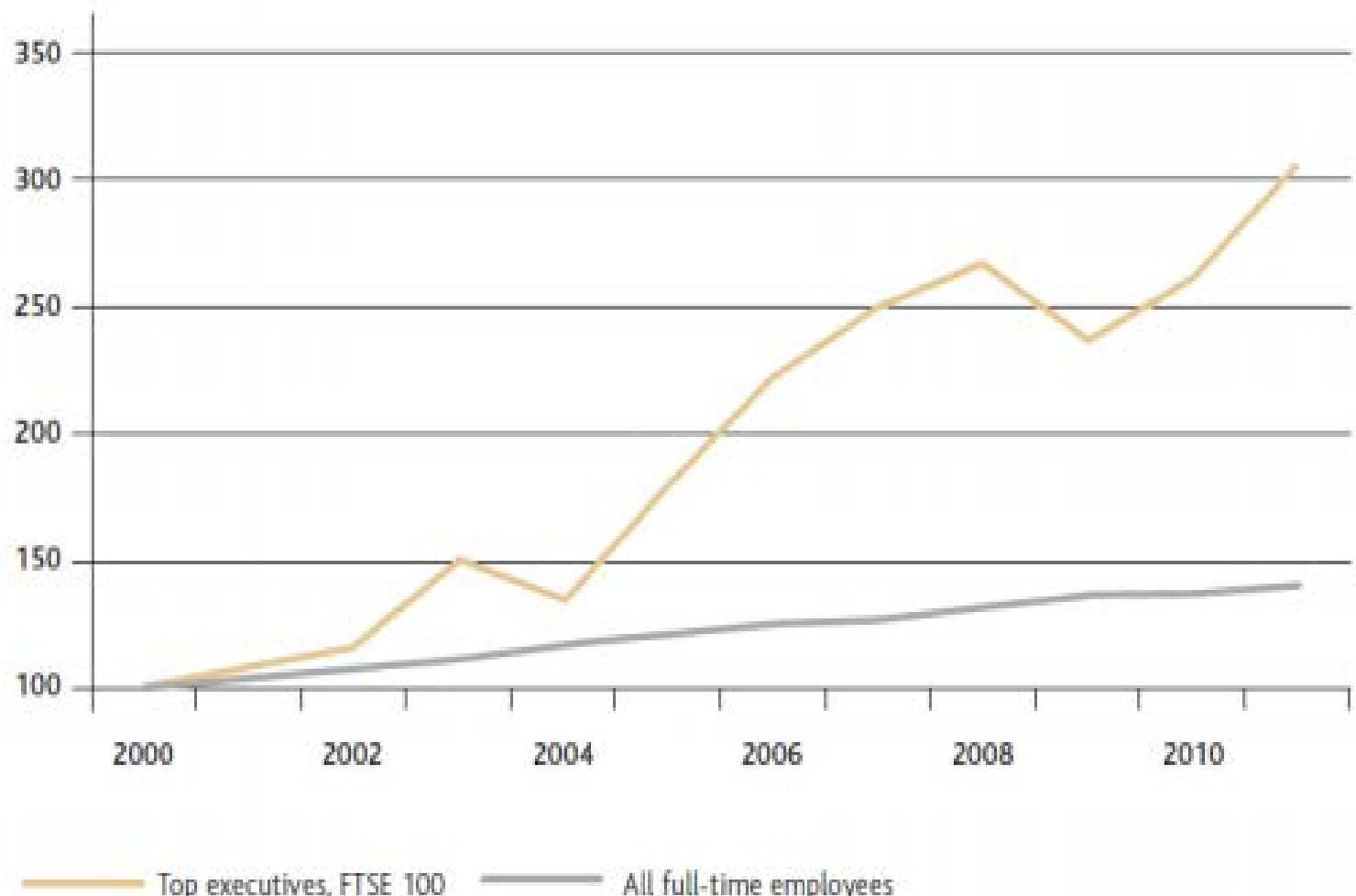


# Social cohesion

Peter Landshoff

# John McCombie, U3AC lecture, January 2017

Figure 6: Index of top executive v median employee pay, 2000–2011



# Inequality in Cambridge worst in the country

Centre for Cities

If everyone in a group has the same income, the Gini coefficient is 0; if all income goes to one person, it is 1.

Average Weekly Workplace Earnings (£) 2016	602.8 (5/63)
Gini coefficient 2013	0.46 (1/58)
Pupils Achieving 5A*-C GCSEs inc. Maths & Eng. (%) 2015	66.5 (2/59)
Working Age Population with a Qualification at NVQ4 or Above (%) 2015	66.5 (1/63)
Working Age Population with No Formal Qualifications (%) 2015	4.5 (61/63)

## Legend

☒ Super Output Area (Lower)

