

Agenda Item: 7

One Nottingham Board

<p>Title of Paper: Community Cohesion Update</p> <p>Date: 13 January 2017</p>

1. Purpose

	<p>This paper is provided as a background to the regular Board updates on Community Cohesion and the EU Referendum result. It will also help form a background paper to the earlier Black Lives Matter item on this January meeting agenda.</p>
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2. Background

2.1	<p>Each ON Board meeting has had a short agenda item in which members have been able to consider and offer implications and impacts of the EU referendum result. This paper merely provides a background to that discussion.</p> <p>The meetings have received the most recently available information on cohesion, potentially related hate crime reports and locally organised initiatives and publications.</p> <p>The meetings have attempted to keep a view of the implications on the EU referendum result, providing a local angle when it has been possible. The purpose of this discussion is to understand the co-ordination in Nottingham.</p>
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3. Recommendation

	<p>The board are asked to contribute to the discussion and to consider an On City Council seminar on Cohesion and the implications of the Casey Review.</p>
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4. Community Cohesion Update

4.1	<p>The 2011 Census shows 35% of the population are from BME groups; an increase from 19% in 2001.</p> <p>Community Cohesion in Nottingham is measured in the Citizen Survey; in 2015 88% of respondents feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.</p> <p>At the November Board meeting the question was raised about the coordination of cohesion activity.</p> <p>Work is ongoing to support community cohesion in the city and to engage with those harder to reach communities and groups. The City Council is planning to launch a dedicated community cohesion strategy in early 2017. Much of the work in the city is coordinated through the City Council's Community Cohesion Team and the Home Office and is supported by voluntary sector agencies and housing providers. Local intelligence is collected and managed on the basis of need, risk and vulnerability of individuals and communities. There are presently four voluntary sector forums and working groups which are coordinating activity. There are effective working links with</p>
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NCSV and with Nottingham Citizens.

The council team is presently compiling a bid to the Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) Migration Fund to support some vital work with migrant communities.

Dr Musharaff Hussain of the Karimia Institute has recently been in contact around its Trust Building Project to develop mutual understanding between Muslims and other communities in Nottingham. This initiative is supported by the City Council, the University of Nottingham, the Police, the Criminal Prosecution Service and Muslim Hands. Karimia are aiming to expand their initiative into schools, colleges and encourage employers to take part by promoting the initiative and encouraging volunteers and ambassadors.

The Board is also asked to note that the Holocaust Memorial Service will be taking place on 29th January at the Council House. This will be focusing on Community Cohesion and its theme will be particularly interesting to Roma groups. The service is again organised by the Council Civic Office, the Multi-Faith Council and the One Nottingham team.

The Big Tent initiative (with primary schools, the City Council and the Police) is progressing; the announcement of the roll-out of the tent is due soon. This initiative has been generously supported by a grant from Scape Ltd.

Since the last Board meeting, two major publications have been published which may have a significant bearing on the development of social policy around cohesion.

4.2 The Casey Review: A Review into Opportunity and Integration

The review was released in December 2016 with the Government response to the report expected in the spring 2017. Please note that all of the following statistics are national and not based on Nottingham data. A more detailed summary is available for members should they require one and the City Council will be issuing a specific policy alert on the review during January.

The Casey review stated that the pace and scale of population change has impacted at a time when Britain has been recovering from a recession and concerns about terrorism, immigration, the economy and the future of public services have been running high. Problems of social exclusion have persisted for some ethnic minority groups and poorer White British communities in some areas are falling further behind. As the initial fieldwork for this review concluded, the EU referendum posed another question about our unity as a nation, sparking increased reports of racist and xenophobic hatred.

The review has had a number of key findings

Population

- Eight out of ten people identified themselves as White British in the 2011 Census, a reduction of 0.4million people on the previous figure

- All other ethnic minority groups increased in size, including White 'other', including Polish, increasing by 0.5 million and Asian (most notably Indian and Pakistani, each increasing by 0.4 million)
- Seven out of ten people identify themselves as belonging to a religion; Christian remains a majority but the proportion reduced from 70% to 59%. The proportion with no religion increased from 17% to 26%
- The number of people belonging to the other main religions grew, with the exception of the Jewish religion which stayed the same size. The number of people identifying themselves as Muslim increased by 1.2 million people to 2.8 million in total. 0.8 million identify themselves as Hindu, 0.4 million as Sikh, 0.3 million as Jewish and 0.3 million as Buddhist.

Immigration

- In 2011 13% of the population were not born in the UK and nearly 20% identified themselves as belonging to an ethnic minority; in the 2001 Census these figures were 9% and 12% respectively
- In the year ending December 2015, the 'net' immigration figure was 333,000; this represents around a million people in total arriving or leaving the country over 12 months.

Settlement

- 50% of the British population lives in an area with relatively high migration flow
- Rates of social mobility amongst Pakistani and Bangladeshi ethnic groups (the groups who are most concentrated in deprived areas) are significantly lower than rates for White groups.

Social and economic exclusion

- 41-51% of households of Black, Pakistani, Chinese and Bangladeshi ethnicity are on 'relatively low incomes', compared with 19% of White Households
- White British pupils eligible for Free School Meals are less than half as likely to achieve five or more good GCSEs as pupils who are not eligible
- Students eligible for Free School Meals are half as likely as all other students to go to the top third of higher education institutions and less than half as likely to go to a Russell Group institution, of which the University of Nottingham is a member.
- People from Black, Pakistani and Bangladeshi ethnic groups are three times more likely than White British people to be unemployed
- The unemployment rate for young (aged 16-24) Black men is 35%, for young White men it is 15%.
- Where they are employed, men of Pakistani and Bangladeshi ethnicity tend to be in low status employment; one in four Pakistani men are employed as taxi drivers and two in five Bangladeshi men work in restaurants (although it is noted a

number of these will be in a family owned business)

- 57.2% of women from Pakistani and Bangladeshi ethnic groups are inactive in the labour market compared with 25.2% of White women and 38.5% of all ethnic minority women.

The review made a number of recommendations which were grouped in to 4 areas.

- i. Build local communities' resilience in the towns and cities where the greatest challenges exist.
- ii. Improve the integration of communities in Britain and establish a set of values around which people from all different backgrounds can unite.
- iii. Reduce economic exclusion, inequality and segregation in our most isolated and deprived communities and schools.
- iv. Increase standards of leadership and integrity in public office.

4.3 The State of the Nation report on social mobility in Great Britain 2016 published by the Social Mobility Commission

The findings in the report appear bleak for low and middle-income families, describing them as “treadmill families” who run harder and harder but do not go anywhere.

The report states there are four “fundamental barriers” that are holding back a large number of low- and middle-income families and communities in England:

- an unfair education system
- a two-tier labour market
- an unbalanced economy
- an unaffordable housing market.

The report acknowledges that a long-term approach is needed to comprehensively resolve these issues and that there should follow ten years of thorough social reform. Press reporting, at the time of publication was heavily biased around the statement that hard work and success in education does not seem to be rewarded in the world of work

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