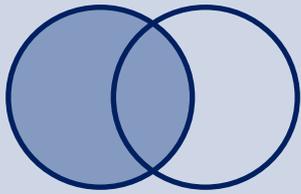


# Understanding Inequalities and Integration

## The Picture of Sunderland

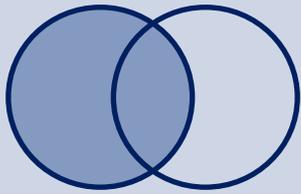




# Background:

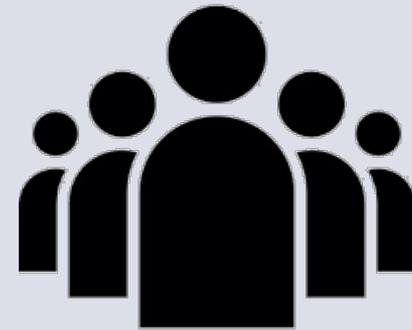
## The Casey Review (2016)

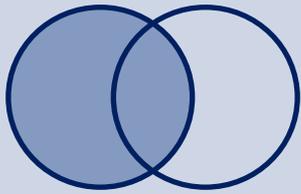
- A national review by Louise Casey examined inclusion and cohesion. The report looked into how well we all get on with each other as well as how well we do compared to each other.
- Discrimination and disadvantage are believed to fuel grievance and produce a sense of unfairness, having the potential to isolate communities.
- Casey believes that by improving integration and life chances of the most disadvantaged and isolated communities, we can build a resilience against those who spread hate and extremism in our communities.
- Tackling inequalities and potential barriers to opportunities are important in the promotion of inclusion.



# The Sunderland Picture

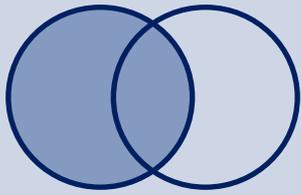
- The Casey review made recommendations to the government and Sunderland City Council considered the review in determining what local data is already available and what needs to be done to make the next steps in Sunderland.
- Local Data:
  - Our current population
  - Education and attainment
  - Employment figures
  - Public Health data
  - Consequences of inequality
- In this document, gender and ethnicity have been examined to determine a general picture of population density and inequality throughout Sunderland.





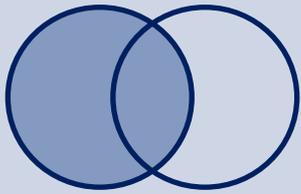
# Current Sunderland Population

- The Sunderland population is estimated at 277,249.
- There has been both internal and international migration into Sunderland but migration out of Sunderland combined with number of deaths is greater than the migration inflow – linking to the slight population reduction from 2016 (ONS, 2017).
- Alike to the rest of the UK, the population of Sunderland is becoming older, more secular and more ethnically diverse, though not to as big an extent:
  - Median age in Sunderland is 42.3yrs\*
  - Very low ethnic and religious diversity with 95.9% Sunderland population being White (2011 Census\*)



# Sunderland Population: Immigration

- Sunderland, alike to the North East region in general, has low immigration rates. This has increased in Sunderland in recent years, but remains considerably lower than England's figures overall (5.1% compared to 14.6%)
- 2011 Census figures show 95.9% Sunderland population were born in the UK, while 4.1% were not born in the UK and were majorly from Middle-Eastern and European countries.
- As of 2013, Asylum Seekers represented just 0.08% total North East population, with a third of these residing in the Tyne and Wear area.
- While international migration is consistently in positive numbers, internal migration into/out of Sunderland indicates more people are leaving than are entering.



