

REPORT OF

CARDIFF

RACE EQUALITY

TASKFORCE

MARCH 2022



FOREWORD

A Statement from Cardiff's Race Equality Taskforce Chair

Chairing Cardiff's Race Equality Taskforce offered me an incredible opportunity to serve my city, community and all Cardiff residents. As a lifelong resident of Cardiff and a serving Councillor for Butetown, home to one of the United Kingdom's longest standing Black communities, this journey has been one of great personal significance.

Over the course of the Taskforce programme, I have been inspired by the aspirations and vision of Cardiff residents, from all walks of life, in delivering action on race inequality in our city.

Creating the Taskforce was Cardiff Council's pledge to use our convening power as a local authority to shape change in our capital city, contributing to a fairer and more equal society for our Black and ethnic minority communities, both longstanding and new.

The brutal killing of George Floyd in the USA rightfully surfaced feelings of enormous anger and sadness about the ongoing scale of global racial injustice that confronts our society today. This was a call to action for us all to do more and our city was unafraid to be at the forefront of change and the collective fight for racial justice. The disproportionate impact of COVID 19 on Black, Asian and other ethnic minority communities, visible both locally and nationally, further underscored the longstanding challenge that we must address - making Cardiff, Wales and the UK more equal places for all of their citizens.

The proposals outlined in this report have been developed collaboratively. I am grateful for the efforts of many local people and organisations across Cardiff in co-producing the recommendations outlined throughout this report and helping the Taskforce to find meaningful opportunities for change in our city.

Throughout the Taskforce programme, we have reached out to engage local people and community institutions to ensure that the proposals we developed accurately reflected the experiences and priorities of Cardiff's ethnic minority communities and have worked hard to

incorporate what communities, and the academic evidence on ethnic inequality, have told us.

I would like to thank all staff, partners and residents for taking part in this programme and in particular recognise the leadership of our Taskforce members for acting as critical friends during this process, by providing vision, challenge and insight throughout. Collectively, we have approached this important mission with intent and optimism for a better future. This has led to a strategic approach that is built on collaboration, understanding and mutual trust. This report is a body of work our city can take pride in.

We intend this to be a practical plan, outlining specific actions to be taken across all the key policy areas which emerged as our priorities, selected for their potential for change and their significance in shaping the experiences of and opportunities for Black and ethnic minority Cardiffians.

Our work on race equality acts as a blueprint for Cardiff's future work on equality, diversity and inclusion more broadly, which aims to create a workforce that not only invites diverse talent, but also actively builds a workforce that truly represents the community it serves through the people that we recruit and nurture.

I hope and expect that many of our recommendations will benefit White working class communities in our city too, as many require actions which also contribute to reducing socioeconomic inequality in a general sense.

It is important to recognise that there are limits what local efforts to transform ethnic minority representation and opportunities can achieve. We hope that the visionary local approach outlined in this report will be reinforced nationally, for example through national targets, robust equalities legislation including the current protections of the Equality Act 2010 and Human Rights Act 1998, and that the UK and Welsh Governments will join us in efforts to set a positive example through promoting greater diversity in Whitehall and the Welsh Civil Service. To support local action, we



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also emphasise the need for appropriate funding arrangements for local government which support the delivery of local action on race equality. For this reason, the Taskforce welcomed the publication of the Welsh Government's Race Equality Action Plan for consultation, and the strong collaboration with ethnic minority residents of Wales that has informed its production so far.

Our ambitious approach in developing our Taskforce and this report has put us at the forefront of race equality in local government in not only Wales, but the whole of the UK. I am deeply proud to have been part of this journey of change as Chair of the Cardiff Race Equality Taskforce, but I am intensely aware that achieving real change requires race equality to be 'everyone's business' and for anti-racist action to be incorporated into the design and everyday life of our city.

For this reason, we should all take heart in the shared ownership and commitment to deliver on the areas of action identified in this report, and the breadth of partnership activity already underway which demonstrates a clear vision and commitment to creating a more equal capital city across our public services, voluntary sector and within our communities.

This may be the conclusion of our city Taskforce's work, but I am confident that this is only the beginning of our city's efforts to end long-standing racial injustices for good.

Cllr Saeed Ebrahim
Ward Member for Butetown
Chair of Cardiff's Race Equality Taskforce
2020-2022

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INTRODUCTION

The tragic death of George Floyd in the USA saw protests take place across the world, including in Cardiff, as part of the Black Lives Matter movement. This led to a reflection, both on how the history of Black communities in the UK is treated, and on the ongoing challenges that ethnic minority people continue to face in today's society.

Over the past eighteen months, Cardiff's Race Equality Taskforce has been tasked with identifying practical opportunities for change to improve race equality in our city, finding new ways that we could deploy local levers to improve outcomes for Ethnic Minority residents.

This report outlines the work completed by Cardiff's Race Equality Taskforce between July 2020-March 2022.

This work has been facilitated with the support of staff from Cardiff Council, and with the collective support and contributions of city public and voluntary sector partners, including Cardiff & Vale University Health Board, South Wales Police and many others.

Why was Cardiff's Race Equality Taskforce created?

The context for the establishment of the city's Race Equality Taskforce had been well documented in several recent studies, reviews and inquiries, which revealed the extent of racial inequality in the UK, including:

- The Race Disparity Audit, published in 2017, showed inequalities between ethnicities in educational attainment, health, employment and within the criminal justice system.
- The McGregor-Smith Review of race in the workplace, published in 2017, found people from Black and Minority Ethnic backgrounds were still disadvantaged at work and faced lower employment rates than their White counterparts.
- The Lammy Review, also published in 2017, found evidence of bias and discrimination against people from Ethnic Minority backgrounds in the justice system in England and Wales.
- The Windrush Lessons Learned Review, published in March 2020, found the Home Office showed, "institutional ignorance and thoughtlessness towards the issue of race."

Whilst the issue of racial injustice is therefore a UK-wide one, the creation of our Taskforce recognised the important influencing role of local leadership in demonstrating the possibility for change.

We committed to testing new approaches to improve outcomes for ethnic minority citizens using local transformation levers and identifying solutions with local ethnic minority residents, as experts through their personal lived experience.

In the data section of this report, we describe some of the most insightful data on race inequality in our city in more depth. Cardiff's data story on ethnic inequality is by no means unique or unusual in the UK context but demonstrates both complex and alarming realities.

Achieving change requires openness and transparency in describing the reality of racial inequality through institutional and system data and throughout the Taskforce's programme, we have sought to utilise the available data to bolster our understanding of both the issues and the solutions.



The Taskforce's mandate and objectives

Through a report to Cardiff Council's Cabinet, it was agreed that a Race Equality Taskforce for Cardiff would be established to work to the following objectives:

- Work with Cardiff's communities and organisations to improve and prioritise race equality to achieve an inclusive, cohesive, thriving and representative city;
- Guide Cardiff's policy and strategy developers to make sure race equality is included in all of their work;
- Use the Council's convening power to advance race equality in the public, private and voluntary sector, working closely, where required, with the Cardiff Public Services Board;
- Coordinate actions and recommendations to advance race equality, focusing on priority work-streams, identified in consultation with the city's ethnic minority residents;
- Report our progress on race equality and the general impact of inequality and discrimination on the ethnic minority communities of Cardiff.

Our starting point

As our starting point, Cardiff Council had already taken several positive steps to support race equality as a major employer and public institution in the city, including:

- Appointing an Executive Sponsor for race – this is the Chief Executive
- Signing the Business in the Community Race at Work Charter as a clear commitment towards race equality
- Examining and publishing workforce and ethnicity pay gap data to strengthen understanding of the existing workforce and inform the approach to recruitment and progression for ethnic minority staff
- Implementing a new approach to recruitment which seeks to minimise unconscious bias in the shortlisting process by removing personal details such as name and address
- Refreshing and relaunching the equality training offer, available to all staff, and the organisational training programme for Equality Impact Assessments
- Published a new Strategic Equality Plan for 2020-2024 which clearly articulates the role of key council services in addressing all forms of inequality in the city, with specific consideration given to areas such as ethnic inequality in the local labour and housing markets.

ABOUT CARDIFF'S RACE EQUALITY TASKFORCE

To ensure that our work was informed and shaped by local ethnic minority residents, the development of the Race Equality Taskforce's programme of proposals had been a highly participative process.

We invited local residents to join our city's Race Equality Taskforce through an open and accessible public appointment process. This attracted 60 applications and through this process, 14 members were appointed from diverse professional backgrounds, varied minority ethnicities, ages, genders and walks of life. Achieving a broad representation of experiences and expertise was clearly important to achieving a quality and comprehensive range of local proposals in the Taskforce programme.

Applications for membership of the Taskforce were assessed against the following person specification:

Knowledge

- Knowledge of and commitment to race equality
- Knowledge of key social and economic policy issues affecting Black and Asian Minority Ethnic communities in Cardiff and Wales

Experience

- Proven experience of working in partnership to deliver on shared goals

Skills

- An ability to foster strong relationships, engage others and communicate effectively.

Members were also selected to achieve an optimum balance of representation across the following sectors:

- Children and Young People
- Voluntary Sector and Community Organisations
- Public Services
- Major Employers and Small-to-Medium Sized Enterprises (SMEs)
- Culture and the arts
- Education including Further and Higher Education
- Sport
- Trade Unions



APPENDIX B TO THIS REPORT PROVIDES A BIOGRAPHY FOR ALL TASKFORCE MEMBERS, EXPLAINING THEIR PROFESSIONAL AND PERSONAL EXPERIENCE RELEVANT TO THE TASKFORCE'S PROGRAMME, INCLUDING THE CHAIR, GLLR SAIED EBRAHIM.

Against these criteria, the following membership was appointed.

- Asmut Price- Chair of Cardiff Council’s Black and Asian Minority Ethnic Network
- Emma Wools –Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner, Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for South Wales
- Keithley Wilkinson- Equality Manager, Cardiff & Vale University Health Board (December 2020-December 2021 due to moving to a new role)
- Catherine Floyd/ Locum Consultant in Public Health, Public Health Wales (December 2020-September 2021) / Sian Griffiths – Consultant in Public Health Medicine (December 2021- March 2022)
- Marcus Walters- Director, Burges Salmon
- Anita Naoko Pilgrim- University Lecturer in Race, Gender and History, Open University
- Najma Hashi- Change Maker Support, Office of the Future Generations Commissioner
- Salah Mohamed- Former Chief Executive of the Welsh Refugee Council
- Yaina Samuels- Founder of NuHi Training Social Enterprise
- Daniel Mapatac- Final year student at Cardiff University
- Eshaan Rajesh- Sixth Form Student at Fitzalan High School and Representative of Cardiff Youth Council
- Yusef Jama- Cardiff-based Taxi Driver and Unite Cardiff Branch Secretary for the Taxi Trade
- Cllr Daniel De’Ath- Current Councillor for Plasnewydd and former Lord Mayor of Cardiff (2018-2020)
- Hilary Brown- Chair of Butetown Community Centre

Identifying our Taskforce Priorities

A rapid and focused consultation was undertaken in August 2020 to seek ethnic minority residents’ views on the priorities for the Taskforce. This was to inform the establishment of the Taskforce’s work-streams, each of which would coordinate strategic evidence, practice and policy reviews and produce proposals for action.

Here we provide a summary of the consultation findings.

A total of 869 responses were included in analysis, of which 40% were from Ethnic Minority backgrounds.

The following areas were proposed as the following initial areas of focus for the Taskforce’s consideration. We sought views on these five proposed areas as they were identified as areas in which a programme of action could have a positive impact on the outcomes of Ethnic Minority residents and communities in Cardiff in both the short and longer term.



They are also areas where both local and national evidence tells us that there is a long way to go to achieve race equality at a UK level.

Proposed areas of focus	Summary of responses
What more can be done to ensure that the Council’s membership and workforce represents the full diversity of the city it serves;	74.9% of respondents supported this priority, 91% of respondents from ethnic minority backgrounds supported this priority.
The experiences of ethnic minority children and young people in education, in alignment with the Welsh Government’s recently announced working group focusing on this area;	79.1% of respondents supported this priority, 88.4% of respondents from ethnic minority backgrounds supported this priority
Supporting ethnic minority communities to access employment opportunities;	75.1% of respondents supported this priority, 93% of respondents from ethnic minority backgrounds supported this priority.
Diversity in the public realm, working closely with the Taskforce recently established by the Welsh Government to audit statues, street and building names to address Wales’ connections with the slave trade;	59.4% of respondents supported this priority, 78.7% of respondents from ethnic minority backgrounds supported this priority
Supporting the civic and democratic involvement of ethnic minority communities through voter registration and participation in the Census 2021	84% of respondents supported this priority, 91.5% of respondents from ethnic minority backgrounds supported this priority

We also asked respondents to prioritise these areas of focus, and the results are summarised below:



APPENDIX C OF THIS REPORT PROVIDES THE FULL FINDINGS OF THIS CONSULTATION IN DEPTH.

Establishing the Taskforce

The inaugural convening of the Race Equality Taskforce took place on 1st December 2020 and the appointed Chair and membership confirmed their priority areas of work. The selection of these priorities was informed by comprehensive analysis of the available ethnic inequality data and the views of city residents, as captured by the Taskforce’s consultation.

The Taskforce confirmed the following three priority themes to be led and developed by Cardiff Council. Whilst Cardiff Council hold an important convening role across these themes of work, the Taskforce recognised that they also required broad partnership focus that reached beyond the Council itself and into other parts of the public, private and voluntary sector. As such, the sub-groups developing the work programme were multi-agency and benefited from broader expertise from the city and beyond.

- A) Employment and Representative Workforce:**
- B) Education and Young People**
- C) Citizen’s Voice**

Responding to residents’ views within the consultation that further areas of Taskforce focus should include Health and Criminal Justice, the Taskforce sought further collaboration with the Cardiff & Vale University Health Board, South Wales Police and Cardiff Community Safety Partnership to create and progress a programme of work against these two additional themes.

These public sector bodies and partnerships offered their support to the objectives of the Taskforce Programme and two further thematic sub-groups were created:

- D) Health**
- E) Criminal Justice**

The role of the sub-groups

Each sub-group was tasked with coordinating strategic evidence, practice and policy reviews in order to produce a proposal of short, medium and long-term recommendations for consideration by the Taskforce and, where approved by the Taskforce membership, these proposals would be progressed to the appropriate decision-making board as recommended city-led activity.

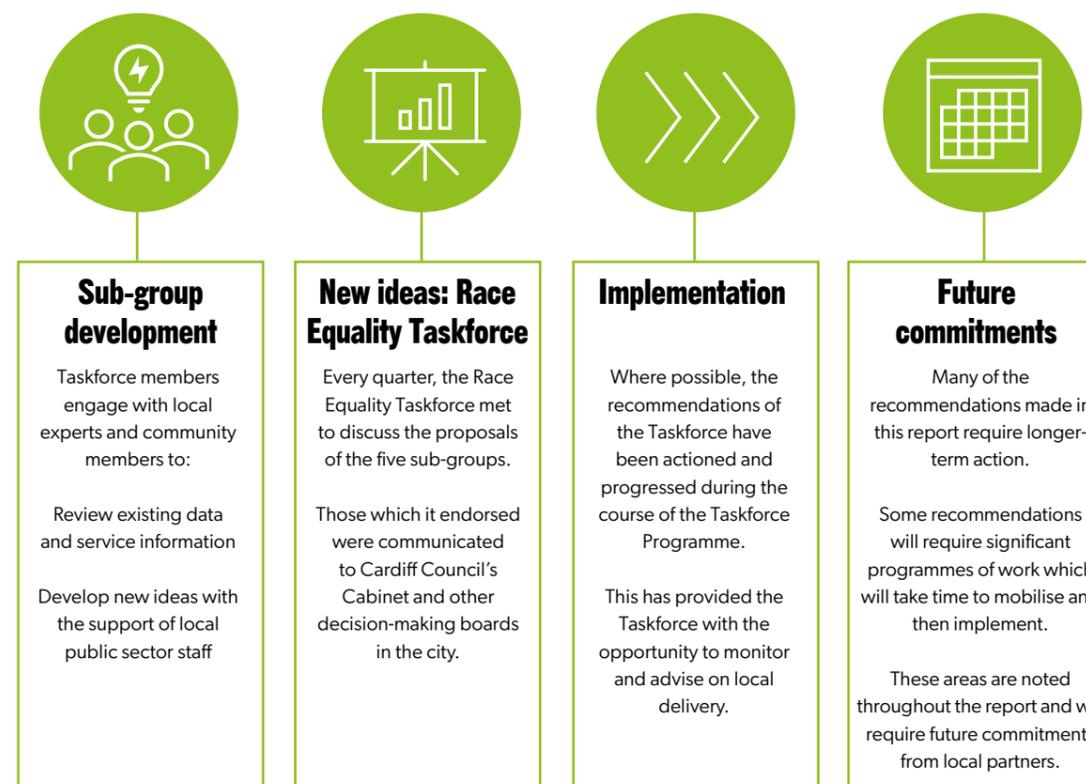
The membership of all work streams included representation from Taskforce members with expertise in the relevant field, Council officers and other stakeholders from across the public, private and voluntary sector as appropriate for each theme. This approach enabled the Taskforce to benefit from the expertise of credible practitioners who offered advice and supported the identification of substantive and evidence-based recommendations to improve race equality in Cardiff within each stream, and the authentic voice of ethnic minority residents through representation in all sub-groups.

During the 18-month Taskforce programme, each sub-group produced comprehensive proposals for change.

Their proposals were presented at quarterly meetings of the Race Equality Taskforce and following discussion, where adopted, they were progressed to the relevant decision-making board as recommendations.

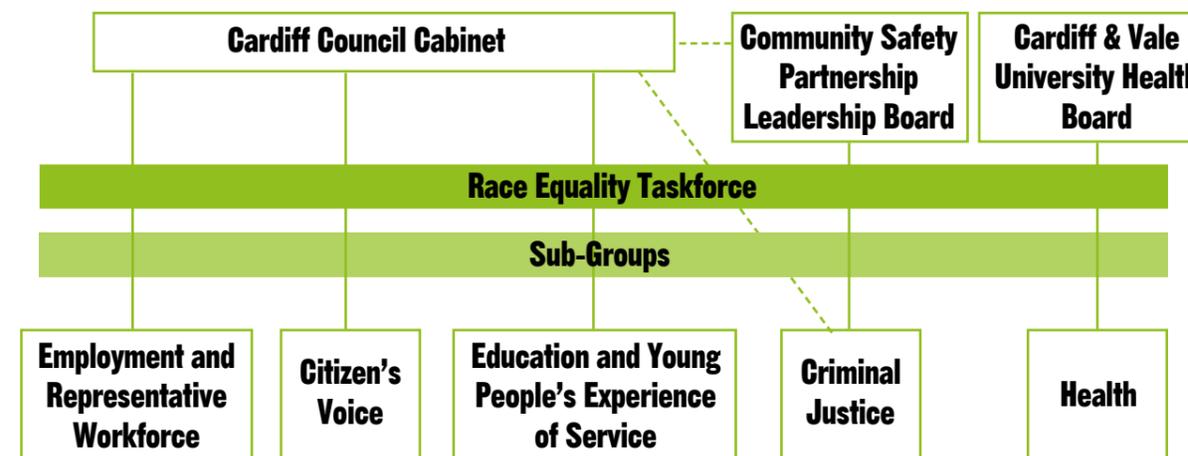


City-led ideas for change: Our process



Progression of Taskforce proposals into decision-making boards for the city

The governance for the Race Equality Taskforce’s recommendations is explained in the graphic below



A comprehensive Terms of Reference was developed to support the Taskforce membership in delivering their role and confirm the destination of its recommendations to Cabinet, the Community Safety Partnership and Cardiff & Vale University Health Board’s Welsh Language and Equality Board. Terms of Reference were also produced to support each sub-group. These are available as Appendix D to this report.

What about the Diversity in the Public Realm theme & Sir Thomas Picton Statue at City Hall?

A feature of the Black Lives Matter movement is its call to reassess how individuals in British history with involvement in slavery and the British Empire were commemorated.

In Cardiff, this focused on the statue of Sir Thomas Picton in the Marble Hall at Cardiff's City Hall, whose military career and death at the Battle of Waterloo drove his original inclusion in the 'Heroes of Wales' collection. Amongst growing awareness and understanding of the brutal nature of his Governorship of Trinidad and his involvement in slavery, many city residents added their names to a call to move the statue to a more appropriate location.

A democratic mandate was sought for the proposed removal of this historic monument through a debate and decision by Full Council, which enabled the Council to consider the practicalities of safely removing the statue and managing any associated implications to the listed status of the Marble Hall. In both the Taskforce's public consultation and across the Taskforce's membership, there was a clear view that the Taskforce's programme of work should focus on areas of policy change which have the greatest potential to reshape disadvantaged outcomes for ethnic minority groups in the immediate and longer term.

Recognising that a decision had been taken by elected members to coordinate the removal of the Sir Thomas Picton Statue from City Hall, that the Council had committed to a process to achieve this and that a national audit was underway; 'The Slave Trade and the British Empire: an audit of commemoration in Wales' led by Gaynor Legall, the Taskforce chose to focus their local work on other policy areas and did not adopt the Diversity in the Public Realm Theme for their programme.

This does not affect the status or progression of the commitment to remove the Sir Thomas Picton statue, which has been sustained through the relevant planning procedures. Information regarding this continues to be published on the Council's planning portal and where appropriate, further communications will be shared regarding this issue, where significant milestones have been reached.



DATA ON EQUALITY AND ETHNIC DIVERSITY IN CARDIFF

In this chapter, we provide an overview of some relevant evidence on ethnic diversity and race equality in Cardiff. The evidence presented below draws upon and layers a range of sources, from the Census and School Census, Annual Population Survey, data from the UK Government's Ethnicity Facts and Figures portal and the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation.

FURTHER DATA ON EACH OF THE TASKFORCE'S THEMATIC PRIORITIES IS ALSO PROVIDED BY CHAPTER LATER IN THIS REPORT E.G. COUNCIL WORKFORCE DATA CAN BE FOUND IN THE EMPLOYMENT AND REPRESENTATIVE WORKFORCE CHAPTER.

Cardiff's race equality data story: Insights and limitations

It is widely accepted that the quality of ethnicity data held by public services needs to improve, this is true not just for public services who have engaged in Cardiff's Race Equality Taskforce, but across a wide range of public services at a UK level. As such, future data collection and use in service design has emerged as a priority area for each of the Taskforce's sub-groups, as a recommendation for public bodies in the city and beyond.

There are currently limitations in the available data at both a UK, Wales and local level from which to fully understand the issues and connectors, and from which the Taskforce would have hoped to measure the future impact of their recommended policy changes and new approaches. For this reason, in future service delivery the Taskforce encourages robust data collection on ethnicity and for future service evaluations to be cognisant of ethnicity data to support an improved body of evidence on 'what works' in addressing racial inequality and enabling the sharing of this learning more broadly.

It is important to recognise that the data presented here can never be fully comprehensive and our Taskforce were cautious to avoid making too broad generalisations from the available data. At the individual level, experiences will not always conform to the trends outlined in the high-level

data presented here and some ethnic minority groups are, for example, well-represented in some professional occupations and outperform their White peers in terms of academic attainment.

Whilst there are some clear trends in the data presented, ethnic minority groups are not homogenous, and the Taskforce and its sub-groups were mindful to adopt a nuanced approach when considering their recommended local interventions on ethnic inequality, underrepresentation and factors of disproportionality.

Despite the current data limitations, like any other policy area, adopting an evidence-led approach enabled the Race Equality Taskforce to consider how their recommendations could be measured for impact and evaluated to inform future policy approaches. Notwithstanding the current limitations in the availability of relevant data, the Taskforce sought to use the data which is available to shape their proposals.

Together, the data sources referenced in this report still provide a rich picture of race equality in the city and detail some clear disproportionality in terms of deprivation and lack of opportunity experienced by some ethnic minority communities in Cardiff.

The data paints a complex picture across the city, and it is accepted that the drivers of these inequalities are multifaceted and not all levers are within the control of the Council or local public services, but the data provides a starting point for analysis and policy development and its use must be a central component of future action on racial injustice at a city, national and UK level.



**cyfrifiad
census
2021**

Spotlight on: Census 2021

The Census is a survey conducted by Office for National Statistics. It takes place once every 10 years, with the first official census taking place in 1801.

The Census is useful as it provides very comprehensive and detailed population data, and that is why we often refer to Census 2011 data throughout this report- as it is the most recently available data which provides insight into the experiences and lives of ethnic minority residents in our city.

The Census is important because the detailed information it collects regarding the population will be used by the UK and Welsh Governments, Councils and all public services for the next decade in their service planning and resource allocations. These are decisions which affect everyone's lives, from determining housebuilding targets, agreeing school organisation and broader city planning issues.

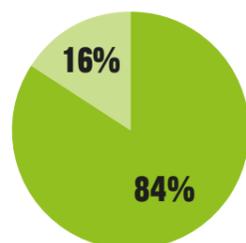
During the Taskforce programme, we supported efforts to increase visibility and awareness around the Census 2021 and completion of this important survey by ethnic minority residents. This work was supported by a local team of ONS staff who conducted outreach to engage the city's Indian, Black African, Chinese and EU Roma communities to ensure they were accurately represented in the city's Census data.

When the 2021 Census data is published, we encourage local public services to reflect on what this data illustrates for our city's ethnic minority communities and that relevant analysis and key findings are made visible to all relevant staff and partner agencies.

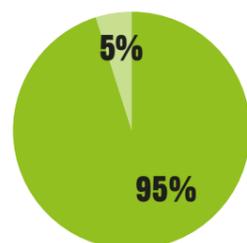
DATA ON ETHNIC DIVERSITY AND INEQUALITY

Overall population: ethnicity data

Cardiff Population by Ethnicity



Wales Population by Ethnicity



White Black, Asian, Minority Ethnic White Black, Asian, Minority Ethnic

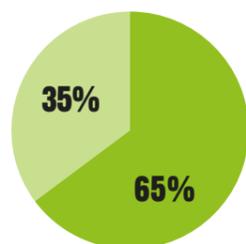
Using statistics from the Annual Population Survey, it is estimated that, for the year ending 31 June 2021, 76,700 of Cardiff's residents were from ethnic minority groups: 15.6% of the total population.

In comparison, 153,500 individuals are from ethnic minority groups in Wales as a whole: 4.9% of the total population. This suggests that half of Wales' ethnic minority citizens, live in the capital.

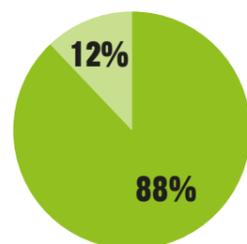
SOURCE: Stats Wales, Ethnicity by Area and Ethnic Group, Year ending 30 June 2021 www.statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Equality-and-Diversity/Ethnicity/ethnicity-by-area-ethnicgroup

School population: ethnicity data

Cardiff School Population by Ethnicity



Wales School Population by Ethnicity



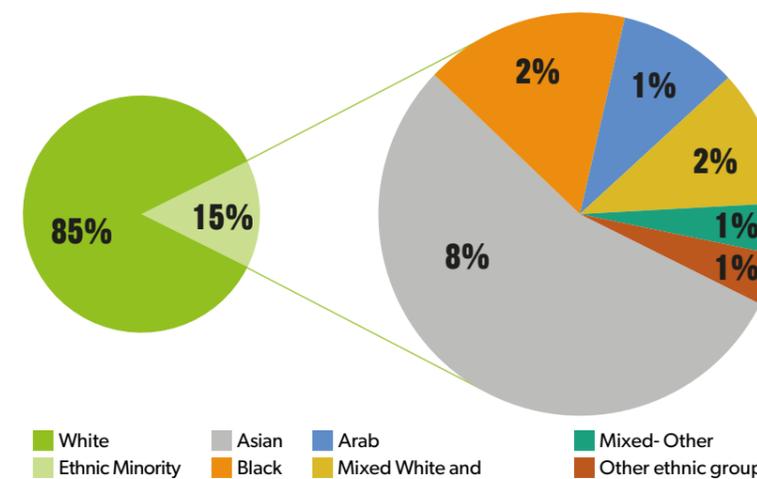
White Black, Asian, Minority Ethnic White Black, Asian, Minority Ethnic

Data from the Pupil Level Annual School Census for 2020/21 indicates that 15,520 pupils in Cardiff aged 5 or over are from ethnic minority groups: 35.2% of the total school population, compared with 12.1% for Wales as a whole.

SOURCE: Pupil Level Annual School Census 2020/21, www.statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Education-and-Skills/Schools-and-Teachers/Schools-Census

Cardiff's Population: Data on ethnic groups

The most reliable data on the population size of each ethnic group at the time of this report's publication comes from the 2011 Census, which is currently out of date. This data does however provide some insight into the city's ethnicity profile and is included here to provide insight into the comparative sizes of different ethnic groups in the city and the diversity encapsulated by the term 'ethnic minority' which we have used throughout this report.



White Ethnic Minority Asian Black Arab Mixed White and Black African/Caribbean Mixed-Other Other ethnic groups

Population by Country of Birth & Nationality: A comparison of Cardiff, Wales & the UK

Population by Country of Birth:

	Population Estimate	UK Born		Non-UK	
		Estimate	%	Estimate	%
UK	66,329,000	56,689,000	85.5	9,614,000	14.5
Wales	3,120,000	2,932,000	94.0	188,000	6.0
Cardiff	373,000	322,000	86.3	51,000	13.7

Population by Nationality:

	Population Estimate	British		Non-British Born	
		Estimate	%	Estimate	%
UK	66,329,000	60,287,000	90.9	6,013,000	9.1
Wales	3,120,000	2,994,000	96.0	126,000	4.0
Cardiff	373,000	336,000	90.1	37,000	9.9

Source: Population Estimates by Country of Birth (UK/Non-UK) for the period July 2020- June 2021, Office of National Statistics

Ethnicity & Gender: A summary of key UK statistics on socioeconomic status

- In every ethnic group, a higher percentage of men than women were in 'higher managerial and professional occupations' (the highest socio-economic group); the biggest difference was in the Indian group, where 27% of men and 13% of women were in such occupations
- In nearly every ethnic group, a higher percentage of women than men were in the 'never worked or long-term unemployed' socio-economic group; the biggest difference was in the Pakistani and Bangladeshi ethnic groups, where women were nearly twice as likely as men to be in that socio-economic group
- 60% of women and 40% of men from the Arab ethnic group, and 51% from the Bangladeshi group, were classed as 'never worked or long term unemployed', the highest percentages for women out of all ethnic groups
- Men from the Pakistani ethnic group were most likely to be 'small employers and own account workers' (at 19%), and Mixed White and Black Caribbean men were least likely to be (at 5%)

SOURCE: UK Government, Ethnicity Facts and Figures Portal, Work, Pay & Benefits, <https://www.ethnicity-facts-figures.service.gov.uk/work-pay-and-benefits>

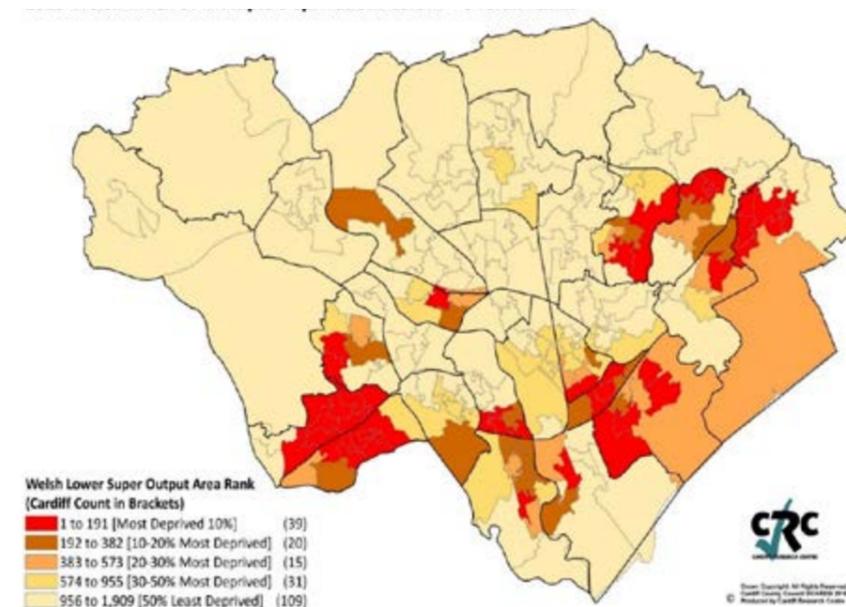


Overall inequality: Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation data

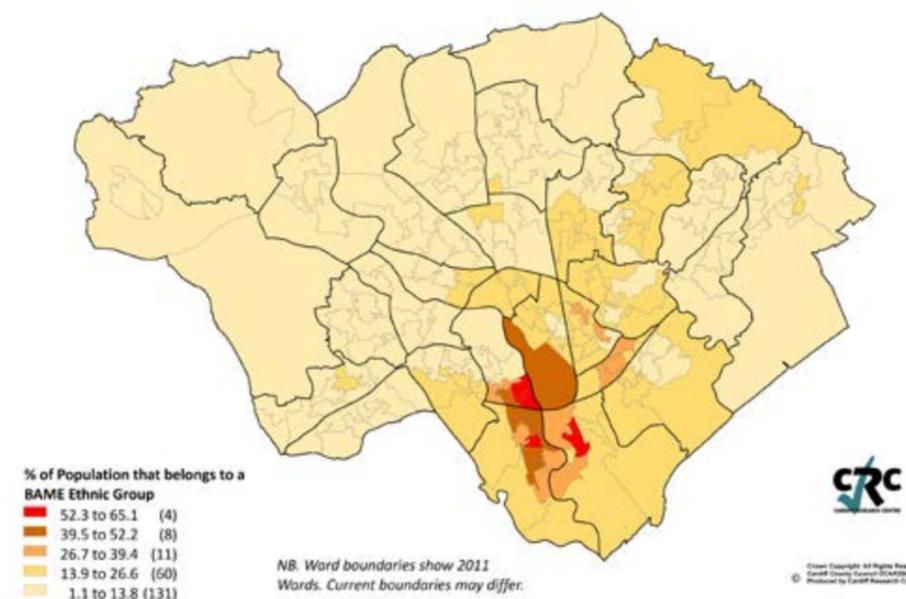
The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD) is the Welsh Government's official measure of relative deprivation for small areas in Wales. It identifies areas with the highest concentrations of several different types of deprivation. WIMD ranks all small areas in Wales from 1 (most deprived) to 1,909 (least deprived).

