

Hard to reach groups

SJSS4001 Ass 2

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Presentation on a non-UK national.

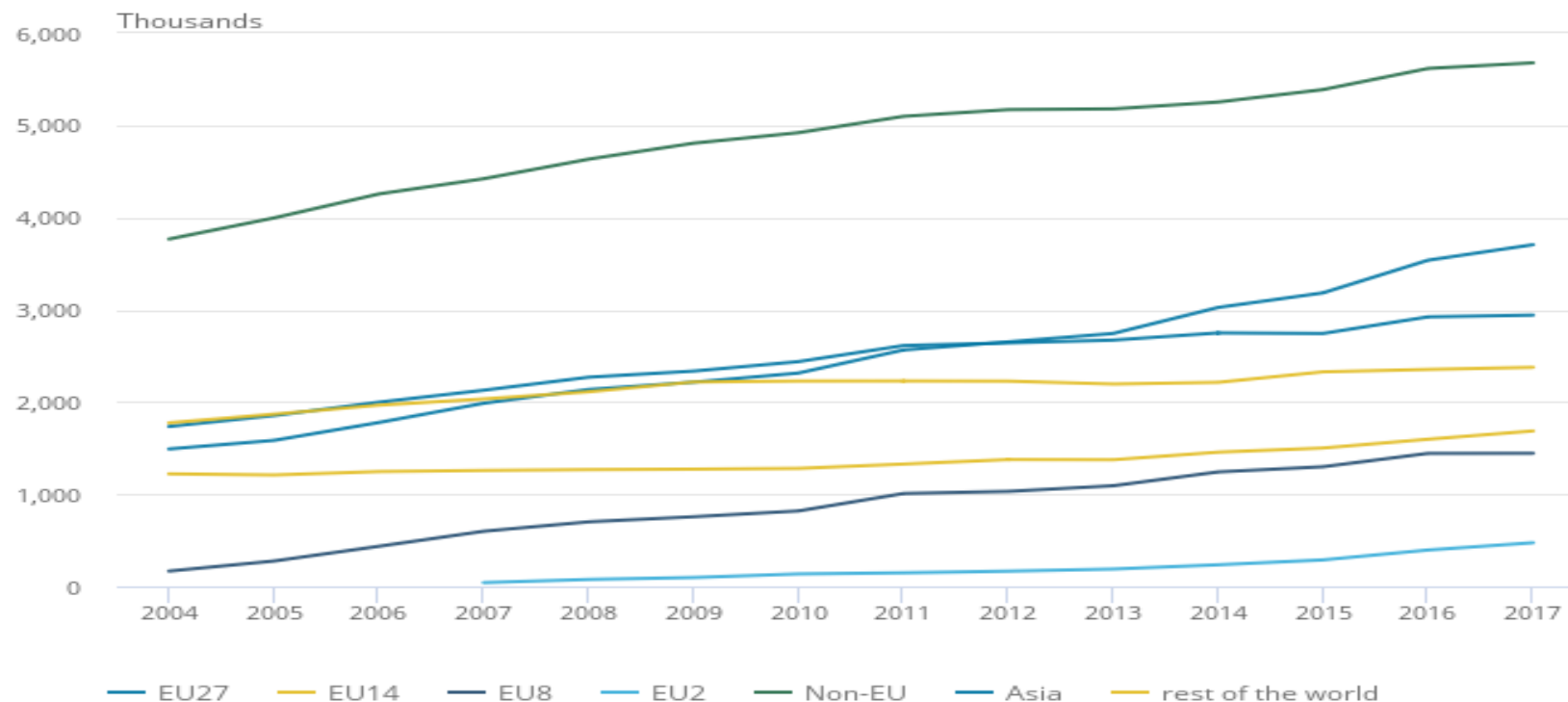
What is a non UK national???

- A UK National is :- a person that has lived in the UK for 3 years or more. Nationality, race, ethnicity and mother tongue do not matter. Continuous living in the UK for 3 years or more would make you a UK national if applied for.
- A non UK national is :- Anyone who does not hold UK citizenship.

Estimates of the non-UK born resident population of the UK by country of birth, 2004 to 2017.