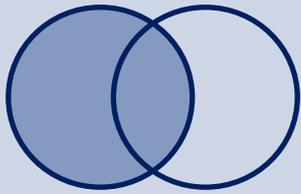
# Population and Migration

	England		North East		Sunderland	
Mid-year	Population	Migration (net)*	Population	Migration (net)*	Population	Migration (net)*
2006	50,965,186	Intl' + 211,204 UK - 15,862	2,552,568	Intl' + 3,999 UK + 213	278,370	Intl' + 974 UK - 1,137
2011	53,107,169	Intl' + 235,008 UK - 4,597	2,596,441	Intl' + 8,020 UK - 2,724	275,330	Intl' + 1,152 UK - 1,219
2016	55,268,067	Intl' + 301,617 UK - 12,185	2,636,848	Intl' + 9,622 UK + 1,018		Intl' + 1,195 UK - 381
10 Year migration						+ 584

- The table shows the mid-year estimated populations of England, the North East and Sunderland. It also shows net migration.

\*Intl' = International migration (net), referring to the number of individuals entering from abroad minus the number of those leaving the country.

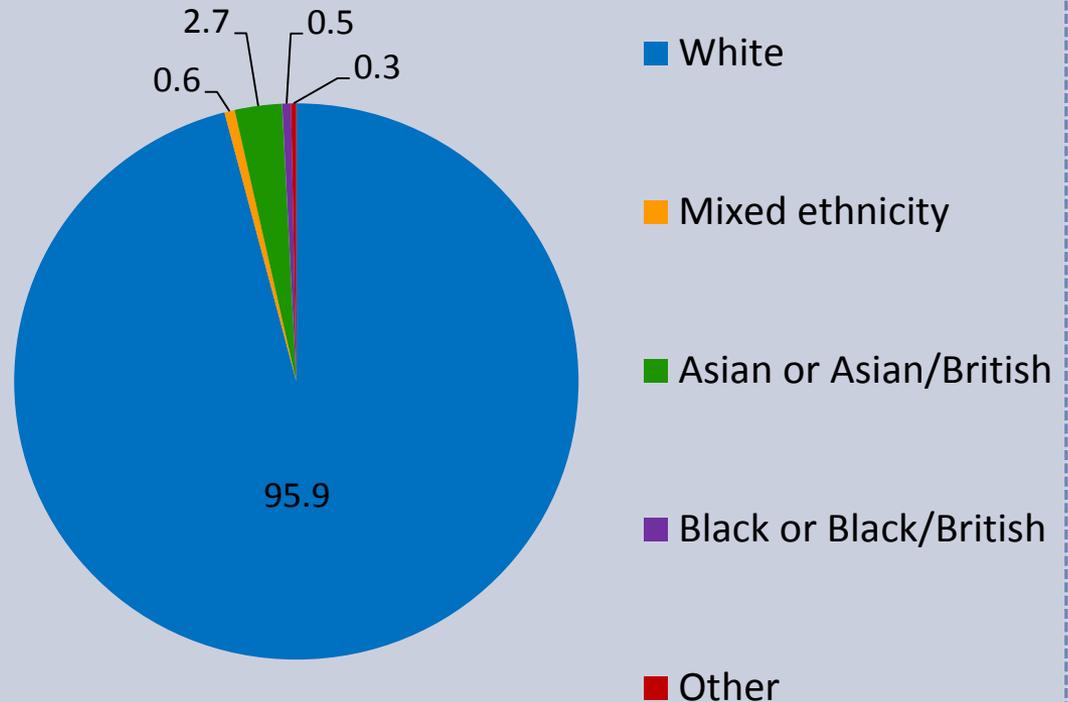
\*UK = Internal migration (from UK or to other areas in the UK) refers to the number of individuals entering an area/city minus the number leaving.

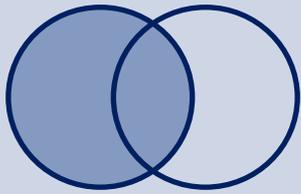


# Ethnic Composition of Sunderland

- Ethnic diversity is very low in Sunderland with a predominantly white population.
- Low ethnic diversity in the city makes analysis difficult and where there are different ethnic populations the figures are simply too low to allow generalisation.

