



# Understanding Social Capital in Camden

**Findings from the 2008 Social Capital  
Survey**

October 2008

## Legal notice

© 2008 Ipsos MORI – all rights reserved.

The contents of this report constitute the sole and exclusive property of Ipsos MORI.

Ipsos MORI retains all right, title and interest, including without limitation copyright, in or to any Ipsos MORI trademarks, technologies, methodologies, products, analyses, software and know-how included or arising out of this report or used in connection with the preparation of this report. No license under any copyright is hereby granted or implied.

The contents of this report are of a commercially sensitive and confidential nature and intended solely for the review and consideration of the person or entity to which it is addressed. No other use is permitted and the addressee undertakes not to disclose all or part of this report to any third party (including but not limited, where applicable, pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act 2000) without the prior written consent of the Company Secretary of Ipsos MORI.

# Contents

<b>Introduction .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Methodology .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Interpreting the data .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Acknowledgements .....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Publication of data .....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Executive summary .....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b><u>MAIN SURVEY FINDINGS</u></b>	
<b>Trust and reciprocity .....</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Perception of &amp; identification with neighbourhood.....</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>Control &amp; self-efficacy .....</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>Participation, social engagement &amp; commitment .....</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>Social interaction, social networks &amp; social support .....</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>Cohesion, respect &amp; diversity.....</b>	<b>86</b>
<b><u>YOUNG PERSONS SURVEY FINDINGS</u></b>	
<b>Overview .....</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>Trust and reciprocity .....</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>Perception of &amp; identification with neighbourhood.....</b>	<b>98</b>
<b>Participation, social engagement &amp; commitment .....</b>	<b>102</b>
<b>Social interaction, social networks &amp; social support .....</b>	<b>106</b>
<b>Cohesion, respect and diversity .....</b>	<b>115</b>

<b>Appendix 1: Profile of respondents .....</b>	<b>117</b>
<b>Appendix 2: Approach to SEM modelling and key driver analysis.....</b>	<b>120</b>
<b>Appendix 3: Guide to statistical reliability.....</b>	<b>123</b>
<b>Appendix 4: IMD Scores in Camden.....</b>	<b>126</b>
<b>Appendix 5: Social Class Definitions.....</b>	<b>127</b>
<b>Appendix 6: Marked up questionnaires .....</b>	<b>128</b>

# Background

# Introduction

In March 2008, Ipsos MORI was commissioned by the London Borough of Camden<sup>1</sup> to run a survey amongst Camden residents to establish levels of social capital in the borough, to check whether these have improved over recent years, and to start to explain some of the changes that have occurred.

Social capital can be defined as the social networks, shared norms and co-operative relationships that help us to get along together as a society. It is the social glue that enables us as individuals to cooperate and act collectively. While definitions of social capital vary, it can be broken down into a number of different components, including citizenship, neighbourliness, trust and shared values, community involvement, volunteering, social networks and civic participation.

Over recent years, politicians and commentators have placed more and more importance on the value and importance of social capital. There is a view that communities with strong networks, high levels of trust and well-established habits of cooperation and association are generally much better off than those without these things.

In Camden, understanding and measuring social capital is important in helping the Council (and other local public service providers) to measure the impact and success of those policies which aim to improve people's quality of life, and to plan successfully for the future.

This report provides detailed findings of a face-to-face survey carried out with a demographically representative sample of Camden adults, and a booster survey with young people aged 13-17 living in the borough. The survey builds on two previous studies commissioned by the London Borough of Camden in 2002 and 2005.

---

<sup>1</sup> Specifically, the Engagement and Diversity Team within the Customers, Strategy and Performance Department

## Social capital in Camden

Camden is a vibrant and diverse London borough, but it is also a borough of contrast and extremes, which brings with it many challenges. Because of this, social capital is an important priority for the London Borough of Camden and its partners; a number of commitments have already been made in their sustainable community strategy and Local Area Agreement, which focus on improving quality of life and reducing inequalities. For example, the need to foster a sense of respect, integration and community among local residents and to enable as many people as possible to become active in their local community and in democratic life.

### Camden: a snapshot

- Many people are moving in and out of the borough every year.
- Camden has a high proportion of people aged between 20 and 44 years.
- It has some of the wealthiest neighbourhoods in London, and some of the most deprived.
- There is a difference in male life expectancy of more than 11 years between Hampstead Town and St Pancras and Somers Town.
- A third of children in Camden live in households that rely on state benefits.
- Almost a third of residents come from black or minority ethnic backgrounds, one in 10 of the population is Muslim, and there are significant new and refugee communities.

The contrast in population can be seen particularly clearly when we examine the **'Mosaic'** classification profile of the borough:

- There are large proportions of financially successful people living in smart flats in cosmopolitan inner city locations.
- Camden has a number of neighbourhoods with transient singles living in multiply occupied large old houses.
- In addition, many economically successful singles are living in privately rented inner city flats.
- Yet in contrast, there are also large amounts of high density social housing.

By understanding the characteristics of social capital in Camden, how these are influenced, and how they manifest themselves in the borough, the Council and its partners can measure how they are progressing in relation to some of these commitments, and ensure that future policies and decisions continue to work for the benefit of the local community.

During the 2002 and 2005 surveys, a key focus for the Council was to understand elements of social capital and people's quality of life in particular geographical areas of the borough – specifically how residents' experiences and perceptions differed between those areas in receipt of Neighbourhood Renewal Funding (NRF)<sup>2</sup> compared with those which were not. This was critical to understanding the success of NRF funded programmes in the borough.

Since this time, the public policy agenda has moved on somewhat at both national and local levels, and the borough is no longer in receipt of NRF.

The 2008 survey was, therefore, able to explore previously neglected aspects of social capital that speak to emerging policy debates and priorities, to support the Council and its partners in their latest thinking – particularly in terms of future priority setting through the Local Area Agreement – whilst providing an important avenue through which to track residents' perceptions since 2002.

For example, there is a growing emphasis by central government on citizen empowerment and neighbourhood devolution. The Empowerment White Paper proposes that local authorities – working in partnership – promote more debate, participation and engagement with their citizens. Therefore, volunteering and active participation have been topics of particular interest to the 2008 study.

There has also been a more intensive focus on creating greater integration and cohesion in our communities. This agenda initially emerged following the disturbances in the northern mill towns of Bradford, Burnley and Oldham in the summer of 2001, after which the Cattle report declared that different ethnic communities were living 'parallel lives'. Since then, the terrorist attacks of 9/11/01 and 7/7/05 have focused the cohesion agenda more sharply around questions of faith and political extremism. For example, the Government's 2007 Preventing Violent Extremism action plan forms a key plank of its agenda to step-up work with Muslim communities to isolate, prevent

---

<sup>2</sup> The Neighbourhood Renewal Fund (NRF) is a special non ring fenced grant which has been made available to England's most deprived local authorities to enable them in collaboration with their Local Strategic Partnership to improve services, narrowing the gap between deprived areas and the rest of the country. NRF funding in Camden has since ceased.

and defeat violent extremism. Added to this, there has been a growing debate about the merits of multiculturalism and rising public concern about immigration. The recent report of the Commission on Integration and Cohesion (Our Shared Future, published on 14 June 2007) set out a range of approaches local councils should be taking to ensure good relations between people from different backgrounds. Different aspects of social capital, in particular interaction, social networks and community engagement, have long been seen as both drivers and products of community cohesion – and, in light of these contemporary concerns, the 2008 survey contained many more cohesion-related questions

## Key objectives

The 2008 Camden Social Capital Survey was designed not only to measure elements of social capital for its own sake, but to support the Council and its partners in identifying progress in relation to key priorities and policies which focus on improving residents' quality of life and reducing inequalities, and how these should be developed in the future. In particular, it will help to support the Camden's Social Cohesion Forum as it develops its future work programme. More specifically, the research was designed to:

- review progress on social capital in the borough in comparison to the previous surveys from 2002 and 2005
- link the measurement of social capital in previous surveys with emerging policy concerns, and explore new areas of study in relation to social capital, such as community cohesion
- understand where social capital is strongest in the borough, and how experiences and perceptions differ across different socio-economic groups
- understand the forces that create social capital
- develop the analysis of social capital to inform our understanding around the main drivers of key quality of life outcomes, for example, what elements of social capital are most important to making somewhere a good or cohesive place to live.

# Methodology

## Main survey

Ipsos MORI conducted 1,215 face to face in-home interviews, 25 minutes in length, with residents aged 18+ living in the borough between 4 June and 10 August 2008.

To ensure residents interviewed were representative of the wider Camden population, quotas were set for age, sex, work status and ethnicity. Quotas were also set to ensure that an equal number of interviews were conducted in each of Camden's 18 wards. This approach allows us to make comparisons between areas and different demographic subgroups when it comes to analysis.

Quotas were set to reflect the latest demographic information available from 2001 Census information and updated 2006 mid-year estimates. A full demographic breakdown of residents interviewed for the survey is available in [Appendix 1](#).

No quotas were set for NRF and non-NRF areas because, given the end of NRF funding, understanding social capital by NRF area is no longer a priority for the Council. We are still, however, able to break down the results of the survey by ward and therefore explore some of the differences and inequalities in the distribution of social capital across the borough.

Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) was used to administer the survey, rather than the old paper based approach. Paper based approaches do not totally prevent interviewer error through missed routing within the questionnaire, whereas CAPI avoids this through the programming of the questionnaire not to accept blank data.

Data were weighted back to the correct population profile according to the 2001 Census information and latest 2006 mid-year estimates, to compensate for any over sampling and non-response bias. Data were weighted by ward size, age, gender, and working status.

## Young Persons Survey

A young persons survey was conducted at the same time as the main survey. Ipsos MORI conducted 252 face to face in-home interviews, 10 minutes in length, people resident in the borough aged 13-17, between 4 June and 18 August 2008.

No strict quotas were set for the booster, but loose quotas were set on gender and age. As with the Main Survey, data were weighted back to the correct population profile by age and gender at the Camden borough level. This profile is based on census updates for mid-2007. A full demographic breakdown of young people interviewed for the survey is available in [Appendix 1](#).

## Questionnaire development

The key to deriving useful outputs for any survey relies crucially on good questionnaire design, and this formed a critical stage of the research.

The 2008 questionnaire was designed so that it retained some key questions from the 2002 and 2005 study, in order to deepen the level of understanding gained from the previous surveys and to allow for time series reporting.

In addition, we were able to include a number of new questions which enabled us to look at new concepts of interest to the Council, such as community cohesion and active participation. Where possible, questions were drawn from existing surveys (such as the national Citizenship Survey) to enable us to draw on comparator data where this is available. Another key element of the survey was to include a series of questions which went beyond the standard 'demographic' questions such as age and ethnicity, and understanding people's health, working status, and financial well being were also key considerations for the questionnaire.

## Key driver analysis

This report is more ambitious than the previous two in examining the role social capital plays in 'driving' some of the key quality of life outcomes relevant to Camden - as well as measuring 'how many' and 'where', we can start to ask 'how' and 'why', for example, what elements of social capital impact most on people's satisfaction with the local area.

Through this analysis we can establish the extent to which the differing elements of social capital affect different 'outcomes', which are of particular relevance and interest to Camden, namely:

- the level of trust residents have in local institutions
- how satisfied they are with their neighbourhood
- whether they consider their neighbourhood to have a good sense of community and to be improving

- whether they are satisfied with the standard of local services in their neighbourhood, and
- how satisfied they are with their quality of life.

In this way, the Council and its partners can start to understand where efforts can be best focused in order to improve the borough for the benefit of its communities. For example, if volunteering - as an element of social capital - is seen to have a positive impact on, say, residents' views about the cohesiveness of their neighbourhood, then we can see that programmes and policies which promote volunteering might help to improve community cohesion across the borough more widely.

Through a technique called **Structural Equation Modelling** (SEM) and **Key Driver Analysis** (KDA), Ipsos MORI has developed a model which allows us to examine the 2008 Main Survey data to determine which factors of social capital are more likely to influence which outcomes.

### **The approach**

Key driver analysis allows us to understand what elements of social capital are influencing particular quality of life outcomes, e.g. what is most likely to contribute to people saying they are satisfied with their local area. But, before we can determine what is driving these quality of life outcomes, we need to establish what the potential drivers are.

To begin this process, an initial **factor analysis** was conducted to find appropriate groupings. Factor analysis is a grouping technique that looks at how statements are perceived and identifies ones which are similar. In effect, it lets us take the different questions from the 2008 questionnaire and group them into appropriate themes or factors which can be used in our key driver analysis.

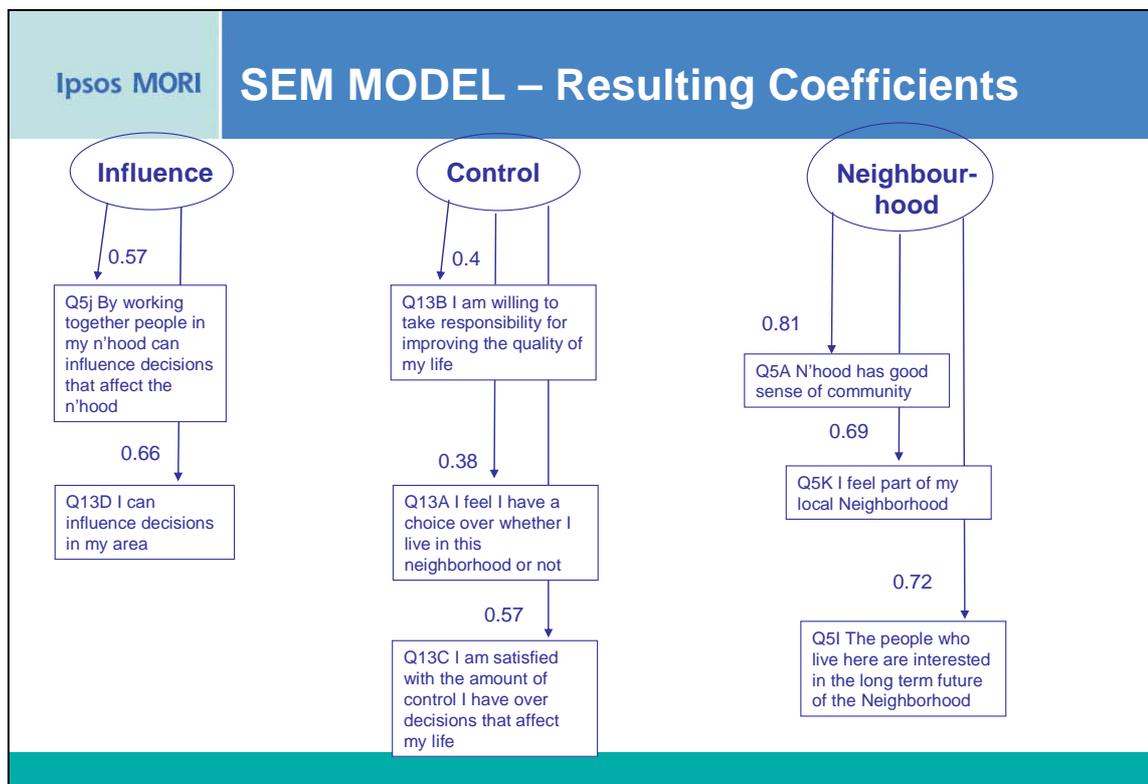
Once we established a potential grouping or factor, we tested these 'assumptions' to establish whether the relationship between the different elements of the factor was a real one using the SEM technique. It does this by looking for significant coefficients (or multipliers) between the proposed factors and the attributes that make them up.

To illustrate, we can hypothesise that feelings of influence may impact on people's perceptions of their quality of life - we want to test this through the key driver analysis, but we first need to use the factor analysis and SEM to establish what that 'influence' factor looks like.

SEM effectively tests the proposed factor that we have hypothesised through the factor analysis (because technically these factors are not yet established, although we believe they might exist). We are able to test what the factors should look like and how well they relate to one another. Once we have established the relationship is real, we can use the outputs – or factors – created through the SEM to test for causal relationships in the key driver analysis.

The following slide illustrates how the factor analysis and SEM helped us to arrive at three different factors which could be used in our key driver analysis – influence, control and neighbourhood. You can see that questions 5j and 13d from the questionnaire showed common attributes and so it made sense through the modelling to group them together into a single ‘influence’ factor.

The figures shown act as ‘weights’ – for example, we can see that for the influence and neighbourhood factors the relevant questions listed have similar weighting in terms of their impact on the factor. The SEM analysis identifies the weight by running regression analysis over and over again to minimise the error in determining how much each question affects the factor of which it is part.



Before carrying out the key driver analysis, we needed to identify all the viable and robust factors which could act as possible drivers. We went through the 2008

questionnaire to identify possible factors that we expected to be key drivers. The following factors were arrived at:

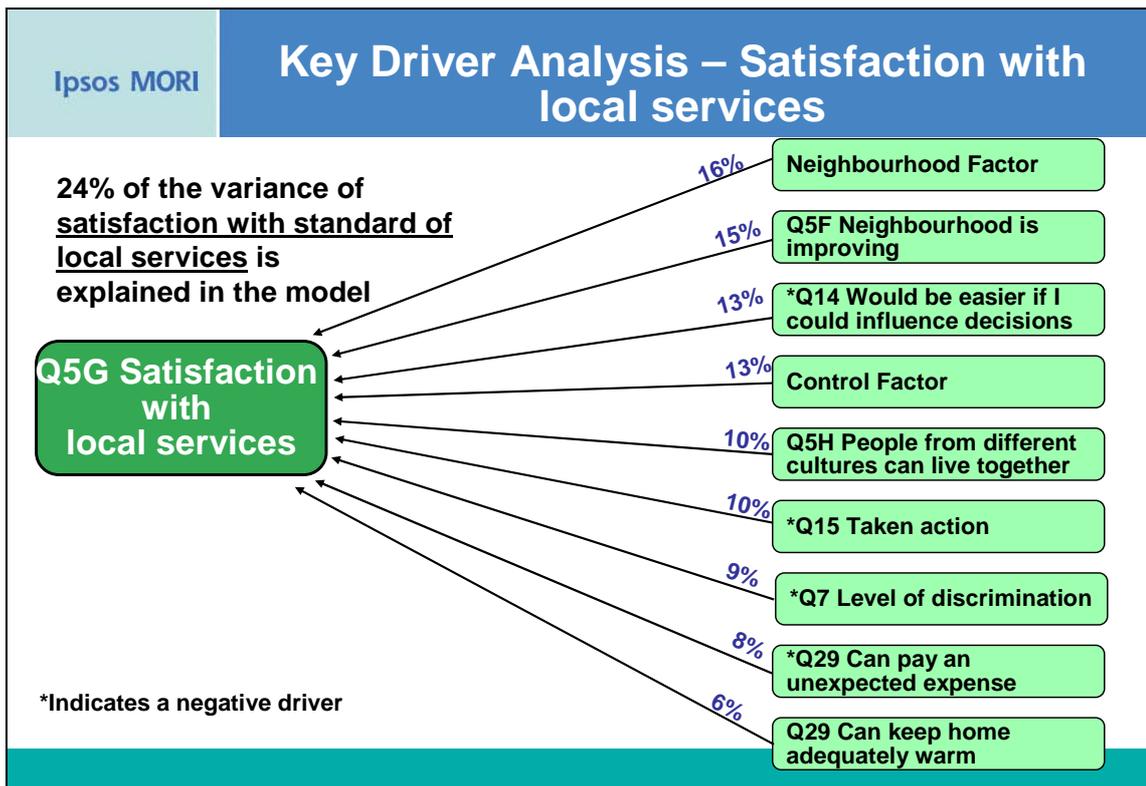
- Influence, control and neighbourhood factors (arrived at through factor analysis and SEM).
- Trust factor (arrived at through factor analysis only). This factor is composed of Q10 (trust in people in general) and Q11 (trust in local people).
- All remaining questions were treated as standalone, individual factors, e.g. 'taken action' factor based solely on question 15 from the survey (*In the past 12 months have you taken any of the following actions in an attempt to solve a local problem?*)

Moving onto the key driver analysis, **regression analysis** was used to determine the relative impact of the different factors of social capital on key quality of life outcomes, such as satisfaction with local services.

The following slide illustrates how this works. Through the regression analysis we can predict **24% of the change and variation** in people's levels of satisfaction with local services. The regression analysis arrived at this figure by establishing how often the variables included in the analysis correctly predicted the degree of variation. We are only able to predict 24% of people's behaviour because of the nature of the outcomes we are looking to predict – i.e. satisfaction with local services will be influenced by numerous other factors outside of the remit of the survey, which the regression analysis cannot possibly account for (such as the degree of service dependency or people's ease in accessing services). This is not to say the model is not strong; in fact it is common for this kind of predictive analysis.

Out of this 24% that we can predict, the slide shows that the neighbourhood factor is the most dominant factor with 16% – i.e. the thing most likely to influence perceptions within model. Neighbourhood factor is made up of views on whether the place has a good sense of community, residents feel part of their neighbourhood and people are interested in the long-term future of it – see previous slide for explanation

An asterix (\*) indicates where a factor has a **negative impact**. In the case of this slide, the more likely people are to have taken action, the *less* likely they are to be satisfied with local services.



A slide summary with further information on the SEM modelling and key driver analysis is provided in [Appendix 2](#).

We provide an insight from the key driver analysis for the Main Survey throughout the main findings section of this report.

## Interpreting the data

It should be remembered that a sample of residents, and not all residents living in the London Borough of Camden, have been interviewed. Therefore, all results are subject to sampling tolerances, which means that not all differences are statistically significant. A guide to statistical reliability is provided in [Appendix 3](#).

Where percentages do not sum to 100, this may be due to computer rounding, the exclusion of “don’t know” categories, or multiple answers. Throughout the report, an asterisk (\*) denotes any value less than half a per cent but greater than zero.

Where net figures are discussed this is expressed in plus (+) or minus (-) and this either refers to the difference between opinions in the 2008 survey and previous surveys, or the two most favourable ratings minus the two least favourable ratings.

Reference is also made to socio-economic groups of residents. There are four groups - AB, C1, C2 and DE - and the definition for each group is listed in the [Appendix 5](#).

Please note, that for the Young Persons booster, only a small sample of the population was sampled. This means that there are fewer statistically significant differences at the 95% confidence interval, particularly when analysing data at sub groups level (for example, when comparing the views of young people from different ethnic backgrounds).

In order for the London Borough of Camden and partners to understand how levels of social capital have changed in the Borough since 2002 and 2005, data from the previous two waves have been included for comparator purposes. Whilst a similar methodology was followed across all three waves of the survey, it should be noted that some possible limited methodological differences (such as sampling approach, timing of fieldwork and changes to the questionnaire structure) between the previous waves of the survey and the 2008 survey, may impact on some of the percentage point differences referred to in this report. Real service and policy changes in the Borough since 2002 and 2005 will also be impacting on the results identified.

## Acknowledgements

Ipsos MORI would like to thank the 1,215 adults and 252 young people resident in Camden who took part in the survey. We would also like to thank Ed Wallace, Ruth Playle and Dean Stokes from the London Borough of Camden for their help in developing the questionnaire and subsequent reporting.

Finally we would also like to thank Rick Muir for the valuable contributions he has brought to the questionnaire development and reporting based on his work to date on the social capital agenda. This wider knowledge of social capital has enabled us to provide context and understanding around much of the Camden data.

## Publication of data

As the London Borough of Camden has engaged Ipsos MORI to undertake an objective programme of research, it is important to protect the organisation's interests by ensuring that it is accurately reflected in any press release or publication of the findings. As part of our standard terms and conditions, the publication of the findings of this report is therefore subject to the advance approval of Ipsos MORI. Such approval will only be refused on the grounds of inaccuracy or misrepresentation.

Some of the national comparator data included in this report is for illustrative purposes only. It should be noted that where explicit mention is given to such comparator data being private, permission must be sought from Ipsos MORI before reproducing or sharing this data.

---

©Ipsos MORI /J32448  
October 2008

Checked &  
Approved:

MAIN REPORT:  
Gary Welch  
Debbie Lee Chan  
Victoria Harkness  
Naomi Barber  
Luke Daxon  
Rick Muir

SEM/ KDA:  
Amanda LaFontaine

# Summary

# Executive summary

## Levels of trust improving

Between 2005 and 2008 levels of **interpersonal trust** in Camden have increased considerably. In 2008, over two in five (45%) residents say that most people can be trusted, representing an increase of 19 percentage points since 2005. Levels of trust are even higher when you ask people to think about their neighbourhood specifically. It is important to note that this increase is explained not by a decrease in people who are in general mistrusting of others (which remains constant with 2005 figures), but by a decrease in the number of residents answering 'don't know' and 'it depends on the people/ circumstances'.

Trust is an **important indicator of satisfaction** with quality of life and satisfaction with the neighbourhood and the degree to which people feel part of their community, with high levels of trust correlating to high levels of satisfaction. For example, 56% of residents who are satisfied with their neighbourhood agree most people can be trusted (compared to 19% who are dissatisfied) and 55% who are satisfied with their quality of life agree you can trust people locally (compared to 34% who are dissatisfied).

High levels of trust also appear to help harbour a strong sense of **social cohesion**, with the majority of residents (56%) who agree their neighbourhood is a place where people from different cultures and religions get on well together saying that most people can be trusted – compared to just 24% of those who disagree.

Encouragingly, levels of **trust in local institutions** are even higher than for the public. Almost eight in ten (77%) residents report some level of trust for local institutions, such as the local Council, police and local health services.

These high levels of institutional trust represent a positive finding for Camden Council and its partners, not least because trust in local institutions appears to be critical in promoting satisfaction with the neighbourhood and with local services; people who lack trust in the Council and other public bodies. are those least satisfied with these aspects of life in Camden.

Our **key driver analysis** helps to illustrate that the most important drivers of trust in local institutions (in so far as the model can test for) include satisfaction with the standard of local public services, followed by the degree to which residents feel they can influence decisions in their local area.

## Mixed messages about perceptions of local neighbourhood

In many ways, Camden residents are **positive about their local neighbourhood**, and perceptions about the various elements relating to neighbourhood have, on the whole, improved since 2005.

Nearly nine in ten (87%) residents are **satisfied with their neighbourhood** as a place to live, which appears to be higher than the most recent national picture where only 78% of citizens are satisfied with their local area as a place to live<sup>3</sup>.

Satisfaction with the area is to some extent explained through the high levels of agreement that the area has a **good reputation** (77%), which has shown a consistent upward trend since 2002 (where the level was 61%), and 2005 (68%).

Furthermore, residents generally agree that their local area has a good **standard of local services** (80%), that they **feel part of the local neighbourhood** (74%), and are **proud** of it (77%), and there are low levels of agreement that **nobody cares** about the neighbourhood (19%).

Since the 2005 survey – the most marked improvement is the increase in people agreeing their **neighbourhood is improving** (up 10 percentage points since 2005, and 15 points since 2002) and that their neighbourhood has a good reputation (up nine percentage points since 2005 and 16 percentage points since 2002).

