



IOM International Organization for Migration



CHINA

MAPPING EXERCISE
LONDON, JUNE 2006

CONTENTS

Introduction	04
1 Mapping Exercise Outcomes – Information Channels	05
1.1 Introduction	05
1.2 Definition	05
1.3 Media	06
1.4 Other sources of information	11
1.5 Geographical location and size of the Chinese community in the UK	15
1.6 Focal points of the Chinese community in different parts of the UK	17
2 Mapping Exercise Outcomes – Characteristics of Respondents	18
2.1 General information on use of transport, phones and local services	18
2.2 Gender	21
2.3 Age	21
2.4 Length of residence in Britain	21
3 Constraints	22
4 Conclusions and Recommendations	23

The aim of this Mapping Report is to guide IOM's outreach activities and communications strategies. The report does not purport to be exhaustive. The mapping consultant who conducted the exercise and wrote the report on behalf of IOM has taken every effort to ensure accuracy in his/her reporting and the views expressed in this report are his/hers. IOM cannot be held responsible for any omissions or inaccuracies.



INTRODUCTION

AIM OF THE MAPPING EXERCISE, TARGET GROUP AND METHODOLOGY

The aim of the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) in carrying out this mapping exercise was to identify the location of potential beneficiaries of IOM's voluntary return programmes, which are open to asylum seekers and irregular migrants, as well as identify the main channels of information used by them. The ultimate goal of the mapping exercise is to help IOM improve its communications with foreign language communities in the United Kingdom through media articles, advertisements, and presentations to community groups.

A mapping exercise of the Chinese community in the UK was carried out between March and May 2006.

IOM designed a questionnaire with twenty questions, divided into two sections. The first section asks about media channels and other sources of information (e.g. voluntary organisations, churches, and festivals) which are available to Chinese people in the UK and also about the geographical location and sizes of the Chinese communities across the UK. The second section of the questionnaire requested baseline data from each respondent about age, gender, and length of stay in the UK.

A Singapore national, who speaks Mandarin, was recruited on a part-time basis as a mapping consultant to engage directly with the Chinese community and collect the necessary information. The skills and background of the mapping consultant, such as her inside knowledge of the community and established links with Chinese people across the UK, proved to be an essential resource for the mapping exercise.

The mapping exercise was conducted using a number of approaches to collecting the data, such as through in-depth interviews with multipliers¹ and by distributing questionnaires.

Extensive networking was carried out to identify media, organisations, churches and individuals that interact with Chinese nationals. Outside London, visits were made to Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, Birmingham and Belfast, as these cities are home to large numbers of Chinese nationals.

During this period, IOM collected forty-eight questionnaires. These completed questionnaires do not just represent the view of individuals but the consensus views of various groups and communities.

Wherever possible, an extended interview was conducted with the respondents to secure greater insight into their responses in the questionnaires.

This report includes tables and charts with all the questionnaire results. Additionally, the consultant created an extensive list of contacts² which merges data gathered directly from completed questionnaires with information provided by the multipliers during in-depth interviews. This resource will be used by the Information team at IOM to disseminate information on the voluntary return programmes to Chinese nationals across the country.

Efforts were made to ensure that at least half the questionnaires were completed by Chinese nationals who were irregular migrants or asylum seekers in the UK. The rest were filled in by members of the established Chinese communities across the UK, by Chinese nationals who are in Britain on study permits and by random respondents who picked up the questionnaires left at community organisations.

¹ This term is used to indicate individuals or organisations that are well known amongst diaspora groups and could therefore play a key role in delivering information.

² This document is confidential and does not form part of this report.

1 MAPPING EXERCISE OUTCOMES

INFORMATION CHANNELS

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The first section of the questionnaire was designed to identify the main channels of information used by Chinese nationals in the UK. The questions are divided into three categories: media; other sources of information; and information on other community groups. For all of these categories, it has been necessary to group the answers. Very often the frequencies of the answers were single and therefore not useful for the purpose of the mapping exercise. The contact details mentioned by the respondents in the questionnaires for media, organisations, churches, schools, restaurants, and shops were merged and organised, together with the contact details provided by the multipliers. This list of contacts constitutes an action plan for IOM, containing details of organisations and agencies with which IOM should liaise to increase awareness of its voluntary return programmes.

One of the immediate results of the extensive networking conducted for the mapping exercise was to attract the attention of the Chinese language media to IOM's activities. Many free newspapers expressed interest in working with IOM to produce articles. Chinese community groups that publish newsletters expressed interest in working with IOM to include information about its voluntary return programmes.

1.2 DEFINITION

There are broadly three main groups of Chinese communities in Britain: the Hong Kong Chinese migrant community; the Singaporean/Malaysian/Taiwanese Chinese migrant community; and the Chinese national migrant community.

Members of the Hong Kong and Singaporean/Malaysian/Taiwanese Chinese migrant communities tend to be either settled residents in the UK or here on a valid visa or permit. Some already belong to the third generation of their family in this country. This mapping exercise did take account of information supplied by members of these groups, even though they are not typically IOM's target clients. Members from these communities tend to be leaders of community groups, or employers in the catering trade, and they can offer IOM indirect access to the Chinese national migrant community.

The Chinese national migrant group, especially recent migrants, is the target group for IOM's activities. From interviews with several irregular migrants and asylum seekers, it appears that most migrants currently in Britain are from Fujian province. In particular, many are from Fuqing city. One irregular migrant, who is Fujianese but not from Fuqing city, even commented: "They are run like a mafia. Every Chinese business in the UK is somehow related to or controlled by the Fuqing people."

There is a much smaller, but increasing, number of people from Northeast China (Dongbei). This region includes Heilongjiang, Jilin and Liaoning provinces. People from this region tend to speak Mandarin, although they also have their own dialect known as Dongbeihua.

1.3 MEDIA

Respondents were asked in which language they can best understand information material such as newspapers, leaflets, radios, and television.

Several dialects, including Cantonese, Fujianese and Hakka, were offered in the questionnaires as options, alongside Mandarin Chinese and English. The written form of the Chinese language is understood by all Chinese dialect groups but spoken dialects differ widely. Hong Kong Chinese, for example, are more comfortable speaking Cantonese, whilst mainland Chinese from southern Chinese provinces, learn Mandarin Chinese as their first spoken language but converse more comfortably in their local dialects, such as Fujianese or Cantonese.