## Population by ethnicity (%)

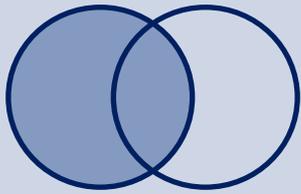




# Ethnic Diversity by Area

- The majority of the BME population live in Sunderland East – more specifically Hendon and Millfield where there is a larger population of Bangladeshi/Bangladeshi British and Indian/Indian British than elsewhere. There is also a significant Chinese population in these areas.
- Sunderland West has a population of Indian, Pakistani and other Asian ethnicities.
- Sunderland North has a substantial Chinese population, notably in St.Peter's. This is believed to be influenced by the student population in which:
  - 147 nationalities are represented
  - 51.27% students are White, 13.92% Asian, 12.78% Asian Other and 5.12% Black African, with other ethnicities in much smaller numbers
- While BME populations are more concentrated in some areas within Sunderland, ethnic diversity is too low in the city to determine if any groups are particularly segregated.

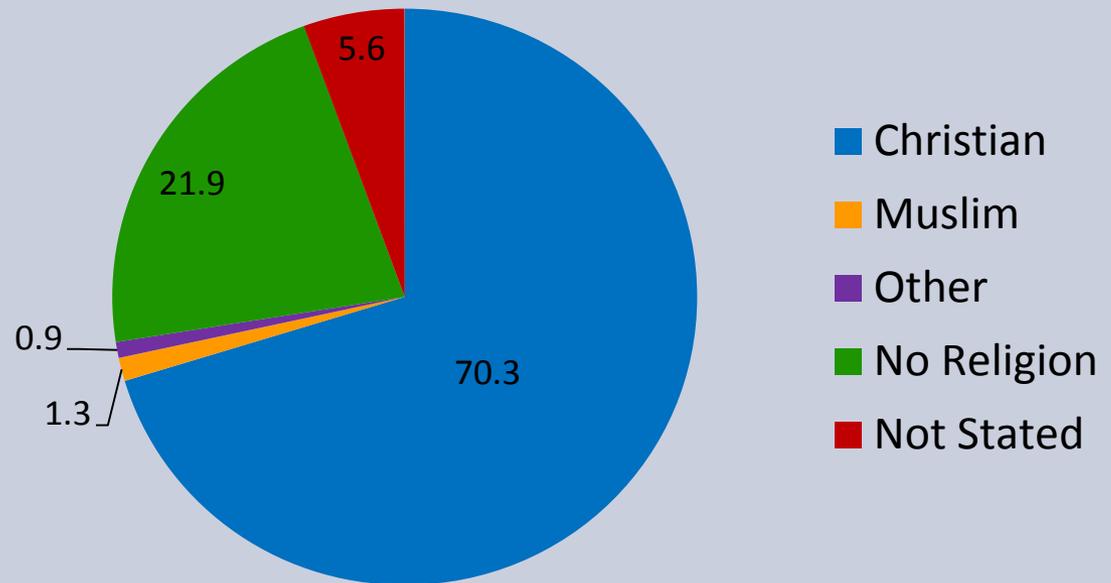


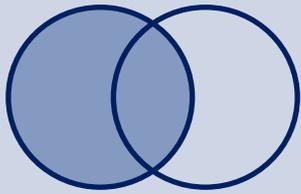


# Religious Composition of Sunderland

- There is also low religious diversity in Sunderland.
- Christianity has fallen slightly since 2001 but is higher in Sunderland than the rest of country.
- There has been a sharp increase in secularity (identifying with no religion), being the highest population after Christianity.

