

Annex A: Proposal form

Please refer to the FAQ for help in completing this form, or contact the team at the email address below if you have any questions.

Once completed, please return to migrationfund@communities.gsi.gov.uk

Depending on the scale and complexity of the proposal we may seek additional information. Information in this bid may be shared with other Government colleagues to help inform wider policy development and best practice.

A. Your details

| | |
|---|---|
| Project title and summary (30 words max) | Sandwell's Transition Education Partnership Service (STEPS) - The centre safeguards children and will be a bridge between INA (Year 1 to 11) coming into the authority and them securing a school place. |
| Lead Local Authority | Sandwell |
| Contact details of working lead | Name: Mr Balwant Bains Email: balwant_bains@sandwell.gov.uk Phone: 0121 5692770 & 07870168815 |
| Partners (if applicable) | Partners in Sandwell New Arrival Partnership (SNAP) - Public Health, Adult Social Care, Housing, Education, Police, Sandwell and West Birmingham CCG, Third Sector |
| Area covered by the proposal | Across Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council |

B. Finance summary

PLEASE ANNEX A FULL BREAKDOWN OF COSTS, and provide headline figures in the table below.

Projects can bid for a maximum of 24 months' funding across 3 financial years. Note - any overheads requested must be presented as actuals (not percentages).

| Financial year | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | TOTAL |
|------------------|----------|----------|----------|-------------------------|
| Amount requested | £100,625 | £402,500 | £301,875 | £805000 [Appendix 2] |

C. Proposal detail

Please indicate which theme(s) best reflects your proposal:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> English language support | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Service integration |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rogue landlords | <input type="checkbox"/> Migrant rough sleeping |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data gathering | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cohesion/integration |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Business compliance | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |

Please confirm you understand this funding cannot be used to directly support illegal or irregular migrants, including those who have been refused leave to remain:

- I can confirm this proposal will not directly benefit illegal migrants

1. What is the issue you want to address? (750 words)

Sandwell's ONS/Census data 2011 indicates an overall a rise in the resident population to 308,063 residents (8.9% rise from 2001, 1.1% above the national rise). Under 5s now make up 7.4% of Sandwell's population, compared with 6.2% in England and Wales. According to the 2011 census, 12% of Sandwell's population (i.e. 35,300 people) speak a first language other than English [Appendix 1].

Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council hosts the Sandwell New Arrivals Partnership (SNAP). It comprises of statutory and voluntary sector partners working in partnership to ensure that the needs and the impacts related to economic migrants, refugees and asylum seekers and resettlement are identified, assessed and incorporated effectively into local policy, priorities,

commissioning and service delivery. The partnership is also responsible for responding to national migration policies and related challenges impacting on Sandwell council and partners.

The overarching vision of SNAP is: “Working together, we will support newcomers to be part of Sandwell’s communities”. In July 2016, SNAP hosted a ‘Newcomer Event’ (Housing, Community Cohesion, Schools and Education, Welfare Rights, Health and Wellbeing, Language and Communication, Employment and Training) to obtain the views of key partners on the priorities for Sandwell. The attached intelligence [Appendix 3] provides an overview of current Newcomer demographics in Sandwell and provides an overview on the SNAP strategic intentions and our priorities. The following priority, which is relevant to this proposal, and now forms part of the SNAP’s strategic delivery plan;

- School and Education*
 - To ensure that all new arrival children are able to achieve their full potential and are supported to access school places and integrate well within school.

(*Other priorities listed in Success Criteria section)

It is the intention of Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council to apply for Controlling Migration Funds to address the local priorities identified from the Newcomer event. This project relates to the delivery of SNAP priority for School and Education, and addresses the top 3 issues raised by stakeholders:

- Access to school places
- Understanding education and school systems
- Access to English Language

Sandwell has an increased number of new arrival families settling in the borough. Specifically, the number of “New to the UK” applications for school places has increased from 818 in 2015 (September 2014 to August 2015) to 1025 in 2016. This means that there is an increased pressure on all services and particularly on schools. This presents a number of challenges;

- Pressures on schools and shortages of school places.
- Children having to wait long periods of time for a school place.
- The Newcomer not understanding the school admissions process.
- Newcomer parents not understanding the support children need during their schooling.
- Language barriers making communication between schools and families difficult, delaying admission.

The number of new arrival pupils has an impact on the school community. The above challenges create additional pressures on staffing resources and learning with 32% of Sandwell’s pupil reporting that their first language is not English.

The average waiting time between families submitting a school admissions application and the average waiting for their child to start school is 4 weeks. All Newcomers applications go to the Council’s ‘hard to place’ panels, as they meet a threshold of not having substantial information about their backgrounds. The panels sit every 3 (Secondary Schools) and 6 (Primary Schools) weeks and this can present issues of lost learning (children falling behind peers), children who may become missing from education altogether and exposure vulnerabilities to education delivered by unregistered providers [Sandwell Scorecard 1].

Who are these Newcomers?

In March 2017 there were 963 asylum seekers including dependants were living in Sandwell and supported by G4. Of these 380 were children under 18 years living as part of a family with 175 under 5 years old. Currently, Sandwell is facing the challenge of one family per week achieving a decision on their immigration status.

EU, non EU migrants and also migrants with unsettled status who have no recourse to public funds, account for a further substantial proportion of the Newcomer children.

Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council has clear intelligence on dispersed asylum seekers, new refugees, unaccompanied minors (supported by the Local Authority) and those with no recourse to public funds supported by the LA. However, there is limited intelligence on Newcomer EU nationals into the borough, children and families with no recourse to public funds placed by other authorities, or unaccompanied minors supported under Section 20 by other authorities or people of unsettled status.

Children's Rights: United Kingdom (England and Wales)

The right to an education is included in a number of international conventions to which the UK is a party, the European Convention on Human Rights and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.[1 and 2] Further to this, the Education Act 1996 imposes a duty on the Secretary of State to "promote the education of the people of England." [3].

Compulsory education in England begins at the age of five years old and continues until the end of the "school leaving year" in which the child is sixteen years old.[3] When a child turns five years old the parents must ensure that their child receives "efficient full-time education suitable to his age, ability and aptitude, and to any special educational needs he may have, either by regular attendance at school or otherwise."

2. How are you proposing to tackle the problem, and why is this your preferred approach? (750 words)

In order to address the challenges facing new arrival families in integrating in to school life and local resident communities and alleviate some of the pressures on local services and schools, a pilot project was introduced in January 2017. The Sandwell Transition Education Partnership Service (STEPS) facilitates and addresses the gap between arrival into the Borough, and securing a school place. It also aims to develop a one-stop approach to meet the range of needs of Newcomer families.

In order to address the aforementioned challenges, STEPS aims to:

- Support Sandwell's school admissions process and Safeguard all International New Arrivals
- Assess language capability of Newcomer children and develop Speaking, Listening, Reading and Writing.

- Provide International pupils (Sandwell residence) with a safe, welcoming environment where they are valued and encouraged to participate.
- Use formative assessment to identify the learning strengths and needs of each pupil against the DfE proficiency in English Scale; and so minimise potential lost learning time in school.
- Ensure that pupils and their families see their languages, culture and identity reflected in the classrooms, the Centre and as part of an inclusive curriculum designed around British culture and values.
- Ensure that a child is school ready and contribute to our Public Health priority of school readiness
- Use data to support and inform the transition process of each pupil into school/college.
- Provide a cohesive, multi-agency approach to supporting families and pupils throughout their time at the Centre and during the transition process into school/college.
- Build capacity in Sandwell School to support EAL learners.
- Support new arrivals to integrate into local resident communities by developing pathways to access ESOL
- Build resilience for new arrival families and achieve Corporate priority to “help people help themselves”
- Protect the wider community from communicable diseases through an holistic health and wellbeing provision for new arrival families
- Support new arrival families to understand the school system and school life to help them integrate within resident school communities and become active citizens.

This will be achieved by;

- Raising literacy levels through the provision of differentiated English for speakers of other languages (ESOL) courses for Newcomer parents/carers in order to help them gain independence and understand UK public health, education, employment, housing and rights and responsibilities of UK citizens.
- Providing baseline information for school’s on the Newcomer child’s proficiency in English and mathematics to support them to integrate into school without delay.
- Linking to relevant pathways in both health and Public Health, to include;
 - Health assessments for New Arrival families and appropriate follow-up treatment.
 - Support to register with a GP.
 - Health protection screening for TB and Blood Born Viruses (BBV.)
 - Healthy lifestyle education – in the curriculum and through Physical Activities challenges through The Albion Foundation and links with Sandwell’s Physical Activity Project Manager (Public Health Commissioning.)
 - On site provision of school health visitor, midwife and GP support.

- Family Literacy classes.
- Developing Parent Ambassadors to provide incremental training, including volunteering in the centre, etc. as a route into subsequent employment. Safeguarding assured through the Local Authorities Disclosure and Barring System (DBS) clearance system. We will provide basic English and ESOL classes at the centre to develop the language abilities of the parents. This will allow them to support their children's learning, develop skills for employment and be part of a resource pool where we will be able to call upon them to support schools and the centre with interpretation.
- Working with families to Identifying levels of literacy and education in the home language of Newcomer adults to offer bespoke information about routes into subsequent employment.
- Establishing relationships with families and signposting to third sector support.

STEPS overall aim is to offer New Arrival families the opportunity to better understand school systems, learn English language, access holistic support to help them integrate into school life quicker and enable us to capture intelligence relevant to the child and family's needs. The average time at the centre for a child would be 4 weeks; hard to place panels for primary age children sit every 3 weeks and secondary sit every 6 weeks. We have built a relationship/consulted with Mark Simms (HMI Ofsted Lead EAL specials) who has had meeting with the Director of Education and the Head Teacher of the Centre. He helped shape the centre through the pilot phase, making sure we were equalities and equal opportunities compliant. Lorna Fitzjohn HMI Regional Director has been briefed on the proposal at Annual Director of Children Services meeting with Ofsted January 2016.

3. How will the proposal benefit the established resident community? (750 words)

STEPS will develop pathways and signpost New Arrival families to local support groups and statutory services to facilitate the integration of families into Sandwell life; enhancing community cohesion. This will enable newcomer families to contribute as active members of their communities and connect with resident communities

There is a financial strain on school business and management in administering (employment of additional EAL specialists, creating and managing small groups, additional meeting that may require translation support) the admissions of new arrivals with substantial EAL needs; particularly in integrating them into the culture of the school This strain will be alleviated by STEPS and the cost saving of the school can be spent to benefit all pupils in the school and the wider resident community

Information gathered at STEPS will ease and accelerate the integration of the New arrival child into school life. This will reduce the resources needed to support the New arrival child and enhance the diversity of the school. There will be a reduction in peer pressure, bullying and isolation due to STEPS positive impact on the child's understanding of what is expected of them at school.