The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation paints a complex picture for the city. However, in terms of overall deprivation, 34.8% of Cardiff's Black/African/Caribbean/Black British population reside in the top 10% most deprived areas of the city, this is twice the rate of the White ethnic group.

2019 Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation: Cardiff - Overall Ranks



Percentage of Total Population that Belongs to a BAME Ethnic Group by LSOA, 2011 Census



Race Equality Taskforce: Priorities for change



In the following chapters of this report, we provide a summary of evidence regarding ethnicity within each theme, an outline of Cardiff's Race Equality Taskforce's general reflections for future local work within the thematic area and specific itemised recommendations developed by the Taskforce to support future action-planning and delivery.



THEME 1: EMPLOYMENT AND REPRESENTATIVE WORKFORCE

Employment and Representative Workforce

NOTE: Here we have primarily used the most recent UK-wide data due to limitations within local data sets, such as small sample sizes, and as the local Census 2011 data is now over 10 years old.

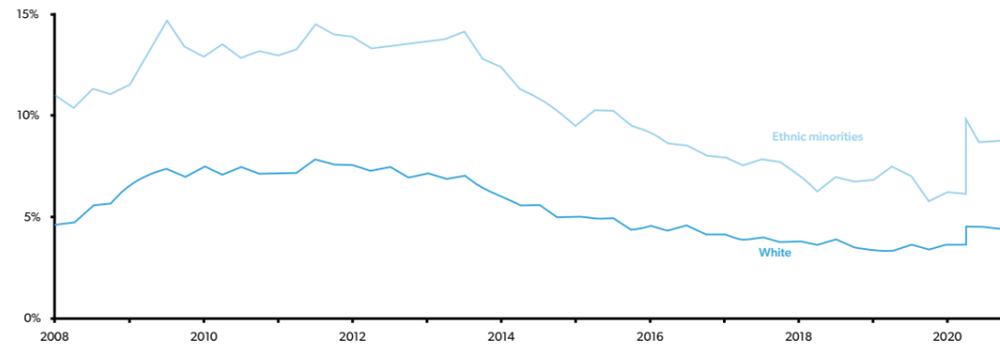
The Annual Population Survey 2019 data suggests that the unemployment rate for White and Ethnic Minority Groups is the same in Wales, at 4%, but this figure should be treated with caution in light of other UK statistics with larger sample sizes.

Unemployment

In the twelve months to June 2021, the UK unemployment rate was highest for people from a Black (12%) ethnic background, and lowest for people from a White (4%) or Indian (5%) ethnic background.

Unemployment rate by ethnic background: UK, 2008-21

People aged 16+, not seasonally adjusted



This trend is even more pronounced amongst young people, with Black young people experiencing unemployment rates 3 times higher than their White peers.

Unemployment by age and ethnic background

July 2020 - June 2021, Thousands

	16-24		25-49		50+		Total (16+)	
	Level	Rate(%)	Level	Rate(%)	Level	Rate(%)	Level	Rate(%)
White	440	13%	500	3%	330	3%	1,270	4%
Black	40	36%	60	9%	30	8%	130	12%
Bangladeshi/ Pakistani	20	22%	30	7%	<10	10%	60	10%
Indian	<10	18%	30	5%	<10	4%	50	5%
Other ethnic backgrounds	60	26%	70	6%	20	7%	150	9%
Minority ethnic background	130	26.4%	200	6.6%	70	7.1%	400	9.0%
Total	580	14.6%	700	3.7%	400	3.7%	1,670	5.7%

Source:ONS Annual Population Survey microdata

Notes: All numbers rounded to nearest 10,000 and may not sum due to rounding. Estimates based on survey responses so subject to sampling error.

"Other ethnic backgrounds" includes people from Chinese, other Asian, mixed/multiple or other ethnic backgrounds.



The unemployment rate is lower for men from a minority ethnic background (8.3%) than for women (9.8%), but this varies across different ethnic minority groups.

Unemployment by ethnic background and sex: UK

July 2020 - June 2021, Thousands

	Male		Female		Total	
	Level	Rate(%)	Level	Rate(%)	Level	Rate(%)
White	740	4.8%	530	3.9%	1,270	4%
Black	50	10.4%	80	13.1%	130	12%
Bangladeshi/ Pakistani	30	8.1%	30	12.4%	60	10%
Indian	20	4.4%	30	6.6%	50	5%
Other ethnic backgrounds	90	9.7%	70	8.2%	150	9%
Minority ethnic background	190	8.3%	210	9.8%	400	9%
Total	930	5.3%	740	4.6%	1,670	5%

Source:ONS Annual Population Survey microdata

Notes: All numbers rounded to nearest 10,000 and may not sum due to rounding. Estimates based on survey responses so subject to sampling error.

"Other ethnic backgrounds" includes people from Chinese, other Asian, mixed/multiple or other ethnic backgrounds.

The impact of Covid-19 on the labour market

Analysis produced to date suggests that workers who are from an ethnic minority background have been one of the groups most negatively impacted economically by the coronavirus pandemic.

Research has suggested that individuals from ethnic minority backgrounds were more likely to work in occupations with a higher risk of COVID-19 exposure, and 15% of workers in the sectors most affected by the pandemic were from an ethnic minority group, compared to 12% of all workers.¹

¹PHE, Beyond the data: Understanding the impact of COVID-19 on BAME groups, 16 June 2020, p5 Library analysis of the Labour Force Survey, 2019 Q4, using IFS definition of vulnerable sectors.

The most recently available Annual Population Survey Data indicates the following trends at a UK level:

Employment by Occupation

	The combined Pakistani and Bangladeshi ethnic group had the lowest percentage of workers in 'professional' jobs (18.8%)
	10.3% of all workers were in 'elementary' jobs, occupations associated with lower socio-economic circumstances and the percentage of workers in 'elementary' jobs was highest in the Black (15.6%) and White Other (14.8%) ethnic groups
	38.1% of workers from the combined Pakistani and Bangladeshi ethnic group were in the 3 occupation groups with the lowest associated socio-economic circumstances, but this is down from 44.5% in 2009
	17.1% of Black workers were in 'caring, leisure and other services' jobs, the highest percentage out of all ethnic groups
	The percentage of workers in 'manager, director or senior official' jobs – the type of occupations associated with higher socio-economic circumstances – was highest in the Indian (12.2%) and White British (11.7%) ethnic groups, and lowest in the Black ethnic group (5.4%) ²

The UK Ethnicity Pay Gap

	<p>In 2019, employees from the Indian ethnic group had the highest average hourly pay out of all ethnic groups (£14.43) & employees from the combined Pakistani and Bangladeshi ethnic group had the lowest (£10.55)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employees from the Indian ethnic group had the highest hourly pay every year from 2013 to 2019 • Employees from the combined Pakistani and Bangladeshi ethnic group had the lowest hourly pay every year • The average hourly pay for White employees was £12.21
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² Employment by occupation - GOV.UK Ethnicity facts and figures (ethnicity-facts-figures.service.gov.uk)

Council workforce ethnicity by grade

The table below shows that ethnic minority staff currently constitute 10.26% of the workforce at Cardiff Council as of March 2021. This is an increase from 9.87% in 2020.

For staff who have disclosed their ethnicity there was a 4.79% increase of employees from the Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic in Cardiff Council's workforce in 2021 compared to 2020, however there remains a data gap with nearly 1,000 staff not having disclosed their ethnicity, reporting of which remains optional for staff.

Ethnic Group	Employees		2011 Census %	
	%	No.	Cardiff	Wales
Asian	2.86%	356	8.00%	2.20%
Black	1.98%	247	2.40%	0.60%
Chinese / Far East	0.36%	45	1.20%	0.40%
Mixed Ethnicity	2.01%	250	2.90%	1.00%
Other	0.35%	43	2.00%	0.50%
White Gypsy/Traveller	0.01%	1	0.20%	0.10%
White Irish	0.53%	66	0.70%	0.50%
White Other	0.71%	88	3.50%	1.80%
White European	1.46%	182		
White British *	89.74%	11175	80.00%	93.20%



Council workforce ethnicity data by grade

The table below displays by ethnic group the grading of the Council's employees permanent/temporary workforce (almost all employees excluding teachers and those in school settings who are not part of the Council's collective agreement) who have been graded in accordance with the Council's Job Evaluation scheme. Grade 1 is the lowest paid grade, and OM+ group (includes Operational Managers, Assistant Directors, and Directors).

Ethnic Group	GRADE														SCHOOL LEADERSHIP SCALE	TEACHER UPPER PAY SCALE	TEACHER MAIN PAY SCALE	UNQUALIFIED TEACHER
	GRADE 01	GRADE 02	GRADE 03	GRADE 04	GRADE 05	GRADE 06	GRADE 07	GRADE 08	GRADE 09	GRADE 10	OM+	JNC Y&C	SOULBURY'	OTHER				
Asian	29	81	73	49	32	27	13	7	2	3	4	4	1	0	0	17	13	1
Black	34	22	45	36	28	20	19	10	3	3	0	10	1	0	0	10	4	2
Chinese / Far East	2	10	7	9	6	2	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mixed Ethnicity	19	11	40	44	43	31	25	8	2	2	1	5	2	0	0	11	6	0
Other	4	4	12	5	5	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	2	0
White British	338	559	1395	1604	1660	996	669	426	168	163	98	100	36	34	336	1822	750	21
White European	20	12	41	28	25	16	5	4	2	0	0	2	1	1	1	11	13	0
White Gypsy/Traveller	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White Irish	0	1	8	7	6	4	4	4	3	0	1	2	1	1	5	12	7	0
White Other	5	8	11	7	15	10	7	5	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	9	4	1
Total	451	708	1633	1789	1820	1107	748	468	182	172	106	125	43	36	342	1898	799	26

Ethnic Group	GRADE														SCHOOL LEADERSHIP SCALE	TEACHER UPPER PAY SCALE	TEACHER MAIN PAY SCALE	UNQUALIFIED TEACHER
	GRADE 01	GRADE 02	GRADE 03	GRADE 04	GRADE 05	GRADE 06	GRADE 07	GRADE 08	GRADE 09	GRADE 10	OM+	JNC Y&C	SOULBURY'	OTHER				
Asian	6.43%	11.44%	4.47%	2.74%	1.76%	2.44%	1.74%	1.50%	1.10%	1.74%	3.77%	3.20%	2.33%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%	1.63%	3.85%
Black	7.54%	3.11%	2.76%	2.01%	1.54%	1.81%	2.54%	2.14%	1.65%	1.74%	0.00%	8.00%	2.33%	0.00%	0.00%	0.53%	0.50%	7.69%
Chinese / Far East	0.44%	1.41%	0.43%	0.50%	0.33%	0.18%	0.53%	0.64%	0.55%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.85%
Mixed Ethnicity	4.21%	1.55%	2.45%	2.46%	2.36%	2.80%	3.34%	1.71%	1.10%	1.16%	0.94%	4.00%	4.65%	0.00%	0.00%	0.58%	0.75%	0.00%
Other	0.89%	0.56%	0.73%	0.28%	0.27%	0.09%	0.27%	0.21%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.80%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.32%	0.25%	0.00%
White British	74.94%	78.95%	85.43%	89.66%	91.21%	89.97%	89.44%	91.03%	92.31%	94.77%	92.45%	80.00%	83.72%	94.44%	98.25%	96.00%	93.87%	80.77%
White European	4.43%	1.69%	2.51%	1.57%	1.37%	1.45%	0.67%	0.85%	1.10%	0.00%	0.00%	1.60%	2.33%	2.78%	0.29%	0.58%	1.63%	0.00%
White Gypsy/Traveller	0.00%	0.00%	0.06%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
White Irish	0.00%	0.14%	0.49%	0.39%	0.33%	0.36%	0.53%	0.85%	1.65%	0.00%	0.94%	1.60%	2.33%	2.78%	1.46%	0.63%	0.88%	0.00%
White Other	1.11%	1.13%	0.67%	0.39%	0.82%	0.90%	0.94%	1.07%	0.55%	0.58%	1.89%	0.80%	2.33%	0.00%	0.00%	0.47%	0.50%	3.85%

A vision for the future city workforce

Despite considerable improvements in educational attainment among ethnic minority groups at a UK-wide level, particularly for Black African and Bangladeshi students, the data illustrates that this has not been matched by sustained progress in the labour market. The fact that improving educational attainment has not translated into better labour market outcomes suggests that the heart of the challenge is the transition from education into work. Yet, while much of the policy focus for labour market inequalities has been on the options for the UK and Welsh Governments, there is also a strong case for doing more at the local level.

Local efforts for supporting ethnic minority education-to-work transitions and addressing labour market underrepresentation have three key advantages over national efforts: they are more accountable, are better informed by local demographics, and they are more sensitive to local employers.

The Taskforce's Employment and Representative Workforce recommendations comprise three overarching approaches:

- **Encouraging employers in the city to recruit a more diverse workforce, including leading activity to diversify the Council workforce itself (demand side)**
- **Working with employers and ethnic minority residents to broker employment opportunities (co-ordination)**
- **Providing tailored support to ethnic minority staff, residents, and young people (supply side)**



Across all three areas, the local authority performs a dual role, as both a convener of local labour market activity and job creation, and as a major employer in the city who can set high standards for itself as a central institution and lead by example through intentional action.

The Taskforce supports the incorporation of ethnic minority specific targets into mainstream efforts to tackle youth unemployment and promote economic regeneration in the city, recognising the work delivered to date at a city level which focuses on addressing socioeconomic disadvantage

Local authorities in particular can play an important role, because they can act as coordinators, joining up the work being done by key institutions in the local economy and community, including Into-Work Services, Economic Development, Job Centre Plus, local businesses, community groups, and schools and universities.

Cardiff Council is therefore in a strong position to take a bolder approach to tackling local ethnic disadvantage in the city labour market and the Taskforce encourages the setting of ambitious goals to ensure that levels of employment reflect the ethnic composition of the local area. With the twin challenges of unemployment and over-qualification, activity to support both entry to the labour market and labour market progression are required.

and building a fairer city economy, including the Cardiff Commitment Programme and delivery of apprenticeship schemes such as Kickstart.

Whilst such schemes have delivered demonstrable outcomes to widen opportunity to socioeconomically disadvantaged groups in the city, renewed focus on beneficiary ethnicity data will help to ensure these major programmes are reaching ethnic minority groups who are currently underrepresented in the labour market and inform further targeted activity.



Action in this area will contribute to the local delivery and achievement of the Socioeconomic Duty, commenced in Wales in 2021. This requires that public authorities demonstrate that their policies are best designed to achieve equality and a higher level of enjoyment of economic and social rights for everyone, especially for the most disadvantaged groups. This is not only a matter of equality and human rights, but it is also about transparency, promoting an open society and public services and evidence-based policymaking.

The Taskforce's recommendations across this theme together constitute a locally attuned blueprint to prioritise action which addresses ethnic inequalities in the labour market and aligns this with the Council's local economic

development plans and established programmes of work to reduce unemployment and socioeconomic inequality in the city.

Our recommendations include utilising existing connector programmes such as the IntoWork service and Cardiff Works agency to support labour market entry, focusing the brokerage role of the Council in local economic development to deliver increased labour market opportunities for underrepresented ethnic groups, and using procurement and city development and investment measures as a mechanism to embed ambitious labour market targets in all future major work programmes.

EMPLOYMENT AND REPRESENTATIVE WORKFORCE: OUR RECOMMENDATIONS

Encouraging employers in the city to recruit a more diverse workforce, including leading activity to diversify the Council workforce itself

Our recommendations in this area encompass both internally focused and partnership recommendations to support the delivery of increased labour market opportunities for ethnic minority Cardiffians. The moral case to do so is clear, but there also a clear economic case for the Council and its partners to adopt these approaches as part of a wider strategy to support growth, boost productivity and increase graduate retention in the city.

The Council has already adopted some organisational best practice approaches to improve ethnic diversity in its workforce. In publishing data about its own workforce and ethnicity pay gap, the Council has provided transparency and accountability for future delivery and this practice has been supported by a

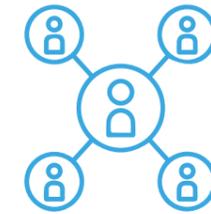
comprehensive reform in recruitment practices to minimise the impact of unconscious bias during candidate shortlisting. There are also visible pockets of targeted recruitment activity from some services.

Looking forwards, the Council should look to develop a more comprehensive organisational and partnership framework to support employer action on underrepresentation at a city level. This will step-up collective efforts and transition the current piecemeal approach of individual agencies into a more impactful era of change delivery on ethnic inequalities. These efforts, where designed in partnership with education and training providers, may also provide much-needed solutions to public-sector workforce challenges in areas such as social care, teaching and nursing.



1.1

RECOMMENDATION:



Develop a city-wide network for employers to encourage good practice and collaboration on employment action to improve ethnic minority representation and progression in the local labour market

IN DEPTH:

Across Cardiff, the Taskforce heard of many employers seeking to improve workforce diversity and of both emergent and established practice to attract and retain ethnic minority staff into organisations.

Whilst the willingness to achieve an ethnically representative workforce was widespread across major employers, there is a clear opportunity to strengthen local coordination and collaboration on labour market entry and progression for ethnic minority residents and workers in the city.

Creating an appropriate city forum or mechanism for cooperation, local ownership and delivery on equality will support increased action on labour market inequalities, promote accountability and the extend the reach of existing and effective city-wide employment schemes, including apprenticeships and graduate programmes.

This network of local actors could be framed as a city charter or pledge, to raise visibility and awareness of collective action to improve equality at a city level. This would follow a good practice model the Taskforce observed from Bristol City Council, through the Bristol Equality Charter and Network.

This approach has the potential to be particularly effective where employers are equipped with relevant data and insights on labour market representation to target their recruitment and retention approaches through a collaborative and supportive local network.

Local organisations throughout the public, private and voluntary sectors are anchored in Cardiff's labour market realities and their knowledge is a valuable resource in addressing labour market inequalities.

A forum for collaboration would support the coordination of a shared approach to address ethnic inequalities in employment within the city, delivering greater cumulative impact than where each institution acts alone.

A city-wide network could also support the coordination and delivery of relevant employer-focused training, best practice exchange and collaboration between educational institutions and city employers to support education to work transitions.

1.2

RECOMMENDATION:



Become a signatory to the Cardiff Community Jobs Compact

IN DEPTH:

The Cardiff Community Jobs Compact is an award-winning initiative to encourage businesses in Cardiff to provide more employment opportunities to local people.

The Community Jobs Compact was established in 2017 by a community action group in Butetown supported by Citizen's Cymru. The Compact was introduced in response to findings that many residents, especially those well skilled and with a degree, struggled to secure local employment and particularly employment commensurate with their educational attainment.

The Taskforce supports this initiative because it responds to two categories of challenge faced by ethnic minority residents, and particularly young ethnic minority people in the city: unemployment and underemployment. The former is a particular challenge for ethnic minority school leavers with lower levels of education; the latter is a particular challenge for ethnic minority employees with higher levels of education

Employers who sign up to the scheme are supported by Citizen's Cymru Wales who, as part of the Compact, promote job opportunities in the local community and provide application support and interview coaching to local people.

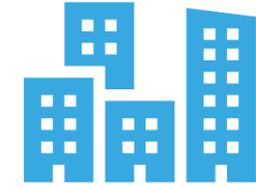
The Jobs Compact includes the following employer requirements, each of which Cardiff Council had already adopted as organisational policy but not all have not been widely publicised.

The signing of the Jobs Compact as a major employer and place-making institution for the city sends a clear message regarding the Council's commitment to action and encourages further adoption of these standards across employers in the city, delivering aggregate impact:

- Be accredited as a 'Living Wage for Wales' employer;
- Paying all staff and contractors at least £9.90 an hour from 1st April 2022;
- Recruit using name-blind and address-blind CVs and/or guarantee an interview to local residents who meet the criteria;
- Introduce unconscious bias training for interviewers;
- Ensure all staff have the option of a minimum hour's contract and;
- Demonstrate opportunities for growth and development.

1.3

RECOMMENDATION:



Use planning and commissioning powers to require employers to recruit apprenticeships from disadvantaged groups and to increase transparency about the diversity of their workforces

IN DEPTH:

Public authorities often choose to work in contractual partnerships with the private and voluntary sector for the provision of a wide range of services, infrastructure and goods. In these cases, effective procurement can help to improve service quality, including better meeting the diverse needs of different ethnic groups.

In addition to improving quality-of-service, public sector purchasing power can be used by public authorities as a way to advance equality and, where appropriate, achieve wider social benefits, such as creating training or employment opportunities for local people.

Major economic development, housebuilding and regeneration deals can offer a robust framework to incentivise and require contractors to create local jobs, prioritising communities with the highest levels of unemployment and socioeconomic disadvantage. This can be an effective mechanism for the delivery of race equality goals, particularly where this is underpinned by a broader partnership with local employment and training agencies.

Achieving race equality through procurement requires skill from public authorities and their partners. It also requires both partners to share a public service ethos and see the importance of socially inclusive wealth creation. Whilst this should be adopted as a broad approach to maximising the social value of public spend, in particular, the Taskforce recommends the implementation

of a robust measurement and accountability framework for the major Arena development and broader investment in Atlantic Wharf. This development is significant in the context of location in Butetown and its proximity to Grangetown and Riverside, the most ethnically diverse wards in the city, and the location of some of Cardiff's most socioeconomically-deprived neighbourhoods.

Spotlight on: Atlantic Wharf Redevelopment

A 15,000 capacity Cardiff Arena will be built in Cardiff Bay as part of Cardiff Council's redevelopment of Atlantic Wharf.

The development will include retail and leisure facilities, hotels, a multi-storey car-park and new homes. The arena will be positioned at the heart of a new cultural area incorporating the Wales Millennium Centre production space, potentially a National Art Gallery, and a 'This is Wales' fly-through visitor attraction. A consortium led by US entertainment company Live Nation has been selected as the preferred bidder to deliver a new 15,000-capacity indoor arena in Cardiff Bay that aims to become the "premier arena" in the southwest region of England and Wales.

The planned new venue will cost around £150m to build and is projected to attract more than one million visitors and inject an estimated £100m into the local economy every year.

1.4

RECOMMENDATION:

Support an inclusive and engaged workforce where all staff understand and contribute to race equality action through awareness-raising internal programming

IN DEPTH:

The Taskforce learned of ongoing collaboration between the Council's HR department and the Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic Employee Network, which has included an internally focused action plan created by staff within the Network and the support of a senior management sponsor, the Council's Chief Executive.

The Council's commitment to capture staff ethnicity data and make this data available for scrutiny, alongside the organisation's ethnicity pay gap, also demonstrates a practical and meaningful approach to understanding and addressing the barriers ethnic minority residents may face in recruitment and progression within the organisation and ensuring that the organisation takes continuous steps to become more representative of the diverse city it serves.

The Black Asian and Ethnic Minority Staff Network reflected that there were opportunities to raise the profile of the internal staff Network's presence and priorities, and to invite a wider range of staff from across the organisation to engage in race equality conversations and initiatives.

The Taskforce recognised that, while it can be difficult and uncomfortable to discuss issues of race, it's important that the conversations continue to take place and that staff of all ethnic backgrounds understand the role that they can play in supporting race equality at work and in service delivery.

Being guided by the existing Chair and membership of the Council's Black, Asian and Ethnic Minority Staff Network, the Taskforce supports the Network's proposal to develop a range of resources and implement additional awareness-raising programming for Council staff, including additional training relevant to contemporary race equality issues. This work should be supported by the Council's HR and Equality Teams, to ensure all staff feel supported and confident to engage in shared conversations about the organisation's equality approach, with relevant issues including recruitment, workforce development and fostering an inclusive culture which demonstrates understanding of equality issues and intent on advancing equality in all aspects of business.

It is positive that this work has been supported to date by the Council's Chief Executive, and the Taskforce encourage the continuation of senior management sponsorship for the Network as they progress their new direction and seek to raise the profile of race equality issues within the workplace.



Working with employers and ethnic minority residents to broker employment opportunities

These recommendations recognise the importance of partnership work between the local authority and education providers, local employers, and employment service providers in improving ethnic minority representation in the local labour market.

Local strategies to broker employment opportunities for ethnic minority residents can form part of a broader approach and action can be effectively mainstreamed into existing services. The approach should however demonstrate understanding and sensitivity to issues of underrepresentation and specific barriers which ethnic minority residents may face in the labour market. This area of work should focus both on major employers and local small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) who often do not have

the capacity to manage the administration of work placements but can contribute to city-wide efforts to increase labour market opportunities for ethnic minority residents.

In addition to the recommendations outlined below, the Taskforce also supports future exploration of graduate employment routes and encourages further collaboration between the Council and Universities in the city to deliver new pathways for ethnic minority graduates as they make the transition from university to work. There was a strong appetite to progress this across city institutions and this could be progressed in the context of the city network described in Recommendation 1.1.

1.5

RECOMMENDATION:



Increase participation of ethnic minority groups in the Into Work Advice Service

IN DEPTH:

Cardiff Council's IntoWork Advice Service is a coordination and brokerage service which matches job seekers with relevant training, upskilling opportunities, career advice and matches residents with local labour market opportunities.

The service is well established, reaching approximately 50,000 residents each year, and successfully placing between 800-1000 job seekers into new roles each year.

The IntoWork service operates across Hubs and Libraries in the city, making it an accessible neighbourhood service for residents across the city. Several Hubs are already established in parts of the city with the greatest ethnic diversity, such as Butetown, Grangetown, Central Library (covering Cathays, Riverside and Plasnewydd) and the STAR Hub (covering Adamsdown and Splott).

Research from TUC found that the unemployment rate for ethnic minority groups has risen at more than twice the speed of the unemployment rate for White people during the pandemic. With Black, Asian and Ethnic Minority workers feeling the economic impact of the pandemic more acutely, widening participation of ethnic minority residents in the IntoWork service is a timely and worthwhile approach in Cardiff's pandemic recovery response and will contribute to the city's broader race equality goals.

This work could include both awareness raising programming and increasing staff capacity within parts of the service which serve the city's ethnically diverse wards and should be transparent in documenting future work to extend the service's reach, impact and outcomes in supporting ethnic minority job seekers in the city.



1.6

RECOMMENDATION:



Improve access to and visibility of Cardiff Works for ethnic minority groups

IN DEPTH:

Cardiff Works is Cardiff Council's internal temporary staffing service and provides an important platform for job seekers to access Council roles, acting as an entry route for public sector careers.

The Taskforce supports renewed efforts and activity to raise awareness of the service amongst ethnic minority groups, who are currently underrepresented in the Council workforce, recognising that this service could present an accessible gateway to the wide variety of career pathways available within local government and the wider public sector.

Delivery against this recommendation will not only contribute to the Council's representative workforce ambitions but will also ensure a supply of new talent into service areas which have experienced recruitment shortages, including social care.

In delivering this recommendation, the Council should consider how to raise awareness of the Cardiff Works service, as we heard that this is not currently particularly visible to residents and job seekers from ethnic minority backgrounds and consider how promotional activity could effectively reach ethnic minority residents through collaboration with community institutions and schools.

Providing tailored support to ethnic minority staff, residents, and young people

Unemployment differences and the pay gap between ethnic groups have been declining, though remain significantly higher for ethnic minority young people.³

Whilst the overall trend is positive, there is an opportunity for the Council and its partners to refocus thinking on particular 'challenge areas' where underrepresentation, underemployment and unemployment persist for particular ethnic minority groups. This recognises that we cannot treat ethnic minorities as one single group with the same obstacles and a more nuanced approach can also

demonstrate consideration of the additional barriers which present for ethnic minority women and young people.

The publication of the latest Census data for 2021, expected later this year, will provide great insight into local city employment trends by ethnicity and other demographic factors, giving critical insight into future priorities for targeted work. To inform future strategy, the Council should ensure this data is visible and understood internally and across its partnerships so it can be used effectively in future policy development at a city level.

³ Ethnicity Facts and Figures, (2021) Unemployment by ethnicity. Covers England, Scotland and Wales in the year 2019. Source: Annual population survey. Available at: www.ethnicity-facts-figures.service.gov.uk/work-pay-and-benefits/unemployment-and-economic-inactivity/unemployment/latest

1.7

RECOMMENDATION:



Support career progression routes for ethnic minority employees at Cardiff Council

IN DEPTH:

Many talented ethnic minority staff are motivated to join the Council workforce out of a desire to serve their community, bringing incredible experience and skills to the Council and delivering huge benefits to city residents. Ethnic minority groups are however currently underrepresented in the Council workforce as a whole, and particularly in the two upper quartiles of Council roles.

It is recognised that, as with other parts of the public sector, a decade of austerity has impacted the Council’s ability to attract new talent into the organisation due to prolonged freezes on external recruitment. This has stalled progress on achieving the Council’s ambition to achieve a representative management team and within this context, a new intentional approach is required to develop a pipeline of management talent for the future.

The Taskforce recommends that the Council refocus its efforts to boost representation at senior grades (OM+) and feeder grades (8-10) in particular, through a carefully designed package of development and mentorship support for ethnic minority staff. Such schemes have begun to bear fruit and create positive change in other parts of the UK’s public sector and can provide a design template for ‘what works’ within the reality of a large and complex organisation.

Such a programme could incorporate elements such as leadership and management training, mentorship and reverse mentorship and provide opportunities to meet and engage with the existing senior management team and ethnic minority role

models from senior levels both within and external to the Council. This work can be supplemented by other recommendations in this report which will help to increase ethnic minority entrants to the Council workforce at all grades and further strengthened through alignment with broader workforce planning measures and organisational development programmes.

