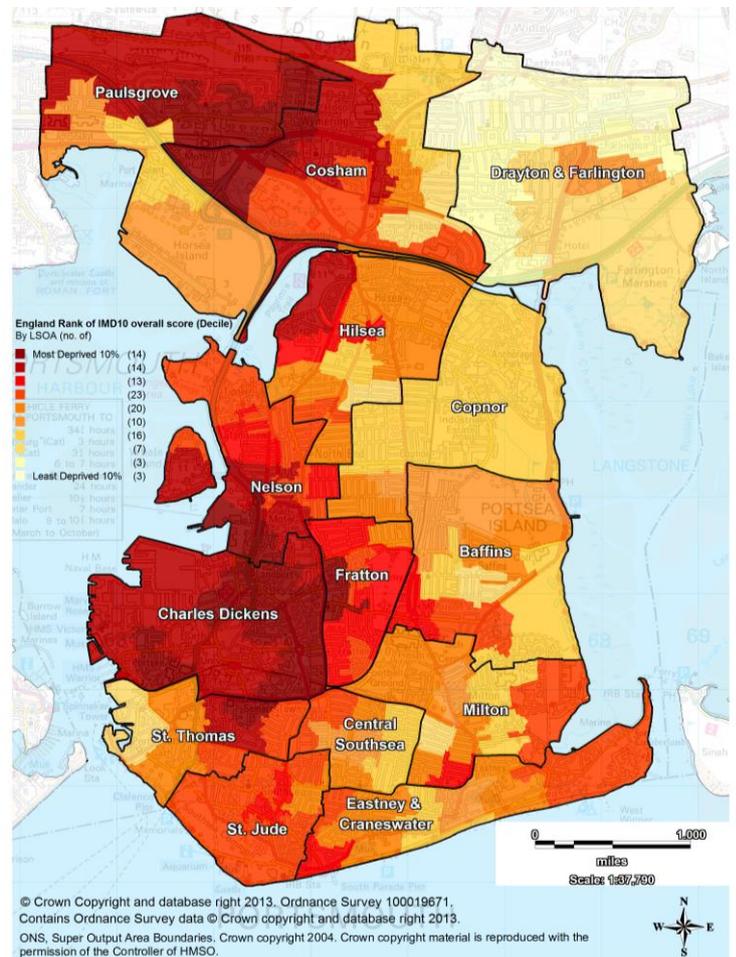


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Source: Country of Birth (2011 Census) QS203EW LSOA aggregate of: Other Europe, Africa, Middle East, Eastern Asia, Southern Asia, South East Asia, Central Asia, north America, Central America, South America, Caribbean and Antarctica and Oceania.

Figure 9b: Map of Portsmouth with the England Rank of Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2010 score, by LSOA. Overlaid by electoral ward boundaries. (Darker shade indicates greater deprivation).



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Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2010.



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3 Education

Access to and progress within the education system is noted to be a significant indicator of progress towards integration as well as an opportunity for employment and for learning language and cultural knowledge relevant to life in the UK.

In Portsmouth a high proportion of immigrants are currently in the education system, either as overseas students in higher and further education or as the children of immigrants in the school system. Figures from the Portsmouth City Council Education Department suggest that some 3,800 of the 25,000 children of school age were in the Portsmouth Local Authority school system in 2011, were from ethnic minority groups. Of these perhaps 2,700-3,000 may come from non EU countries. The largest group includes some 800 children with Bangladeshi parents, 200 of Indian heritage and some 500 from other Asian countries. However, changing patterns of immigration suggest that increasing numbers of children will have African parents and a diverse range of other national origins including Filipino.

As noted in Annex A, our estimate for the number of new migrant children from non EU countries likely to be in schools in Portsmouth in 2011 is 530 in total and 450 excluding children from refugee families. We also estimate there were some 555 total and 470 excluding children of refugees, young adults from new immigrant non EU families in the age range 16-24 years. We do not know how many of these are in higher or further education. Overseas students as at 2011 from non EU countries are estimated at 3,750.

Data from the Department for Education¹⁵ (figure 10) shows that, compared to England, the attainment of young people in Portsmouth was low in 2011/12. While some ethnic minority children including those of Chinese, Indian and Mixed ethnicity achieve better than average results, nationally and locally, young Black people have the lowest educational attainment measured by the key indicator of obtaining five or more GCSEs including English and Mathematics. The gap for this indicator between national and local attainment was greatest for Black and Asian young people - with 16% fewer Black young people in Portsmouth obtaining these qualifications compared to England, and 14% fewer Asian young people.

The table also shows that while Portsmouth's young people's attainment is also lower than England in respect of five GCSEs in any subject, the gap is less for children from ethnic minorities. This might be thought to indicate that one reason for relatively poor attainment in the school system by some ethnic minority groups is lack of ability in the English language, however, the data also shows that the gap in educational attainment measured this way is greatest for children whose first language is English.

This suggests that it is not simply lack of language skills that holds these children back.



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Figure 10

Achievements at GCSE and equivalent for pupils by ethnicity and by first language: for all state funded schools 2011/12:

	Portsmouth	England	Difference between Portsmouth and England
Ethnicity			
% Achieving 5+ A*-C grades <u>including</u> English & Mathematics			
White	52%	59%	-7%
Mixed	65%	60%	5%
Asian	49%	63%	-14%
Black	39%	55%	-16%
Chinese	75%	79%	-4%
All Students	52%	59%	-7%
% Achieving 5+ A*-C grades			
White	74%	83%	-9%
Mixed	77%	83%	-6%
Asian	81%	87%	-6%
Black	61%	83%	-22%
Chinese	NA	95%	
All students	74%	83%	-9%
Language			
% Achieving 5+ A*-C grades <u>including</u> English & Mathematics			
Pupils whose first language is other than English	50%	58%	-8%
Pupils whose first language is English	53%	59%	-6%
% Achieving 5+ A*-C grades			
Pupils whose first language is other than English	78%	84%	-6%
Pupils whose first language is English	74%	83%	-13%
Source: DfE: GCSE and Equivalent Attainment by Pupil Characteristics in England, 2011/12 ¹⁸			



This project and its actions were made possible due to co-financing by the European Fund for the Integration for Third-Country Nationals.