Bespoke Information Advice and Guidance (IAG) will enable the New arrival parents to improve their communication and contribute to their child's education which will also benefit the school's outcomes. For example the provision of health screening for new arrival families will identify early diagnosis and treatment of communicable diseases and reduce related health risks to resident communities.

The offer of health assessments and health checks promote healthy lifestyles with new arrival families and will contribute to reduced emergency treatment and timely referrals to services, such as mental health services, etc

Opportunities to access training and employment opportunities will support New arrival families to fulfil their potential to have a positive impact on the economic development of resident communities.

STEPS aims to support New Arrival Families to develop and improve their skills, so they are able to contribute not only to the child learning but also themselves to gain meaningful employment locally. This has the potential to have a positive impact on the wider community, by allowing them to connect more effectively with local people and networks.

This project will contribute to Sandwell's vision to help people help themselves and strengthen the role of community led organisations in supporting and welcoming new arrival families into their neighbourhoods.

4. Outputs, outcomes, and evaluation

Please provide a breakdown of expected/target outputs and outcomes below. Where additional resource will be required to monitor and evaluate the project effectively, you may wish to include proportionate costs in your proposal.

Please note funded proposals will be expected to keep in touch regularly on progress, and will be asked to complete an end of project 'impact summary' for which DCLG will provide a template. Please refer to the FAQ for further information.

The Controlling Migration Fund will enhance existing resources and support the development of services and support offered to new arrival families in Sandwell. This project is fundamental to the delivery of our local and regional Migrant agendas, as it will allow us to better understand the needs of Newcomers.

Furthermore, this project will support corporate objectives, such as;

- School readiness
- Reducing the prevalence of communicable disease
- Improving population mental wellbeing
- Reducing the impact of illness and long term conditions
- Addressing lifestyle risk factors

The success criteria (monitoring method in brackets) that we anticipate include;

- 95% of newcomer families supported through STEPS (monitored through admissions applications)

- 50% of newcomer families take up and complete STEPS courses (basic English classes are attended by 15 adults each term) and IAG (register to be made public to management committee)
- 50% of newcomer families who are referred to support services (register kept)
- 95% of children who go through STEPS are placed in schools within an average of 4 weeks. (termly and end of year reporting to the management committee)
- Greater understanding of the potential of new arrival children through assessment at the centre (90% of children have robust data; some may leave for an allocated school place after 2/3 days – evidence gained from school questionnaire and case studies by transitions team).
- Rapid response to children with Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) whilst they are at the centre. (An SLA is in place with Inclusion support and all children who attend STEPS will be needs assessed for behaviour, Education Health and Care plans or a disability-number of children reported to schools hard to place panel and the management committee each term)
- 98% successful transition into schools – (evidence gathered from school staff questionnaires).
- 100% of CSE, FGM or Modern day Slavery cases are addressed and reported to the governing body (Centre Safeguarding Lead/Local Authority Safeguarding Officer/Police-centre record and information (numbers of cases or case studies) presented to Management Committee).
- EAL Progress made in the centre and Improved educational outcomes of new arrivals. (EAL teachers lesson observations and Childrens work scrutiny once per term)
- Compiling a ‘register’ of voluntary bilingual mentors for the STEPS centre and new arrival families to use. (3 in 2017/18 5 in 2018/19 and 8 by 2019/20).
- Increased engagement of third sector organisations with new arrival families. (families have access to professionals from citizens advice, careers and at least 2 other ‘minority’ community support groups by September 2018 at the centre)
- Gather intelligence and data to contribute to Sandwell’s migrant needs assessment to inform future provision of services. (100% assessment of new arrival families baseline assessment).
- Increased take up of Health intervention programmes from New arrival families, such as lifestyle programme, smoking cessation, sexual health services, etc. ‘classes’ to be introduced and monitored. (Classes/sessions to be established at the centre by September 2018).
- Increase in TB and BBV screening and timely referrals to treatment services if appropriate. (A dedicated room for screening is onsite by April 2018 for referrals to be addressed).
- Increase in GP registrations for new arrival families; all family members have access to a GP within 6 weeks of attending STEPS.
- Increase in new arrivals accessing ESOL provision, education and opportunities for volunteering and employment. (Basic English and ESOL classes running once per week onsite; maximum attendance (16) each week).

The above outputs and outcomes will be monitored and presented to SNAP quarterly. A project appraisal will be undertaken in December 2018 and a further full evaluation in December 2019

to ensure that this project reflects the needs of our new arrival communities and the impact on resident communities and contributes to STEPS/SNAP delivery plan, as follows;

1. Language and Communication.
 - To ensure that all Newcomers have access to a range of English Language courses and ESOL provision.
2. Housing.
 - To ensure that Newcomers have access to advice and assistance in accessing and retaining appropriate accommodation.
3. Health and Wellbeing.
 - Holistic Approach- through 'one stop shop' for Advice, Guidance and Advocacy
4. School and Education.
 - To ensure that all new arrival children are able to achieve their full potential and are supported to access school places and integrate well within school.
 - School staff receive high quality EAL networking opportunities and CPD
5. Employment and Training.

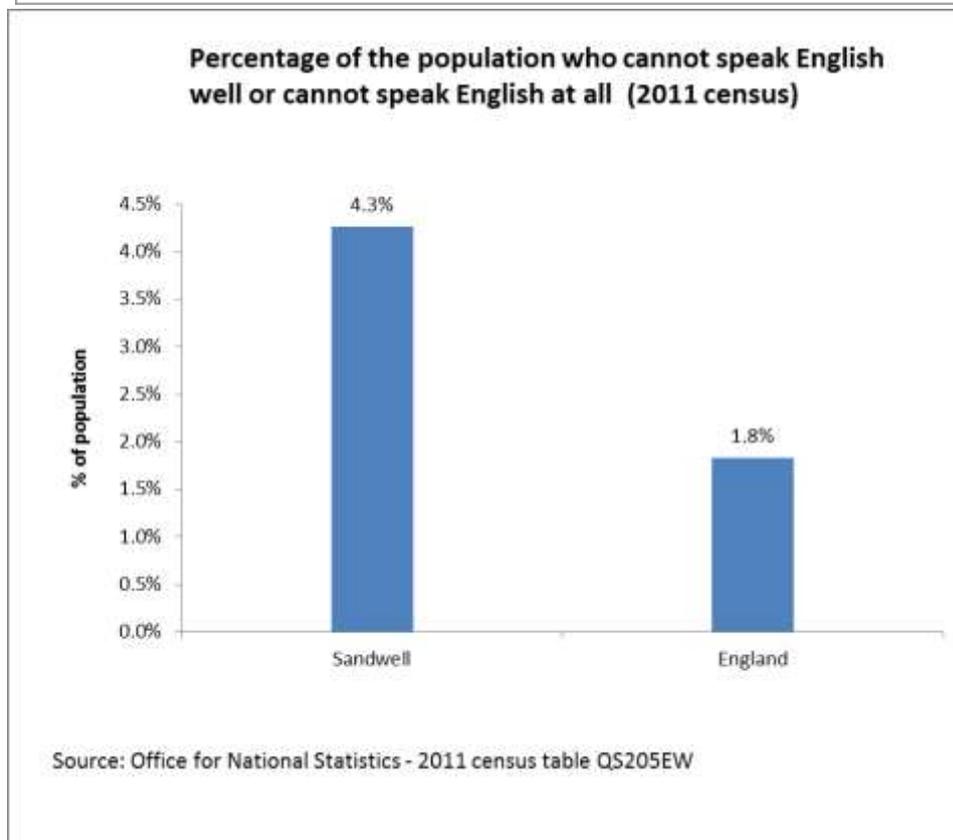
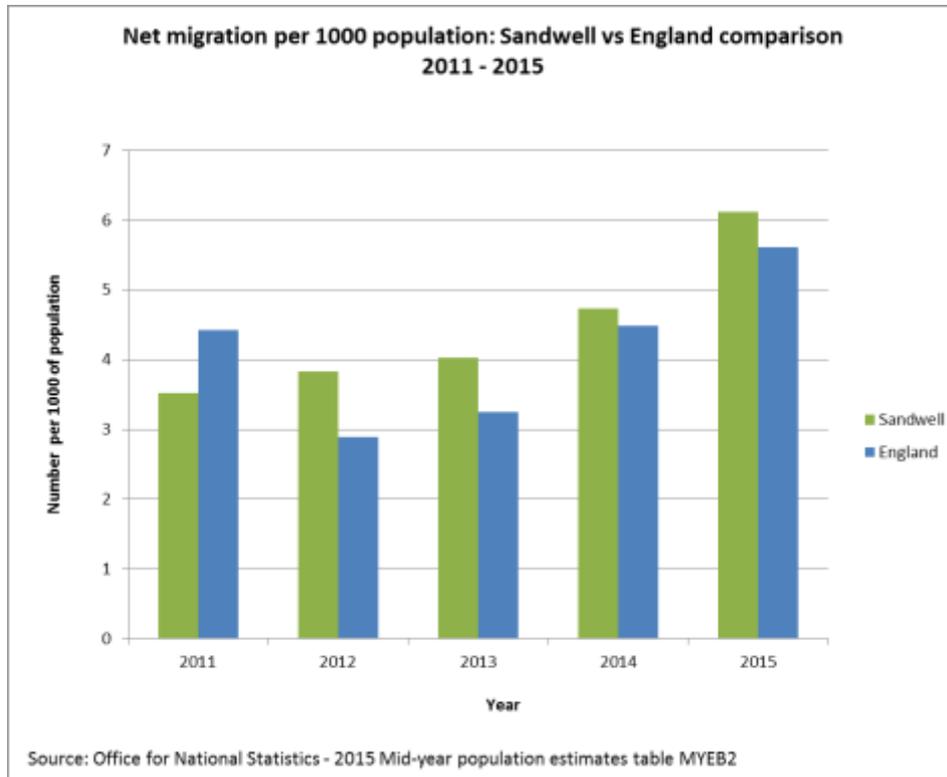
Newcomers realise their full potential in education at all stages of their integration and are supported in gaining meaningful employment commensurate to their skills and experience.