The Council is at its best when it reflects the diversity of the city as a whole and is able to understand what the public needs. Whilst many positive steps have already been made to increase transparency in workforce and pay data, support the work of the Black, Asian and Ethnic Minority Staff Network and refresh recruitment practices to minimise bias in shortlisting and selection, the Council can and should be ambitious in taking further positive action towards its diversity objectives.

Correcting the underrepresentation of ethnic minority groups within mid and senior Council roles will require a proactive and determined approach with buy-in from the existing management team and adequate resources to support ongoing diversity and inclusion initiatives. It is accepted that this change will not be an immediate one, the journey to achieve a representative staff body will almost certainly be a multi-year journey, but this should not diminish long-term focus on progress and the visibility of the organisation’s diversity aspirations.

1.8

RECOMMENDATION:



Cardiff Council should explore employer led ESOL (English for Speakers of other languages) for Council staff where their language skills are a barrier to progression

IN DEPTH:

Whilst Cardiff’s migration data indicates wide variety in the qualifications, employment status, earnings and language skills of the city’s migrant communities, the Taskforce were keen to reflect on what more could be done to support those with lower levels of English and deliver improvements in their employment outcomes.

This recommendation therefore focuses on non-UK born residents of Cardiff who aspire to achieve higher and conversational levels of English which would enable them to access higher-paying and more secure work, focusing initially on Council staff. This is a cohort of residents who are working to earn an income and support their families, but desire to learn English if their personal circumstances allow.

Multiple strategies are needed to address barriers to participation in ESOL learning, and the Council could support additional workplace delivery to enable ethnic minority staff access ESOL where they wish to do so. This would contribute to their wellbeing, participation and future career progression both within the organisation and the broader city labour market.

A pilot programme which tests an integrated approach to ESOL provision within the Council workforce context could improve employment and progression outcomes for migrant workers within the Council, with particular benefits for staff with refugee backgrounds who use English as a second or additional language. This approach would enable the Council to develop new support and development routes for staff where language skills are currently a

barrier to the achievement of their career aspirations.

Whilst there are complex barriers to the delivery of a comprehensive integrated ESOL model in an employment context due to existing UK-level frameworks, the Council is encouraged to test new approaches and examine the ‘art of the possible’ in supporting the aspirations of this section of its workforce. This will deliver benefits to both individual staff and the organisation in improving representation throughout all levels of its workforce.

As a starting point, Cardiff benefits from a comprehensive ESOL (English for Speakers of Other Languages) Hub coordinated by Cardiff and Vale College and their industry-leading Reach programme, who could offer new solutions and opportunities to address current barriers.

Spotlight on REACH ESOL Hub

Cardiff’s REACH+ centre provides one central point of contact for anyone wishing to access ESOL in the city, based at Cardiff and Vale College. The model is recognised as industry leading as ESOL provision is centrally coordinated and ensures high quality assessment and progression onto the appropriate course and support quickly and easily. This service is a unique asset to support ESOL learners in Wales and also provides wider support services to refugees through the ReStart programme and offers employment-focused ESOL to fast-track ESOL learners to the labour market.

Find out more at <https://reach.wales/en/about>

THEME 2: EDUCATION & YOUNG PEOPLE

Education & Young People Data Insights

Educational Attainment

Historically, ethnic minority pupils experienced disadvantage in terms of education and there was an attainment gap at a UK-wide level between ethnic minority groups and White British children.

Data from the 2011 Census demonstrated that this trend no longer applies, and the attainment of ethnic minority pupils has converged, and for some ethnic groups, exceeded national averages.

The picture of educational achievement across ethnic groups is complex, and different social, economic and cultural factors contribute to this: parental income levels, parental career and educational achievement, geography and family structure, amongst others.

What is clear, however, is that strong early-years support, good schools and evidence-based interventions can also improve educational outcomes across all groups and partly overcome other factors. The near closure of the ethnic attainment gap in the city is therefore testament to quality public services and school leadership and deserves recognition in our report.

Due to the Covid-19 Pandemic and curriculum changes in Wales, the mostly available recent pupil attainment data covers the 2018-2019 period. We include this here as an illustration of local attainment trends, which reflect those of broader UK data, but is limited in that it does not reflect the Covid-19 landscape or new school performance measures in Wales:

Education: Foundation Phase to Key Stage 3 (2018/19)

	Any Other Ethnic Background	Asian	Black	Chinese	Mixed	White	Cardiff Average
Foundation Phase 2018/19	76.8%	82.9%	81.1%	90.2%	84.3%	84.3%	83.5%
Key Stage 2 2018/19	84.2%	88%	88.5%	100%	90.1%	88.5%	88.4%
Key Stage 3 2018/19	85.9%	90.3%	86.7%	100%	86.5%	84.8%	85.6%

Explainer: KS3 data is for year 2 (FP), year 6 (KS2) and year 9 (KS3) teacher assessment. The % is the proportion of learners achieving the expected outcomes in the FP areas of learning and core subjects at KS2 and KS3.

Education: Key Stage 4 (2018/19)

	Any Other Ethnic Background	Asian	Black	Chinese	Mixed	White	Cardiff Average
KS4 Capped Points 2018/19	404.0	404.6	376.5	426.1	378.5	378.3	369.33
KS4 Literacy 2018/19	42.0	43.3	41.1	45.0	41.5	41.4	40.5
KS4 Numeracy 2018/19	41.8	42.2	37.0	48.0	38.1	39.0	38.2
KS4 Science 2018/19	41.5	42.6	36.3	44.0	37.7	38.6	37.4
KS4 Skills Challenge Certificate 2018/19	41.4	42.6	39.7	49.0	37.5	37.3	36.7

Explainer: Capped Points are the overall/combined results at KS4 (GCSE Yr 10/11), with the rest being a breakdown of separate subject areas within KS4.

Despite significant progress on levelling educational attainment, it is clear from earlier data in this report that ethnic minorities continue to face barriers to upward social mobility. We have outlined several city-level recommendations in the Employment and Representative Workforce chapter of this report which will help to address this.

Experiences within the education system

A recent report from Show Racism the Red Card documented concerning evidence from pupils, parents and teaching staff in Wales on the prevalence of race-related bullying and prejudice at school.

44%

OF RESPONDENTS IN WALES WERE AWARE OF A CHILD BEING BULLIED DUE TO THEIR ETHNICITY, RELIGION OR NATIONALITY.

25%

OF TEACHERS HAD OBSERVED OR RESPONDED TO AN INCIDENT OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS.

Diversity and representation in the city's education workforce

1.5%

OF TEACHERS IN CARDIFF ARE FROM AN ETHNIC MINORITY BACKGROUND

35.2%

OF YOUNG PEOPLE ARE FROM AN ETHNIC MINORITY BACKGROUND IN CARDIFF

91.6%

OF REGISTERED TEACHERS NATIONALLY IDENTIFIED AS WHITE.

1.3%

OF TEACHERS REGISTERED WITH THE EDUCATION WORKFORCE COUNCIL IN WALES IDENTIFIED AS BLACK, ASIAN OR FROM A MINORITY ETHNIC BACKGROUND, COMPARED WITH 5.2% OF THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION.

3.7%

OF STUDENTS WHO BEGAN TRAINING TO BECOME TEACHERS IN WALES IN 2018-19 SAID THEY WERE FROM A MINORITY ETHNIC GROUP.

Black History and the new curriculum for Wales

The new Curriculum framework for Wales is due to be introduced from September 2022.

Wales is the first nation of the UK to introduce mandatory learning about the diversity of communities, in particular the stories of Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic people, in the national curriculum.

Young Cardiffians have led campaign efforts for Black history to be included in the curriculum and spoke directly to Members of the Senedd about the significance of this change for future generations in Wales.

As a Taskforce, we welcomed this momentous decision and ambitious vision for inclusive education in Wales. We celebrate and acknowledge the efforts of our city's young people in driving this change.



IF WE WANT A SOCIETY WHICH IS BETTER FOR ALL, WHERE THERE'S EQUALITY, AND THERE'S FAIR REPRESENTATION THEN WE NEED THIS. IT'S MASSIVE IN TERMS OF SHAPING WHO YOUNG PEOPLE ARE GOING TO BE IN THE FUTURE WHETHER THAT'S A POLICE OFFICER, A TEACHER, A POLITICIAN.



Angel Ezeadum, a member of the UK youth parliament for Cardiff, speaking to the Senedd about Black history in the curriculum.



EDUCATION & YOUNG PEOPLE: OUR RECOMMENDATIONS

This theme of work focuses on the development of solutions to support an inclusive education culture and promote accessible learning about ethnic diversity and Black History within Cardiff schools.

Our recommendations also include actions relating to the school workforce, improving representation in governing bodies and curating a whole-school approach to race equality.

The Taskforce have benefitted from the expertise and support of many talented practitioners and school leaders in developing these proposals. Together, they are a comprehensive and realistic set of measures which Cardiff schools and education partners can adopt and progress, ensuring that racial equality is a 'golden thread' running through all school policies. Whilst our proposals in this area can be progressed through the efforts of local stakeholders and partnerships, there are currently some limitations on the extent to which they can be achieved without further support and collaboration at a national level. Specifically, the Taskforce recognises that the correction of underrepresentation of ethnic minority groups in the teaching workforce is a complex Wales-wide issue and supports further efforts to attract ethnic minority graduates into teaching at a national level.

2.1

RECOMMENDATION:



Strengthen the local approach to bullying and prejudice-related incidents at school

IN DEPTH:

As Wales' capital city and with over a third of Cardiff pupils being from an ethnic minority background, Show Racism the Red Card's research findings that many Welsh pupils continue to experience and observe race-related bullying are a call for further action on prejudice-related bullying and a more comprehensive system response in our city.

This research indicates that more guidance and training would support teachers and the broader education workforce to ensure a consistent and high-quality response to incidents of racism and race-related bullying in school settings.

As a Taskforce, we encourage the Council to ensure appropriate resources and skill development opportunities are offered to teaching staff to address the findings of this report and other relevant evidence regarding prejudice-related bullying and the impact on children's wellbeing.

A framework for responding to prejudice-relating bullying should be made available to schools, parents and wider stakeholders. This should clarify and raise awareness of pupil's rights and responsibilities and how schools answer to such behaviours with an age-appropriate and child-centred response. This should include specific advice on supporting young people experiencing prejudice-related bullying and holding supportive conversations with young people which supports their learning and personal development.

Schools should also be encouraged and supported to record such incidents with consistency and seek advice and support from both the Council's education team and expertise from the voluntary sector as needed.

Cardiff has an opportunity to develop a clear response to this national issue and doing so will make significant contributions to ethnic minority pupil's wellbeing and ensure positive education experiences. As an ethnically diverse city this must form part of holistic pupil support and the pastoral care offer for young Cardiffians, both now and for the future.



2.2

RECOMMENDATION:



Extend the work of Schools of Sanctuary to a broader network of schools and support the participation of refugee and asylum-seeking communities

IN DEPTH:

Schools of Sanctuary is a growing network of more than 300 primary and secondary schools across the UK. Driven by teachers, school staff, parents, governors and community groups, this network supports the thousands of young people seeking sanctuary in the UK, raises awareness of the issues facing people in the asylum system, challenges misconceptions and builds social cohesion.

Schools of Sanctuary forms part of The City of Sanctuary Network, an active welcome movement that throughout the UK and Republic of Ireland, coordinating activity and providing support to displaced people at a local level. Cardiff has held City of Sanctuary status since 2010 and it's first School of Sanctuary was Llanishen High School, achieving this status in 2018.

An accredited School of Sanctuary is one that has received recognition from City of Sanctuary UK or a partner organisation in the form of a Sanctuary Award for its good practice in fostering a culture of welcome and inclusion. To be eligible for the award, schools must demonstrate that they have implemented three key principles:

- **Learn:** Schools help their students, staff and wider community learn about what it means to be seeking sanctuary and the issues surrounding forced migration.
- **Embed:** Schools are committed to creating a safe and inclusive culture of welcome that benefits everybody, including anyone in their community seeking sanctuary.
- **Share:** Schools share their values and activities with their local communities.

Whilst several Cardiff schools have already benefited from membership of the Schools of Sanctuary programme, particularly those which serve and educate many young people whose families have experienced forced displacement, the Taskforce encourages the extension of the programme to a wider school audience.

With Cardiff, as a city, making significant contributions towards refugee resettlement and the support of asylum seekers within both a Welsh and UK-wide context, it is important that our city's young people are provided with opportunities to learn about forced migration. Cardiff schools can make an important contribute to improved understanding and support for displaced people in our city.

Engaging Cardiff residents with personal experiences of the UK asylum system in this work would provide further opportunities for empowerment, meaningful connection and learning.

2.3

RECOMMENDATION:



To improve the experiences of Black, Asian and Ethnic Minority learners and teachers in schools by taking an inclusive and anti-racist approach to teaching and school experience

IN DEPTH:

Our schools can change lives, which is why it is vital for all schools to be inclusive to get the best from our pupils. They also offer a place for us to challenge the 'normalisation' of racial inequality.

Supporting a proactive and intentional approach within the school community empowers pupils intellectually, socially and emotionally, preparing them for a contemporary multicultural and multiracial world.

The Taskforce recommends that Cardiff schools are supported to engage pupils in meaningful conversations, learning and actions which counter racial prejudice and that they are proactively supported to be part of the city's journey to deliver change on persistent inequalities.

To support Cardiff schools in developing and sharing anti-racist approaches, the Council should look to identify practical actions that school leaders and teachers can take, both in the classroom and school wide, to challenge racism and racial inequalities. Several Cardiff schools have already developed meaningful and comprehensive approaches for learning about our city's communities and migration history. The Taskforce encourages further collaboration and mentorship between schools to extend and strengthen this approach.

Some key questions the Taskforce encourage school leadership and staff to reflect on with their school community include:

- Do we really know who our pupils are?
- Are we aware of the wider social, community and cultural issues that many of our pupils are living through?
- How do we get to know our pupils and ensure that their views, interests, lived experiences and aspirations inform and guide our teaching practices?



2.4

RECOMMENDATION:



Support the diversification of the teaching workforce through a teaching assistant 'Step into Teaching' programme

IN DEPTH:

The benefits of a diverse education workforce are well-documented; however, ethnic minority groups remain underrepresented in the teaching profession in Wales relative to the overall population (Education Workforce Council, 2020). Cardiff is no exception to this trend but as Wales' ethnically diverse capital city, has an opportunity to develop and test new approaches to improve representation in the teaching workforce.

It is estimated that 8% of Cardiff's Teaching Assistants (TA's) are from an ethnic minority background, compared to approximately 1.5% of teachers.

Whilst these figures are still not representative of the city's ethnic diversity, and particularly so with respect of the diverse school population, the existing ethnic minority Teaching Assistant workforce are a cohort of experienced local education practitioners whose progression into Qualified Teacher Status (QTS), where appropriate and where the member of staff wishes to do so, would support workforce diversity amongst QTS.

Alongside graduate routes, local stakeholders should explore growing local talent within the existing workforce and supporting TA progression where staff aspire to progress to teaching roles and have, or could develop, the skills to do so.

There is an opportunity to connect staff to existing fast-track qualification routes to Qualified Teacher Status for Teaching Assistants offered by some UK universities. This could be supplemented with additional bespoke approaches which respond to the specific skill development needs of Cardiff's ethnic minority teaching assistants, for example, further ESOL provision integrated into the qualification programme.

Further collaboration with the Welsh Government and Educators Wales would support progress on this recommendation and align with the commitments made in the Welsh Government's Race Equality Action Plan.



2.5

RECOMMENDATION:



Increase representation of ethnic minority residents in school leadership through a School Governors entry programme

IN DEPTH:

School leadership teams have a critical role to play in shaping an inclusive school culture and implementing effective anti-racism policies. A diverse governing board is a stronger board, reflecting school communities and the wider city.

Limited ethnicity data is available regarding current School Governors in Cardiff, but informal feedback suggested that further efforts to support ethnic minority participation in Governing Bodies were needed.

We recognise the importance of diverse boards so that decisions are made robustly with input from people with a variety of lived experiences – as well as varied skills. It’s also vital that children see people of all backgrounds in board-level positions.

As such, the Taskforce encourages Cardiff’s education sector to firstly establish baseline data on school governor diversity and consider new methods of recruitment to attract residents from ethnic minority backgrounds into these important roles.



2.6

RECOMMENDATION:



Increase visibility of Black and Ethnic Minority role models and public education on Black History through events programming

IN DEPTH:

On Wednesday 29th September 2021, the historic unveiling of a monument to honour Betty Campbell, Wales’ first Black head teacher and prominent Black history campaigner, shone a spotlight on one of Cardiff’s significant Black changemakers. This was rightfully an immensely proud moment for our city and encouraged reflection on progress made and the distance we still have to travel on equality.

This installation of the monument was particularly significant for our city’s Black and Ethnic Minority residents and young people, with Betty’s legacy

enshrined in the prominent Central Square for future generations to share in and celebrate.

To support continued reflection and learning on the values of equality and education which Betty stood for, the Taskforce encourages the introduction of an Annual Betty Campbell Lecture at a prominent Cardiff venue to ensure the continuance of Betty’s significant legacy of inclusive education in Wales’ Capital City and her role in advocating for the introduction of Black History into the school curriculum.



THEME 3: CITIZEN'S VOICE

Data Insights: Citizen's Voice

Parliaments and Councils are representative institutions, with those elected representing the voice of their constituents within the UK's system of formal representative democracy.

While there have been improvements in the representation of ethnic minority groups in Westminster and the Senedd, ethnic minority people remain under-represented in the roles of MP, MS and as local councillors, in relation to the general population of Wales.

Here we have summarised available data and research on political representation and citizen's engagement for ethnic minority groups. This data indicates the current state of play with regards representation in politics and decision-making and the provision of fair access to influence and power in the city.

Note: There is limited data available around the demographics of groups who engage in democratic processes at a UK or Wales level, and even less so available when looking at democratic engagement at a city level, so here we primarily rely on UK-wide research for general insights into the experiences of ethnic minority residents.

UK Parliament

The number of ethnic minority MPs has grown at every election since 1987, reaching a record high of 65 in the 2019 General Election, of which 37 are women. This now means that one in ten MPs are from an ethnic minority background, when 10 years ago the figure was just one in forty.

In Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland there are currently no ethnic minority MPs.

Welsh Parliament

Three (5%) of the 60 Members serving members of the Senedd are from an ethnic minority background. The longest serving is Vaughan Gething, representing the constituency of Cardiff South and Penarth, who has been a Labour MS since 2011 and is currently Minister for the Economy, having previously served as Minister for Health and Social Services from 2016-2021.

The first ethnic minority member of the Senedd was Mohammad (Oscar) Asghar, elected as a Plaid Cymru AM in 2007 and then as a Conservative in 2011 and 2016. His daughter Natasha Asghar was elected in his seat in 2021 making her the first female ethnic minority member of the Senedd.

Local Government in Wales

The most recent survey of councillors and candidates in Wales (2017) reported that 1.8% of county and borough councillors who provided their ethnicity data were from ethnic minority groups, up from 0.6% in 2012. The corresponding ethnic minority population of Wales was 4.4%.

Councillor ethnicity data for Cardiff Council

In actioning one of the Taskforce's early recommendations, Cardiff's Democratic Services Team supported our request to examine the ethnicity data of current elected representatives of the city and completed a baseline data capture for current Cardiff Councillors in autumn 2021.

The survey findings indicate that 12% of serving Councillors during the 2017-2022 municipal term are from an ethnic minority background.

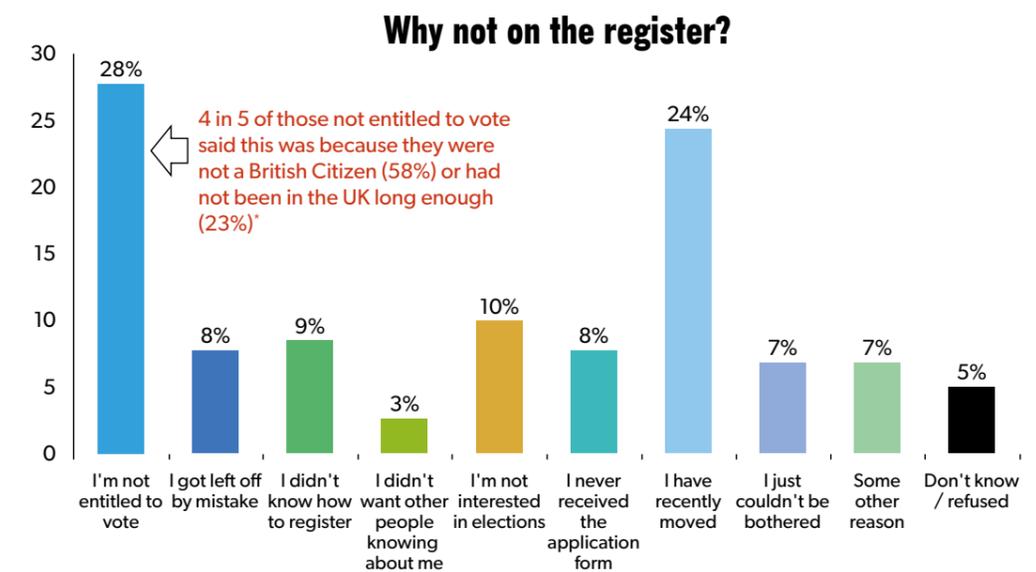
This finding is based on an 85% completion rate (64 out of 75 Councillors responding to the survey). Ethnicity data has not previously been captured for Cardiff Councillors so it is not possible to describe any local trends but the Council has outlined its intention to collect this data in future municipal terms, actioning our recommendation within this theme.

Voter registration & turnout

Research by the Electoral Commission indicates that people from ethnic minorities are under-registered to vote. The Commission's data indicates that 25 per cent of Black voters in Great Britain are not registered. It also says that 24 per cent of Asian voters and almost a third (31 per cent) of eligible people with mixed ethnicity are not yet registered, compared to a 17 per cent average across the population.⁴

There is limited data available to differentiate the effects of educational attainment, income, socioeconomic context, home ownership and other relevant factors in voter registration trends. It is also not currently possible to understand any potential correlation between the fact ethnic minority groups have a younger population than the White ethnic group and young people are less likely to be registered to vote.

There is not a great deal of data to understand the reasons for under-registration. Theories include that those who have migrated to the UK and are eligible to vote are under-registered but there is no quantitative evidence on the extent of this gap. Other barriers may include a lack of English language skills or lack of knowledge of the process and elections but the available research is limited. A 2010 study, The Ethnic Minority British Election Study, completed in partnership with the Runnymede Trust, found that nearly 3 in 10 of non-registrants did not think that they were entitled to vote, while a quarter had recently moved home. With the extension of voting rights to all non-UK born nationals legally resident in Wales for both Senedd and local government elections, this finding requires additional reflection to support the communication of these additional rights to the Welsh residents to which it applies.



Base: All EMBES respondents not on the register (255)

Source: BMRB

Q. What are the main reasons you are not on the electoral register? MULTICODE

*There may be those in this group that were unaware that Commonwealth nationality is sufficient to claim the franchise⁶

⁴ Electoral Commission, Voter engagement among Black and Ethnic Minority Communities, https://www.electoralcommission.org.uk/sites/default/files/electoral_commission_pdf_file/Ethnicfinalreport_11586-6190__E__N__S__W___.pdf

⁵ The Electoral Commission, 1 in 4 black and Asian voters are not registered to vote, warns the Electoral Commission, <https://www.electoralcommission.org.uk/media-centre/1-4-black-and-asian-voters-are-not-registered-vote-warns-electoral-commission>

⁶ Ethnic Minority British Election Study: Electoral registration and turnout data <https://www.runnymedetrust.org/uploads/EMBES%20Turnout%20and%20Registration.pdf>

Election turnout rates are logically linked to registration rates: one cannot vote without being registered. However, someone may be registered and not turnout to vote — it is therefore important to consider whether there are specific challenges to turnout faced by certain groups.

Turnout is calculated by local authorities from the votes cast versus the total eligible registered voters. No demographic data about those turning out is captured at the point of voting, so any breakdown by age or ethnicity relies on survey data. This data is however unreliable because people tend to overstate their turnout history.

The most robust evidence on turnout comes from the British Election Study, which shows a significant gap in turnout by age with older people much more likely to vote than young people.

Information about elections and political engagement

Unfortunately, there is insufficient data on how people learn about elections, let alone on whether this differs demographically or between other characteristics.

The best available data on this subject comes from Hansard Society's Audit of Political Engagement,⁹ which shows that TV and radio news still has the biggest role to play in getting people election information, though younger people are more likely seek information online and through social media.

There's an around an 80% chance that a 70-year-old voted at the last general election, compared with a 45% chance that a 20-year-old did.⁷

This finding is significant in the context of recent reforms to lower the voting age to 16 in Wales for Senedd and Council elections. Other survey data suggests that turnout amongst ethnic minority groups is five percentage points lower than average, though this may simply reflect their lower registration rate. There is also some evidence that people from ethnic minorities are more likely to vote if someone of the same ethnicity is standing.⁸

CITIZEN'S VOICE OUR RECOMMENDATIONS

Our recommendations in this area focus on locally led solutions to increase ethnic diversity in politics, decision-making and broader forms of participation.

The trend of increasing ethnic diversity in our city, like other cities across the UK, raises important questions about how ethnic minority communities can be better served and represented by existing democratic systems and other, less formal but important, mechanisms of participation.

Supporting increased representation requires support and action from political parties in candidate selection processes and measures to broaden party membership, and from government institutions in delivering non-partisan information about elections and other relevant topics, such as general information about the role of councillors.

Delivering representative parliaments and Councils will therefore be best achieved through broad collaborative action. This may include Cross-Party commitments on supporting diversity in democracy, and this is one of our Taskforce's recommendations.

It is important to recognise that there are natural limits to what the Council can achieve acting alone as an institution in the delivery of our recommendations against this theme. We however encourage the Council to support and facilitate general objective approaches which contribute to improved public awareness of the democratic calendar, voter registration and turnout and other important aspects of our recommendations concerning wider civic participation and voice in city life.



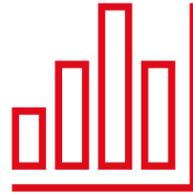
⁷ www.britishelectionstudy.com

⁸ Electoral Commission, Voter engagement among Black and Ethnic Minority Communities

⁹ www.hansardsociety.org.uk/projects/audit-of-political-engagement

3.1

RECOMMENDATION:



Improve data collection and analysis on civic participation

IN DEPTH:

Our first recommendation against this theme concerns data collection and analysis on civic participation, in particular with respect of Councillor demographic data. At the commencement of the Taskforce, no local level data was available to provide insight into current levels of ethnic minority representation across Cardiff Council's elected members.

We requested that the Council's Democratic Services team deliver a survey during the course of the Taskforce's proposal development stage to provide insight into the current democratic landscape of the city. This has been completed and the results have been provided in the data section at the beginning of this chapter.

Moving forwards, we recommend that the Council captures equality data at the commencement of a new municipal term following an election and completes analysis of this data by the protected characteristics listed in the Equality Act. This analysis should also be available in the public domain.

This could be supplemented by additional relevant participation data regarding the Council's broader community engagement work, including demographic data for key consultations such as the Budget and annual city residents' survey, Ask Cardiff. This information is routinely provided in public reports but could be brought together into a single place to provide a set of city indicators on participation and representation.



3.2

RECOMMENDATION:



Support the Race Alliance Wales manifesto and complete benchmarking against their recommendations to advance race equality in Wales

IN DEPTH:

Race Alliance Wales (RAW) is an ethnic minority led initiative, which aims to provide a self-directed space where Black, Asian and Ethnic Minority organisations and individuals can collaborate on solutions to address issues of racial injustice in Wales.

The Race Alliance Wales manifesto has been developed through a broad membership of ethnic minority Welsh citizens through a series of meetings and discussions, drawing upon relevant data, as the Cardiff Taskforce has, to shape their policy recommendations.

The completed manifesto reflects the policy priorities of Wales' ethnic minority citizens, having been produced through extensive and collaborative discussions throughout the pandemic and in the wake of the international Black Lives Matter movement.

In light of, what appears to be, at least a partial democratic deficit for ethnic minority groups, outlined in the data at the beginning of this chapter, the Taskforce recommend the Council reflects on its progress and relevant activity to deliver the recommendations of the Race Alliance Wales Manifesto and recommendations.

These recommendations are far-reaching and not all areas are the policy responsibility of the Council, but in the setting of new policy priorities following the 2022 local government elections in Wales, this work provides important insight into the experiences and needs of ethnic minority residents.

As Wales' capital city, the delivery of this recommendation will contribute to Cardiff's positioning as a leader in the advancement of race equality and encourage other Welsh Council's and public institutions to reflection on their own response to ongoing and well-evidenced inequalities for ethnic minority people in modern Welsh society.



3.3

RECOMMENDATION:



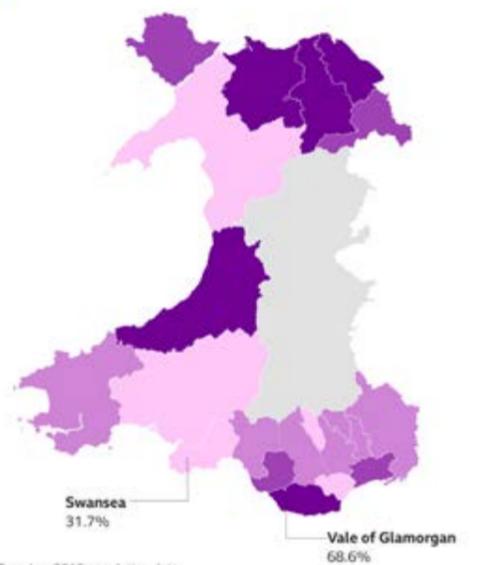
Scope opportunities to increase youth participation and engagement with civic processes and develop mechanisms to support ethnic minority youth representation in politics and decision-making

Spotlight on: Youth political participation, a summary of evidence

- In the 2017 UK General Election, young people turned out to vote in greater numbers than at any other point for 25 years.
- Polling research from Ipsos MORI suggests that turnout in 2019 ranged from 47% among 18 to 24-year-olds up to 74% among over-65s. This was a wider gap than in 2017, when the same pollsters measured turnout at 54% and 71% respectively in these age groups.¹
- In the 2021 Welsh Parliamentary elections, poll data suggests that just 46% of 16–17-year-olds used their new voting rights and that young voter registration for 16–17-year-olds in Cardiff was the lowest of any local authority area, at 34.72%.²
- The Ethnic Minority British Election Study (EMBES), found that whilst age is a significant factor determining turnout across all ethnic groups, the effect of age is actually weaker for ethnic minority groups than for White British young people.³

16 and 17-year-old voter registration in Wales

Legend: No data (grey), 30 to 40% (light pink), 40 to 50% (medium pink), 50 to 60% (dark pink), 60 to 70% (purple)



*Based on 2019 population data
Source: Welsh local authorities, Statswales

© BBC Wales

Sources:

1. Ipsos Mori, How Britain voted in the 2019 election, How Britain voted in the 2019 election | Ipsos
2. Local Authority Data, Stats Wales, visualisation from BBC Wales, Welsh elections: At least 35,000 young people not registered to vote, <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-wales-politics-56919775>
3. Heath, Anthony F., et al. "British Election Study Ethnic Minority Survey." UK Data Service. SN 6970 (2010).

IN DEPTH:

Recent years have seen anxious debate about youth political apathy in the UK, connected to low levels of electoral participation amongst 18–24-year-olds.

A lack of youth engagement in mainstream politics certainly matters in democratic terms but should not lead to the conclusion that young people are apathetic about political issues.

The last two years in particular have demonstrated preferred grammars of action for Cardiff's young people on issues which matter to them, with a clear preference for hands-on, direct forms of activism and a tendency to mobilise horizontal, loosely formed groups and networks rather than vertical integration with formal democratic institutions and systems to create change.

The possibility to connect young people with mainstream political institutions rests in the capacity of institutions to adjust participatory opportunities to young people's preferred flatter, more networked, personalised, 'DIY' forms of activism.