Discussion with ethnic minority community organisations will help to gain an understanding of their perspectives on children’s education and further education opportunities for adults. We will also examine the involvement of new immigrants in representative roles such as Parents Association and School Governors.

Portsmouth City Council has been taking steps to address not only weaknesses in the overall performance of its maintained schools but also to meet the specific needs of children from ethnic minority groups, by the establishment of the Ethnic Minority Achievement Service. We will talk further with those leading these developments in order to understand the progress that is being made and what further can be done to improve the integration of new immigrant families.

We will also explore the potential for Community Learning Initiatives through initiatives such as the Learning Centre and other establishments focussed on further education.

Gateway Portsmouth will measure the number of education related interventions delivered by Volunteer Community Advisers and specialist services to which they refer, including:

1. Referrals to educational advisory services in relation to adults and children
2. Action taken as a result of referrals to advice or support in relation to children's education or further education for adults.

Gateway Portsmouth is not currently oriented to assist in children’s educational development, however, possibilities of working with the Ethnic Minority Achievement Service (EMAS) could be explored as education appears to pose a barrier to future integration.



This project and its actions were made possible due to co-financing by the European Fund for the Integration for Third-Country Nationals.

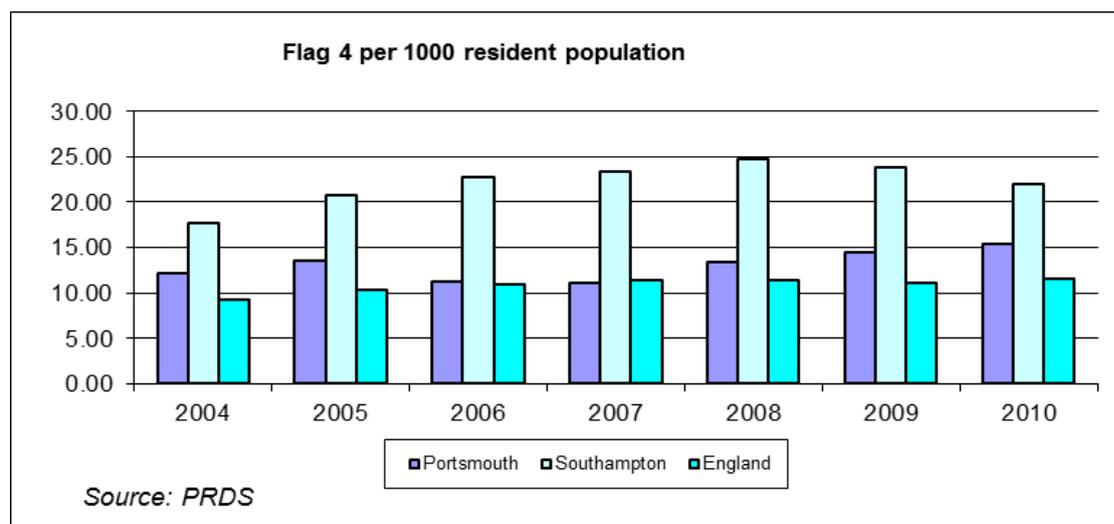


4 Health

As noted many immigrant communities are at particularly high risk of certain conditions e.g. Tuberculosis (due to early life exposure), Diabetes, Coronary heart disease and stroke (due to changes in diet and underlying genetic factors) and Mental Illness (due to stress and isolation). They may have limited awareness of their rights of access to health services, and may find difficulty in using these services due to language and cultural barriers. Thus the awareness of health services of the needs of new communities and steps taken to meet their potential health problems are very important.

One indicator of the level of demand for services for new migrants is provided by “Flag 4” registration with GPs. This records the number of individuals that register with a GP whose previous address was outside the UK and who have spent more than three months abroad. As might be expected this is relatively high for Portsmouth reflecting its student population, military personnel and port that leads to high levels of migrants (though not high levels of immigrants). Flag 4 registrations are shown in Figure 11 demonstrating the levels found in Southampton are much higher.

Figure 11 Flag 4 per 1000 Residents



Source: Migration Indicators Tool produced by the Office of National Statistics 2010².

The specific health issues faced by new immigrants vary with the country of origin, the Health Protection Agency provides guidelines for each country¹⁹, as an example see Figure 12, providing a guide to health for migrants from Nigeria.

Long term migrants from non EU countries have distinctive health needs.



This project and its actions were made possible due to co-financing by the European Fund for the Integration for Third-Country Nationals.