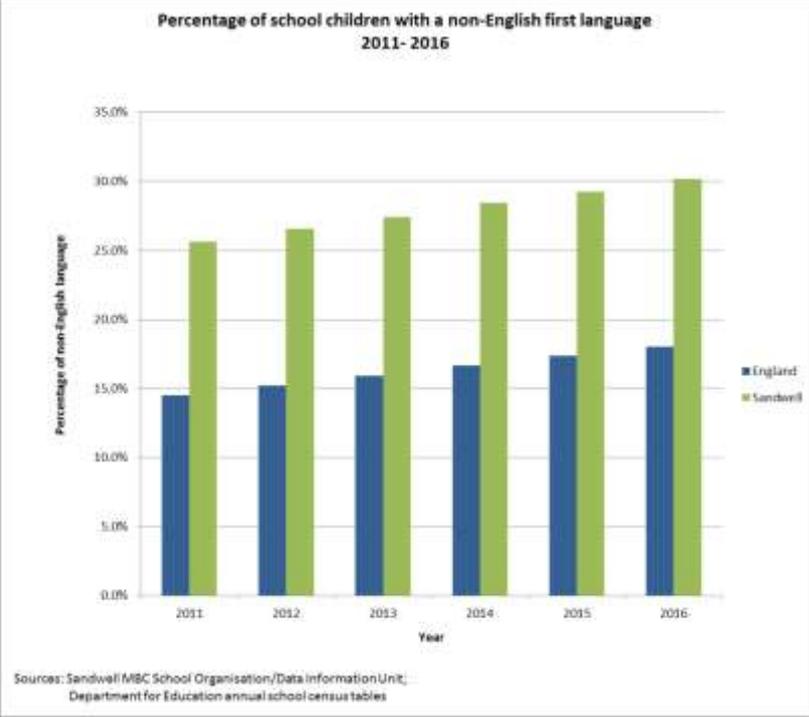
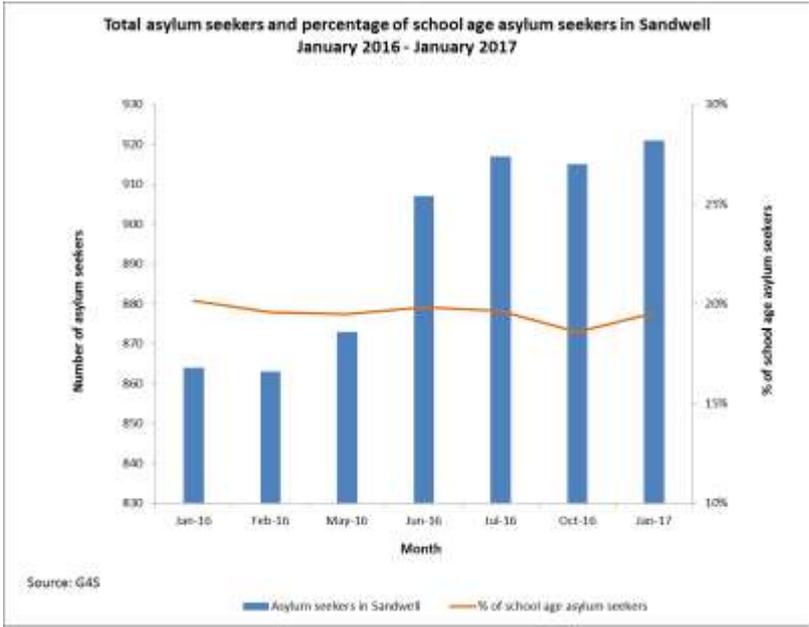
D. Checklist

| | |
|---|--|
| Does your authority plan to submit further bids to the Controlling Migration Fund? If yes, please annex a brief summary or include details in cover email, or contact the team to discuss. | Yes |
| Have you received central Government funding to tackle similar issues to those outlined in this proposal before? If yes, please give details. | No |
| Would this funding supplement any mainstream funding? Is other funding planned to support this project? If yes, please give details. | No |
| Where relevant, have you or do you plan to contact your local Immigration Compliance and Enforcement (ICE) lead to discuss additional enforcement action to complement this bid? | Contact has been made to inform them of the centre and its function. Sandwell Has a Newcomers' Strategic Lead who is supporting this bid that all protocols are adhered too. . |
| Please confirm the proposal has the support of the lead authority Section 151 officer. | Darren Carter is the Council's S151 Officer and is fully aware of the bid. |

If your project is approved, you will be asked for a letter or email on behalf of the S151 officer as confirmation before funding can be released.

Appendix 1





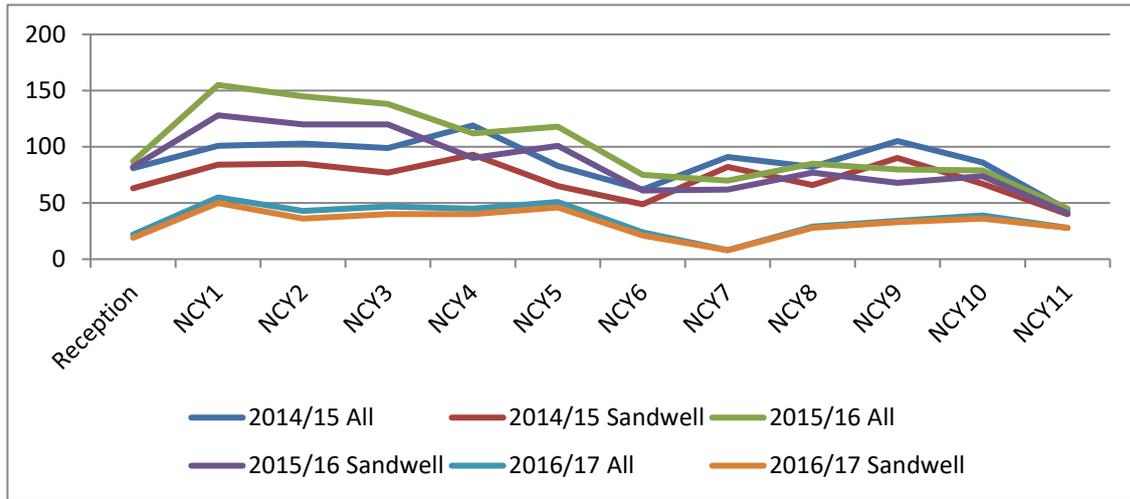
Admissions mid-year applications

| | All | % All apps | Sandwell | % S'well |
|----------|------|------------|----------|----------|
| 2014/15 | 1056 | 23.17% | 861 | 81.53% |
| 2015/16 | 1189 | 26.86% | 1024 | 86.12% |
| 2016/17* | 425 | 27.10% | 385 | 90.59% |

*Period 1 September to 31 December 2016

| | 2014/15 | | 2015/16 | | 2016/17 | |
|-----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| | All | Sandwell | All | Sandwell | All | Sandwell |
| Reception | 81 | 63 | 87 | 82 | 22 | 19 |
| NCY1 | 101 | 84 | 155 | 128 | 55 | 50 |
| NCY2 | 103 | 85 | 145 | 120 | 43 | 36 |
| NCY3 | 99 | 77 | 138 | 120 | 47 | 40 |
| NCY4 | 119 | 93 | 112 | 90 | 45 | 40 |
| NCY5 | 83 | 65 | 118 | 101 | 51 | 46 |
| NCY6 | 62 | 49 | 75 | 61 | 24 | 21 |
| NCY7 | 91 | 82 | 70 | 62 | 8 | 8 |
| NCY8 | 82 | 66 | 85 | 77 | 29 | 28 |
| NCY9 | 105 | 90 | 80 | 68 | 34 | 33 |
| NCY10 | 86 | 67 | 79 | 74 | 39 | 36 |
| NCY11 | 44 | 40 | 45 | 41 | 28 | 28 |

Year comparison by selected reason



| Town | House Move | | New to UK | | % Difference | |
|---------------|------------|---------|-----------|---------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | House Move | New to UK |
| | | | | | 2014/15 - 2015/16 | 2014/15 - 2015/16 |
| Oldbury | 179 | 194 | 106 | 117 | 8.38% | 10.38% |
| Rowley Regis | 147 | 152 | 48 | 32 | 3.40% | -33.33% |
| Smethwick | 330 | 244 | 426 | 465 | -26.06% | 9.15% |
| Tipton | 159 | 142 | 50 | 66 | -10.69% | 32.00% |
| Wednesbury | 135 | 103 | 48 | 73 | -23.70% | 52.08% |
| West Bromwich | 293 | 300 | 183 | 271 | 2.39% | 48.09% |

Appendix 3



SANDWELL NEW ARRIVALS PARTNERSHIP (SNAP)

STRATEGIC INTENTIONS 2017 - 2020

Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council hosts the Sandwell New Arrivals Partnership (SNAP). The Partnership comprises of statutory and voluntary agencies working in partnership to ensure that the needs and impacts of economic migrants, refugees and asylum seekers and resettlement are identified, assessed and incorporated effectively into local policy, priorities, commissioning and service delivery. The partnership is also responsible for responding to national migration policies and related challenges impacting on Sandwell council and corporate partners. The Sandwell New Arrival Partnership's overarching vision is;

“Working together, we will support newcomers to be part of Sandwell’s communities”

In July 2016, Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council hosted a ‘Newcomer Event’ to obtain the views of key partners on the priorities for Sandwell. The following priorities now form part of the SNAP delivery plan;

6. Language and Communication

The key priority if SNAP is to:

- Improve access to ESOL and language learning
- Increase involvement of communities
- Develop a new arrivals Directory of Services

7. Health and Wellbeing

To improve health outcomes for new arrivals through provision of:

- ‘one stop shop’ service for advice, guidance and advocacy
- Accessible mental health services
- Culturally competent front line provision

8. Housing

To ensure that new arrivals have access to housing advice by:

- Improving information sharing pathways
- Tackling Rogue Landlords
- Supporting vulnerable tenants
- Improve information sharing pathways between key housing partners to protect vulnerable tenants
-

9. Employment and training

To support new arrivals to access training and employment by:

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- Developing a skills register and improving pathways to volunteering opportunities
- Advice and guidance on transferrable qualifications
- Business start-up advice, support and mentoring

10. Community Cohesion

To support new arrivals to feel safe and empowered to play a full role in society through;

- communication
- connecting
- protecting the vulnerable

6. Schools and Education

To ensure that all new arrival children are able to achieve their full potential through and integrate well within school by:

- Access to school places
- Understanding school systems
- Supporting integration into schools and education – language, cultural needs, etc.
-

Whilst recognising the many and varied positive benefits controlled migration bring to the UK, the government is aware that some local areas have experienced particular challenges brought about by a rapid and unexpected rise in immigration from outside the UK.