In many respects, the approach taken in the establishment and delivery of Cardiff's Race Equality Taskforce, with city residents co-producing city solutions through a supportive process of dialogue and collaboration, could provide a blueprint for future engagement of residents in policymaking. These methods could help to connect young people to actual decision-making in a meaningful way.

In setting the priorities for our Taskforce, our public consultation evidenced a clear desire to shift power from the centre into communities. 21st century Britain has seen the marginalisation of those on low-incomes and widening income-inequality. This has understandably led to political disillusion and non-participation, and whilst these phenomena are by no means limited to our city, they complex issues which should concern us all, irrespective of our personal political beliefs.

In our consultation and other evidence that we have considered, there was clear correlation between social class, using postcode data and the deprivation index, and the extent to which local people feel

underrepresented and unable to influence the decisions being made about their lives and their city.

Race and class have a complicated and important intersection and it is critical to recognise that the additional factors of racial discrimination and bias present added barriers for working class ethnic minority young people in achieving their aspirations and full potential.

Modern class identities are complex to define but for ethnic minority young people growing up in low-income families, it is clear that both factors of race and class shape their opportunities and limitations placed upon them through stereotypes, prejudice and societal expectations about their outcomes and achievements. This is demonstrated in a wealth of official government data and peer-reviewed research.

This complex interplay leads the Taskforce to specifically recommend that new efforts are made to put power in the hands of the Cardiff's ethnic minority young people.

New opportunities must be made available to marginalised young people to enable them to have their voices heard and influence change in the city.

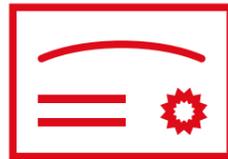
The mechanisms for doing so should be designed by the young people they are intended to reach so we are not prescribing a specific model in our recommendation however, the Taskforce heard of promising programmes from across the UK, offering the development of political skills, democratic education and building change-making capacity in working-class communities with young people of diverse ethnic backgrounds.

As a Taskforce, we encourage the development of new approaches to youth leadership development which respond to the issues we have outlined and specifically support ethnic minority young people from traditionally marginalised backgrounds to develop the skills, insights, networks, and self-belief needed to aspire to positions of power and influence, both formal and informal.

¹⁰ Office for National Statistics, Household Income Inequality, UK: financial year ending 2020, www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/personalandhouseholdfinances/incomeandwealth/bulletins/householdincomeinequalityfinancial/financialyearending2020

3.4

RECOMMENDATION:



Cardiff Council’s elected members should support the Welsh Local Government Association’s Diverse Council Declaration, to support diversity in democracy and representation of ethnic minority groups in the capital city

IN DEPTH:

While Cardiff performs better than many Councils in terms of councillor diversity, people from Black, Asian and ethnic minority backgrounds, women, younger people and those with a disability are not yet proportionately represented in the Welsh capital’s Council chambers.

One of our early recommendations within this theme was for Cardiff Council to adopt the recommendations of the Welsh Local Government Association’s (WLGA) Diversity in Democracy report. This report is the culmination of a cross-party working group to support increased representation of minority groups across Welsh Councils and ensure a supportive environment for Councillors who step forward to represent their community. The implementation of the recommendations contained

within the WLGA report will require action from both the Council’s Democratic Services Team, Democratic Services Committee and cross-party approaches. It is the view of the Race Equality Taskforce that there must be a sustained commitment from all parties to support efforts to increase ethnic diversity if Council chambers are to keep pace with modern Cardiff and look like the city that it represents.

In adopting the recommendations of the Diversity in Democracy report, the Council should support the Diverse Council Declaration as a public commitment and ensure the report’s recommendations are implemented through a clear action plan following the 2022 Local Government elections in Wales to engage new elected members in this important initiative for the city.



3.5

RECOMMENDATION:



Improve representation from Cardiff’s ethnic minority communities in key decision-making panels

IN DEPTH:

This recommendation points towards the Taskforce’s view that decision-making panels, advisory boards and committees in the city should reflect the views and experiences of Cardiff’s ever-increasing proportion of ethnic minority residents. This is not about a political agenda or quota approach but ensuring diversity of thought and informed decision-making which reflects our city’s needs, priorities and ambitions.

In particular, institutions in Wales’ capital city should reflect on the prevalence of all-White & all-male panels, and steps to ensure greater representation of the city’s true diversity across relevant panels and boards.

In developing our proposals, the Taskforce consistently heard that a lack of visibility in positions of power sends a subliminal message to underrepresented groups that their views are unimportant. Correcting this will not be immediate but is an action which all elected representatives and public officials in the city, from all spheres of government and public services, need to take personal and collective accountability for.

A natural starting point will be the consideration of local statutory committees following the 2022 Local Government Election, but as with our previous recommendation, can only be achieved with buy-in and commitment on a cross-party basis as political parties make their nominations to these committees at the commencement of the municipal term.

Beyond committees and boards where elected members serve and represent the city, these principles should also apply in a broader sense. This includes ensuring that event and conference organisers consider an appropriate mix of speakers, that hiring managers reflect on the diversity of their recruitment panels including inviting external panel members where appropriate, and that public services consistently reflect on who they are reaching with their consultation and engagement activities and seek to attain quality representation.

While we have primarily focused on ethnicity, it is also equally important to ensure that these actions include focus on women, the LGBTQ+ community and those with disabilities.

3.6

RECOMMENDATION:



Broaden participation and accessibility in city planning and ensure there are appropriate platforms for engagement and community voice in the design of the city

Spotlight on: Cardiff's Local Development Plan

Cardiff Council is currently preparing its new Local Development Plan (LDP) for the city. The LDP will help shape Cardiff for the next 15 years to 2036 ensuring the right development happens in the right place at the right time, benefitting communities and the economy and setting out which areas need to be protected.

There are many stages in preparing a Local Development Plan as set out in our Local Development Plan Delivery Agreement.

The LDP Regulations require the Council to work in partnership with a wide range of stakeholders in preparing the LDP, including specific and general consultation bodies and the general public.

Find out more about the Local Development Plan process and how you can get involved at: www.cardiffldp.co.uk



IN DEPTH:

Urban planning is the art of giving shape, design, and structure to cities and towns. It involves various processes like the arrangement and design of buildings, transport systems, public spaces as well as good public amenities. In the context of climate emergency, it has become increasingly important to use available land and infrastructure in the best possible way, particularly within cities with fast-growing populations and limited space.

To effectively serve residents, urban planning processes must engage with the demographic reality of Wales' capital city. This includes understanding the needs of our fast growing and increasingly diverse population, recognising the significance of neighbourhoods in the traditional docks area to our longest-standing Black and ethnic minority communities and the rapid growth of Cardiff's international student community.

The historic relationship between city planning and the ethnic minority communities of our city has been complex. Our Taskforce understand the community view that the development of Tiger Bay did not deliver the necessary benefits to Cardiff's long-standing ethnic minority communities whose ancestors have lived in the streets of Butetown for over a century. Over time, these changes have come to be seen as the gentrification of a diverse communities' traditional neighbourhood and this requires careful consideration in future city design and policy making.

This starting point makes future planning decisions regarding the development of Atlantic Wharf a critical moment to reset and deliver community assets including housing and job opportunities for local ethnic minority people and we have made a recommendation in relation to this earlier in our report within the Employment and Representative Workforce chapter.

Beyond this, mechanisms to support citizen's engagement and voice in significant decisions regarding the future design of our city should be strengthened. Planning law is incredibly complex and opaque to the general public. Positioning planners so that they are more effective, creative and visible in their engagement with ethnic and racialized difference in the contemporary city should be a priority.

The Taskforce considers there to be three critical interfaces for future engagement:

- Meeting the city's housing needs, particularly with regards affordable housing, for which there is significant demand generally across all ethnic groups and specific housing needs for ethnic minority groups in the city
- Economic development plans and ensuring these connect with labour market realities for ethnic minority communities and deliver meaningful and measurable opportunities
- Planning for broader public services and public spaces and consideration of their accessibility and design to best meet the needs of ethnic minority groups

The Planning department should review their current accessibility measures for Planning Services to help users better understand processes and procedures and support public engagement on important planning issues. This could include straightforward public-facing information covering, for example: what planning do, why they do it, what users can do, what procedures are in place in Cardiff and what information can be provided for users to help them understand planning in Cardiff.

Beyond the provision of information, Community engagement works best where it is an ongoing cumulative process enabling relationships and trust to build and strengthen over time.

As the Council prepares its next Local Development Plan, individual engagement events should be planned and designed with this in mind and aim to contribute to the overall aims of the engagement process.

Community or voluntary groups may want to participate at a range of levels – from providing advice to co-designing the process and from undertaking some aspects of the engagement to delivering projects to meet some of the outcomes.

THEME 4: HEALTH

Data Insights: Health

There are health inequalities between ethnic minority and white groups, and between different ethnic minority groups. The picture is complex, both between different ethnic groups and across different conditions, and understanding is limited by a lack of good quality data.

Health and Race: A complex picture

- Health-related quality of life scores at older ages, are lower than average among most ethnic minority groups, especially the White Gypsy and Irish Traveller, Bangladeshi and Pakistani groups, but not among some others (Black Caribbean, Black African and Mixed groups).
- Ethnic minority groups also have an increased prevalence of some long-term conditions, but not for others
- Analyses show most ethnic minority groups have lower overall mortality than white counterparts but also that this mortality advantage is reduced in their UK-born descendants
- Certain Black and Ethnic Minority groups have higher rates of some health conditions. For example, South Asian and Caribbean-descended populations have a substantially higher risk of diabetes; Bangladeshi-descended populations are more likely to avoid alcohol but to smoke and sickle cell anaemia is an inherited blood disorder, which mainly affects people of African or Caribbean origin.

Unpicking the causes of ethnic inequalities in health is difficult. Available evidence suggests a complex interplay of deprivation, environmental, physiological, health-related behaviours and the 'healthy migrant effect'.

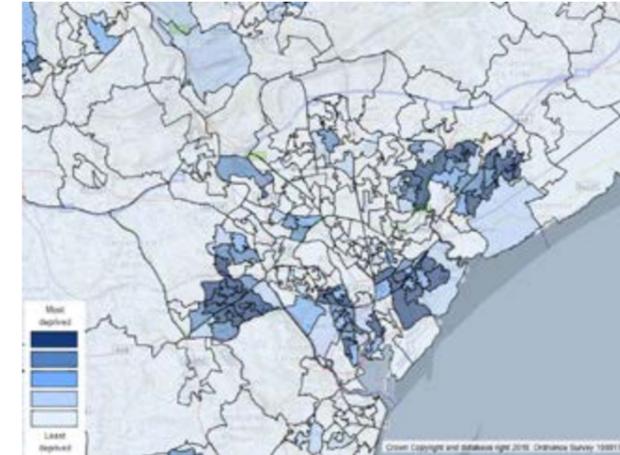
Ethnic minority groups are disproportionately affected by socio-economic deprivation, a key determinant of health status in all communities, but it is not clear if the relationship applies equally across all ethnic groups.

EXPLAINER:

The 'healthy migrant effect' is the mortality advantage in migrants relative to the majority population in host countries that is reported in many countries. It could be due to the selective migration of healthy individuals and/or healthier lifestyles such as lower smoking and alcohol consumption.

Health Domain: Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation

The health domain within the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation includes four indicators: cancer incidence; limiting long-term illness; all-cause death rate; and low birth weight. A high proportion of Cardiff's Black/African/Caribbean/Black British ethnic group (31.7%) reside in the most deprived areas of Cardiff within the WIMD health domain.



COVID-19

Although the coronavirus pandemic created widespread fears and risks to lives and livelihoods across communities in Wales and around the world, the impacts on Black and ethnic minority groups have been especially profound.

The Covid-19 pandemic has had a disproportionate impact on ethnic minority communities, who have experienced higher infection and mortality rates than the white population. Geography, deprivation, occupation, living arrangements and health conditions such as CVD and diabetes accounted for a large proportion, but not all, of the excess mortality risk of Covid-19 in ethnic minority groups. Research from the Kings Fund, exploring health data from England concluded that Covid-19 has reversed the previous picture for some ethnic minority groups which now have higher overall mortality than the white population.

Following the Covid-19 pandemic, NHS Wales is taking steps to improve ethnicity recording in health records and future data collection should facilitate a better understanding of ethnic differences in health. Between April and May

2020, research by the Office of National Statistics found that individuals from Asian/Asian British background were 4.8 times more likely to test positive to COVID-19 than people of White ethnicity.¹¹

In addition, COVID-19 death rates per 100,000 population were 2.7 and 2.0 times higher for males and females of Black-African ethnic background compared to those of White ethnicity.¹¹

In another recent report, ONS examined the relationship between ethnicity and COVID-19 mortality by building a multivariable model to take a number of factors into account. These included age, health, geography, socioeconomic variables and occupation. Once adjusting for all these factors, the report found statistically significant raised rates of death for males and females of Black African, Black Caribbean, Indian, Pakistani and other ethnic group. After adjustment, compared to White males; the rate of deaths among Black African males was 2.3 times greater, for Bangladeshi males it was 1.9 times greater, for Black Caribbean males 1.7 times greater and for Pakistani males 1.6 times greater.¹²

¹¹ ONS, Coronavirus and the social impacts on different ethnic groups in the UK:2020, Coronavirus and the social impacts on different ethnic groups in the UK: 2020 - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)

¹² Updating ethnic contrasts in deaths involving the coronavirus (COVID-19), England and Wales: deaths occurring 2 March to 28 July 2020, Updating ethnic contrasts in deaths involving the coronavirus (COVID-19), England and Wales - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)

Spotlight on: NHS Race and Health Observatory

A new NHS Race and Health Observatory has been established by the NHS Confederation to examine ethnic health inequalities in England (both outcomes and experiences).

The Observatory will work towards tackling ethnic and racial inequalities in healthcare amongst patients, communities and the NHS workforce. It will be a proactive investigator, making evidence-based recommendations for change and helping to facilitate practical implementation of those recommendations across health and care.

The Observatory has five workstreams:

1. Improving health and care: Focusing on areas in health and care that have long shown ethnic inequalities in access, experience or outcomes, working to reshape policy and practice so that they support fair health and care for all, from neonatal health to end of life care.
2. Empowering Vulnerable Communities: The most vulnerable in society are often those who experience the cumulative impact of health inequalities. The Observatory's work in this area will build understanding around complex social determinants of health as well as the resulting effect that can have on individual personal choices.
3. Innovating for all: Digital technology has great potential to improve how the health and care sectors deliver their services in a modern way; providing faster, safer and more convenient care. It is essential that new and innovative approaches, technologies and data collection structures are designed to help reduce ethnic health inequalities.
4. Creating equitable environments: rebuilding and supporting health and care systems, change levers and management leadership behaviours – to tackle ethnic health inequalities and promote quality of care, safety, compassion and a fairer experience for patients, NHS staff and diverse communities alike.
5. Collaborating globally: working both nationally and internationally, connecting with organisations and key stakeholders from across the country and around the world and sharing innovative research, practice, and learning between communities and across borders.

Find out more: <https://www.nhsrho.org/>



HEALTH: OUR RECOMMENDATIONS

In partnership with Cardiff & Vale Health University Health Board, three priorities were agreed with our Taskforce for future development. The context of the ongoing pandemic and emerging evidence on the disproportionate impact of COVID-19 on ethnic minority groups meant that each of the recommendations outlined in this section have been progressed with urgency during the course of the Taskforce programme.

The recommendations in this chapter respond to early findings and reflections regarding ethnic minority health inequalities at the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic and the fact that the limited availability of data compromises current opportunities to focus on broader service improvements and reforms both in the immediate and longer term.

These three priority areas will contribute to an improved understanding of ethnic minority resident's health outcomes and support improved engagement between the health board and ethnic minority Cardiff residents at a local level.



4.1

RECOMMENDATION:

Improve ethnicity recording within the healthcare system, for both patients and staff

IN DEPTH:

Ethnicity data is essential for improving the health and wellbeing of people from Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic communities.

A lack of ethnicity data profiling of patients accessing healthcare services in Wales and the wider UK has long impeded the informed development of quality of care and research efforts for ethnically diverse populations. Extensive research has explained the crucial role of health data in:

- Supporting needs assessments and service planning
- Enabling monitoring of equity of access and outcomes
- Informing clinical practice
- Improving the evidence on inequalities in population-based risks and outcomes
- Supporting high quality research

The need for accurate patient ethnicity data has been explicitly demonstrated by the Covid-19 pandemic, with clear disproportionality for ethnic minority groups as indicated in the statistics listed in the earlier data section of this chapter. Good quality data is an essential cornerstone of an effective health care system. Without it, the ability to deliver equitable, high-quality care to all is significantly compromised. This applies also to the collection and availability of ethnicity data within healthcare systems, however, analyses to date demonstrates significant limitations in both the completeness (coverage) and the quality of ethnicity recording in health records. The call for more comprehensive ethnicity recording as part of the response to Covid-19 could result in data that is more complete but the quality of which remains

poor. Both aspects need consideration and address in the Health Board's response.

It is important that NHS organisations and staff, along with GPs as first points of contact for citizens accessing most health services, are aware of how this information should be collected from patients and recorded. For example, ethnicity should be self-reported, using official classifications of ethnicity, and staff should understand that "not stated" is a legitimate response i.e., patients should have the option of declining to state their ethnicity (which is different to the "unknown" category, where it wasn't possible to ask the patient their ethnicity). There should also be an agreed set of rules to account for situations in which the patient has a temporary or permanent lack of capacity. In terms of staff, the NHS through its Electronic Staff Records has comprehensive ethnicity data in relation to its employees and this data is published and available in the public domain. This practice is not replicated in the case of patients and the Health Board is not yet in the position to provide quality ethnicity data regarding those accessing healthcare.

The Taskforce encourages the Cardiff & Vale University Health Board to work collaboratively with Welsh Health Equity Solutions Platform in the first instance, but also with other similar or related Welsh and UK organisations such as engage with the work of the NHS Race and Health Observatory, to advance progress on ethnicity recording within the healthcare system and ensure that this translates into meaningful changes in practice to address dual issues of data coverage and quality.

4.2

RECOMMENDATION:

Complete further investigation into the experiences of ethnic minority staff and patients and review the complaints and resolution procedure

IN DEPTH:

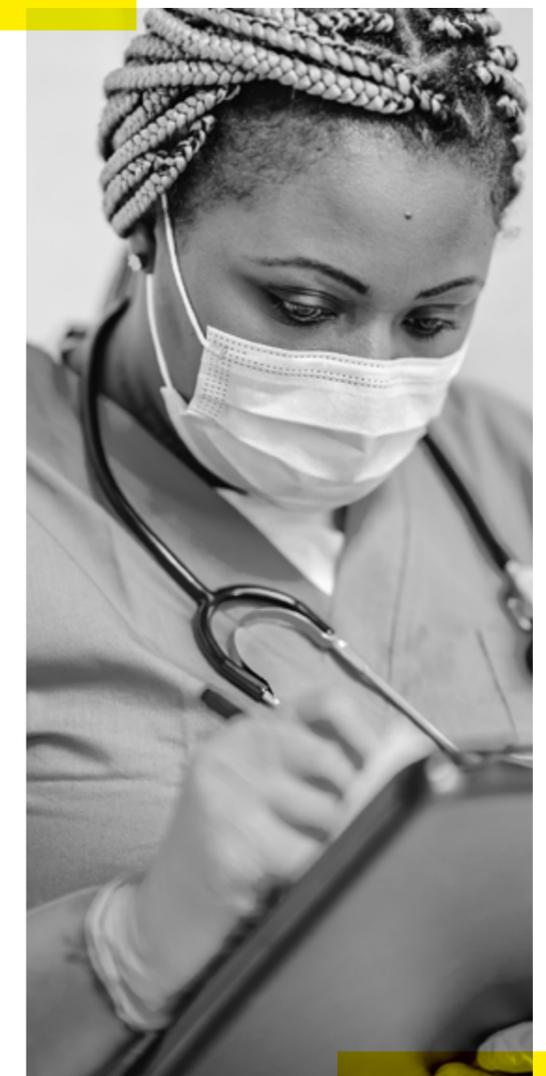
The NHS is often portrayed as a success story of ethnic minority workforce representation.

The recent UK-wide findings of the British Medical Association and other data on NHS staff experience, such as the NHS Workforce Race Equality Standard survey (note: this covers NHS Trusts in England only and does not include the local workforce in its findings), illustrate that ethnic minority staff in healthcare professions continue to have different and unequal experiences in the workplace compared to their White colleagues.

Doctors and other healthcare staff from ethnic minority backgrounds and those who qualified outside the UK but are registered to practice here, want to focus on caring for patients, without the burden of abuse that comes from demoralising and often debilitating experiences of racism in the workplace.

This evidence requires a comprehensive investigation into the experiences of local staff within the Cardiff & Vale University Health Board, and a review of the procedural response to racist incidents and bullying. Additional consideration should be given to the wellbeing support that is offered to ethnic minority staff who encounter these prejudicial behaviours at work.

The Taskforce was encouraged by the Cardiff & Vale Health Board's proactive response to this recommendation and the accompanying Delivery Report to the Taskforce's Report outlines the actions implemented to date.



4.3

RECOMMENDATION:



Improve engagement and communication with Black and Ethnic Minority communities around health and health improvement

IN DEPTH:

Throughout the course of the pandemic, local partner organisations have worked together to develop and deliver Test, Trace and Protect (TTP) services, the aim of which is to minimise risks to the local population from COVID-19 infection.

As part of this response, the Regional Operational TTP Board established an ethnic minority work stream to identify how best to engage with ethnic minority communities, and support the delivery of public health messages, the work of TTP and the mass vaccination programme. The outcome was the formation of a highly successful Ethnic Minority Subgroup, where key partners from the local community co-produced an effective communications and engagement programme with TTP partner organisations. A full report of this work can be found here - Test Trace Protect supporting ethnic minority communities (office.com)

In order to create a legacy from this work, and build upon the relationships developed during the pandemic, the Taskforce recommended that the University Health Board resource an engagement coordinator to lead on broader health promotion and awareness activity focusing on ethnic minority groups.

This role should lead the coordination of actions across the Health Board, Council and wider partners to develop effective partnership models which address health inequalities experienced by ethnic minority communities. This should include identifying and implementing policy and service interventions and delivering regular engagement with relevant statutory, voluntary and private sector stakeholders and communities on issues relevant to ethnic minority health equity.



THEME 5: CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Introduction

David Lammy MP's 2017 review shone an essential light on disparity in the treatment of, and outcomes for, Black Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) people within the criminal justice system in the UK.

These findings rightly prompted action from the UK Government's Ministry of Justice, which has twice reported on the implementation of the Lammy review's recommendations. Whilst there has been some progress made, it is clear that there is still a very long journey ahead to address overrepresentation and poor treatment of ethnic minority people across the whole criminal justice system.

Our starting point in developing our local approach was a recognition that, turning the dial on racial disparity in the criminal justice system needs a whole system approach. Many facets of the Criminal Justice System are non-devolved and remain the remit of the UK Government, meaning there are limits to what local stakeholders can achieve in addressing system-wide issues.

Nonetheless, a reformed system approach spans many areas of diverse services, many of which are designed and delivered through a local lens, from the diversion of young ethnic minority people away the criminal justice system, to providing rehabilitative support in communities. These are areas where a local approach can add considerable value and we can test new approaches, particularly with regards preventative services.

In developing our proposals against this theme, the Taskforce and local community members we engaged in local conversations regarding race and criminal justice often reflected on the relationship between the criminal justice system and a wide area of social and economic experiences.

Areas regularly discussed included employment, education, health and mental health, and housing, with many of those we engaged sharing the perspective that disadvantages and hardship within these domains contribute to crime and higher entrance rates to the criminal justice system. These reflections are supported by swathes of peer-reviewed evidence from sociologists and economists, which explain the intimate relationship between poverty and crime.

In light of this, the other recommendations we have made throughout this report should be recognised as further measures to address socioeconomic deprivation and structural racism in wider society which have led to the reality described by the data below. Our city can't make those changes alone, but we hope that our approach will support further action across all layers of government and public services.

Against the complex backdrop of issues and connectors relevant to the criminal justice landscape, the recommendations made here can only represent a starting point and do not constitute a full change programme.

The Taskforce are aware of the ongoing work of the Criminal Justice in Wales Board, which has identified Race Equality as one of its four priorities and has been resourced by criminal justice institutions in Wales to sustain its work programme. We encourage all local stakeholders to commit to engagement with this important and long-term work and recognise the particular significance these issues have in the context of our diverse capital city.

DATA INSIGHTS: CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Lammy Review Findings

The Lammy Review was an independent review into the treatment of, and outcomes for Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic individuals in the criminal justice system, commissioned by two Prime Ministers.

The review's terms of reference span adults and children; women and men. It covers the role of the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS), the courts system, prisons and young offender institutions, the Parole Board, the Probation Service and Youth Offending Teams (YOTS) and befitting from access to resources, data and information held by the criminal justice system (CJS) which was not previously available in the public domain for scrutiny and analysis.

It provides detailed, independent analysis of disproportionality and its findings are far-reaching, spanning 108 pages in total, but here we have included some of the most significant:

Ethnic minority people make up:

14%
OF THE GENERAL
POPULATION

25%
OF THE PRISON
POPULATION

40%
OF YOUNG PEOPLE
IN CUSTODY

In addition:

ARREST RATES ARE
HIGHER
FOR ETHNIC
MINORITY PEOPLE

ETHNIC MINORITY PEOPLE
ARE MORE LIKELY TO
**PLEAD NOT
GUILTY**

ETHNIC MINORITY PEOPLE
ARE MORE LIKELY TO
**RECEIVE PRISON
SENTENCES FOR
DRUGS OFFENCES**

ETHNIC MINORITY PEOPLE
**REPORT POOR
EXPERIENCES
OF PRISON**

The review explained in its analysis that if ethnic minority people were not disproportionately represented in the UK's criminal justice system, there would be **9,000 fewer prisoners**, the equivalent of **12 average-sized prisons**. The current economic cost of this overrepresentation to our courts, prisons and probation service is estimated to be **£309 million a year**.

¹³ UK Government, The Lammy Review, 2017, Lammy review: final report - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

¹⁴ See the UK Government's most recent report on the implementation of the Lammy Review's recommendations for further information, Ministry of Justice and Race Disparity Unit, Tackling racial disparity in the criminal justice system: 2020, Published February 2020, Tackling racial disparity in the criminal justice system: 2020 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

UK Government Ethnicity Facts and Figures Portal: Crime, justice and the law

Since the Lammy Review’s publication, the Ethnicity Facts and Figures website has also highlighted other data regarding policing in the UK.

Confidence in the local police

- In the year ending March 2020, 74% of people aged 16 and over in England and Wales said they had confidence in their local police
- Every year, a lower percentage of Black Caribbean people reported that they had confidence in their local police than White British people
- In the 3 years from April 2017 to March 2020, a higher percentage of people in the Asian, White, and Other ethnic groups had confidence in their local police than Black people

Stop and search

- UK-wide, there were 11 stop and searches for every 1,000 people, down from 25 per 1,000 people in the year ending March 2010
- There were 6 stop and searches for every 1,000 White people, compared with 54 for every 1,000 Black people
- Stop and search rates have fallen for every ethnic group since 2009

Victims of crime

- In the year ending March 2020, 13% of people aged 16 and over said they had been the victim of a crime at least once in the last year. This was down from 17% in the year ending March 2014
- Over a 7-year period, the percentage of White people who said they were victims of crime went down from 17% to 13%
- Men from Mixed ethnic backgrounds (21%) were more likely to be victims of crime than men from any other ethnic group for the 3 years from April 2017 to March 2020
- Asian people aged 75 and over (11%) were more likely to be a victim of crime than White people aged 75 and over (6%)

Fear of crime

- In 2015/16, around one-fifth of people aged 16 and over in England and Wales believed that they were either ‘very likely’ or ‘fairly likely’ to be a victim of crime in the next year
- Overall, the figures for fear of crime have remained consistent between 2013/14 and 2015/16
- In 2015/16, a smaller proportion of White people reported a fear of crime compared with Asian people, Black people, and those from the Other ethnic group
- Asian people and those from the Other ethnic group had the highest levels of fear of crime

Reoffending

- Black offenders had the highest reoffending rate (32.7%) in the year ending March 2018 – the rate for White offenders was 30.6%
- Offenders in the Other (including Mixed) ethnic group had the lowest reoffending rate (20.9%)
- In every ethnic group, young offenders had a higher reoffending rate than adults
- White offenders committed the most reoffences per person (4.17 on average)



Local community engagement: summary of themes

In developing their recommendations, our Criminal Justice Sub-Group completed outreach and community engagement to inform their proposal development process. This engagement took the form of focus groups and open dialogue along with 1-2-1’s with residents and ethnic minority led organisations in Cardiff. This work was led by Race Equality Taskforce member, and Vice-Chair of the Criminal Justice Sub-Group, Marcus Walters, as a local facilitator who is independent of the criminal justice system.

Marcus’ conversations with our local community explored areas of concern and, critically, community solutions to address the issues communities identified. Below, we have summarised the key themes of this dialogue, which formed the basis of further work to develop collaborative solutions across local criminal justice organisations and partnerships:

Theme	Insights
1. Data and transparency	The community highlighted the need for transparent data and opportunities for outsider scrutiny and analysis. This included both data concerning those whose lives are touched by the Criminal Justice System and relevant outcomes and experience data, and data concerning the workforce.
2. Disparity and Disproportionality	This covered broad themes reflecting the complexity and breadth of the criminal justice system, with community members highlighting general trends that they were aware of, such as the overrepresentation of young Black men in the criminal justice system as a whole and in Stop & Search statistics.
3. Hate Crime and Reducing Racial Abuse in Cardiff	Community members highlighted issues around hate crime in recent years and particular trigger points which increased racial abuse, such as the EU referendum, and expressed concerns around the support made available to victims through case work and general holistic support. The need for upstream prevention through improved education-focused approaches was identified and is actioned in one of our earlier recommendations within the Education theme.
4. Cultural Awareness and Anti-Racism Training	Many community members we spoke to highlight the need for additional training for frontline staff working within the criminal justice system. Feedback reflected that this should focus on improving understanding of cultural diversity among different populations of people and building cultural competency skills to interact with people of diverse cultures, especially in conflict management.
5. Representative Workforce	Communities emphasised that the current criminal justice workforce, and particular the police workforce, which is most visible in their communities, was not representative of the community it serves. This was identified as a key area for action to build trust and confidence, but community members highlighted those current perceptions around criminal justice will present complex barriers to ongoing workforce diversification.
6. Youth provision and prevention services	Feedback within this theme reflecting the essential role of youth work, mentorship and diversion opportunities for young people from ethnic minority backgrounds. Our conversations highlighted issues around mental health provision for young people and the reality that young Black people are treated more harshly by the criminal justice system but are more likely than White Groups to access mental health services once within the system. Community members highlighted that mental-health focused prevention should be a local priority for young Black and ethnic minority men. Our dialogue also highlighted the need to align and strengthen youth provision in key parts of the city and provide safe places for young people to meet and ‘just be kids’, with appropriate supervision and safeguards, such as youth centres.
7. Building Relationships and Trust	Community members highlighted that visible and accountable reform was necessary to build trust with ethnic minority communities in the city, particularly the Black community. This was emphasised to need a long term and proactive approach, making ongoing reform and service development efforts and outcomes visible.

SOURCE: All data obtained from the UK Government’s Ethnicity Facts and Figures Portal, <https://www.ethnicity-facts-figures.service.gov.uk/crime-justice-and-the-law>

CRIMINAL JUSTICE: OUR RECOMMENDATIONS

Our recommendations within this theme have been developed working together in partnership with communities, individuals with lived experience and expert organisations, to identify the problems and, most importantly, work together on solutions to address racial disparities in the criminal justice system

As outlined in the introduction to this chapter, local services, satellite offices of UK Government departments and individual police forces do not hold all the levers of change, and this is a deeply complex landscape where we face impact limitations acting alone as a local partnership.