However, there appears to be a degree of contradiction in perceptions when we consider that there has been a decline of six percentage points since 2005 in terms of the proportion of residents who agree their neighbourhood has a **good sense of community** (from 73% to 67%). Similarly, more residents in 2008 now believe that most people are **trying to move out of their area** (20% in 2008 compared to 14% in 2005), and that **nobody cares** about the neighbourhood (19% compared to 17%).

There are also concerns regarding how the police and council are tackling issues of **anti-social behaviour and crime** in the neighbourhood. While almost three in five residents (59%) agree the police and council are doing something to tackle these issues – with 19% strongly and 40% slightly agreeing - it is important to note that a third (33%) of residents disagree.

Our key driver analysis suggests that some of the **key factors which influence**

---

<sup>3</sup> Real Trends – Living in Britain 2008, CLG. 2,019 online and self-completion surveys with adults aged 15+ living in Great Britain. Fieldwork: 9 May and 5 June 2008. **This is private data and should not be**

**residents' perceptions** about their neighbourhood are the degree to which they feel part of their local neighbourhood, and are interested in the long-term future of it. Satisfaction with local public services and the degree to which people feel they can influence decisions are also important elements.

This gives a great deal of credence to the empowerment agenda and draws a direct link between social capital and satisfaction with neighbourhood and quality of life - and the positive role that can be played by giving people more influence and say over the decisions which affect them.

When looking at **specific wards**, Cantelowes, Haverstock and St Pancras and Somers Town in particular seem to suffer from consistently lower scores than other wards on most of the neighbourhood measures - around three in ten of residents in these wards also believe most people are trying to move out. A similar proportion believes nobody cares about the neighbourhood. In contrast, Hampstead Town performs consistently highly, which suggests – as with levels of trust – it is the **more affluent wards** which have greater levels of neighbourhood satisfaction than poorer ones.

## Residents are generally optimistic about their quality of life

Generally speaking, residents in Camden are optimistic about their **quality of life**. Almost nine in ten (85%) residents are satisfied with their quality of life; 38% being very satisfied and 48% being fairly satisfied. Only 7% say they are dissatisfied. This compares relatively favourably to the national picture where 87% say they are satisfied, but 13% report dissatisfaction<sup>4</sup>.

As for satisfaction with the neighbourhood, the **key drivers** which appear to determine whether residents feel positive about their quality of life relate to their views on the neighbourhood (i.e. whether they feel part of the neighbourhood and whether they believe people are interested in the long-term future of it), and by satisfaction with local services in the area. However, the amount of **control** people feel they have over their lives is also important – the more people are willing to take responsibility for improving their quality of life, the more they feel they have a choice over whether they live in the neighbourhood, and that they have control over the decisions that affect them, the more they are satisfied with their quality of life.

---

**reproduced.**

<sup>4</sup> Eurobarometer Standard. Face-to-face survey of residents aged 15+ in the European Union Member States. Data quoted based on 1,306 adults in UK. Fieldwork: 25 March - 4 May 2008.

## Levels of personal advocacy strong

Residents in Camden appear to have a **strong sense of personal advocacy** in general, and this has grown since 2005 - almost all of those surveyed (95%) agree that they are willing to take responsibility for improving their quality of life.

Improvements since 2005 show that three quarters (75%) of residents agree they have a choice over whether they live in the neighbourhood or not (compared to 70% in 2005), and 77% say they are satisfied with the amount of control they have over decisions that affect their life (compared to 62% in 2005).

## Levels of influence relatively low, but improving

When it comes to the ability to **influence decision-making**, the picture in Camden is not quite so positive. Less than half (48%) agree that they can influence decisions in their area. However, this is an improvement of 10 percentage points from 2005, which may reflect the wider level of consultation and engagement activity that has taken place in Camden over recent years, including the high profile citizens panel and new area forums.

In addition, compared to the **national picture**, Camden is doing well – only one in five citizens (22%) nationally agree they can influence decisions in their area<sup>5</sup>.

The ability to **influence decisions collectively**, rather than as an individual, has increased. Almost three quarters (74%) of Camden residents agree that by working together with other people in their neighbourhood they can influence decisions at the neighbourhood level – the same level as in 2005 (although a larger proportion of people *strongly agree* in 2008), and certainly an improvement from 2002 (65%).

We know from previous analysis of BVPI resident satisfaction data that the ability to influence decisions impacts on people's overall satisfaction levels, and the social capital survey appears to reinforce this; residents' ability to influence local decisions clearly corresponds to their satisfaction with the local area, and their quality of life. This reinforces the view that local advocacy, and people's ability to get involved in the decisions that affect them, is a key tool for improving quality of life and driving up satisfaction.

---

<sup>5</sup> Real Trends – Living in Britain 2008, CLG online and self-completion survey of 2,019 adults aged 15+ living in Great Britain. Fieldwork: 9 May and 5 June 2008. **This is private data and should not be reproduced.** Please note different question wording: I can influence decisions affecting my local are and scale **definitely/ tend to agree/ disagree**

## A need to promote engagement opportunities

Linked to the low levels of influence, residents on the whole appear keen to **get more involved**, although personal priorities are the main concern or barrier with 27% saying it would be easier to influence local decisions if they had more time. This mirrors wider research in this area, and suggests that as well as improving communications about the opportunities for involvement available, the Council and partners need to be flexible in their approach – providing opportunities for taking part outside office hours and at convenient times for example as 36% of working residents cite time as an issue compared to only 19% of non working residents.

Ultimately, it is about letting people know what issues are being considered - a third of residents (33%) say they would be encouraged to participate if they **knew what topics were up for discussion**.

To encourage participation in local decision-making **ease of contact** is fundamental, that is, service providers getting in touch with residents, the ability to give opinions online, by email or phone, and making it easier to contact a local councillor.

The results suggest some lack of engagement, and perhaps cynicism, on the part of residents; when responding to **what factors would make influencing local decisions easier**, 14% of residents answered 'if I knew who my local councillor was', and a quarter (25%) said 'if I thought local service providers would listen'. When we compare this to the high levels of institutional trust shown by the survey, these results are a little disappointing. They do, however, illustrate that there is a real opportunity to promote more engagement.

## Most residents are proactive at taking action

Three in five Camden residents (60%) have **taken action to solve a local problem** in the past 12 months.

Encouragingly, over one in ten (12%) say they have attended a **public meeting or area forum** to discuss local issues. However, the results also show that over a third of residents (35%) have not taken any action in an attempt to solve a local problem, although 4% say they thought about taking action but did not do it.

Looking at the national picture, the proportion of residents in Camden taking proactive action **is lower than for the country** as a whole in some areas. Only 43% of Camden residents voted in the last local election, which is close to the average for London (45%)<sup>6</sup> but is below the national average (53%). And, almost half (47%) have signed a petition nationally compared to under a quarter (22%) in Camden<sup>7</sup>.

A third of citizens nationally (33%) have contacted their local council to deal with a problem, compared to only 15% in Camden – which could be taken as a positive finding.

## Levels of volunteering up

When asked, unprompted, around one in three (29%) Camden residents say they have **volunteered over the past 12 months** – which is significantly up on 2005 levels, when only 14% had volunteered. Participation increases significantly when residents are asked if they have taken part in specific groups presented to them; half (50%) say they have been involved with such a group or groups in the last 12 months.

Of those residents who have been involved in particular groups, a quarter (26%) have been involved with **sports or exercise groups** (taking part in sport or coaching) and around one in five have been involved with **voluntary organisations** or groups, hobbies or social clubs, charitable organisations or groups and with tenants and residents associations.

The key driver analysis suggests that volunteering has a role to play in **promoting**

---

<sup>6</sup> London mayoral election, May 2008

<sup>7</sup> Audit of Political Engagement 4. 1,490 adults aged 18+ in the UK. Interviewed face-to-face in home between 23 - 28 November 2006.

**people's overall satisfaction with the neighbourhood.** However, it is worth noting that residents who volunteer are no more likely to be satisfied with their overall quality of life, nor any more likely to agree that they feel part of the local neighbourhood.

### Residents know at least some of their neighbours

The vast majority of residents in Camden know at least a few of the people in their neighbourhood (92%). The majority know just 'a few' (38%), or 'some' (31%) of the people in the neighbourhood. Encouragingly, over one in five (22%) say they know many of the people in their neighbourhood, which is in line with national data available<sup>8</sup>.

Over seven in ten (72%) say they know the name of their immediate neighbour or neighbours, although nearly a third (28%) do not.

It is worth noting that neighbourliness does not seem to impact on satisfaction with neighbourhood or quality of life, nor with whether residents agree that their neighbourhood is one where people from different backgrounds can live together without difficulty. This corroborates findings from cross-regional research that shows that neighbourliness and community cohesion are not necessarily positively related to one another.

### Family networks important, but friends even more so

When asked about social networks and who residents **consider to be their closest friends**, by far the most popular answer is members of the family (53%). Encouragingly, for social capital, nearly four in ten (37%) residents also consider people who live near them in their neighbourhood or district as among their closest friends.

Over a third of residents (35%) **contact family and relatives** by phone, letter, fax, email, the internet or text message every day. Almost four in five (79%) contact family at least once a week. Furthermore, almost half (47%) of residents actually sees family and relatives at least once a week.

Yet **friends, rather than family** and relatives, are among those that residents contact most regularly. Over two in five residents (44%) contact friends by phone, letter, fax,

---

<sup>8</sup> National Evaluation of New Deal for Communities Household Survey 2006. 15,792 face-to-face interviews with residents aged 16+ in NDC areas. Fieldwork: 13 May – 7 October 2006.

email, the internet or text message every day. Over four in five (82%) contact friends at least once a week. Furthermore, the majority of residents (75%) actually see friends at least once a week.

This may reflect the significant proportion of 'transient' and 'newer' residents, such as young professionals, who live in the borough – these groups are less likely to have family roots in the borough, and as such will have much closer proximity and reliance with friendship networks than they do family ones.

The research shows that having close social networks and seeing friends and family regularly are important factors in making people feel part of their local neighbourhood.

### Relatively high levels of social interaction

There is a high degree of diversity in the type of social interactions residents have. Seven in ten (70%) **mix with people from a different ethnic background** to them at least once a week, and 37% of residents do so daily. Similarly 62% mix with people from a different financial background to them at least once a week, and a third (32%) do this daily. Given the strong links between people from different backgrounds, this is likely to help explain the relatively high levels of community cohesion in Camden.

Generally speaking, the **home** is where residents primarily get together with others in their neighbourhood (45% in their home; 33% in others' homes). Local restaurants and cafes (26%), pubs and social clubs (24%) and parks and play areas (22%) are also popular places to socialise.

It is positive to see that a significant proportion of residents (around one in ten) socialise in **places that are the direct responsibility of the Council** – sports centres, community centres, cultural centres, libraries and local schools. This demonstrates the role the Council and other public services have in promoting social interaction, and underlines the importance of the local authority in taking action to ensure that all residents have access to amenities such as parks and open spaces.

There are some clear distinctions between the types of venues different groups use to socialise. Affordability emerges as a key issue in accessing local restaurants, cafes, pubs and social clubs - it is the younger age groups, and those from the White middle classes (owner occupiers social renters and ABs/ C1s) who are most likely to socialise in local restaurants and cafes, pubs and social clubs. In contrast, Black and Asian residents, Muslims and social renters are more likely to place importance on local

community venues, such as community centres and places of worship.

## Priorities for promoting interaction

When asked **what would most encourage people from different backgrounds to mix** together, residents are keen on activities involving shared interests. This includes going to work, school or college together (cited by 30%), using the same leisure or sport facilities (16%), and it is encouraging to see that residents see volunteering as a key way of promoting interaction (16%).

**English language lessons** are cited by almost one in five residents (18%), which is significant, and is a particularly popular activity mentioned by Asian residents (27% mention this compared to 18% of residents overall) and DEs (22% mention it compared to 13% of ABs). 30% of Muslims also suggest English language lessons would be a good way to encourage different communities to mix.

## Social support remains strong

Almost half of residents could ask **someone for help if they were in need**. Residents are most likely to feel able to ask for help when ill in bed at home (71%). The least likely circumstance in which residents feel able to ask for help would be if they needed to borrow money to pay an urgent bill (48%) – identical to the 2005 findings.

In all circumstances where a resident could ask for help – other than if they had a small job around the house that they couldn't manage - there is a positive correlation toward **satisfaction with the neighbourhood**. For example, among those who feel they could call on someone if they were ill at home in bed, 73% are satisfied with the neighbourhood in contrast to 50% who are not.

In terms of the people residents would typically ask for help outside their own household, **friends would be those most typically called upon for help**, followed by relatives (78% and 57% respectively). Two in five residents regard neighbours as an important contact, and neighbours are a particularly important source of help for older age groups (for 56% of residents aged 45-54, 60% aged 55-64 and 54% aged 65+).

## Improved levels of community cohesion

Overall, **community cohesion** – that is, the degree to which people think they live in a neighbourhood where people from different cultures and religions can live together without difficulty – has **improved** in Camden consistently since 2002. Almost nine in ten (89%) residents believe they live in a neighbourhood where people get on well together, compared to 85% in 2005 and 78% in 2002. A much larger proportion of residents in 2008 *agree strongly* that people get on well together than they did in 2005 (53% compared to 31%).

These latest results also **compare favourably to the national picture** – and London. According to the 2006/07 BVPI survey, in both cases only 79% of residents on average agreed that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together<sup>9</sup>. Camden also outperforms the national picture when we look at the more up-to-date national Citizenship Survey<sup>10</sup>, where 82% of people perceive their community to be cohesive.

These findings are even more positive, when we consider that residents' perceptions about how well people get on together impacts on their views about their neighbourhood and quality of life, and vice versa.

There is little difference in opinion about cohesion across the different faiths or ethnic groups in Camden. This is broadly in line with the national picture although the Citizenship Survey suggests that overall, people from a minority ethnic background are slightly more likely than White people to feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.

## Mixed views about extremism

Compared to views about cohesion, **opinion is much more evenly split** when it comes to extremism in the local neighbourhood. Over one third (35%) of residents agree that they live in an area where people have **extreme beliefs or points of view**; the same proportion disagree. Around three in ten (29%) don't know.

<sup>9</sup> 2006/07 BVPI General Survey of residents. Self completion postal survey of English residents. Please note slightly different phrasing of question – 'To what extent do you agree or disagree that your local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together?'

<sup>10</sup> Citizenship Survey: 2007-08 (April 2007 – March 2008). Face-to-face survey of adults in England & Wales. Please note slightly different phrasing of question – 'To what extent do you agree or disagree that this local area, (within 15/20 minutes walking distance), is a place where people from different

There appears to be a strong correlation between the extent to which residents perceive their area to be cohesive and whether they think their neighbourhood is a place where people have extreme beliefs and points of view. Only 33% of residents who agree their neighbourhood is a place where people from different cultures or religions get on well together think their neighbourhood is a place where some people hold extreme beliefs or points of view, compared to 60% who disagree.

Concerns about extremism also appear to **influence people's satisfaction with their neighbourhood and quality of life** – with those residents most likely to think it is an issue being the least satisfied.

It is the same groups of people who appear concerned about extremism that also perceive their neighbourhood to have lower levels of community cohesion – social renters and DEs, and older, more longer term residents.

As with levels of cohesion, there is little difference in opinion about extremism across the different religions or ethnicities in Camden, although Christians are slightly more likely to agree that some people have extreme beliefs or points of view.

There is more of a mixed picture when we look at levels of cohesion and views about extremism at the **local ward level**, although low base sizes in each ward mean these figures should be treated with a degree of caution.

King's Cross and St Pancras and Somers Town have the lowest levels of community cohesion, whereby 17% and 18% of residents respectively disagree that their neighbourhood is one where people from different backgrounds live together without difficulty compared to 9% of residents who disagree overall. In contrast, Bloomsbury, Hampstead Town, Frognal and Fitzjohns and Kentish Town are the wards where community cohesion – in terms of overall net agreement with the statement - is highest.

Those wards where residents are more likely to think some people have extreme beliefs or points of view are Kilburn (34% net agree with the statement), Haverstock (28%), Swiss Cottage (21%), Holborn and Covent Garden (18%) and Cantelowes (17%), compared with -1% of residents who net agree overall.

---

backgrounds get on well together?'

## Some discrimination, but it's not common

Only a low proportion of Camden residents say they have **been discriminated against** or treated less fairly than other people within the last two years; most (86%) have not experienced any discrimination. However, discrimination does appear to have an effect on people's overall satisfaction with quality of life - people who are more dissatisfied with their neighbourhood and quality of life are more likely to say they have experienced discrimination because of where they live.

Significantly, **Black and Asian residents** say they have experienced discrimination because of their ethnicity (17% and 12% respectively say they have experienced ethnic discrimination compared to 3% of White residents).

**Young people** aged 18-24 are more likely to experience age discrimination (8% compared to 4% for residents overall). They are also more likely to experience discrimination because of their ethnicity than older people (8% of 18-24 year olds have experienced such discrimination compared to 2% of 65+).

Almost one in ten (9%) **disabled residents** have been discriminated against because of a disability.

The same proportion (9%) of **Muslims** says they have been discriminated against because of their religion – compared to just 2% of the population overall, and less than 2% for other religions.

## Social class and financial standing have a big impact on levels of social capital

There are some strong themes emerging from the data which suggest that elements of social capital differ quite significantly between different social classes and tenures, with lower levels of social capital, generally speaking, amongst DEs and social renters:

- **Trust** in general and among people in the neighbourhood declines drastically with social class. Residents in social class AB are by far the most trusting (60% say most people can be trusted in general and 69% say this about their neighbourhood), whereas those in social class DE are the least trusting (33% in general and 40% in the neighbourhood). Similarly, lower social classers are less trusting of institutions.

- It is the lower socio-economic groups that also appear to be the **least satisfied with various aspects of their local neighbourhood**. For example, satisfaction with the neighbourhood as a place to live is lowest amongst social renters (83% are satisfied compared to 91% of owner occupiers and 92% of private renters). Similarly, only 82% of DEs are satisfied compared to 90% of ABs, and this mirrors patterns we saw in the 2005 survey. In addition, lower socio-economic groups are *more likely* to agree that their **neighbourhood is one where most people are trying to move out** (28% of social renters and 31% of DEs compared to 20% generally), and are *less likely* to agree their neighbourhood has a **good reputation** (72% of social renters, compared to 83% of owner occupiers and 80% of private renters; 71% of DEs agree compared to 84% of ABs).
- Social class is also an important motivator towards **satisfaction with quality of life**. That is, residents in owner occupied housing and those who are privately renting are significantly more likely to be satisfied with their quality of life than residents in socially rented housing (90%, 92% and 78% respectively). Moreover, satisfaction with quality of life declines with social grade, with those in social grade DE the least likely to be satisfied with their quality of life (78% compared to 91% of those in social group AB).
- **Financial standing** also plays an important role – people who say they can **pay an unexpected expense** and **pay for a week's holiday** are more likely to have a better quality of life; and those who feel they are unable to get the type of work they want are *less likely* to be satisfied with their quality of life. Linked to the findings around social class, this provides evidence for the view that if local agencies are concerned with improving citizens' well-being, they should focus their efforts on improving the quality of life among the poorest communities.
- There is a weaker correlation between **satisfaction and whether people are working**. Generally speaking, there is little difference between residents' feelings about satisfaction with the area, regardless of whether they are working or not. Although, it is worth noting that the unemployed and residents who are long-term sick or disabled are more likely to be dissatisfied with their quality of life.
- It is the lower social classes who also have **lower levels of personal advocacy** – they are the least likely to feel they can influence decisions in their area (42% of DEs compared to 54% if ABs). In addition, social renters and private renters feel they have less influence compared to owner occupiers (46% and 42% respectively compared to 56%), which in many ways is surprising given the

various opportunities for social renters to engage with local public service providers (particularly housing providers) through mechanisms such as Tenants and Residents Associations and District Management Committees.

- When it comes to **active participation**, it is overwhelmingly the middle classes who are most likely to take action, which reflects national trends. 76% of owner occupiers have taken action compared to 57% of social renters and 46% of private renters, while 74% of ABs have taken action compared to 58% of C1/C2s and 50% of DEs.
- **Working residents** are more likely to say they have volunteered than non working residents (32% compared to 26%), which is significant when we consider the key role volunteering can play in helping people back into work.
- Residents from lower social classes are also **more likely to agree that there are elements of extremism** in their neighbourhood; 43% of DEs agree some people in the neighbourhood have extreme beliefs or points of view compared to 32% of ABs and 31% of C1s.

### Ethnicity and faith also have an impact on social capital

Ethnicity seems to impact to some degree on residents' perceptions about social capital. For example:

- **Asian residents** are particularly likely to cite their neighbourhood as one which has a **good sense of community** (78% compared to 67% of residents overall). But, they are also more likely to think that people are trying to move out of the neighbourhood (30% versus 20%).
- When it comes to **active participation**, it is overwhelmingly the White residents who take action. 66% of White residents say they have taken action, compared to 49% of Black, 55% of Asian and 37% of Other/ mixed residents. When it comes to volunteering, **Muslim residents are the least likely to volunteer**; only 18% compared to 29% overall (and 36% of those with no religion).
- It is White residents who are most likely to **know their neighbours**; 76% compared to 61% of Black and 67% of Asian residents.

## Long-standing residents are more negative

Long-standing residents who have lived in the neighbourhood for over ten years are more likely hold **negative views** about their neighbourhood than newer residents who have lived in the area for less than two years, and have lower levels of social capital in some key areas. For example:

- Longer-term residents are more likely to **disagree that their neighbourhood is improving** (34% compared to 16% of newer residents), and to be **dissatisfied with the standard of local services** (22% disagree that the standard of local services is improving compared to 11%).
- In addition, residents who have lived longer in the borough (over ten years) are **less likely to agree that people live together without difficulty** than those who have been in the borough a short period (less than two years); 87% agree versus 93% agree respectively. Similarly, it is residents who have been in the borough longer who are **more likely to express concern about extremism** (41% of residents who have lived in the borough for over five years agree some people in their neighbourhood have extreme beliefs or points of view compared to 26% of residents who have lived in Camden less than five years).
- Longer established residents are **less trusting of local institutions** than 'newer' residents (24% of residents who have lived in the area for more than ten years say they do not trust local institutions compared to 13% who have lived in the area for less than two years). This is in contrast to **trust among people in the neighbourhood** – which is slightly higher among those who have lived in the area the longest (55% who have lived in the area ten years or more compared 52% overall).
- This all said, longer term residents seem to have a **closer affinity to their neighbourhood** in the sense that they are more likely to agree that people are interested in the long-term future of the neighbourhood (69% versus 60% of newer residents) and that they feel part of their neighbourhood (77% compared to 63%). This suggests that their somewhat negative views may be driven more from a concern for their local neighbourhood than a lack of it.

## Age has a mixed impact on levels of social capital

By comparing the results of the Main Survey to the Young Persons booster (13-17 year age group) we are able to identify some significant differences in the levels of social capital between older and younger residents in Camden:

- Levels of **trust generally increase with age**. Just over a third (37%) of young people aged 13-17 say most people in general can be trusted, eight percentage points lower than among adults overall (45%). In addition, younger people are less trusting of *other younger people* than they are of people in general - only one in four (24%) say most young people, specifically, can be trusted.
- **Attitudes about the neighbourhood** are positive among young people in Camden – and about as positive as among adults. Almost nine in ten (86%) express satisfaction with their neighbourhood as a place to live, the same proportion as among adults (87%). On the other hand, young people are less likely than adults to be very satisfied.
- Looking at young people's **views of the local neighbourhood** in more detail, they are consistently more positive than critical about the neighbourhood where they live. They speak the most positively about the level of local community cohesion and their personal attachment to the neighbourhood - about eight in ten (83%) agree people of different religions and cultures get on well together.
- Compared with Camden adults, those aged 13-17 are more likely to agree that the neighbourhood is improving (nine percentage points higher), the neighbourhood has a good sense of community (eight points higher), and they feel part of their neighbourhood (five points higher). However, they are still *less likely* than adults to agree that people of different religions and cultures get on well locally (six points below), and the neighbourhood has a good reputation (seven points below).
- When we look at issues of **crime and anti-social behaviour** in the neighbourhood, young people have a similar degree of confidence in the local police as adults do.
- Young people are considerably less likely than adults to say they have **taken any action** to solve a local problem - one in six young people in Camden (18%) say they have taken some form of action in the last 12 months, compared to three in

five (60%) of adults.

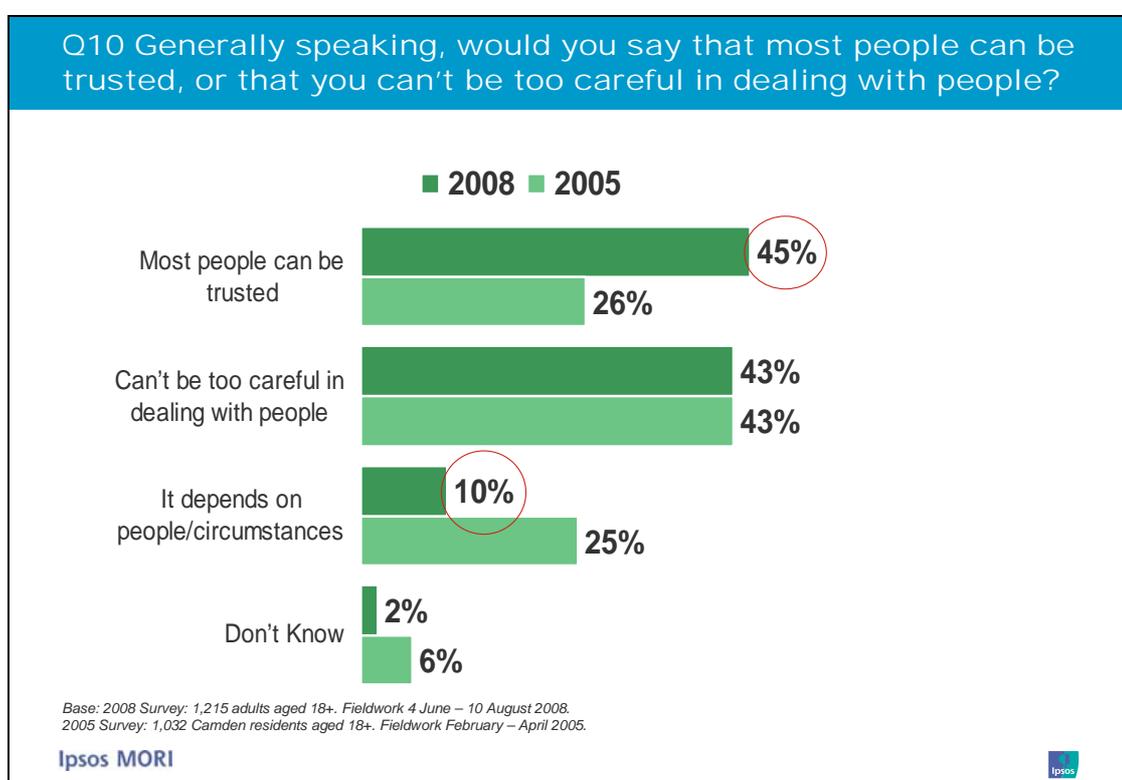
- However, when it comes to **involvement in groups**, almost three in five young people (56%) say they have done this in the preceding 12 months. This is a greater proportion than that found among adults (50%).
- Compared with their older counterparts, young people in Camden are **more likely to claim familiarity with others who live in their neighbourhood**. Two in five (39%) say they know many people living there, compared with only one in five adults aged 18+ (22%).
- In terms of **mixing and socialising** with other people in the neighbourhood, in contrast to adults, **young people make greater mention of locations outside the home**, in particular parks and open spaces, school and youth clubs. This highlights the important role the Council has to play in providing 'meeting places' as a way of promoting improved social capital among young people.
- The great majority of young people in Camden are much more likely than adults to socialise with people of a **different ethnic background** on a regular basis. Seven in ten young people (69%) say they mix socially with different ethnic groups every day, almost twice the proportion among adults (37%). Almost three in four young people (73%) say they mix with those financially better or worse off than themselves at least once a week, also higher than for adults (at 62%).
- Young people are more likely than adults to say they have **experienced some form of discrimination** in the last two years (24% say this compared with 14% of adults). The most common grounds for discrimination experienced is age (10%) followed by ethnic background (9%). Notably, Muslims are the only religious group among young people in Camden to claim they have experienced discrimination because of their religion (11% compared with no young Christians, Hindus or members of other religions).