To alleviate these pressures, on 9th November 2016 the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG), in conjunction with the Home Office, announced the launch of a funding channel, called the Controlling Migration Fund (CMF), to local authorities in England to tackle expected and sustainable rises in immigration.

It is the intention of Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council to apply for Controlling Migration Funds, with several specifically targeted bids, to address the local priorities identified from the Newcomer event. Each of the planned CMF bids will include robust migrant data analysis and evaluation. This data will include the recording of ethnicity, country of birth, main language and immigration status.

Furthermore, SNAP is in the process of completing a Migrant Needs Assessment, to gain a better understanding of the changes in population and their effect on services and resident communities. This document defines our New Arrivals in Sandwell and provides context for our strategic intentions and CMF bid applications.

1. Background: Sandwell 'New Arrivals'

For the purpose of SNAP the term 'New Arrivals' refers to; Asylum Seekers, Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC), Refugees, Economic Migrants and People from abroad with No Recourse to Public Funds (NRPF) who have lived in the UK for less than 5 years.

Each of these groups has different rights, responsibilities and entitlements to services, dependent on their immigration status. This in turn affects whether or not they can expect to settle in Sandwell permanently or whether their stay will be on a temporary basis whilst they wait for a decision on their asylum claim.

1.1 Population Demographics

Sandwell is the 12th most deprived local authority in England with about 28% (19,100) of children live in low income families and the health of people in Sandwell is varied compared with the England average. Life expectancy is 7.5 years lower for men and 6.3 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Sandwell than in the least deprived areas, illustrating the inequalities experienced by a significant proportion of the local population. Moreover, life expectancy for both men (77.0) and women (81.3) in Sandwell in general is lower than the England average (79.5 and 83.2 respectively).

The migrant population have complex needs, and placing migrants into areas already experiencing economic and social deprivation and inequality can further exacerbate the strain on local services and would therefore significantly disadvantage those migrants' concerned and resident communities.

To mitigate the risk of exacerbating inequality in our borough, it is imperative to conduct an assessment of migrant needs to ensure these vulnerable groups are placed in suitable areas where their complex needs can be appropriately addressed.

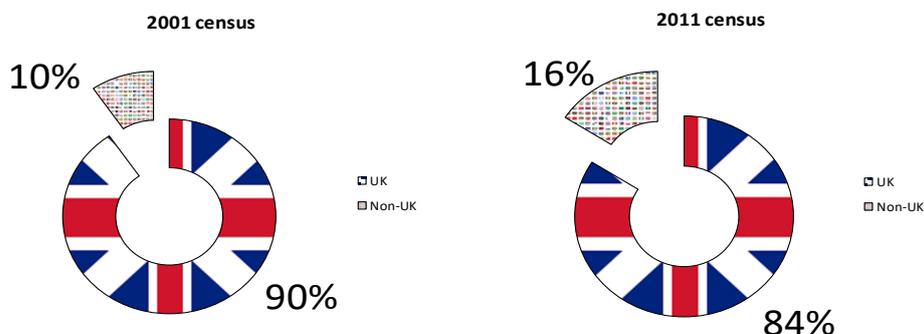
Migration continues to be a major factor in the growth of the Sandwell's population and brings and brings with it a wealth of diversity in terms of culture, language, food and skills into the local economy to enhance communities. However, there are still significant gaps in data regarding new arrivals. Currently, the 2011 Census provides the most detailed information on the local population and the impact of migration.

The 2011 Census data shows that Sandwell's population increased by ~25,000 over the ten year period.

| Year | No. of Migrants | Total Population | % of Population |
|------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 2001 | 640 | 282,904 | 0.23 |
| 2011 | 2352 | 308,063 | 0.76 |

More recently the Annual Population Survey conducted by the Office for National Statistics demonstrated that there had been a significant increase of 6% in Sandwell residents born outside of the UK which, in recent years, has been higher than the National average.

Sandwell residents' country of birth - 2001 & 2011 census



Source: Office for National Statistics

This has been driven by a number of factors, such as dispersal of Asylum Seekers by the UK Border Agency since 2000, the enlargement of the European Union in 2004 and 2007 and the migration of family within existing communities.

2. Definition of Migrant Groups

For the purpose of this assessment, we define recent migrants to include:

- Individuals coming to the UK who intend to stay for a year or more;
- Individuals seeking asylum;
- Refugees;
- Migrant workers from outside of the EEA;
- EEA nationals;
- Central European Roma community members;
- Spousal and family migrants.

2.1 Asylum seekers

An asylum seeker is a person who has made a claim to the UK government for protection under the UN Refugee Convention 1951 or under Article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights, due to fear of persecution in their country of origin. They may be waiting to receive a decision from the Home Office or from the courts in relation to an appeal on an initial decision.

Asylum seekers are not eligible for mainstream welfare benefits. Instead, if they are destitute, they can apply to UK Visas and Immigration (UKVI) for accommodation and/or financial support. The Home Office ensures asylum seekers are not left destitute by providing support under section 95 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999. Support is usually provided in the form of free, furnished accommodation (with no utility bills or Council Tax to pay) and a weekly cash allowance to cover essential living needs.

Asylum seekers are eligible for free NHS healthcare and may be eligible for free prescriptions, free dental care, free eyesight tests and vouchers for glasses.

Asylum seeker children have the same entitlement to state education as any other children and may be eligible for free school meals.

Asylum seekers are not allowed to work whilst waiting for a decision on their asylum claim.

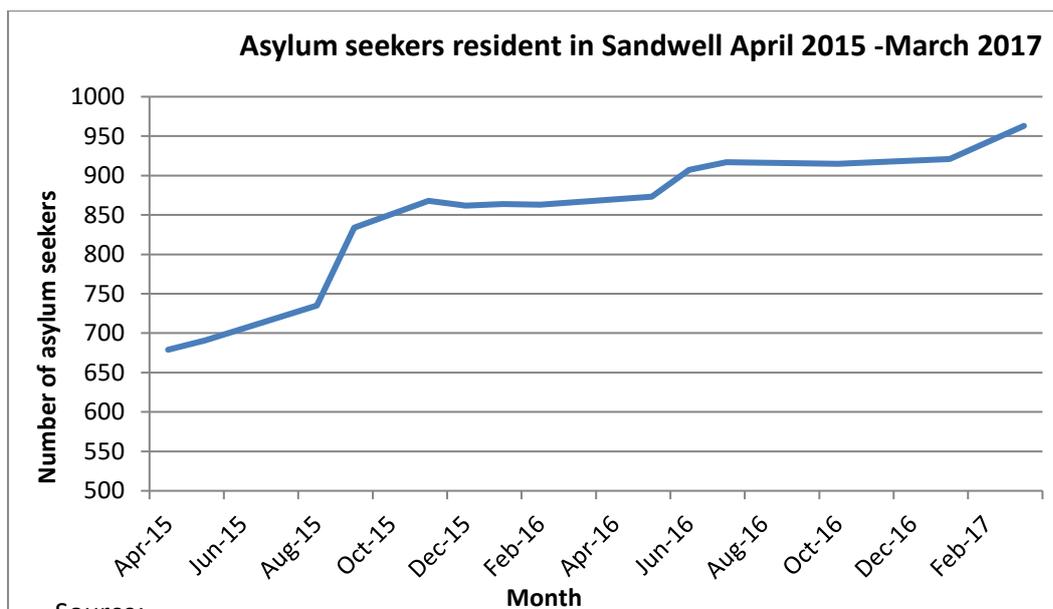
However, they can apply for permission to work if they have waited for over 12 months for an initial decision (from the date it was recorded), and are not considered responsible for the delay in decision-making.

Asylum Claims are increasing nationally. Including dependants, the number of asylum applications in the UK increased by 14% to 41,280 in the year ending September 2016. There was around 1 dependant for every 4 main applicants.

In the year ending September 2016, the largest number of asylum applications in the UK came from nationals of Iran (4,822), followed by Iraq (3,127), Pakistan (2,937), and Afghanistan (2,567), Syria (2,102) and Bangladesh (1,927).

2.1.1 Asylum seekers in Sandwell

Sandwell continues to support the Home Office Asylum Dispersal Programme Accommodation is provided to asylum seekers in Sandwell on a no-choice basis by G4S who are contracted to deliver services on behalf of the Home Office.



Sandwell has the second highest dispersal numbers in the West Midlands region. Eighty percent of asylum seekers are between the ages of 0-35 years old. Sixty-three percent of asylum seekers are part of a family group seeking asylum. Most asylum seekers are male (56%) of which 24% are single males, who come to the UK primarily from Pakistan, Iraq, Iran and Nigeria.

Asylum Seeker Dispersal in Sandwell by Town.

| Town | Aug-15 | Sep-15 | Nov-15 | Dec-15 | Jan-16 | Feb-16 | May-16 | Jun-16 | Jul-16 | Oct-16 | Jan-17 |
|---------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Oldbury | 142 | 152 | 146 | 145 | 145 | 146 | 145 | 160 | 164 | 169 | 173 |
| Rowley Regis | 20 | 52 | 53 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 48 | 56 | 56 | 55 | 56 |
| Smethwick | 476 | 472 | 514 | 512 | 510 | 511 | 524 | 543 | 549 | 552 | 548 |
| Tipton | 0 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 39 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 40 | 47 |
| Wednesbury | 7 | 26 | 21 | 21 | 23 | 23 | 21 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| West Bromwich | 90 | 94 | 96 | 95 | 96 | 91 | 96 | 92 | 91 | 83 | 81 |
| Total | 735 | 834 | 868 | 862 | 864 | 863 | 873 | 907 | 917 | 915 | 921 |