Figure 1a shows that the majority of respondents felt more confident reading in Chinese than English. Significant numbers said they listen to the radio or watch television in Mandarin, Cantonese and Fujianese.

It is clear from lengthier interviews with respondents that recent migrants from China read mainly Mandarin Chinese, but they can speak Mandarin, Fujianese and Cantonese.

Those who picked English as a language option for media usage are mainly members of the settled Chinese community, or mainland Chinese who are here on study permits.

Figure 1a: Preferred Language – Newspapers

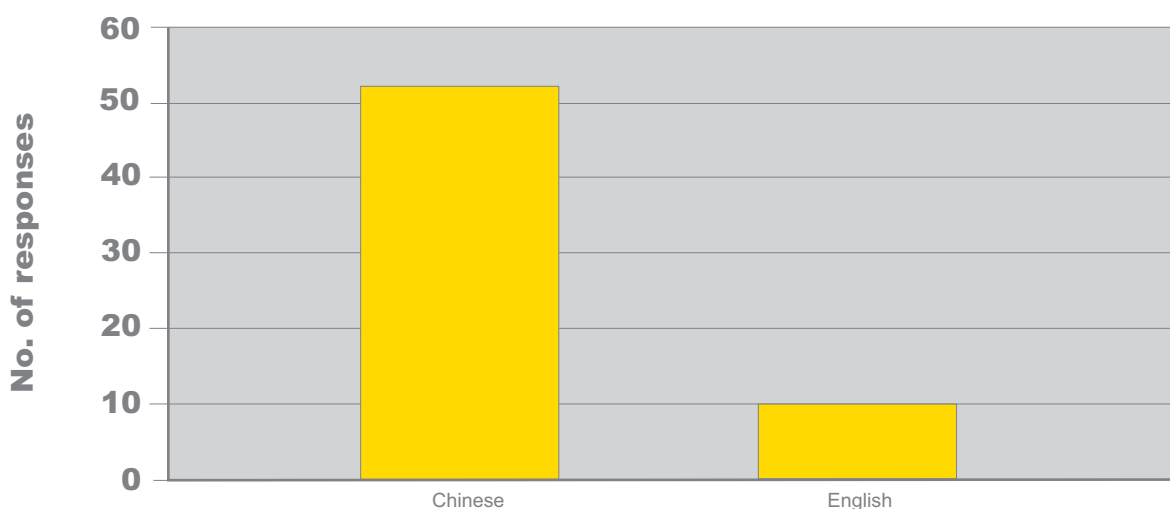
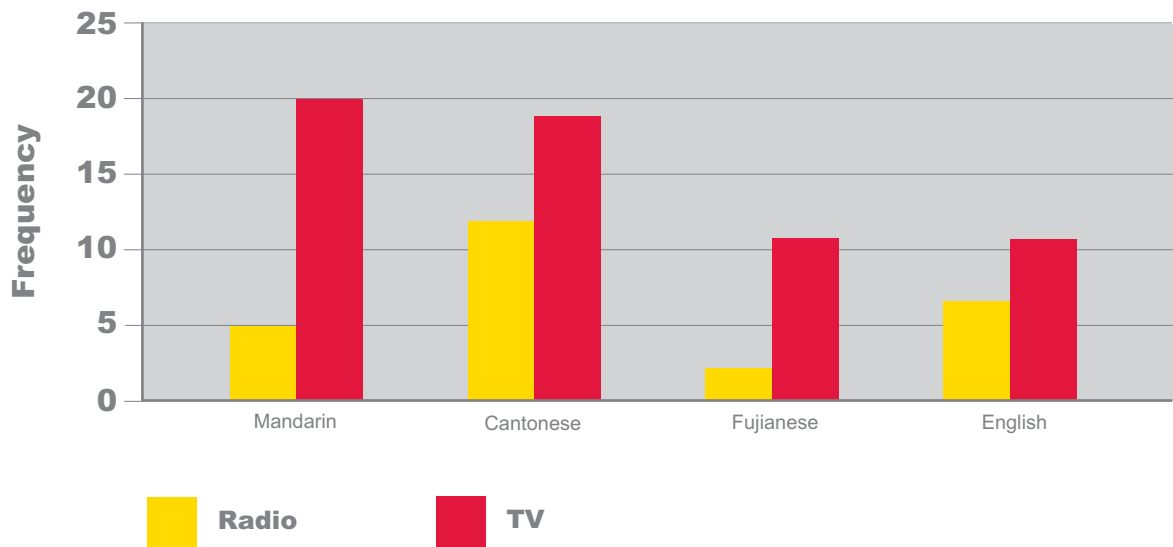
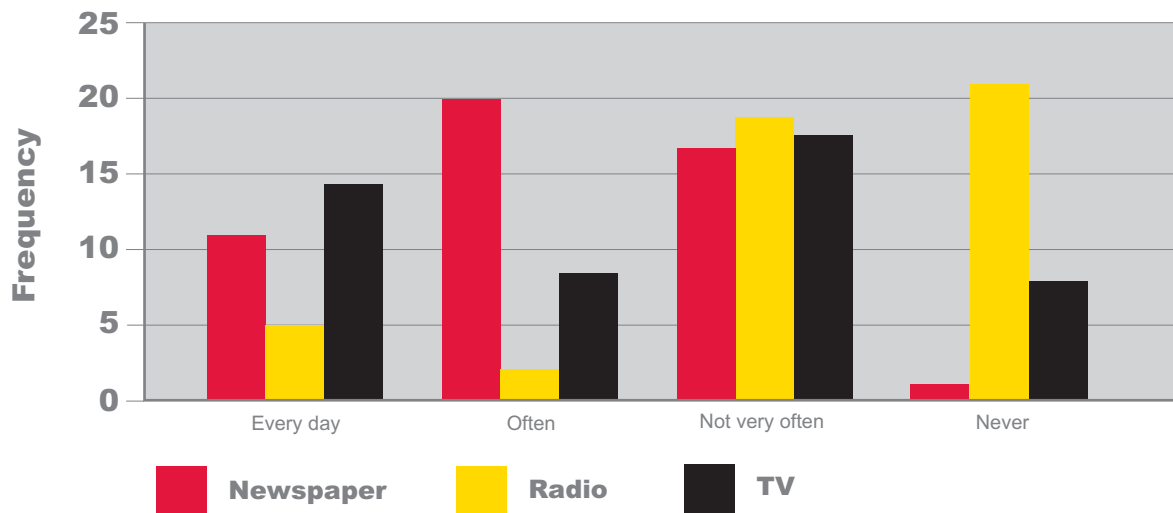