What we have strived to achieve in our recommendations is a clear programme of actions which can be led and delivered locally and contributes to a whole system approach.

Our research indicated that city-orientated action programmes to address racial disparities in the criminal justice system are not well-tested or developed. In the UK context, we could only identify such an approach being taken in London, led by Mayor Sadiq Khan, who chairs MOPAC (the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime) and is responsible for policing in the capital, giving direction to the Metropolitan Police Service. The approach we are advocating through our recommendations in this chapter is therefore a new one for Cardiff.

Together, the recommendations we have made within this theme can contribute to broader learning across the criminal justice system and inform future service design to prioritise prevention and diversion pathways. Several recommendations concern new major projects which have received temporary grant resources to test new ways of providing support to those on the periphery of the criminal justice system. We encourage service providers to collect robust data, evaluate and reflect on the learning of these projects to inform long-term service design and commissioning approaches. This can only be the beginning.



5.1

RECOMMENDATION:



Commit to test approaches & collaborate on data exploration at both a local and national level- following the Criminal Justice in Wales approach (formerly All Wales Criminal Justice Board)

IN DEPTH:

Collection and publication of data on criminal justice system-civilian interactions gives both institutions and communities the information they need to ensure best practices and eliminate racial profiling. Common-sense data collection on arrests, pleas, trial outcomes, and sentences helps identify the geographic areas and parts of the criminal justice process in need of reform.

The national Criminal Justice in Wales Board have established a Data Task Group to review ethnicity data captured across the criminal justice system in Wales.

Our first recommendation within the Criminal Justice theme is that local criminal justice partners commit to participation and learning during this national review of ethnicity data capture. They should support the

delivery of this important project by sharing local relevant data, and insights into local data practice, as required by the review.

A key area of learning throughout the Lammy Review was the need to strengthen data capture, analysis and transparency across the criminal justice system. Local partners benefit from the aspirations and resourcing of the Criminal Justice in Wales Board to deliver on these recommendations in Wales.

This is an essential first step in understanding the solutions to overrepresentation, evaluating new approaches and delivering accountable and vital changes for ethnic minority communities. As this comes to be achieved ongoing transparency and opportunities for independent scrutiny and challenge will do much to build confidence and trust in criminal justice institutions.

5.2

RECOMMENDATION:



Cardiff's local criminal justice partnership should develop and invest in tailored or alternative approaches to diversion for ethnic minority groups

IN DEPTH:

Diversion refers to the strategies that seek to prevent an offender from formal processing by in the criminal justice system. In his 2017 review of racial disparity in the criminal justice system, Rt Hon. David Lammy MP highlighted that disparity in the youth justice system was his 'biggest concern'. Research strongly indicates that unequal treatment early in the system accumulates into larger disparities downstream.

Diversion itself may be formal, for example requirements for the offender to complete a program as a condition, helping to keep them out of the criminal justice system either entirely or in part. Or informal, including practices such as youth work and mentoring for those at risk of criminal exploitation, work which helps to avoid crime and keeps young people safe.

Diversion can occur at different points within the criminal justice process and community members we engaged clearly expressed their view that diversion is at its best when it is preventing first-time entry to the criminal justice system. This calls for a renewed look at the approach to low-level offending, first time offences and preventative upstream support.

The benefits of this approach are well documented: improving reform and rehabilitation opportunities for offenders, reducing reoffending, reducing stigma and the criminogenic effect of formal processing, lowering costs and reducing the criminal justice caseload.

Our recommendation is that local partners commit to a comprehensive review of diversion approaches and ensure that early-stage prevention and diversion opportunities for children and young people in particular are maximised at a local level.



Spotlight on: Centre for Justice Innovation

Briefing: Youth diversion evidence and practice briefing: minimising labelling

This briefing from the Centre for Justice Innovation emphasises the need to take all reasonable steps to avoid stigmatising children with 'offender' labels, and to prevent them from forming deviant identities that may interfere with their development. The briefing highlights that children tend to grow out of crime and that criminal justice processing may in fact increase delinquency through a backfire effect.

Find out more: www.justiceinnovation.org/sites/default/files/media/documents/2019-09/minimising_labelling_final.pdf

Equal Diversion? Racial disproportionality in youth diversion

This report highlights that while the evidence strongly suggests that youth diversion is beneficial for the children who go through it, and has been shown to reduce re-offending, inequality in access to, and engagement with, youth diversion is likely to have material impact on disparities later on in the system. The report highlights a number of factors which may impact ethnic minority young people's access to and engagement with youth diversion including: a climate of mistrust, formal eligibility criteria, a lack of knowledge about the benefits of youth diversion and practitioner perceptions of family engagement. The report also highlights a number of promising practices which we encourage local stakeholders to reflect on how they could be strengthened and incorporated in city practice:

- Workforce cultural competence and inclusion
- MultiAgency decision making and oversight
- Enhancing engagement
- Culturally specific programming
- Empowering Youth Justice Service staff
- Diversion training for defence solicitors
- Evidence-based eligibility criteria

Find out more: [CJI_Exploring-disproportionality_D\(1\).pdf](http://CJI_Exploring-disproportionality_D(1).pdf) (justiceinnovation.org)



5.3

RECOMMENDATION:



Cardiff's local criminal justice institutions should invest in a comprehensive cultural competency training approach

IN DEPTH:

Training for frontline staff and decision makers within the local criminal justice system was an issue frequently raised in our engagement with ethnic minority Cardiffians on criminal justice priorities.

The right kind of training will play a crucial role in building capability and understanding across organisations in the criminal justice sector and equip staff with the necessary skills to be active in delivering individual and collective change which will address disproportionality.

Cultural competence means being equitable and non-discriminatory in your practice and behaviour.

It requires a balanced approach to others in which cultural identity and cultural context are understood, respected and taken into account. Like competence in general, cultural competence is the responsibility of both the individual and the organisation.

Our Taskforce recommends that Cardiff's local criminal justice partners commit to develop an appropriate programme of Cultural Competency training and ensure this reaches all tiers of staff from frontline to senior decision makers.

5.4

RECOMMENDATION:



Sustain and develop current efforts to increase workforce representation within the Criminal Justice System and develop a wider approach to addressing representation across the sector, in partnership with the Public Service Board

IN DEPTH:

It was recognised by our Taskforce that there are ongoing programmes of work to increase ethnic diversity within criminal justice organisations in the city. In particular, there is a significant representative workforce programme being implemented by South Wales Police, but this will take time to demonstrate impact due to the training requirements for newly recruited officers and entrants to the force.

Our recommendation is that these efforts must be sustained with South Wales Police and stepped up across the broader sector. This recommendation

therefore cuts across multiple organisations including Cardiff Council's Youth Justice Service, Her Majesty's Prisons and Probation Service, Ministry of Justice and many others.

This work should encapsulate a broad approach to use new and innovative approaches to attract ethnic minority candidates at recruitment, identify and nurture diverse talent and continue to promote programmes which support positive action and track their progression and success over time.



5.5

RECOMMENDATION:



Cardiff's local Criminal Justice Sector should take part in the Department for Work and Pensions Kickstart Scheme as another means to address workforce representation

IN DEPTH:

Our fifth recommendation within the criminal justice theme focuses specifically on the recruitment of young ethnic minority people into the criminal justice workforce, as future professionals, decision makers and leaders.

The Kickstart scheme supports young people who are currently unemployed and receiving Universal Credit into work. The scheme offers 6 month paid positions, with appropriate training and support to develop professional skills which provide a gateway to future meaningful employment at the end of the scheme.

We recommend that criminal justice organisations in Cardiff commit to providing appropriate Kickstart placements to young people from Black, Asian and Ethnic Minority backgrounds as a signal of their commitment to increasing workforce representation and to encourage young ethnic minority people to consider future careers within the wide spectrum of roles offered across criminal justice system.



5.6

RECOMMENDATION:



Develop improved mental health service pathways and integrated training and support for police officers as first responders

IN DEPTH:

Studies highlight that different ethnic groups have different rates and experiences of mental health problems, which reflect their different cultural and socio-economic contexts and access to culturally appropriate services.

For example, African-Caribbean people living in the UK have lower rates of common mental health disorders but are three to five times more likely to be diagnosed with, and admitted to hospital for, schizophrenia.

Research indicates that, in general, people from ethnic minority groups living in the UK are:

- More likely to be diagnosed with mental health problems
- More likely to be diagnosed and admitted to hospital
- More likely to experience a poor outcome from treatment
- More likely to disengage from mainstream mental health services, leading to social exclusion and a deterioration in their mental health¹⁵

The reasons for this disparity include:

- The impact of migration, including trauma in country of origin, complications in navigating the migration process and hostile responses in host country
- Material and socioeconomic disadvantage, including reduced access to employment and housing
- Experiences of racism and/or exclusion¹⁶

The Taskforce recommends that further local approaches are developed and tested to keep people out of the justice process where they would be better served by mental health support.

Further service development in this area should include specific consideration of the needs and experiences of ethnic minority groups, recognising the complex and combining disadvantages in mental health service access outlined above.

¹⁵ Findings from the Mental Health Foundation. Available at: <https://www.mentalhealth.org.uk/a-to-z/b/black-asian-and-minorityethnic-bame-communities>

¹⁶ Kane, E. (2014). Prevalence, patterns and possibilities: the experience of people from black and minority ethnic minorities with mental health problems in the criminal justice system. London: Nacro

5.7

RECOMMENDATION:



Develop new mechanisms to strengthen community engagement and voice in the work of the Community Safety Partnership

IN DEPTH:

Our community engagement exercise found that local ethnic minority residents seek greater insight into the work of the Cardiff Community Safety Partnership and want to understand the mechanisms available to them to engage in the Partnership's work in the city.

Community Safety is complex and multifaceted, covering broad issues from low level anti-social behaviour to tackling serious violence. Therefore, the approach to community engagement will need to balance the risks, threats and harms to the community, alongside the effect this has on perceptions and feelings of safety.

The Community voice is important as it provides an opportunity for the local Community Safety Partnership to understand and respond to community views and experiences.

Community engagement requires skilled and knowledgeable practitioners who can build trust, exchange knowledge with communities and co-produce effective local policy and practice with residents. As with all of our recommendations, this should be delivered with sensitivity and demonstrate understanding towards of the current lack of trust and confidence in criminal justice institutions within some ethnic minority groups.

We recommend that further efforts are made to make the work of the Community Safety Partnership visible for ethnic minority Cardiffians, and that engagement mechanisms are developed to support conversation and dialogue on community safety issues across the Partnership's broad portfolio of work.



© Wales Online (Image: Matthew Horwood)

5.8

RECOMMENDATION:



Support capacity-building with ethnic-minority led voluntary sector groups to strengthen collaboration and delivery within criminal-justice related voluntary sector support services

IN DEPTH:

Our final recommendation within the criminal justice theme is that mechanisms are developed to support further collaboration between Black and ethnic minority-led organisations and major voluntary sector service providers within the criminal justice sector.

We make this recommendation as there is a lack of ethnic diversity across management positions in Cardiff's voluntary sector, as with the public sector.

This action therefore provides opportunities for mutual skill-sharing and opens dialogue for future service collaborations between ethnic minority-led organisations, which bring particular insight and

expertise into the service needs of ethnic minority groups, and large established organisations with expertise in bid-writing, voluntary-statutory sector partnerships and grant management.

Creating appropriate space for cross-pollination and relationship building will contribute to a collaborative eco-system in the city's voluntary sector which supports the ongoing development of ethnic minority-led organisations. These organisations have much to offer in shaping the city's approach to preventative and rehabilitative services and ensuring they meet the cultural needs of our city.

Annex 1: Standard ethnic classifications used in the UK

This Report uses the terms “White” and “ethnic minority” in line with guidance from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) for reporting across the UK.¹⁷

Classifications and terminology have varied between country and over time. Those used here are based on the 2011 Census and the ONS’ recommendations for monitoring surveys.

ONS Recommended Standard Ethnic Categories		
ENGLAND AND WALES	SCOTLAND	NORTHERN IRELAND
White <ul style="list-style-type: none"> English/Welsh/ Scottish/ Northern Irish/British Irish Gypsy or Irish Traveller Any other White background 	White <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scottish Other British Irish Gypsy/Traveller Polish Any other White ethnic group 	White <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irish Traveller
Mixed/Multiple ethnic groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> White and Black Caribbean White and Black African White and Asian Any other Mixed/Multiple ethnic background 	Mixed/Multiple ethnic groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any mixed or multiple ethnic groups 	Mixed/Multiple ethnic groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> White and Black Caribbean White and Black African White and Asian
Asian/Asian British <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indian Pakistani Bangladeshi Chinese Any other Asian background 	Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pakistani, Pakistani Scottish or Pakistani British Indian, Indian Scottish or Indian British Bangladeshi, Bangladeshi Scottish or Bangladeshi British Chinese, Chinese Scottish or Chinese British Any other Asian background 	Any other Mixed/Multiple ethnic background <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asian/Asian British Indian Pakistani Bangladeshi Chinese Any other Asian background
Black/ African/Caribbean/ Black British <ul style="list-style-type: none"> African Caribbean Any other Black/African/ Caribbean background 	African <ul style="list-style-type: none"> African, African Scottish or African British Any other African Caribbean or Black Caribbean, Caribbean Scottish or Caribbean British Black, Black Scottish or Black British Any other Caribbean or Black 	Black/ African/ Caribbean/ Black British <ul style="list-style-type: none"> African Caribbean Any other Black/African/ Caribbean background
Other ethnic group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arab Any other ethnic group 	Other ethnic group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arab, Arab Scottish or Arab British Any other ethnic group 	Other ethnic group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arab Any other ethnic group

SOURCE FOR TABLE: ONS: Ethnic Group, national identity and religion

¹⁷ ONS, Language and Spelling – Race and Ethnicity, <https://style.ons.gov.uk/house-style/race-and-ethnicity/>

REPORT OF

CARDIFF

RACE EQUALITY

TASKFORCE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY | MARCH 2022





INTRODUCTION

Over the past eighteen months, Cardiff’s Race Equality Taskforce has been tasked with identifying practical opportunities for change to improve race equality in our city, finding new ways that we could deploy local levers to improve outcomes for Ethnic Minority residents.

This Executive Summary lists the recommendations developed by Cardiff’s Race Equality Taskforce between July 2020- March 2022. It is an executive summary of the full Report of the Race Equality Taskforce, which can be found at: [*LINK*](#)

The Cardiff Race Equality Taskforce’s Objectives

Cardiff’s Race Equality Taskforce was established to work to the following objectives:

- Work with Cardiff’s communities and organisations to improve and prioritise race equality to achieve an inclusive, cohesive, thriving and representative city;
- Guide Cardiff’s policy and strategy developers to make sure race equality is included in all of their work;
- Use the Council’s convening power to advance race equality in the public, private and voluntary sector, working closely, where required, with the Cardiff Public Services Board;
- Coordinate actions and recommendations to advance race equality, focusing on priority work-streams, identified in consultation with the city’s ethnic minority residents;
- Report our progress on race equality and the general impact of inequality and discrimination on the ethnic minority communities of Cardiff.

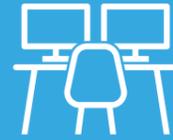
Race Equality Taskforce: Priorities for change

In the following pages of this Executive Summary, we provide the itemised recommendations developed by the Taskforce to support future action-planning and delivery on race equality in our capital city.



THEME 1: EMPLOYMENT AND REPRESENTATIVE WORKFORCE

Reference	Recommendation
1.1 	Develop a city-wide network for employers to encourage good practice and collaboration on employment action to improve ethnic minority representation and progression in the local labour market
1.2 	Become a signatory to the Cardiff Community Jobs Compact
1.3 	Use planning and commissioning powers to require employers to recruit apprenticeships from disadvantaged groups and to increase transparency about the diversity of their workforces
1.4 	Support an inclusive and engaged workforce where all staff understand and contribute to race equality action through awareness-raising internal programming
1.5 	Increase participation of ethnic minority groups in the Into Work Advice Service

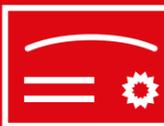
1.6 	Improve access to and visibility of Cardiff Works for ethnic minority groups
1.7 	Support career progression routes for ethnic minority employees at Cardiff Council
1.8 	Cardiff Council should explore employer led ESOL (English for Speakers of other languages) for Council staff where their language skills are a barrier to progression



THEME 2: EDUCATION AND YOUNG PEOPLE

Reference	Recommendation
2.1 	Strengthen the local approach to bullying and prejudice-related incidents at school
2.2 	Extend the work of Schools of Sanctuary to a broader network of schools and support the participation of refugee and asylum-seeking communities
2.3 	To improve the experiences of Black, Asian and Ethnic Minority learners and teachers in schools by taking an inclusive and anti-racist approach to teaching and school experience
2.4 	Support the diversification of the teaching workforce through a teaching assistant 'Step into Teaching' programme
2.5 	Increase representation of ethnic minority residents in school leadership through a School Governors entry programme
2.6 	Increase visibility of Black and Ethnic Minority role models and public education on Black History through events programming

THEME 3: CITIZEN'S VOICE

Reference	Recommendation
3.1 	Improve data collection and analysis on civic participation
3.2 	Support the Race Alliance Wales manifesto and complete benchmarking against their recommendations to advance race equality in Wales
3.3 	Scope opportunities to increase youth participation and engagement with civic processes and develop mechanisms to support ethnic minority youth representation in politics and decision-making
3.4 	Cardiff Council's elected members should support the Welsh Local Government Association's Diverse Council Declaration, to support diversity in democracy and representation of ethnic minority groups in the capital city
3.5 	Improve representation from Cardiff's ethnic minority communities in key decision-making panels
3.6 	Broaden participation and accessibility in city planning and ensure there are appropriate platforms for engagement and community voice in the design of the city



THEME 4: HEALTH

Reference	Recommendation
4.1 	Improve ethnicity recording within the healthcare system, for both patients and staff
4.2 	Complete further investigation into the experiences of ethnic minority staff and patients and review the complaints and resolution procedure
4.3 	Improve engagement and communication with Black and Ethnic Minority communities around health and health improvement

THEME 5: CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Reference	Recommendation
5.1 	Commit to ethnicity data collection & collaborate on data analysis and exploration at both a local and national level- following the Criminal Justice in Wales approach (formerly All Wales Criminal Justice Board)
5.2 	Cardiff's local criminal justice partnership should develop and invest in tailored or alternative approaches to diversion for ethnic minority groups
5.3 	Cardiff's local criminal justice institutions should invest in a comprehensive cultural competency training approach
5.4 	Sustain and develop current efforts to increase workforce representation within the Criminal Justice System and develop a wider approach to addressing representation across the broader sector, in partnership with the Public Service Board.
5.5 	Cardiff's local Criminal Justice Sector should take part in the Department for Work and Pensions Kickstart Scheme as another means to address workforce representation.

5.6 	Develop improved mental health service pathways and integrated training and support for police officers as first responders
5.7 	Develop new mechanisms to strengthen community engagement and voice in the work of the Community Safety Partnership.
5.8 	Support capacity-building with ethnic-minority led voluntary sector groups to strengthen collaboration and delivery within criminal-justice related voluntary sector support services.



Appendix B to the Report of the Cardiff Race Equality Taskforce

Taskforce Member Biographies.

Taskforce Chair:

Cllr Saeed Ebrahim:

Cllr Ebrahim has been Ward Councillor for Butetown since 2017. Cllr Ebrahim has a BA degree in Youth & Community and worked as a Community Education Officer for Cardiff Youth Service from 2005-2016. As part of this role, he managed Waterhall Youth Club and then Butetown Youth Pavilion. Throughout this period, he worked to foster talent and a culture of inclusion, as well as working with those who often felt excluded or isolated from sports due to culture, faith, and religious barriers. From 2016-2017 Cllr Ebrahim worked for Cardiff Council PREVENT team, engaging with youths who were disengaged, to prevent antisocial behaviours and criminal activity.

Cllr Ebrahim has a deep understanding of under-represented populations, in particular ethnic minority communities and other marginalised groups. Cllr Ebrahim took an interest in politics early on in his career, and through this he became involved in scrutiny processes and committees, developing debate skills and confidence to challenge opposing viewpoints, and effectively represent his community passionately. Within his political career, Cllr Ebrahim chaired a task and finish group which examined ASB, drug dealing and other crime, and the impact these activities have on Cardiff communities. Cllr Ebrahim has chaired the Race Equality Taskforce from 2020-2022.

Taskforce Members:

Eshaan Rajesh:

Eshaan is currently a Year 12 pupil studying at Fitzalan High School and an active member of a comprehensive spectrum of organisational bodies such as the Economy and Culture Scrutiny Committee, CYPAB (Children and Young People's Advisory Board), and Young Creators etc. He has also been elected as the Vice Chair and Executive Member of CYC (Cardiff Youth Council). Eshaan was born and raised in South India, until he arrived in the UK in August 2013. Eshaan recognises himself as a global citizen, who enjoys meeting and making new friends from every walk of life. He believes that as ethical and well-informed global citizens, we must challenge racial inequality and discrimination in our postmodern society, to be champions of freedom and justice.

Cllr Dan De'Ath:

Cllr De'Ath is a Cardiff County Councillor who has represented the Plasnewydd area (commonly known as Roath) of Cardiff since 2012. Cllr De'Ath served as Chair of the Council's

Community & Adult Services Scrutiny Committee which examines the Local Authority's delivery of Adult Social Services, Community Safety and issues like homelessness and welfare reform. In 2014 Cllr De'Ath joined the Council's Cabinet serving as Cabinet Member for Early Years, Children and Families and then, following a reshuffle, the Cabinet Member for Safety, Engagement and Democracy.

After the 2017 elections Cllr De'Ath became Deputy Lord Mayor of Cardiff for the Municipal Year 2017/18. Later, becoming Cardiff's 115th Lord Mayor - becoming the first non-White Lord Mayor in our city's history and the first Lord Mayor of Afro-Caribbean heritage in all of Wales. Cllr De'Ath served in the role for 18 months after the normally year long term was extended because of the Covid 19 crisis. During his time in office he led calls for the statue of slave owner Sir Thomas Picton to be removed from Cardiff's City Hall and talked widely around issues connected to the Black Lives Matter movement.

Najma Hashi:

Najma works for the Future Generations Commissioner in Wales and has a degree in International Relations and a postgraduate degree in Culture, Diaspora and Ethnicity.

Najma has been involved in tackling inequalities in Cardiff from a young age, through a range of projects, and has experience of working on social policy, specifically in regards to Black Asian and Minority Ethnic communities in Wales.

Najma is very passionate about race equality initiatives, particularly in Wales. With a background of studying politics, culture and human rights, Najma hopes to move towards a more equal and fairer city by working with the Taskforce. Najma believes Cardiff's multiculturalism is incredibly fascinating, and something that should be better used to bring together communities whilst tackling racial inequalities in the city.

Daniel Mapatac:

Daniel is an undergraduate student at Cardiff University. Originally from the Philippines, Daniel moved to North Wales at the age of three. In 2016, Daniel moved to Cardiff for university to pursue a degree in Chemistry. In this time, Daniel has been highly engaged and involved with the student community as a Student Senator, NUS Delegate and Student Advice & Welfare Executive Member, whilst also sitting on the youth board of a National Children's charity. Daniel joined the Taskforce as he believes there are still many community issues to address and to improve. Daniel wants to contribute his experiences of growing up and navigating through Welsh society as a person of colour and help create meaningful change that is reflected in the community.

Keithley Wilkinson:

Keithley has extensive knowledge, experience and demonstrable commitment to race equality which can be demonstrated by his current post as the Equality Manager for Cardiff

and Vale University Health Board and previous posts in education. Part of his current role is to ensure that the organisation adheres to the Equality Act 2010, which includes the protected characteristic of race in service provision and employment as well as meeting obligations under the Human rights Act 1998. Keithley is the author of the organisation's Strategic Equality Plan, which includes objectives around race and involved consultation and engagement. Keithley is a respected, enthusiastic and committed individual possessing a high work ethic and drive to create a positive impact on society.

Catherine Floyd:

Catherine has a Masters level qualification in Public Health, covering the key determinants of health, including race. In Catherine's roles as a nurse and public health consultant she is driven to ensure public health is equitable, empowering, effective, evidence-based and inclusive. Catherine believes that incorporating an explicit focus on ethnicity is important within health inequalities work because ethnic identities have implications for health independent of other socioeconomic factors. Catherine is committed to strengthening work together with local minority ethnic communities, and with their community leaders, to address some of these issues. Catherine believes that Cardiff has a strong partnership approach in a range of public health issues and would be keen to extend this in the arena of racial discrimination and race equality.

Anita Naoko Pilgrim:

Anita is currently an associate lecturer at the Open University, teaching Masters level modules on inclusive education. She is one of the authors on new short courses on inclusive online education and decolonising the curriculum. She has previously taught courses on race, ethnicity, equalities, diversity and social policy at universities across England and Wales. Anita has an expert understanding of the complex intersection of sexuality, gender, religion and race. Previously she worked on a number of national (Welsh) and local government reviews and reports on education and equalities, including a review of education and equalities in Wales for the Equalities and Human Rights Commission published by the Bevan Foundation, a study on racism in schools for Save the Children Wales, a review of race issues in the South West of England for the Black South West Network, and the evaluation of Children's Fund projects in the London Borough of Lambeth.

Asmut Price:

In 2008, Asmut became an equalities champion within Cardiff Council, and played an active role in a number of training events, conferences and meetings around race equality. Asmut is currently the Chair of the council's BAME Employee Network. This has given her more insight into race discrimination and the barriers this presents in the workplace, and Asmut provides support to colleagues in instances of discrimination including formal investigations. As Cardiff is the capital city of Wales, Asmut feels that it should be leading the way and fostering good relationships within communities to make them fair and inclusive. Asmut has first-hand

experience of racial discrimination, and feels that this has given her an excellent understanding of the types of racial discrimination the Black and Minority Ethnic citizens of Cardiff may face, including the impact of racist behaviour.

Emma Wools

Emma has 20 years' experience working in the public sector and held a range of posts at a senior level in Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Service. For the last 4 years Emma has held the role of Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner for South Wales. As a senior leader in Policing and Criminal Justice, Emma is committed to Equality Diversity and Inclusion, particularly tackling the very real issue of Race inequality across the system. As DPCC, Emma is joint lead, alongside the Deputy Chief Constable, for Race Equality in South Wales Police, with the responsibility for driving forward a joint action plan, focusing on improving insight and understanding of issues faced by Black and other ethnic minority communities across South Wales, through proactive engagement with our workforce and community groups, tackling ethnic disproportionately in areas such as stop & search , use of force and enhancing work force representation at all levels. As a lifelong Cardiff resident Emma would like to see the city further develop to be the exemplar of Equality, Diversity and Inclusion.

Hilary Brown

Hilary is CEO of the only Black owned and Black led Alternative Business Structures (ABS) which is Wales based and operates as a SME. Hilary also holds a position as Chair of Butetown Community Centre which is located within one of the oldest settled migrant communities in the UK and the centre plays a pivotal role in community engagement and consultation. Hilary has a keen interest in and considerable knowledge of working within various voluntary, business and private environments and developing good practices and protocols around Race Equality. Additionally, Hilary is a legal practitioner currently specialising in Asylum, Immigration, Human Rights and Race Discrimination believes that she has the knowledge and skills to identify where there is Racial disparity and explore remedies both Legal and practical.

Yusef Jama

Yusef's roles in the Taxi Trade and as Unite Branch Secretary, involve fostering working relationships with various departments within the Local Authority and Welsh Government taxi Licencing Department. This relationship has allowed him to address concerns rapidly and ensure early consultation that keeps the BAME make-up of the trade-in mind, this has resulted in instances of policy changes by enforcing Equality Impact Assessments. Yusef recognises the issues in the Taxi trade which are heavily influenced by race, but also by employment status, social class and language barriers as many of the drivers adopt English as a second language knowing only the basic English to communicate. Before becoming Unite Branch Secretary Yusef shied away from activism, feeling that he didn't have the ability to articulate his ideas in a way that could be understood. As those of authority that would hear him out held a high position within their employment sectors. Yusef has a passion for youth

work and a drive to divert youths in his community away from ‘gang culture’ and the justice system. The prejudices Yusef has faced growing up and continues to face are the same as the under-represented working-class backgrounds youths of today live in. The realisation of how little has changed in all those years has encouraged Yusef to become involved in the important work of the Race Equality Taskforce.

Yaina Samuels

Yaina is the founder of NuHi Training, a St. David Award winner (first black person to win this award), a qualified manager, mentor and award-winning global recovery activist. Yaina has worked within the voluntary and public sectors delivering services to marginalised groups in the areas of housing, health, education, and social care. Yaina’s work has been underpinned with a strong knowledge of and commitment to race equality. Over Yaina’s diverse 35 years working career she has participated in many ‘conversations for change’ that have resulted in no change taking place. As a black woman born and brought up in Wales, Yaina feels that she has much to offer in driving forward this much needed initiative and considers herself to be a change maker and positive influencer.

Salah Mohamed

Salah graduated from the faculty of economics and social studies, University of Khartoum, Sudan in 1975. Salah joined the Civil Service in Sudan (1976-1993) and was the second highest post then as deputy first undersecretary/Director for bilateral economic cooperation in the ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, before fleeing the country in 1993. In Wales, Salah founded and co-founded, and acted as a trustee in many voluntary organisations. Salah also worked for the Welsh Refugee Council (WRC) for more than twenty years, and was the Chief Executive Officer before retiring. Salah’s role with the WRC provided advice and support for refugees and asylum seekers in their efforts to seek refuge in Wales and to ensure they experienced the rights they are entitled to that were enshrined in international and local conventions, protocols and statutes. Salah has the lived experience first-hand of going through the asylum cohort in the UK. Salah is hopeful that this Taskforce and movements like Black Lives Matter will provide additional opportunities to further the causes and agenda for race equality issues.

Marcus Walters

Marcus is a solicitor at Burges Salmon LLP, where he is a Director in their Projects Team. Prior to beginning his career in law, Marcus studied Chemistry at UCL where he also completed a PhD in the subject. Marcus is a trustee of the Black South West Network (BSWN) and also a Commissioner at the Commission on Race Equality, both in Bristol, through which he has acquired in-depth knowledge of the specific policy areas that affect ethnic minority communities in Bristol and beyond. Marcus is chair of the BAME Network at his firm and has done a lot of work with ethnic minority communities and organisations within Bristol, which have very similar experiences to those in Cardiff. Marcus wants to influence policy and

advocates for the needs and representation of ethnic minority communities. Marcus is passionate about, and an advocate for, race equality, racial justice and equality of opportunity in all his endeavours.”



Full Consultation Report Your Priorities for the Cardiff Race Equality Taskforce

Research Findings

November 2020

Appendix C to the Report of the Cardiff Race Equality Taskforce



Gweithio dros Gaerdydd, gweithio gyda'n gilydd
Working for Cardiff, working together



#gweithiogydangilydd
#workingtogether





Cardiff Race Equality Taskforce

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Background

What is the Race Equality Taskforce?

In Autumn 2020, Cardiff Council will convene a Race Equality Taskforce to address racial discrimination and promote race equality in the city.

The Taskforce will drive co-ordinated and strategic action to address inequality in Cardiff. It will be responsible for advancing a programme of change and transformation to create a fairer city for our Black and Minority Ethnic residents.

In preparation for the launch of the Race Equality Taskforce, a public consultation was launched to seek the views of Cardiff residents, particularly those from Black and Minority Ethnic backgrounds, on the Taskforce's strategic priorities.

Cardiff Council wants to know what our residents think are the biggest issues, and the greatest opportunities, for Black and Minority Ethnic Cardiffians, so we can focus our thinking and resources into finding the solutions that will have the greatest impact.

In this consultation we propose some suggested areas of focus that the Taskforce could look at. These suggestions are areas where we think the Taskforce could help make a real difference. They are also areas where both local and national evidence tells us that there is a long way to go to achieve race equality.

We want to understand if our residents agree that these suggested areas should be Taskforce priorities, or if we could be more effective by focusing on other areas.

