



“BUILDING FROM STRENGTH”

**SOLIHULL’S COMMUNITY COHESION
STRATEGY**

2010-2013

1. A Borough Vision and Strategic Approach

- 1.1 The Solihull Sustainable Community Strategy identifies our commitment to community cohesion. This strategy provides a direction for the Solihull Partnership to identify priorities for promoting the delivery of cohesion through the development of public services. Its vision is for “Solihull in 2018 to be a place where everyone has an equal chance to be healthier, happier, safer, and more prosperous”.
- 1.2 The Community Cohesion Strategy is aligned to the Partnership’s Sustainable Community Strategy and aims to embed cohesion in all Solihull Partnership activities, identifying those activities and projects that contribute to increased community cohesion. It would also provide a framework for performance management through the work of the Stronger Communities Strategic Board.
- 1.3 The first question to ask is what is “Community Cohesion”? The Department of Communities and Local Government’s definition is *“community cohesion is what must happen in all communities to enable different groups of people to get on well together and that a key contributor is integration – enabling new residents and existing residents to adjust to one another”*.
- 1.4 Work on this strategy began in March 2009 with a multi-agency workshop. There was a consensus at that event that the above definition could be supplemented (for Solihull) by the following statement:

A cohesive community is one where:

 - Local service providers take the lead in promoting a **sense of belonging** for everyone;
 - Local people **understand and celebrate the similarities and differences** that make our communities stronger;
 - **Service delivery is responsive** to people’s needs; and
 - There is **equal access to life opportunities** for everyone.
- 1.5 Since then, data has been gathered and analysed and consultation has taken place with residents and visitors to the borough, councillors, partner organisations, children and young people and third sector bodies (including faith communities). As a result, this strategy has been developed to inform the Partnership’s future work.
- 1.6 Solihull’s Partnership’s overall approach is to build on its strengths in promoting cohesion. An action plan will follow from this strategy that will focus on achievable outcomes. The plan will be developed following further consultation with the managers of strategic partnership boards.
- 1.7 The audience for this strategy is primarily organisations and partnerships that comprise the Solihull Partnership. A summary version of this strategy will follow for everyone.
- 1.8 In the sections that follow reference is made to:
 - Information about Solihull’s population and factors affecting cohesion;
 - How cohesive Solihull is now and what makes it strong;
 - Our understanding of the challenges to cohesion, identified following consultation; and

- How the action plan will help achieve the aims of the strategy
- 1.9 The success of this strategy will be assessed using a number of Government National Indicators, particularly those based on the 'Place Survey'. The Place Survey is undertaken by all local authorities in England every two years; this enables them to measure progress over time and make comparisons. The main indicator that will be used to measure success is *the percentage of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together (NI 1)*. This indicator has been designated as a priority by the Solihull Partnership and is included within the set of 32 improvement targets that form part of Solihull's Local Area Agreement.
- 1.10 Other 'proxy' indicators will be determined when the action plan is finalised. This will include National Indicators and local indicators that can be aligned to cohesion. Annex A sets out the indicators identified by the project group to date.
- 1.11 It is important to stress that this strategy complement other related strategic activity, for example, work being undertaken to reduce health inequalities through the "Closing the Gap" Scorecard.

2. Solihull's People and Places

- 2.1 Solihull has an interesting mix of urban and rural areas that makes it unique in the West Midlands. It is located between Birmingham (to the north and west) and Coventry and Warwickshire (to the south and east) and covers an area of almost 18,000 hectares, two-thirds of which is rural farmland. Much of the rural area is designated green belt. Solihull is also at the heart of the regional and national motorway and rail networks. The international gateway of Birmingham International Airport ensures that we have good transport links with the region and beyond. Birmingham International Railway Station is also located in the Borough, as is the National Exhibition Centre.
- 2.2 Solihull is home to an estimated 203,600 population and around 87,000 households (Office of National Statistics [ONS] 2009) who live mainly in the suburbs of Solihull, Shirley, Olton, Balsall Common, Knowle and Dorridge (in the south of the Borough) and Smith's Wood, Chelmsley Wood, Kingshurst, Fordbridge and Castle Bromwich (in the north of the Borough).
- 2.3 80% of people live in the main urban areas of the Borough, 9% in the large settlements of Knowle, Dorridge and Bentley Heath and 11% in smaller rural settlements.
- 2.4 The overall population of Solihull is forecast to increase by 9,300 people from the previous 2001 census to the next in 2011. One quarter of the population is over the age of 60 and a quarter are children and young people under the age of 20.
- 2.5 The Borough's recognised economic success and general affluence masks the deprivation in the north of the Borough. This is important because inequality can impact adversely on cohesion between communities, particularly during economic recession. Three of the wards in north Solihull have areas that are in the 10% most deprived in England. For example, in north Solihull:
- Unemployment is higher and more people are dependent on benefits;
 - On average, people die several years before those in the south;
 - Children in the south are nearly three times as likely to have at least 5 good GCSEs including English and Maths than in the north; and
 - Around half of the population have no access to a car and have no qualifications.