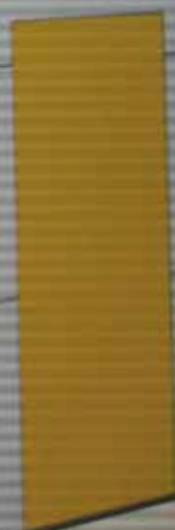
Figure 1b: Preferred Language – Radio and TV



Only one respondent said he or she did not read newspapers at all. However, television and radio usage varies more widely. From the data, it seems that radio is the least used form of media among the Chinese. Twenty-one said they did not listen to the radio at all, while eight said the same for television. The results are reported in the diagram below:

Figure 2: Frequency of Media Consultation





Mainline tr

Other

Tube tram

Readership of Newspapers and Publications

Respondents were asked which newspapers and other publications they read most frequently.

Chinese-language free newspapers such as the *UK-Chinese Times*, *Chinese Business Gazette* and the *Epoch Times* were listed. It is clear from the in-depth interviews that Chinese nationals favour free newspapers because they do not have to pay for them.

The availability of free newspapers also determines the frequency of readership. In London, these newspapers are widely available on the streets in Chinatown, a place where Chinese migrants gather for leisure, for work, or in search of work. In Liverpool, Manchester, Belfast or Glasgow, however, free newspapers are mainly available only in Chinese supermarkets. The number of titles is also limited, compared to London.

In particular, the *UK-Chinese Times* and the *Chinese Business Gazette* appear to be more widely available throughout the UK than other free newspapers. For example, only these two titles were said to be available in Glasgow. In Belfast, members of the Chinese community say they rarely manage to find a free paper at all.

A fair number of respondents highlighted the *Epoch Times* but irregular migrants said during in-depth interviews that it is their least liked free newspaper, because it places a lot of focus on Falungong³ and human rights issues.

Singtao is the main Chinese newspaper in Britain but it has to be paid for. As a result, irregular migrants and asylum seekers tend not to buy this newspaper regularly. However, large numbers of Chinese catering bosses subscribe to it. Hence, irregular migrants, who may be employed in these catering businesses, may still get access to the newspaper.

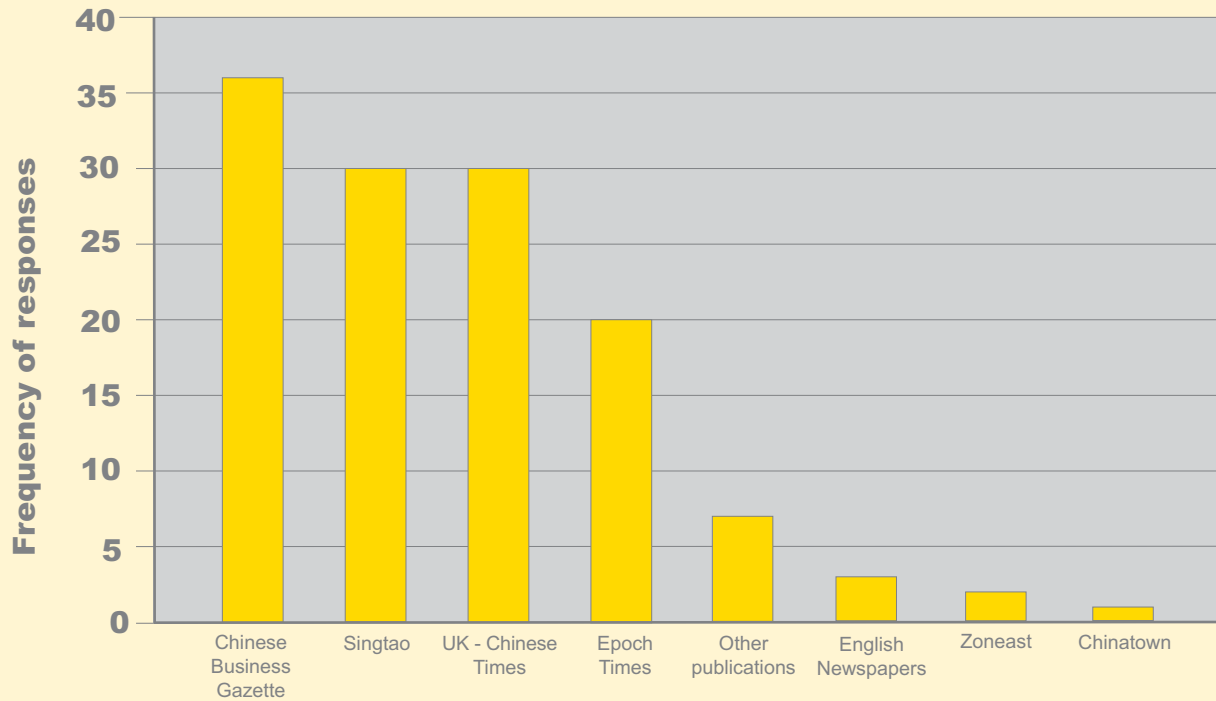
In the questionnaire, an option for “other publications” was listed and respondents were encouraged to list publication titles which were not already included in the questionnaire. Few respondents listed any titles.

Visits to Chinese supermarkets, and Chinatown, however, turned up other titles not listed in the questionnaire. These include *The Herald*, the *EU-Chinese Journal*, and the *Bridge Times*. Respondents did not specifically list these titles in the questionnaires but it is clear that they do pick them up, since they, like the *UK-Chinese Times* and the *Chinese Business Gazette*, are available in supermarkets and Chinatowns.