## Population by religion (%)

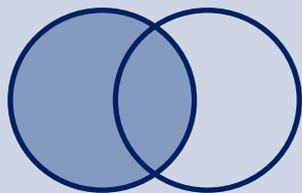




# Educational Differences

- When it comes to education, multiple characteristics are believed to influence how well children do in school.
- These include:
  - Gender
  - Ethnicity
  - Level of social deprivation and eligibility for free school meals
  - Whether a child is ‘looked-after’ (in the care system)





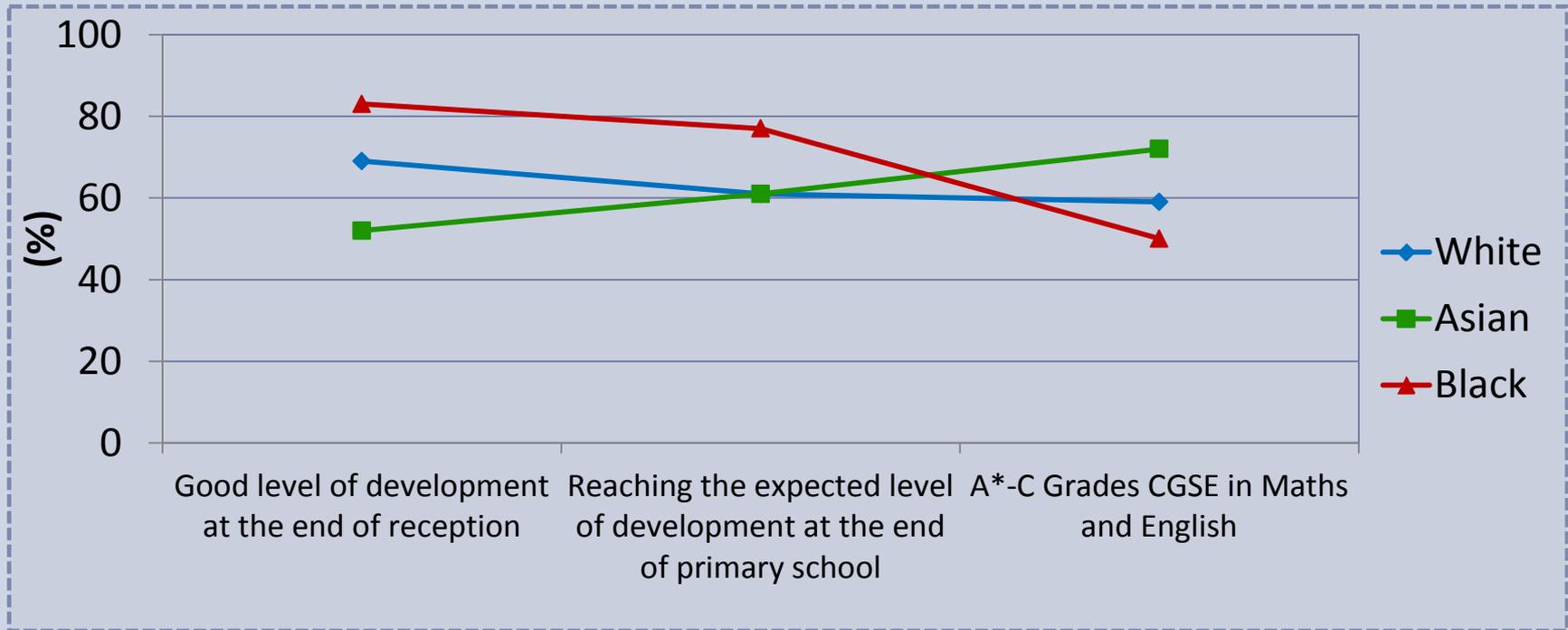
# Education: BME School Populations

School Name	Total number of pupils	Total number of BME pupils	% BME	Eligible for Free School Meals (%)	Free School Meal Ranking*
Richard Avenue Park School	461	325	70.5%	16.92%	60
St Joseph's RC VA Primary School Sunderland	238	149	62.6%	3.36%	101
Hudson Road Primary School	338	132	39.1%	32.25%	24
Thornhill School Business & Enterprise College	611	180	29.5%	27.00%	35