Source: G4S

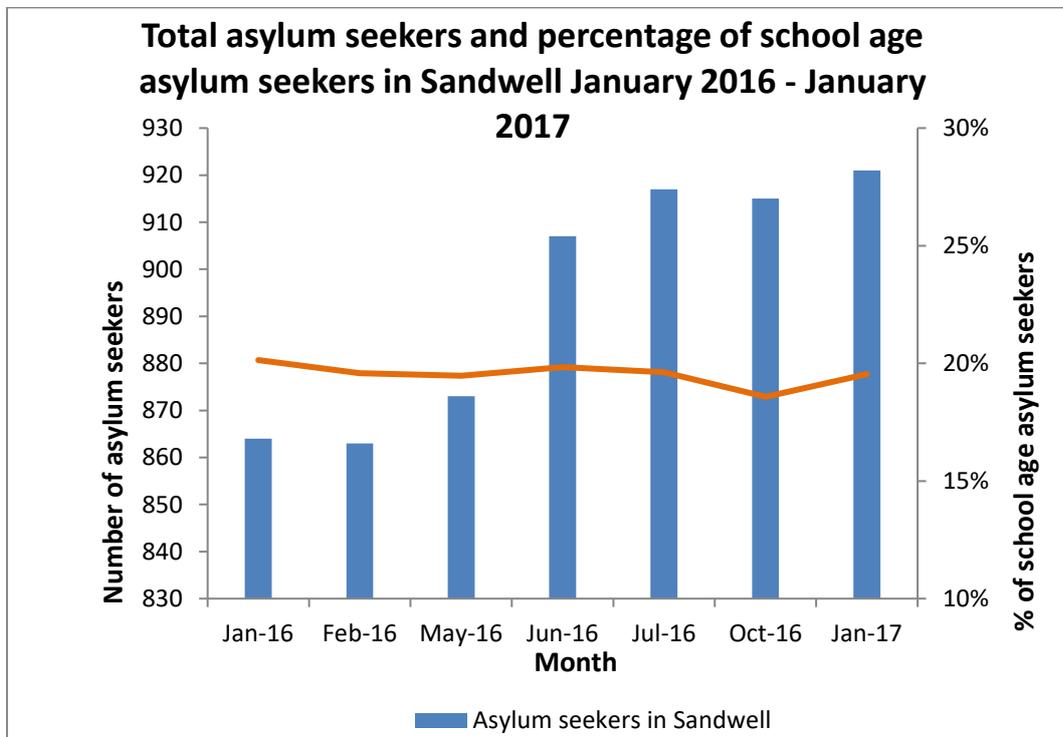
As at 31 January 2017, there were 921 asylum seekers living in Sandwell - an increase of 6% since January 2016. Most of the asylum seekers live in St Pauls (19%), Soho & Victoria (18%), Smethwick (15%), Oldbury (9%) and Abbey (8%).

In accordance with the national Asylum Dispersal Programme Sandwell is below the 1:200 (or 0.05%) ratio of Asylum Seekers to borough population. However, the continued procurement of dispersal accommodation in some of the most deprived wards in the borough is creating pressures on key services such as housing, school places and GP practices in these areas.

To mitigate the impact of Asylum dispersal on key services and resident communities SNAP now monitors the asylum dispersal ratio at ward level identifying those wards specifically affected by the Asylum Dispersal Programme.

This ratio is based on a clear, evidence-based rationale, and aligns to one of Sandwell Council's Department of Public Health's key priorities of increasing Healthy Life Expectancy (the number of years people live in good health).

The national dispersal cluster limit of 0.05% is currently breached in four wards in the borough, as illustrated in the man below.



In March 2017, 963 asylum seekers including dependants were living in Sandwell and supported by G4S. Of these 380 were children under 18 years of age living as part of a family with 175 being under 5 years old. The largest number of asylum seekers in Sandwell in March 2017 came from: Iraq (114), Pakistan (96), Iran (89), Afghanistan (70), China (61) and Albania (44).

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2.2 Refugees

If an asylum claim is allowed on the grounds of the 1951 Geneva Convention, either by the UKVI or at appeal, refugee status is granted for five years. The UKVI can review this grant of status during this time if the circumstances in the country of origin have changed. After five years, if it is still unsafe for the person to return to their own country, they can apply for Indefinite Leave to Remain (ILR) in the UK.

If protection is granted on human rights grounds under Article 3 of ECHR, the applicant usually gets Humanitarian Protection. This status is also initially granted for five years and subject to review. Home Office Asylum Support is terminated 28 days after a positive decision is made on the asylum application/appeal. Once a person is granted protection in the UK, they have the right to work, claim benefits and to be re-united with their spouse and children (under 18).

The transition period from losing Home Office Asylum Support presents a very difficult period for new refugees. As they may have been supported entirely by the Home Office until a decision was granted, it is possible that they might not understand the systems and way of life in the UK; including how to find, manage and maintain accommodation and meaningful employment. They will need to request a National Insurance number and find employment or apply for benefits. Challenges faced by new arrival migrants include that their qualifications are not recognised, or they may not have paperwork to verify their qualifications and skillset. This is when new refugees need most support. With the right support they can quickly contribute to life in the UK as full citizens compared to being underemployed or unemployed leading to loss of skills, with the skillset becoming more difficult to develop for use in the UK labour market.

In the UK there were 25,764 initial decisions on asylum applications from main applicants in the year ending September 2016. Of these initial decisions, 35% (8,964) were grants of refugee status or humanitarian protection. 70% of refusals are appealed, resulting in an overall grant rate of 49%. Grant rates vary considerably between nationalities. For example, at initial decision, the grant rate for Iranian nationals was 37% (1,327 grants), compared with 12% (270 grants) for Iraqi nationals.

2.2.1 Refugees in Sandwell

The Home Office and the courts make approximately 8-10 positive decisions per month effecting individuals and families living in Home office Asylum Support Sandwell.

2.3 Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC)

An unaccompanied asylum seeking child is defined by paragraph 352ZD of the Immigration Rules as a person under 18, or who, in the absence of documentary evidence establishing age, appears to be under that age, is applying for asylum in his or her own right and has no relative or guardian in the United Kingdom. Being unaccompanied is not necessarily a permanent status and may change, particularly if the child is subsequently reunited with family members in the UK.

There were 3,144 asylum applications from UASC in the UK in the year ending September 2016, a 15% rise compared to the year ending September 2015 (2,724).

The nationalities that lodged the highest numbers of UASC applications in the UK were Afghan (783), Iranian (435), and then Albanian (426). These 3 countries contributed to more than half (52%) of total UASC applications

Nationally there were 2,050 initial decisions relating to a UASC in the year ending September 2016. Of these decisions, 31% were grants of asylum or another form of protection, and 44% were grants of temporary leave (UASC Leave).

The Immigration Act 2016 introduced the National Transfer Scheme for UASC in July 2016. The National Transfer Scheme seeks to equalise numbers of unaccompanied minors placed throughout the UK, so that no local authority has more than 0.07% of the local child population as unaccompanied asylum seeking children. Local authorities with high numbers of UASC such as Kent, Croydon, Hillingdon and Solihull, are now able to transfer these children safely to local authorities with lower numbers, as long as this is in the child's best interest and the receiving local authority does not go over the 0.07% threshold.

2.3.1 Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC) in Sandwell

Using the 0.07% allocation - UASC to child population limit for Sandwell is 54 UASC. On 31 March 2017 Sandwell MBC supported 24 Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children. The 2003 Hillingdon Judgement and DfE Circular LAC (13) 2003 mean that all unaccompanied minors are provided with the services provided under S20 of the Children Act 1989, as 'looked after' children. All except one UASC currently supported by Sandwell Children's Services are male, with the youngest being 13 years old. The countries of origin are; Albania (3), 10 Afghanistan (10), Vietnam (2), Sudan (1), Eritrea (2), Iran (2), Iraq (4).

Sandwell Children's Services have developed a wide range of good practice guidance and processes (reference) for supporting UASC. Social workers, their managers and IRO's with responsibility for supporting UASC are able to access a range of training opportunities and support to ensure UASC receive the support they need.

2.4 Economic Migrants

Economic migrants are defined as people moving to the UK through choice. They have not been forced to flee their home country due to persecution. Their permission to stay will relate to them either being an EU national; or as a non-EEA national dependant on a British or on an EU migrant; or are subject to the conditions of a visitors, work or study visa issued by UKVI.

EU nationals are not subject to immigration control and have the right to settle in any other EU country for the purpose of work or study. They are classified as qualified persons exercising treaty rights if they are a worker, jobseeker, self-employed, student or self-sufficient.

The European Economic Area (EEA) comprises the EU Member states plus Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway. Migrants from outside of the EU require permission to enter the UK as well as a visa for permission to work or study.

2.4.1 Economic Migrants in Sandwell

Sandwell's EU population

According to the 2011 census, 3.2% of Sandwell's population were born in a European Union country (not including Ireland). Most of Sandwell's EU-born population live in West Bromwich, Soho & Victoria, Greets Green & Lyng, Hateley Heath and Oldbury. Most EU-born residents of Sandwell were from Poland, Romania and Lithuania.

National insurance registrations are a crude proxy indicator of recent trends in migration by EU citizens to Sandwell. Between 2012 and 2015 most EU migrants who registered for national insurance numbers were from Poland, Romania, Italy, Latvia and Lithuania.

In 2015 the population of Sandwell was estimated to be 314000, with 90% of the population British, and the largest groups of migrants from India, Poland, Bangladesh, Central African Republic, Czech Republic, Iran, and Jamaica. There are also groups of migrants from Kosovo, Lithuania, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Republic of Ireland, Romania, Slovakia, and Zimbabwe.

Intelligence from our third sector partners suggests that although an individual's journey here can be for various reasons, it is likely those from Iran, Zimbabwe, Kosovo and Central African Republic will have arrived over the years as asylum seekers having fled their homes due to conflict.

People settling from Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Czech Republic and Lithuania will have arrived following the widening of the EU in 2007. Those from the Netherlands are likely to be originally Somalis having arrived in the Netherlands as asylum seekers.

Local intelligence suggests that new citizens from established Indian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani and Jamaican communities are likely to have entered the UK to join settled family members. Nationals from the Republic of Ireland are likely part of the long established Irish Community in Sandwell enjoying the special arrangements within immigration legislation offered to nationals of Eire.

The issuance of National Insurance Numbers to non-UK born nationals serves as a proxy measure of economic migration. In 2016 the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) issued new national Insurance numbers to nationals of Romania (1300), Poland (819), Italy (761), India (394) who were either newly arrived in Sandwell or were dependent children of nationals already settled in Sandwell reaching 16.

Over a 10 year period, there has been an increase in the proportion of the Sandwell population who were born in an EU country (excluding UK) from 1% to 3.5%.

Out of those born in an EU country, 73% are from a EU8 country (Czech Republic, Estonia, Poland, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia and Slovenia), the majority of whom would be classified as being from a White other ethnic group. In 2015 the DWP issued 4550 new national insurance numbers, with over half to nationals of Romania and Poland.