- 2.6 In February 2010 there were 5,463 out of work and claiming Job Seekers Allowance representing 4.5% of the resident working age population, this is marginally above the UK average of 4.4%.
- 2.7 Cohesion cannot be wholly understood in terms of local authority boundaries and in some cases a sub-regional perspective is needed. This is because work, social and cultural patterns can extend beyond the area where people live. For example, at Solihull College, 56% of full time students live in Birmingham. Also, many Solihull residents work outside the Borough: the 2001 census showed, for example, that around 35% of local workers commuted into Birmingham and around 5.5% to Warwickshire and 3.8% to Coventry.
- 2.8 Solihull has a changing demography, which in turn can impact on cohesion. Latest Government figures show that the proportion of residents that are from a Black and Minority Ethnic (all census categories other than White British, White Irish, or Other White) background was 9.4% in 2007. This compares to 5.4% in 2001, and 2.9% in 1991. Whilst this figure is still below the regional average of 23.3%, it is the pace of change that has taken place in the last decade that is different to the changes that have happened over 40-50 years in neighbouring authorities such as Birmingham and Coventry.
- 2.9 To understand Solihull's diversity we need to take into account the demographics of its daytime population as well as residents. There are significant differences when taking into account the daytime population, for example, around 27% of full-time students aged 16 - 18 at Solihull College (including Woodlands and Blossomfield campuses) and 35% at Solihull Sixth Form College are from a BME background.
- 2.10 Faith is an important component of cohesion. Solihull's resident population is predominantly 'Christian'. There is no up to date information about people's faith, the 2001 census being our only guide. This showed that 78.2% of local people stated that they were Christian, 12% were of no religion, 6.7% did not state their religion, 0.9% were Hindu, 0.8% Muslim, 0.8% Sikh, 0.2% Buddhist, 0.2% Jewish, and 0.1% were Other Religions. There are active faith communities in the Borough and a well-established Solihull Faiths' Forum.
- 2.11 Solihull is expected to have an ageing population. Between 2003-21, it is estimated that there will be 30% more people over 70 and 80% more people over the age of 85.
- 2.12 According to the 2001 census just over 16% of people in Solihull have a limiting long term illness which in some way relates to a disability. However, the definition of a limiting long term illness used in the Census is inconsistent with the broader definition of disability under the 2005 Disability Discrimination Act.
- 2.13 There are no reliable sources on the numbers of lesbian, gay, bisexual or trans (LGBT) people living in the Borough. However, using the Government estimate of 5 – 7% (source Stonewall.org.uk) it would be reasonable to expect that at least 10,000 lesbian, gay or bisexual people live in the Borough. There is currently no statistical data on which to make firm estimates of the number of trans people.
- 2.14 We have limited information about the numbers of adult economic migrants, asylum seekers and refugees living or working in the borough. We know from the numbers of migrant workers registering for national insurance numbers that this has continued to decline from a high of approximately 730 in 2006/07 to 540 in 2008/09. We have significantly less migrant workers than neighbouring authorities: for instance, in

2008/09, there were 13,110 in Birmingham, 5,730 in Coventry and 3,110 in Sandwell. The largest majority of those applying for a national insurance numbers in Solihull were Indian, followed by Polish and Hungarian. This data tells us the numbers who have registered here but does not tell us the numbers of those who have moved or left. The Worker Registration Scheme (WRS) provides further information (including nationality, gender, age, occupation etc) on migrant workers from the eight countries who joined the European Union in 2004 (A8 countries). A8 citizens are required to register once they obtain a job – the data only gives inflows as there is no deregistration data available. The WRS data records where individuals work whereas the national insurance records where they live. Similarly to the national insurance statistics the WRS data shows that we have significantly less A8 migrant workers than neighbouring authorities, and that there has been a continuing decline since 2006/07. This data suggests that the largest majority of A8 migrant workers are Polish, followed by Slovakian and Hungarian.