In addition, many of the umbrella Chinese community groups produce their own newsletters. These are sent directly to their members, many of whom run businesses in the local community. A few examples of these newsletters include: the Chinese Welfare Association newsletter (bi-monthly circulation in Northern Ireland of 900); Manchester China Town Community and Business newsletter (quarterly circulation of 10,000); *Chinese Community News* (quarterly Glasgow circulation of 1,000). Such newsletters may not come directly into the hands of the irregular migrant or asylum seeker but they still help generate awareness in the wider Chinese community of the services offered by IOM. Collaborating editorially with community groups on these newsletters could also improve goodwill between the IOM and Chinese community groups.

³ A spiritual movement banned by the Chinese Government.

Figure 3: Newspapers



Radio and television

The questionnaire results suggest that radio and television usage among Chinese nationals is relatively low. However, when questioned, Chinese migrants who work in the catering trade say they do glance at television channels such as *Phoenix* while at work.

Some Chinese migrants have access to television at home but they do not usually have access to Cantonese or Mandarin channels, since these are only available as satellite or cable channels. Hence, Chinese migrant workers watch such channels only at work. At home, they watch Chinese serials on DVD. Such DVDs are easily accessible (some of these migrant workers are themselves selling pirated discs for a living).

Internet

Access to computers and the Internet is limited among irregular Chinese migrants, whilst members of the settled Chinese community tend to have access at their workplace or at home.

Conclusions and Recommendations

- IOM should certainly continue to advertise regularly in the Chinese-language media.
- Priority should be given to the free newspapers, which are more accessible to irregular migrants. Many irregular migrants explained that while they would regularly pick up the free newspapers, they would not pay for newspapers such as *Singtao*.
- At the same time, some resources should be directed toward newspapers such as *Singtao*, and television channels such as *Phoenix*. These are well-used by catering employers, who tend to be settled migrants from Hong Kong. There could be some trickle down effect from these bosses to their employees, who tend to be Chinese nationals.
- IOM should go beyond advertising and offer articles to the community newspapers. IOM could, for example, piggy-back on the mailing lists of the newsletters and circulate posters or brochures to members of these community groups.
- Due to the number of single frequency answers about websites used by those who have Internet access, it is difficult to recommend sites where IOM should advertise. But it may be helpful to invite Chinese community groups to include web-links to the IOM website, which should have a page explaining its programmes in Chinese.

1.4 OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Chinese Network in the UK

The Chinese network in the UK appears to be well-established. However, the mapping questionnaires confirmed findings from the in-depth interviews with respondents: the Chinese network in the UK has been set up and is used mainly by the settled Chinese communities in the UK. Irregular migrants tend not to use any services from these established groups. Some Chinese community leaders made it clear that they do not want to offer any help to irregular migrants because they do not have the legal expertise to do so.

Irregular migrants rely on each other for advice and support. Many of the irregular migrants revealed that they came to the UK because they knew someone in their hometown or village who was already living in Britain. This contact would house them in times of need, or introduce them to potential employers.

The only Chinese community group which has been set up by mainland Chinese migrants is the UK-Fujian Association. During the course of the mapping exercise, a meeting was set up with the chairman of this association. He has expressed interest in working with IOM to inform members about its programmes.

Some Chinese people, especially Fujianese, attend church services. The Chinese Christian Church has a well-established network throughout Britain, offering Chinese language services.

In particular, the King's Cross Chinese Methodist Church runs walk-in advice sessions for Chinese irregular migrants on Mondays and Tuesdays. As the pastor in charge of this programme has been regularly counselling and giving advice for a number of years, he has established a reputation among irregular migrants. Many people who drop in for advice are not part of the church's congregation but his reach extends beyond it. He is keen to work with IOM. He also visits detention centres regularly to counsel Chinese inmates.

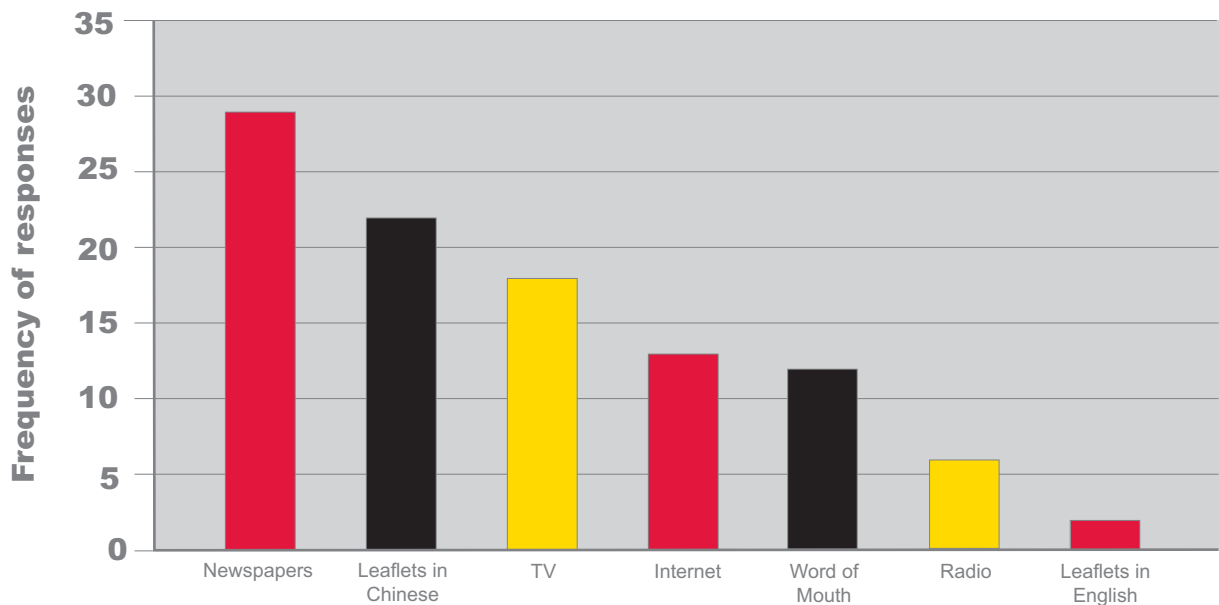
Interviews with irregular migrants in Glasgow also turned up the information that a hundred or so attend the True Jesus Church.

The Chinese Christian Church publishes a free newspaper. IOM should consider advertising in it, or offering it articles.