☐ 1.4 - 11.4

☒ 11.5 - 21.3

☐ 21.4 - 31.3

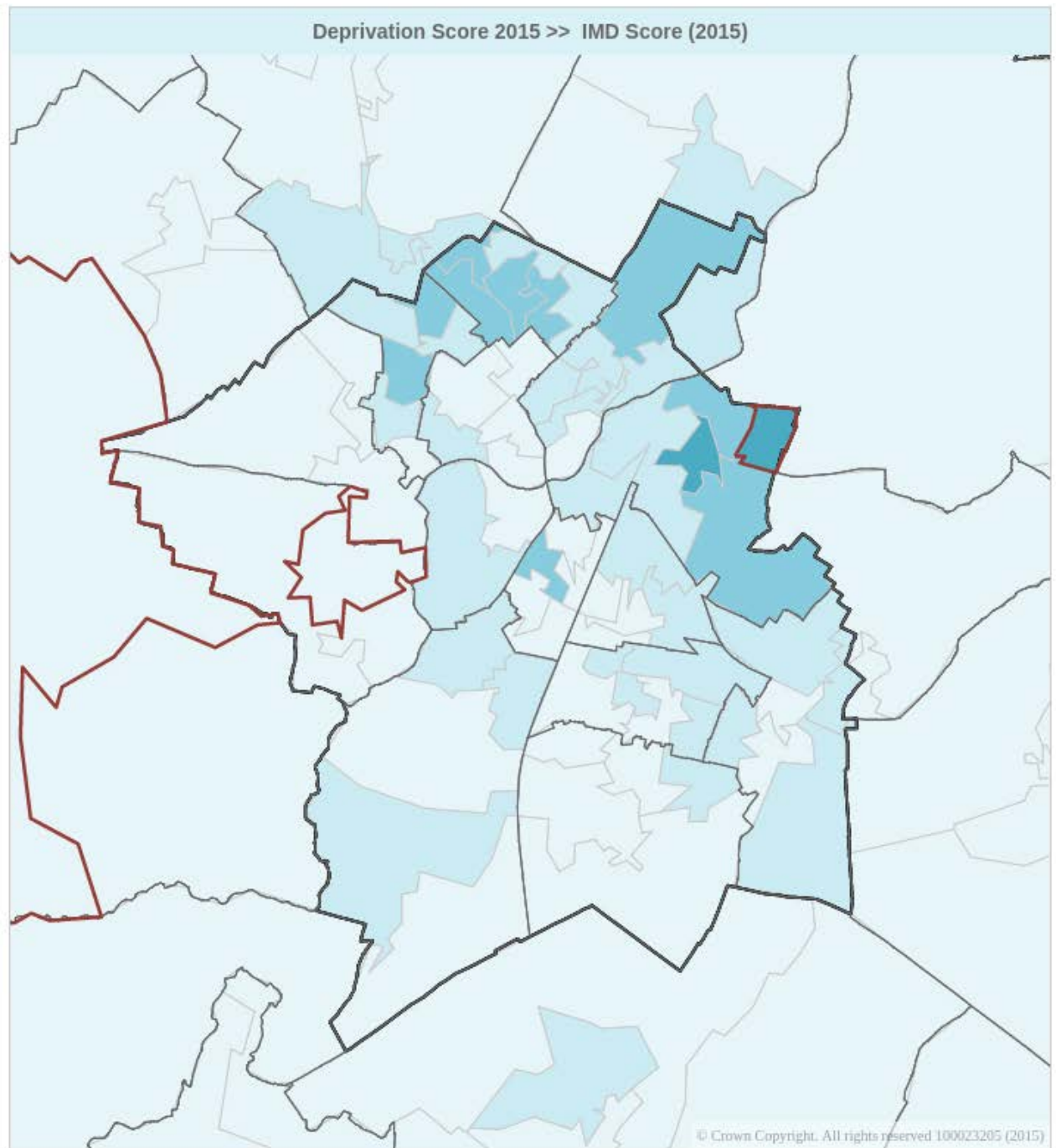
☐ 31.4 - 41.3

☐ 41.4 - 51.2

☐ ☒ Show Ward Boundary

☒ Show district boundary

## Deprivation Score 2015 >> IMD Score (2015)



## Feature profile (Select area to show detail)

Abbey 017948

Deprivation Score 2015

IMD Score



37

60

# Cambridge

- In men, life expectancy in the most deprived 10% of areas in Cambridge is 8.9 years shorter than in the least deprived 10%.  
In women, this figure is 7.6 years.
- Hospital stays for self-harm (all ages) remained worse than the England average in Cambridge in 2014/15
- 

## Things are a bit better in South Cambs

<http://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/health/areaprofiles/la/phe>

5% of adults in Cambridge cannot read (Cambridge News, April 2017)