Numbers of National Insurance Numbers Issued to Non-UK Nationals

| Nationality | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2012-2015 | Change 2012-15 |
|----------------|------|------|------|------|-----------|----------------|
| Poland | 862 | 1127 | 1017 | 1112 | 4118 | 250 |
| Romania | 31 | 31 | 890 | 1090 | 2042 | 1059 |
| India | 437 | 233 | 247 | 342 | 1259 | -95 |
| Italy | 20 | 90 | 227 | 431 | 768 | 411 |
| Latvia | 129 | 151 | 106 | 73 | 459 | -56 |
| Pakistan | 139 | 120 | 88 | 108 | 455 | -31 |
| Lithuania | 98 | 107 | 108 | 104 | 417 | 6 |
| Portugal | 65 | 95 | 100 | 120 | 380 | 55 |
| Slovakia | 115 | 88 | 83 | 67 | 353 | -48 |
| Czech Republic | 80 | 99 | 75 | 53 | 307 | -27 |
| Spain | 34 | 66 | 91 | 101 | 292 | 67 |
| Hungary | 40 | 51 | 61 | 51 | 203 | 11 |
| Jamaica | 47 | 41 | 51 | 41 | 180 | -6 |

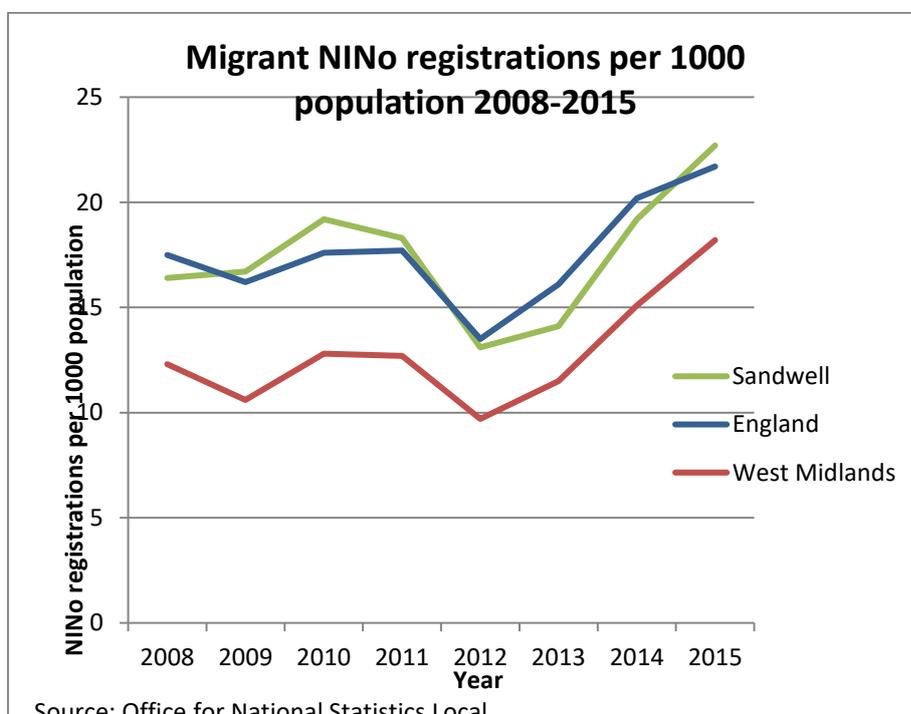
| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----|----|----|----|-----|-----------|
| Bangladesh | 44 | 39 | 39 | 52 | 174 | 8 |
| Bulgaria | | | 65 | 87 | 152 | 87 |
| Netherlands | 27 | 25 | 48 | 43 | 143 | 16 |
| Ireland | | | 38 | 61 | 99 | 61 |
| Nigeria | 39 | 26 | 33 | | 98 | -39 |
| Iran | 22 | 23 | | 50 | 95 | 28 |
| Ghana | | | 38 | 38 | 76 | 38 |
| Greece | | | 27 | 47 | 74 | 47 |
| France | 29 | 34 | | | 63 | -29 |
| Afghanistan | 22 | 26 | | | 48 | -22 |
| Zimbabwe | | 23 | | | 23 | 0 |
| Iraq | 18 | | | | 18 | -18 |

Source: Department for Work & Pensions (Stat-Xplore database)

Migrant NINo registrations per thousand resident population aged 16-64

| Region | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Sandwell | 16.4 | 16.7 | 19.2 | 18.3 | 13.1 | 14.1 | 19.2 | 22.7 |
| England | 17.5 | 16.2 | 17.6 | 17.7 | 13.5 | 16.1 | 20.2 | 21.7 |
| West Midlands | 12.3 | 10.6 | 12.8 | 12.7 | 9.7 | 11.5 | 15.1 | 18.2 |

Source: Office for National Statistics Local Migration Indicators Tool 2013, 2015



2.5 People with no recourse to public funds

Most people admitted to the UK who do not have refugee status, humanitarian protection or Indefinite Leave to Remain (ILR) and have arrived in the UK as economic migrants will have limited

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leave to remain and will be subject to the condition that they have “no recourse to public funds” during their stay in the UK. Most people with No Recourse to Public Funds (NRPF) will be lawfully present in the UK because they are European Economic Area (EEA) nationals, non-EEA nationals with Limited Leave to Remain, or they may be Zambrano Carers (defined as non-EEA national parents with derivative rights as sole carers of British or EU national children).

Some people with NRPF may be unlawfully present e.g. illegal entrants / visa overstayers and failed asylum seekers.

‘Public funds’ covers a wide range of welfare benefits including:

- Income-based Jobseeker’s Allowance
- Income Support
- Income-related Employment and Support Allowance
- Child Tax Credit
- Working Tax Credit
- Universal Credit
- Social Fund payments
- Child Benefit
- Housing Benefit
- Council Tax reduction
- Pension Credit
- Attendance Allowance
- Personal Independence Payment
- Carer’s Allowance
- Disability Living Allowance
- An allocation of local authority housing
- Local authority homelessness assistance

As people with NRPF are unable to access welfare benefits or local authority housing support, if a person finds themselves in need and/or homeless, there are limitations to the support or assistance a local authority can lawfully provide.

A local authority’s duties to support destitute adults without children, subject to immigration control who have an eligible care need, assessed under the Care Act 2014, are limited. Section 54 and Schedule 3 of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 exclude certain categories of foreign nationals from assistance therefore a Human Rights Assessment is required to determine the local authority’s response.

A local authority’s duties towards children in their borough, whose parents are unable to support them because of destitution fall under section 17 of the Children Act 1989. Again, a Human Rights Assessment is required to determine the local authority’s response.

2.5.1 People with no recourse to public funds in Sandwell

Sandwell has well defined and regularly updated processes and procedures for assessing and determining whether and how to support people with no recourse to public funds. Adult Social Care Officers receive regular training opportunities relating to NRPF and Care Act support.

In March 2017 Sandwell Adult Services supported 1 destitute adult with care needs, and undertaking assessments of the needs and human rights entitlements of 3 others. If an adult with care needs is

supported by the local authority the costs are usually quite high (~£500 per week if residential accommodation is required). The assessments also take a lot of the Council's resources in terms of staff time and expertise. Human Rights Assessments can be subject to legal challenge. Sandwell Adult Services follow internal NRPF Procedures and Guidance with processes and case management developed through working closely with the national NRPF Network, based on current Care Act 2014 legislation and case law.

In May 2017 Sandwell Children's Services supported 26 children in families in accommodation because they were homeless with no recourse to public funds and were waiting for a decision by the Home Office regarding their application or appeal to remain in the UK. In some cases the Home Office had determined they were Appeal Rights Exhausted and should be returned to their country of origin. All of these families are prohibited from renting accommodation in their own right. They are also prohibited from working and claiming benefits. To prevent destitution and a breach of Human Rights, Sandwell MBC is obliged to provide interim support, at a cost of approximately £500 per family per week.

Sandwell Children's Services are also supporting some children and families with limited leave to remain but with no recourse to public funds. For this group the support options are wider, as the Council does not have to wait for the Home Office decision on their status. They are lawfully in the UK and have the right to work and right to rent homes in the private sector, although they have no access to benefits including housing and council tax benefit. ***Sandwell Procedures for supporting Children and Families with No Recourse to Public Funds*** outlines support options for those lawfully present, which includes identifying pathways so that the adult can find suitable employment that enables them to meet their childcare responsibilities, assistance in finding affordable tenancies that they can rent and manage in their own right.

Sandwell receives a large volume of legal challenges to decisions taken by Adult and Children's Services regarding support for destitute people with NRPF. Responding to such challenges is time consuming and very expensive if the challenge is upheld. Therefore it is essential that social workers and managers understand and follow Sandwell NRPF Guidance and Procedures when assessing this group.

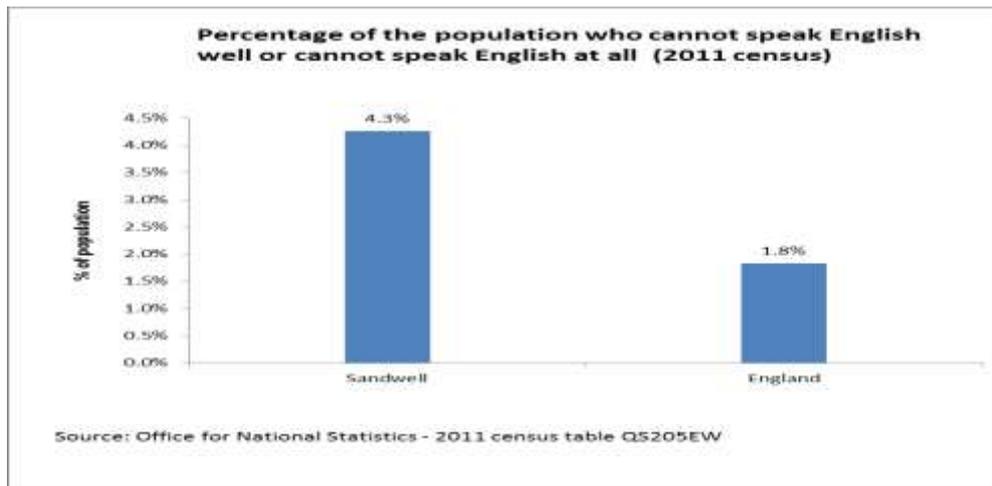
3. Key Local Challenges

Analysis of data pertaining to the migrant population of Sandwell to date has highlighted the following challenges to Public Health in the borough.