\*Free School Meal ranking is out of 108 mainstream schools

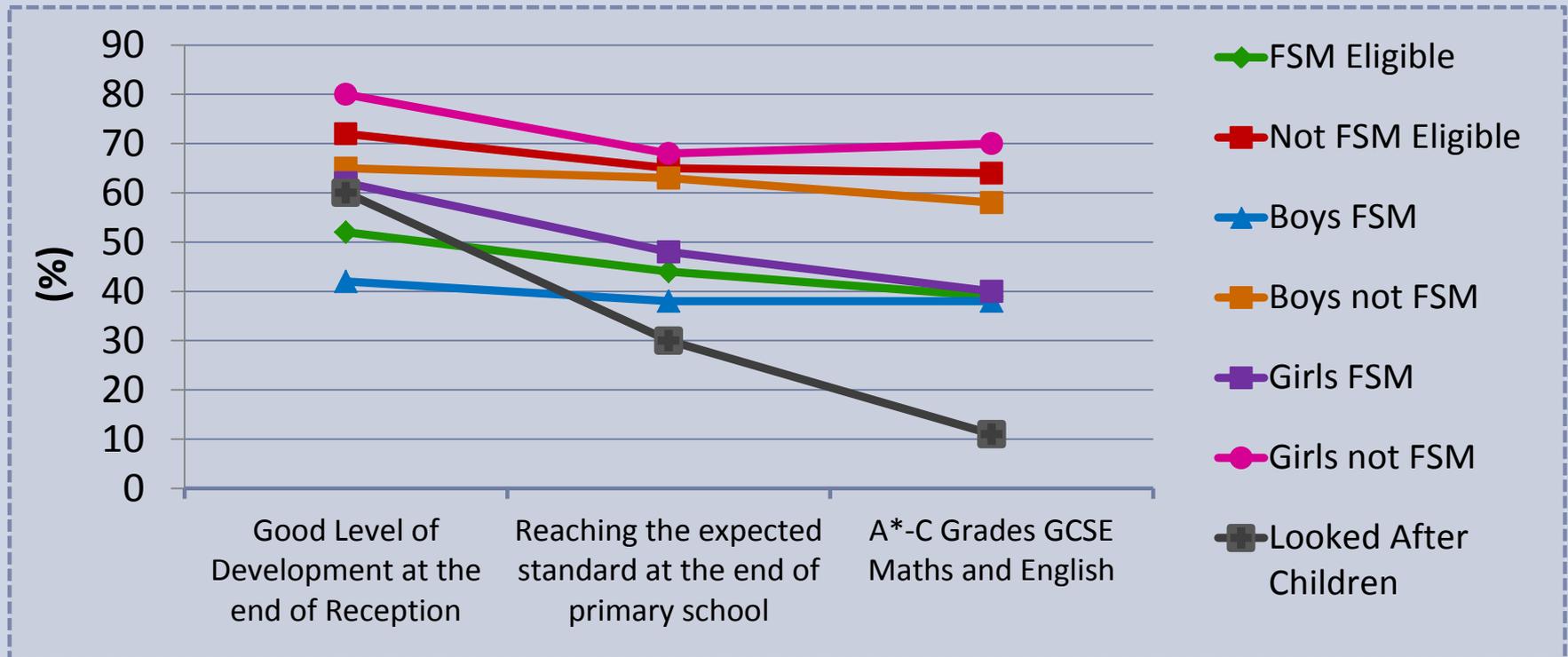
- The density of the BME population in the city is reflected in schools, with children being concentrated in a small amount of schools. Only 16/108 schools in Sunderland have a BME population greater than or equal to the average BME pupil population in the city.
- While eligibility for free school meals are one indicator of relative deprivation, high levels of deprivation across the city and a low BME population means it is difficult to make clear links.