Inequality leads to

- lack of social mobility
- low trust

# A big challenge

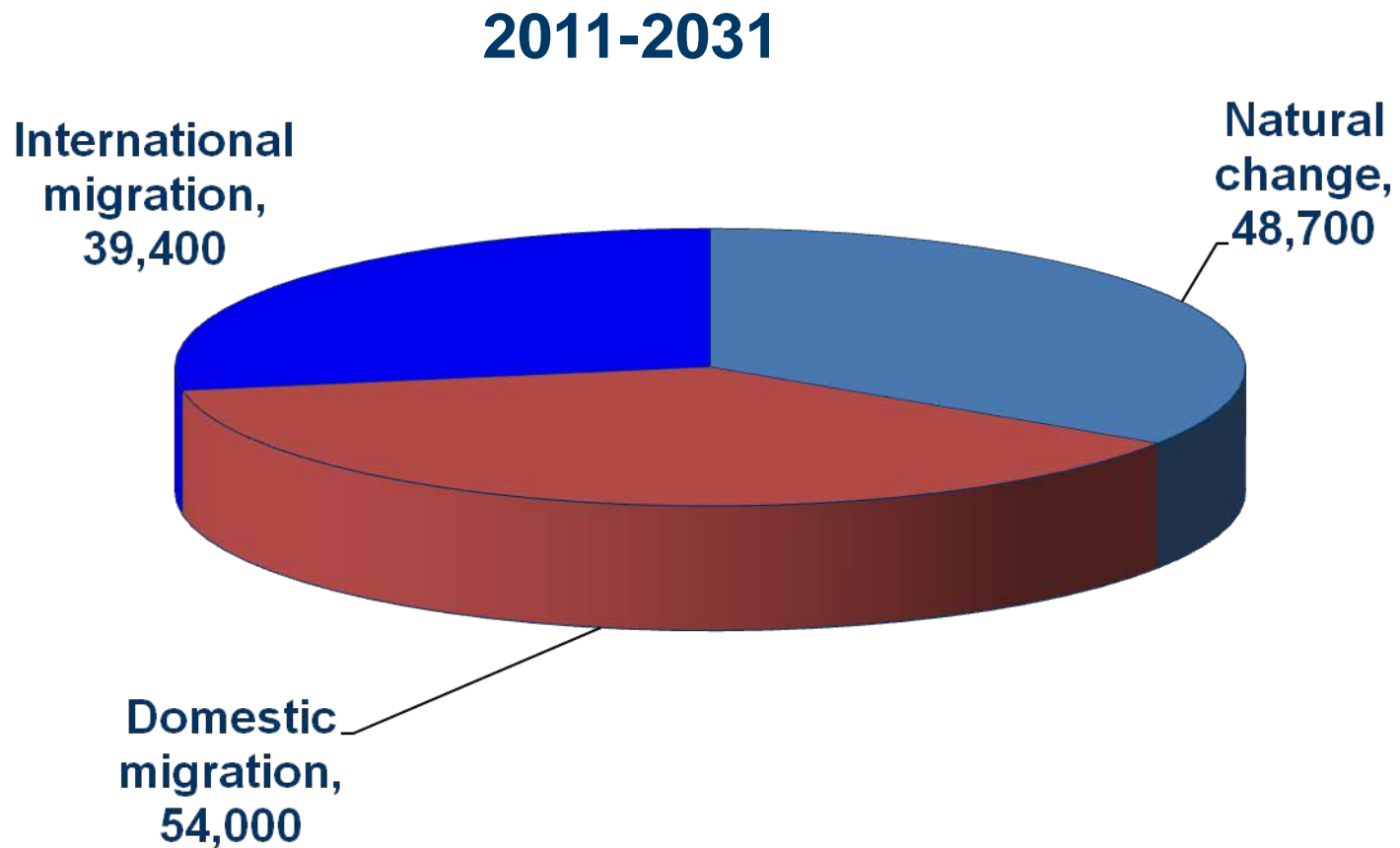
Heads of local schools:

- Students have increasingly aspired to go to university, so as to become middle class
- That leaves a big gap, between them and those with no aspirations at all

Primary school teacher

- Needs to convince parents that school is much better than in their day

# International migration is an important factor in projections



**Source(s): 2010 Sub-national Population Projections, ONS.  
(Slide from Cambridge Econometrics)**



# Old people in Cambridgeshire

	2012	2030?
Over 65	96,000 17%	135,000 24%
Dementia	7,000	14,000
Depressed	8,600	14,500
Need help	48,000	74,500
Source: Dr Jane Fleming		

# Quality of life survey 2006

- 80% of Cambridgeshire residents happy with their neighbourhood
- But it was 86% three years previously

## Main problems:

crime/vandalism – recent rise in hate crime

litter/rubbish

nuisance neighbours

parking problems

# Alcohol

Number of young people aged 11-15 who drink alcohol appears to have reduced, but

- those who do consume alcohol are drinking more, and more often,
- with higher levels of alcohol consumption being associated with a range of high-risk behaviours including unprotected sex and offending. (Cambs Alcohol Strategy)

## **Conclusions from 2030 Vision workshops with 7 schools**

- Likely to be living at home for longer than previous generations – so they may be the first ones to experience intergenerational living. New housing should reflect this – with annexes, granny flats
- Expressed deep concern about the downgrading of vocational education
- Those who have less tend to collaborate to improve their quality of living while the better-off tend to keep to themselves
- Social (and community) cohesion can be enhanced by young and old meeting and working and volunteering together in community and interest groups. Perhaps this involvement might extend to job-sharing between young and old

## **Discussion to be led by Harry Gelsthorpe:**

- **Where do you disagree with what I have said?**
- **What have I omitted that is important?**
- **What should the local authorities and other local bodies do now to prepare for 2050?**