Preferred Channels of Information

Newspapers are the most used channel of information. Figure 4 shows that 60% of respondents said newspapers were the usual way they obtained information; 46% indicated leaflets in Chinese and 38% picked television. Respondents tended to pick more than one option and the total percentages of each element do not equal 100%.

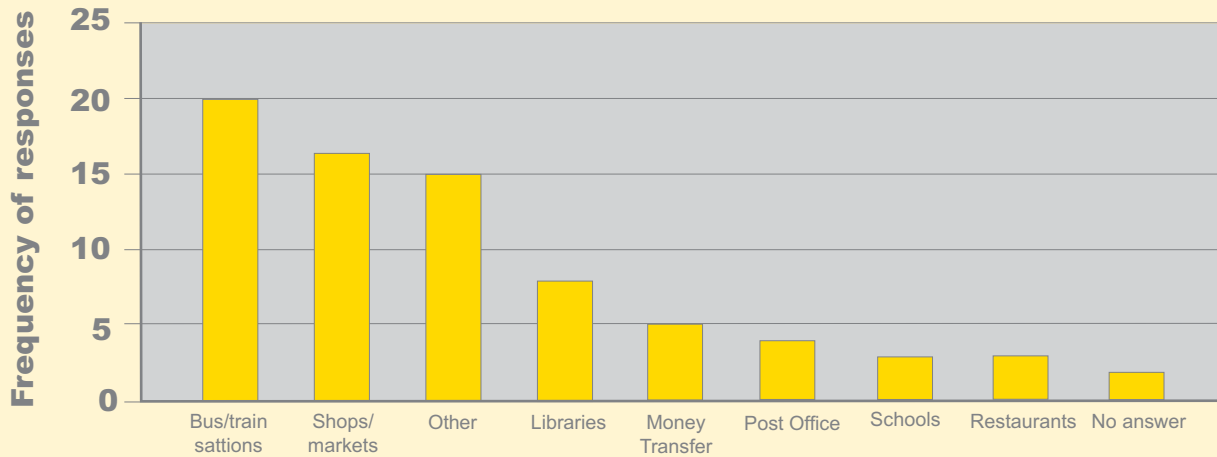
Figure 4: Common Ways to Receive Information



42% of respondents suggested that information should be publicised mainly at bus and train stations; 33% indicated supermarkets and 31% indicated other places, which many specified as Chinatown. Those who selected supermarkets also highlighted Chinese supermarkets or shops located in Chinatown. Figure 5 shows all the results for this question.



Figure 5: Where Information Should be Publicised



When asked in what format respondents prefer receiving information in their own language, 58% said leaflets and text translation. IOM should continue translating and producing leaflets in Chinese.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The impact of print media on the Chinese community is supported by these results. Newspapers are clearly the most common way for the Chinese community to receive information. In addition, leaflets have been cited as the preferred way of receiving information. This suggests that resources should be channelled towards producing strong editorial content in newspapers, as well as leaflets.

During the the mapping exercise, two seminars – one in London and one in Birmingham – were organised by IOM to introduce its voluntary return programmes to the Chinese community. Invitations were sent to community leaders and most of those who attended were from this group. But, at each meeting, there was also a handful of irregular migrant attendees. The consultant discovered that these migrants had all learnt of the seminars through events listings in the newspapers. Future seminars could usefully be organised in collaboration with a free newspaper. This would not only ensure strong editorial coverage, but could also attract more attendees who could be potential clients.

Chinese irregular migrants tend to hang out in the Chinatowns of the major cities on their days off. Others head for the Chinese supermarkets to do their weekly shopping. Many work in the catering trade and their day off would typically be Monday or Tuesday. IOM could put up posters in these places. Also, leaflets could be handed out on these days.

In particular, posters and leaflets must be in Chinese, because the target group are mostly illiterate in English.

Indications of focal points of the Chinese community are given in the following sections.

1.5 GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION AND SIZE OF THE CHINESE COMMUNITY IN THE UK

It was extremely difficult to gather information on the geographical locations and sizes of the Chinese communities in the UK. Nobody knows exactly where they are and how many they are. Irregular migrants tend to travel to wherever there is work. So there is frequent migration across Britain. Most tend not to stay more than a year in one place. In addition, they will not be on any official registers.

The Census

The 1991 UK Census recorded 23,846 people born in China and living in the UK. According to the 2001 UK Census, the number of people born in China and living in the UK was 51,717. Most are concentrated in London – 13,782. Another significant cluster is in the north west of England – 6,436. However, all the community leaders said that the census offers a very conservative picture of the actual numbers of Chinese migrants in the UK.

Home Office Statistics and Mapping Questionnaire Results

From the results of the questionnaires, and more importantly from the interviews with community leaders, it is clear that the largest community of Chinese live in London. Other areas with large numbers of Chinese include Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Belfast.

32 of the 48 respondents did not answer the question asking for information on where Chinese people live in the UK.

Bearing in mind that respondents could indicate more than one location, IOM received a total of 17 responses (17 frequencies). 53% of these highlighted London. It appears that Chinese people in London are not grouped in one area in particular but are spread over many different parts of the capital.