# Main findings: Main Survey

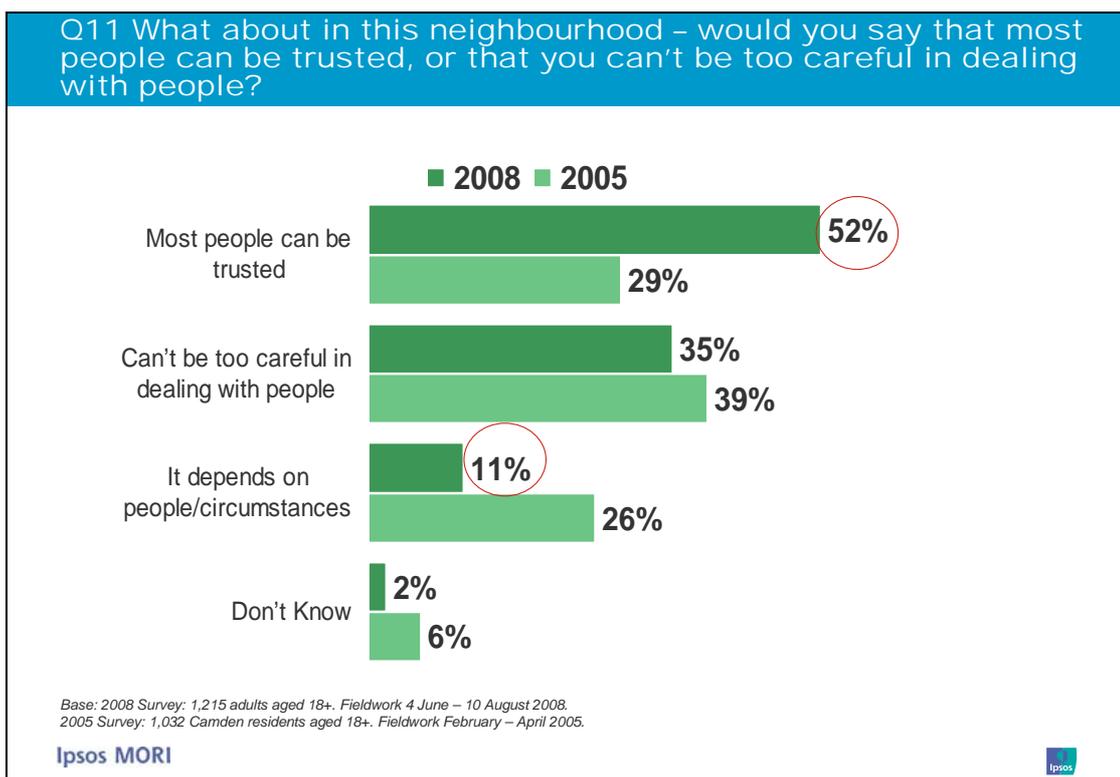
## Trust and reciprocity

Trust is a key element of social capital because it lowers the costs of social interaction and enables individuals to cooperate with others, without needing to second-guess their motives or calculate risk. Communities with high levels of inter-personal trust will be happier simply because their members are able to rely on each other to do the right thing and are less likely to be fearful and insecure.

Between 2005 and 2008 levels of interpersonal trust in Camden have increased considerably. In 2008, over two in five (45%) residents say that most people can be trusted, representing an increase of 19 percentage points since 2005.



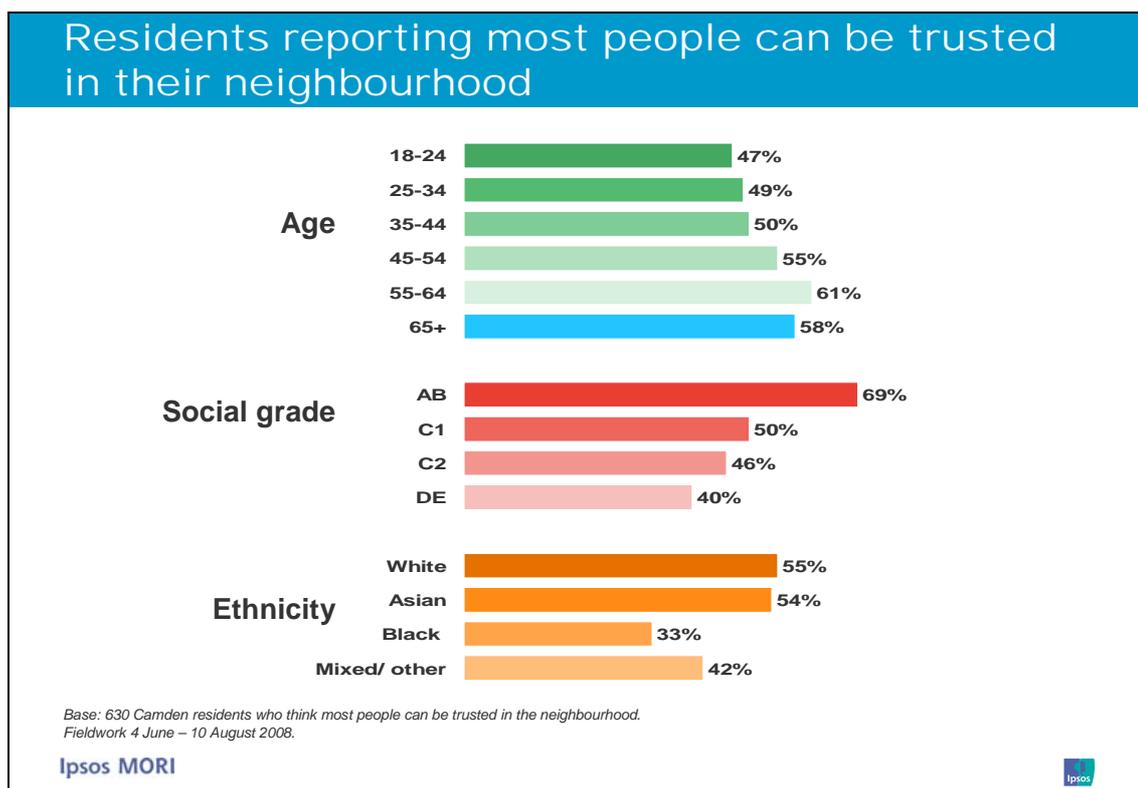
Levels of trust are higher when you ask people to think about their neighbourhood specifically, with over half (52%) of respondents saying that most people in their neighbourhood can be trusted. This represents an increase of 23 percentage points since 2005.



This increase in levels of general trust is real – although it is explained not by a decrease in people who are in general mistrusting of others (which remains constant), but by a decrease in the number of residents answering ‘don’t know’ (from 6% in the 2005 survey to 2% in the 2008 survey) and ‘it depends on the people/ circumstances’ (from 25% in 2005 to 10% in 2008).

Demographic variables influence levels of trust with age and social class the dominant influential factors. Levels of trust generally increase with age, with the 55-64 year olds the most trusting of people in the neighbourhood (61% say most people in their neighbourhood can be trusted), and those aged 65+ the most trusting of people in general (53% say most people can be trusted generally speaking).

Younger age groups and specifically those aged 18-24 years old are the least trusting. While around half (47%) of 18-24 year olds say they trust most people in the neighbourhood, there is a significant proportion (45%) who think you can't be too careful dealing with people. Indeed, when discussing trust among people in general half (49%) of 18-24 year olds think you can't be too careful.



A second demographic determinant of levels of trust is social class. Trust in general and among people in the neighbourhood declines drastically along with social class. Residents in social class AB are by far the most trusting (60% say most people can be trusted in general and 69% say this about their neighbourhood), whereas those in social class DE are the least trusting (33% in general and 40% in the neighbourhood). This is comparable to levels of trust as indicated by tenure, wherein residents in socially rented housing have the lowest levels of trust when compared to those privately renting, or in owner occupied housing (42%, compared to 52% and 67% respectively reporting trust toward people in the neighbourhood). Likewise residents not in work are slightly less trusting than those in work (49% say most people in their neighbourhood can be trusted compared to 55%).

These results are unsurprising: in general terms trust is lower in areas of social deprivation, which are also the neighbourhoods with the highest levels of crime. People on the lowest incomes and living in social housing are much more likely to be victims of crime and one should expect people in those circumstances to be less trusting of others<sup>11</sup>.

<sup>11</sup> Ref: Does Diversity Erode Social Cohesion? Social Capital and Race in British Neighbourhoods Natalia Letki, Political Studies, 2008 Vol 56 Issue 3.  
M Dixon, H Reed, B Rogers, L Stone Crimshare. The unequal impact of crime ippr, 2006.

Finally, we can see that Black people are less likely to be trusting of people generally and of people in their neighbourhood. Around a quarter (26%) agree that, generally speaking, most people can be trusted compared to almost half of White and Asian residents (48% and 46% respectively). A third (33%) agree that most people in their neighbourhood can be trusted compared to 55% and 54% of White and Asian residents respectively.

## Trust and the neighbourhood

Trust also appears to be a valuable indicator of satisfaction with the local neighbourhood, in addition to personal quality of life. High levels of trust correlate to high levels of satisfaction; 56% of residents who are satisfied with their neighbourhood agree most people can be trusted (compared to 19% who are dissatisfied) and 55% who are satisfied with their quality of life agree you can trust people locally (compared to 34% who are dissatisfied).

Likewise there is a strong correlation between high levels of trust and the extent to which residents feel a part of the local neighbourhood. Three in five (60%) of residents who feel part of their local neighbourhood agree most people can be trusted in their neighbourhood, compared to 29% who don't feel part of their neighbourhood.

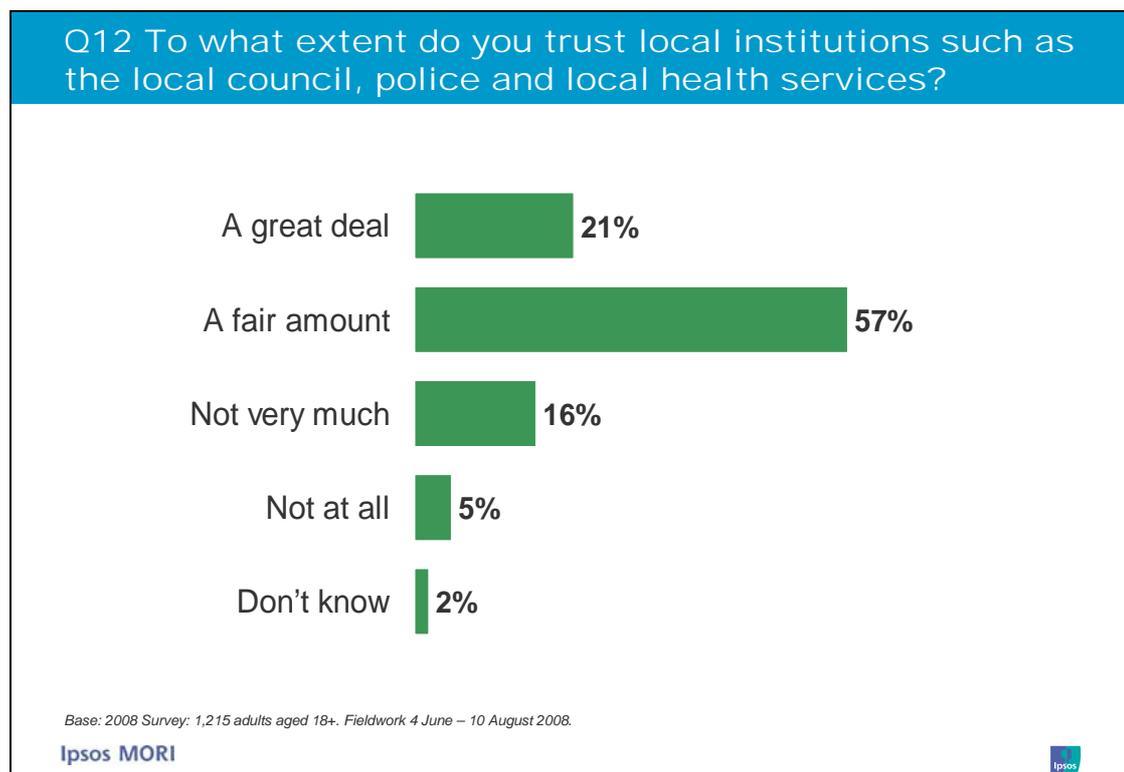
It is apparent that high levels of trust have harboured a strong sense of social cohesion. The majority of residents (56%) who agree their neighbourhood is a place where people from different cultures and religions get on well together say that most people can be trusted – compared to just 24% of those who disagree.

## Trust in local institutions

Levels of trust in local institutions are even higher than for the public. Almost eight in ten (77%) residents report some level of trust for local institutions, such as the local council, police and local health services. However, the majority (57%) of residents say they trust local institutions a fair amount - indicating there is some degree of scepticism towards these institutions.

When we compare this to national figures on trust in the local council, the figures in Camden look high – only 42% of citizens trust their local council. However, it has to be said that the comparator national survey asks solely about trust in the council rather

than wider institutions (the police or GPs, for example, typically tend to be much more trusted in surveys than elected politicians) so must be treated with caution<sup>12</sup>.



It appears to be experience, as well as demographic factors, that are the significant indicators of trust towards local institutions. Residents who have lived in the area for more than ten years are significantly less trusting of local institutions than newer residents who have lived in the area for less than two years (24% say they do not trust local institutions compared to 13%). This suggests that increases in trust can, to some extent, be seen to be the result of the higher proportions of 'newer' residents who took part in the 2008 survey.

This is in contrast to trust among people in the neighbourhood – in which higher levels of trust are reported among those who have lived in the area the longest (55% who have lived in the area ten years or more).

As with levels of trust among the general public and people in the local neighbourhood, it is social class which is the dominant indicator of trust amongst institutions. Levels of trust are lowest in the lower social classes C2DE. Net trust<sup>13</sup> is highest amongst ABs and C1s (62% and 63% respectively) compared to C2s and DEs (43% and 50%

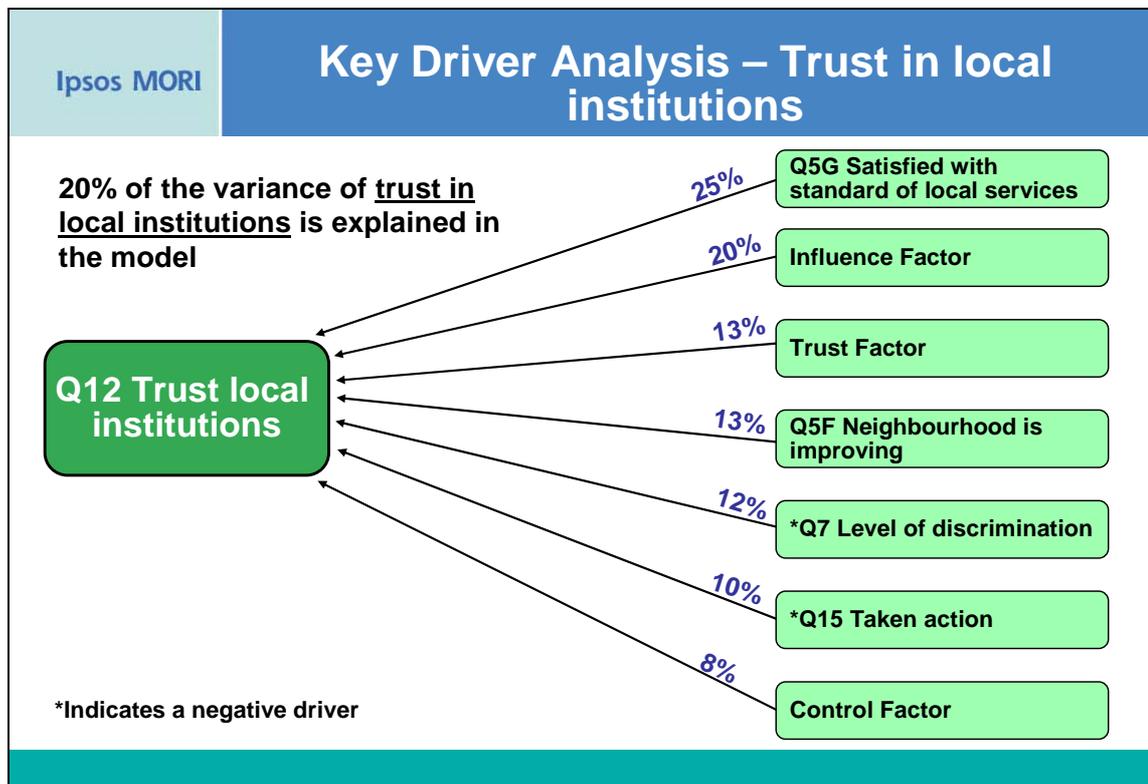
<sup>12</sup> Real Trends – Living in Britain 2008, CLG survey of 2,019 interviews with adults aged 15+ living in Great Britain. Fieldwork: 9 May and 5 June 2008. **This is private data and should not be reproduced.**

<sup>13</sup> Net figures are expressed in plus (+) or minus (-) and refer to the difference between the two most

respectively). Furthermore residents in socially rented housing report the lowest levels of net trust (47% compared to 62% of owner occupiers and 68% of private renters).

Looking at age groups, it is the middle age groups aged 35-44 who are the least trusting of local institutions (27% don't trust local institutions compared to 21% overall).

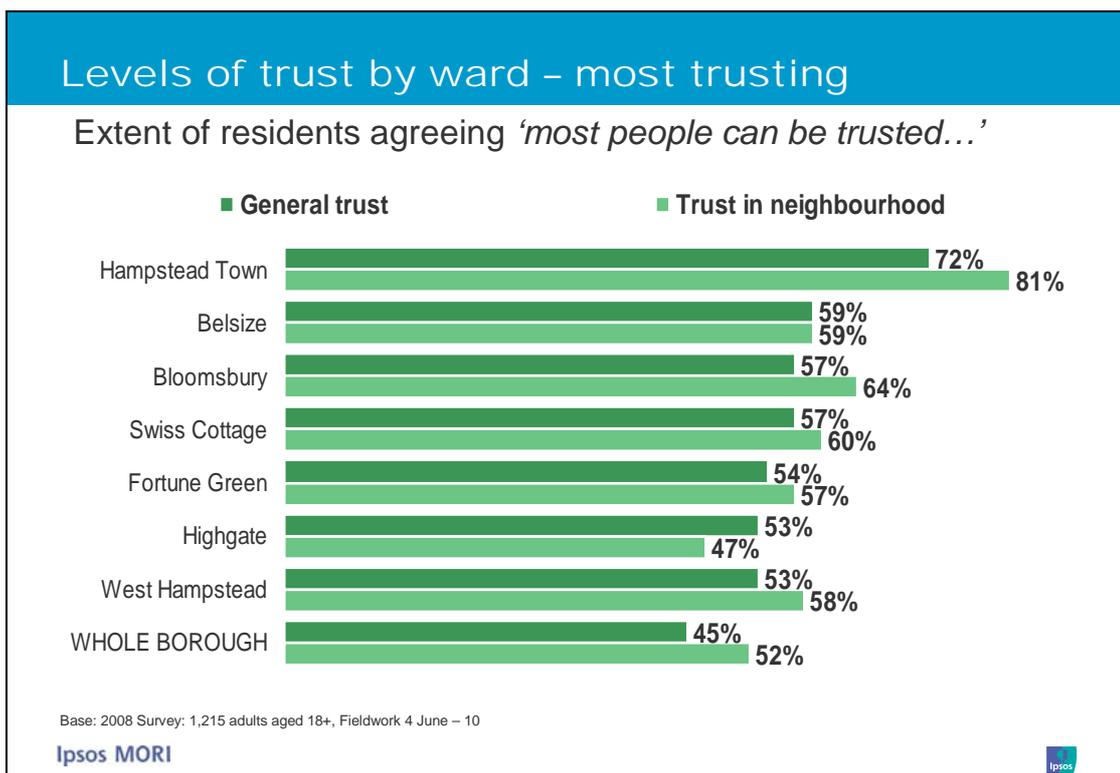
Our **key driver analysis** has attempted to illustrate the most important factors which help to drive trust in local institutions. The following slide sets out how our model is able to explain 20% of what is driving trust. Of the 20% of variation we are able to explain using our model, satisfaction with the standard of local public services is the most important driver (at 25%), followed by the degree to which residents feel they can influence decisions in their local area (20%). Trust in people generally and in people in the neighbourhood is also a driving factor, as is the degree to which people perceive their neighbourhood to be improving.



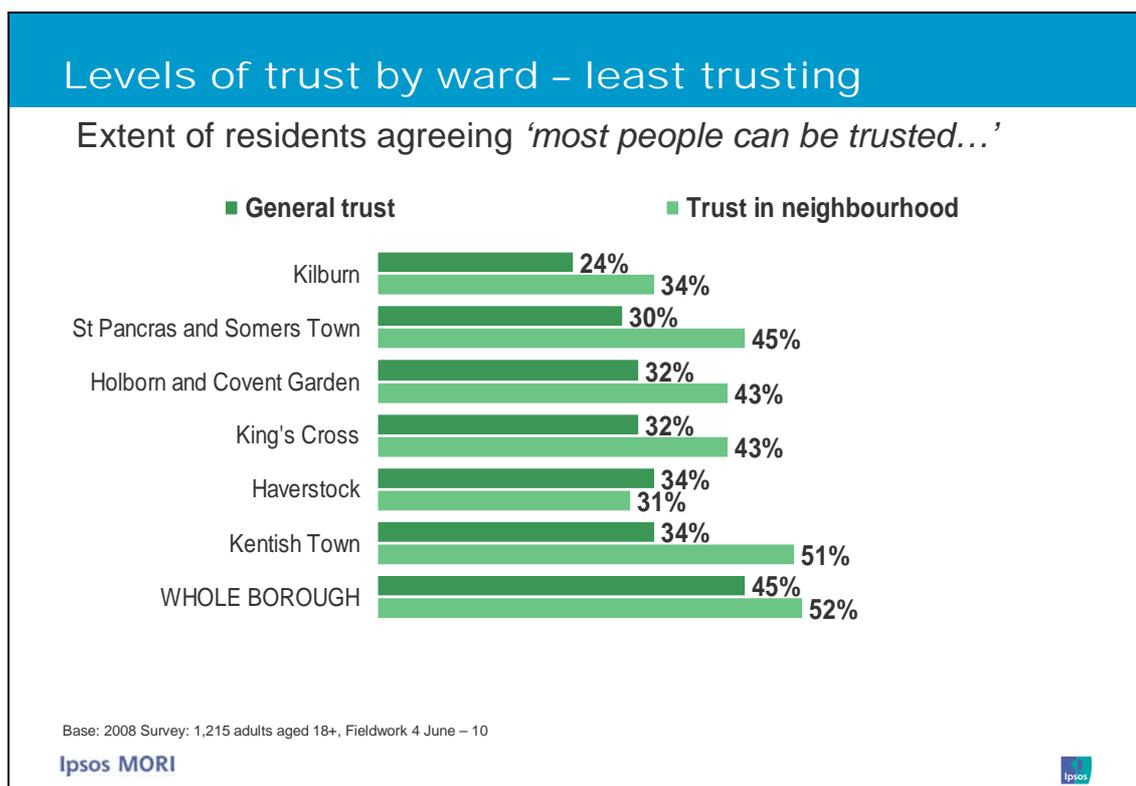
favourable ratings minus the two least favourable ratings.

## Trust – area analysis

Looking at the local area or ward level appears to reinforce the notion that it is the higher/ middle classes who tend to be more trusting. Hampstead Town shows particularly high levels of trust, both generally and for people within their neighbourhood (72% and 81% respectively), and along with the other top trusting wards, this suggests that it is the more affluent areas of the borough where trust is at its highest.



This is in contrast to less affluent, more deprived wards, such as Kilburn and St Pancras and Somers Town where trust is lowest.



Trust in local institutions appears fairly consistent across the borough, although Fortune Green and Swiss Cottage report particularly high levels of trust - nine in ten residents in these wards say they trust local institutions (90% and 89% respectively compared to 77% for the borough overall). Residents in these wards appear to trust local institutions considerably more than they do the general public or people in their neighbourhood.

These high levels of institutional trust represent a positive finding for Camden Council and its partners, not least because trust in local institutions appears to be critical in promoting satisfaction with the neighbourhood and with local services; people who lack trust in the Council and other services, are those who are also least satisfied with these aspects of life in Camden:

- Only 44% of residents who are dissatisfied with their quality of life say they trust local institutions, compared to 82% who are satisfied.
- Only 56% of residents who are dissatisfied with the standard of local services in their neighbourhood trust local institutions, compared to 83% who are satisfied.

# Perception of & identification with neighbourhood

Social capital generally refers to social networks, and levels of mutual respect and trust that enable people to act collectively as communities. While residents' views about their local neighbourhood (satisfaction with services in the area, views as to whether the area is improving or deteriorating, etc.) are not typically taken to be elements of social capital, they may themselves be driven by social capital. For example, people are more likely to have a positive view of the area if it is an area with high levels of social capital. As such, elements of neighbourhood are important variables to understand because they help to explain how well the Council is delivering local services and fostering strong communities on the ground.

