

PROJECT "C4I - COMMUNICATION FOR INTEGRATION"

C4I INTERIM REPORT

REPORT
FEBRUARY 2015

LOURES CITY PROFILE

DEMOGRAPHICS

Possible sources of evidence for questions related to city demographics include municipal registers; local results from national censuses; data collected by local, regional and national statistical offices, etc.

- 1. What is the population size of the city (and the district or other administrative unit relevant for this project)?**

	Gender		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	205.054	98.266	106.788
0-14 years old	32.056	16.507	15.549
15-64 years old	137.721	66.336	71.385
65+ years old	35.277	15.423	19.854

As for other data information that should be taken into account, please see point 2.2 of the C4I Spetember Interim Report.

Area	167,4 km ²
Population	205.054 hab. (2014 - INE)
Population density	1.226,11 inhab./Km ²
Number parishes	10
President of Hall	Bernardino Soares (CDU)
The Municipality Foundation	July 26, 1886
Region (NUTS II)	Lisbon
Subregion (NUTS III)	Grande Lisboa
Regional District	Lisbon
Former province	Extremadura
Municipal holiday	July 26 (creation of the municipality)
Postcode	2670 Loures
Official website	www.cm-loures.pt

Municipal administration

The municipality of Loures is administered by a city council composed of 11 councilors.

There is a Municipal Assembly that is the legislative body of the municipality, consisting of 43 members (including 33 directly elected).

The position of Mayor is currently occupied by Bernardino José Torrão Soares was elected in the municipal elections of 2013 in the CDU (coalition from PCP+PEV+ID) lists, with relative majority of councilors in the chamber (5). There are four councilors elected by the Socialist Party and two coalition Loures Knows How To Change (PSD / TPM / PPM); that had a latter post-election coalition agreement with the CDU, ensuring the absolute majority to Bernardino Soares.

In the Municipal Assembly, the most represented are the parties of PCP and the PS, both with 12 elected members and four presidents of Parish Councils (having a relative majority to CDU), followed by the coalition Loures Knows How To Change (6; 2), the BE (1; 0), CDS (1; 0) and the PCTP (1; 0). The President of the Municipal Assembly is Fernanda Santos, from the PCP.

Territorial and social information

The municipality of Loures comprises two cities: Loures (a city on August 9, 1990) and Sacavém (a city on June 4, 1997) and seven villages: Bobadela, Bucelas, Camarate, Moscavide, Santa Iria de Azóia, Santo António dos Cavaleiros and São João da Talha.

With the new administrative reform in 2013, Loures parishes were reduced from 18 to just 10 by the aggregation of several parishes, primarily in the eastern zone:

Bucelas,
Camarate Unhos and Apelação,
Fanhões,
Loures,
Lousa,
Moscavide and Portela,
Sacavém and Prior Velho,
Santa Iria de Azoia, São João da Talha and Bobadela,
Santo Antão and São. Julião do Tojal,
Santo António Cavaleiros and Frielas.

The municipality is divided into three major areas: the rural, at north (including Lousa, Fanhões, Bucelas, Santo Antão and São Julião do Tojal); urban, south (Frielas, Loures and Santo António dos Cavaleiros); and industrialized, the east (Apelação, Bobadela, Camarate, Moscavide, Portela, Prior Velho, Sacavém, Santa Iria de Azóia, São João da Talha and Unhos).

With a macro analysis, there is a growing decline in the number of foreigners present in Portugal, was pointed out as causes the onset of the economic crisis, the

associated rise in unemployment and the decline of public and private investment. Although this does not happens in Loures, due, very probably, to low cost of housing, as well as the clustering of households sharing residential units.

Given the new administrative boundaries of the Municipality of Loures parishes with greater presence of foreign resident population recorded are the Union of Parishes Camarate, Unhos and Apelação (4.686-28%), Union of Parishes Sacavém and Prior Velho (3078 - 19%) and Union of Parishes of Santa Iria de Azóia, Bobadela and São João da Talha (2.326-14%). Thus, only these 3 parishes have more than 60% of the foreign population in the municipality of Loures.

Taking into account the previous administrative boundaries, parishes with larger foreign population register would be Santo António dos Cavaleiros (2.447-15%), Camarate (2.344-14%) and Sacavém (2.188-13%).

- 2. There are different ways in which immigrants are counted statistically in different countries. In order to be able to compare cities, please provide some background information about these statistics in your country, e.g. what categories are used to identify people of migrant/minority background.**

Set of people from non-Portuguese nationality with residence permit or residence card in accordance with the foreign law. Does not include foreigners with good standing under the grant residence permits of short-stay visas, study, work or temporary stay, as well as foreigners with irregular status.