- 2.15 We suspect that the number of adult asylum seekers living in the borough is low compared to our West Midlands neighbours because we are not a dispersal area. However, this is not the case for Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC) - an Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Child is an individual who is under 18 years of age, and is not accompanied by a parent, carer or other adult, who by law or custom is responsible for them. Solihull is one of the “most affected” Boroughs for Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children along with Kent and Croydon. Solihull currently has 160 UASC, who are Looked After Children. These children and young people come from a number of different countries, with the largest group being from Afghanistan.

3. Building on our Strengths

The aim of this strategy is not necessarily to create something new but rather to develop a holistic approach to many of the cohesion related activities that we are already doing as organisations and communities – crucially adding value, where we can. We suspect that we start from a position of strength and this section identifies some things we already know or can infer.

3.1 How cohesive is Solihull now?

- 3.1.1 Two local surveys give us an indication about levels of community cohesion. The first was carried out in 2008 (called the 'Place Survey') and asked people's views on a range of issues, including the extent to which people get on well together. The second, called the 'BMG Survey', was commissioned by the Solihull Partnership and focused on residents (aged 18+), visitors and young people / children. The latter survey, which was completed in March 2010, enabled the project team to find out more local data and break this down by gender, ethnicity and age.
- 3.1.2 The signs are that Solihull is a cohesive borough. The Place Survey showed that **77.8% of "local people from different backgrounds got on well together"**. Solihull is ranked 186th out of 351 authorities and 6th out of 36 metropolitan districts. Solihull's LAA target is to increase its score to 81% by 2011.
- 3.1.3 This outcome was reinforced in the BMG Survey: when asked whether their local neighbourhood in a place "where people from different backgrounds get on well together", **77% of Solihull residents agreed**.
- 3.1.4 However, there are differences at a ward level, which should enable us to target our action plan more effectively. The Place Survey showed that six wards were below the Solihull average (77.8%).

Ward	NI 1 Score
Chelmsley Wood	55.2%
Smith's Wood	58.3%
Kingshurst and Fordbridge	71.7%
Shirley West	73.9%
Castle Bromwich	74.6%
Lyndon	77.4%

- 3.1.5 There is little evidence of cohesion perceptions varying by ethnicity and so cohesion does not seem to be something that can be approached simply along ethnic lines. The BMG Survey found that among residents from Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) groups, 83% agreed that people of different ethnic backgrounds got on well together, while 77% of non-BME residents gave the same response.

- 3.1.6 The BMG survey of young people (13-19) attending schools and colleges in the Borough showed broad support for community cohesion and tolerance. 64% agree that

having a mix of people makes Solihull a place more enjoyable to live in. Furthermore, 74% believe people should respect the cultural and religious beliefs of others, even when different to their values.

- 3.1.7 When asked in the BMG Survey whether their local neighbourhood is a place where people from different social backgrounds get on well together, 79% of Solihull residents agreed. There was a slight difference in rural areas of the borough where 68% of residents agreed with this statement.
- 3.1.8 The BMG survey showed that 61% of residents considered Solihull either a “very welcoming” or “fairly welcoming” place for people of different sexual orientations; however, only 2 out of 500 people surveyed had declared themselves as non-hetrosexual. In practice, we know very little about local Lesbian, Gay, Bi-sexual and Trans communities. It is therefore important to conduct further research amongst LGTB people living locally.
- 3.1.9 The BMG survey of young people (14-19 years) showed similar results. Overall, there is broad support for community cohesion and tolerance amongst young people in Solihull as 64% agree having a mix of people makes a place more enjoyable to live in. Also, 63% of young people believe Solihull is a place where people of different ethnic backgrounds get on well together and 64% believe Solihull is a place where people of different social backgrounds get on well together.
- 3.1.10 Events have been organised that aim to bring together people from different religious / cultural backgrounds, mainly through the Solihull Faiths’ Forum. This has included, for example, inter-faith cricket matches, a Menorah lighting service for Chanukah and the celebration of Chinese New Year. There is a clear appetite amongst local people to learn about different cultures, traditions and faiths.
- 3.1.11 All schools are required by law to prepare cohesion plans. There is evidence that schools have taken steps to promote cohesion and furthermore wish to connect with other related activity. This has started to happen through the Schools Cohesion Conference in June 2009 and participation in faith awareness training and special events such as Holocaust Memorial Day. This is something on which we can build, as a wider partnership, by sharing good practice, showcasing school based activities and providing support.
- 3.1.12 The BMG Survey also identified the need to strengthen relations across the generations. Young people in particular seem often to be perceived as perpetrators of crime and anti-social behaviour, although this is not always evidenced. In some cases, young people are more likely to be the victims of crime. Although Solihull is not unique in this respect, the general view is that we, as a Partnership, should take more active steps to raise the profile of positive images of generations getting on well together, particularly focusing on the work of schools, which is often not promoted.
- 3.1.13 One of the challenges identified during the consultation process is about ‘creating’ good cohesion in new settlements. One idea coming out of the consultation process was to develop a new neighbourhood project - as part of the regeneration of north Solihull - which would attempt to factor cohesion into new development proposals (4,000 new homes).