How will the consultation influence the work of the Taskforce?

The findings of this consultation will significantly shape the work of the Taskforce in the months ahead, with task-orientated work-streams established for each priority, up to a maximum of four. This approach will enable the Taskforce to benefit from the expertise of credible practitioners who will support the Taskforce to identify substantive and evidence-based recommendations to improve race equality in Cardiff within each theme.

Methodology

A bilingual, online survey was developed, and promoted on the Council's social media channels, through partner organisations, and sent to the Council's Citizen's Panel. It was live between 11th August and 10th October 2020.

After data cleansing and validation, to remove blank and duplicated responses, a total of 869 responses were included in analysis.

Research Findings

Section 1: Areas of Focus

The first section of the consultation presented proposed areas of focus for the Race Equality Taskforce, and asked respondents to identify whether they supported each being included as a priority, with reasons for their response.

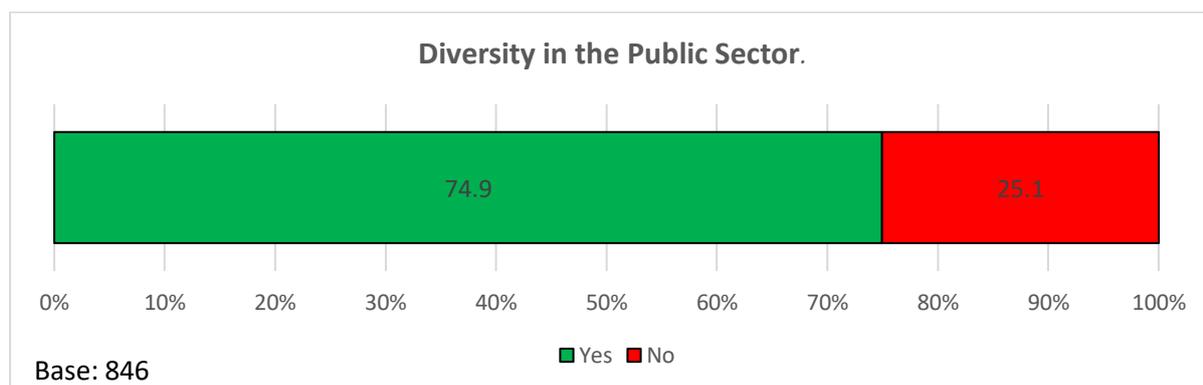
Diversity in the Public Sector:

Exploring what more can be done to ensure that the Council's membership and workforce represents the full diversity of the City it serves.

A total of 846 responses were received for this question, giving an overall response rate of 97.4%.

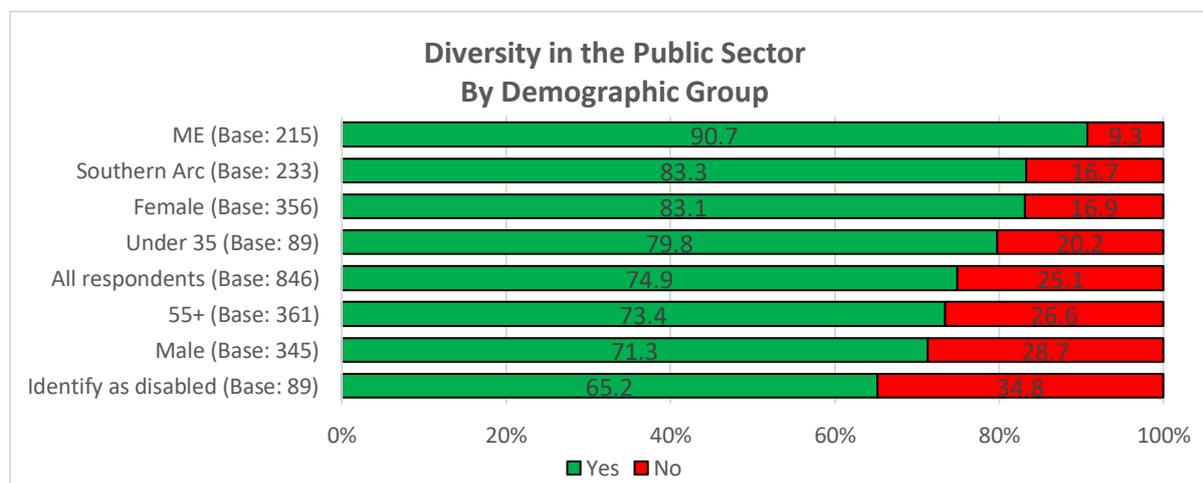
Do you support this area as being a priority?

Three-quarters of respondents (74.9%) supported Diversity in the Public Sector.

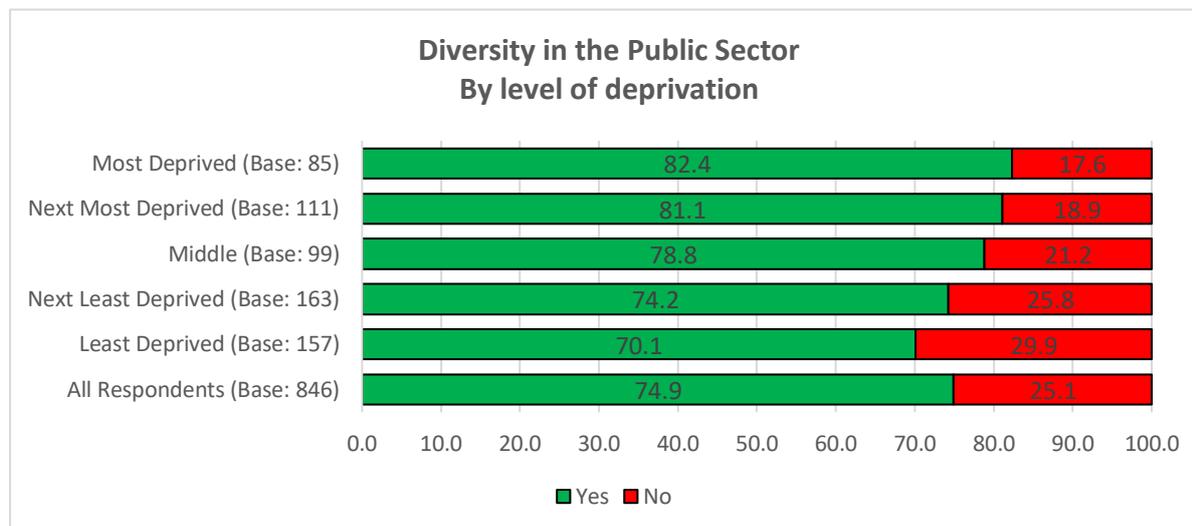


Support for Diversity in the Public Sector was highest amongst respondents from a Minority Ethnicity, at 90.7%.

Women were more likely than men to support this (83.1% compared with 71.3% respectively), whilst support was higher amongst younger respondents compared with those aged 55 or over (79.8% versus 73.4%).



Support for this area of focus increased with the level of deprivation for the respondent's home postcode:



If no, please tell us why

Respondents who did not support this area of focus were asked to outline why. A total of 170 responses were received, which have been coded into the following themes:

Theme	No.	%	Example comments
Recruit on merit/ability	71	41.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People should be recruited according to the ability to undertake the job role, not on religion or family heritage. - Jobs should be awarded on the basis best person for job, skin colour irrelevant. - The Council should be free to ensure that it has the best person in post - race is not an issue - it's about ability. - I believe the priority should be employing the best person for a job regardless of sex or ethnic background. - I think the council's workforce should reflect the best person for the job that is being undertaken.
Diverse enough	31	18.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It seems very diverse to me at the moment. - Full diversity currently represented. - It seems to be adequately representative.
Focus on more important issues	30	17.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Whilst I accept diversity is important there are several more important issues on which to spend taxpayers' money. - There are more important issues such as education, housing and highway maintenance!

Your Priorities for the Cardiff Race Equality Taskforce

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is very important, but not in the age of COVID 19, a priority.
Its discriminatory to do so/ divisive and can cause conflict	26	15.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This smacks of positive discrimination, people should be employed because of their suitability for a job not the colour of their skin. - Diversity is always viewed as the latest trend to be supported it is never fully inclusive, as it is supposed to be, so within 'diversity' itself there is discrimination. - A workforce should be made up of the most suitably qualified people for that role. A person's race, religion or sex should not be a consideration only what they will bring to the role and will they improve the city and how we operate. Positive discrimination is not acceptable.
Equality for all	22	12.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There should be equal opportunities for every Cardiff citizen. - At the moment resources need to be targeted to cover all the population equally. - This should be priority for everyone not just about race!
Waste of time/Money	11	6.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is already Diversity with the Councils membership I see no point in wasting time and money just to tick a box. - Not worth the expense.
Representation of communities is needed	8	4.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Those best for the job should get the job. However, a small proportion needs to be of different ethnicities for the ethnicities within Cardiff. - Workforce should represent total diversity of city catchment area, that is including valleys.
Misc.	10	5.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are cultural blocks that prevent some individuals from certain BAME backgrounds from seeking employment in work considered demeaning. Therefore attempting to maintain a workforce that represents the diversity of the city in jobs such as refuse, cleaning services and other low paid jobs is wasted time and energy. In short, some people don't want your jobs because of family and community expectations. - This is politically driven woke nonsense. The only peer reviewed science on this subject suggests that diversity of team is useful for innovation. However homogeneity is required for trust. This the question you should be asking is - does the council require innovation or trust. Obviously it's the latter.

Your Priorities for the Cardiff Race Equality Taskforce

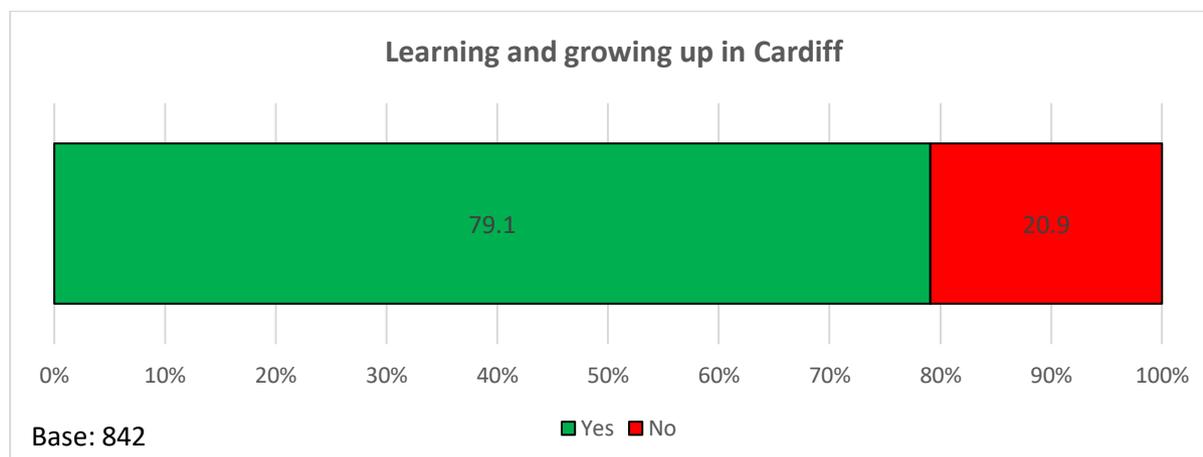
Learning and growing up in Cardiff:

The experiences of BAME children and young people in education.

A total of 842 responses were received for this question, giving an overall response rate of 96.9%.

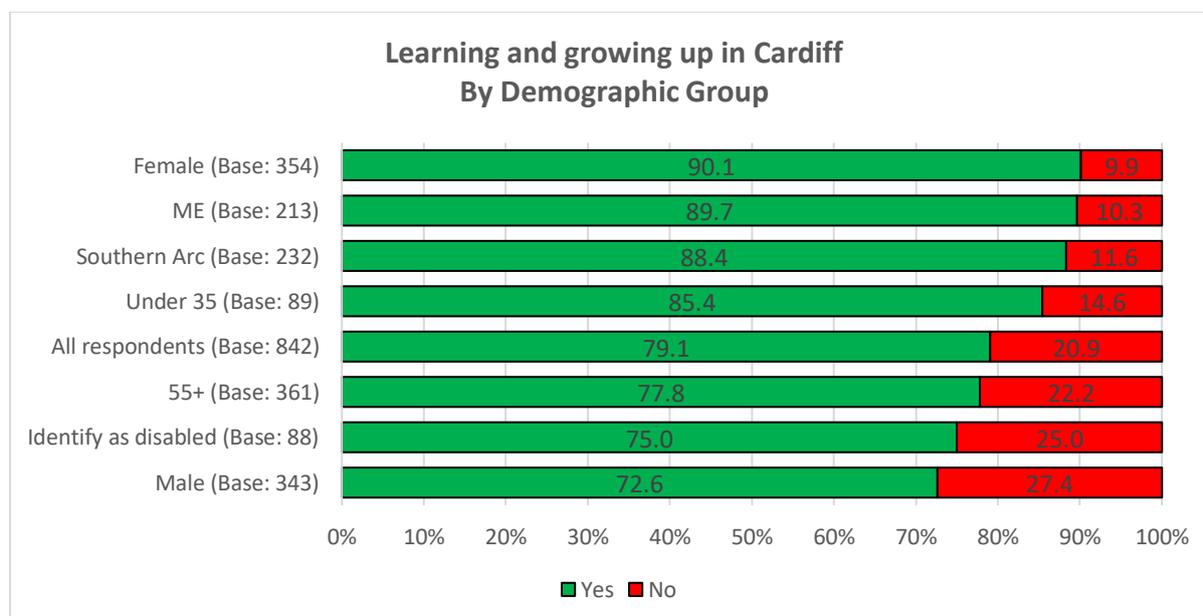
Do you support this area as being a priority?

Four-fifths of respondents (79.1%) supported this as an area of focus for the Taskforce.



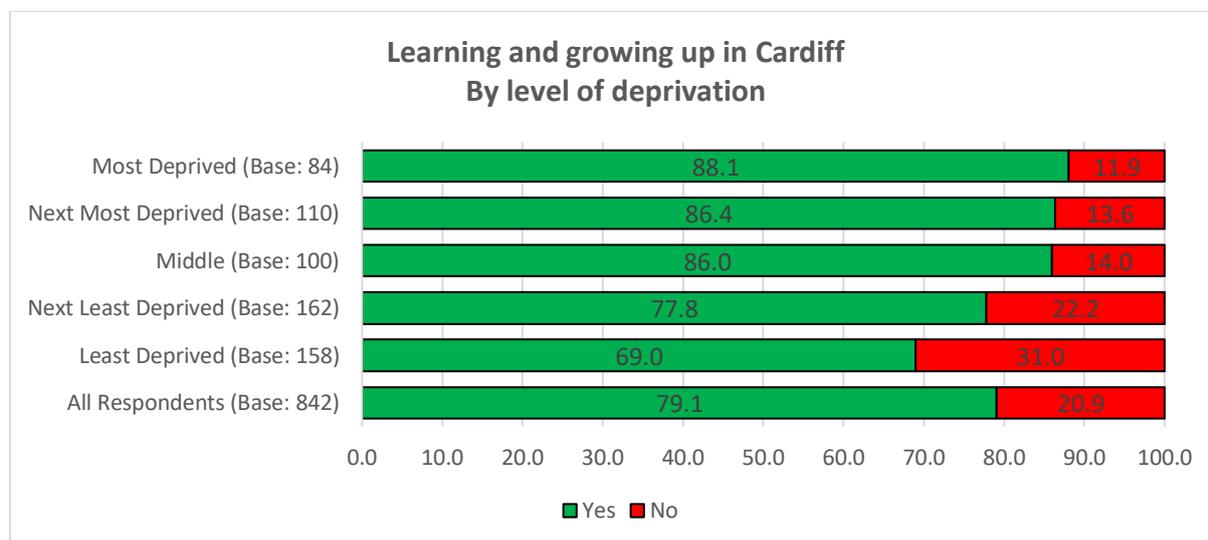
Support for this was highest amongst women (90.1%), those from a minority ethnicity (89.7%), and those living in the Southern Arc of the city (88.4%).

It was lowest amongst men (72.6%), those identifying as disabled (75.0%), and those aged 55 or over (77.8%).



Your Priorities for the Cardiff Race Equality Taskforce

Again, support for this area of focus increased with the level of deprivation for the respondent's home postcode, with those living in the least deprived areas almost three times as likely as those in the most deprived areas to say they did not support this theme (31.0% compared with 11.9% respectively).



If no, please tell us why

Respondents who did not support this area of focus were asked to outline why. A total of 132 responses were received, which have been coded into the following themes:

Theme	No.	%	Example comments
Treat all children equally / no priority given to any one group	72	54.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I support the ethos but it should be for all children. - All education should be a priority regardless of race or creed. - The bottom areas of Llanrumney, areas of St Mellons, Ely and Llanedeyrn all have horrific poverty for all races not just BAME, focus on poverty, not the skin colour. - Everyone should have equal rights with fair access to services. - We need to value all the people of Cardiff - not just the BAME population.
Why Cause division	13	9.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There should be no priority given to any one group. Equality is an equal chance for everyone, not for one group over another. This is a contradiction of equality itself. - Seem to be creating issues where there isn't one.
Focus on poverty no race	11	8.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The experiences of all children and young people matter. Many children in disadvantaged largely white estates on the periphery of the

			<p><i>city may feel excluded. Help all, don't determine assistance on skin colour.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Equality means treating all children and young people the same. Poverty is the problem.</i>
More important priorities	9	6.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>There are more important things the Council need to address before complying to the demands of the few.</i> - <i>More important priorities to take precedence. A racial grievance in schools should be controlled by the teachers/head teachers.</i>
Enough in place / Education system is fair	7	5.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Plenty already in place.</i> - <i>Education system is fair presently.</i>
Parental responsibility	6	4.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>All children should be the priority. Parents must also be held responsible for this and accountable.</i> - <i>I believe that BAME children should be integrated into society through socialisation of the parents and family.</i>
Cardiff is integrated	5	3.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Having recently visited a number schools to choose my son's primary school, schools in Cardiff are already very ethnically diverse.</i> - <i>Cardiff has always been a city of opportunity for all groups.</i>
Support idea	4	3.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>I support this if it is expanded to include all nationalities.</i>
Misc.	21	15.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>This matter can be handled best in school.</i> - <i>Children mix in schools and outdoors if families choose not to mix that is the choice they make and there loss we live in a free country.</i> - <i>All cultures need to integrate to become one.</i>

Your Priorities for the Cardiff Race Equality Taskforce

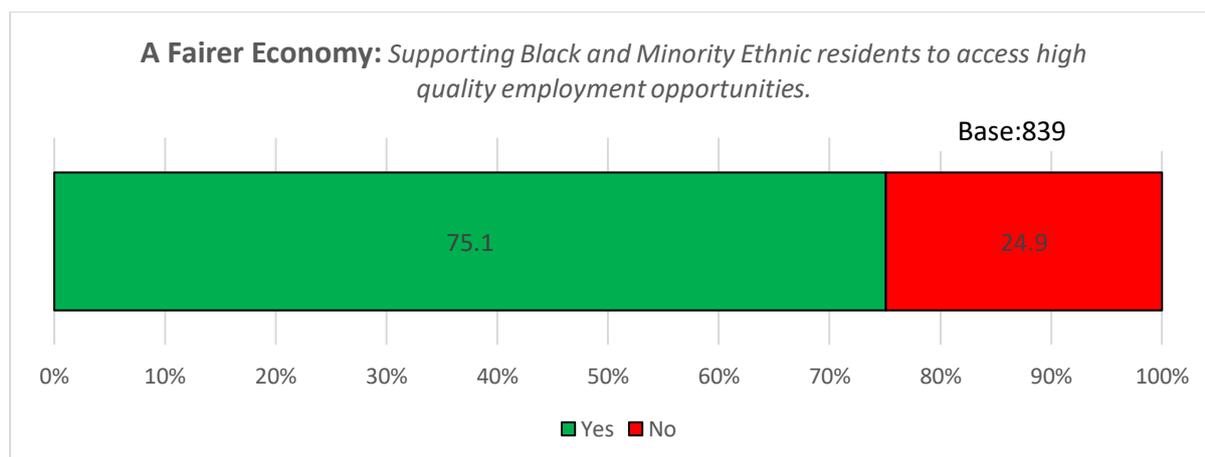
A Fairer Economy:

Supporting Black and Minority Ethnic residents to access high quality employment opportunities.

A total of 839 responses were received for this question, giving an overall response rate of 96.5%.

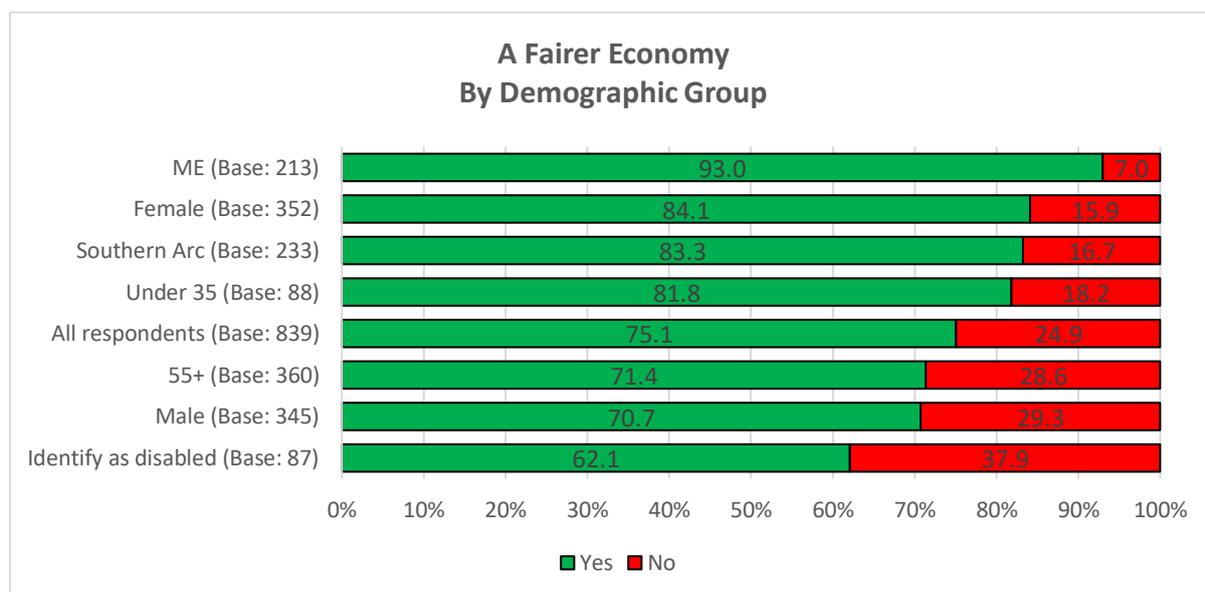
Do you support this area as being a priority?

Three quarters of respondents (75.1%) supported A Fairer Economy as an area for the Taskforce to focus on.



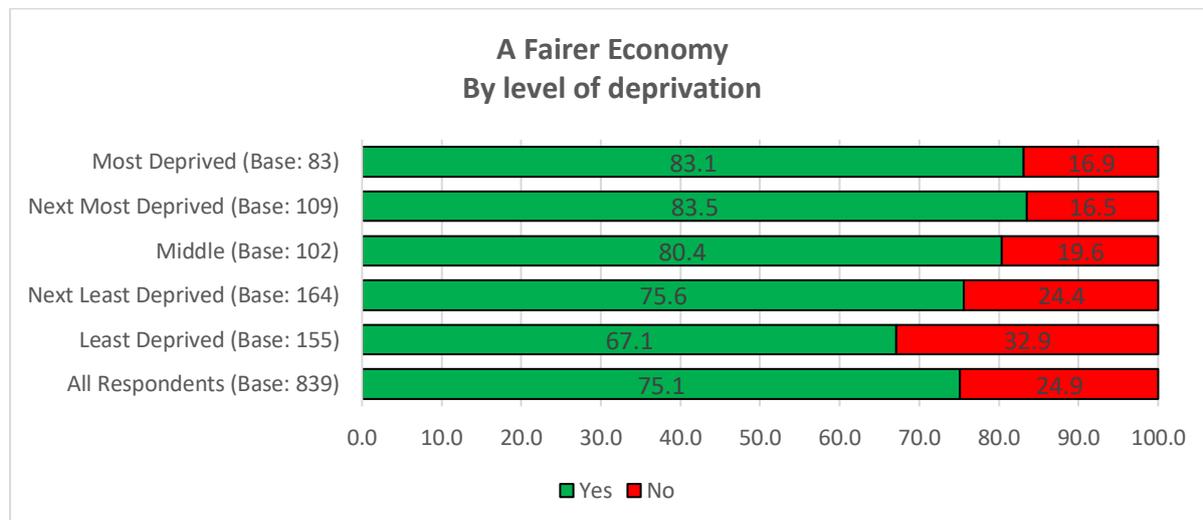
Respondents from a minority ethnicity were notably more likely than other groups analysed to support this theme (93.0%)

Support was lowest amongst those identifying as disabled (62.1%), men (70.7%) and older respondents (71.4%)



Your Priorities for the Cardiff Race Equality Taskforce

Again, support for this area of focus increased with the level of deprivation for the respondent's home postcode, with those living in the least deprived areas almost twice as likely as those in the most deprived areas to say they did not support this.



If no, please tell us why

Respondents who did not support this area of focus were asked to outline why. A total of 173 responses were received, which have been coded into the following themes:

Theme	No.	%	Example comments
Recruitment on ability not ethnicity	86	49.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Definitely not, no-one's ethnicity is not important their abilities are. - People should get a job based on their application/interview NOT skin colour. - Employment must be on ability not colour or racial quotas. - Should be based on the best person for the job rather than ethnicity. - I think the best person for the job should be appointed, irrespective of race.
All have same opportunities	77	44.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All residents should be supported to achieve this. - Everybody should have the same opportunities. - Support all residents as needs arise. - Same opportunities for everyone - Everyone in this country has the same opportunity, you make your own future.
Positive discrimination	33	19.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There should not be any positive discrimination in any way - all should be supported to be able to give of their best regardless of race. - All residents of Cardiff should be treated the same without any positive discrimination.

Your Priorities for the Cardiff Race Equality Taskforce

			- Singling out a specific population is discriminatory.
There are other disadvantaged groups	19	11.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Why, what about white working class residents. - Diversity is wider than just BAME. - It's not just BAME people who need access to high quality employment, what about people with disabilities, Deaf, Partially Sighted?
Enough in place	15	8.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I cannot find evidence that such access is actually denied on the basis of race/colour. - The opportunities are already available, there are countless Asian / Black doctors / nurses / dentists / in Cardiff & many non-whites at my children's graduation ceremonies (law / accountancy).
More important issues	8	4.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are far more important issues that affect all of us. - Hardly a priority.
Misc.	7	4.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Are we not doing this now, then shame on the ruling council for not doing this? - Employer's responsibility.

Your Priorities for the Cardiff Race Equality Taskforce

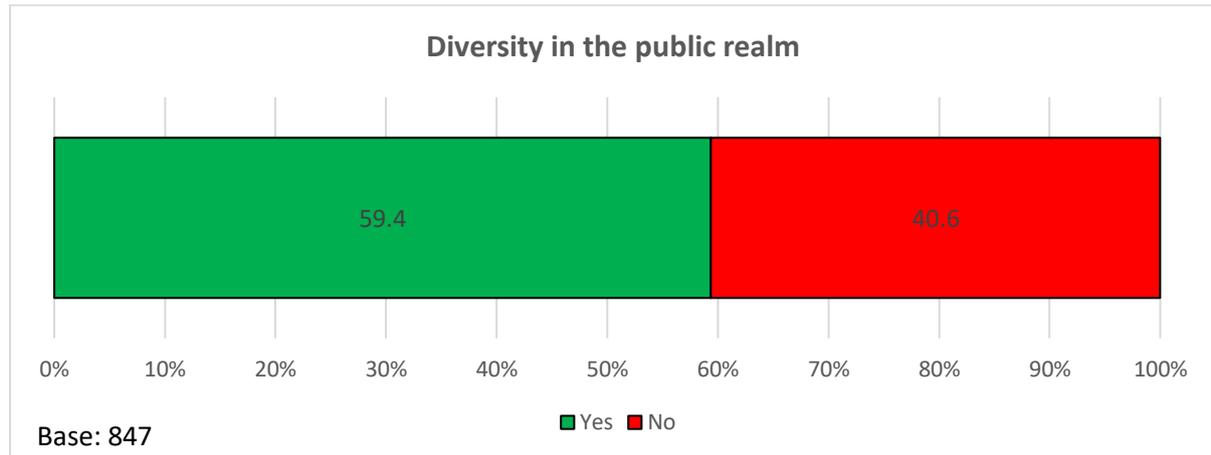
Diversity in the public realm:

Reviewing how we commemorate our history in public spaces and cultural life. This will include supporting the Wales-wide audit of statues, street and building names, within the context of exploring connections with the slave trade.

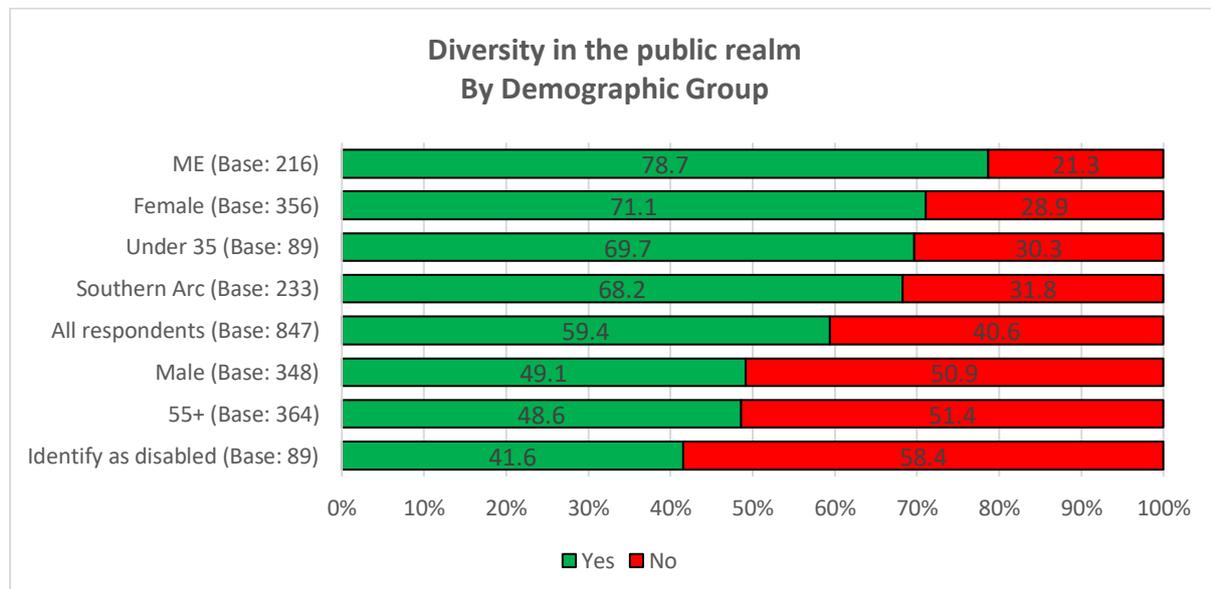
A total of 847 responses were received for this question, giving an overall response rate of 97.5%.

Do you support this area as being a priority?

Opinion was more divided on making this area a priority, with 59.4% in support, and 40.6% against.