It is important to refer to the absence of data from two factors that would be essential for a more authentic portrayal of the migrant population in the municipality of Loures, taking into account the expectations and desires as well as their intangible heritage and their socialization processes.

In the foreground, it is the total number of foreign immigrants who become naturalized, which would represent an important piece of work on the logic of building a communication for integration and interculturalism in the intervention plan.

The other important factor is the number of descendants of these two "populations" (resident immigrants and naturalized immigrants), and this population as a socialization process in which their intangible heritage as family born migrant is a very important piece in their daily life and specially in their personal and familiar social statement.

Noted that there should be some caution with the use of concepts and terminology in the discourse and object of study and intervention, because, legally, an individual who obtains the Portuguese naturalization no longer is considered a foreigner/immigrant, although it is acknowledged that the level of "moorings" of our identity, same individual can consider himself a foreigner/immigrant, and even in the socialization process he is treated as such.

It should also be noted that the available data indicate that with the change of the Law for Nationality in 2007, the number of naturalizations increased substantially, being one of the factors that contributed to the decrease in the number of immigrants, particularly with the earlier immigration (particularly of groups with the nationality from the Portuguese former Colonies - PALOP).

3. What is the percentage of the following categories of residents in the city's overall population?

Loures has a total population of about 200.000 inhabitants, in which about 8% (16.658) are residents from abroad, with a very significant community from Africa, which represents 55%, namely Angola, Cape Verde and Sao Tome and Prince, and 22% coming from the Americas, particularly in Brazil, being the largest immigrant community in this county.

The INE (National Statistical Institute) data, referring to the 2011 national census, still indicate that are living in Loures 6.224 citizens with dual nationality (plurinationality), which represents about 3%, but this data does not allow us to affirm that this is the number of residents in county who obtained Portuguese naturalization.

This is the data collected in the nationals census made in 2011, and programmed each 10 years.

According to the SEFSTAT (National Borders Police) there were given 17.390 residence permits in 2014, but there's no data differentiating sexual gender, so the number official used is the 16.658 permits.

It should also be noted that each year, according to INE (the reporting period between 1999 and 2007), are required an average of 1.000 permits of residence in Loures.

a) Non-nationals

	Gender		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	16658	7940	8718
0-14 years old	2220	1133	1087
15-64 years old	14004	6663	7341
65+ years old	434	144	290

	Gender		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	8,1 %	3,9 %	4,2 %
0-14 years old	6,9 %	3,5 %	3,4 %
15-64 years old	10,2 %	4,9 %	5,3 %
65+ years old	1,2 %	0,4 %	0,8 %

b) Foreign-born nationals

	Gender		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	14881	6988	7893
0-14 years old	794	408	386
15-64 years old	12650	6005	6645
65+ years old	1437	575	862

	Gender		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	7,3 %	3,4 %	3,9 %
0-14 years old	2,5 %	1,3 %	1,2 %
15-64 years old	9,2 %	4,4 %	4,8 %
65+ years old	4,1 %	1,6 %	2,5 %

c) Nationals with double nationality

	Gender		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	6224	3013	3211
0-14 years old	1247	634	613
15-64 years old	4713	2271	2442
65+ years old	264	108	156

	Gender		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	0,3 %	0,1 %	0,2 %
0-14 years old	0,4 %	0,3 %	0,1 %
15-64 years old	0,3 %	0,1 %	0,2 %
65+ years old	0,08 %	0,03 %	0,05 %

d) Nationals with foreign-born parent(s)

No data available.

e) People who are second or third generation migrants

No data available.

4. What are the majority ethnic groups in the city and what percentage of the city population do they represent?

Ethnicity and nationality are not synonymous, but the concept of nationality is associated with ethnicity.

Even between race and ethnicity there are some differences that should be appointed.

So, ethnicity is a human community defined by linguistic and cultural affinities and is derived from the Greek ethnos, meaning people.

The difference between race and ethnicity, is that ethnicity also encompasses cultural factors such as nationality, religion, language and traditions, while race comprises only the morphological factors such as skin color, body build, height, etc. The word ethnicity is often mistakenly used as a euphemism for race.

The concept of ethnicity is sociological, while the concept of race is anthropological. Nationality is the condition of a citizen belonging to a particular nation, with legal and political connection to a state, and it may be acquired by natural (original acquisition) or by naturalization (secondary acquisition, acquired at a later date at birth), as determined in the Constitution of each nation.

In Portugal for the study of migration we use the concept of nationality, not race and/ or ethnicity, for example one of our bigger community (from Guinea-Bissau) as in itself very different ethnic groups (fulas, balantas, felupes, mandingas, manjacos, nalus e papéis) and this ethnic groups can be also appointed to different countries like Niger, Mali, Seneral, etc.