3.2 Making visitors welcome

- 3.2.1 The arrival of visitors to shop and take advantage of Solihull’s night time attractions is important to the local and regional economy. Taking this on board, the BMG survey of visitors asked questions about Solihull’s sense of community. The results showed that

96% of visitors believed that Solihull is a friendly place with a sense of community, although 18% disagreed that Solihull is a place where people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well together. The latter outcome may reflect the perception of Solihull not being a diverse community compared to neighbouring areas

- 3.2.2 Looking at how established communities get along is not the whole story. It is often attitudes towards or treatment of minorities that can provide a test for cohesion. Society can be judged by the extent to which minorities feel part of and listened to by institutions and the whole community. In the West Midlands, there has been an increase in migrant communities arriving here to work, study or to seek asylum though we are uncertain of the numbers locally. We suspect that numbers of asylum seekers and refugees is low compared to other areas because new arrivals often prefer to live closer to established ethnic communities. In the case of Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children we have a good idea of numbers because the Council has a responsibility to look after them - the majority of whom are placed in Birmingham.
- 3.2.3 The BMG Survey found that the majority of residents seem to welcome people from diverse communities. However, for some resident communities, migration can be unsettling: the survey also found that 10% disagreed that "workers from different countries should be welcomed once they are here". The consultation exercise suggested that this strategy should aim to achieve a better understanding of migration patterns and identify how services might become more responsive.
- 3.2.4 There is a need to provide a balanced picture about the contribution that migrants make to our economy and society. Increased diversity creates a culturally richer borough and one of the actions suggested was for this to be reflected through our Partnership communications highlighting, for example, the important contribution that migrant workers make to the local economy, bringing a variety of skills and a strong work ethic.

3.3 Knowing the Neighbours

- 3.3.1 Perceptions of cohesion are often affected by a sense of belonging to a community. It is important that people feel part of and contribute to their local neighbourhood and community. This has a practical edge to it as well. Keeping an eye out for neighbours who might be more vulnerable or who might, for one reason or another, be excluded from mainstream society is an important part of living in a civilised society. In some cases, it might be a case of being vigilant, as responsible citizens, in looking for signs of neglect, abuse or criminal behaviour and doing something about it.
- 3.3.2 It is important to recognise that anyone can become vulnerable as a consequence of exclusion. Lack of support networks and opportunities for social, recreational and cultural involvement can impact adversely on people who are already isolated or who have poor mobility, on-going health issues or are frail due to age. Over the years changes in the way we live and organise our lives has resulted in less family and neighbour support as more women have become more actively involved in the paid workforce leaving less time available for the community support and networking that has traditionally been provided by women. At the moment, retired older people provide significant support to others through both formal and informal volunteering. These activities include child care, support to other older people and organising community activity. Clearly, the raising of the state retirement age will impact upon this valuable resource. This poses a challenge for this cohesion strategy and one of the areas for development will be to promote projects and initiatives that encourage people living alone to participate in local activities and that promote neighbourliness.

- 3.3.3 Reference should also be made to offenders and ex-offenders, many of whom are often vulnerable and socially excluded, especially where the 'revolving door' is in evidence;
- 3.3.4 The BMG survey revealed that 95% of residents said they were satisfied with their neighbourhood. It found that 20% of residents felt that they knew many people on their street; while 38% said they knew only some. Only 29% said that their local area had become more neighbourly. 53% said it had stayed about the same.