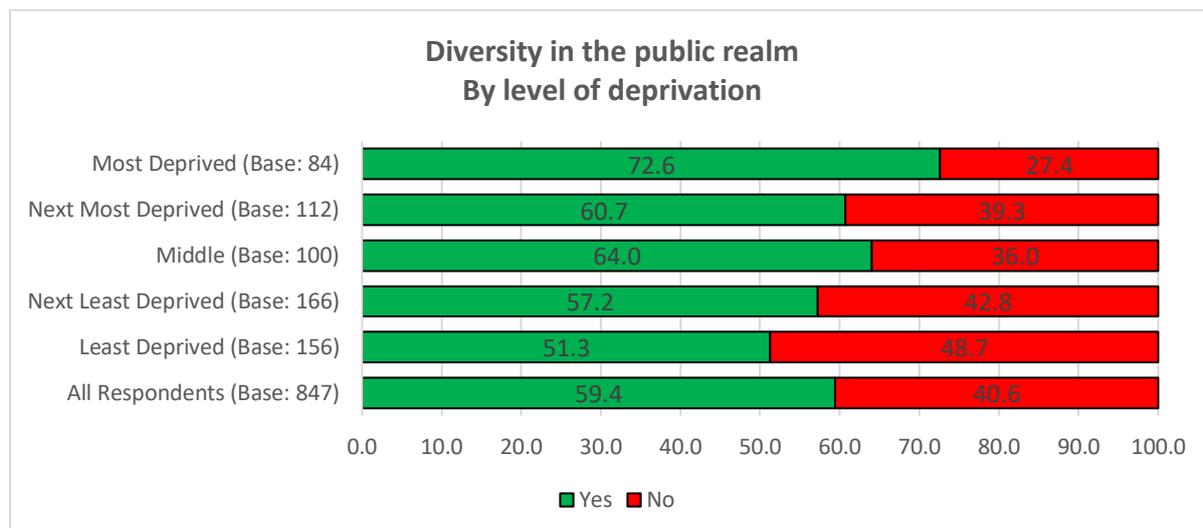


Support for this area of focus was again highest amongst respondents from a minority ethnicity (78.7%), contrasting with 41.6% from respondents identifying as disabled.



Your Priorities for the Cardiff Race Equality Taskforce

While not a clear correlation, those living in the more deprived areas of the city showed a higher level support for this than those living in the less deprived areas:



If no, please tell us why

Respondents who did not support this area of focus were asked to outline why. A total of 292 responses were received, which have been coded into the following themes:

Theme	No.	%	Example comments
It's our heritage - we need to learn from History / Cannot change it	194	66.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stop trying to rewrite history -- slavery needs to be explained in the context of the times without the current policy of demonising white people whilst ignoring the fact that Black & Arabic people were actively participating in the slave trade. - History wiped from view removes the ability to learn from the past. - Whether good or bad, let us ALL learn from our true history. Hiding evidence of this is the sort of censorship any fair society should oppose. - I think from this point going forward no further references to the slave trade should be used. History is what it is. The slave trade should not be glorified or forgotten. Removing all links may have the opposite effect than what is intended. - We cannot delete our past. We need to accept but provide education, otherwise do we delete and destroy all reference to the romans, the Vikings, Mary queen of Scots the Tudors. Factory owners who were enlightened and tried to help their workers would be considered explorers and sweatshop owners now. The past is just that past. Understated with plaques explaining the reason for the statues and what they did wrong.

Explain context of times	89	30.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>These bits of street furniture have developed over a long time and were correct at the time they went up - we should better understand why they went up and not focus on it as a politically correct thing now - if they were wrong then - why are we right now?</i> - <i>We learn from our history and past citizens erecting statues etc. is a reminder of how they viewed life at that time.</i> - <i>Will result in hiding our past and future generations not knowing about the shameful incidents in our past.</i> - <i>Statues are our history. We cannot ignore them. What they may have represented may not suit us now, but that does not change what happened in the past.</i>
More important issues	62	21.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>You've got better things to do. Look to the future, not the past.</i> - <i>There are so many more pressing issues.</i> - <i>I feel that the priorities should have a direct impact on improving the lives of BAME individuals. I do not feel this priority will benefit BAME's in the same way that the above priorities will.</i> - <i>Emphasis in public spaces & cultural life should be Welsh history. Exploring connections with slave trade is important, but a relatively small subset of this.</i>
Support Changes	22	7.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>I think it's important but a lower priority than education and practical action to address people's challenges in the present.</i> - <i>This can be done once the major issues have been addressed.</i> - <i>It's important but education and employment should be prioritised if funds are limited.</i>
Waste of money	20	6.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>That is a waste of money. The statues no one cares about / or can see. Spend the money shipping homeless people elsewhere.</i> - <i>Where do we ultimately draw the line in respect of groups that have been marginalised or treated poorly over centuries? It's a waste of council money.</i>
Concentrate on present/future	15	5.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>We should focus on improving the opportunities for people now, rather than waste time worrying about the past.</i> - <i>This is our history, it's now and the future that matters.</i>

Your Priorities for the Cardiff Race Equality Taskforce

Welsh History	11	3.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>It's welsh history - remove the history - lose its identity. I think statues should remain but include plaques containing info; relating to any slave trade involvement.</i>- <i>Emphasis in public spaces & cultural life should be Welsh history. Exploring connections with slave trade is important, but a relatively small subset of this.</i>
Misc.	4	1.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>History good and bad is commemorated by street names and statues- anyone who is upset by a statue should be referred to the city's fine psychiatric services.</i>- <i>This could be decisive if changing existing names.</i>- <i>Western Civilisation made slaving illegal. Cardiff rich multicultural residents came here because of opportunity and prosperity this should be celebrated, but not as a particular priority to suit the trendy agenda.</i>

Your Priorities for the Cardiff Race Equality Taskforce

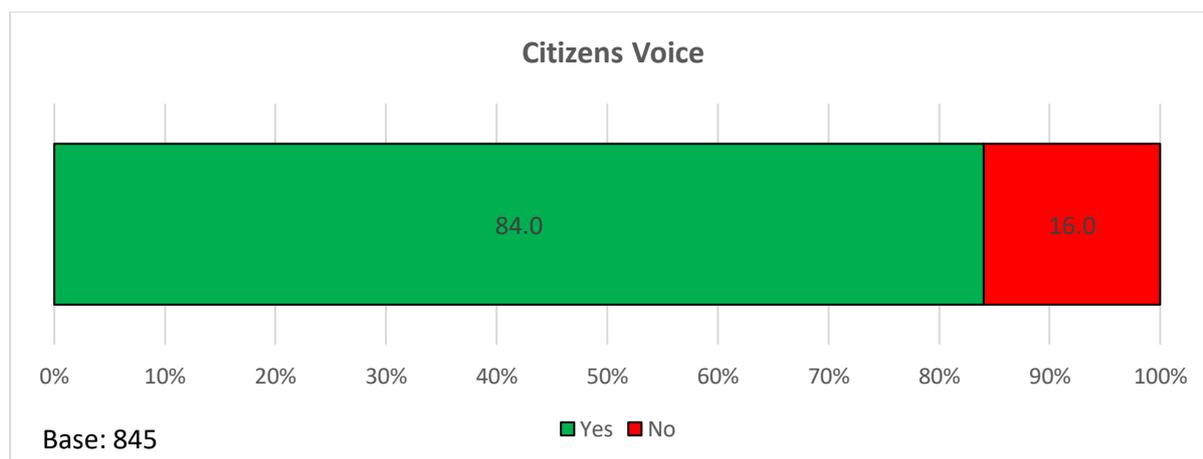
Citizens Voice:

Supporting the civic and democratic involvement of BAME communities through voter registration and making sure Cardiff's BAME communities are counted in the Census 2021.

A total of 845 responses were received for this question, giving an overall response rate of 97.2%.

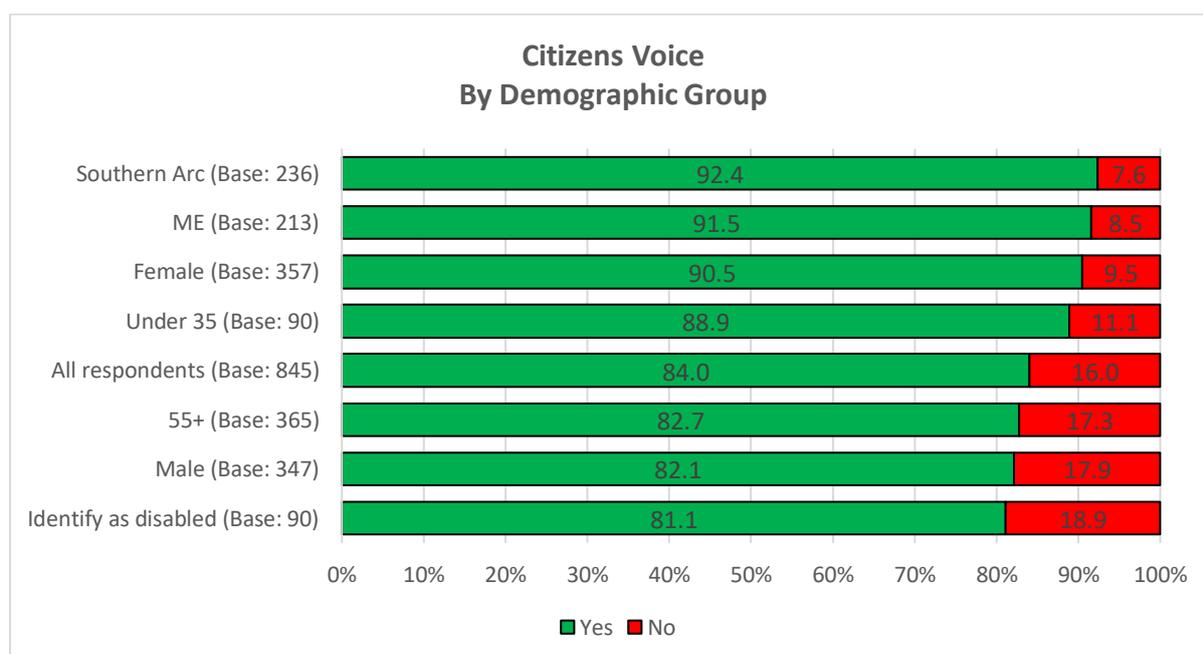
Do you support this area as being a priority?

Five out of six respondents (84.0%) supported this area of focus being prioritised.



Support was highest amongst respondents living in the Southern Arc of the city (82.4%), those from a minority ethnicity (91.5%) and women (90.5%). It was lowest amongst those identifying as disabled (81.1%), men (82.1%), and older respondents (82.7%).

There was no pattern of response when looking at the different levels of deprivation in the city.



If no, please tell us why

Respondents who did not support this area of focus were asked to outline why. A total of 97 responses were received, which have been coded into the following themes:

Theme	No.	%	Example comments
Census already applies to all	34	35.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Every resident is already included in the census.</i> - <i>We already have on forms how or what nationality we are.</i> - <i>I simply do not understand what you are asking here. Everyone should be included in the census.</i> - <i>I thought it already was expected that residents sign up to the Census.</i> - <i>Should already be in place.</i>
This should apply to all not just BAME	32	33.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>It should be across the board not just BAME.</i> - <i>They should be treated the same as everyone else no different.</i> - <i>Everyone should be treated equally despite race/colour! This whole black lives matter campaign should be all lives matter.</i> - <i>We should make sure that EVERYBODY is included in the Census - not just the BAME community.</i> - <i>All diverse groups should be an issue, not just the latest trendy issue.</i>
Individual responsibility / choice	26	26.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Every citizen gets a census form and it is up to each one of us to fill it in.</i> - <i>Surely people should be able to sort out their own voter registration and Census returns.</i> - <i>Everyone should take individual responsibility to register to vote and complete the census.</i> - <i>Surely it is the individual's responsibility to register appropriately.</i>
Positive discrimination	17	17.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>It is beginning to sound as if being white will be a disadvantage.</i> - <i>Because it's racist. The colour of someone's skin should be a matter of complete irrelevance.</i> - <i>This sounds racially biased.</i>
Not a priority	8	8.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>The scant resources of the council can be better spent.</i> - <i>I see no reason for this.</i>
Misc.	5	5.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>This will not bring jobs or make people better.</i> - <i>Not sure this would improve things.</i> - <i>More emphasis should be placed on integration and the development and evolution of a uniquely Welsh/British culture in whatever shape it takes over the generations.</i>

Your Priorities for the Cardiff Race Equality Taskforce

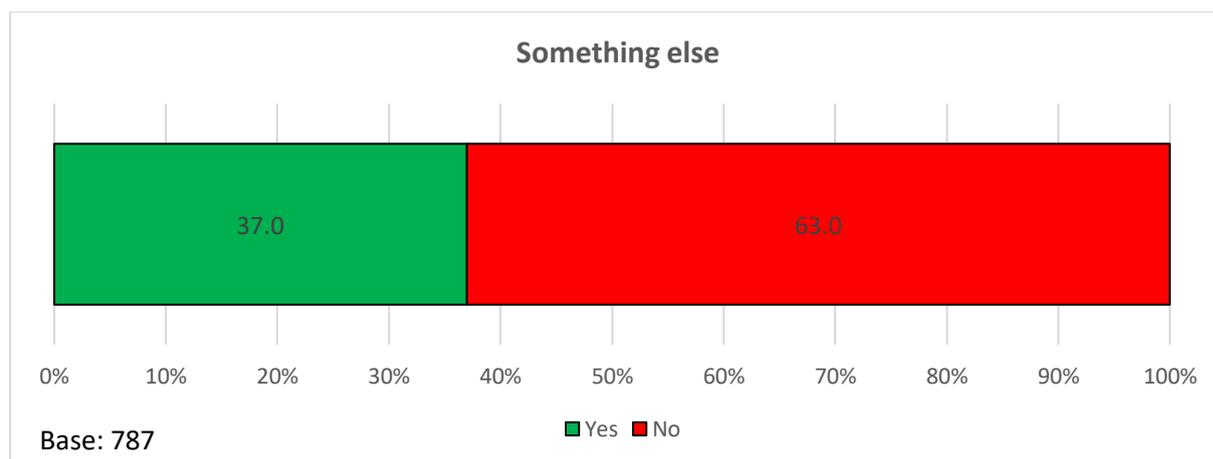
Something else:

Would you like to suggest a different priority for the Taskforce?

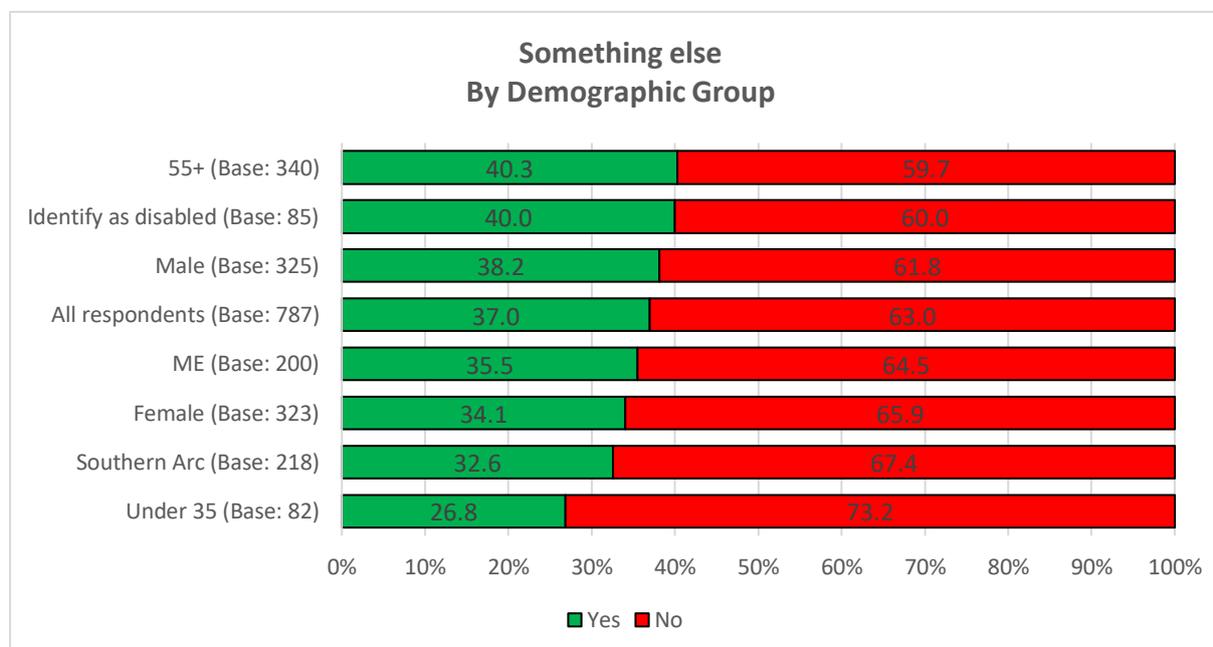
A total of 787 responses were received for this question, giving an overall response rate of 90.6%.

Do you support this area as being a priority?

Just over a third of respondents (37.0%) had a suggestion for an additional area of focus for the Taskforce to look at.



Older respondents were notably more likely than their younger counterparts to put forward an alternative proposal (40.3% compared with 26.8% respectively).



Please tell us your idea

Overall, 278 responses were received to this question, which have been grouped in to the following themes:

Theme	No.	%	Example comments
Equality for all	67	24.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Treat every citizen equally.</i> - <i>Ensuring that all citizens are treated equally - not positive bias, not favouritism - equal opportunities for ALL - no bias in any direction.</i> - <i>This is about diversity and equality. As such it should cover all ethnicities and not positively discriminate for one over another. I.e. Black, Asian, White Welsh should all have the same opportunities.</i> - <i>Make sure everyone is treated fairly, not just those whose voices are the loudest.</i> - <i>Look to the future, not the past. Do not try and change our culture and history. Rather than focusing on BAME residents focus on getting equality and representation for everyone.</i>
Education/History	53	19.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Teaching everyone that there is one race the human race.</i> - <i>Black history being a mandatory part of curriculum in schools.</i> - <i>Compulsory lessons in schools for all children in respect of black history, citizenship and personal / collective responsibility</i> - <i>Change takes place through education. This needs to be done at all levels in all cultures. There's no point in concentrating on Britain's history when you don't challenge attitudes of other countries where the slave trade is profitable and child labour is accepted.</i>
Employment/ institutional racism/ leadership positions	35	12.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Percentage of workforce from the BAME background employed by the LA in management positions. What is being done to balance this?</i> - <i>Commitment to have a significant representation of BAME groups in senior council positions in the next 3 years.</i> - <i>Ensuring there is equal pay for BAME staff in the workplace.</i> - <i>I should like to see efforts to ensure that BAME people are encouraged into the mainstream workforce of the city. At present they seem to be concentrated in certain areas, e.g. Taxi driving, catering. This must start with schools and colleges.</i>

Better communication	26	9.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Engaging, informing, involving, if you can't get the majority of communities involved it's not likely to be successful. You risk alienating communities if you change names and pull down statues without consultation and Involvement. I thought the vote for the statue was really positive. It informed and allowed the community to vote. If you do decide to take down statues who should go in place?</i> - <i>A simple slogan "equality for all who live in Wales" is all that you need (if anything at all which I doubt). But written only in English because almost 80% of Welsh-born people and 99.99999% of BAME people do not have even the most basic grasp of the Welsh Language - and very much more to the point do not have the first inkling of a desire to waste any part of their precious lifetime bothering with it. Obviously including me!</i> - <i>Explaining to the white majority just why BAME issues are important and can lead to an unfair and damaged society.</i>
Improve public perception	23	8.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Include more BAME history in the school curriculum and teach children about different cultures. Creating an understanding and tolerance for others at an early age should nurture the next generation of children in Cardiff to not be as ignorant as their parents.</i> - <i>The media uses inflammatory methods in dealing with this issue ensure the public are kept up to date by you not misleading media outlets.</i>
Better engagement	23	8.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Put forward funding or reach out to people to start a pan African Saturday or after school program.</i> - <i>More focus on youth services to engage with BAME young people at an earlier point.</i>
Better Integration	22	7.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>To ensure BAME people are integrated throughout the community i.e. not housed in areas of large BAME community e.g. Butetown.</i> - <i>Some parts of the BAME communities have individuals who are not allowed to integrate and this should be an area of concern. By this I am particularly thinking of those women who are dominated by their menfolk and not given much personal choice in anything.</i>
Health	16	5.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Addressing equitable healthcare for BAME communities as demonstrated by the COVID-19 pandemic.</i>

Your Priorities for the Cardiff Race Equality Taskforce

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Autism in the Somali community should be priority too as there is a higher prevalence amongst children from Somali backgrounds.</i>
Tackle racism	16	5.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>There are still a lot of people living in Cardiff with extreme racists views. We need to address this.</i> - <i>Making racism illegal and possibly giving custodial sentences for it.</i>
Police / diversity / treatment	13	4.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Challenge & support how black males in particular are perceived & treated by the police force.</i> - <i>Audit of policing - stop and search.</i>
Poverty	13	4.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>The task force should look at why certain ethnic groups within the BAME are not doing as well as other BAME groups. If it is found that poverty maybe the course then it needs to be evaluated against similar none BAME groups who are in the same poverty bracket.</i> - <i>How GCSE and A Level exam standardisation linked to historic school performance impacts pupils in all Cardiff schools and how this impacts on pupils from deprived communities including BAME communities.</i>
Better Training	13	4.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Equality in skills training across all communities.</i> - <i>Skills training for young people and activities for teenagers, especially boys.</i>
Disband taskforce / Waste of Money	12	4.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Disband it and put the cash saved towards the repair of our disgraceful roads.</i> - <i>There is no need for a "taskforce". A waste of time and effort just to be seen virtue signalling.</i>
Crime concerns	10	3.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Look at sex trade slavery, and stamp it out the thought of children and young girls being trafficked and never knowing the joy of freedom is the worst possible slavery. Child marriage sickens me 12 year old children forced to marry 45 year old males and in the worst case on their wedding night brutally used and dies of blood loss. These are the happening all the time throughout the world give these poor children a voice. Ban trips to countries where there children are regularly sold into the sex trade.</i> - <i>More effort into the Somali crime wave in Cardiff...It's a real problem. I've had a knife pulled on me. Get squatters off the streets of the City Centre. Do something worthwhile and not this money-wasting rubbish.</i>

Your Priorities for the Cardiff Race Equality Taskforce

Housing	10	3.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Ensuring that Cardiff maintains diversity in housing. Why do we settle communities in ghetto like conditions and only one community?</i> - <i>Access to good quality housing.</i>
BAME Business community	7	2.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Help BAME community businesses and entrepreneurs who don't always the same opportunity or funding for their ideas.</i> - <i>Representation of BAME in businesses and fair treatment of black business people.</i>
Youth	8	2.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>More support to develop youth activities and support e.g. supervised youth centres, boxing clubs etc. to help alleviate antisocial behaviour and drug abuse.</i> - <i>Task force looking into the provision of grassroots sport in the city would have a positive effect on the health of all residents.</i>
Task force needs to be representative	8	2.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>The task force must be inclusive of groups within the city, the council must remember we all pay council tax.</i> - <i>Ensure no over representation.</i>
Elderly	7	2.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What about older people who have lived and contributed to the economy of Cardiff all of their lives.</i> - <i>Affordable rental housing for elderly who are living in cramped and poor condition!</i>
Misc.	50	18.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Focus on something that isn't broken. Like a better M4 relief road to Wales.</i> - <i>Promoting good civic attitudes, lawfulness, a hard work ethic, marriage and fathers in homes would help. Preventing teen pregnancies, promoting education and apprenticeships, voluntarism. Building good play facilities for children and youth clubs for teenagers. Mentoring activities specifically focused on boys from poor backgrounds or fatherless households.</i> - <i>Support the Welsh minority and their culture and language.</i> - <i>Younger children mix without question normally. Discuss why this appears to sometimes vanish as they get older. Are they responding to their parent's influence, or even that of their teachers?</i> - <i>Stop jumping on the BLM bandwagon</i>

Section 2: Priorities

Respondents were then asked to prioritise the different areas of focus, by selecting their top three themes.

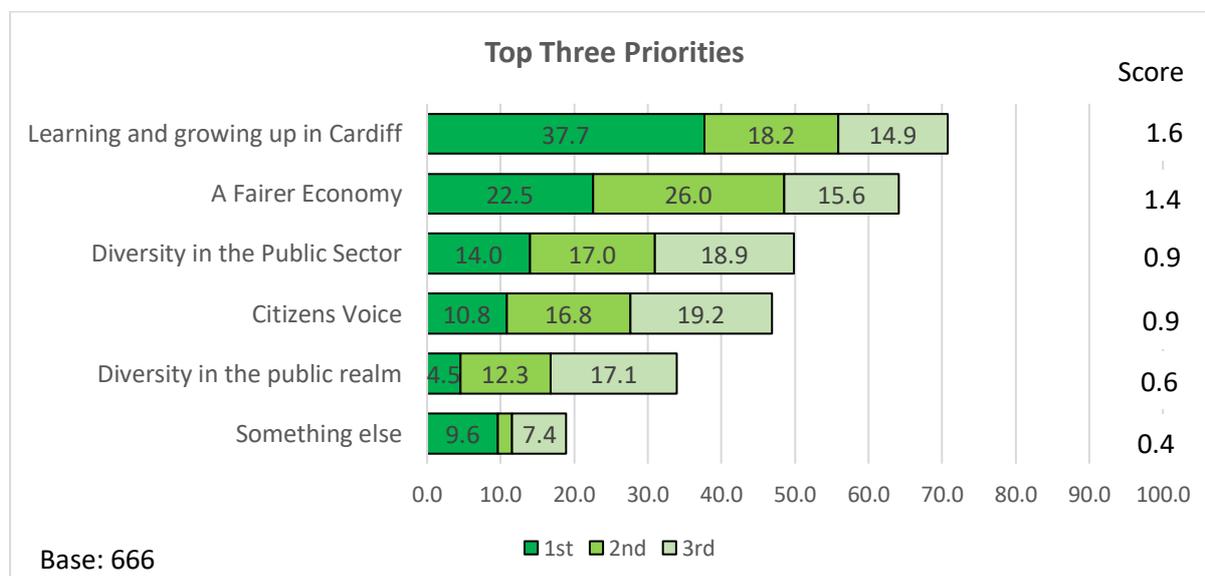
Responses to this question were validated to exclude non-responses (145), and multiple responses (e.g. ranking more than one option in first place; 58 responses), therefore including only those giving at least one exclusive ranking score to prioritise an area of focus. This gave a total of 666 responses to this question, a response rate of 76.6%.

Scores were calculated by assigning three points for each first place ranking, two points for each second place, and one point for each third place; these were combined for each theme, and divided by the overall number of respondents answering this question, to give a final score.

“Learning and growing up in Cardiff” was seen as the top priority, with 37.7% of respondents ranking this in first place, with an overall score of 1.6 out of three. It also received more votes than any other theme, with 70.7% of all respondents identifying this theme as a priority.

In second place, scoring 1.4, and ranked in first place by 22.5% of respondents, was “A Fairer Economy”, prioritised by 64.1% of respondents.

“Diversity in the Public Sector” was narrowly voted into third place ahead of “Citizens Voice”, with both achieving a score of 0.9, but the former getting both more votes overall (49.8% compared with 46.8%), and a higher proportion of first place votes (14.0% compared with 10.8%).



There was no variation in order of priority by demographic group.

Your Priorities for the Cardiff Race Equality Taskforce

Those prioritising “Something Else” were asked to identify what this would be. Results have been split into first, second and third priority ranking.

A total of 65 responses were given for another first priority, which have been grouped into the following themes:

Theme	No.	%	Example comments
Disband Taskforce/Waste of money	11	16.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Close the Taskforce and get on with the business of the Council. There is much more need among the elderly and vulnerable, I think. Stop wasting resources at such a difficult time as this. - Re-deploy this team to better serve residents. This is PC madness! - Keeping the city well maintained (which it isn't) and clean (which it isn't). Efforts into this and not a virtue signalling "taskforce". Enough of this nonsense
Equality of all	9	13.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensuring equal opportunity for all - no bias in any direction or for any section of the community - Treating ALL THE PEOPLE EQUALLY. This will be greatly helped by removing all use of the Welsh Language from all schools, signs, dual language Council letters and the like. Then all citizens can start to be treated as being equal
Poverty	8	12.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Focus on underprivileged communities (regardless of race) rather than grouping individuals together based on skin colour. - Fair treatment for the poor - EVEN IF they are white - help in schools on the basis of need, not colour. - that is race equality
Education	6	9.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving education and careers advice so that young people of all races are aware of a variety of career opportunities - The curriculum
Better integration	6	9.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Helping everyone to live in a more equal society rather than viewing BAME people as separate - Encouraging of spontaneous mixing/ "togetherness" of all people/ groups of people without separating BAME as being special and thus distancing them even more.
Creating division	6	9.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stop creating more diversity and friction by having these silly panels - Retaining the voice of Cardiffians, we are almost all mixed race going back 80 years, treat everyone equally, do not put Black people

Your Priorities for the Cardiff Race Equality Taskforce

			<i>above white or division will occur, we are the indigenous people of Cardiff, keep everyone equal that way you will eliminate racism</i>
Crime	3	4.6	- <i>Keep Asian kids away from Radicalisation and noncery (ISIS and Grooming Gangs)</i>
Misc.	27	41.5	- <i>Why do we need to change? This must be evidence based and not just historic examples.</i> - <i>Improving the roads for private vehicles removing all bus lanes and cycle lanes</i> - <i>All are important</i>

A total of 11 responses were given for another second priority, which have been grouped into the following themes:

Theme	No.	%	Example comments
Education	4	36.4	- <i>Education is the key, one race the human race.</i> - <i>English language lessons for struggling ESOL speakers, especially adults.</i>
Poverty/Homelessness	2	18.2	- <i>Ridding Cardiff of homeless people.</i>
Support for Ethnic minority groups	2	18.2	- <i>The disproportionate impact of COVID-19 on BAME communities.</i>
Language	2	18.2	- <i>Ensuring that everyone who is seeking employment is able to speak English.</i>
All lives matter	1	9.1	- <i>Ensure that ALL lives matter. We must not be bullied just because some think themselves hard-done-by. We are not USA, we do not need these knee-jerk reactions because of something there. The UK is not systemically racist nor is Wales. It is an insult to ordinary citizens and those who work within the system to suggest that. Cowards hide their bigotry by jumping on a populist band-wagon. There are poor 'white' people, too and living in the same areas. EOD is not treating everyone alike.</i>

Your Priorities for the Cardiff Race Equality Taskforce

A total of 38 responses were given for another third priority, which have been grouped into the following themes:

Theme	No.	%	Example comments
Equality for all	8	21.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Help everyone regardless of race, ethnicity, sexual orientation - It is the voice of true Cardiffians that matter be they black or white not recent arrivals of whatever race or religion. - Equality for all, Rich, Poor, White, non-White, educated, not educated.
Education	8	21.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Highlighting, encouraging and utilising the diverse skills discovered within all our school children without discrimination. - Free accessible education for all. - Public education project re Cardiff's history and the benefits to the white population of colonialism/slavery etc at the expense of the Black community
Addressing all racism	5	13.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consider assumptions, gaps in understanding and cultural reference points across the breadth of the citizenship in Cardiff and create inter school/ inter faith/ inter social club links and programmes to correct wrong assumptions and fill gaps with proper knowledge and understanding - Addressing racism across wider public sector and private sector
Integration	4	10.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creating a vision of a city that is ONE community, not fuelling divisions by determining services and assistance based on skin colour - Assimilation and integration
Disband	3	7.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stop wasting public money solving non-existent problems.
Health	2	5.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Healthy Lifestyles for All
Misc.	12	31.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Be the voice against child and female slavery - Increased recycling. - Diversity in the Justice system: review of racial bias and BAME representation in the Family Courts and Criminal Justice system

Demographic Profile

What was your age on your last birthday?

	No	%
16-24	9	1.2
25-34	81	10.9
35-44	136	18.2
45-54	130	17.4
55-64	164	22.0
65-74	154	20.6
75+	51	6.8
Prefer not to say	21	2.8
Total	746	100.0

Are you...?

	No	%
Female	363	48.9
Male	350	47.1
Prefer not to say	26	3.5
Other	4	0.5
Total	743	100.0

Do you identify as Trans?

	No	%
Yes	3	0.4
No	695	95.1
Prefer to self-describe	3	0.4
Prefer not to say	30	4.1
Total	731	100.0

Do you identify as a disabled person?