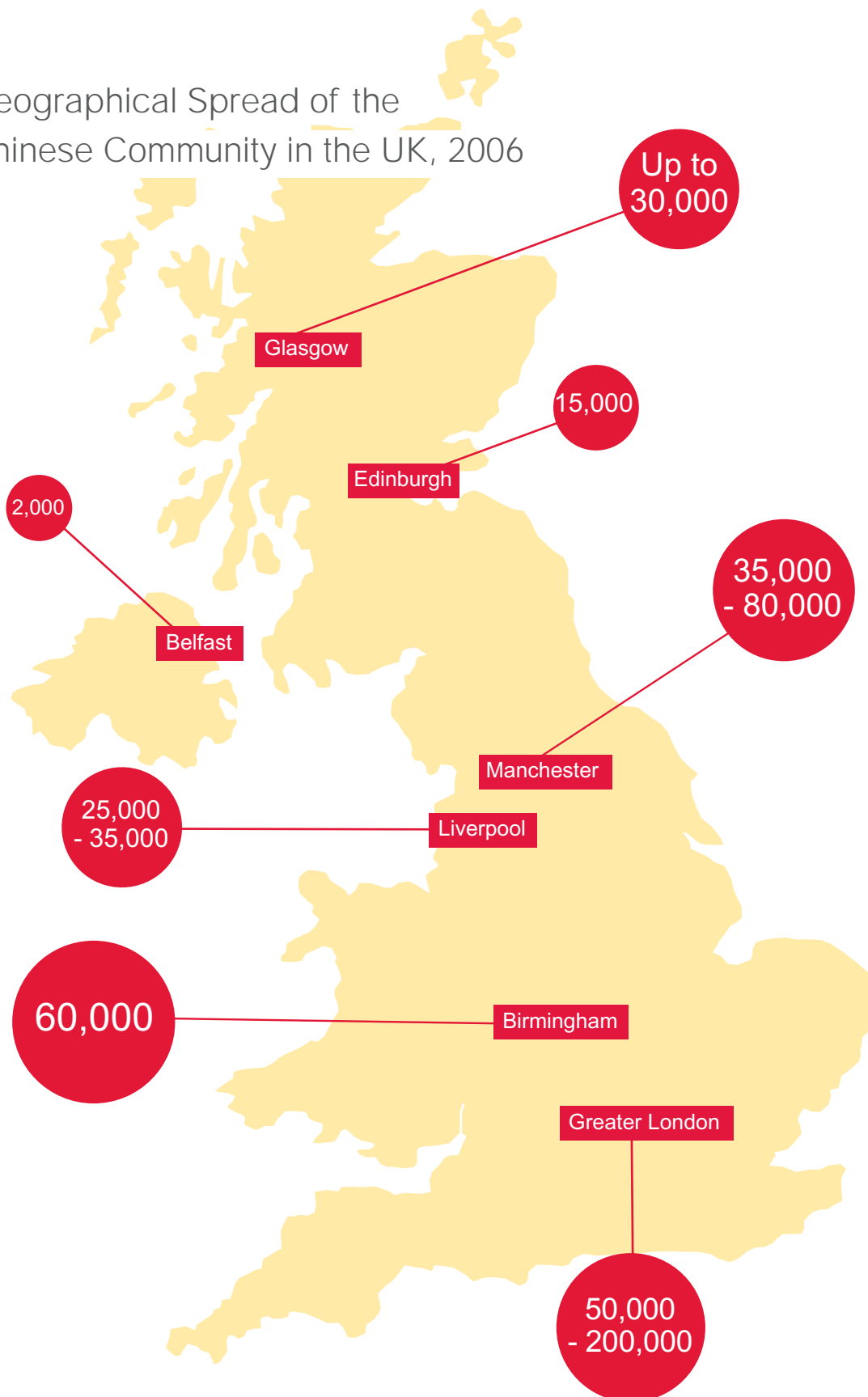
The following are estimates from community leaders:

London	50,000 – 20,000; of which 7,000 are in Lambeth, and between 2,000 and 3,000 are in Tower Hamlets. About 50,000 to 60,000 of the total in London are Fujanese.
Birmingham	60,000
Manchester	35,000 – 80,000
Liverpool	25,000 – 35,000
Glasgow	between 11,000 and 30,000
Edinburgh	15,000
Belfast	2,000* ⁴

According to Home Office statistics, the total number of Chinese nationals (excluding dependents) who applied for asylum between 1996 and 2004 was 23,195. Some community leaders estimate that about 90% of these are still in Britain, even though their asylum applications have been refused.

⁴ Estimation for Belfast is for irregular migrants only. Other figures are for the Chinese communities in general.

Geographical Spread of the Chinese Community in the UK, 2006



The above figures (all approximates) are based on estimates supplied by Community Leaders.

Conclusions

London has the highest density of Chinese inhabitants in the UK. But cities where there are already established Chinese communities tend to attract a greater number of Chinese migrants. Many of the newly-arrived Chinese speak little English so they look for work in industries where they can get by with only Mandarin, Cantonese or Fujianese. These industries are invariably within the Chinese community. In addition, many newly arrived migrants already have a contact in Britain. These migrants will then head to wherever their contacts may be.

1.6 FOCAL POINTS OF THE CHINESE COMMUNITY IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE UK

There is a well-known Chinatown in London. Likewise, in Birmingham, Manchester and Liverpool there are Chinatowns where Chinese supermarkets and restaurants are located. This is where the Chinese migrants gather to socialise, to work or to seek work. If Chinese festivals are being celebrated, such as Chinese New Year (first day of the first lunar month - usually in February) and the Mid-Autumn Festival (15th day of the 8th lunar month - usually in September), they are held here.

Additionally, Oriental City in Colindale, London, accommodates a large Chinese supermarket and an Oriental food hall. Chinese nationals living in North London tend to do their grocery shopping here. In Croydon, there is a large Chinese supermarket. Chinese people living in the area head for this supermarket for their weekly grocery shopping.

In Glasgow, there is a building known as a “Chinatown”. It includes a grocery store, travel agency, bakery and restaurant. It is not big but it is said that there are Chinese migrants standing outside looking for work. This was indeed the case on the day when the consultant visited.

In Belfast, a Chinese community centre is being built. Meanwhile, the main focal point of the community is the supermarket at the edge of town, called Asia Supermarket. The Donegall Pass area is also home to many Chinese catering premises. Chinese people living here say there is an uneasy relationship with the White community living in the Donegall Pass area. Some Chinese businesses and families have been recent victims of arson or assault. A proposal to build a Chinese community centre at Donegall Pass was rejected by local residents.

2 MAPPING EXERCISE OUTCOMES

CHARACTERISTIC OF RESPONDENTS

The second section of the questionnaire was designed to gather baseline data from each respondent about age, gender and length of residence. This chapter also looks at the use of different modes of transport, telecommunications and local services. This information will be used by IOM to improve future information strategies.

2.1 GENERAL INFORMATION ON USE OF TRANSPORT, PHONES AND LOCAL SERVICES

These questions were included in the questionnaire to investigate where else IOM could advertise its voluntary return programmes in order to reach out to Chinese nationals effectively.

Respondents were asked what type of transport they used most often. Figure 6 shows that 36% of respondents used buses, 24% the Underground, 12% used mainline trains, and 11% used their own cars. Many respondents selected more than one answer and the total elements of the table do not equal 100%.