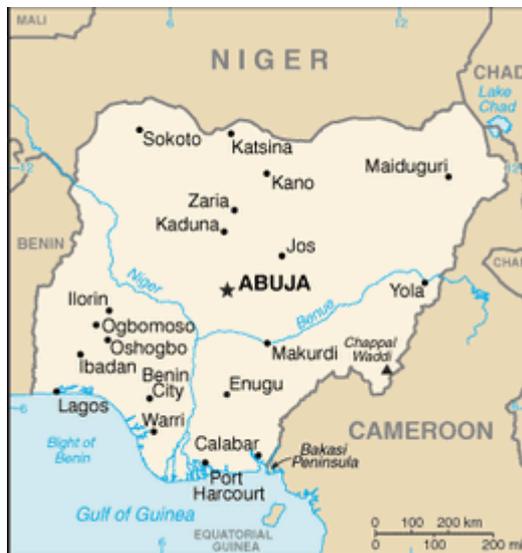


Figure 12 Health Protection Agency Country Health Guide: Nigeria

Key messages for primary care practitioners

- If the patient is new to the UK explain to them how the NHS operates and discuss how this compares to the healthcare system they've been used to.
- Screen all new entrants (including children) from this country for TB.
- There is a high burden of Multi Drug Resistant TB in this country.
- All patients from this country should be offered and recommended an HIV test.
- Sexually active individuals should be offered a full sexual health screen and safer sex health promotion advice.
- This country has a high prevalence of hepatitis B. Consider screening for hepatitis B, particularly among those who have recently arrived.
- There is a high risk of malaria in this country.
- Ensure all patients are up to date with the UK immunisation schedule.
- There is a high risk of anaemia in people from this country. Be alert to this possibility in recently arrived migrants, particularly for women and pre-school children, and test as clinically indicated.
- Consider vitamin D deficiency in individuals who may be at risk as a result of their diet, skin colour or lack of sun exposure.
- There is a high risk of vitamin A deficiency in this country.

Key Facts



Map courtesy of
U.S. Central Intelligence Agency

Country profile

For a summary of key health indicators and health care please see WHO Nigeria .

For background information on the country, its government and its people please see BBC Nigeria and World Factbook Nigeria

Languages*

English (official), Hausa, Yoruba, Igbo (Ibo), Fulani
See language interpretation

Religions*

Muslim 50%, Christian 40%, indigenous beliefs 10%

Migration to the UK

At the time of the 2001 Census there were almost 90,000 people from this country living in the UK. There is a long history of migration to the UK from this country. Migrants from this country who are currently living in UK have arrived since the 1960s.

*Source: World Factbook



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The Gateway Project is intended to respond to the health needs of new immigrants as an aspect of their integration. It is intended that some Volunteers will be offered training as Health Champions or equivalent and the provision of advice and guidance will include an element of befriending that can help to address some of the early issues of emotional and mental wellbeing. Clients may be offered support in accessing physical and mental health services including primary care and Health Trainer services.

We will talk to community leaders about their experience of local health and care services.

We will explore the extent to which Portsmouth CC health and wellbeing services and NHS health and care services have recognised the special needs of new immigrants. In particular we will examine how accessible health and care services are to new immigrants and developments of services in fields such as tuberculosis, maternity care, diet and mental wellbeing, lifestyle and chronic disease management including diabetes which are considered particularly relevant to new immigrant communities. We will review any new initiatives taken by NHS Commissioning Groups, NHS Trusts and Portsmouth City Council in addressing physical and mental health and wellbeing issues relevant to new immigrants.

We will also examine the engagement of new immigrants in health and care as employees, and in representative groups such as the Public Patient Involvement Forum and in Patient Organisations such as Diabetes UK.

Gateway Portsmouth will measure the number of health related interventions delivered by Volunteer Community Advisers and specialist services to which they refer, including:

1. Number of volunteers taking up training as Health Champions or equivalent
2. The number of new immigrants then support by Health Trainer Champion volunteers by type of support.
3. Referrals by Community Adviser Volunteers to health services: Primary Care/ Dentist/ Health Trainer Services specialist services
4. Action as a result of referral e.g. enrolment with services by type e.g. primary/secondary/ health improvement

Gateway Portsmouth will address the access to and engagement of new immigrants in health services, the policy responses to their health needs and the specific actions arising from health related training and referral.



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5 Social Bridges, 6 Social Bonds, 7 Social Links

Social Bridges refers to social connections across national, ethnic or religious groupings – ‘mixing’ which is essential to establish the ‘two way’ interaction of integration. Creating bridges to other communities supports social cohesion, and opens up opportunities for broadening cultural understanding, widening economic opportunities.

Social Bonds refers to a sense of belonging to a particular group within a community reinforced by contact and exchange within that group. It provides a sense of identity with a particular ethnic, or geographic group that can resist a feeling of assimilation within the wider community to ensure that integration is a two way street with recognition of distinctive culture of groups within the community.

Social Links refer to engagement with formal structures for leadership, political and social expression and service provision by local and central government and the voluntary sector. It provides access to ways of claiming the rights of residents within the community and to the resources and support to which they are entitled.

In practice the distinction between the indicators of these dimension of social capital may be blurred, for example membership of and participation in religious groups can provide **Bonds** within a religious group that may also provide **Bridges** between communities born in different countries, the leaders of religious groups may also provide **Links** to local government and voluntary sector support. The religious affiliations of Portsmouth residents is shown in Figure 13, but this does not reveal how active these religious groups are.

Figure 13
Self Reported Religion of Portsmouth Residents 2011

	Numbers of Portsmouth residents	Percentage of Portsmouth residents
Christian	106,999	52.2
No religion	71,826	35
Religion not stated	14,872	7.3
Muslim (Islam)	7,162	3.5
Buddhist	1,162	0.6
Hindu	1,282	0.6
Other religion	1,050	0.5
Sikh	468	0.2
Jewish	235	0.1
Total Portsmouth residents	205056	100

Source: Table QS210EW Census 2011, Office for National Statistics © Crown Copyright 2012



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Participation in volunteering may include provision of support within community groups, across groups and /or in conjunction with government or voluntary sector provided services.

Evidence of participation in formal volunteering is taken from the Home Office Citizenship Survey of 2011²⁰, see figure 14 (note this survey has now been discontinued). This shows the levels of participation in voluntary activities that might be expected to arise from major established immigrant communities in the UK. In addition to the findings shown in figure 3, the survey showed that rates of formal volunteering are slightly higher in the South East (32%) than for England as a whole (28%) and unemployed people tend to volunteer somewhat less (22%) than employed people (26%).