## How residents define neighbourhood

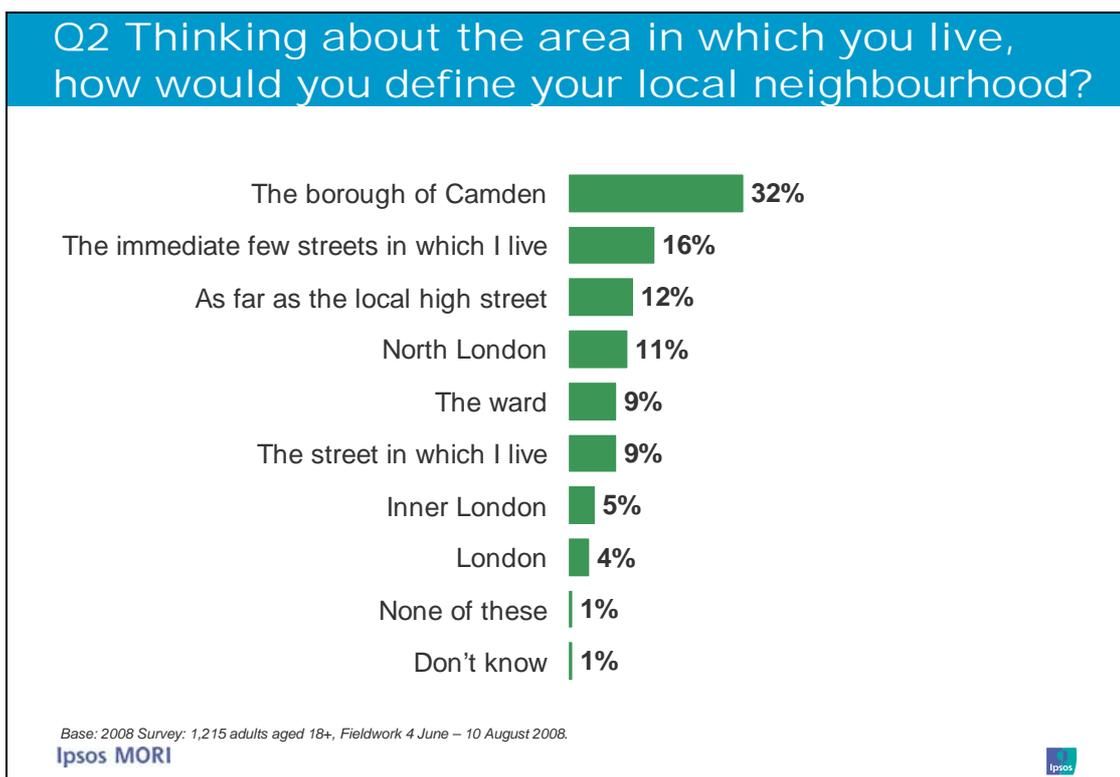
How residents define the local area is not a component of social capital. However, it is fundamental in understanding residents' perception of their neighbourhood, and more traditional indicators of social capital in the area.

Residents appear to have a close affiliation to the borough of Camden. By far the most popular definition residents have for defining their local neighbourhood is the borough of Camden – around a third of residents cite this (32%). This is significantly higher than the national picture whereby just 7% of respondents identified with the 'local authority or London borough area'<sup>14</sup>.

At a more local level, effectively 28% of residents feel they belong to their local neighbourhood (i.e. the immediate few streets in which they live or as far as the local high street) and this is consistent with national findings, where a similar proportion of citizens say they most identify with their immediate neighbourhood (29%)\*.

---

<sup>14</sup> \* 2007 Commission on Integration and Cohesion Survey. Face-to-face survey with 1,014 citizens aged 16+ in England. Fieldwork: 9 December 2006 to 28 January 2007. NOTE of caution in comparing to this survey as question asks about 'place' rather than 'neighbourhood' - please refer to topline in appendices.

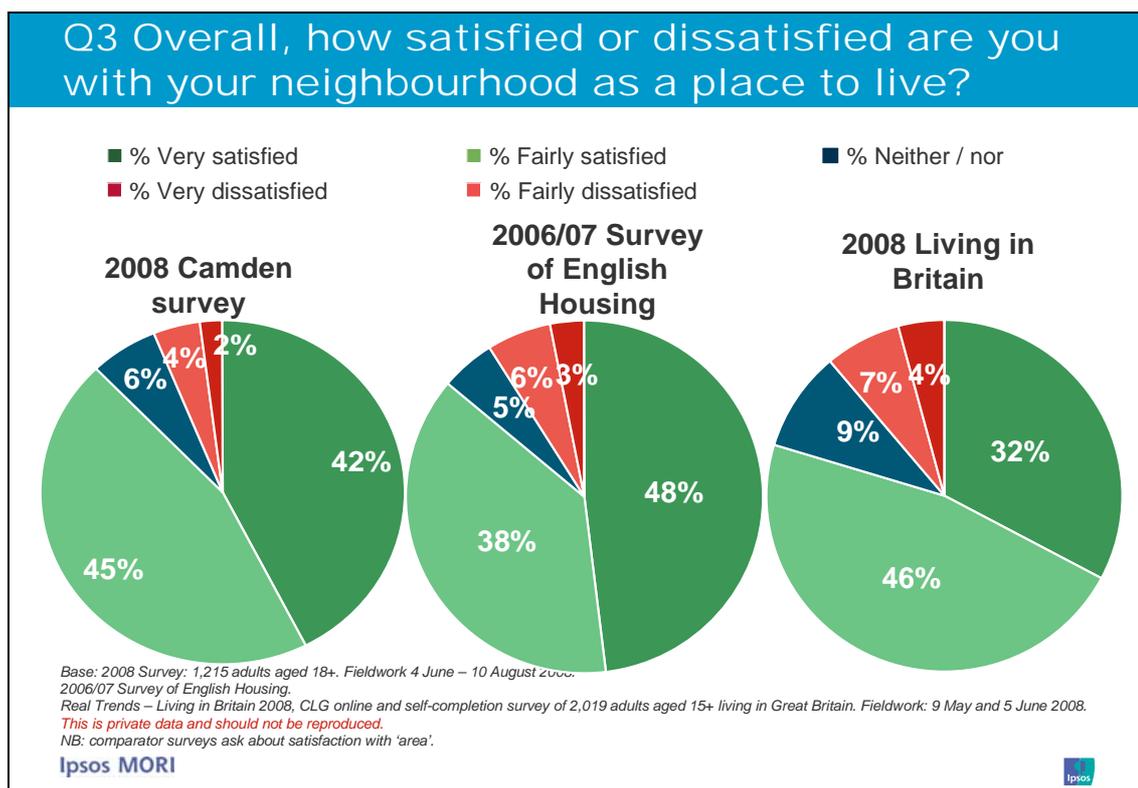


There are no significant differences in defining the local neighbourhood among the various demographic groups, apart from social class, where the likelihood in defining the local neighbourhood as the borough increases among the lower social classes, with residents in social classes DE the most likely to use this definition (40% compared to 24% of ABs).

### Overall satisfaction with neighbourhood

Nearly nine in ten (87%) residents are satisfied with Camden as a place to live, which appears to be higher than the most recent national picture where only 78% of citizens are satisfied with their local area as a place to live<sup>15</sup>. Responses are more or less evenly split between those Camden residents who are very satisfied (42%) and those who are fairly satisfied (45%).

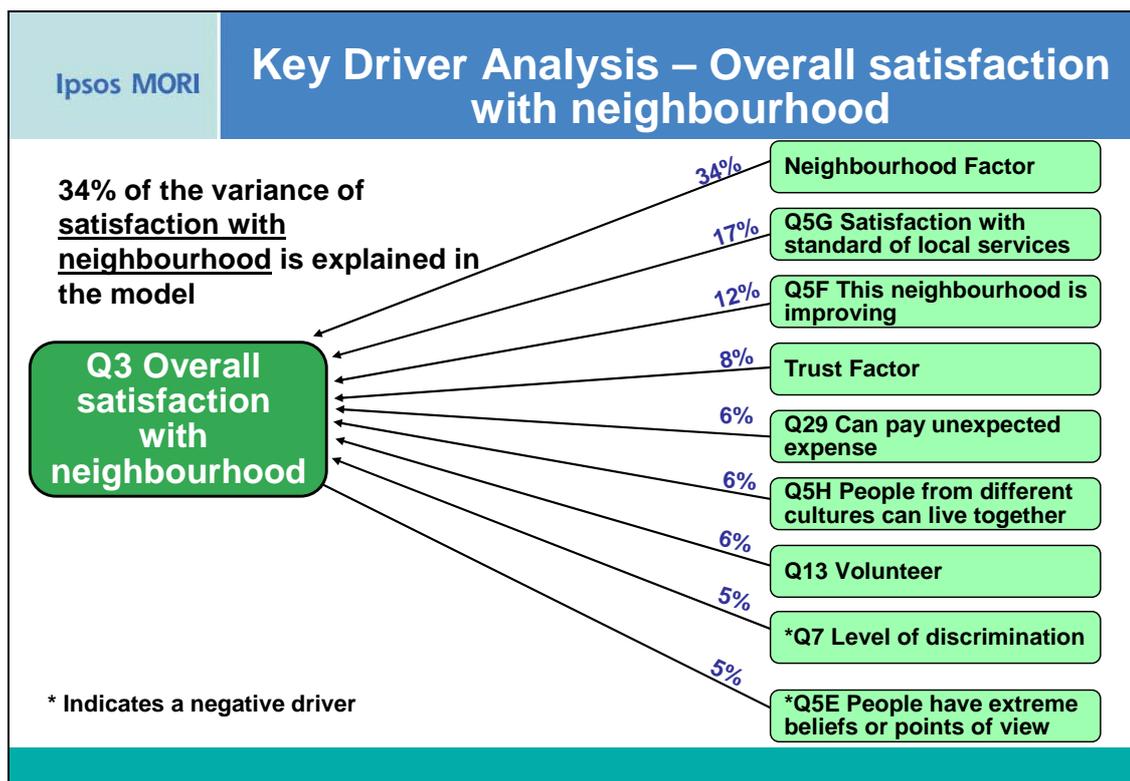
<sup>15</sup> Real Trends – Living in Britain 2008, CLG. 2,019 online and self-completion surveys with adults aged 15+ living in Great Britain. Fieldwork: 9 May and 5 June 2008. **This is private data and should not be reproduced.**



Satisfaction with the area is to some extent explained through the high levels of agreement that the area has a good reputation (77%). The degree to which residents agree their neighbourhood has a good reputation has shown a consistent upward trend since 2002 (where the level was 61%), and 2005 (68%).

Furthermore, residents generally agree the local area has a good standard of local services (80%), that they feel part of the local neighbourhood (74%), and are proud of it (77%), and there are low levels of agreement that nobody cares about the neighbourhood (19%).

These patterns are further reinforced with the key driver analysis. The following chart sets out how up to 34% of residents' satisfaction with their neighbourhood can be explained by our key driver analysis model. Of the variance that can be explained, we can see that views about the neighbourhood (i.e. whether they feel part of the neighbourhood and whether they believe people are interested in the long-term future of it), satisfaction with local services in the area and whether the area is perceived to be improving or not are the most important factors in driving overall satisfaction with the neighbourhood. The more positive residents feel about these things, the more likely they are to be satisfied with their neighbourhood.



### Satisfaction with dimensions of neighbourhood

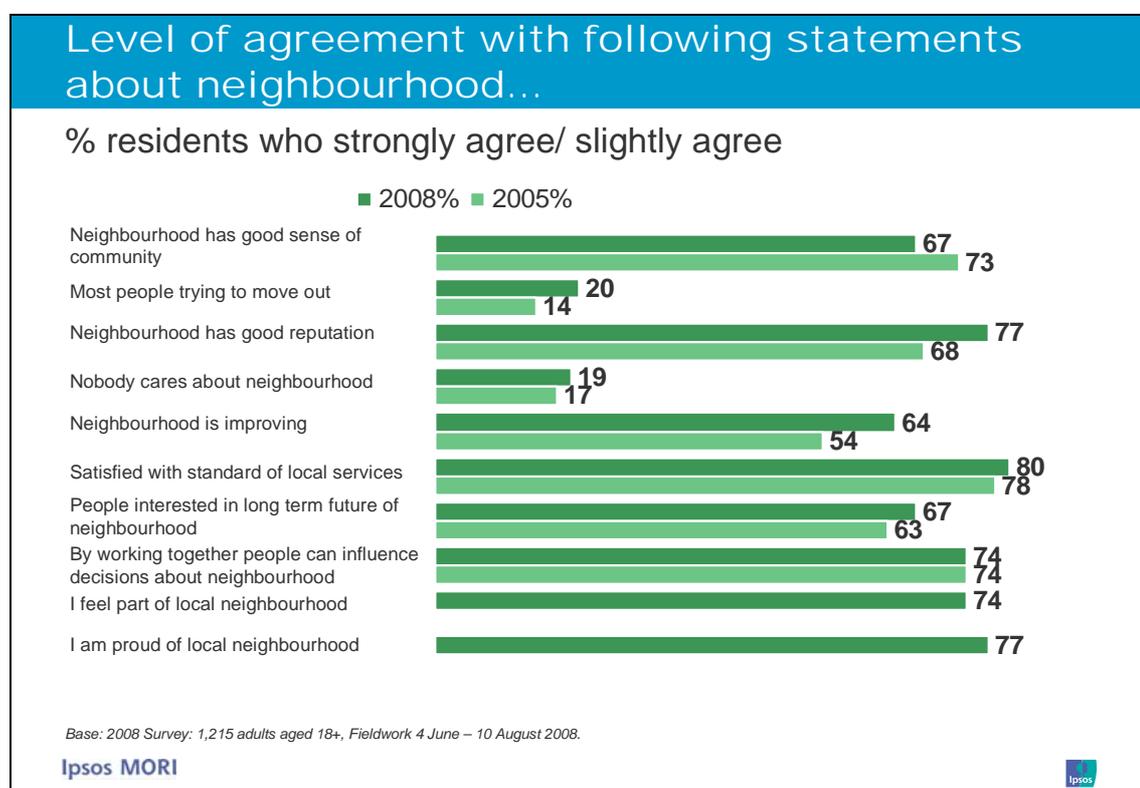
Mirroring levels of trust, residents also report high levels of satisfaction with most aspects of living in their neighbourhood, and with its local services.

Since the 2005 survey many elements relating to neighbourhood have in fact improved – the most marked improvement is the increase in people agreeing their neighbourhood is improving (up 10 percentage points since 2005, and 15 points since 2002) and that their neighbourhood has a good reputation (up nine percentage points since 2005 and 16 percentage points since 2002).

However, there appears to be a degree of contradiction between the differing elements of neighbourhood, with some elements being seen in a more negative light than in 2005. For example, there has been a decline of six percentage points since 2005 in terms of the proportion of residents who agree their neighbourhood has a good sense of community. Similarly, more residents in 2008 now believe that most people are trying to move out of their area, and that nobody cares about the neighbourhood.

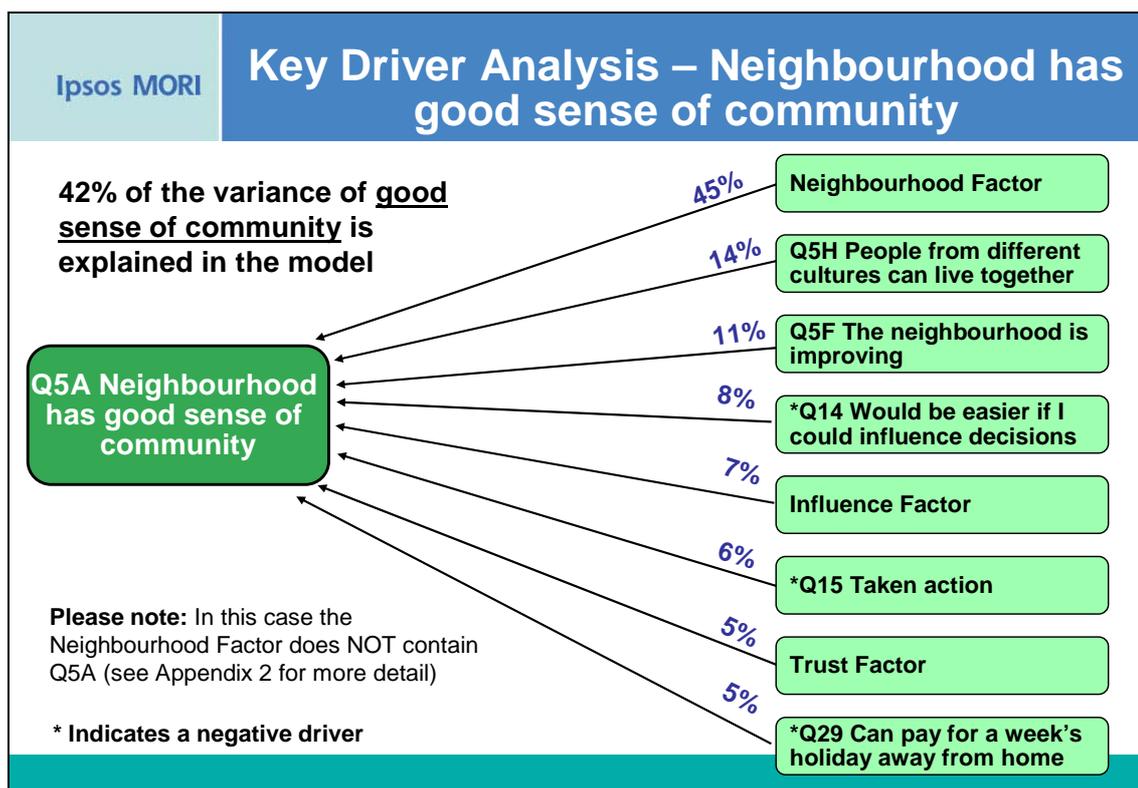
As we shall see later in the report, the number of people who have lived in the area for less than two years form an increasing part of our sample – and more long-standing residents are more likely to believe that more people are moving out and are more

likely to hold negative views about their neighbourhood than newer residents. This might indicate that rising population churn – and the coming and going of new people to the borough – may adversely impact on longer-standing residents' views about their local neighbourhood. It may also be the case that longer-term residents have higher expectations of their neighbourhood, having lived there for the greatest length of time.

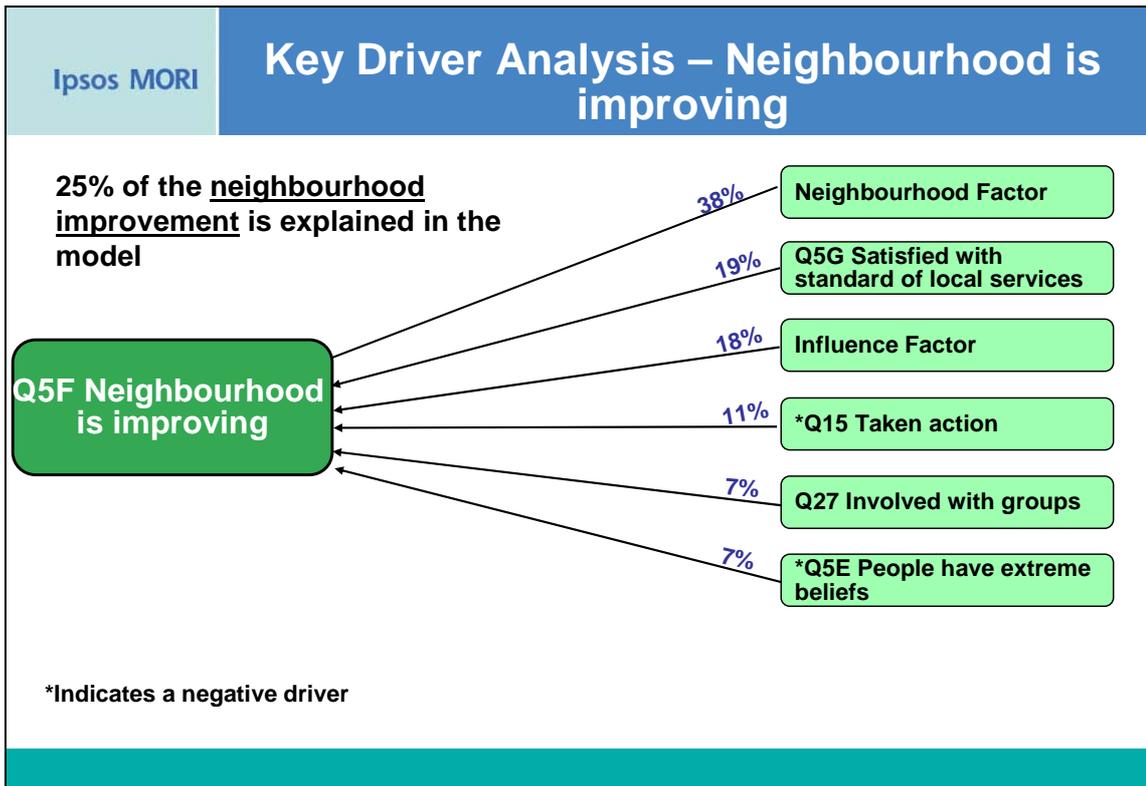


Through key driver analysis we have attempted to ascertain what the main factors of social capital are which influence residents' perceptions about some of these aspects of neighbourhood; specifically, what influences perceptions of community spirit, improvement to the neighbourhood and views about the standard of local services.

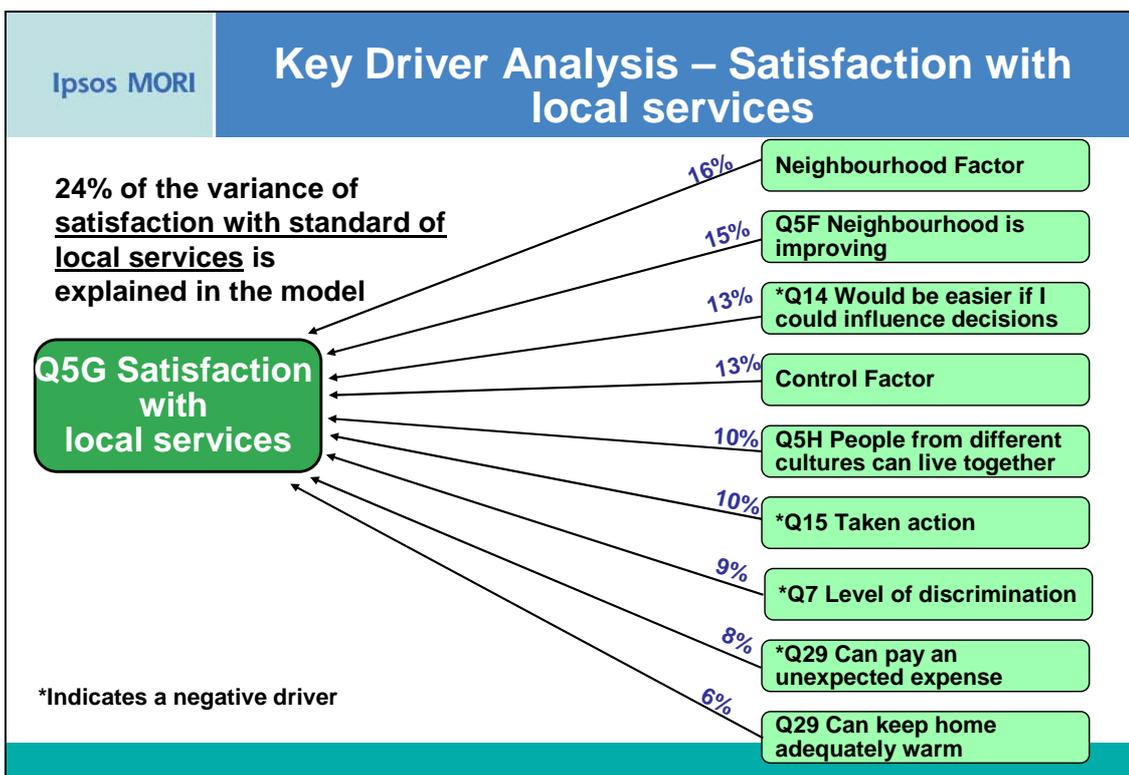
The following chart explains how we can determine up to 42% in the variance in residents' views about whether their neighbourhood has a good sense of community spirit. Our model shows that the main determinant of this level of variance is the neighbourhood factor which is the degree to which people feel part of their neighbourhood and are interested in the long-term future of it. Another factor is whether people agree that their neighbourhood is a place where people from different cultures can live together, followed closely by the degree to which the neighbourhood is perceived to be improving.



In determining what elements of social capital impact on people's perceptions about whether their neighbourhood is improving, we can see similar patterns. Using our key driver analysis model, we can explain what is driving up to 25% of the variance in residents' views about whether their neighbourhood is improving. Again, the degree to which people feel part of their local neighbourhood and are interested in the long-term future of it are key determinants. Being satisfied with local services is also a key determinant, meaning improvements to Council (and partner) services and amenities is likely to have a direct impact on whether residents perceive their area to have improved. The influence factor is also significant, i.e. if residents feel they and people in their neighbourhood can influence decisions for the better then they are more likely to perceive the neighbourhood as improving. This means that by taking measures to engage residents in decision-making, local agencies can improve neighbourhood satisfaction overall.



The nature of these influential factors are closely interlinked; with satisfaction with local services ultimately influenced by those same factors – the neighbourhood factor, the degree to which the neighbourhood is improving and the ability to influence decisions in the area.

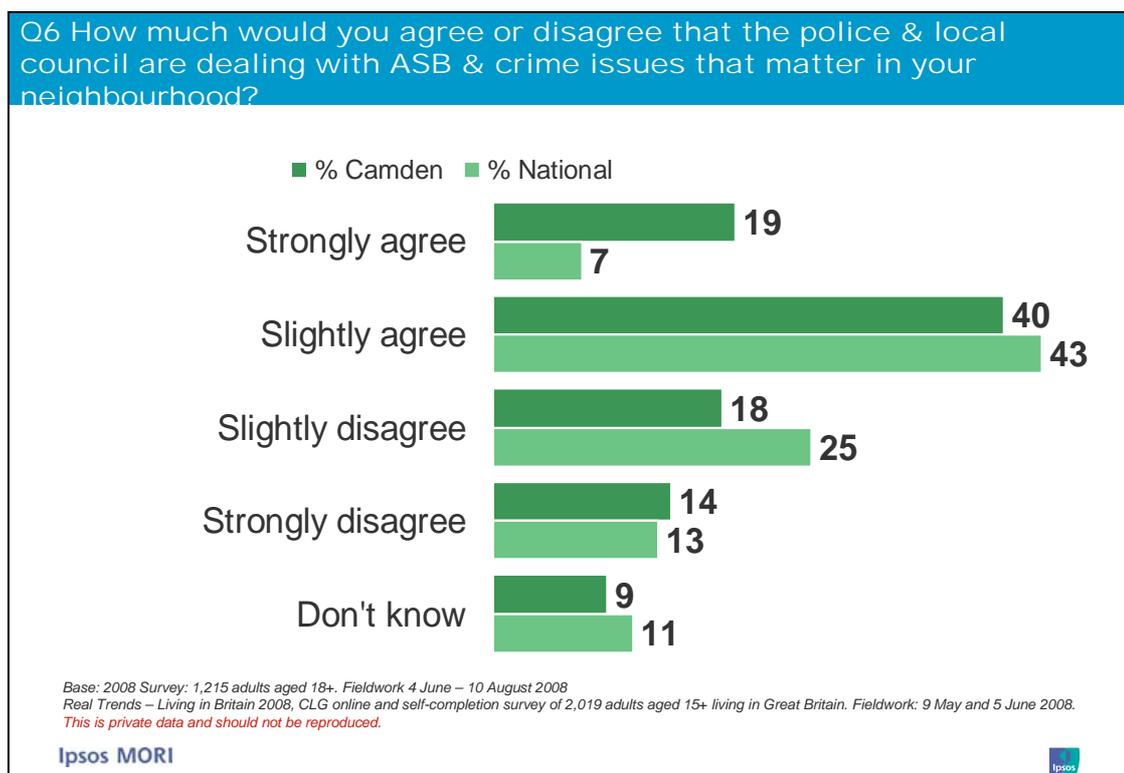


## Crime and anti-social behaviour

There are concerns regarding how the police and council are tackling issues of anti-social behaviour and crime in the neighbourhood. While almost three in five residents (59%) agree the police and council are doing something to tackle these issues – with 19% strongly and 40% slightly agreeing - it is important to note that a third (33%) disagree.