Figure 6: Transport

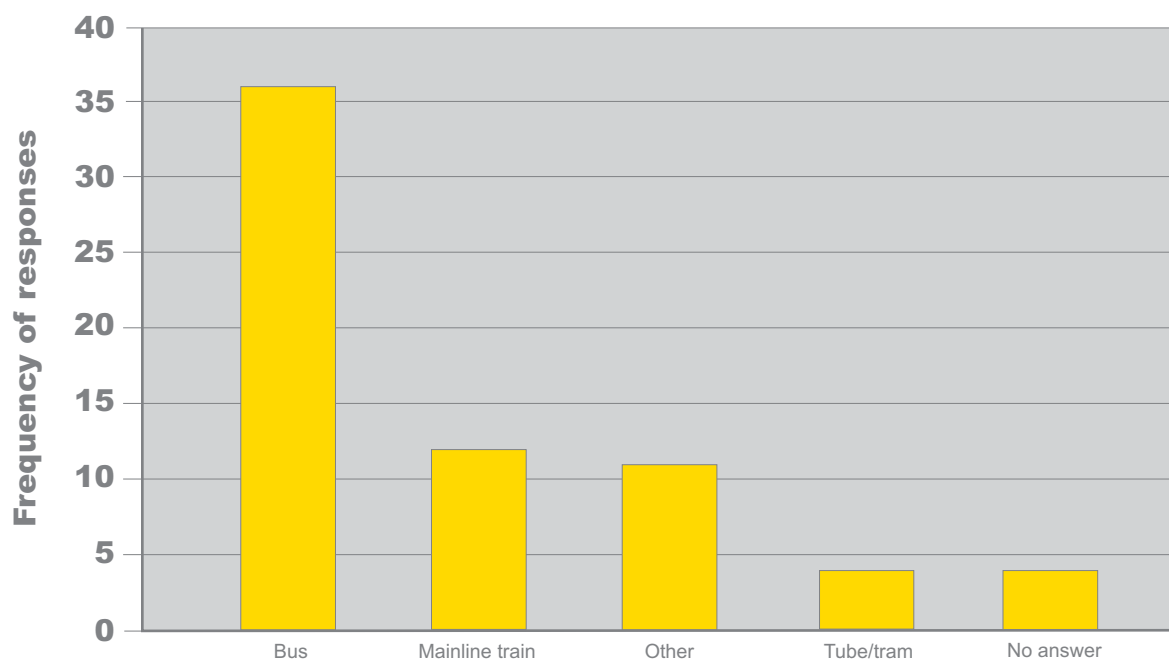
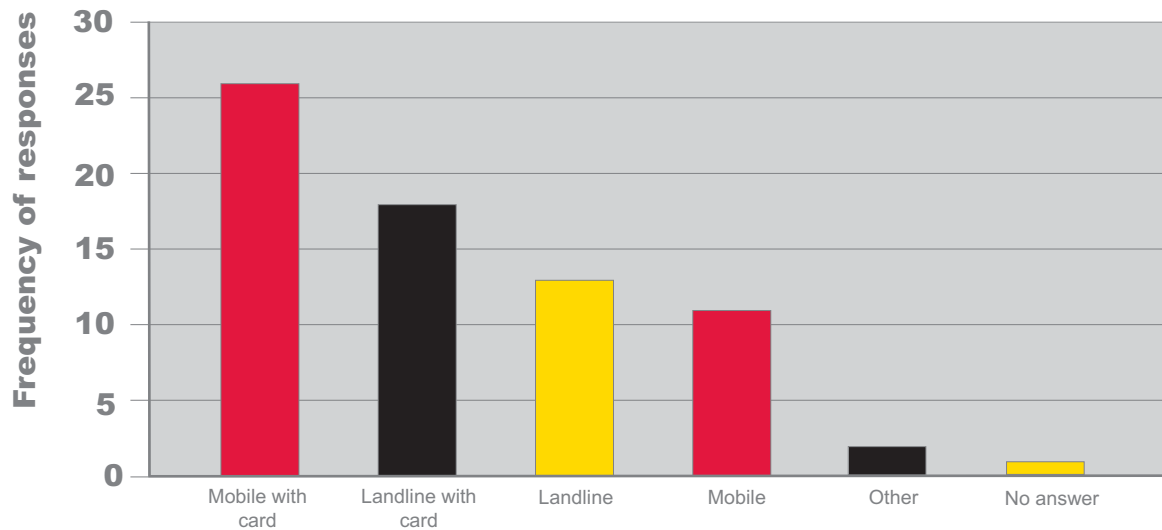


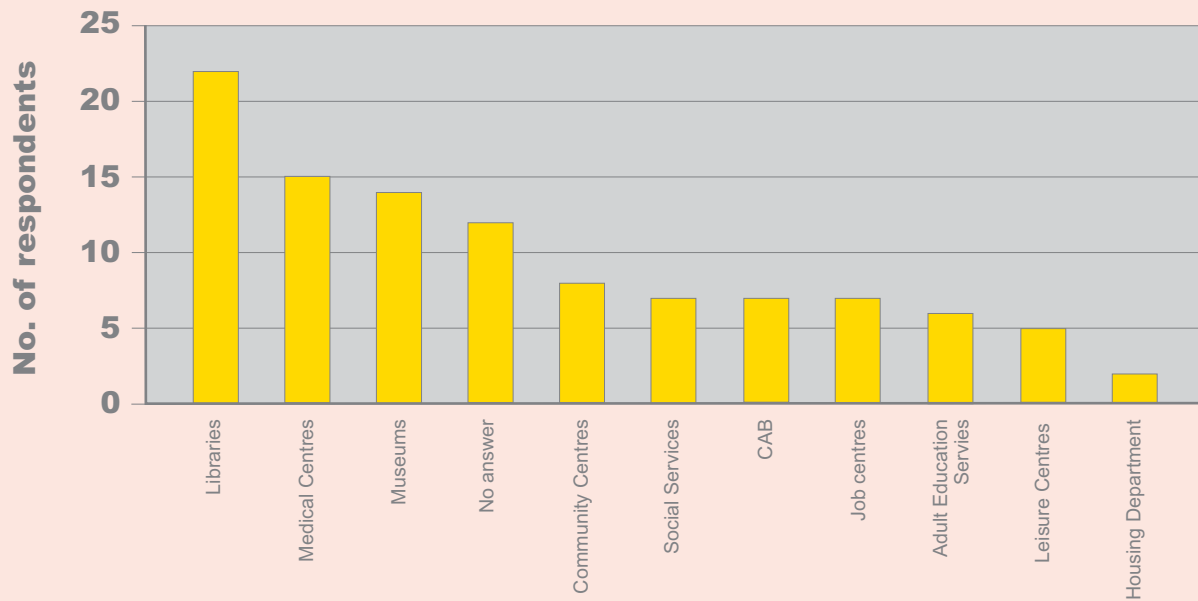
Figure 7 shows that the usual way people make phone calls to China is by a combination of mobile phone and international phone card. Mobile phones are much used by irregular migrants due to the extreme mobility of this group, as well as the nature of their work. They tend not to stay for long in one place and they work long, anti-social hours, so the mobile phone is the best way to stay in touch with friends and family.