A recent report by Patrick McCloughan, William H. Batt, Mark Costine and Derek Scully (2011)²¹ notes that participation in voluntary work by adults in the EU is on average about 20%, with higher rates in the UK of up to 30%. In new member states such as Poland, Romania and Bulgaria participation is far lower at about 10%. Time given amounts on average to 6.5 hours a week.

Factors that were shown to reduce the rates of participation in volunteering include: being young, caring for children or elderly relatives and illness or disability. Factors that increase the likelihood of participation include: level of education, religious participation, male sport related activities and being in the age range 30-50 years.

If 20% of new immigrant women in the age 30-50 years and 10% of women in younger and older age groups participate in volunteering, this suggests an assumption that 260 women might perhaps volunteer, however they may already be engaged through existing community organisations.

Participation in this project will be in addition to existing commitments, for example through Mosques, Churches and Community Groups. We will need to find out from experience how many can be recruited in practice.

The data and estimates suggest that the target of engaging 125 adult women new immigrants from non EU countries who are neither overseas students nor refugees as volunteer workers will be very difficult with the current limitations on the definition of eligible participants.



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Figure 14

Participation in voluntary activities, by ethnicity and age 2009-10 and 2010-11 showing the percentage of people volunteering at least once a month

		At least once a month (%)			
		Informal volunteering %		Formal volunteering %	
		2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11
Ethnicity	White	30	29	26	26
	All Asian	23	20	16	16
	Indian	23	23	16	20
	Pakistani	23	20	15	15
	Bangladeshi	20	15	16	9
	All Black	31	22	25	22
	Caribbean	30	27	25	22
	African	31	19	24	20
	Mixed Race	32	34	23	19
	Chinese/Other	17	19	13	13
	Ethnic Minorities	25	22	18	17
	White	30	29	26	26
Age	16 to 25	32	28	23	23
	26 to 34	29	25	21	19
	35 to 49	28	28	28	26
	50 to 64	29	30	26	27
	65 to 74	33	33	29	31
	75 and over	25	26	21	21

Source: Home Office Citizenship Survey Results 2010-2011



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In the course of the project we will collect further qualitative and quantitative measures of social capital. Further the participation of volunteers from new immigrant communities will in itself be an important contribution to all aspects of social capital which we will explore through interviews with them.

We will discuss with leaders of religious and ethnic community organisations the activities and involvement of members, in cross cultural events and the extent of volunteering in activities that cross groups to understand **Bridging**. And we will seek to understand the barriers and enablers for new immigrants who may wish to join general interest groups such as sports, arts or social groups or activities focussed on children and health and wellbeing.

We will also explore membership of ethnically and culturally defined groups and engagement within communities to understand **Bonding**. Where possible we will seek to establish both the active membership of such groups and organisations and the number of ethnic minority and new immigrants in representative, organising or leadership roles in community organisations and in other cross community roles, this can be seen **Linking**.

Advocacy sessions to be held three times a year will help to develop all forms of social capital **Bridging** across groups to develop common positions on issues relevant to communities, **Bonding** within communities by mutual support and **Linking** both to community leaders and to providers of government and voluntary sector services

Gateway Portsmouth will measure the number of **Bridging, Bonding and Linking** interventions delivered by Volunteer Community Advisers and specialist services to which they refer, including:

1. Contacts and referral to cross community **Bridging** organisations.
2. Contacts and referral to organisations that support **Bonding** within communities.
3. Referral **Links** to local government and voluntary sector support services.
4. Action taken as a result of such referrals by type of organisation and services delivered.

Gateway Portsmouth is an action learning project that will both develop and learn from the development of social capital in all its forms. This requires both the measurement of actions that lead to the development of Bridging, Bonding and Linking and qualitative research to understand the meaning and consequences of such actions. This will include both the intended and the possible unintended consequences.



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8 Language and Cultural Knowledge

Lack of English language skill is a practical barrier to integration that can be coupled with lack of cultural knowledge such as inability to use local services and misunderstanding about appropriate behaviour. These factors taken together form a focus for anxiety about isolation, stigma and perceived differentness. "A Guide for Black and Minority Ethnic Communities," (Hamid Samly 2009)²² provides insightful commentary on such issues.

The 2011 Census reveals that almost 3,400 households in Portsmouth have no members with English as their first language and a further 600 household have only children under 16 who speak English as their main language (see figure 15). A survey of schoolchildren undertaken by the Portsmouth Ethnic Minority Achievement Service (figure 16) shows the wide range of first languages they speak. However, in comparison with Southampton or England as a whole Portsmouth residents do not include a high number or proportion of people who cannot speak English (328) or do not speak English well (2,113) (see figure 17).

We have been unable to find statistics giving the numbers of Portsmouth residents trained through English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) courses or on Citizenship courses. One aim of Gateway Portsmouth is to enrol new immigrants to Pre ESOL and ESOL and Pre Citizenship courses and to provide training to enable new immigrants to establish and lead self help courses in these fields. In addition it is hoped that Community Adviser Volunteers will be able to communicate with those whose English is poor or who have difficulty in contacting services, using their own language when necessary.

In addition to recording the number of people benefiting from the project in this way we will consult community organisations to ask about their experience and knowledge of the need for support in these areas. We will also consult organisations who provide such services to obtain their views.

Gateway Portsmouth will measure the number of English language and cultural knowledge related interventions delivered by Volunteer Community Advisers and specialist services to which they refer, including:

1. Number of volunteers taking up training as ESOL self help volunteers
2. Number of clients referred to ESOL or Pre citizenship courses.
3. Take up of places on ESOL or Pre citizenship courses
4. Participation in self-help groups.

The project will provide access to ESOL and Pre Citizenship courses, support self-help and seek evaluate the impact achieved through these means.