# Education and Attainment (%): Ethnicity

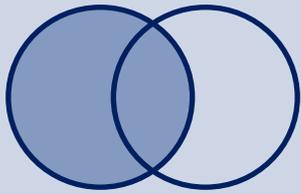


- Asian children finish reception with a lower level of development than White and Black children, but match performance with White children by the end of Primary school and go on to perform better by GCSEs.
- Black children seem to follow the opposite pattern, performing better than children of other ethnicities in reception and primary but significantly worse at GCSE level.

# Education, Attainment and Eligibility for FSM: Gender and Looked-After Children

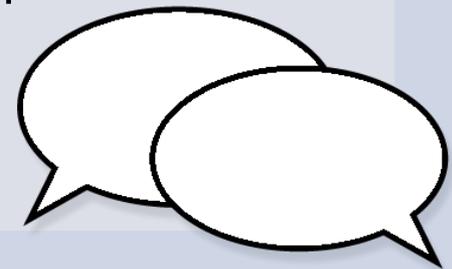


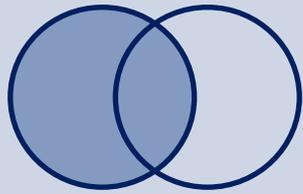
- Children who are eligible for free school meals perform significantly worse at the end of Reception and Primary (both 20% lower), and GCSE level (25% lower) education than those that are not. The gap slightly reduces for boys by GCSE level but conversely increases for girls.
- Looked after children match FSM girls attainment at the end of reception but go on to perform much worse into GCSEs.



# Education and Attainment: Discussion

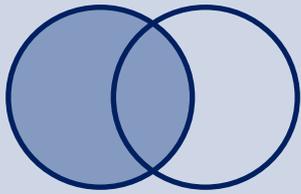
- The Sunderland BME leaders group expressed multiple potential reasons for the attainment differences:
  - A strong focus on education in the Asian community, with older generations wanting their children to be more successful than themselves.
  - A perception that black children are more likely to receive extra tuition up until they reach the end of primary school; after this time emphasis is instead placed on improving financial situations.
  - Muslim students also read Arabic for Quran studies.
- Being eligible for free school meals is linked to coming from households with lower incomes. Relative deprivation was found to mean children performed worse in education.





# Employment: Ethnicity and Gender

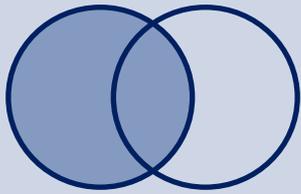
- It is already well-known that employment figures in the North East, and specifically in Sunderland, are lower than the rest of the UK.
- Employment rates in Sunderland are varied according to ethnicity and gender:
  - Those who are White are more likely to be employed than those who belong to BME groups
  - Males are more likely than females to be in employment
  - Although BME women are least likely to be employed in Sunderland, the figures match those for the North East while men have lower levels of employment in Sunderland than the region
- The following slides highlight these differences.



# Type of Employment: Ethnicity

Ethnic Group	All Ethnic groups	White Total	White as a % of category	All other ethnic groups total	All other as a % of category
Occupation type:	227,314	218,950	96.3	8,354	3.7
1. Higher managerial, administrative and professional	12,418	11,857	95.5	561	4.5
1.1 Large employers and higher managerial and administrative	3,407	3,378	99.1	29	0.9
<b>1.2 Higher professional</b>	<b>9,011</b>	<b>8,479</b>	<b>94.1</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>5.9</b>
2. Lower managerial, administrative and professional	36,933	35,852	97.19	1,081	2.9
3. Intermediate	31,773	31,200	98.4	573	1.8
4. Small employers and own account workers	13,942	13,214	94.8	728	5.2
5. Lower supervisory and technical	18,952	18,440	97.3	512	2.7
6. Semi-routine	39,839	39,004	97.9	835	2.1
7. Routine	39,412	38,944	98.8	468	1.2
<b>L14.1 Never worked</b>	<b>11,996</b>	<b>11,125</b>	<b>92.7</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>7.3</b>
L14.2 Long-term unemployed	4,687	4,535	96.8	152	3.2
<b>L15 Full-time students</b>	<b>17,362</b>	<b>14,779</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>2,583</b>	<b>14.9</b>