However, compared to the national picture, indicatively speaking, Camden residents seem to be happier with the police's and Council's efforts, than residents nationally. Only half (50%) of citizens in Great Britain agree that their police and local council are dealing with crime and anti-social behaviour effectively<sup>16</sup>.

It is Camden residents most likely to be dissatisfied with the neighbourhood who disagree the police and council are tackling ASB (64% who are dissatisfied disagree with the Council's and police's efforts compared to 29% who are satisfied). This indicates that improving responses to crime and anti-social behaviour will help improve overall levels of satisfaction with the area.



<sup>16</sup> Real Trends – Living in Britain 2008, CLG online and self-completion survey of 2,019 adults aged 15+ living in Great Britain. Fieldwork: 9 May and 5 June 2008. **This is private data and should not be reproduced.** Please note: survey asks about area not neighbourhood and uses different scale of definitely/ tend to agree/ disagree.

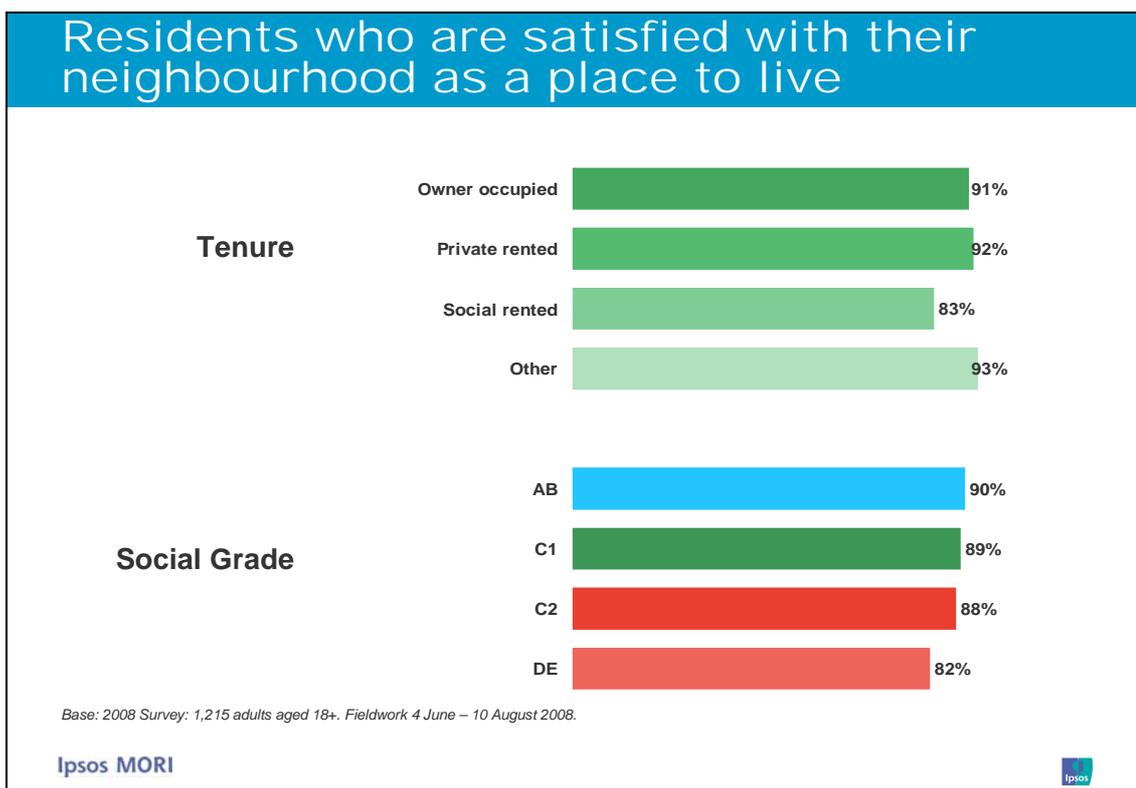
## Views about neighbourhood – sub group analysis

Although residents who have lived in the area for over ten years make up the biggest proportion of the sample (45%), newer residents who have lived in the area for less than two years are increasing. In both the 2002 and 2005 surveys 15% had lived in the area for less than two years compared to 21% of the respondents in 2008.

But, it is worthy of note that while some of the 'newer' residents are less likely to feel part of the local neighbourhood than residents who have lived in the area for more than ten years (18% and 47% respectively), it is – generally speaking – the longer-term residents who are more negative about their neighbourhood, for example:

- 22% of residents who have lived in the borough over 10 years agree that most of the people living there are trying to move out, compared with 11% of residents who have lived there less than two years.
- Longer-term residents are also more likely to *disagree* that the neighbourhood is improving (34% who have lived in Camden for over 10 years say this compared to 16% who have lived in the borough for less than two years), and to be dissatisfied with the standard of local services (22% disagree that the standard of local services is improving compared to 11%).
- However, longer term residents seem to have a closer affinity to their neighbourhood in the sense that they are more likely to agree that people are interested in the long-term future of the neighbourhood (69% say this compared to 60% of residents who have been in the borough less than two years) and that they feel part of their neighbourhood (77% compared to 63%). This suggests that their somewhat negative views may be driven more from a concern for their local neighbourhood than a lack of it. They may also have higher expectations of it.

As with levels of trust, it is the lower socio-economic groups that appear to be the least satisfied with various aspects of their local neighbourhood. Satisfaction with their neighbourhood as a place to live is lowest amongst social renters (83% are satisfied compared to 91% of owner occupiers and 92% of private renters). Similarly, only 82% of DEs are satisfied compared to 90% of ABs, and this mirrors patterns we saw in the 2005 survey.



In addition, lower socio-economic groups are:

- more likely to agree that their neighbourhood is one where most people are trying to move out (28% of social renters and 31% of DEs say this compared to 20% generally), and
- are less likely to agree their neighbourhood has a good reputation (72% of social renters agree with this statement compared to 83% of owner occupiers and 80% of private renters; 71% of DEs agree compared to 84% of ABs).

Owner occupiers are much more likely to feel part of their local neighbourhood than other tenures; 82% say this compared to 71% of social renters and 66% of private renters. Private renters may not feel so much a part of their local neighbourhood, but it does not appear to negatively influence their views about the neighbourhood (they are generally quite positive). So, while the key driver analysis highlights the importance of 'belonging' as a driver of overall satisfaction with neighbourhood, for private renters a sense of belonging is not as important, and other factors come into play.

Ethnicity seems to have an impact on views about the different elements of social capital, with Asian residents particularly likely to cite their neighbourhood as one which has a good sense of community (78% compared to 67% of residents overall). But, they

are also more likely to think that people are trying to move out of the neighbourhood (30% versus 20%).

Health and disability are important indicators of satisfaction, with residents who have a long standing illness and poor health significantly more likely to be dissatisfied with the standard of local services (only 44% of residents with a disability or illness net agree<sup>17</sup> that they are satisfied with local services compared to 65% who don't have one, and 46% of residents with poor health net agree compared to 62% with good health).

### Views about neighbourhood – area analysis

By looking at resident's views in relation to overall satisfaction with neighbourhood, and with views about different aspects of their neighbourhood, there are some very clear findings in relation to local area or ward.

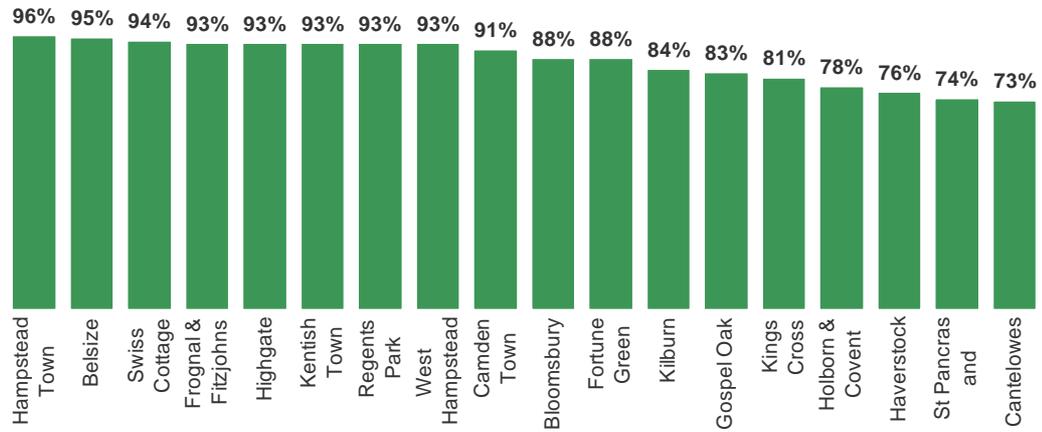
Cantelowes, Haverstock and St Pancras and Somers Town, in particular, seem to suffer from lower scores than other wards on most of the neighbourhood measures, as the following charts begin to illustrate. Around three in ten of residents in these wards also believe most people are trying to move out, and a similar proportion believes nobody cares about the neighbourhood. Although these trends are consistent it is worth noting the low base size at ward level which means figures for wards should be treated with some caution.

In contrast, Hampstead Town performs consistently highly, which suggests – as with levels of trust – the more affluent wards have greater levels of neighbourhood satisfaction than the poorer wards.

---

<sup>17</sup> Net figures are expressed in plus (+) or minus (-) and refer to the difference between the two most favourable ratings minus the two least favourable ratings.

## Satisfaction by ward



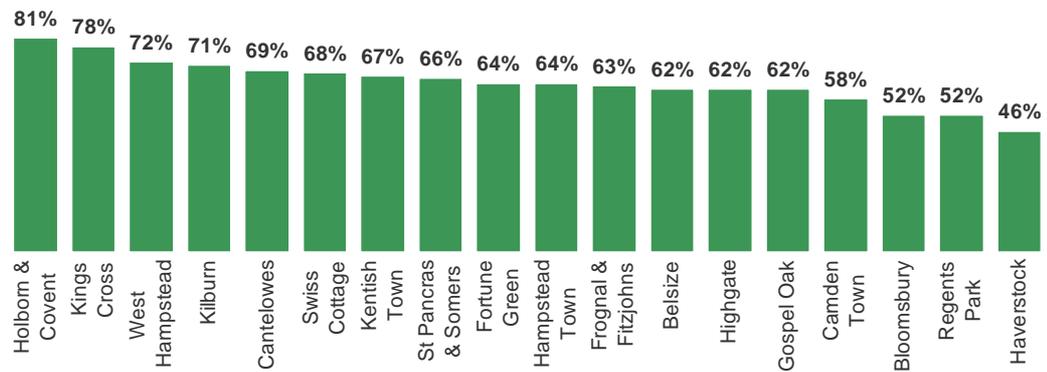
\*Caution low base size

Base: 2008 Survey; 1,215 adults aged 18+. Fieldwork 4 June – 10 August 2008.

Ipsos MORI



## Improvement by ward

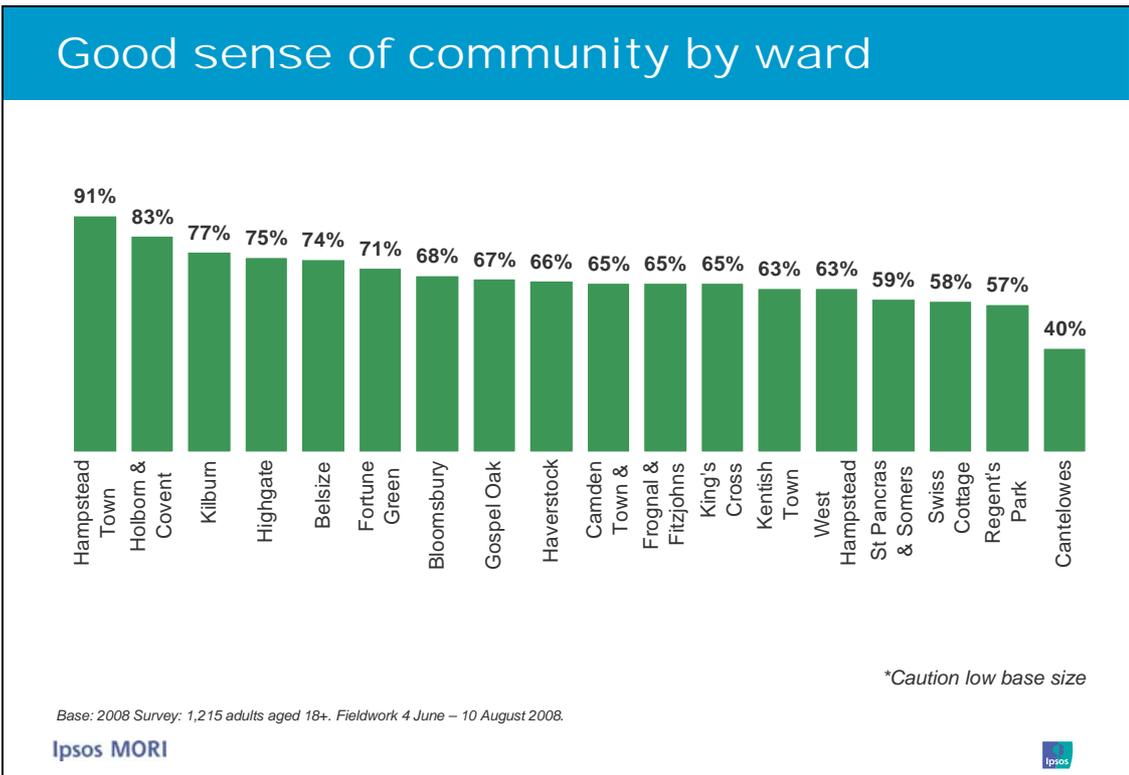
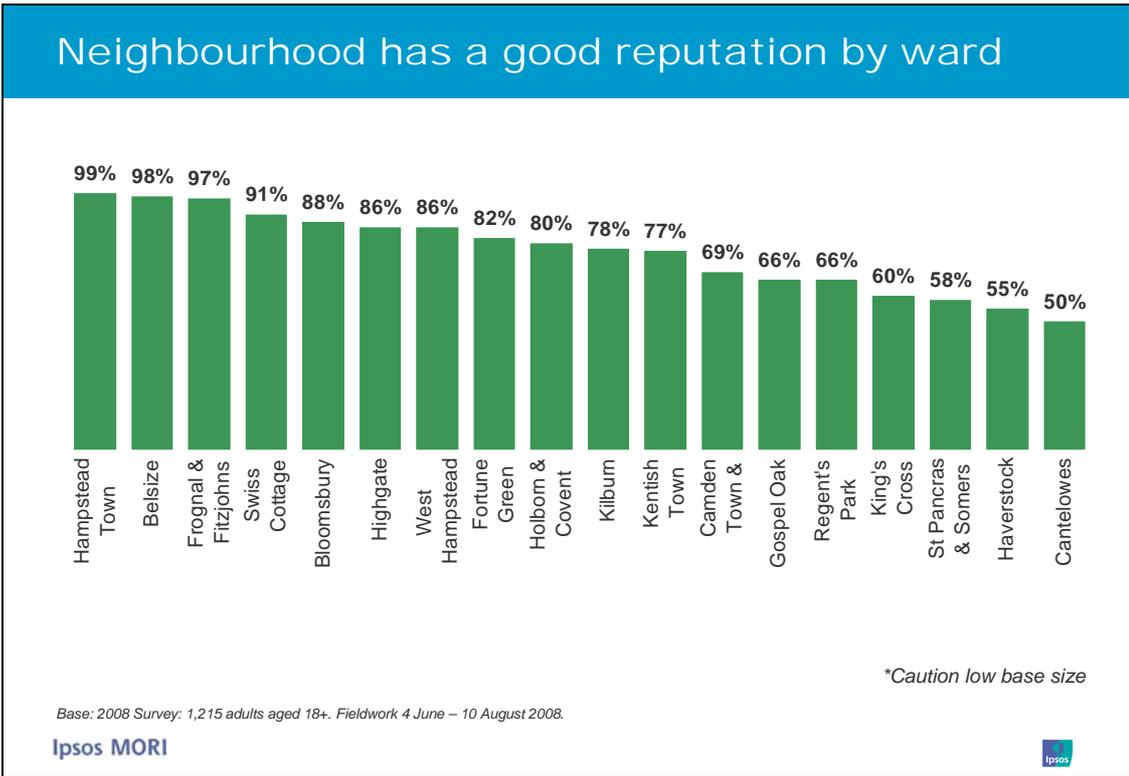


\*Caution low base size

Base: 2008 Survey; 1,215 adults aged 18+. Fieldwork 4 June – 10 August 2008.

Ipsos MORI



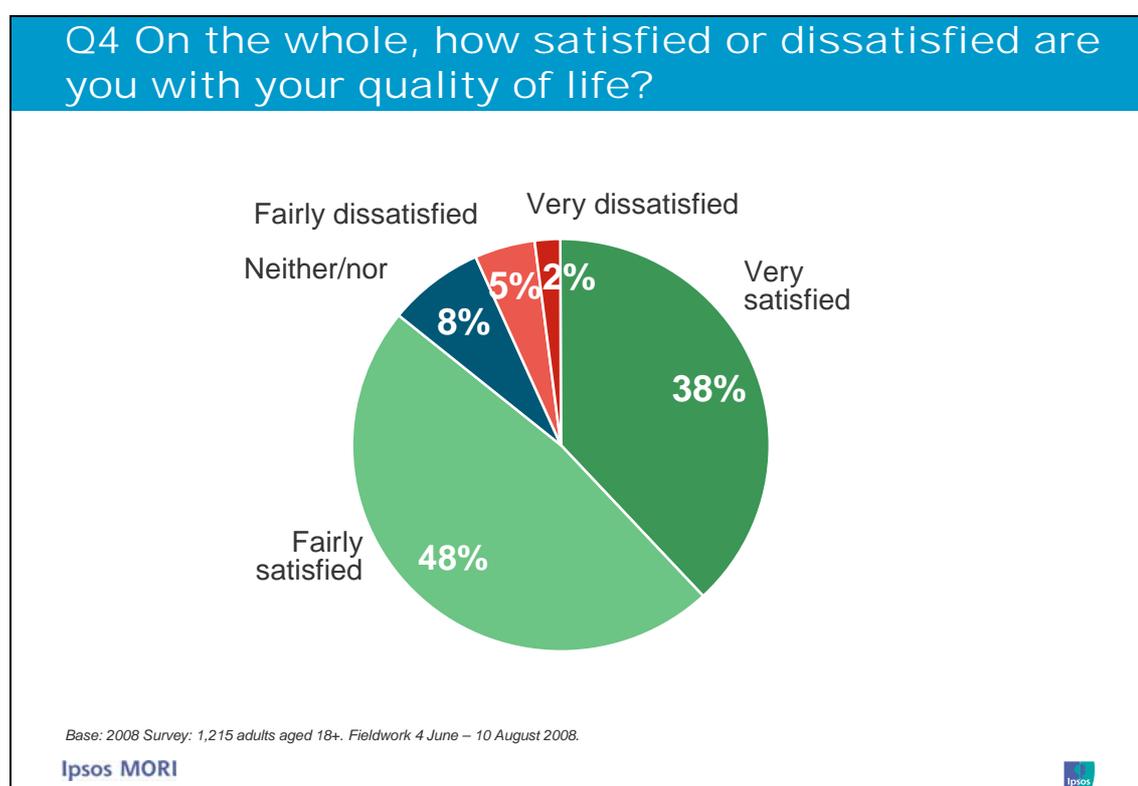


## Control & self-efficacy

People's understanding of their ability to control their own lives is of course valuable in its own right: we know that human beings are in general terms happier and healthier when they are free to make their own choices as to how to live their own lives<sup>18</sup>. Also important is the notion of collective efficacy. This is the shared belief in a community that by acting collectively, citizens are able to influence the decisions that affect them. If a community lacks that shared belief, then levels of participation and engagement tend to be low and citizens grow sceptical and even cynical about local decision-making, resulting in rising levels of civic disengagement and a weaker public realm.<sup>19</sup>

### Quality of life

There is a high number of residents in Camden who are satisfied with their quality of life as it is – almost nine in ten (85%) residents are satisfied with their quality of life; 38% being very satisfied and 48% being fairly satisfied. Only 7% say they are dissatisfied. This compares relatively favourably to the national picture where 87% say they are satisfied, but 13% report dissatisfaction<sup>20</sup>.



<sup>18</sup> Ref. Mai Stafford and Michael Marmot Social capital and health in Camden in H Khan and R Muir Sticking Together: Social capital and local government, 2005, ippr/ LB Camden

<sup>19</sup> Ibid.

<sup>20</sup> Eurobarometer Standard. Face-to-face survey of residents aged 15+ in the European Union Member States. Data quoted based on 1,306 adults in UK. Fieldwork: 25 March - 4 May 2008.

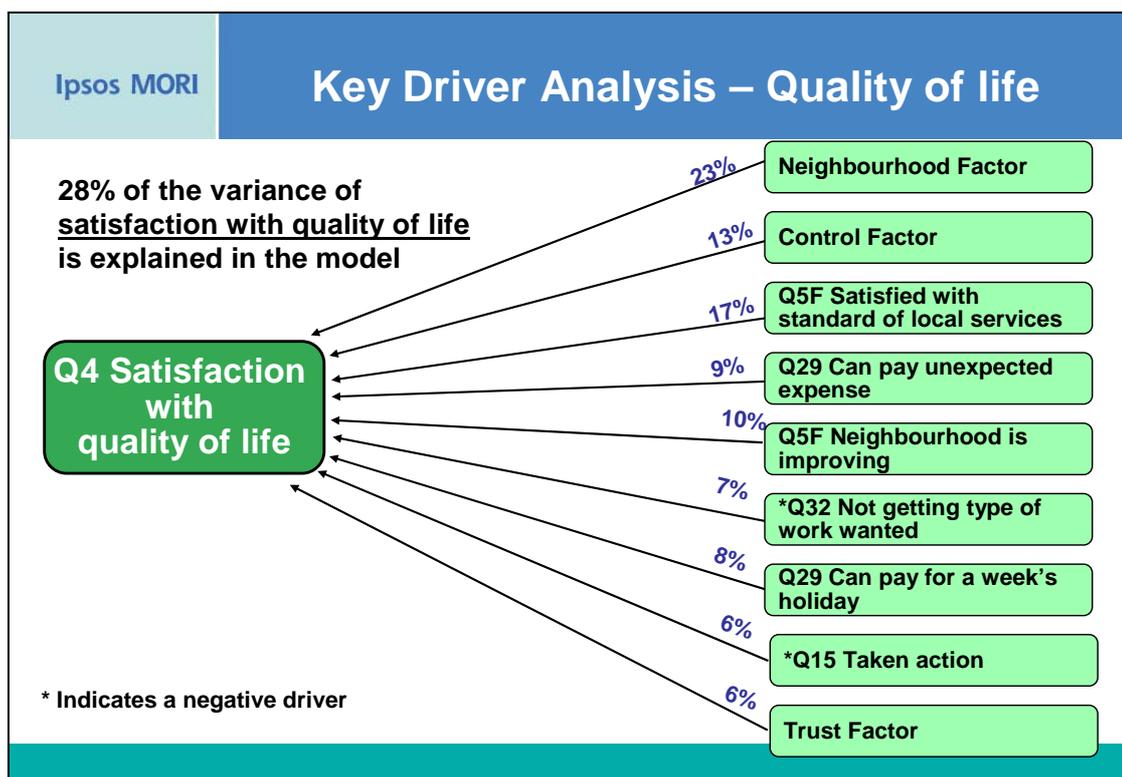
Looking in more detail, we can see it is the same demographic profiles, and the same elements of social capital, which influence how satisfied local people are with their quality of life.

For example, social class is a seemingly important driver of satisfaction with quality of life. That is, residents in owner occupied housing and who are privately renting are significantly more likely to be satisfied with their quality of life than residents in socially rented housing (90%, 92% and 78% respectively). Moreover, satisfaction with quality of life declines with social grade, with those in social grade DE the least likely to be satisfied with their quality of life (78% compared to 91% of those in social group AB).

Using key driver analysis we can see that 28% of residents' satisfaction with their quality of life can be explained by the neighbourhood factor (i.e. whether they feel part of the neighbourhood and whether they believe people are interested in the long-term future of it), and by satisfaction with local services in the area – the same drivers which determine the extent to which people are satisfied with their area as a place to live.

However, one of the drivers behind residents' satisfaction with quality life, which is not as relevant to that of satisfaction with the area, is the control factor – the more people are willing to take responsibility for improving their quality of life, the more they feel they have a choice over whether they live in the neighbourhood, and that they have control over the decisions that affect them, the more they are satisfied with their quality of life.

Financial standing also plays an important focus – people who say they can pay an unexpected expense and pay for a week's holiday are more likely to be satisfied with their quality of life; while those who feel they are unable to get the type of work they want are less likely to be satisfied with their quality of life. Linked to the findings around social class, this provides evidence for the view that if local agencies are concerned with improving citizens' well-being, they should focus their efforts on improving the quality of life among the poorest communities.