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Figure 15 2011 Census: Household language, Portsmouth households	Household Numbers	Household Percentage
All Households	85473	100
All people aged 16 and over in household have English as a main language	78239	91.5
At least one but not all people aged 16 and over in household have English as a main language	3,232	3.8
No people aged 16 and over in household but at least one person aged 3 to 15 has English as a main language	604	0.7
No people in household have English as a main language	3,398	4.0

Source: Table KS206EW Census 2011, Office for National Statistics © Crown Copyright 2012

Figure 16 The 20 most common First Languages from January 2012 School Census: Pupils aged 5 or over on 31/8/2011 Portsmouth LA Maintained Schools		
First Language Description	Number of Pupils	Where spoken (if not obvious)
English	17,617	
Bengali	703	Bangladesh and parts of North East India
Polish	231	
Arabic	153	Arabian Peninsula, North Africa and Eastern Med
Tagalog/Filipino	139	Philippines area
Kurdish	77	Iraq, Iran, parts of Turkey and Syria
French	74	
Malayalam	70	Kerala State South West India similar to Tamil
Chinese	68	China and Chinese SE Asian communities
Shona	56	Zimbabwe and Southern Zambia
Persian/Farsi	53	Iran and Afghanistan
Panjabi	44	North West States of India and parts of Pakistan
Portuguese	42	Portugal, Brazil and former African colonies
Romanian	42	Romania, Moldova, parts of Ukraine
Spanish	42	Spain and Central and Southern America
Turkish	42	Turkey, Northern Cyprus plus other areas.
Lithuanian	34	
Thai	30	
Urdu	30	India and Pakistan mutually intelligible to Hindi
Vietnamese	25	

Source: Portsmouth City Council Education Department Ethnic Minority Achievement Service



This project and its actions were made possible due to co-financing by the European Fund for the Integration for Third-Country Nationals.



Figure 17

Proficiency in English for Residents Over the Age of 3 years

Total Portsmouth Residents 2011 aged 3 or over = 196,712	Main Language English	Main Language not English			
		Can speak English very well	Can speak English well	Cannot speak English well	Cannot speak English
Total Southampton Residents aged 3 or over = 227,218					
Total England Residents 2011 aged 3 or over = 51,005,610					
Number of Portsmouth Res 3+	182,705	5,817	5,749	2,113	328
% of Portsmouth Residents 3+	92.9%	3%	2.9%	1.1%	0.2%
Number of Southampton Res 3+	200,352	10,366	11,259	4,587	717
% of Southampton Residents 3+	88.2%	4.6%	5%	2%	0.3%
Number of England Residents 3+	46,936,780	1,689,406	1,535,579	709,862	133,983
% of England Residents 3+	92%	3.3%	3%	1.4%	0.3%

Source: Table QS205EW Census 2011, Office for National Statistics © Crown Copyright 2012

A correlation was found between the proportion of residents in a lower layer super output areas (small areas with about 1,500 residents) with Year of Arrival 2001-2011 and the proportion of residents stating their Proficiency in English – as: cannot speak English or cannot speak it well. This reflects the observation that many new arrivals from non- English speaking countries take some years to feel confident in speaking English.



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9 Safety and Stability

Early feedback at the project launch and through subsequent interviews with community organisation members and new immigrants has confirmed that feelings of threat and insecurity and actual or potential racial harassment, hate crimes, anti-social behaviour and crime in general are major concerns for new immigrants. Lack of feelings of safety and stability are barriers to integration social engagement and social connection.

“Diversity of Portsmouth”³ reports that in 2010/11 there were 196 race hate crimes, defined as any incident that constitutes a criminal offence, which is perceived by the victim or any other person as being racially or religiously motivated, reported to the police. In previous years the number of racially or religiously motivated hate crime incidents were: 2007/08 = 319, 2008/09 = 223, 2009/10 = 225.

The Racial Awareness Service received reports of 603 racial incidents in the period of April 2010 to March 2011, which indicates an increase by 18% in comparison with the same period in the previous year. Among the reported incidents, the biggest number constituted verbal abuse (45.5%), followed by harassment, intimidation and bullying (21.2%) and physical abuse (13.6%).

There were 216 reported hate incidents in schools during 2009/10 (affecting some 3,000 children from Black Minority Ethnic Communities in Portsmouth schools), with most incidents constituting verbal abuse (such as name calling, threats, jokes and insults) (78.7%), and racist comments in the course of discussion (15.3%). Most victims were pupils (88.6%), the rest being staff members.

The majority (49%) of the respondents to the Portsmouth Resident Survey 2009 said that anti-social behaviour is not a very big problem in their area, whilst 32% said it was either a fairly big or a very big problem in their area, with teenagers hanging around and people being drunk and rowdy in public places being the most common issues.

Valuing Diversity Survey 2009 shows that almost half of Portsmouth residents (45%) feel unsafe after nightfall, which is above the national average (37%) according to the MORI’s Place Survey norm for unitary/metropolitan authorities. Asian respondents were more likely to feel unsafe than White respondents (53% versus 37%) whereas East European and Black communities feel reasonably safe after dark (compared to the White population). 77% of respondents from the Asian community stated the lack of CCTV cameras and other security measures were a problem in their local area.

Areas of Portsmouth with high crime rates coincide with areas of high deprivation and high ethnic minority and student populations in the South West of the City.



This project and its actions were made possible due to co-financing by the European Fund for the Integration for Third-Country Nationals.



28 areas of Portsmouth are placed in the worst 10% areas in England in respect of Crime, an increase from 20 areas in 2007 see figure 18. Black (African, Caribbean, UK, European and Other) young offenders are over-represented, whilst Asian, Chinese and young offenders of mixed ethnicities were under-represented in the youth justice system.