3.4 Participation

- 3.4.1 The health of a neighbourhood can also be assessed in terms of participation by different communities. The Place Survey revealed that only 30.4% of local people felt that they could influence decisions in their locality. The same survey revealed that 16% of residents were part of a local voluntary group, community association or charity.

3.5 Fair Treatment by Local Services

- 3.5.1 Local people often determine how they feel about an area by their treatment by public sector agencies when receiving services. The Place Survey revealed that for Solihull 74.3% of respondents agreed that public services in Solihull treat all types of people fairly.

3.6 Taking a stand against hatred

- 3.6.1 Solihull as a Borough has been proactive in challenging all forms of hatred. Compared to other areas Solihull has a low rate of hate crime and this is decreasing. Between October 2008 and September 2009 226 hate crimes were recorded, which is a slight reduction on the previous two years
- 3.6.2 It is recognised however that recorded crime does not, on its own, give a true picture. We know for example that the official figures probably represent a small sub-section of the total, as many incidents go unreported. This is high on the Government's agenda and locally we are required to produce robust plans to tackle hatred. One of the challenges for the Safer Partnership is to try and establish a truer picture of hate incidents through better co-ordination of information and intelligence networks. A challenge therefore is to ensure that victims feel more confident about reporting hate incidents and that we can demonstrate to local communities that hatred will not be tolerated.
- 3.6.3 A local plan has also been developed to counter violent extremism. Although Solihull is considered a low risk in terms of violent extremism this is no reason to be complacent. The Local Prevent Plan (2009/11) contains measures which aim to complement this Cohesion Strategy by, principally, supporting adults and children who may for one reason or another be vulnerable to extremist narratives. This strategy will primarily focus on making communities and institutions more resilient to extremism through effective engagement, including developing the leadership skills of faith leaders and providing more opportunities to listen to young people.
- 3.6.4 One of the ways in which we have taken a stand against hatred in Solihull is through the commemoration of Holocaust Memorial Day (HMD). This event has demonstrated the potential for a concerted effort to challenge all forms of hatred in terms of race,

disability, religion or sexual orientation. Schools and colleges have also developed activities around HMD which have served to challenge hatred.

- 3.6.5 The Action Plan will build on what has already happened by making better use of communication to get across key messages and to ensure that, as a Partnership, we are able to anticipate (through tension monitoring) and respond to events that threaten our cohesion.
- 3.6.6 Another proposed action will be to provide regular platforms for faith leaders to promote shared values and provide opportunities / forums where faith communities, especially young people, can raise and discuss grievances.

4. What are the Challenges and Opportunities?

4.1 This strategy identifies eight major challenges. These are shown below together with key actions that - over the next three years - will help achieve our aims.

4.2 **Sending the right messages** - the survey showed that Solihull has a high level of cohesion, which should be celebrated. A key action is therefore to agree a Communication Plan that aims to make better use of marketing and publicity opportunities to give positive messages and celebrate successes by identifying good examples of cohesion.

4.3 **Encouraging communities to be inclusive** - although some activities have taken place that encourage inclusion, there is clearly scope for further work, focusing on minorities and the six priority wards identified in 3.1.4. Key actions will include:

- Continuing the programme of faith awareness activities – including the celebration of key festivals and cultural events;
- Developing a mechanism to engage with faith communities and develop the leadership skills of faith leaders;
- Developing ways of engaging lesbian, gay, bisexual and trans (LGBT) people and representative groups at a local and national level;
- Strengthening the mechanisms for engagement with the Black and Ethnic Minority (BME) Community;
- Setting up a mechanism to discuss cohesion issues with the Birmingham City Partnership, focusing on faith communities; and.
- Developing a project that seeks to build 'cohesion' into new communities created as part of the North Solihull Regeneration Programme.

4.4 **Making Solihull a place that welcomes new arrivals** - migration is a sensitive issue and attitudes can be heavily influenced (usually negatively) by the media. We need to promote the benefits of migration and have a better understanding of the background and needs of new arrivals, making sure that our services are responsive. There is a need to learn more about these groups in the short term. Key actions include:

- Identifying success stories and communicating these to local people through, for example, "Your Solihull" and Partnership publications; and
- Learn more about our newest arrivals such as workers and their families from Eastern European, refugees and asylum seekers. We should also make sure that we understand and respond to the needs of vulnerable migrants such as UASC.