## Personal advocacy

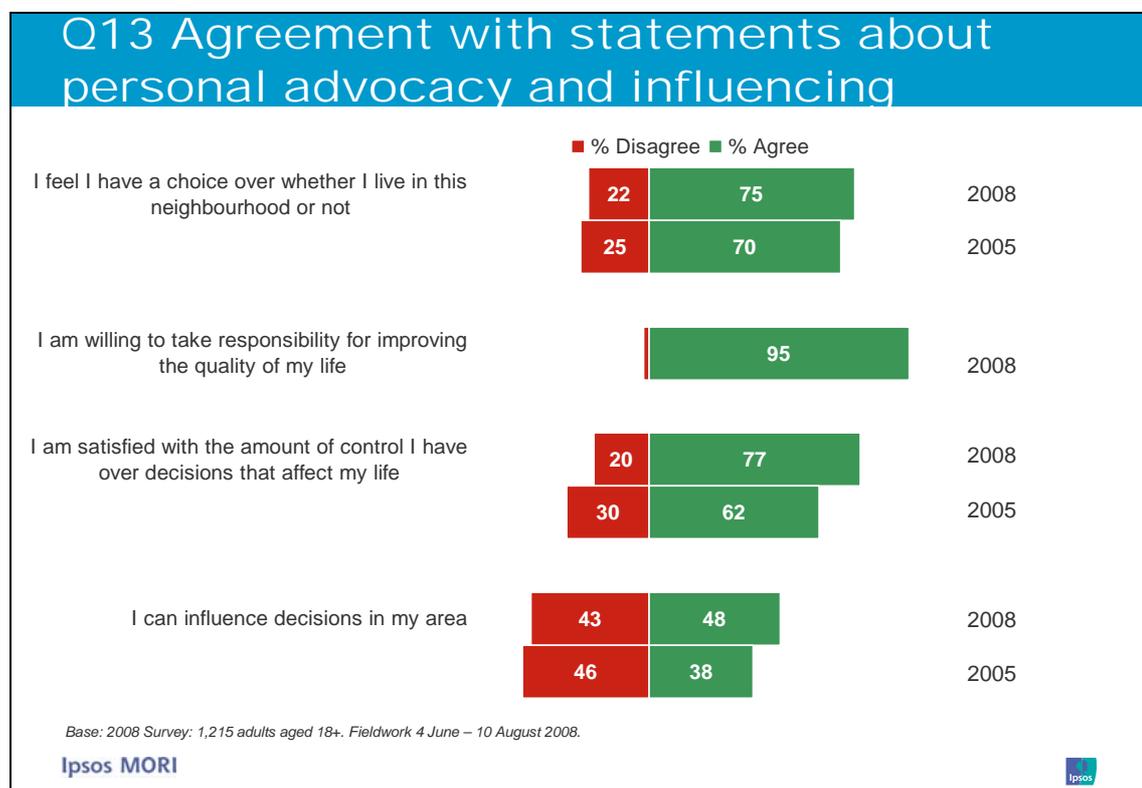
Residents in Camden appear to have a strong sense of personal advocacy in general, and levels of personal advocacy have grown since 2005.

Almost all of those surveyed (95%) agree that they are willing to take responsibility for improving their quality of life.

Three quarters (75%) agree they have a choice over whether they live in the neighbourhood or not (compared to 70% in 2005) – significantly almost twice as many residents in 2008 *strongly agree* with this statement compared to 2005 (51% compared to 24%). 77% are satisfied with the amount of control they have over decisions that affect their life (compared to 62% in 2005) – again, around twice as many *strongly agree* as they did in 2005 (38% compared to 20%).

Perhaps unsurprisingly residents in socially rented housing and in the lower social classes are, by far, among the least likely to agree that they have a choice over whether they live in the area (only 57% of social renters agree they have a choice – broadly similar to that in 2005 - compared to 92% of owner occupiers and 87% of private renters; 60% of those in social grades DE agree compared with 92% of ABs).

This does not, however, relate to feelings of control over decisions that affect their lives – it is private renters that by feel they have the greatest satisfaction with the amount of control over their lives (83% agree they have control compared to three quarters of owner occupiers and social renters). This suggests that having the ability to move easily impacts on people's views about the amount of control they have over their lives.



## Influencing decisions in the local area

When it comes to the ability to influence decision-making, the picture in Camden is not quite so positive. Less than half (48%) agree that they can influence decisions in their area. However, this represents an improvement of 10 percentage points from 2005, which may reflect the wider level of consultation and engagement activity that has taken place in Camden over recent years, including the high profile citizens panel and new area forums.

In addition, compared to the national picture, Camden is doing well – by comparison only one in five citizens (22%) nationally agree they can influence decisions in their area<sup>21</sup>

The ability to influence decisions collectively, rather than as an individual appears to be much higher. Almost three quarters (74%) of Camden residents agree that by working together with people in their neighbourhood they can influence decisions at the neighbourhood level – this is the same level as in 2005 (although a larger proportion of people *strongly agree* in 2008), and certainly an improvement from 2002 (65%).

It appears, then that collective decision-making remains fairly strong, and individual decision-making has improved substantially in the borough.

The ability to influence local decisions clearly corresponds to satisfaction with the local area, and quality of life. Residents who feel they cannot influence local decision-making tend to be more dissatisfied with their neighbourhood and quality of life (e.g. half of residents who are satisfied with their neighbourhood and their quality of life agree they can influence decision compared to 30% who are dissatisfied). This suggests that local advocacy it is a key driver of satisfaction.

Once again, it is those residents with lower levels of personal advocacy – namely the lower social classes – who are least likely to feel they can influence decisions in their area (42% of DEs compared to 54% if ABs). Social renters and private renters feel they have less influence compared to owner occupiers (46% and 42% respectively compared to 56%). It should perhaps be some concern that social renters feel less able to influence decisions, given the various opportunities to engage with local public

---

<sup>21</sup> Real Trends – Living in Britain 2008, CLG online and self-completion survey of 2,019 adults aged 15+ living in Great Britain. Fieldwork: 9 May and 5 June 2008. **This is private data and should not be reproduced.** Please note different question wording: I can influence decisions affecting my local are and scale **definitely/ tend to agree/ disagree**

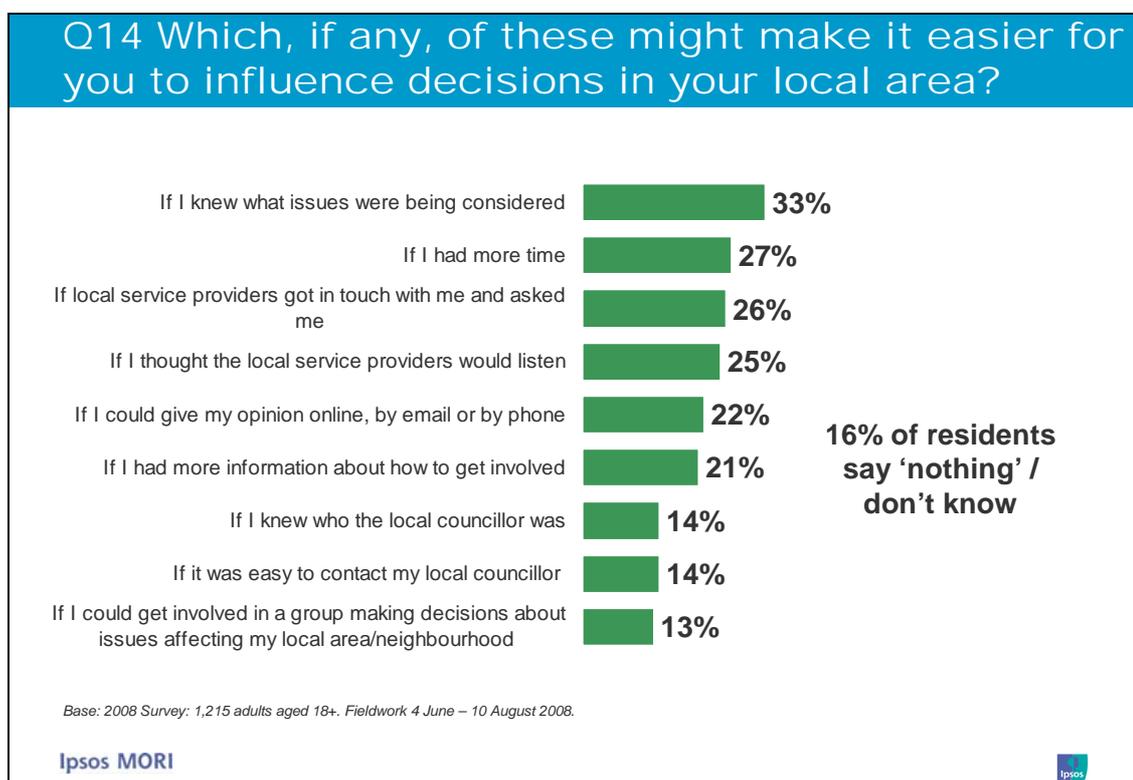
service providers (particularly housing providers) such as through Tenants and Residents Associations and District Management Committees..

## Promoting involvement

Residents on the whole appear keen to get more involved, although personal priorities are a main concern with 27% saying it would be easier to influence local decisions if they had more time. This mirrors wider research in this area, and suggests that as well as improving communications about the opportunities for involvement available, the Council and partners need to be flexible and varied in their approach – for example, by providing opportunities for taking part outside office hours and at convenient times (36% of working residents cite time as an issue compared to only 19% of non working residents).

Ultimately, it is about letting people know what issues are being considered - a third of residents (33%) say they would be encouraged to participate if they knew what topics were being considered.

To encourage participation in local decision-making ease of contact is fundamental, that is; service providers getting in touch with residents, the ability to give opinions online, by email or phone, and making it easier to contact a local councillor.



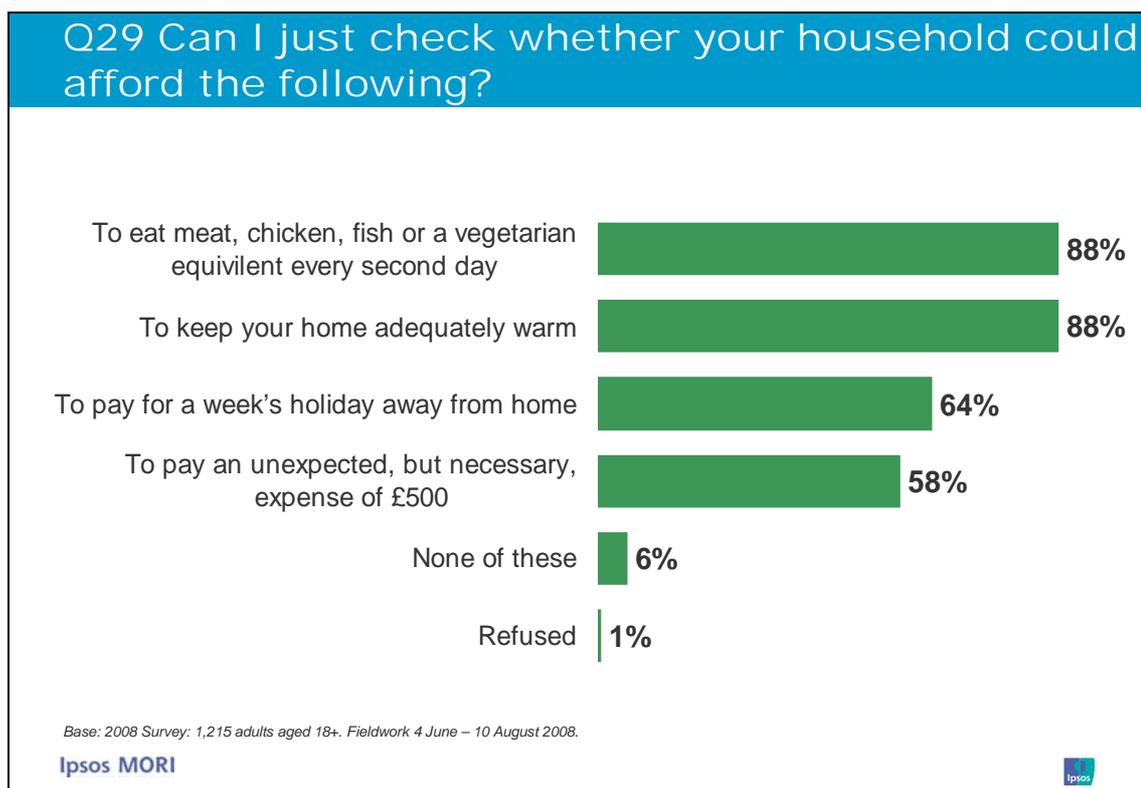
Responses also indicate some lack of engagement and cynicism with local councillors and service providers. When responding to what factors would make influencing local decisions easier, 14% of residents answered 'if I knew who my local councillor was', and a quarter (25%) said 'if I thought local service providers would listen'. That the survey earlier reported high levels of trust with service providers, these results are disappointing. They do, however, illustrate the opportunity for encouraging more engagement.

The most popular responses among younger age groups (18-24 year olds), who have tended to show lower levels of engagement throughout the rest of the survey, are 'if I had more time' (32%), and 'if I could give my opinion online, by email or phone' (31%). There is also a need to engage the lower end social groups and residents in socially rented housing on key issues, as their top preferences involve knowing what the issues are (27% and 31% respectively).

## Financial well being

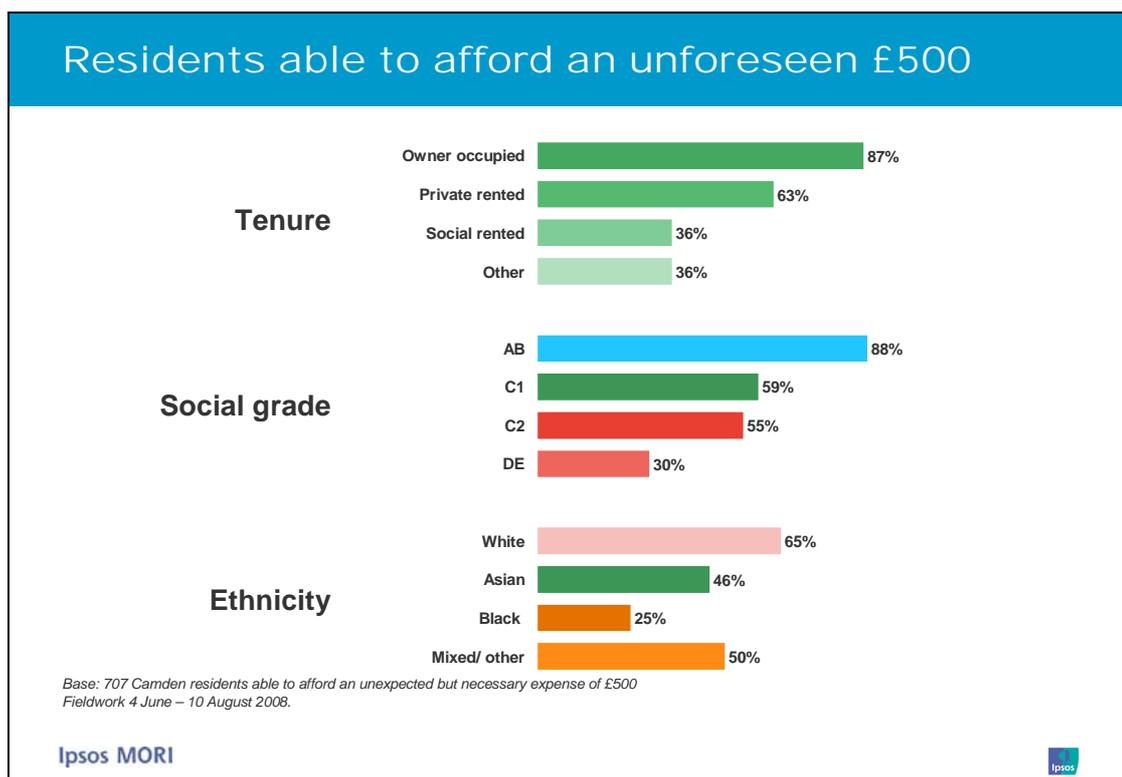
The vast majority of Camden residents (88%) can afford the important basics such as being able to eat chicken, fish or a vegetarian equivalent every day and to keep their home adequately warm, although a significant proportion (over one in ten) cannot.

However, when it comes to more 'luxurious' items, only around two thirds (64%) can afford to pay for a week's holiday, and even fewer (58%) can afford an unexpected expense of £500.



There is a substantial drop in the likelihood of being able to afford these outgoings among the lower social grades, those in social rented housing, and black residents. This is particularly significant when assessing the ability to afford a holiday away from home, and an unexpected expense of £500. The following chart illustrates the significant drop in affordability for an unexpected expense of £500 when analysing by tenure, social grade and ethnicity.

Financial well being – i.e. whether people can afford certain things – appears to have a strong impact on satisfaction with the neighbourhood and on people's overall quality of life – and we know from previous chapters that it is the lower social classes who are most likely to be dissatisfied.



## Working status

There is a weaker correlation between satisfaction and whether people are working. Generally speaking, there is little difference between residents' feelings about satisfaction with the area, regardless of whether they are working or not. Although, it is worth noting that the unemployed and residents who are long-term sick or disabled are more likely to be dissatisfied with their quality of life.

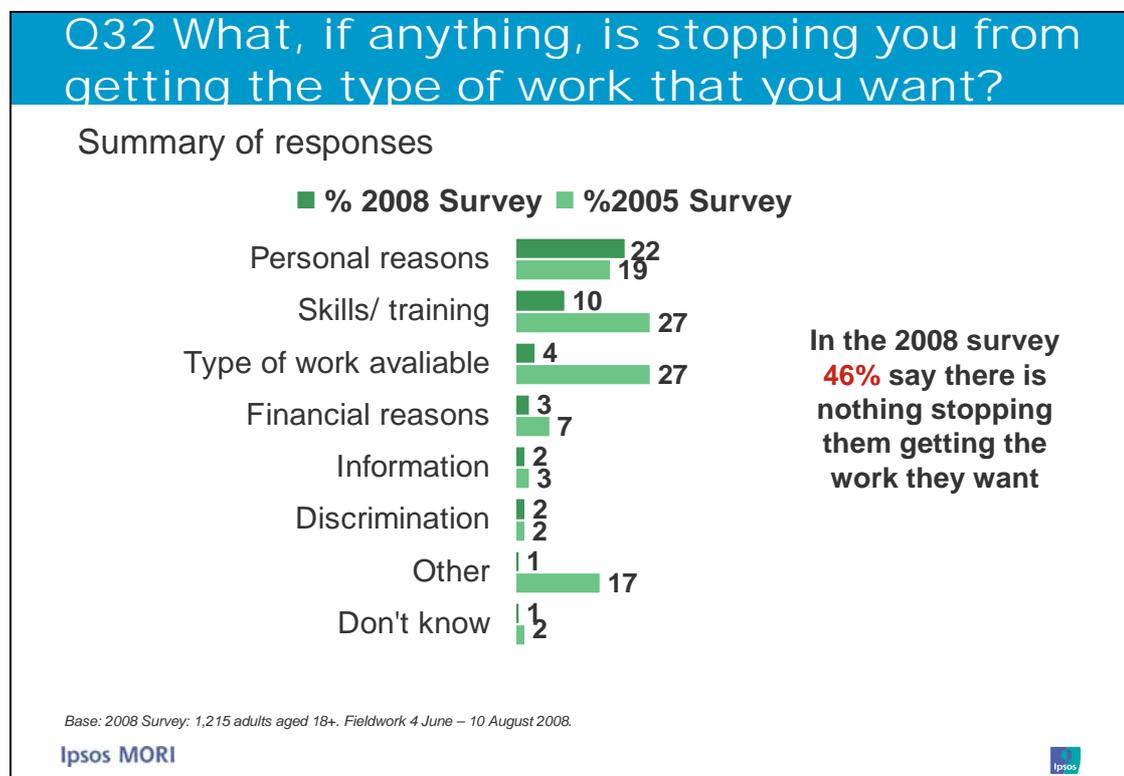
Of the 628 residents who are in work (either full-time, part-time or who are self employed), the majority work outside of the borough (55%). Just over a quarter (27%) work in the local area and 17% in the borough itself.

It is younger residents (18-34 year olds) who are more likely to work outside of the borough; 62% do this compared to 55% of residents overall. Higher social grades are also more likely to work elsewhere and 62% do this compared to 37% of DEs.

Almost half (46%) of residents say that there is nothing stopping them from getting the work that they want; and among residents who are in work, 59% report that there is nothing stopping them getting the kind of work they would like. However, almost two in five residents overall (37%) give a reason(s) for not getting the type of work they want.

The main reason for people not getting the type of work they want are personal (e.g.

wanting to look after children or because they have a disability). Encouragingly, there are a far lower proportion of people who say that it is because of issues to do with skills or training, or the type of work available than in 2005 – although at one in ten, the figure is still significant.



Significantly, it is White people generally who do not appear to have any issues getting the type of work they want; 50% say nothing is stopping them getting the work they want compared to 27% of Black and 39% of Asian residents. It is also worth noting that 7% of Black residents cite discrimination as a reason compared to 2% overall. This may be a product of social class position rather than ethnicity, given that BME respondents are also more likely to come from low income backgrounds and White respondents more likely to be middle class.

Among residents *in work* the biggest reason for not finding the kind of work they would like is due to their skills and training (7%). This is 12% for people not working.

For those residents who are *not working*, personal reasons are the overwhelming explanation as to why they are not getting the type of work they want – for example, one in ten (10%) residents who are not in work cite wanting to look after children and having a long-standing disability, illness or infirmity as a key reason (compared to 1% of those who are working). The former may reflect more of an aspiration to stay at home and look after children, although there does appear to be some desire to work,

for example, 3% have concerns that child care is not available and 2% cite language difficulties.

When respondents were asked directly if they have a long standing illness 18% said they do, of whom 26% are not in work, and for whom 82% say it limits their daily activities.

It is not insignificant that 8% of non working residents cite feeling too old as a barrier. Around one in 20 also cite skills or qualifications as an issue - in that they are either that they are out of date or insufficient.

There is a much stronger link between whether people feel able to get the work they want and satisfaction with the local neighbourhood and quality of life, than there is for whether they are in work or not. To illustrate, almost half of residents who are satisfied with their neighbourhood and quality of life (48% and 49% respectively) state that nothing is stopping them getting the type of work that they want. By contrast to less than three in ten (27% and 29% respectively) of those who are dissatisfied say noting is stopping them from getting the type of work that they want.

## Participation, social engagement & commitment

Another key focus of the survey was to understand the degree to which local residents are involved with their local community, such as participation in and volunteering with local groups or clubs. Participation and engagement is a key element of social capital, and one that has become a real focus for central government in its bid to create sustainable communities.

The 2006 Local Government White Paper<sup>22</sup> and 2008 Empowerment White Paper<sup>23</sup> promote the importance and value of providing citizens with better information about how services perform in their area and with better opportunities to get involved with local public service providers and the wider community.

Civic participation and participation in regular volunteering also now form part of the new National Indicator Set, against which local authorities and their partners are assessed.

### Taking action

Three in five Camden residents (60%) have taken action to solve a local problem in the past 12 months. Broadly speaking the results appear to suggest that Camden residents are slightly more pro-active in terms of taking action than they were in 2005, although this may be because a question about whether people voted in the last local election was included this time – but not in the previous survey.

Just under half (43%) say they voted in the last local election. One in five (22%) have signed a petition and 15% have contacted the appropriate organisation to deal with the problem such as the Council. Looking at figures for 2005, the proportion of people who say they have contacted the Council or other organisation is down from 22%.

Encouragingly, over one in ten (12%) say they have attended a public meeting or neighbourhood forum to discuss local issues.

However, the results also show that over a third of residents (35%) have not taken any action in an attempt to solve a local problem, although 4% say they thought about

---

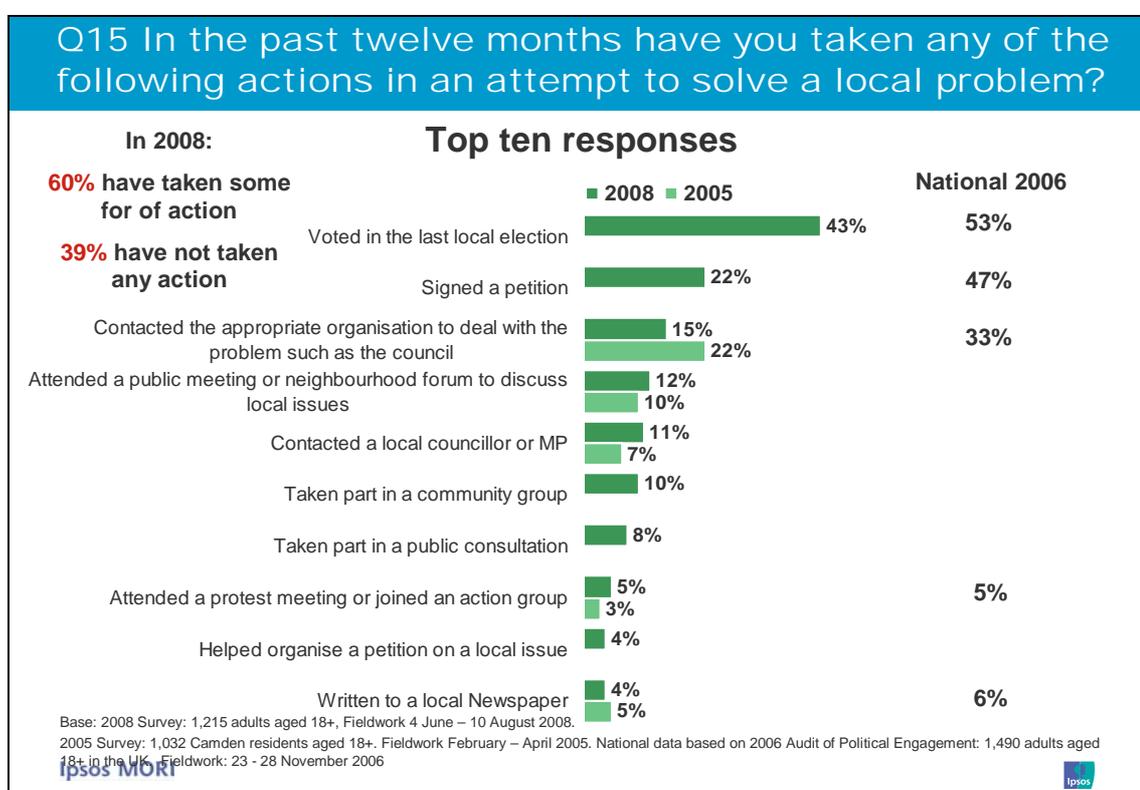
<sup>22</sup> Strong and prosperous communities – the local government white paper, CLG, 2006

<sup>23</sup> Communities in control: real people, real power - White Paper, CLG, July 2008

taking action but did not do it.

However, looking at the national picture, the proportion of residents in Camden taking proactive action is lower than for the country as a whole in some areas. Whereas only 43% of Camden residents voted in the last local election, this was 53% nationally. And, almost half (47%) have signed a petition nationally compared to under a quarter (22%) in Camden<sup>24</sup>.

Perhaps more positively, a third of citizens nationally (33%) have contacted their local council to deal with a problem, compared with only 15% in Camden. However, this may not be a conclusively positive finding; possible dissatisfaction with previous contact might deter residents from subsequent contact with the Council.



Participation and taking action seems to increase with age - it is younger people (18-34 years) who least likely to have taken any action, and those aged 55+ who are most likely to have taken action. For example, only 42% of 18-24 year olds have taken action compared to 83% of 55-64 year olds.

<sup>24</sup> Audit of Political Engagement 4. 1,490 adults aged 18+ in the UK. Interviewed face-to-face in home between 23 - 28 November 2006.