We will discuss the issues of safety and stability with community organisation leaders to understand their perspectives. For example, we are told that the demonization of immigrant communities in sections of the media as “terrorist, benefits scroungers and criminals” is a major factor that undermines the confidence and integration of immigrant communities. We also understand that women from certain communities feel unsafe and threatened in the street by the offensive behaviour of some children.

These issues will also be discussed during the Advocacy meetings involving Community Adviser Volunteers, Community Leaders and service providers.

We will also seek to understand the steps being taken by the police, community wardens and Portsmouth City Council to address hate crime and feelings of insecurity.

Gateway Portsmouth will measure the number of safety and stability related interventions delivered by Volunteer Community Advisers and specialist services to which they refer, including:

1. Referrals relating to complaints of hate crime, anti-social behaviour and other types of crime
2. Referrals relating to complaints against police, community wardens or others in relation to safety and stability
3. Actions taken in response to such referrals.

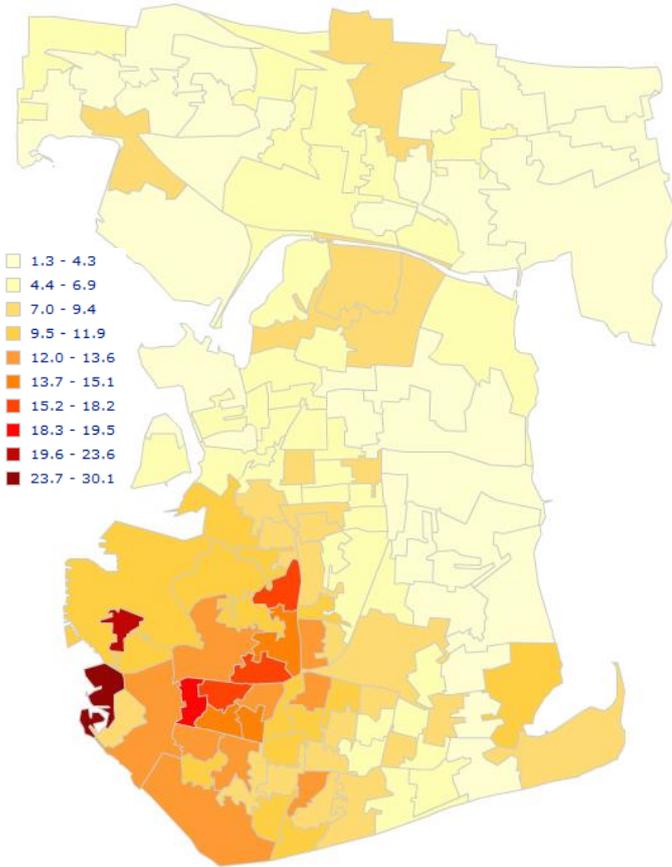
The project will attempt to gain an understanding of perspectives and progress on issues regarding safety and stability and will measure and value interventions to address them.



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Figure 18a: Map of Portsmouth with percentage of Non EU born residents by Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) from 2011 Census (Darker shade indicates a higher percentage).

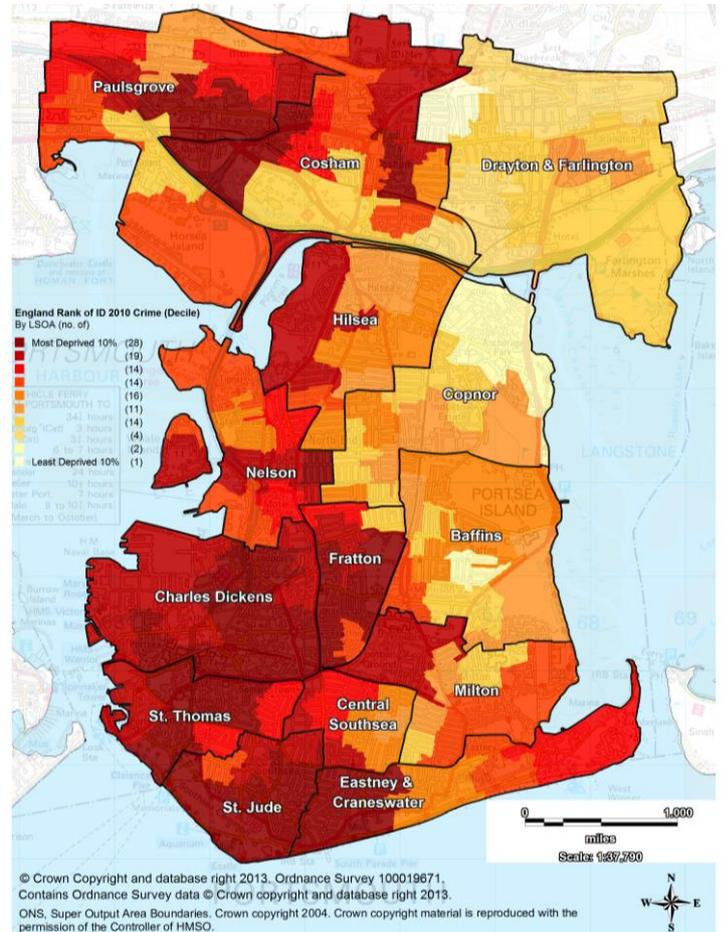


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Source: Country of Birth (2011 Census) QS203EW LSOA aggregate of: Other Europe, Africa, Middle East, Eastern Asia, Southern Asia, South East Asia, Central Asia, north America, Central America, South America, Caribbean and Antarctica and Oceania.

Figure 18b: Map of Portsmouth with the England Rank of ID 2010 Crime & Disorder domain score, by LSOA. Overlaid by electoral ward boundaries. (Darker shade indicates greater deprivation).



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Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2010.