The most represented community in Loures comes from Africa, which represents 55%, namely Angola, Cape Verde and Sao Tome and Prince, and 22% coming from the Americas, particularly in Brazil, being the largest immigrant community in Loures.

The INE (National Statistical Institute) data, referring to the 2011 national census, still indicate that are living in Loures 6.224 citizens with dual nationality (plurinationality), which represents about 3%, but this data does not allow us to affirm that this is the number of residents in county who obtained Portuguese naturalization.

It should also be noted that each year, according to INE (the reporting period between 1999 and 2007), are required an average of 1.000 permits of residence in Loures.

Another important data is the presence of 121 nationalities in our territory, even do with very low numbers of residents (less than 6 persons).

It should also be noted that the available data indicate that with the change of the Law for Nationality in 2007, the number of naturalizations increased substantially, being one of the factors that contributed to the decrease in the number of

immigrants, particularly with the earlier immigration (particularly of groups with the nationality from the Portuguese former Colonies - PALOP).

5. What are the most important minority groups in the city (representing more than 5% of the overall population)? Please give the origin of the groups and their size in % of the population

The most represented community in Loures comes from Africa, which represents 4,5% (9.169, namely Angola, Cape Verde and Sao Tome and Prince), and Brazil (3.665, 1,8%) being the Brazilian the largest immigrant community/ nationality in Loures.

6. What are the top three neighbourhoods with the highest concentration rate of the following categories of residents?

	Top neighbour.1	Top neighbour.2	Top neighbour.3
Non-nationals			
Foreign-born nationals			
Nationals with foreign-born parent(s)			

LABOUR MARKET

Possible sources of evidence for labour market questions include data collected by local, regional and national statistical offices; public employment agencies, etc.

7. What is the size of the active population?

	Gender		
	Total	Male	Female
Active population	103154	51554	51600
0-14 years old	0	0	0
15-64 years old	100086	48888	51198
65+ years old	1223	821	402

8. What is the percentage of the following categories of residents in the active population?

No data available.

9. What is the unemployment rate?

	Gender		
	Total	Male	Female
Unemployment rate	12,9 %	13,8 %	12 %
Top neighbour.1			
Top neighbour.2			
Top neighbour.3			

10. What are the unemployment rates of the following categories of residents?

No data available.

EDUCATION

Possible sources of evidence for questions on education include data collected by local, regional and national statistical offices; school registers; local, regional and/or national education authorities, etc.

11. What is the share of the following categories of residents with tertiary, secondary and primary or less than primary education, out of the overall population (of the city and the 3 above identified neighbourhoods)?

a) Numbers available for totals

	Gender		
	Total	Male	Female
Tertiary education	15,2 %		
Secondary education	39,8 %		
Primary or less than primary education	37,1 %		
No education level	7,9 %		

b) Non-nationals

No data available.

c) Foreign-born nationals

No data available.

d) Nationals with foreign-born parent(s)

No data available.

ECONOMY

Possible sources of evidence for questions related to the local economy include data collected by local, regional and national statistical offices; local enterprises register; taxation offices; chambers of commerce, business associations, etc.

12. What is the GDP per capita in the city?

The Indicator per Capita (IpC) purchasing power want to translate the purchasing power manifested daily in per capita terms, in the different municipalities or regions, with reference to the national value (Portugal = 100).

In Loures case the IpC is of 102,4.

The Purchasing Power Percentage (PPC) is a derivative window display from the IpC and intends to assess the degree of concentration of purchasing power in different territories, taking into account that the areas of higher or lower purchasing power in the territory national depend not only on the distribution of purchasing power per capita by country, but also the spatial distribution of the resident population.

At the municipal level, Loures held individually 2% of national purchasing power. It is integrated in the metropolitan areas of Lisbon (Sintra, which was the second city to focus more purchasing power, with 4%, and Oeiras, Cascais, Lisboa, Almada, Amadora, Setúbal, Vila Franca de Xira, Lisboa and Setúbal), wich represents 11% of total purchasing power in Portugal.

13. What is the GDP per capita in the city for the following categories of residents?

No data available.

