

C4I LUBLIN 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)?

	Total	Male	Female
Total	348450	160199	188251
0-14 years old	45668	23153	22515
15-64 years old	252848	118813	134035
65+ years old	49934	18233	31701

* data based on "Lublin Development Strategy 2013-2020"

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.

The statistics concerning immigrants in Poland are fragmented and hard to gather in a way that creates one coherent vision of immigration. The data at the disposal of the Municipality of Lublin City consists of two groups:

- 1) number of residents officially registered in the City of Lublin
- 2) number of foreign students in Lublin universities
- 3) number of persons applying for EU residence permit – regional data with no specific numbers for Lublin city
- 4) number of persons applying for temporary stay permit (excluding EU and EEC countries citizens who do not have to apply) – regional data with no specific numbers for Lublin city
- 5) number of persons who have been granted Polish citizenship – regional data with no specific numbers for Lublin city
- 6) number of people declaring non – Polish nationality (regional data based on census in 2011 – regional data with no specific numbers for Lublin city)

Overall, as the Central Statistical Office in Poland states, there is a growing difficulty in measuring the size of immigration into Poland due to the scale of immigrants residing in Poland with no legal basis of their stay.

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

- a) Non-nationals

	Total
Total	0,81

0-14 years old	-
15-64 years old	-
65+ years old	-

a) **data based on the number of foreigners registered as residents in the Municipality of Lublin. Unfortunately, no data on their gender or age groups*

b) Foreign-born nationals – *this data is unavailable*

	Total
Total	
0-14 years old	
15-64 years old	
65+ years old	

c) Nationals with foreign-born parent(s) – *this data is unavailable*

	Total
Total	
0-14 years old	
15-64 years old	
65+ years old	

d) People who are second or third generation migrants – *no data available*

	Total
Total	
0-14 years old	
15-64 years old	
65+ years old	

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

The most important ethnic groups in Lublin are:

- Polish (majority group)
- Ukrainians: Ukrainian citizens residing in Lublin (0,42%) and 1537 students (50,6% of foreign students in Lublin)

Other ethnic groups in Lublin consist of immigrants from following countries:

- Belarussia : 181 residents in Lublin
- Russia (including Russian citizens of Chechen nationality): 120 residents in Lublin
- Turkey : 113 residents in Lublin
- Armenia: 68 residents in Lublin
- Bulgaria: 65 residents
- Arab Emirates: 65 residents
- Italy: 49 residents
- United States of America: 34 residents (and 271 students)
- Taiwan: 282 students

There are also minority groups consisting of Polish citizens declaring different ethnic background:

- Romani people

- Ukrainians
- Germans
- Russians
- Belarussians
- Jews
- Armenians

The data here is available for Lubelskie Region (voivodeship), not for Lublin city.

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.

There are no minority groups exceeding 5% of Lublin population. In fact, the largest foreign nationality group, Ukrainians, represent only 0,42% of the city population.

Another type of minority groups are religious minorities. Lublin is quite homogenic when it comes to this too. The data on the regional level reveal, that only 0,56% of inhabitants of Lubelskie region declares religion other than Catholic.

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

The only way to make this distinction is to concentrate on foreign students in Lublin that are the largest groups of non-nationals that can be found in the same neighbourhoods. Another group are refugees who live in the the Centre for Foreigners in Lublin.

	Top neighbour.1	Top neighbour.2	Top neighbour.3
Non-nationals	Academic campus of Maria Curie-Sklodowska University	Medical University campus	Centre for Foreigners in Lublin (asylum seekers)
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?

The 'active population' is not being counted on municipal level. We are able to operate on the official unemployment rate level compared to the number of Lublin inhabitants.

	Total	Male	Female
Active population			
0-14 years old			
15-64 years old			
65+ years old			

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

There is no available data on this. This requires specific and targeted research.