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10 Rights and Citizenship

The rights of immigrants to services and entitlements, to democratic representation and to the attainment of UK Citizenship are central to Gateway Portsmouth and an important dimension of integration. As figure 19 shows feelings of influence and belonging to the local area or neighbourhood and to Britain are relatively positive in general for ethnic minority groups across the UK. This is a hopeful portent for integration.

Figure 19

Whether people feel able to influence decisions affecting their local area and Britain and Whether people feel that they belong strongly to their neighbourhood and Britain, By ethnicity 2010-11 England

Ethnicity	% People agreeing they can influence decisions affecting		% People feeling they belong strongly to:	
	Their local area	Britain	Their neighbourhood	Britain
White	37	20	78	88
All Asian	46	33	80	88
Indian	46	35	80	87
Pakistani	45	33	83	92
Bangladeshi	44	30	84	90
All Black	52	33	74	88
Caribbean	47	29	74	88
African	56	37	73	89
Mixed Race	52	38	74	90
Chinese/Other	44	25	70	81
All Ethnic Minority Groups	48	33	77	87

Source: Home Office Citizenship Survey 2010-11

Community Adviser Volunteers and their clients will be asked to record their feelings about integration and hopes for the future including intentions to apply for UK Citizenship. We will also explore with community organisation leaders their understanding of immigrant rights and citizenship and the barriers and enablers that might be addressed by the project.



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A helpful guide to local services and rights is provided by the British Red Cross publication “Welcome to Portsmouth: An information guide for new arrivals and refugees”(2010)²³.

Advocacy sessions will involve both Community Adviser Volunteers and community organisation leaders in discussing this issue together with service providers who give access to entitlements and support in this field. And as previously noted we will seek to record where ethnic minority leaders have been engaged in leadership and representative roles in respect of local communities, schools, health services and community organisations.

The project will train Community Adviser Volunteers to provide access to advice and support services in respect of entitlements such as housing and disability benefits, support for employment and social care as well as Pre Citizenship training and support for self-help groups. Actions and outcomes will be recorded.

Gateway Portsmouth will measure the number of rights and citizenship related interventions delivered by Volunteer Community Advisers and specialist services to which they refer, including:

1. Referral to advisory services in respect of rights and entitlements e.g. Benefits entitlement, Disability Living Allowance, citizenship application, family reunion applications, voter registration.
2. Action as a result of referral: provision of information and advice and subsequent uptake of entitlements.

Gateway Portsmouth will both measure practical steps to support the attainment of rights and citizenship by new immigrants and will seek a deeper understanding of the meaning and value ascribed to this aspect of integration and the policy measures that support its development.



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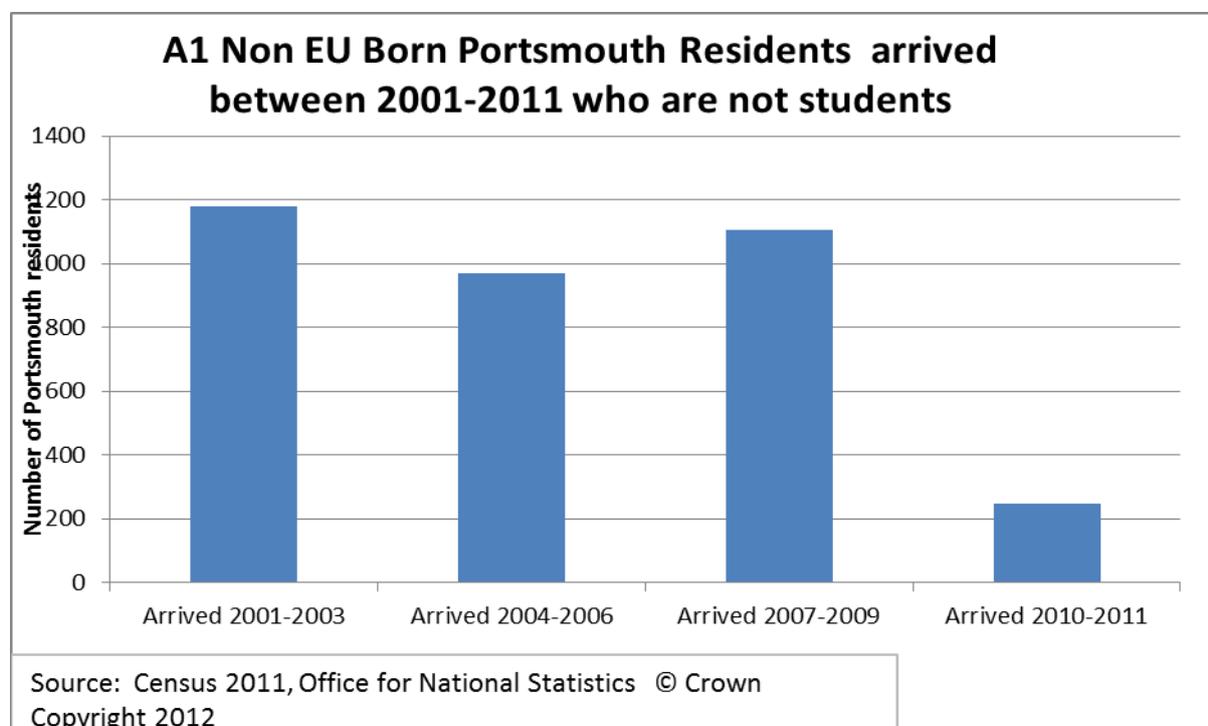


Annex A: Estimate of Current Age of Non UK/EU/Student Residents

New long term immigrants to Portsmouth between 2001 and 2011 will have aged by 10-1 years by the end of the period and many new immigrant families will have children born in the UK. In this annex we estimate their 2011 number and age. This is assumed to be very similar to 2003-2013 data.