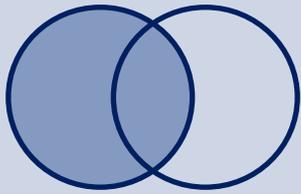
- Reflecting the general population, white individuals make up the majority of every type of employment in Sunderland.
- All other ethnic groups are most represented as full-time students (14.9%), in higher professional occupations (5.9%) and in those that have never worked (7.3%).



# Employment and Gender

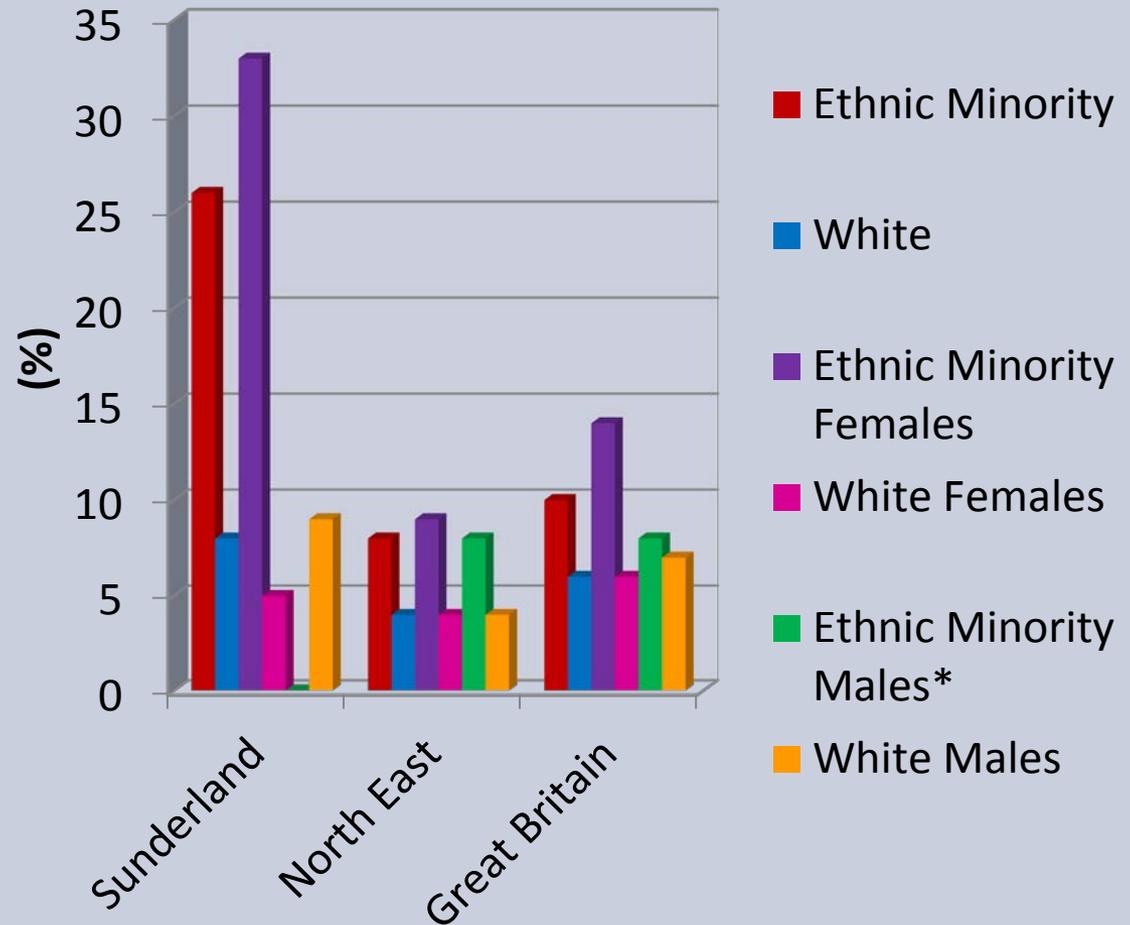
	Gross Weekly Pay		Hourly Pay (Excluding overtime)	
	Male full-time workers	Female full-time workers	Male full-time workers	Female full-time workers
Sunderland	£516.40	£419.30	£12.31	£11.10
North East	£524.90	438.00	£12.91	£11.55
Great Britain	£581.20	£481.10	£14.25	£12.84