4.5 **Addressing community isolation for vulnerable people** – more attention needs to be given to engaging excluded people in community based activities to reduce their isolation. One action, therefore, will be to map out what activities are already taking place or that are planned (focusing on the six priority wards in 3.1.4) and assess the potential for further provision.

4.6 Understanding intergenerational issues - there is concern about how well some children and young people relate to adults, especially older people, in community settings. There are a host of issues that are manifested through, for example, complaints and perceptions, which would seem to indicate a level of intolerance towards young people. There are also negative perceptions of young people which are often unfounded. A priority therefore is to:

- Scope activity across the Borough, especially in schools, and identify opportunities for developing successful initiatives / shared learning; and
- Publicise good examples of intergenerational activity.

4.7 Standing up to hatred - the impact of hate crime extends beyond the actual incidents, many of which tend to be unrelated. The broader concern is how individual communities perceive the level of action / inaction by institutions in terms of their response and prevention. A number of direct and aligned actions are proposed for the Action Plan.

- Further research is planned to understand the causes and patterns of reported hate crime
- Holocaust Memorial Day will be used to raise awareness in the wider community about hate crime, taking its core theme of *A Legacy of Hope*. A programme of activities will be implemented through schools, colleges and libraries.
- Take active steps to increase the confidence of minority communities to report hate crime.
- Improve information sharing.
- Provide regular platforms for faith leaders to promote shared values and provide opportunities / forums where faith communities, especially young people, can raise and discuss grievances.

4.8 Filling the gaps in our knowledge - although recent market research takes us a step forward, there are considered to be known gaps in our understanding of local communities. Some areas of development include:

- Learning from LGBT communities;
- Learning from BME communities;
- Getting a better understanding of levels of isolation experienced by people with disabilities; and
- Assessing the impact of recession on cohesion.

4.9 Making cohesion a reality – a breakdown in community cohesion can pose very real risks. Although the main focus of this strategy is to prevent any breakdown, it is important to have measures in place that mitigates the short and long term impact of conflict between different communities. It is therefore proposed to put the following in place to strengthen our resilience:

- Agreeing a set of common values across the Solihull Partnership and faith communities in Solihull and Birmingham; and
- Setting up a high level forum to promote this strategy and take steps to ensure a unified front in response to local community tension or conflict.

5. The Action Plan

- 5.1 This Strategy will include a three-year Action Plan that will be updated annually. This will be based on the challenges and opportunities set out above and identify a set of actions that will add value to existing partnership activity and help us achieve our overall aims.
- 5.2 As well as showing direct actions, the Plan will also identify relevant aligned activity across the Partnership that will contribute to achievement.
- 5.3 The Plan will indicate how the actions will contribute to each challenge and the National Indicators that we have decided to use.
- 5.4 Performance management– the action plan will be monitored by the Stronger Communities Strategic Board on a quarterly basis

ANNEX A

NATIONAL INDICATORS TO BE USED AS PROXY MEASURES IN ASSESSMENT OF COHESION STRATEGY

No	Nation Indicator	Rationale
NI 4	% of people who feel they can influence decisions in their locality	This indicator should provide some insight on the extent to which different communities have a stake in their local area. There is likely to be a correlation between this indicator and levels of cohesion.
NI 5	Overall satisfaction with local area	There is likely to be a correlation between this indicator and levels of cohesion.
NI 6	Participation in regular volunteering	There is likely to be a correlation between this indicator and levels of cohesion.
NI 7	Environment for a thriving Third Sector	There is likely to be a correlation between the 'health' of the local Third Sector and cohesion.
NI 17	Perceptions of ASB	Perceptions about the incidence of ASB and who the victims / perpetrators are can have a significant impact on how people feel about their neighbour generally and levels of cohesion.
NI 35	Building resilience to violent extremism	One of the criteria used in the self-assessment concerns engagement with Muslim communities, especially young people and women. The engagement aspects of PVE will transfer to the Cohesion Strategy..
NI 136	People supported to live independently through social services	This should provide an insight into people who feel isolated in communities
NI 141	Number of vulnerable people who are supported to maintain independent living.	This should provide an insight into people who feel isolated in communities