**EU27 is
EU14 is
EU8 is
EU2 is**

Figure 1: Estimates of the non-UK born resident population of the UK by country of birth, 2004 to 2017

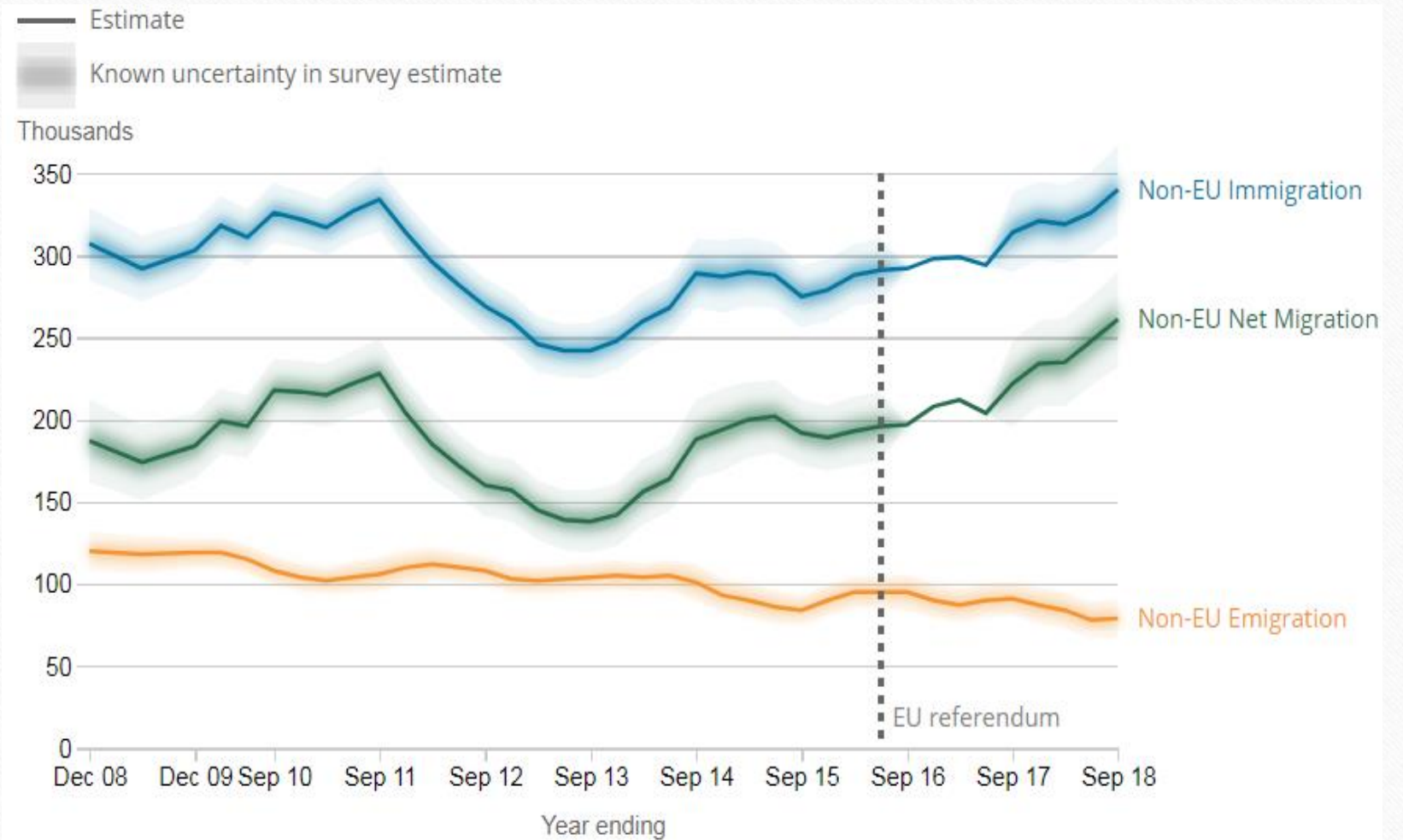


Source: Annual Population Survey (APS), Office for National Statistics

Non UK population.