	No	%
Yes	90	12.2
No	601	81.7
Prefer not to say	45	6.1
Total	736	100.0

Please tick any of the following that apply to you:

	No.	%
Deaf/ Deafened/ Hard of hearing	50	16.9
Mental health difficulties	66	22.4
Learning impairment/ difficulties	13	4.4
Visual impairment	14	4.7
Wheelchair user	4	1.4
Mobility impairment	68	23.1
Long-standing illness or health condition (e.g. cancer, diabetes, or asthma)	124	42.0
Prefer not to say	51	17.3
Other	21	7.1
Total Respondents	295	-

Which of the following best describes what you are doing at present?

	No.	%
Working full time (30+ hours per week)	319	43.4
Wholly retired from work	202	27.5
Working part time (less than 30 hours per week)	92	12.5
Permanently sick or disabled person	29	3.9
Unemployed - Registered Job Seeker	16	2.2
Caring for a child or adult	15	2.0
In full time education	14	1.9
Looking after home	7	1.0
On a zero hour contract	7	1.0
Unemployed - Unregistered but seeking work	7	1.0
Other	27	3.7
Total	735	100.0

Do you consider yourself to be Welsh?

	No.	%
Yes	481	65.5
No	253	34.5
Total	734	100.0

What is your ethnic group?

The proportion of respondents from a minority ethnicity were higher than that for the population of Cardiff as a whole, as measured by the 2011 Census.

	No.	%	Census 2011 (% of those aged 16+)
White - Welsh/English/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	481	64.6	82.1
White - Irish	12	1.6	0.9
White - Gypsy or Irish Traveller	1	0.1	0.1
White - Any other white background	39	5.2	3.7
Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups - White and Black Caribbean	10	1.3	0.8
Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups - White and Black African	7	0.9	0.4
Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups - White & Asian	10	1.3	0.5
Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups - Any other	11	1.5	0.5
Asian/Asian Welsh/British - Bangladeshi	9	1.2	1.1
Asian/Asian Welsh/British - Chinese	3	0.4	1.2
Asian/Asian Welsh/British - Indian	11	1.5	2.3
Asian/Asian Welsh/British – Pakistani	7	0.9	1.5
Asian/Asian Welsh/British - Any other	2	0.3	1.2
Black/African/Caribbean/Black Welsh/British - African	49	6.6	1.2
Black/African/Caribbean/Black Welsh/British – Caribbean	22	3.0	0.4
Black/African/Caribbean/Black Welsh/British - Any other	7	0.9	0.4
Arab	5	0.7	1.1
Any other ethnic group	13	1.7	1.7
Prefer not to say	46	6.2	-
Total	745	100.0	

Where were you born?

	No.	%
Elsewhere in the UK	225	30.4
Elsewhere in Wales	124	16.8
In Cardiff	275	37.2
Outside the UK	116	15.7
Total	740	100.0

Appendix D to the Report of the Cardiff Race Equality Taskforce

Terms of Reference; Race Equality Taskforce and Sub-Groups

1. Race Equality Taskforce: Terms of Reference

Purpose

1. The Race Equality Taskforce ('the Taskforce') is established by Cardiff Council, following a decision by the Council's Cabinet on 16 July 2020, to enable the coordination of meaningful and evidence-led actions and recommendations to address racial discrimination and promote race equality in Cardiff.
2. The Taskforce will undertake this work until the end of the current political administration and local government elections in May 2022.

Objectives

3. The Taskforce will work to the following objectives:
 - Work with Cardiff's communities and organisations to improve and prioritise race equality to achieve an inclusive, cohesive, thriving and representative city;
 - Guide Cardiff's policy and strategy developers to make sure race equality is included in all of their work;
 - Use the Council's convening power to advance race equality in the public, private and voluntary sector, working closely where required with the Cardiff Public Services Board;
 - Coordinate actions and recommendations to advance race equality, focusing on priority work-streams, identified in consultation with the city's ethnic minority residents;
 - Report on progress on race equality and the general impact of inequality and discrimination on the ethnic minority communities of Cardiff.

Priorities

4. The following areas have been identified to be considered by the Taskforce:
 - a) Employment and Representative Workforce
 - b) Education and Young People's Experience of Services
 - c) Citizen's Voice
 - d) Health and Social Care
 - e) Criminal Justice

5. The priorities of the Taskforce have been informed by public consultation with Cardiff residents and agreed by the Race Equality Taskforce Membership at their inaugural meeting on 2nd December 2020. A work stream will be established for each of the agreed priorities, which will coordinate and consider strategic evidence, practice and policy reviews in order to produce recommendations for action.

Reporting Requirements

6. The Taskforce will report to Cabinet on each work-stream on a quarterly basis from March 2021. The formal report will be provided annually to Council. Work Stream's a) Employment and Representative Workforce b) Education and Young People's Experiences of Services c) Citizen's Voice will provide recommendations which will be considered at Cabinet. Work stream d) Health and Social Care will provide recommendations to the Health Board for consideration. Work stream e) Criminal Justice will provide recommendations for the Community Safety Partnership.
7. The Taskforce will also provide an annual report to Full Council, in line with the reporting schedule for the Council's statutory Equalities Annual Report.
8. A Cross-Party Group will provide Members input and engagement for the Taskforce.

Limitation of Authority

9. The Taskforce is an advisory body to the Council's Cabinet. It is not a decision-making body and does not have the authority to:
 - Expend money on behalf of Cardiff Council;
 - Commit Cardiff Council to any arrangement;
 - Direct Cardiff Council staff in the performance of their duties and shall not seek to do so;
 - Purport to represent Cardiff Council in any communication with the public or media; and
 - Consider any matter outside its Terms of Reference.
10. The actions of the Taskforce or any of its members shall not fetter the discretion of the Council in the exercise of any of its functions.

Membership

11. The Taskforce will comprise of the Chair and up to 14 members. Seeking to ensure a diverse range of protected characteristics are recognised within the Taskforce.
12. Members will be appointed until the end of the current political administration and local government elections in May 2022.

13. The membership will be made up of individuals with insight and interest in race, ethnicity and human rights and who have the ability, experience, opportunity and influence to make changes in their sector, industry and institutions or organisations.
14. Membership of the Taskforce is to be selected following a public appointment process openly advertised by the Council. The membership is selected in order to achieve a balance of representation across the following fields:

Voluntary Sector and Community Organisations	Public Services
Major Employers and Small-to-Medium Sized Enterprises (SMEs)	Culture and the Arts
Education, including Further and Higher Education	Sport
Trade Unions	Children and Young People

15. The Taskforce will also have the ability to co-opt members on a consensual basis.
16. Members of the Taskforce must submit, upon appointment, a declaration of personal interests, including a declaration that they understand and will abide by the Nolan Principles of Standards in Public Life. All members will strive to be respectful, consensus-oriented, transparent and accountable.
17. Everyone in attendance at Taskforce meetings must declare any actual or potential conflicts of interest; these shall be recorded in the minutes. Anyone with a relevant or material interest in a matter under consideration must be excluded from the discussion; this shall also be recorded in the meetings.

Chair

18. The appointment of the Chair of the Taskforce is a matter for decision by the Council's Cabinet.
19. The Chair will be appointed until the end of the current political administration and local government elections in May 2022.
20. The Chair is responsible for chairing meetings of the Taskforce and promoting the work of the Taskforce.
21. The Chair will also oversee the activities of the work-streams and strategic activities associated with tackling discrimination and disadvantage faced by ethnic minority residents in Cardiff.

Vice Chair

22. The Vice-Chair of the Taskforce will be selected by the Chair from among the 14 members who are publicly appointed to the Taskforce.
23. The Vice-Chair will be appointed for 6 months subject to reappointment.
24. The Vice-Chair will deputise in chairing meetings of the Taskforce in the absence of the Chair.

Meeting Arrangements

25. The Taskforce will be quorate at 25% of the total voting members, rounded up to the nearest whole number. This must include the Chair/ Vice-Chair.
26. Meetings of the Taskforce will take place on a quarterly basis (i.e. every 3 months) and will usually take place at a council venue or will be held remotely using Microsoft Teams due to the Covid-19 pandemic.
27. Members of the Taskforce are expected to make every effort to attend all meetings and attendance will be recorded formally through minutes of the meetings.
28. Where members are unable to attend Taskforce meetings, any apologies should be given to the Chair and/or meeting secretariat in advance of the meetings. Substitute delegates are not able to attend meetings without the prior approval of the Chair (or Vice-Chair in the absence of the Chair).

Recommendations and Voting

29. Draft recommendations will be brought to the Taskforce meetings through work streams, organised by number (eg: 1.1, 1.2) and will be recorded in the meetings minutes along with any votes. Recommendations are called to a vote by the Chair of the Taskforce during a meeting. Approved recommendations from Taskforce meetings will be reported to Cabinet.
30. Votes may be cast by Taskforce members only and not Council secretariat or observers. Votes are made only by the members present in a properly arranged meeting.
31. Decisions will be made by a majority of the votes cast at the meeting. In the event of there not being a clear majority vote, the Chair shall have a casting vote.
32. Votes are cast at the Chair's discretion and are as follows:
 - I. *By General Consent* -- When a recommendation is not likely to be opposed, the Chair says, "if there is no objection ..." The membership shows agreement by their silence, however if one member says, "I object," the item will then be put to a vote by one of the methods below.

- II. By Voice -- The Chairman asks those in favour to say, "Aye", those opposed to say "no". Any member may move for an exact count. (Whilst meeting virtually during the Covid-19 Pandemic the 'raise hand' function on Teams will be used)
- III. *By Roll Call* -- Each member answers "yes" or "no" as his name is called. This method is used when a record of each person's vote is required.

Confidentiality

33. Confidentiality rules are as follows: The Taskforce will adhere to the Chatham House Rule, anyone who comes to a meeting is free to use information from the discussion but is not allowed to reveal who made any comment. Failure to adhere to this rule may result in taskforce membership being revoked.

Administration

34. The Secretariat and administrative support services to the Taskforce will be provided by Cardiff Council, or an individual or organisation appointed by Cardiff Council, and will include meeting organisation, circulating meeting agendas, taking meeting minutes and overseeing general Taskforce administration.
35. All final papers/reports must be submitted to the meeting secretariat 7 clear days in advance of the meeting.
36. The agenda and supporting papers shall be forwarded to each member of the Taskforce 3 clear days in advance of the meeting.

Communications

37. The Taskforce will communicate via email using a private invite-only list of contacts. Communication may include:
 - Periodic updates concerning Taskforce activities;
 - Dissemination of minutes and initiatives;
 - Links and research related to Taskforce aims and ambitions; and
 - Draft documents for review and comment.

Press & Social Media

38. Council secretariat are available for any queries. However, confidentiality rules should be adhered to during all public or social correspondence. Further guidance on this can be found in the 'Communications Guidance' provided by the Equality Team.

General Requirements

39. In so far as it relates to the activities of the Taskforce, the Taskforce and individual members of the Taskforce:

- i. Will use all reasonable endeavours to comply with all applicable requirements of Cardiff Council's Welsh Language Scheme and the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011 ("the Measure") and the Welsh language standards issued to the City of Cardiff Council (Compliance Notice – Section 44 Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011) insofar as it relates to the activities of the Taskforce. A copy of the Welsh language standards is available from: www.cardiff.gov.uk/bilingualcardiff
- ii. Will comply with any and all requirements under the Data Protection Legislation and shall not disclose or allow unauthorised access to any confidential information provided or acquired during the term of the Taskforce.
- iii. Shall not unlawfully discriminate within the meaning and scope of any law, enactment, order, or regulation or good practice relating to discrimination (whether in age, disability, gender reassignment, race, religion or belief, sex, sexual orientation, marriage and civil partnership, and pregnancy and maternity or otherwise).
- iv. Acknowledges that the Council is subject to the requirements of the Code of Practice on Government Information, Freedom of Information Act and the Environmental Information Regulations and shall assist and cooperate with the Council to enable the Council to comply with its Information disclosure obligations, and
- v. Shall not behave in a manner so as to bring Cardiff Council into disrepute.

Amendments to the Terms of Reference

40. The Terms of Reference may be amended, varied or modified in writing by the council's Head of Policy and Partnerships in consultation with the Chair, with advice from Legal Services.
41. Taskforce members will be given the opportunity to comment on any proposed substantive changes to the Terms of Reference, so far as reasonably practicable, and the Council will ensure that Taskforce members' views are duly taken into account.

2. RACE EQUALITY TASKFORCE: COUNCIL-LED SUB-GROUPS

TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. AIM

- 1.1. To develop proposals to improve race equality in Cardiff, in relation to the theme of the sub-group, which will be presented to Cardiff's Race Equality Taskforce for discussion and inform their recommendations.

2. OBJECTIVES

- 2.1. The Sub-Group will coordinate and consider strategic evidence, practice and policy reviews in order to produce proposals for the Taskforce's consideration.
- 2.2. Proposals will be brought to the Taskforce meetings for presentation, organised by number (e.g. 1.1, 1.2). Taskforce members will have the opportunity to discuss and vote on proposals to inform their recommendations to Cabinet.
- 2.3. To action feedback and guidance offered by the Taskforce to inform proposals relevant to the work stream, as necessary.
- 2.4. To act as a reference group for Race Equality related issues and provide a voice for Race Equality Taskforce issues within relevant Sub-Group themes.

3. MEMBERSHIP

- 3.1. The Chair of the Employment and Representative Workforce Sub-Group is Asmut Price, BAME Network Chair and Taskforce Member / The Chair of the Education & Young People's Experience of Service Sub-Group is Gillian James, Achievement Leader (Key Groups) for Cardiff Council / The Chair of the Citizen's Voice Sub-Group is Cllr Daniel De'Ath, Former Lord Mayor and Taskforce Member. The Chairs of the Council-led Sub-Groups are appointed until the end of the current Administration in May 2022.
- 3.2. The Vice Chairs are appointed from Sub-Group membership. The Vice Chair will chair meetings of the Sub-Group in the Chair's absence, and support meeting formalities as and when required.
- 3.3. The membership will be made up of individuals with insight and interest in race, ethnicity, and human rights and who have the ability, experience, opportunity and influence to make changes in their sector, industry and institutions or organisations within each relevant Sub-Group theme.
- 3.4. Council Members/officers may be invited to participate as and when necessary and in agreement with the Sub-Group Chair.
- 3.5. External guests may attend as invited e.g. Race Equality Taskforce Chair, Taskforce members, and external speakers.

4. ADMINISTRATION

- 4.1. The Sub-Group will be supported by the Race Equality Taskforce Secretariat who will be responsible for taking minutes in meetings, arranging a suitable meeting space and any other secretarial duties necessary.
- 4.2. A briefing regarding the Race Equality Taskforce will be prepared and presented to the appointed membership of the Sub-Group in the first convening by the Race Equality Taskforce Secretariat.
- 4.3. The Sub-Group will be quorate at 25% of the total membership, rounded up to the nearest whole number. This must include the Chair/ Vice-Chair.

5. RECORD OF MEETINGS

- 5.1. Minutes from each meeting of the Sub-Group will be recorded by the Race Equality Taskforce Secretariat and disseminated to members of the Sub-Group following each meeting.

6. FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS

- 6.1. The meetings will be held quarterly during the course of the current administration until May 2022.

3. RACE EQUALITY TASKFORCE: PARTNER-LED CRIMINAL JUSTICE SUB-GROUP

TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. AIM

- 1.1. To develop proposals to improve race equality in Cardiff, in relation to the theme of Criminal Justice which will be presented to Cardiff's Race Equality Taskforce for discussion and inform their recommendations.

2. OBJECTIVES

- 2.1. The Sub-Group will coordinate and consider strategic evidence, practice and policy reviews in order to produce proposals for the Taskforce's consideration.
- 2.2. Proposals will be brought to the Taskforce meetings for presentation, organised by number (e.g. 1.1, 1.2). Taskforce members will have the opportunity to discuss and vote on proposals to inform their recommendations.
- 2.3. To action feedback and guidance offered by the Taskforce to inform proposals relevant to the work stream, as necessary.
- 2.4. To empower community voices, act as a reference group for Race Equality related issues and provide a space for Race Equality Taskforce issues within relevant Sub-Group themes.
- 2.5. The Sub-Group will not be involved in individual or current case-specific investigations. The sub-group will utilise current data, qualitative feedback and lived experiences and act as a body to advise and guide Cardiff's Criminal Justice institutions in broader issues relating to policing and criminal justice policy and practice matters.

3. MEMBERSHIP

- 3.1. The Chair of the Sub-Group is Emma Wools, Deputy Police Crime Commissioner and Taskforce Member. The Chair of the Sub-Group is appointed until the end of the current Administration in May 2022.
- 3.2. The Vice Chair is appointed from the Sub-Group membership. The Vice Chair will chair meetings of the Sub-Group in the Chair's absence, and support meeting formalities as and when required.
- 3.3. The membership will be made up of individuals with insight and interest in race, ethnicity and human rights and who have the ability, experience, opportunity and influence to make changes in their sector, industry and institutions or organisations within each relevant Sub-Group theme.
- 3.4. Council Members/officers may be invited to participate as and when necessary and in agreement with the Sub-Group Chair.

3.5. External guests may attend as invited e.g. Race Equality Taskforce Chair, Taskforce members, and external speakers.

4. GOVERNANCE

4.1. Taskforce approved recommendations will be taken for consideration through governance structures such as Cardiff's Community Safety Partnership's Leadership Board or Cardiff Council's Cabinet, as is most relevant and appropriate.

4.2. Sub-Group members are able to escalate concerns or issues with regards to the Sub-Group to the Race Equality Taskforce's Chair, Cllr Saeed Ebrahim or the Council Secretariat.

7. ADMINISTRATION

7.1. The Sub-Group will be supported by Cardiff Council's Race Equality Taskforce Secretariat, who will undertake any secretarial duties necessary.

7.2. The Sub-Group will be quorate at 25% of the total membership, rounded up to the nearest whole number, this must include representation from both statutory and non-statutory organisations to ensure balanced membership. This must include the Chair/ Vice-Chair.

8. RECORD OF MEETINGS

8.1. Minutes from each meeting of the Sub-Group will be recorded by the Race Equality Taskforce Secretariat and disseminated to members of the Sub-Group following each meeting.

9. FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS

9.1. The meetings will be held quarterly during the course of the current administration until May 2022. The Chair has the ability to request further meetings subject to timescales of actions and proposals.

4. RACE EQUALITY TASKFORCE: PARTNER-LED HEALTH WORK STREAM

The Health work stream did not have an active sub-group, but health representatives informed their actions following guidance from Taskforce and governance from the Cardiff & Vale University Health Board's EQUALITY STRATEGY & WELSH LANGUAGE STANDARDS GROUP.

The Equality Strategy & Welsh Language Standards Group Terms of Reference can be found below:

1 PURPOSE

1.1 The purpose of the Equality Strategy & Welsh Language Standards Group (ESWLSG) is to:

Advise, embed and assure the Strategy and Delivery Committee on the development and implementation of the UHB's "Strategy Equality Plan - Caring about Inclusion" (SEP) and the Welsh Language Standards, and key enabling plans. This will include all aspects of service access/delivery, employment practice, patient and public involvement, commissioning services and partnership arrangements. It will include any risks that may hinder our achievement of the objectives set out in the SEP and the Welsh Language Standards, including mitigating actions against these.

The work of the ESWLSG will be driven by legislation and compliance but also in tandem with the organisation's values and behaviour around equality and Welsh language considerations. Focusing on prevention, improvement through inclusion as key to sustainable development, education, wellness and wellbeing for the future of the people who work for and receive services from the Health Board. Equality is about making sure that people are treated fairly. It is not about us treating everyone the same, but seeing people as individuals and recognising that everyone's needs are met in different ways. The ESWLSG must and will be sensitive, thoughtful and flexible in how it meets the needs of people.

The ESWLSG will do the right thing for every person and treat everyone with dignity and respect. It will protect people's dignity and privacy and take action when it sees these are being undermined.

2. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE ESWLSG

In broad terms the role and responsibilities of the ESWLSG are divided into four categories as shown below

- A. Strategy
- B. Delivery
- C. Performance
- D. Other responsibilities

Part A

Strategy and /or Strategic Intent

2.1 Strategic Equality Plan- Caring about Inclusion (SEP). Provide assurance to the Strategy and Delivery Committee that the SEP and the Welsh Language Standards are being:

- a. Reviewed and progressed as intended, within the appropriate timescales to achieve desired outcomes.
- b. Provide assurance that key milestones identified in the SEP and Welsh Language Standards enabling plans are being delivered.
- c. Provide assurance that the SEP and Welsh Language Standards enabling plans are being actively embedded and continually refreshed within the organisation.
- d. Provide assurances that significant risks associated with the delivery of the SEP and the Welsh Language Standards are being mitigated.

The Health Board prohibits discrimination, victimisation and harassment and provides equality of both opportunity and outcome for all community members, staff and applicants regardless of age, disability, gender identity and/or trans identity, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex, sexual orientation or socioeconomic status.

Members of the ESWLSG are expected to exercise accountability appropriate to their position and delegated authorities. They are accountable to each other, the Health Board and the Health Board's stakeholders both for their actions and their decisions not to act.

Members of the ESWLSG will exercise sound judgment in serving the best interests of the organisation and the communities it serves and represents. They will do this by exploring how individuals see themselves fitting into the organisation.

2.2 Organisational Strategy. Provide assurance to the Strategy and Delivery ESWLSG that the SEP and the Welsh Language Standards are strategically aligned with the organisation's "Shaping our Future Wellbeing (SOFW) strategy and Integrated Medium Term Plan.

2.3 National Strategies Provide assurance to the Strategy and Delivery ESWLSG that the SEP and the Welsh Language Standards are:

Strategically aligned with Welsh Government's health and social care strategy which includes:

- a. The Wellbeing of Future Generations Act
- b. The Social Care and Wellbeing Act
- c. The Equality Act, including both the Public Sector Equality Duty and the Socio-Economic Duty
- d. The Welsh Language (Wales) Measure
- e. The Human Rights Act
- f. A Healthier Wales: Our Workforce Strategy for Health and Social Care
- g. Health and Care Standards
- h. Race Equality Action Plan: An Anti-racist Wales

Part B

Development and Delivery of Plans that support Strategies

2.4 Enabling/Supporting Plans:

The ESWLSG will scrutinise and provide assurance to the Strategy and Delivery Committee that related or supporting equality and Welsh language UHB plans have been developed and that their objectives are being delivered and planned. This will include:

a) Integrated Medium Term Plan (IMTP): The development and delivery of the Health Board's three year plan ensuring that service provision and quality financial and workforce elements are aligned and integrated.

Particular attention will be given to:

i. **Workforce Plan:** Scrutinise and provide assurance to the Strategy and Delivery Committee that:

- The strategic equality and Welsh language workforce issues as set out in the SEP and the Welsh Language Standards are being fully addressed
- Early consideration is given to key service and operational issues which may impact on the delivery of any plans

ii. **Capital Plan:** Provide assurance to the Strategy and Delivery Committee that **major** capital investments are aligned with the SEP and Welsh Language Standards and have been appropriately assessed. The ESWLSG will where appropriate, be responsible for reviewing achievement of the intended outcomes following completion or implementation.

b) Other Significant Plans: The ESWLSG will scrutinise and provide assurance to the Strategy and Delivery Committee that other significant plans associated with the delivery of the UHB's strategy (SOFW) will be reviewed and monitored to ensure they are being progressed and implemented from an equality and Welsh Language Standards perspective. This will include, as appropriate, the plan for:

- I. Research and Development
- II. Commercial Developments
- III. Infrastructure/Estates
- IV. Key Service Change Proposals. This will include providing assurance that they are in accordance with national guidance regarding engagement and consultation with stakeholder/partner organisations
- V. Major consultations and or engagements that support the delivery of SOFW

Part C

Performance

2.5 Performance: The ESWLSG will scrutinise and provide assurance to the Strategy and Delivery Committee that key performance indicators will be reviewed and monitored to ensure they are being progressed and implemented from an equality and Welsh Language Standards perspective, are on track and confirm that effective actions are being taken to correct unintended variations giving full consideration to associated governance arrangements. This will include:

- a) The key organisational Performance relevant to the Strategy and Delivery Committee
- b) Workforce Key Performance Indicators
- c) Closer scrutiny ("Deep Dives") on areas of concern where the ESWLSG considers it appropriate.

Part D

Other Responsibilities

2.6 Equality and Health Impact Assessments: To provide assurance to the Strategy and Delivery Committee that Equality and Health Impact Assessments are fully considered and properly addressed in all service change proposals and that full consideration is given to the UHB's responsibilities for Equality and the Welsh Language.

2.7 Staff Wellbeing. To provide assurance to the Strategy and Delivery Committee that the wellbeing of staff:

- a) Is always fully considered regularly reviewed to ensure that suitable support is made available whenever necessary.
- b) Staff wellbeing plans are aligned with SOFW and the values of the organisation.

3 GOVERNANCE

3.1 Delegated Powers of Authority

As described above.

- The ESWLSG will advise the Strategy and Delivery Committee on the adoption of a set of key indicators of service planning against which the UHB's performance will be regularly assessed and reported.
- The ESWLSG will regularly review any high corporate risks associated with its functions and to ensure that appropriate and effective mitigating actions are in place.

3.2 Authority

The ESWLSG is authorised by the Strategy and Delivery Committee to investigate or have investigated any activity within its terms of reference. In doing so, the ESWLSG shall have the right to inspect any books, records or documents of the UHB relevant to the ESWLSG's remit and ensuring patient/client and staff confidentiality, as appropriate. It may seek any relevant information from any:

- employee (and all employees are directed to cooperate with any reasonable request made by the ESWLSG); and
- other sub-ESWLSG or taskforce/group set up by the Strategy and Delivery Committee to assist it in the delivery of its functions.

The ESWLSG is authorised by the Strategy and Delivery Committee to obtain outside legal or other independent professional advice and to secure the attendance of outsiders with relevant experience and expertise if it considers it necessary, in accordance with the Strategy and Delivery Committee's procurement, budgetary and other requirements.

3.3 Membership

Chair: Executive Director of Workforce and Organisational Development

Vice Chair: Senior HWOD for Education and Inclusion

Members: A minimum of 3 Independent Board Members

The ESWLSG may also co-opt additional independent 'external' members from outside the organisation to provide specialist skills, knowledge and expertise.

3.4 Attendees

In attendance:

Equality Manager

Inclusion Manager

Welsh Language Officer

Nominated representatives from all of the UHB Clinical Boards

Nominated representative Patient Experience.

Nominated representatives from the Corporate Teams e.g.

Head of Human Resources

A representative from Staff side

Assistant Director of Nursing

Associate Medical Director (Workforce and Revalidation)

Director of Communications, Arts, Health Charity and Engagement

Trade Union representation

By invitation: The ESWLSG Chair may extend invitations to attend ESWLSG meetings as required to internal staff as well as others from outside the organisation who the ESWLSG considers should attend, taking account of the matters under consideration at each meeting. This would include extending an invitation to the Chair of the organisation's established Black, Asian, & Minority Ethnic Staff Network/Forum.

Attendance is required by members at 80% of meetings. Members unable to attend should indicate in writing to the ESWLSG Secretariat, at least 7 days in advance of the meeting. In normal circumstances, any members (except Independent Members) who are unable to attend must nominate a deputy who is appropriately briefed to participate in the meeting.

A register of attendance will be maintained and the Chair of the ESWLSG will follow up any issues related to the unexplained non-attendance of members. Should continuing non-attendance of a member jeopardise the functioning of the ESWLSG, the Chair will discuss the matter with the member and, if necessary, seek a substitute or replacement.

3.5 Secretariat

Secretary: As determined by the Executive Director of Workforce & Organisational Development.

3.6 Member Appointments

The membership of the ESWLSG shall be determined by the Strategy and Delivery Committee, based on the recommendation of the UHB Chair - taking account of the balance of skills and expertise necessary to deliver the ESWLSG's remit and subject to any specific requirements or directions made by the Welsh Government.

ESWLSG members' terms and conditions of appointment, (including any remuneration and reimbursement) are determined by the Strategy and Delivery Committee, based upon the recommendation of the UHB Chair {and on the basis of advice from the UHB's Remuneration and Terms of Service ESWLSG}.

3.7 Support to ESWLSG Members

The Director of Corporate Governance, on behalf of the ESWLSG Chair, shall:

- arrange the provision of advice and support to ESWLSG members on and any aspect related to the conduct of their role; and
- ensure the provision of a programme of organisational development for ESWLSG members as part of the UHB's overall OD programme developed by the Executive Director of Workforce and Organisational Development.

3.8 ESWLSG MEETINGS

Quorum

At least two members must be present to ensure the quorum of the ESWLSG, one of whom should be the ESWLSG Chair or Vice Chair.

Frequency of Meetings

Meetings shall be held bi-monthly and otherwise as the Chair of the ESWLSG deems necessary – consistent with the UHB's annual plan of Strategy and Delivery Committee business.

Withdrawal of individuals in attendance

The ESWLSG may ask any or all of those who normally attend but who are not members to withdraw to facilitate open and frank discussion of particular matters.

4. RELATIONSHIPS AND ACCOUNTABILITIES WITH THE STRATEGY AND DELIVERY COMMITTEE AND ITS ESWLSGS / GROUPS

Although the Strategy and Delivery Committee has delegated authority to the ESWLSG for the exercise of certain functions as set out within these terms of reference, it retains overall responsibility and accountability for ensuring the quality and safety of healthcare for its citizens. The ESWLSG is directly accountable to the Strategy and Delivery Committee for its performance in exercising the functions set out in these terms of reference.

The ESWLSG, through its Chair and members, shall work closely with the Strategy and Delivery Committee's other ESWLSGs, including joint (sub) ESWLSGs and groups to provide advice and assurance to the Strategy and Delivery Committee through the:

- joint planning and co-ordination of Strategy and Delivery Committee and ESWLSG business; and
- sharing of information

in doing so, contributing to the integration of good governance across the organisation, ensuring that all sources of assurance are incorporated into the Strategy and Delivery Committee's overall risk and assurance framework.

The ESWLSG shall embed the UHB's corporate standards, priorities and requirements, e.g., equality and Welsh language best practice through the conduct of its business.

4.1 REPORTING AND ASSURANCE ARRANGEMENTS

The ESWLSG Chair shall:

- report formally, regularly and on a timely basis to the Strategy and Delivery Committee on the ESWLSG's activities. This includes verbal updates on activity, the submission of ESWLSG minutes and written reports throughout the year;
- bring to the Strategy and Delivery Committee's specific attention any significant matters under consideration by the ESWLSG;
- ensure appropriate escalation arrangements are in place to alert the UHB Chair, or Chairs of other relevant ESWLSGs of any urgent/critical matters that may compromise patient care and affect the operation and/or reputation of the UHB.

The Strategy and Delivery Committee may also require the ESWLSG Chair to report upon the ESWLSG's activities at public meetings, e.g., AGM, or to community partners and other stakeholders, where this is considered appropriate, e.g., where the ESWLSG's assurance role relates to a joint or shared responsibility.

The Strategy and Delivery Committee e, shall oversee a process of regular and rigorous self-assessment and evaluation of the ESWLSG's performance and operation including that of any sub ESWLSG taskforce/group established.

4.2 APPLICABILITY OF STANDING ORDERS TO ESWLSG BUSINESS

The requirements for the conduct of business as set out in the UHB's Standing Orders are equally applicable to the operation of the ESWLSG, except in the following areas:

- Quorum (set within individual Terms of Reference)

4.3 REVIEW

These terms of reference and operating arrangements shall be reviewed annually by the ESWLSG with reference to the Strategy and Delivery Committee.

5. ACCEPTANCE & SIGN-OFF

These ESWLSG members have been chosen based on their role and skill set, experiences, perspective and commitment to equality and Welsh language. Individual ESWLSG members are asked to sign-off on the Terms of Reference. This sign-off indicates that the terms of reference are understood and accepted.

The following signatures represent acceptance of these Terms of Reference.

Name	Signature	Date
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