- Across all three geographical locations highlighted, women earn less than men.
- This pay gap per hour is slightly narrower in Sunderland (£1.21) than both the North East (£1.36) and Great Britain (£1.41)
- The gross weekly pay is significantly higher for men than women, in Sunderland included, though when linking this to hourly pay it seems men are working approximately 4 hours more than women per week, explaining this weekly wage difference.

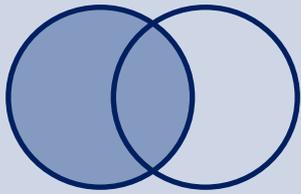


# Unemployment

- Ethnic Minority groups have higher rates of unemployment than those who are White.
- Unemployment rates for ethnic minorities overall and notably for females in Sunderland are more than double the figures for Great Britain, and three times that of the North East – highlighting unemployment as a key issue for ethnic minority groups.

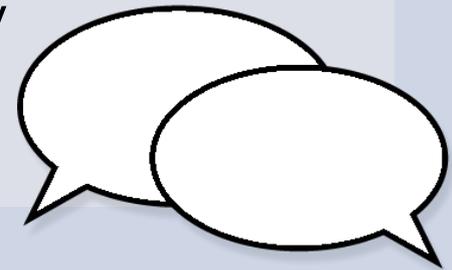


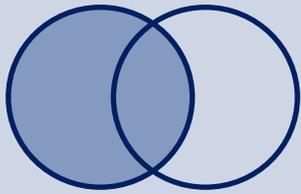
\*Note: The figure for Ethnic Minority Males in Sunderland is missing, not 0%



# Employment: Discussion

- The Sunderland BME leaders group discussed potential barriers to employment for ethnic minority groups and women:
  - In general, opportunities in Sunderland are limited
  - Some BME women, particularly those who are brought into the country as non-working wives, may not be aware of opportunities available to them, though cultural traditions are changing
  - More emphasis should be placed on support work to raise awareness of opportunities for difficult to reach groups and in turn reduce language barriers
  - Funding bids are helpful in getting people, and notably more women, into work
- There is a need to build opportunity for all in the city and actively engage ethnic minority groups in these opportunities.





# Consequences of Inequality

- Linking back to the work by Louise Casey, there are multiple potential consequences that stem from inequality.
- Social tension and lack of cohesion:
  - Has a particularly negative effect on women (flowing down to children) – crimes against women can be dismissed as cultural or religious practices and not addressed by the wider community including ‘honour-based’ crime, female genital mutilation and forced marriage. Lack of knowledge of service provision, language barriers and other cultural expectations can prevent these individuals from seeking help.
  - Feed division, prejudice and fear between communities and link to the increase in hate crime.
  - Isolate individuals and whole communities, making them vulnerable to exploitation from extremists and feeding them back into this cycle of exclusion.
- Ultimately, inequality in Sunderland cannot be explained through data, it must be understood through local real-life insights.
- The consequences of inequality are wide-reaching and in order to address and/or prevent these issues, inequality itself must be reduced by communities coming together to promote a sense of inclusion in Sunderland.