- Sandwell continues to support the Home Office Asylum Seeker Dispersal and has the second highest dispersal numbers in the West Midlands region. The national dispersal cluster limit of 0.05% is breached in 4 wards in the borough. This creates pressures on services such as; GP practices and schools. In March 2017, a third of all asylum seekers living in Sandwell were children under 18 years of age
- The number of "New to the UK" school applications to school admissions has increased from 818 in 2015 to 1025 in 2016. New arrival children are on average waiting for 4 weeks for a school placement.
- In 2017 32% of Sandwell's school pupils reported that their first language is not English. The greatest increase was in first language spoken is Polish.

- 1 in 25 residents of Sandwell report that they cannot speak English well or cannot speak English at all in comparison to 1 in 50 nationally, with more than Half of all Sandwell residents speaking Punjabi or Polish.

Proficiency in English by ward (census 2011)



| Ward | Total population | Cannot speak English well OR Cannot speak English at all | % |
|----------------------------|------------------|--|-----------|
| St Pauls | 13457 | 1775 | 13% |
| Soho and Victoria | 14098 | 1662 | 12% |
| West Bromwich Central | 12737 | 1414 | 11% |
| Smethwick | 13471 | 1079 | 8% |
| Greets Green and Lyng | 11175 | 939 | 8% |
| Oldbury | 12841 | 804 | 6% |
| Tipton Green | 12221 | 504 | 4% |
| Hateley Heath | 13558 | 503 | 4% |
| Wednesbury South | 12036 | 481 | 4% |
| Great Bridge | 12366 | 398 | 3% |
| Great Barr with Yew Tree | 12073 | 345 | 3% |
| Wednesbury North | 12181 | 320 | 3% |
| Charlemont with Grove Vale | 11523 | 309 | 3% |
| Newton | 11152 | 276 | 2% |
| Abbey | 11181 | 262 | 2% |
| Bristnall | 11712 | 261 | 2% |
| Langley | 12410 | 252 | 2% |
| Cradley Heath and Old Hill | 12988 | 176 | 1% |
| Old Warley | 11522 | 171 | 1% |
| Blackheath | 11790 | 155 | 1% |
| Tividale | 12001 | 130 | 1% |
| Friar Park | 12079 | 129 | 1% |
| Princes End | 12393 | 108 | 1% |
| Rowley | 11286 | 88 | 1% |
| Total | 294251 | 12541 | 4% |
| England | 28402638 | 520492 | 2% |

Source: Office for National Statistics

English Proficiency by Ward

| Ward | Top 20 non-English languages by ward | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------|-------|---------|----------|-----------------|---------|--------|----------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|-------|------------|--------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|
| | Punjabi | Polish | Urdu | Bengali | Gujarati | Pakistani Pahan | Kurdish | Arabic | Persian /Farsi | Russian | Slovak | French | Somali | Hindi | Lithuanian | Pashto | Latvian | Shona | Czech | Tamil | Tagalog/ Filipino |
| Abbey | 1.6% | 4.4% | 2.1% | 0.6% | 0.2% | 1.6% | 1.6% | 4.8% | 7.8% | 4.3% | 4.3% | 8.3% | 2.2% | 2.1% | 5.1% | 4.8% | 0.9% | 2.3% | 3.6% | 5.5% | 7.1% |
| Blackheath | 1.1% | 1.3% | 2.4% | 1.8% | 0.7% | 0.9% | 0.9% | 3.6% | 1.4% | 1.3% | 0.2% | 0.7% | 0.5% | 0.0% | 1.3% | 1.1% | 1.9% | 1.9% | 0.4% | 2.5% | 0.4% |
| Bristnall | 3.5% | 2.1% | 1.4% | 0.6% | 0.2% | 1.0% | 1.9% | 2.1% | 2.5% | 1.9% | 1.1% | 2.1% | 0.2% | 3.9% | 2.1% | 1.1% | 0.9% | 3.6% | 5.5% | 3.4% | 3.4% |
| Charlemont with Grove Vale | 3.7% | 3.3% | 0.9% | 0.4% | 2.7% | 0.2% | 3.1% | 2.9% | 3.7% | 0.6% | 8.0% | 4.5% | 0.0% | 3.4% | 0.8% | 0.3% | 3.8% | 7.1% | 3.6% | 2.1% | 2.5% |
| Cradley Heath and Old Hill | 1.1% | 0.7% | 3.4% | 0.7% | 0.2% | 2.2% | 0.9% | 7.1% | 0.0% | 0.2% | 0.9% | 2.6% | 0.2% | 3.2% | 0.0% | 5.1% | 0.0% | 2.9% | 0.0% | 2.5% | 10.1% |
| Friar Park | 1.0% | 2.3% | 0.7% | 1.9% | 2.7% | 0.0% | 0.2% | 0.6% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 3.2% | 0.0% | 0.2% | 0.5% | 0.5% | 0.3% | 0.0% | 5.5% | 2.8% | 0.0% | 3.4% |
| Great Barr with Yew Tree | 5.0% | 1.2% | 1.3% | 3.4% | 10.2% | 0.6% | 0.3% | 1.7% | 1.6% | 0.2% | 1.9% | 2.4% | 1.0% | 4.7% | 0.8% | 1.1% | 0.6% | 2.9% | 7.1% | 0.0% | 0.8% |
| Great Bridge | 2.9% | 6.4% | 1.7% | 1.5% | 4.3% | 2.1% | 1.6% | 1.0% | 1.6% | 0.6% | 7.5% | 3.3% | 0.2% | 1.8% | 3.5% | 2.3% | 1.6% | 4.9% | 4.3% | 2.1% | 4.6% |
| Greets Green and Lyng | 5.1% | 8.6% | 5.7% | 14.2% | 11.7% | 6.3% | 9.5% | 17.4% | 4.9% | 6.6% | 10.3% | 2.8% | 3.7% | 5.5% | 9.4% | 2.8% | 12.0% | 2.6% | 9.1% | 5.0% | 3.4% |
| Hateley Heath | 4.0% | 8.2% | 1.4% | 2.6% | 5.2% | 2.1% | 3.6% | 1.7% | 4.3% | 2.3% | 8.0% | 5.7% | 3.2% | 2.9% | 2.9% | 0.3% | 3.5% | 3.6% | 2.8% | 6.3% | 21.4% |
| Langley | 2.5% | 3.7% | 1.2% | 0.6% | 1.1% | 0.2% | 4.8% | 3.8% | 4.1% | 2.3% | 0.6% | 3.1% | 0.5% | 3.2% | 1.3% | 3.1% | 1.9% | 3.9% | 0.4% | 3.8% | 2.9% |
| Newton | 3.2% | 2.4% | 1.3% | 1.4% | 8.4% | 0.1% | 1.7% | 1.5% | 2.7% | 3.0% | 4.7% | 5.2% | 0.5% | 3.9% | 0.0% | 0.3% | 1.3% | 2.6% | 0.8% | 5.9% | 1.7% |
| Old Warley | 2.1% | 1.1% | 0.9% | 0.7% | 1.1% | 0.6% | 0.0% | 1.5% | 3.3% | 1.7% | 1.1% | 1.2% | 0.0% | 1.8% | 3.2% | 0.3% | 4.7% | 6.1% | 0.8% | 0.0% | 3.8% |
| Oldbury | 7.2% | 7.0% | 9.2% | 0.5% | 2.2% | 12.0% | 1.7% | 3.8% | 2.3% | 7.7% | 3.2% | 5.2% | 0.0% | 4.5% | 3.8% | 0.0% | 5.7% | 4.5% | 1.2% | 10.5% | 0.8% |
| Princes End | 0.5% | 3.7% | 0.1% | 0.3% | 1.1% | 0.0% | 0.5% | 1.0% | 0.6% | 2.6% | 0.0% | 2.6% | 0.5% | 0.5% | 1.9% | 0.0% | 1.6% | 4.9% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2.9% |
| Rowley | 0.7% | 0.6% | 1.8% | 0.4% | 0.4% | 0.1% | 0.3% | 3.1% | 1.2% | 1.3% | 0.4% | 1.7% | 0.0% | 0.5% | 0.0% | 3.7% | 2.2% | 2.9% | 0.0% | 0.8% | 1.3% |
| Smethwick | 11.1% | 2.9% | 8.6% | 3.4% | 0.9% | 9.7% | 9.9% | 4.6% | 8.2% | 19.6% | 0.6% | 8.0% | 11.4% | 6.8% | 9.9% | 12.1% | 12.6% | 3.9% | 9.5% | 10.5% | 4.2% |
| Soho and Victoria | 9.8% | 6.5% | 23.9% | 5.1% | 2.0% | 25.3% | 37.9% | 19.7% | 27.6% | 12.6% | 19.0% | 19.9% | 64.9% | 13.7% | 13.9% | 36.1% | 14.2% | 13.3% | 17.0% | 17.6% | 10.5% |
| St Pauls | 14.3% | 3.9% | 18.6% | 26.4% | 2.3% | 16.9% | 4.2% | 2.1% | 9.5% | 18.9% | 3.7% | 3.3% | 7.0% | 22.6% | 7.5% | 15.8% | 10.4% | 4.2% | 5.1% | 5.5% | 2.1% |
| Tipton Green | 2.6% | 4.5% | 4.7% | 9.7% | 7.5% | 6.7% | 0.5% | 2.9% | 1.2% | 0.2% | 1.1% | 2.1% | 0.2% | 0.8% | 2.7% | 0.6% | 1.6% | 2.3% | 1.2% | 1.7% | 2.1% |
| Tivdale | 1.3% | 1.9% | 1.2% | 0.3% | 0.7% | 2.0% | 1.9% | 1.9% | 3.7% | 0.6% | 0.9% | 3.8% | 0.2% | 4.2% | 2.7% | 1.1% | 1.6% | 5.5% | 1.2% | 7.6% | 0.8% |
| Wednesbury North | 0.9% | 2.7% | 1.0% | 11.7% | 8.6% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.4% | 0.4% | 0.6% | 4.3% | 2.4% | 0.0% | 0.3% | 2.3% | 0.0% | 1.6% | 0.0% | 1.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Wednesbury South | 5.3% | 4.4% | 1.0% | 1.1% | 9.1% | 0.4% | 2.8% | 2.3% | 0.8% | 5.1% | 5.0% | 5.0% | 1.5% | 1.1% | 10.2% | 0.8% | 6.9% | 1.9% | 3.6% | 3.4% | 0.8% |
| West Bromwich Central | 9.4% | 16.1% | 5.5% | 10.8% | 16.4% | 8.6% | 10.0% | 8.8% | 6.2% | 5.7% | 9.9% | 4.3% | 1.5% | 8.2% | 16.1% | 4.8% | 10.1% | 5.2% | 20.2% | 2.1% | 8.8% |

Languages Spoken by Ward

| Top 20 non-English languages | Total | per 1,000 |
|------------------------------|--------|-----------|
| Panjabi | 12,524 | 42.6 |
| Polish | 5,601 | 19.0 |
| Urdu | 3,347 | 11.4 |
| Bengali | 3,098 | 10.5 |
| Gujarati | 938 | 3.2 |
| Pakistani Pahari | 806 | 2.7 |
| Kurdish | 578 | 2.0 |
| Arabic | 524 | 1.8 |
| Persian/Farsi | 485 | 1.6 |
| Russian | 470 | 1.6 |
| Slovak | 464 | 1.6 |
| French | 423 | 1.4 |
| Somali | 402 | 1.4 |
| Hindi | 380 | 1.3 |
| Lithuanian | 373 | 1.3 |
| Pashto | 355 | 1.2 |
| Latvian | 317 | 1.1 |
| Shona | 309 | 1.1 |
| Czech | 253 | 0.9 |
| Tamil | 238 | 0.8 |
| Tagalog/Filipino | 238 | 0.8 |

According to the 2011 census, 12% of Sandwell's population (i.e. 35,300 people) speak a first language other than English. The most common non-English languages recorded were Panjabi (35% of all non-English speakers), Polish (16%), Urdu (9%) and Bengali (9%). Most people who speak Panjabi live in St Pauls, Smethwick and Soho & Victoria. Most people who speak Polish live in West Bromwich, Greets Green & Lyng and Hateley Heath.