Census data shows the year of arrival for all immigrants - we have assumed this will be similar for non EU migrants. (But there may have been a disproportionate increase of EU migrants from new accession countries in certain years.)

We also estimate that some 3,750 overseas students arrived at some point in the last five years and that 20% of students remain in the UK five years after entry. Using this data and based on an estimate of 3,500 non EU new immigrants, we generated the assumed pattern of arrivals for non EU long stay immigrants shown below:



In order to estimate the age profile of non EU immigrants on arrival we examined the available evidence on the age of current immigrants to the UK from Migration Statistics Quarterly Report, November 2012 and Census Table QS802EW, we applied this to our estimate of total new non EU immigrants from 2001-2011 (5,700). We then examined data from the Portsmouth University Academic Registrar showing the age of students and applied this to our estimate of the increase in non EU overseas students (2,250), this

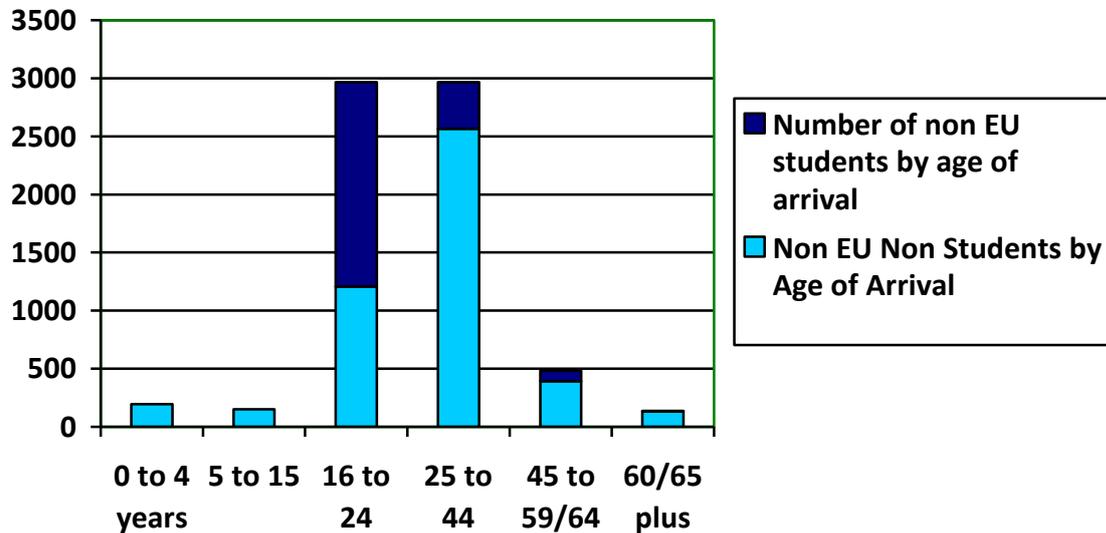


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enabled us to establish the expected age profile of new non EU immigrants who are not overseas students as shown in figure A2.

A2 New Immigrants from Non EU Countries- excluding overseas students from non EU Countries- by age of arrival



We also need to consider the number of children born in the UK to new immigrants from non EU Countries as these will be included in the families of new immigrants. The available data²⁴ shows there were 2,922 births to non EU born mothers in Portsmouth. During this period the number of Non EU born residents increased from 9,220 to 12,720 with a mean of 11,000. This suggests that for every 200 non EU immigrant woman there are about three births per year (Mothers Giving Birth in Portsmouth), this equates to about one child over a ten year period for every woman between the ages of 16 and 44. Of course, students may also have babies and this estimate may be low because the age profile of new migrants is focussed on the 25-44 age group.

To estimate their current age a cohort analysis has been undertaken reflecting the age on arrival, date of arrival and new births since arriving for non EU immigrants over the period from 2001-2011 (see figure A3). Based on an estimate of 4,650 new non EU non student immigrants this suggests that the families of non EU new immigrants who are not students will have increased from 4,650 to 5,450 including 900 children born in the UK, the age profile may now include 520 children under 5 years old, 530 children from 5-15 years old, 555 young adults aged 16-24 years, 2,650 adults aged 25-44 years, 980 middle aged adults aged 45-60 years and 215 people aged over the age of 60/65 years (most in their early 60s).



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Figure A3 Cohort Analysis of New Immigrant Arrivals and Births 2001-2011

Year 2001-2011		01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	2011 Total	Less Refug
UK Born	%	16	31	47	60	73	86	101	115	129	140	799	671
0-4	4.2%	22	22	22	18	18	18	20	20	20	15	519	435
5-15	3.2%	17	17	17	14	14	14	15	15	15	11	532	447
16-24	2%	136	136	136	114	114	114	124	124	124	91	555	466
25-34	29%	146	146	146	122	122	122	133	133	133	98	1369	1150
35-44	30%	141	141	141	118	118	118	129	129	129	94	1282	1077
45-54	5%	29	29	29	24	24	24	26	26	26	19	781	656
55-59/64	4%	16	16	16	13	13	13	14	14	14	10	201	169
60/65+	3%	16	16	16	13	10	10	11	11	11	10	213	179
Total Arrived	100	523	523	523	437	437	437	477	477	477	349	4653	3909
Arrived + Born		538	553	569	497	510	523	577	591	605	488	5452	4579

|

The Colours indicate the age in 2011 of the cohorts of migrants arriving over the period 2001 -2011 or born in the UK to mothers who arrived in this period, those who arrived ten years before this date will be ten years older and those who arrived two years before will be two years older and so on.

Age in 2011	Colour
0-4 years	
5-15 years	
16-24 years	
25-34 years	
35-44 years	
45-54 years	
55-59 years	
60/65 + years	



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¹² Annual Labour Force Survey ONS Crown Copyright Reserved from Nomis on 8 January 2013

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