- **Non-UK populations continue to increase**
- Since reporting began in 2004, the non-UK populations (non-UK born and non-British nationals) of the UK have increased year-on-year as more non-UK people continue to come to the UK to live than move to live abroad for a year or more.
- The non-UK born population in July 2017 to June 2018 (9.4 million) was similar to July 2016 to June 2017 (9.3 million), and the same was seen for the non-British population, which was 6.2 million in July 2017 to June 2018, compared with 6.1 million the previous year.
- The increase in non-UK populations in the last few years has been largely accounted for by EU populations, particularly the EU2, with those born in Romania, or with Romanian nationality, seeing the largest increases.
- Poland remains the most common non-UK country of birth, taking over from India in 2015 (which reflected longer-term migration trends); Polish has been the most common non-British nationality in the UK since 2007.
- In 2017, there were 3.7 million people resident in the UK who were born abroad and held British nationality – people born outside the EU are more likely to hold British nationality than those born in the EU.
- The largest non-UK born and non-British national populations were in London in the period July 2017 to June 2018 (which is the region with the highest proportion of non-UK born residents, at 37%, and non-British residents, at 23%), as seen in Figure 1.
- There were three local authorities (all within London) where just over half of the population were born outside of the UK (Newham at 53%, Westminster at 52%, and Brent at 51%).

**Non-EU Long-Term
International
Migration, UK, year
ending December 2008
to year ending
September 2018.**



Source: Office for National Statistics - Long-Term International Migration

What is a group at risk???

- A 'at risk' group is a group of people or an individual that intentionally or unintentionally are unable to gain access to supportive services as a result of social, psychological and environmental restrictions.
- Gypsies travellers
- Refugees
- Asylum Seekers
- Victims of cultural crimes
- Members of cults or controlling groups
- Illegal immigrants

Romanian Gypsy Travellers

- I have chosen to talk about Romanian Gypsy Travellers.
- The Roma community is one of the most disadvantaged ethnic groups in the UK today.
- They have been in the UK for over five hundred years with over two hundred thousand Roma and Travellers in Britain.
- Nearly one fifth of Roma children fail to reach a good level of development in their early years.
- 14 percent of Roma children succeed in reaching minimum GCSE expectations.
- They are more likely to be excluded from school.

'Hard to reach' groups within 'at risk' groups.

- Within these 'at risk' groups comes many hard to reach groups, this includes:-
- Sex workers
- People with disabilities
- Homeless
- Young and elderly people
- Sex offenders
- Victims of domestic abuse
- Ex offenders and many more.....

Benefits of social inclusion of Romanian Gypsies in the UK.

- Willing to learn
- Come with knowledge, understanding and experience
- Willing to work long hours for less money
- They don't always clam benefits.

'Basic needs can only be met through social inclusion. Social exclusion results in the absence (to a greater or lesser extent) of basic welfare needs such as nutrition, health, education and shelter'.

(Daryl & Gough, 1991 *cited in* Drake, 2001: 96)

Understanding the exclusion barriers Romanian Gypsies face in society.

- Barriers of exclusion:-
- Unemployment
- Financial hardship
- Ill health
- Discrimination
- Poor educational skills
- Poverty

Culture and subculture of Romanian Gypsies.

- Gypsies and travellers like any other minority ethnic groups have their own traditions and customs.
- They still by law have to send their children to school
- They still pay rent, council tax, electric and gas if they live on a local authority or privately owned sites.
- Many gypsy travellers don't claim benefits
- They work as teachers, landscapers, scrap metal dealers and in the entertainment industry.
- Gypsy culture is built upon strict codes of cleanliness learnt over centuries of life on the road.

Protection Laws for Romanian Gypsies.

- The Equality Act 2010 declared that Romany Gypsies were to be protected under the 'races' part of the Act. They are protected for educational purposes and health care purposes.
- The Human Rights Act protects the return of any immigrant to their own country if they face inhumane treatment.
- Social Services and Wellbeing Act 2014 will protect gypsies just like it protects everybody else.

Conclusion.

- Whether you are a refugee, asylum seeker, gypsies traveller, victim of cultural crimes, members of cults or controlling groups or an illegal immigrant with the world we live in it should be easy to fit into society with all the laws and legislations around to protect individuals and group. However with society being the way it is this is not always the case, making it harder for people to fit in and feel welcome.

References.

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