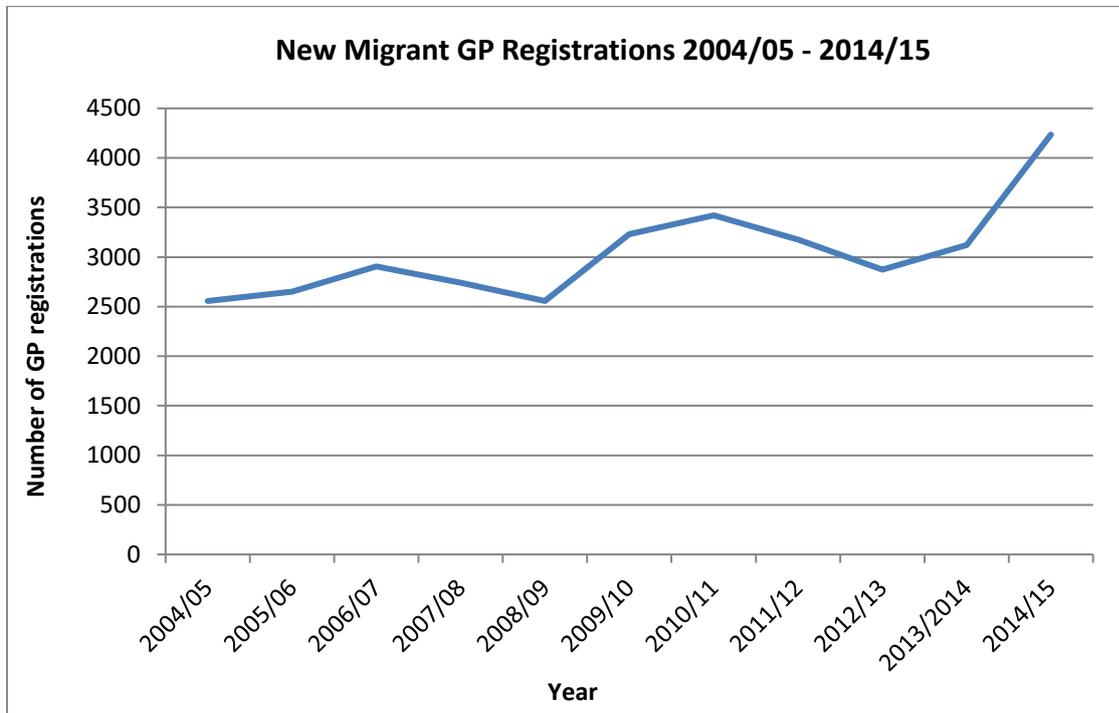
- New Arrivals are settling in wards where there are already high levels of migrant populations where there are existing pressures on key services and high levels of unemployment and deprivation.
- The number of non-UK national Jobseekers allowance claims in Sandwell is higher than the overall national rate, increasing the pressure on local facilities and employment competition.

Non-UK national Jobseeker's Allowance claims as a percentage of total claims 2014 - 2016

| | Feb-14 | Feb-15 | Feb-16 |
|----------|--------|--------|--------|
| Sandwell | 13.7% | 13.5% | 13.6% |
| UK | 11.7% | 11.9% | 12.9% |

Source: Department for Work and Pensions

- There were 17, 626 flag 4 registrations among GP practices in Sandwell between 2013 and 2016. The top 20 countries of origin of patients registered are shown in the table below. Migrants from 3 countries of origin account for almost half of all registrations; India (~20%), Poland (~16%) and Romania (~10%)



4. Planned CMF Bids

The planned CMF bids will enhance existing resources and support the development of services and support offered to new arrival families in Sandwell. The proposed projects are fundamental to the delivery of our local and regional migrant agendas and will contribute to our corporate priorities. The table below details our planned CMF bids which will contribute to achieving our SNAP strategic intentions. . Each of the proposed bids will aim to facilitate t growth within our Third Sector and support local resident communities to grow in diversity and promote cohesion. These proposals will work with local communities to improve to access information and services for new arrival migrants and local residents and work to alleviate the pressures on local services in some of Sandwell’s most deprived communities.

4.1 Sandwell Planned CMF Bids – June 2017

The planned bids will deliver our SNAP priorities. The STEPS bid is our priority as this project will offer a unique opportunity for all planned bids below to engage with a range of new arrivals cohorts at the earliest and develop pathways and information to support better understanding of life in Sandwell and integration in to resident communities.

| CMF Criteria | Project | Brief outline | Indicative cost | Aims/Outcomes |
|----------------------------------|---------|---|-----------------|---|
| English language and Integration | STEPS | <p>Sandwell’s Transition Education Partnership Service (STEPS) - The centre safeguards children and will be a bridge between INA (Year 1 to 11) coming into the authority and them securing a school place. Reduce time waiting for placement and support pupil and parents with integration into school life.</p> <p>STEPS believe in working together for excellence for all. Our centre motto is:- Dream Grow Thrive</p> | £805,000 | <p>Our aims are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support Sandwell’s admissions process and Safeguard all International New Arrivals • Provide International pupils (Sandwell residence) with a safe, welcoming environment where they are valued and encouraged to participate. • Use formative assessment to identify the learning strengths and needs of each pupil against the DfE proficiency in English Scale; and so minimise potential lost learning time in school. • Ensure that pupils and their families see their languages, culture and identity reflected in the classrooms, the Centre and as part of an inclusive curriculum designed around British culture and values. |

1. **Sandwell Scorecard - Our Children: Sandwell’s future (2014 – 15)**
2. continue to work in partnership with schools to give pupils a good education and provide the right number of places;
4. protect children in Sandwell so that they are safe and feel safe.
5. support children and young people, particularly the most vulnerable, by:
 - making sure they attend school and behave well;
2. The Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (Rome, Nov. 4, 1950) TS 71 (1953), art. 2 (page 32) provides that “No person shall be denied the right to education.”
3. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), Art. 26(1) provides that “everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory.”
4. Education Act 1996, c. 56, § 10.

| | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|---|----------|--|
| | | <p>To achieve this we all – centre staff, children, ‘management committee’ and parents/careers and community – need to be working together towards the same goals. Our children have a right to be safe have access to an education and learn. Centre staff has a right to teach and support children and families in a safe working environment built on mutual respect and tolerance.</p> | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use data to support and inform the transition process of each pupil into school/college. • Provide a cohesive, multi-agency approach to supporting families and pupils throughout their time at the Centre and during the transition process into school/college. • Build capacity in Sandwell School to support EAL learners. • Number of Newcomer families who take up and complete STEPS courses and IAG • Rapid response to children with Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) whilst they are at the centre. • Compiling a ‘register’ of voluntary bilingual mentors for the centre and families to use. • Increased engagement of third sector organisations with families at the centre. |
| Rogue landlords | Rogue Landlords | <p>To appoint four suitably qualified officers on a fixed-term basis for the duration of the project. .</p> <p>They would work exclusively on a programme of pro-active interventions in 2 defined areas of the borough.</p> <p>They would be particular emphasis given to enforcement to ensure that rogue landlords are prevented</p> | £331,800 | <p>To improve the housing standards in these 2 geographical areas by inspecting every privately rented property in the areas.</p> <p>Take action/enforcement against rogue landlords</p> <p>Raise awareness of housing regulations and standards amongst landlords and tenants</p> <p>To work with other services to reduce ASB, crime, fly-tipping, modern day slavery and illegal immigration etc.</p> |

| | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|----------|--|
| | | <p>from operating and exploiting vulnerable people in these areas.</p> <p>They would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure all privately rented properties are brought up to standard • Inspect all HMO's . • Prohibit properties that are not suitable <p>The officers will also work with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The local police, fire service and ASB teams • Immigration • Environmental Health • Third sector organisations • Landlords | | <p>Identify and support vulnerable new arrivals living in unsuitable accommodation</p> <p>To work with third sector organisations to help support vulnerable new arrivals.</p> |
| English language and integration | Community Language and ESOL | To improve access to and the quality of community English Language and ESOL provision in Sandwell. This project will target | £400,000 | Develop an English Language pathway to support learners to move from community language to accredited ESOL |

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| | | | | |
|-------------|------------------------|---|-----|---|
| | | <p>new arrivals and support learners to access a range of community led English language provision based on key themes, such as health, Housing, living in the UK/Sandwell. Learners will be supported through the EL pathway to gain accredited ESOL through College funded provision.</p> | | <p>Improve quality of and access to community led EL provision Target EL provision to new arrivals Improve integration for new arrivals through community EL Improve training and employment opportunities for New arrivals through ESOL accreditation support growth in third sector and promote community language champions Develop sustainability utilising community assets Develop a co-production model to build resilience and sustainability within resident communities</p> |
| Integration | Refugee Migrant Centre | Holistic model to address a range of migrant needs | TBC | <p>Holistic model to address a range of migrant needs Map current provision and understand gaps in support and services Develop a model for delivering with Third Sector partners Community led initiative to utilise local intelligence to coordinate support and pathways to services for new arrivals To include: Legal advice and advocacy Health screening provision Housing advice etc.</p> |

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