Overwhelmingly, it is the white middle classes who are most likely to take action. 66% of White residents say they have taken action, compared to 49% of Black, 55% of Asian and 37% of Other/ mixed residents. Similarly 76% of owner occupiers have taken action compared to 57% of social renters and 46% of private renters, while 74% of ABs have taken action compared to 58% of C1/C2s and 50% of DEs.

These findings are in line with the national picture, which shows that the key factors in determining the degree of participation in politics are age and class; older and wealthier people are the more likely they are to vote and more generally engage in formal civic life.

It is also those residents who have lived in the borough longest who are most likely to have taken action. Seven in ten (70%) of residents who have lived in Camden for more than ten years have taken action to solve a local problem, compared to just two in five (40%) of those who have been in the borough for two years. Similarly, those who feel part of the local neighbourhood are more likely to take action (64% compared to 50% who say they don't feel part of their local neighbourhood).

## Volunteering

Volunteering is seen by government to have a key part to play in terms of promoting sustainable communities, and promoting opportunities for participation through volunteering is a key priority for the Council and its partners. Volunteering can be defined as '*any activity which involves spending time, unpaid, doing something which aims to benefit someone (individuals or groups)*'.<sup>25</sup> Volunteering provides an avenue through which people from different ages and backgrounds come together, and can play an important role in helping people who are not working to keep in touch with the labour market and to obtain skills and experience that may help them into work.

Work by the Institute of Volunteering Research among vulnerable groups also highlights the role volunteering plays in helping to address social exclusion by combating feelings of isolation and lack of self worth, and empowering individuals by improving their confidence and skills – both interpersonal and vocational<sup>26</sup>. More generally, there are clear links between increasing volunteering and a range of policies aimed at encouraging engagement of citizens in public services and policy, for

---

<sup>25</sup> Communities in Control: Real People, Real Power, White Paper, CLG, July 2008

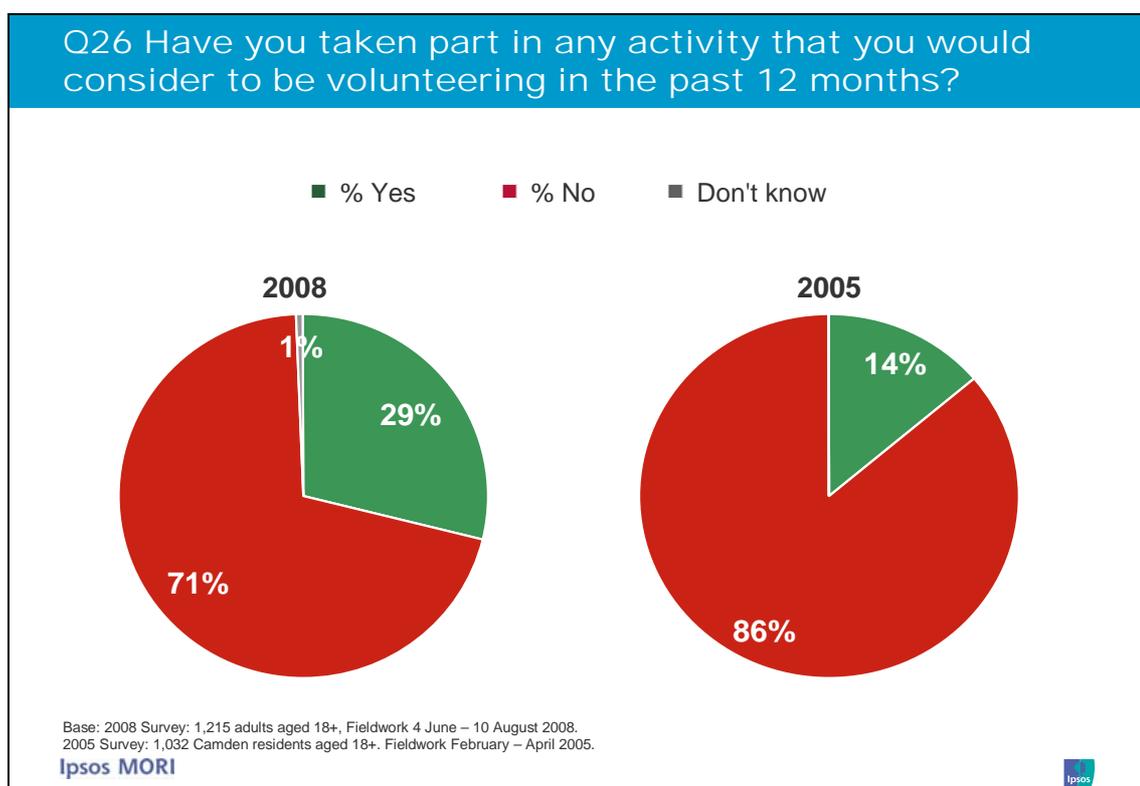
<sup>26</sup> Volunteering for All? Exploring the link between volunteering and social exclusion, Institute for Volunteering Research, Research Bulletin

example, as outlined in *Together we Can*<sup>27</sup>.

When asked, unprompted, around one in three (29%) Camden residents say they have volunteered over the past 12 months – which is significantly up on 2005 levels, where only 14% volunteered.

Satisfaction with neighbourhood seems to be an important factor in encouraging local volunteering, with three in ten (30%) of those who say they are satisfied with their neighbourhood likely to be engaged with volunteering compared to 17% who are dissatisfied. The key driver analysis supports this and shows volunteering is likely to have a direct impact on overall satisfaction with the neighbourhood (see page 30).

However, the results do not seem to suggest that volunteering leads to residents feeling more satisfied with their overall quality of life, or make them any more likely to agree that they feel part of the local neighbourhood. Three in ten (31%) of those who do feel part their neighbourhood say they have done some form of voluntary work in the last 12 months, compared with one of four (24%) of those do feel not feel part of it. This difference is not enough to be statistically significant.



<sup>27</sup> *Together We Can* is the government campaign to bring government and people closer together, encouraging public bodies to do more to enable people to influence local decisions. It is led by CLG and is closely linked to the Local Government White Paper's aim of giving local people and local communities more influence and power to improve their lives.

Age group and ethnicity appear to have little bearing on whether residents are likely to have volunteered or not. However, working residents are more likely to say they have volunteered than non working residents (32% compared to 26%), which is significant when we consider the key role volunteering can play in helping people back into work. It may be that more can be done to encourage non working people to take part in volunteering. It is the middle classes that are most likely to say they volunteer, for example, 39% of owner occupiers have volunteered compared to 23% of social renters and 28% of private renters; whilst 41% of ABs have volunteered compared to 29% of C1/C2s and 16% of DEs.

When we look at religion, it appears that Muslim residents are the least likely to volunteer; only 18% have done this compared to 29% overall and 36% of those with no religion.

## Participation in local groups

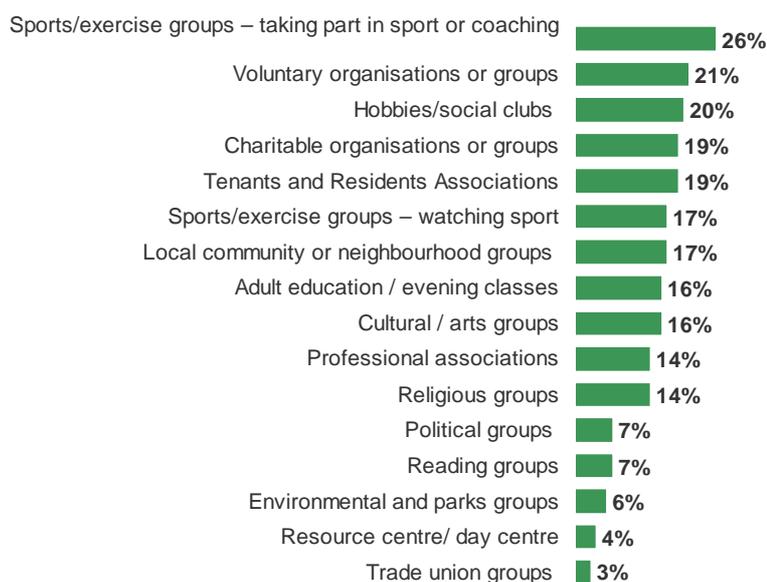
Participation increases significantly when residents are prompted with a select list of activities such as hobbies, adult education and voluntary organisations; half (50%) say they have been involved with such a group or groups in the last 12 months.

Generally speaking, when looking at demographic sub groups, the patterns appear to be similar to that of volunteering, with those more likely to take part in groups being the working and middle classes. Similarly, in terms of religion it is those residents with no religion who are more likely to take part compared to Christians and Muslims (59% compared to 47% and 41% respectively).

When we look at local area, there are some significant differences amongst residents' participation in these groups depending on where in the borough they live. Residents in Cantelowes, Kentish Town, Kilburn and West Hampstead are far more likely to have been involved with the groups shown than those in other wards (74%, 71%, 68% and 64% respectively compared to 50% for residents overall).

Of those residents who had been involved in the groups shown, a quarter (26%) have been involved with sports or exercise groups (taking part in sport or coaching) and around one in five have been involved with voluntary organisations or groups, hobbies or social clubs, charitable organisations or groups and with tenants and residents associations.

## Q28 Which of these categories best describe the groups you have taken part in?



Base: 605 Camden residents who have been involved in groups in the last 12 months. Fieldwork 4 June – 10 August 2008.

Ipsos MORI



There are some interesting sub groups differences to note across the different types of groups people are most likely to engage with, including:

- Those more likely to be involved with sports and exercise groups are younger, male and from an AB background.
- Those involved in voluntary organisations or groups are younger (35% of 18-24 year olds take part in such groups compared to 21% overall), female and not working.
- 17% have been involved in a local community or neighbourhood group – these people are more likely to be middle or older aged residents, and owner occupiers or social renters. They are more likely to have lived in the borough longer.
- Black and Asian residents are more likely to have taken part in religious groups. In addition, over one in five (22%) of Muslims take part in religious groups compared to 17% of Christians.

## Social interaction, social networks & social support

To a great extent, the level of social capital is the level of interaction and mutual support among the people who live in an area or neighbourhood. The degree of familiarity and contact between people, particularly those of widely differing social backgrounds, can be the difference that separates a cohesive community from one that is atomised and to which its inhabitants feel little attachment.

### Neighbourliness

The vast majority of residents in Camden know at least a few of the people in their neighbourhood (92%). The majority know just 'a few' (38%), or 'some' (31%) of the people in the neighbourhood. Encouragingly, over one in five (22%) say they know many of the people in their neighbourhood, which is in line with national data available<sup>28</sup>.

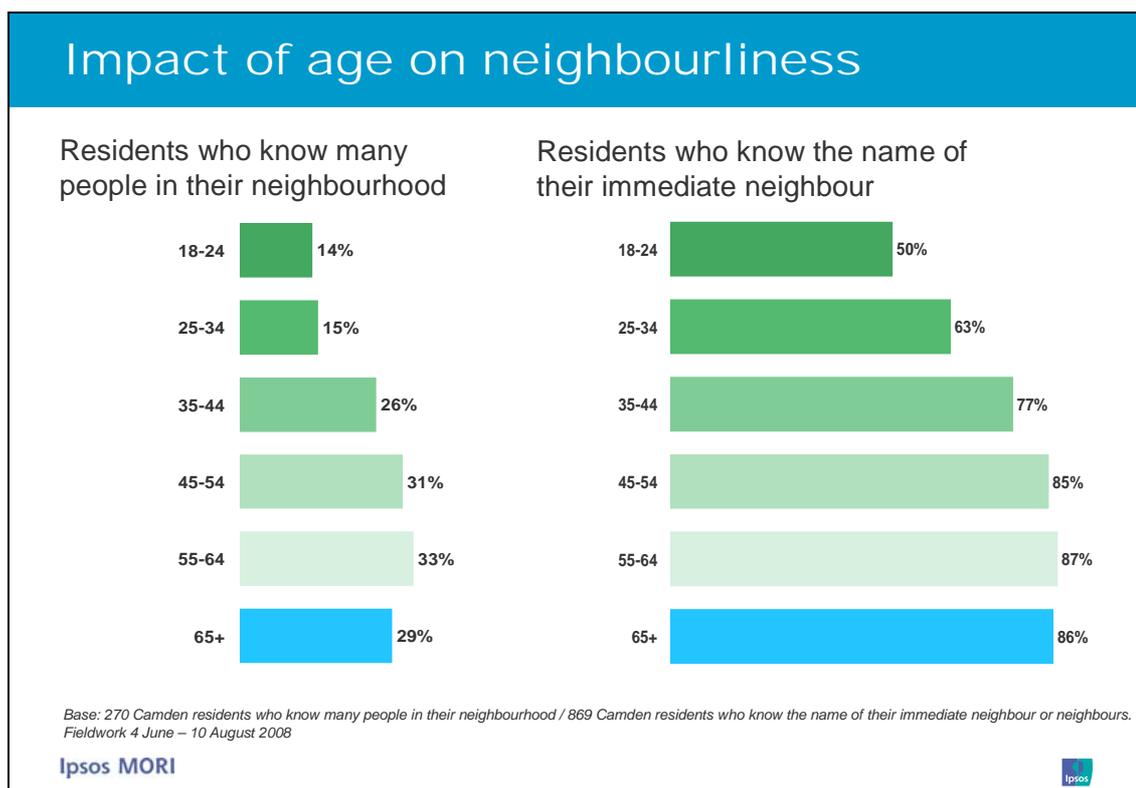
Over seven in ten (72%) say they know the name of their immediate neighbour or neighbours, although nearly a third (28%) do not.

Age, tenure and ethnicity are the dominant indicators of how integrated residents are.

Older residents, particularly those aged 55-64 years, are significantly more likely to know 'many' of the people in the neighbourhood (33%) than younger residents, particularly those aged 18-24 (14%). They are also more likely to know the name of their neighbour(s).

---

<sup>28</sup> National Evaluation of New Deal for Communities Household Survey 2006. 15,792 face-to-face interviews with residents aged 16+ in NDC areas. Fieldwork: 13 May – 7 October 2006.



Residents in privately rented housing are the least 'neighbourly'. Less than one in ten (8%) say they know many people in their neighbourhood compared to around a quarter for owner occupiers and social renters (24% and 29% respectively). Private renters are also the most likely to report that they know just a few people (48%), or none at all (16%) in the area (compared to 38% and 7%, respectively, for residents as a whole).

It is White residents who are most likely to know their neighbours; 76% compared to 61% of Black and 67% of Asian residents.

It is worthy of note that neighbourliness does not seem to impact on satisfaction with your neighbourhood or quality of life, nor with whether residents agree that their neighbourhood is one where people from different backgrounds can live together without difficulty. This corroborates findings from cross-regional research that shows that neighbourliness and community cohesion are not necessarily positively related to each other. For instance, London has the highest score of any region of England on the main community cohesion variable (whether people from different backgrounds get along well together), but has the lowest score in terms of interpersonal trust. By contrast the North East scores relatively poorly on community cohesion, but enjoys relatively high levels of neighbourliness and interpersonal trust (see Schmuecker, *ippr* 2007).

However, there is a notable difference between whether people know their neighbours, or know many people in their neighbourhood, and whether they feel part of the local neighbourhood, for example, three quarters (75%) of residents who agree they feel part of their neighbourhood know their neighbours' name compared to 61% who disagree.

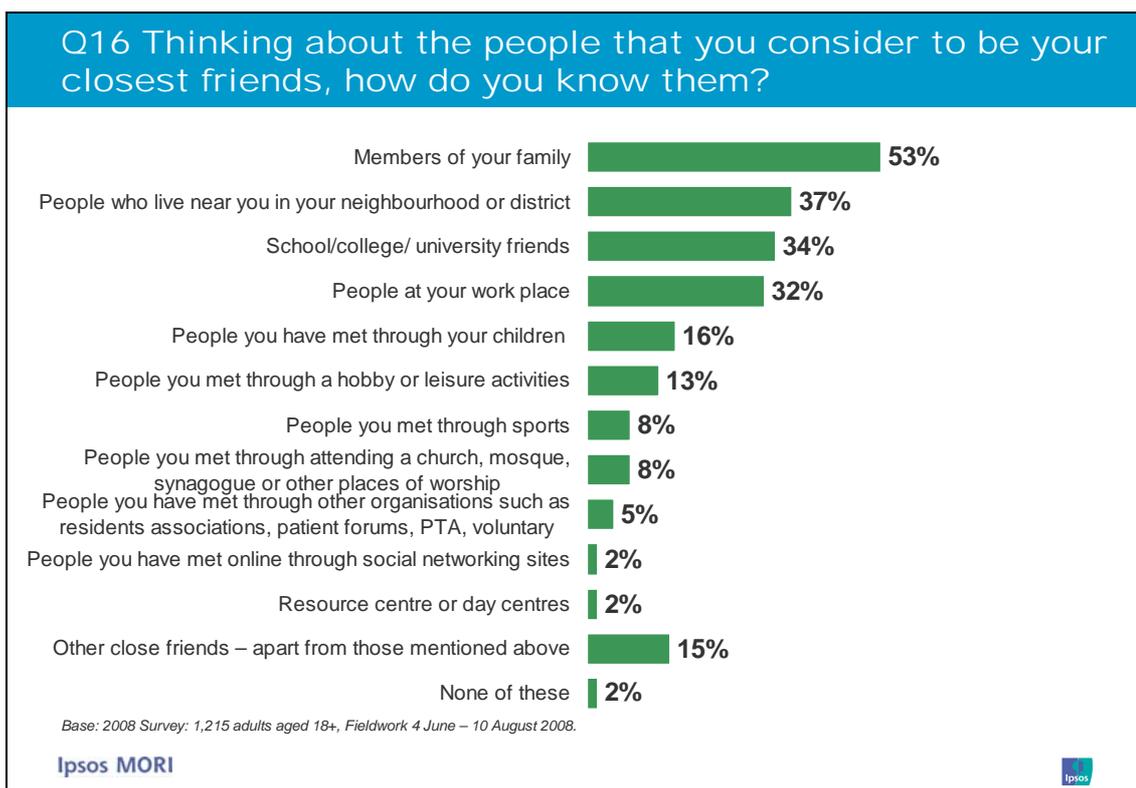
Perhaps understandably, the number of people residents know in the area, and the likelihood that they know the name of their neighbour(s) increases with the length of residence in the neighbourhood. Of residents who have lived in the area for over ten years 34% know many of the people in the neighbourhood, compared to just 5% of residents who have been in the borough for less than two years. Similarly, 86% of longer term residents know the name of their neighbour(s), compared to half (50%) of these 'newer' residents.

## Social networks

When asked about social networks and who residents consider to be their closest friends, by far the most popular answer is members of the family (53%).

Encouragingly, for social capital, nearly four in ten (37%) residents also consider people who live near them in their neighbourhood or district as among their closest friends.

Friends who live locally are particularly important for more middle aged and older people (around half of residents aged 45+ consider people who live nearby to be their closest friends, compared to 37% of residents overall), and to residents who are not working (41% compared to 32% in work).



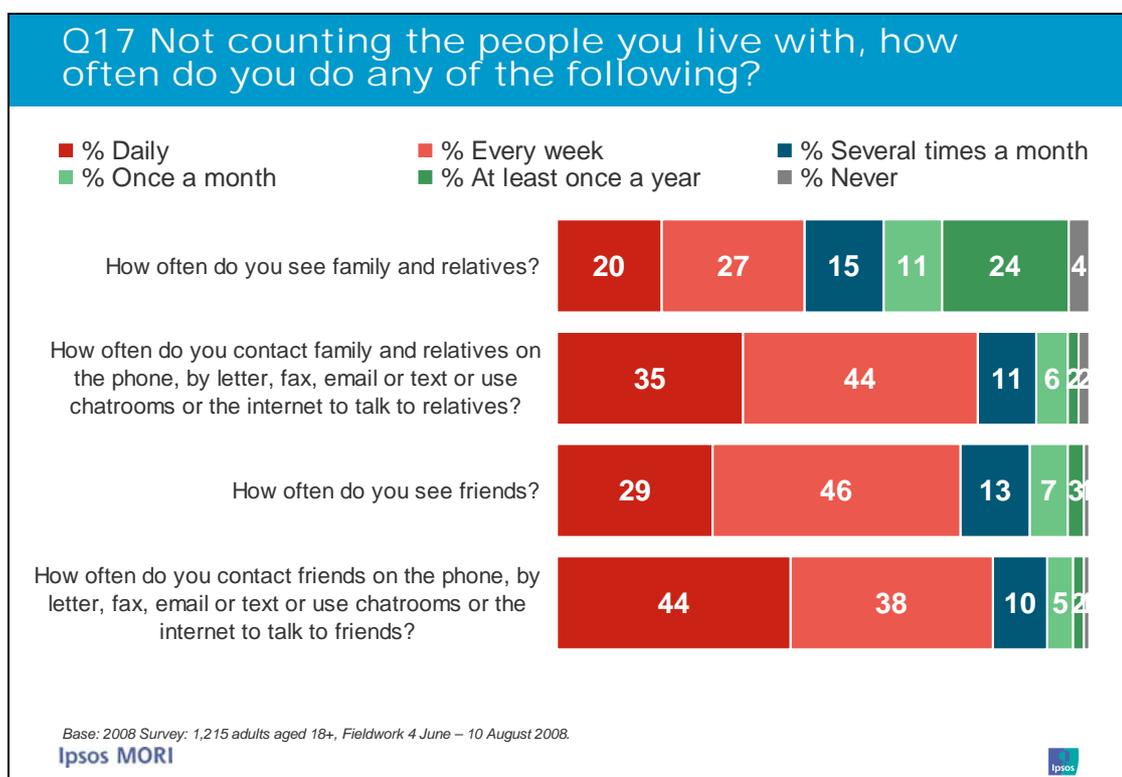
Education establishments and the work place are also noteworthy places through which residents know their closest friends. This is a significant finding when we consider that the majority of working Camden residents work outside of the borough (55%), and just 45% work in the borough itself. This suggests that a large proportion of Camden residents will socialise with people who have little affiliation to the borough. This is perhaps not surprising in a large and mobile city like London and should not be a concern for the Council as having a social network focused outside of the borough does not appear to impact on people's satisfaction with their neighbourhood, or whether they feel part of that neighbourhood.

When we look at different demographic groups we can see the following:

- Black and Asian residents are more likely to consider members of their family as their closest friends (70% and 66% respectively compared to 49% of White residents. Social renters and DEs are also more likely to value family as friends (both 61% compared to 53% overall).
- Friend networks are particularly important to young people (18-24 year olds especially).

- Older, more middle aged residents (aged 45+), and those not in work, are most likely to view neighbours as the most important friendship group.
- School, college and university networks are of most importance in establishing close friendships for younger residents (18-34 years), residents in privately rented accommodation and those who are newer to the area.,
- Meeting people through a place of worship is more important to Muslims (13% compared to 9% of Christians and 1% of those with no religion).

Over a third of residents (35%) contact family and relatives by phone, letter, fax, email, the internet or text message every day. Almost four in five (79%) contact family at least once a week. Furthermore, almost half (46%) of residents actually sees family and relatives at least once a week.



Yet friends, rather than family and relatives, are among those that residents contact more regularly.

Over two in five residents (44%) contact friends daily by phone, letter, fax, email, the internet or text message. Over four in five (82%) contact friends at least once a week. Furthermore, the majority of residents (75%) actually see friends at least once a week.

This suggests that to a significant proportion of residents in Camden, friend networks are more important than family networks. Or rather, it may simply reflect the fact that there is a significant proportion of 'transient' and 'newer' residents, such as young professionals, without family roots in the borough, and who will inevitably have much closer proximity to friendship networks than they do family ones. To illustrate, residents who have been in the borough less than two years are much more likely to see or contact friends on a daily basis than those who have lived in Camden longer.

Having close social networks and seeing friends and family regularly are important factors in making people feel part of their local neighbourhood, with those who see friends or family at least once a week more likely to agree that they feel part of their local community (77% of residents who feel part of the local neighbourhood see friends at least once a week compared to 70% who do not feel part of the neighbourhood, and 49% of residents who feel part of the local neighbourhood see family and relatives at least once a week compared to 40% who do not feel part of the neighbourhood).

Social interactions are restricted by disability and poor health. Residents who say disability or health problems limit their activities are less likely to contact or see friends regularly (10% of residents in poor health contact or see friends less than once a month compared to 4% in good health).

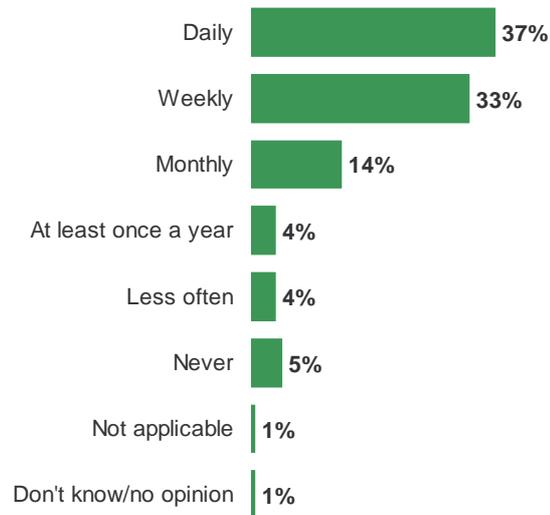
## Social interaction

There is a high degree of diversity in the type of social interactions residents have. Seven in ten (70%) mix with people from a different ethnic background to them at least once a week, and 37% of these do so daily. Similarly 62% mix with people from a different financial background to them at least once a week, and a third (32%) do this daily. Given the strong links between contact among people from different backgrounds and reduced levels of prejudice, this is likely to explain the relatively high levels of community cohesion in Camden (see Rogers and Muir 2007, ippr).<sup>29</sup>

---

<sup>29</sup> Rogers and Muir 2007, ippr

Q19 In the last year, how often, if at all, have you mixed socially with people from different ethnic backgrounds to yourself?

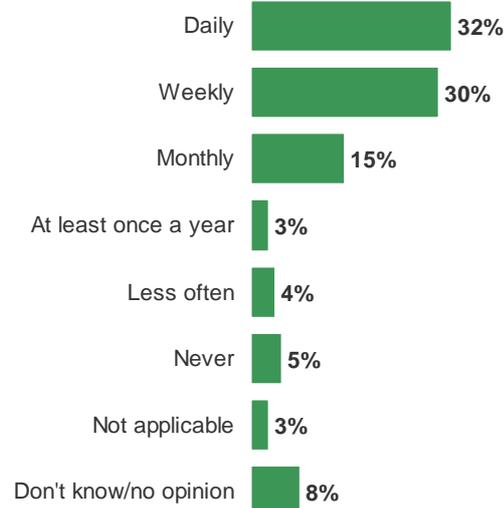


Base: 1,215 adults aged 18+, Fieldwork 4 June – 10 August 2008.

Ipsos MORI



Q21 In the last year, how often, if at all, have you mixed socially with people who you consider to be either financially better off or financially worse off than yourself?