ORGANIZATION

14. Which are the competences, at local level, in migrants' integration? neighbourhoods?

Macro-structure of the Municipality of Loures

<http://www.cm-loures.pt/media/pdf/PDF20141205131826753.pdf>

Article 14th, point 2.2 - the competences approved towards the mission for the Unit for Equality and Citizenship:

2.2. In the context of equality and citizenship:

- a) Diagnosing the existing integration problems and provide measures to encourage social integration, including by promoting tolerance, respect for diversity and intercultural dialogue;
- b) To promote mediation and intercultural education, providing in particular, the answer to needs for support, information and training;
- c) Diagnose problems and promote the rights of ethnic minorities, refugees and immigrants, proposing actions, elaborating and developing specific projects;

- d) To promote actions to prevent gender violence and support for victims;
- e) To support and foster active citizenship, in particular by encouraging and supporting the associative movement immigrant and minority groups, projects and initiatives that promote equality and the promotion of human rights;
- f) To promote civic participation in social volunteering activities and other initiatives to increase social solidarity;
- g) Ensure the treatment of religious issues with public relevance and support relationship Town Hall with religious organizations;
- h) Ensure, technically, the actions of external cooperation, in conjunction with the Division of Relations Institutional and Communication.

Article 14th, point 2.2 - the competences approved towards the mission for the Social Housing Division:

2.3. In the context of social housing:

- a) Ensure the management of the municipal housing stock;
- b) Program, design and promote, by direct administration or contract, the works to be carried out in municipal housing;
- c) ensure the allocation of social housing to residents in particular under contracts and prescribed by law programs;
- d) Provide for meeting their obligations on the part of tenants of municipal houses;
- e) Develop housing support programs, particularly in the social housing, and in the context of conservation and housing rehabilitation, except the park housing located in areas of urban regeneration;
- f) To ensure the representation of forensic County brought in evictions in the field of competence of Housing;
- g) To ensure inventories of substandard housing in the County and prevent, in conjunction with the Police Municipal, the appearance of new foci of preventive control actions;
- h) To manage the contracts for the supply of water to the housing estates.

Law 75/2013, 12th September

Establishes the legal framework for local authorities, approving the status of inter-entities and establishes the legal regime of the State of skills transfer to local authorities and intermunicipal bodies and approves the legal framework of local government associations.

<https://appls.portalautarquico.pt/portalautarquico/Section.aspx?SubFolderPath=%5CRoot%5CContents%5CPortalAutarquico%5CCentroDocumentacao%5Clegislacao>

Decrete 30/2015, 12th February

Establishes the powers delegated regime in municipalities and intermunicipal authorities in the field of social functions.

<https://appls.portalautarquico.pt/portalautarquico/Section.aspx?SubFolderPath=%5CRoot%5CContents%5CPortalAutarquico%5CCentroDocumentacao%5Clegislacao>

15. Which is the city department with leading responsibility for intercultural integration?

County Unit responsible- Unit for Equality and Citizenship, inserted in the Social Housing and Social Cohesion Department, with two divisions (Social Housing Division and Social Innovation and Health Promoting Division) and one operational unit (Equality and Citizenship Unit).

This specific Unit is responsible for diverse local programs such as Local Centers to Support Integration of Immigrants (CLAII), where their main function is to provide information, monitor the processes of legalization of immigrants, work closely with the Foreigners and Borders Service (SEF) and with the High Commissioner for Migrations - ACM / National Immigrant Support Centre (CNAI), and other entities involved with the immigrant population. This is an information space, decentralized, which aims to help answer questions that arise at the level of legalization of immigrants as well as providing general information about the local and national immigration.

16. Has the city adopted an intercultural/integration action plan? Please, provide general information on it and a link to its publication.

We do not have an approved municipal plan, although the mission and programming the unit itself entails a whole set of values, actions and programs on the work being undertaken in this area.

We are currently preparing the Municipal Plan for Immigrant Integration.

GOALS, CHALLENGES AND EXPECTATIONS FOR C4I CITIES

17. Which are the main constraints that your city will face up in developing an anti-rumours strategy?

- » the lack of a cohesive network
- » the lack of media in the city
- » the lack of belief from civil society in the public service

18. Which are the main challenges that your city will face up in developing an anti-rumours strategy?

- » be able to reach the target public, and the public not exposed directly to these themes (integration, diversity, interculturalism and immigration)
- » establish a long term political commitment with the various political forces in the county
- » be able to create a communication strategy that reaches the target audience

19. Which are the main strengths in your city to develop an anti-rumours strategy?

» the work that has been done by this municipal unit and has already earned in one important set of partners and awards

20. Which are the goals/expectations of your city in participating in the C4i project?

- » maintaining a proactive network
- » the implementation of a medium / long-term strategy
- » the construction of a municipal intercultural action plan
- » construction of a resources manual to give to the network
- » building a resources manual that allows any entity to develop one or more activities of the strategy
- » create ties with unexposed entities in the daily work to the theme of integration, diversity, interculturalism and immigration
- » base the municipal intervention on real data collected, as well as on the network that is being set up