	Total	Male	Female
% of non-nationals in the active population			
% of foreign-born nationals in the active population			
% of nationals with foreign-born parent(s) in the active population			

9. What is the unemployment rate?

	Total	Male	Female
Unemployment rate	10,2	-	-
Top neighbour.1	-	-	-
Top neighbour.2	-	-	-
Top neighbour.3	-	-	-

Number of unemployed registered in Municipal Labour Office, April 2014:

	Total	Male	Female
Number of unemployed registered in Municipal Labour Office, April 2014	16938	8935	8003

There are no data on unemployment rates in neighbourhoods available. All the data is collected at municipal level when it comes to unemployment.

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

	Total
Unemployment rate of non-nationals	97
Unemployment rate of foreign-born nationals	-
Unemployment rate of nationals with foreign-born parent(s)	-

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) Nationals – no data available

	Total	Male	Female
Tertiary education			
Secondary education			
Primary or less than primary education			

b) Non-nationals – no data available

	Total	Male	Female

Tertiary education			
Secondary education			
Primary or less than primary education			

c) Foreign-born nationals – no data available

	Total	Male	Female
Tertiary education			
Secondary education			
Primary or less than primary education			

d) Nationals with foreign-born parent(s) – no data available

	Total	Male	Female
Tertiary education			
Secondary education			
Primary or less than primary education			

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?

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

	GDP per capita
Non-nationals	
Foreign-born nationals	
Nationals with foreign-born parent(s)	
Third-country nationals	

ORGANIZATION

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

Migrants' integration is a competence generally attributed to NGOs and social services institutions in Poland. The idea of cities participation in the process is quite new. On a neighbourhood level, only the institutions that the migrants are directly connected with (such as universities or Centre for Foreigners which hosts asylum seekers coming to Lublin, schools asylum seekers' children go to) provide services for migrants. The work at the municipal level is to encourage them to be more active in the field of integrating migrants with the local communities.

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

Currently the city department with leading responsibility for intercultural integration is Department of Cooperation with NGOs and Social participation within the Mayor's Office, which is in charge of integrating and coordinating all of the activities carried out by other city departments and institutions, such as Centre of Culture, Municipal Social Services Centre, as well as local NGO. Integrating all of the above mentioned institutions and coordinating services provided by them is one of the outcomes of over 2 year-long work done within "Lublin for All" project. Another direct outcome is creating Foreigners Help Desk within municipal Residents' Affairs Office, providing services and information directly to foreigners.

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

There is no intercultural integration action plan in the City of Lublin yet. Joining Intercultural Cities Programme, as well as over two years cooperation with Swiss canton Neuchâtel within "Lublin for All" project, were the two initiatives/events that influenced the way intercultural integration is perceived and incorporated into everyday work of the Municipality of Lublin. One of the goals of "Lublin for All" project was to create a municipal system of diversity management in Lublin, which – hopefully – will translate into intercultural action plan soon. So far, Lublin Development Strategy 2013-2020 defines openness and friendliness as two of main pillars (http://www.lublin.eu/Strategia_Rozwoju_Lublina_2020-1-1759.html).

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?

One of the biggest constraint would definitely be not enough people being able to work on the project within the Municipality of Lublin. This is a result of enormous workload for most of the city's employees and lack of possibility of employing new staff members for the project itself.

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

A challenge is to develop an anti-rumours strategy that will not repeat the rumours. Another one will probably result from lack of knowledge about migrants within the hosting community, which is a problem proved by previous research conducted for the purpose of "Lublin for All" project.

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

Cultural institutions and local NGOs working with local communities. Ability to work together and develop new ideas in a participatory way.

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

Aside from the campaign, so much needed in the times of growing anti-migrants attitudes in countries across Europe, the big expectation is to strengthen the message that the Municipality of Lublin is responsible for informing the general public about the reality of migration in our city. Another important message is that the migrants are inhabitants of Lublin that require the same amount attention (and sometimes maybe just a bit more!) that all other groups of people. Hopefully the project will also result in increased awareness among public institutions and NGOs'

staff about the importance of reaching out to migrants and including them in their cultural/social/educational offer in an integrating (and not excluding, i.e. separate groups for migrants) way.