Figure 7: Phone Calls



Respondents were asked which local services they used. 22 out of 48 people said they used libraries, 15 respondents said they used medical services, and 14 said they visited museums.

Figure 8: Local Services



IOM should use this information to implement an information strategy that includes the following points.

It should put up posters or leave leaflets at libraries and medical centres. In particular, there is often a specific library in each city where Chinese literature is available. Advertising should be targeted at such libraries.

There is a network of Chinese Healthy Living Centres across the UK. These centres have staff who speak Mandarin. Posters and leaflets should be left at these centres.

It should consider advertising on phone cards, both for mainline and mobile phones. Alternatively, IOM could advertise in places where phone cards are sold – for example, particular shops in London’s Chinatown.

2.2 GENDER

23 of the 48 respondents were men and 24 were women. One person did not answer. This indicates a good gender balance among respondents.

2.3 AGE

Figure 9 shows the ages of the respondents. Most respondents were between 25 and 44 years old. This is not surprising, given that most irregular migrants have come looking for work.

Figure 9: Age

AGE	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
Under 18	0	0
18-24	5	10.4%
25-34	16	33.3%
35-44	15	31.3%
45-54	9	18.8%
55-64	2	4.1%
65 and over	0	0
No answer	1	2.1%
TOTAL: 48		

2.4 LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN BRITAIN

Table 10 shows that the length of residence in Britain varies between respondents. 27% of respondents have been in Britain for between one and three years and 38% have been in Britain between 3 and 10 years.

Figure 10: Length of Residence

LENGTH OF TIME	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
Less than 12 months	10	20.8%
1 year but less than 3	13	27.1%
3 years but less than 5	8	16.7%
5 years but less than 10	10	20.8%
10 years or more	7	14.6%
No answer	0	0
TOTAL: 48		

3 CONSTRAINTS

The Chinese mapping exercise ran quite smoothly. With any type of survey, there is a risk of receiving a small number of responses to the questionnaire. A satisfactory number of questionnaires were returned.

However, as the Chinese migrant community is spread out across Britain, it was difficult to get a good mix of responses from outside London. About ten questionnaires were collected from Manchester, Liverpool, Belfast, Glasgow and Birmingham during the consultant's visits to these cities. Questionnaires were left with community organisations at these locations in the hope that community leaders would help distribute them to members of the Chinese community, but none were returned. As a result, any findings relating to these cities are based more on interviews with community leaders, as well as chats with irregular migrants chanced upon in those cities, rather than from the questionnaires.

Questions requiring open-ended answers tend to be left unanswered, with many respondents asking what they should do if they did not have an answer to the question. Future surveys should avoid making respondents work too hard and limit the number of open-ended questions. One way of doing so may be to conduct three surveys as a pilot, before refining the final questionnaire. This could be done by adding information gleaned from the pilot as options or by eliminating questions that tend to be ignored.

4 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The mapping exercise achieved its aims by identifying the main channels of information used by Chinese in the UK, and their main locations. A summary of the main recommendations that emerged from this mapping exercise follow.

As the decision to return to one's homeland is a deeply personal decision, it is ultimately best to advertise in places where migrant Chinese can have direct access. Unlike other communities, the Chinese migrant community tends not to participate directly in established community networks. Hence, IOM should consider the following initiatives.

- Continue to advertise in Chinese-language newspapers, as well as begin working more closely editorially with the free newspapers. Editorial content is free of charge, and generally deemed to be more credible than advertisements. IOM needs to increase not only its visibility but also its credibility. Some irregular migrants have commented that they are deeply suspicious of IOM's programmes. Some suggested that the voluntary return programme is a trap laid by the UK Government. News will eventually spread by word of mouth as the number of successful returnees grows. But increasing coverage of returnees in articles could also help reinforce the message that IOM is a credible independent organisation running programmes that can help Chinese migrants.
- Consider placing advertising material in newspapers such as *Singtao*, and on television channels such as *Phoenix*. These are popular with catering bosses who may pass on IOM's message to their staff, who are usually Chinese nationals.
- Consider making a documentary on Chinese returnees. Television channels such as *Phoenix*, *HKTBC* or *CCTV* (the satellite channel China Central TV, not closed-circuit TV) may be interested in co-operating to produce a set of Chinese stories of return.

- Continue to produce leaflets in Chinese, because this was respondents' preferred format for information material. Leaflets should be distributed in places where Chinese nationals hang out, such as Chinatowns across Britain, or in Chinese supermarkets. A large proportion of the Chinese migrant group speak no English at all.
- Persuade Chinese community groups to allow IOM material to be sent out to people on their respective mailing lists.
- Put up posters in Chinatowns across Britain, as well as in Chinese supermarkets.
- Consider advertising on phone cards.
- Consider advertising at specific libraries in each city where Chinese literature is available.
- Consider advertising with the network of Chinese Healthy Living Centres across the UK.
- IOM should follow the recommendations included in the list of contacts which constitutes an action plan for outreach activities to engage with the Chinese community in the UK.

All the above recommendations should be taken into consideration in the immediate future. During the mapping exercise the links between IOM and both the main multipliers and Chinese media in the UK were strengthened.



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