



AGENDA ITEM NO: 12

DUNDRY VIEW NEIGHBOURHOOD PARTNERSHIP

15th DECEMBER 2014

Report of: Mark Parry, Crime Reduction Project Officer
Title: Update on Hate Crime and Community Cohesion work

Officer presenting report: Emily Smith Neighbourhood Partnership
Coordinator

Recommendation:

- a) To **note** contents of the report.
- b) Decision does the NP require a report from SARI for the March NP

1. Dundry View Hate Crime and Community Cohesion Research

Carried out by Philip Parry Associates

**What has happened? One year on from the report being completed.
What did the research tell us and what are we doing about it?**

1.1. Background

The Dundry View Neighbourhood Partnership and Bristol City Council requested research to be carried out to gain a better understanding of the levels of hate incidents occurring in the area.

The 2011 Census shows that Dundry View has a significantly smaller percentage of its residents from Black and Minority ethnic groups and Other White groups (BME) than the city average. Since the 2001 Census the city's total percentage for residents from BME groups has grown from 8.2% to 16.0% yet the totals in the Dundry View wards have only increased from 2.8% to 4.3%. Comparing these figures with similar

areas in other parts of the city highlights the low growth in BME residents in the Dundry View area. Similarly the percentage of residents from Other White groups, mainly from Eastern Europe, and White Irish has only increased from 1.5% to 2.2% compared with an increase across the city from 3.8% in 2001 to 6.1% in 2011.

Dundry View also has a higher percentage of residents who had limiting long term illnesses – these will include age related illnesses and it is assumed that physical and some learning disabilities are also included within this measure. 11.3% of people in Dundry View reported having a long term illness which limited day to day activities a lot, and 11.0% whose activities are limited a little – the respective figures for Bristol are 8.1% and 8.7%. Sexual orientation information was not collected in the 2011 Census, but an estimated figure of 6% is used by Government and Bristol City Council.

The Bristol Quality of Life Survey 2012 measures relevant to this research include People from different backgrounds get on well together. All 3 wards were below the city average of 60% of residents agreeing with this statement – Bishopsworth (42%), Hartcliffe (49%) and Whitchurch Park (53%). Bishopsworth is the joint lowest in the city.

1.2. What's happening in the area?

There were 102 hate crime incidents reported in Dundry View, by 85 individual victims in 2012/2013. Of the 102 incidents:

- 70% were race hate or 71 incidents
- 20% disablist or 21 incidents
- 10% homophobic or 10 incidents

In terms of where these happened:

- 43% of the incidents were in Whitchurch Park ward,
- 32% in Bishopsworth ward
- 25% in Hartcliffe ward

1.3. So what did the Researcher find out?

Although race hate crime incidents are relatively low in absolute numbers compared with some other areas of Bristol, residents from

ethnic minority backgrounds are more likely to be a victim of hate crime in the Dundry View area than in the rest of Bristol. There is a variable understanding within organisations working in the area about discrimination, hate crime and harassment, and community cohesion. There appears to be some confusion between what is a hate crime incident and anti-social behaviour.

1.4. So what did the researcher recommend we do?

A number of specific recommendations have been made as a result of the research:

- A multi-agency project group should be established to review data collection, collation, analysis and reporting for hate crime incidents
- Training needs to be provided to appropriate personnel who make an initial classification of an incident
- Agencies such as the Police and Housing need to identify when an incident is first reported whether it should be classed as a 'hate crime'. Key frontline staff need to be trained to identify and classify hate crime incidents correctly.
- Public sector and voluntary sector organisations need to work together to provide support to victims
- Recommence multi-agency case conferences to deal with hate crime cases
- Agencies, and departments within organisations, need to get rid of the "silo" mentality
- More support needs to be provided by housing providers to new tenants
- There needs to be an increased focus on tackling offending and reporting on the perpetrators - data / information about perpetrators / offenders needs to be provided at both a ward level and at an individual victim or incident level
- More effective sanctions or punishments need to be given to perpetrators, and where appropriate, their families
- Victims need to be provided with information about what agencies are doing to deal with the perpetrators
- Schools, which play a key role as a community hub, need to be encouraged to collect and share data around hate incidents reported on their premises

- Schools need to play a more proactive role in educating the area's young people around equalities, diversity, hate crime and community cohesion, for example by investing in external support and training for staff and pupils
- Other organisations working with young people, such as youth clubs and holiday activity programmes, also have a key role to play in working with young people and their families to address prejudiced behaviour and promote cultural diversity
- Increase the capacity of voluntary and community sector organisations working in the area to be able to provide more support to affected families and to undertake more work around community cohesion
- Private sector organisations, for example First Bus, and individuals, for example taxi drivers and shopkeepers, need to be encouraged to report hate crime incidents to an appropriate reporting centre
- Organisations and individuals working to address hate crime in Dundry View and promote community cohesion should agree what success would look like and develop performance indicators which would highlight any improvement.

2. So what are we doing about it?

Locally we have set up a multiagency group of local workers to develop an action plan. They have reviewed the recommendations from the research and have separated them into what can be done locally and what can be done across the city.

2.1. Priority One:

- Community empowerment work, develop Planet Dundry View based on the Southmead model, as one of the first priorities for the hate crime work plan.
- Mutual aid group, supporting victims of hate crime locally, helping victims stay in the area.

2.2. Priority Two:

Multi stranded Publicity campaign to over the next year.

- What is hate crime why is it bad for your community?
- Diversity discussions
- Reporting hate crime
- Support available to local resident experiencing hate crime

- Young people's campaign
- Community Festival / event similar as to the Engage Festival in South Glos using an education campus as the main venue.
- As part of the publicity campaign: need to increase pride in living in Dundry View and increase work to twin and link up with other neighbourhoods in the City

2.3. Priority three:

- Develop the Dundry View services standards charter. What can you expect when you report a Hate Crime incident in the area, to either the Police, Housing services or a local employer?
- Business in the Community event

2.4. Priority four:

- Training and awareness programme for local organisations, local schools, private and public sectors employees.
- Terminology training as part of diversity work.
- Discussion forums on diversity and cohesion issues in Dundry View area.
- Develop a menu of ideas of hate crime work that would benefit schools

2.5. Priority five:

- Developing a Welcome to Dundry View pack and welcome to Dundry View visiting groups of local people and new tenant all of social landlords in the area.
- Harness what already exists in the area University Of Withywood, HHEAG, Church and Faith groups etc.
- Community Festival/ event use similar as to the Engage Festival in South Glos.

2.6. Priority six:

- Improve information sharing of hate crime victims and perpetrators where known.
- Improve data collection and information on successful prosecutions or positive outcomes for hate crime victims.

Alongside these objectives the group has developed a timeline for the delivery of these over the next year.