

# Culturally Diverse Communities

Research findings – summary

# Objectives and Outputs:

The main goal of this research was to assist with developing a better joined-up approach to the work of the HCV Partnership by taking the critical first step to understanding the current diversity of the Humber, Coast and Vale (HCV) region.

1. The report titled Inclusive Engagement Research Project is the first delivered output of the commissioned work.
2. 'Case Studies' highlighting the excellent work already happening in the region and shining a light on some of the challenges faced by groups are also being created to accompany the report.
3. An interactive map has been created - this can be accessed via:  
<http://interactivemap.cwebbdesigns.co.uk/>
4. Finally it was agreed that a directory of services\* is also created to demonstrate the extent of existing community activity led by and/or delivered to culturally diverse communities within the HCV region.

\*Please note, the directory is not an exhaustive list of services, but rather a working document designed to be updated regularly. It has been created to offer a starting point for the HCV Partnership to demonstrate the level of activity already known to them and/or services found through this research

# Research summary - demographic

1. Overall, this research found that, across the entirety of the Humber Coast and Vale region, 'Other White' groups (as categorised by the Office for National Statistics) make up the second largest proportion of the population (after 'White English/ Welsh/ Scottish/ Irish'). This is typically made up of EU migrants but can encompass many nationalities.
2. The highest number of EU born migrants (within the HCV area) are currently residing in East Riding of Yorkshire (likely due to the area size rather than concentration as this area had one of the lowest proportions of migrants against total population) and Kingston Upon Hull. In total, it is estimated that there is 22,000 EU born residents in both of those areas combined.
3. Highest proportion of EU migrants come from Romania, Poland, Bulgaria and Hungary.
4. The total number of non-EU born groups is similar to that of the above in the Humber, Coast and Vale. Hull still has the highest number of those from non-EU countries (estimated 14,000), followed by the Vale of York (11,000).

# Migrants in the region as per 2011 census

On average, 11.9% of the HCV total population were migrants at the time of the Census. This is slightly lower than the national average of 12.3%. The highest proportion of migrants were residing in York, Richmondshire and Hull and the lowest in Selby, Craven and East Riding of Yorkshire.

AREA	% OF MIGRANTS
<b>NORTH YORKSHIRE</b>	11.3%
<b>CRAVEN</b>	9.74%
<b>HAMBLETON</b>	10.60%
<b>HARROGATE</b>	12.11%
<b>RICHMONDSHIRE</b>	15.69%
<b>RYEDALE</b>	10.11%
<b>SCARBOROUGH</b>	12.15%
<b>SELBY</b>	9.21%
<b>EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE</b>	9.81%
<b>KINGSTON UPON HULL</b>	14.02%
<b>NORTH EAST LINCOLNSHIRE</b>	11.42%
<b>NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE</b>	10.2%
<b>YORK</b>	17.93%
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>	12.3%

# Migration trends

Overall, migration trends show an increase in immigration in most of the HCV areas between 2018-2019. This includes East Riding, Hull, North East Lincolnshire, York and four of seven North Yorkshire districts.

Area	Increase/Decrease in the year to mid-2019
<b>North Yorkshire</b>	
<b>Craven</b>	5% decrease
<b>Hambleton</b>	17% decrease
<b>Harrogate</b>	3% increase
<b>Richmondshire</b>	28% increase
<b>Ryedale</b>	4% decrease
<b>Scarborough</b>	15% increase
<b>Selby</b>	10% increase
<b>East Riding of Yorkshire</b>	10% increase
<b>Kingston upon Hull</b>	15% increase
<b>North East Lincolnshire</b>	33% increase
<b>North Lincolnshire</b>	10% decrease
<b>York</b>	29% increase
<b>Yorkshire and Humber</b>	18% increase
<b>United Kingdom</b>	20% increase

# Ethnic groups

Across the region, the three most common ethnic groups (after White British) were: 'Other White', 'Mixed Ethnic Group' and 'Asian/Asian British'.

AREA	WHITE OTHER COUNT	MIXED ETHNIC COUNT	ASIAN/ASIAN BRITISH COUNT
<b>NORTH YORKSHIRE</b>	14,451	5,043	7,356
<b>EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE</b>	5,345	2,301	2,961
<b>HULL</b>	10,567	3,454	6,471
<b>NORTH EAST LINCOLNSHIRE</b>	2,741	1,186	2,129
<b>NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE</b>	5,405	1,244	4,549
<b>YORK</b>	6,746	2,413	6,740
<b>TOTAL</b>	45,255	15,641	30,206

# Marginalised groups

Of interest to this research were also marginalised groups residing in the area. According to most recent data from the Home Office (Dispersal System statistics, 2020), Hull has the highest number of asylum seekers awaiting the decision on their claim in that year. Significantly higher than all other areas of which three, had no asylum seekers at all. North Yorkshire had the highest number of Gypsy or Irish Travellers in 2011, followed by Hull, York and East Riding of Yorkshire.

AREA	ASYLUM SEEKERS (2020)	GYPSY OR IRISH TRAVELLERS (2011)
<b>NORTH YORKSHIRE</b>	0	588
<b>EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE</b>	0	227
<b>HULL</b>	467	284
<b>NORTH EAST LINCOLNSHIRE</b>	69	26
<b>NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE</b>	0	90
<b>YORK</b>	2	269

# Online Survey results – summary

- Most of the organisations across the Humber, Coast and Vale region believe that **lack of funding** and **capacity issues** are the biggest barriers to successful service delivery in line with their demand.
- Apart from those operating in York, all other areas have reported an increase in demand and their desire to grow (funding permitting) to meet that demand.
- On average, half of all charities described their current mindset as “Coping OK”.
- Organisations operating in York were most likely to describe their day-to-day mindset as “Doing well and thriving”.

# Interviews – key themes summary

1. Almost everyone who took part in this research mentioned the **problem of definition of Black and Asian Minority Ethnic (BAME)** during the interviews.
2. Participants often spoke about **building stronger relationships** between statutory organisations and the VCSE Sector as the only way to achieve meaningful engagement with culturally diverse communities. The organisations that participated in this research were not just open to building better connections but also expressed willingness to commit time and effort to making this happen.
3. A significant theme which has come frequently and is also linked to funding is the **problem of continuity (or lack of)**– both funding and support. Funding is often available for one year only, and then the priorities change, which means that by the time projects get going and potential beneficiaries find out about it, it is ceased.

# Interviews – key themes summary

4. It was recognised that the HCV Partnership might be in a strong position to help connect people up and **act as a convener of conversations**.

5. Infrastructure organisations saw this research as a part of a wider and broader **continuous learning exercise**. They appreciated that this a process with no fixed end and is likely needing to be ongoing and long term.

6. **Means of communications and disseminating information** to culturally diverse communities was also perceived to be of importance. Data from the online survey shows that most of the charities on the ground find phoning their beneficiaries to be the most practical way to share information.

# Recommendations and further research

- 1) It is strongly recommended that this research and the interactive map are updated when the 2021 Census data is published.
- 2) With Covid-19 restrictions easing across England, the low participation level in the online survey could be offset by hosting focus groups on the back of existing community meetings.
- 3) In order for the HCV Partnership to introduce a fully inclusive engagement strategy, it would be useful to conduct further research into the experiences of those who are affected by other disadvantages such as; disability, age, gender and/or sexual orientation.
- 4) With lack of partnership working and growing competition for funding, further research could be conducted into the feasibility of established VCSE sector organisations delivering NHS contracts.

Thank you