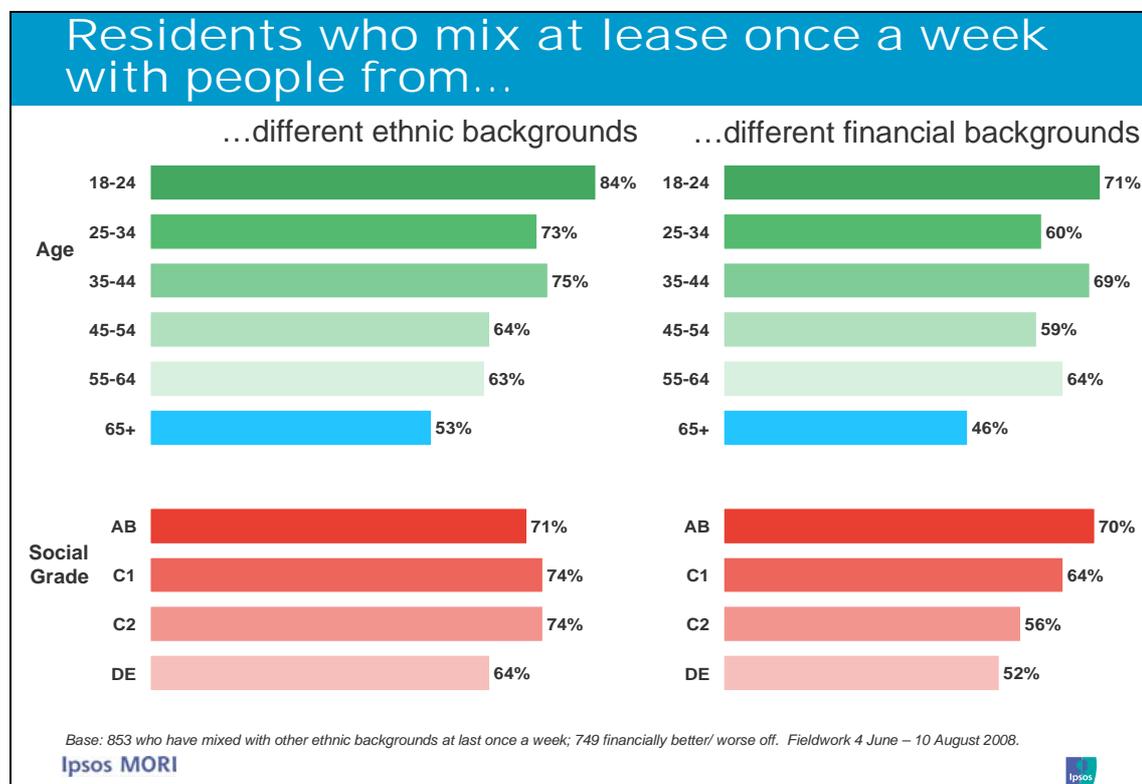
Base: 1,215 adults aged 18+, Fieldwork 4 June – 10 August 2008.

Ipsos MORI



Younger people are significantly more likely to mix with people from a different ethnic and financial background to them. The 18-24 year olds are the most likely to interact with different ethnicities (84% do so at least once a week, compared to just 53% of those age 65+). Likewise they are most likely to mix with people from a different

financial background (71% at least once a week). The mid age groups also interact with people from different financial backgrounds relatively regularly (69% of 35-44 year olds mix at least once a week), compared to older age groups (just 46% of residents aged 65+ mix once a week).



Social class and tenure appear to be a defining factor when it comes to people mixing from different financial backgrounds – with the higher social classes and owner occupiers more likely to mix with people better or worse off than them. This may be because these groups are more likely to be in employment – the results show that those in work are also more likely to mix than those not in work (68% versus 56% mix at least once a week).

## Encouraging social interaction

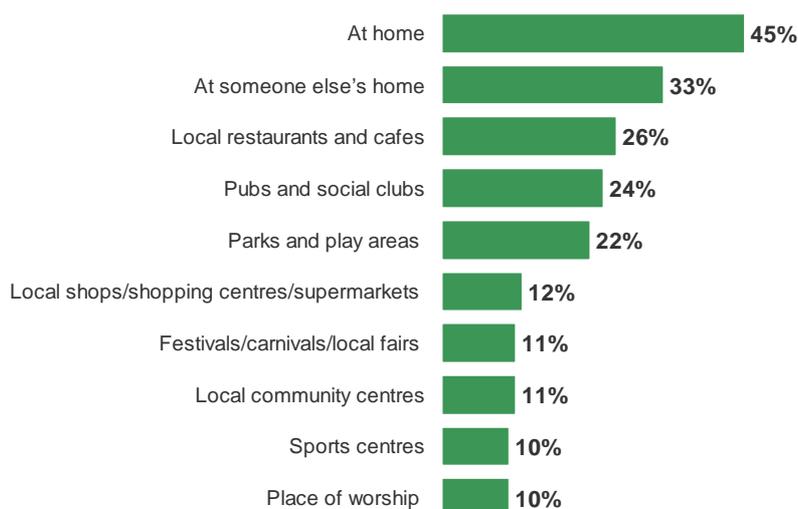
Generally speaking, the home is where residents primarily get together with others in their neighbourhood (45% in their home; 33% in others homes). Local restaurants and cafes (26%), pubs and social clubs (24%) and parks and play areas (22%) are also popular places to socialise.

From the Council's perspective, it is positive to see that a significant proportion of residents (around one in ten) socialise in places that are its direct responsibility –

sports centres, community centres, cultural centres, libraries and local schools. This shows the role the Council and other public services have in promoting social interaction, which, we already have established, helps promote a better sense of belonging amongst residents. It also underlines the importance of local authority action to ensure that all areas have access to amenities like parks and open spaces.

**Q18 Which of the following places would you say are most important to you personally to meet & get together with others in your neighbourhood?**

### Top ten responses



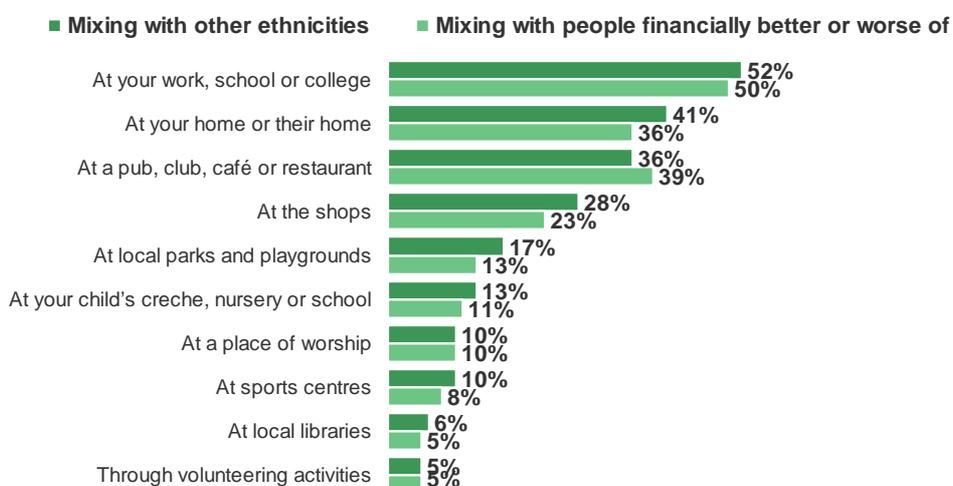
Base: 1,215 adults aged 18+, Fieldwork 4 June – 10 August 2008.  
Ipsos MORI



Among residents who have mixed socially with people from different ethnic or financial backgrounds, the most popular place in which people interact is in the workplace, with around half of residents citing this. At home, or someone else's home, and pubs, clubs, restaurants or cafes are also popular places to interact with people from different backgrounds.

Q20/22 In the last year where have you mixed socially with people from different ethnic or financial backgrounds, to yourself?

### Top ten responses



Base: 1,215 adults aged 18+, Fieldwork 4 June – 10 August 2008.

Ipsos MORI



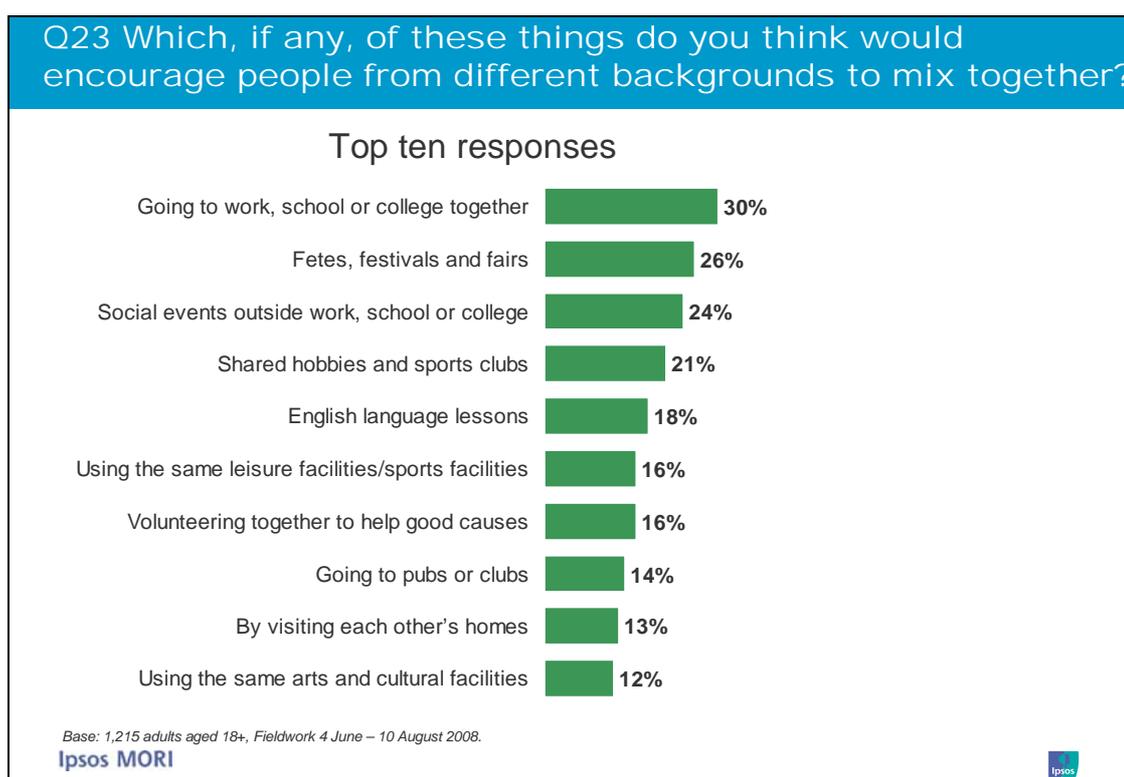
There are clear distinctions between the types of venues different groups use to socialise generally. Affordability emerges as a key issue in accessing local restaurants, cafes, pubs and social clubs. It is the younger age groups, and those from the White middle classes (owner occupiers, private renters and ABs/ C1s) who are most likely to socialise in local restaurants and cafes, pubs and social clubs. In contrast, Black and Asian residents, Muslims and social renters are more likely to place importance on local community venues, such as community centres and places of worship.

Newer residents are also more likely to utilise restaurants, cafes, pubs and clubs (33% who have lived in the area for less than two years visit cafes and restaurants compared to 23% who have lived in the area for over ten years; likewise 33% of newer residents use pubs and clubs and just 19% of longer term residents do so).

Sports occasions or venues are popular among younger people; residents aged 18-24 are significantly more likely than older age groups to use sports centres (16% of compared to 10% of residents generally) and this age groups is also more likely to go to football matches and other sporting occasions (10% versus 5%).

## Promoting interaction

When asked what would most encourage people from different backgrounds to mix together, residents are keen on activities involving shared interests. Shared resources would be a particularly popular method (71% of residents overall take part in some sort of shared activity). This includes going to work, school or college together (30%). Other examples would be through using the same leisure or sport facilities (16%), and it is encouraging to see that residents see volunteering as a key way of promoting interaction (16%). Volunteering seems particularly popular amongst the middle classes.



Social events would also be popular, e.g. fetes, festivals and fairs (26%), social events outside work, school or college (24%), and shared hobbies and sports clubs (21%).

English language lessons are cited by almost one in five residents (18%) which seems significant, and is a particularly popular reference for Asian residents (27% mention this compared to 18% overall) and DEs (22% mention it compared to 13% of ABs). 30% of Muslims also suggest English language lessons would be a good way of mixing (compared to 18% of residents overall).

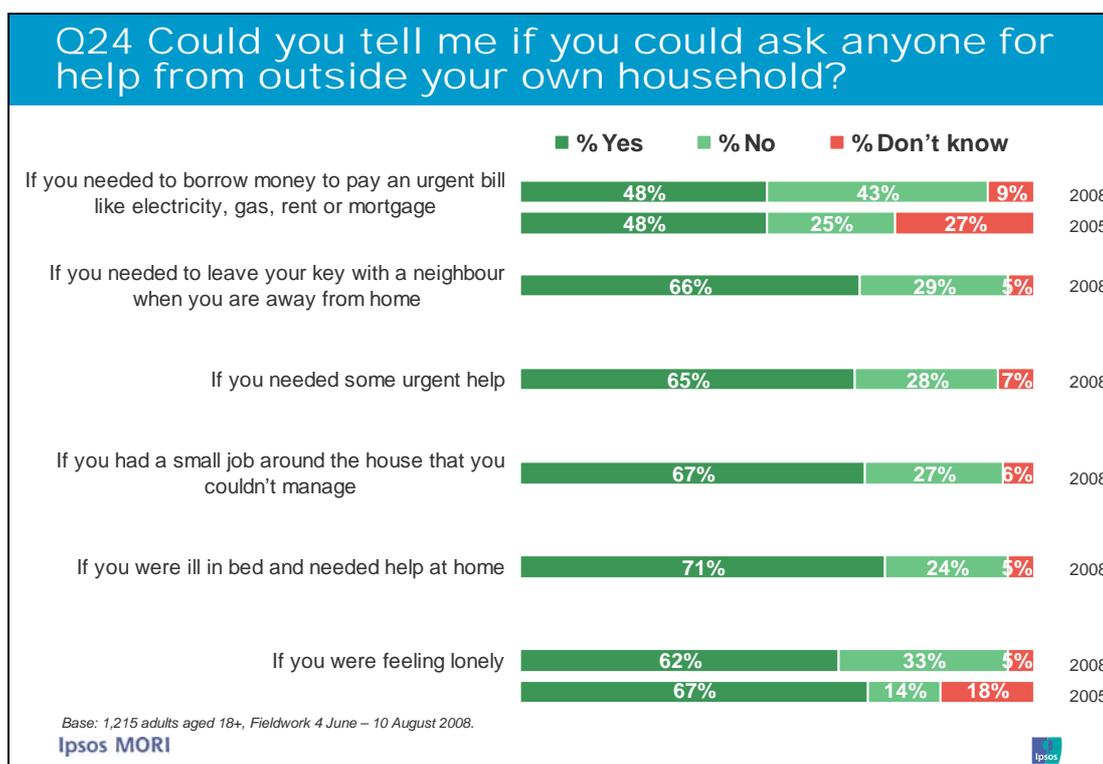
The most popular response among older age groups - who are currently less likely to interact with people from different ethnic and financial backgrounds - would be to give English language classes (23% of residents aged 65+ say this) and through the use of public services, such as community centres, health services and post offices.

## Social support

The survey asked respondents in which circumstances they could ask for help from outside their own household. These circumstances included:

- If you needed to borrow money to pay an urgent bill like electricity, gas, rent or mortgage.
- If you needed to leave your key with a neighbour when you are away from home.
- If you needed some urgent help, e.g. to get a lift to be somewhere urgently or needed someone to look after your children at short notice.
- If you had a small job around the house that you couldn't manage, e.g. changing a lightbulb.
- If you were ill in bed and needed help at home.
- If you were feeling lonely.

Almost half of residents could ask for help in all of these circumstances. Residents are most likely to feel able to ask for help when ill in bed at home (71%). The least likely circumstance in which residents felt able to ask for help would be if they needed to borrow money to pay an urgent bill (48%) – identical to the 2005 findings.



There has been a drop since 2005 in the proportion of residents who would be able to ask for help if they were feeling lonely – down five percentage points.

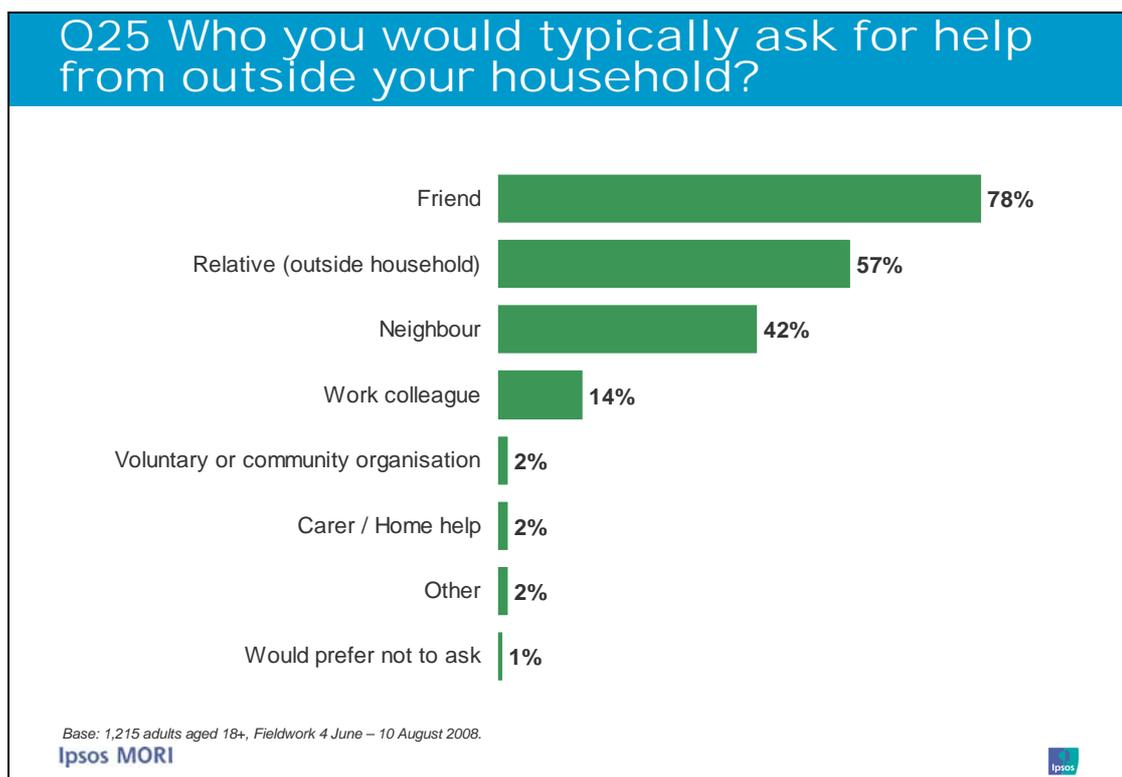
As would be expected, it is residents who have fewer social contacts who generally feel least able to ask for help. Generally speaking, it is the white middle classes, and those who are middle aged, who are most likely to be able to ask for help - and these are the people who are more likely to know their neighbours.

Longer term residents who have lived in the area for over ten years feel significantly more able to ask for help than 'newer' residents when it comes to leaving a key with a neighbour, or for some urgent help or if they were ill at home in bed.

In all circumstances where a resident could ask for help – other than if they had a small job around the house that they couldn't manage - there is a positive correlation toward satisfaction with the neighbourhood. For example, among those who feel they could call on someone if they were ill at home in bed, 73% are satisfied with the neighbourhood in contrast to 50% who are not.

In terms of who people would typically ask for help outside their own household, friends would be those most typically called upon for help, followed by relatives (78% and 57% respectively). This appears to reinforce the notion from earlier, that friendship networks play an important role for a significant proportion of residents in Camden, and for some residents, more so than family or relatives.

Two in five residents regard neighbours as an important contact. Neighbours are a particularly important source of help for older age groups (56% of residents aged 45-54, 60% aged 55-64 and 54% aged 65+), longer term residents (51% who have lived in the area for over ten years compared to 25% who have lived in the area less than two years), residents in owner occupied housing (54% compared to 42% of residents overall) and the high social grades (49% of AB compared to 42% of all residents) – again, the people who are more likely to know their neighbours.



Friends are the primary source of support for newer residents (86% who have lived in the area for less than two years compared to 73% of more established residents), younger residents (85% of 18-34 year olds), and those in work (83% compared to 74% not working).

Relatives outside the household would more likely be called upon by women (60% compared to 53% of men), residents in socially rented housing (62% compared to 53% of owner occupiers) and the lower social grades (64% of DEs compared to 53% of ABs).

## Cohesion, respect & diversity

Cohesion, respect and diversity has not typically been seen as a core element of social capital, but as we address in our introductory sections, the issue has become one of increasing focus and importance both to central and local government over recent years. Understanding the degree to which local people feel that their neighbourhood is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together, and the extent to which people are treated with respect and consideration are now key measures against which central government will assess local authorities' (and their partners') performance.

The links between social capital and community cohesion are complex. We know that some aspects of social capital (under certain conditions) and community cohesion are positively and causally linked: there is plenty of evidence (in particular, from social psychological research) to show that people who enjoy meaningful contact with people from different ethnic or religious backgrounds from themselves are less likely to be prejudiced along racial or religious lines (see Rogers and Muir ippr 2007, Hewstone 2003).

However, we also know that strong neighbourhood networks and high levels of interpersonal trust can exist within homogenous ethnic or religious communities that are deeply divided against one another. Indeed a strong sense of community might even exist as a result of tensions with another opposing community (among protestant or catholic neighbourhoods in Northern Ireland, for example).

The key task for local authorities seeking to promote diversity, respect and cohesion is to foster cross-cutting, or bridging social capital that brings people together from different backgrounds.

### Cohesion

Overall, community cohesion – that is, the degree to which people think they live in a neighbourhood where people from different cultures and religions can live together without difficulty – has improved in Camden consistently since 2002. Almost nine in ten (89%) of residents believe they live in a neighbourhood where people get on well together, compared to 85% in 2005 and 78% in 2002. A much larger proportion of residents in 2008 *agree strongly* that people get on well together than they did in 2005 (53% compared to 31%).

These latest results also compare favourably to the national picture – and London. According to the 2006/07 BVPI survey for both the national and London average only 79% of residents agree that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together<sup>30</sup>. Camden also out performs the national picture when we look at the more recent national Citizenship Survey<sup>31</sup>, where 82% of people perceive their community as cohesive.

It is older residents rather than younger residents who are least likely to agree that their neighbourhood is a place where people from different cultures and religions live together without difficulty; 83% of residents aged 65+ agree with the statement compared to 92% of 18-24 year olds. This finding goes against results from the recent Citizenship Survey where cohesion is highest among those aged 75 or over and lowest among those aged 16-24 years.

Social renters and those from lower social class backgrounds are also less likely to agree; 85% of social renters agree with the statement compared to 91% of owner occupiers and private renters, while 82% of C2s and 87% of DEs agree compared to 92% of ABs.

There is little difference in opinion about cohesion across the different faiths or ethnic backgrounds in Camden. This is broadly in line with the national picture although the Citizenship Survey suggests that overall, people from a minority ethnic background are slightly more likely than White people to feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.

However, length of residence in the borough does impact on people's views; residents who have lived longer in the borough (over 10 years) are *less likely* to agree that people live together without difficulty than those who have been in the borough a short period (less than two years); 87% agree versus 93% agree respectively.

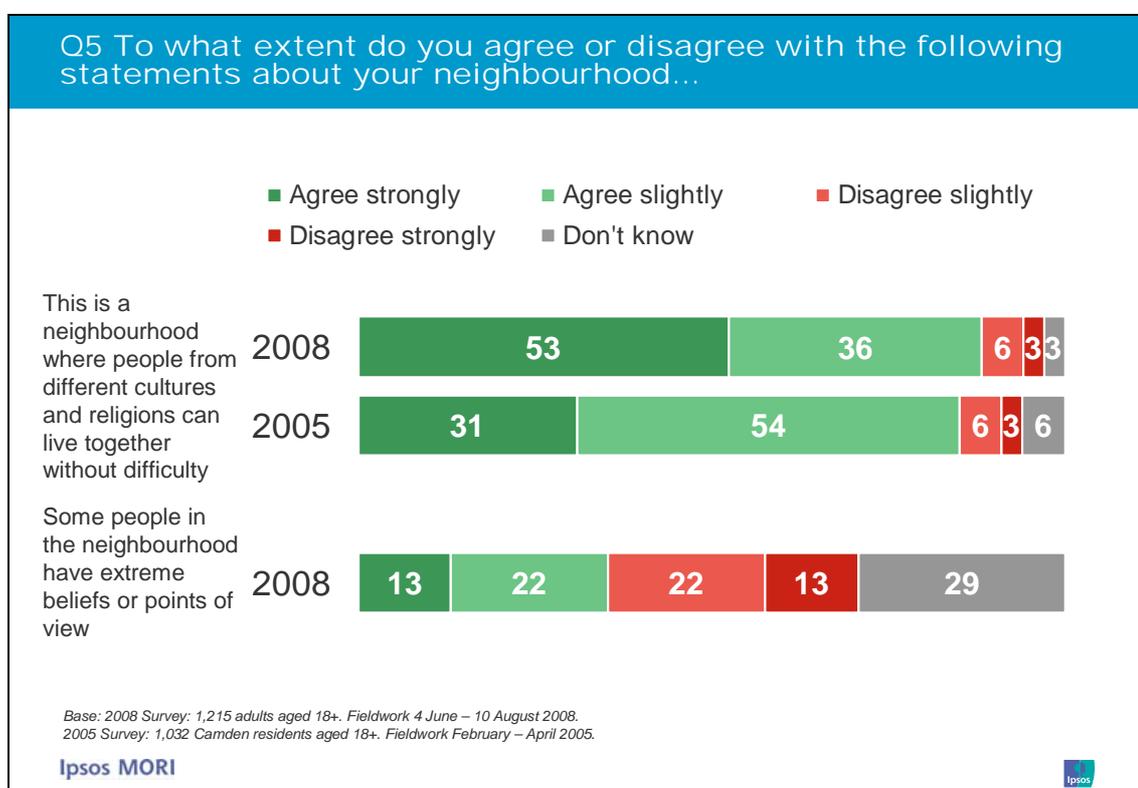
The findings appear to suggest that people's perception about how well people get on together impacts on their views about their neighbourhood and quality of life, and vice versa:

---

<sup>30</sup> 2006/07 BVPI General Survey of residents. Self completion postal survey of English residents. Please note slightly different phrasing of question – 'To what extent do you agree or disagree that your local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together?'

<sup>31</sup> Citizenship Survey: 2007-08 (April 2007 – March 2008). Face-to-face survey of adults in England & Wales. Please note slightly different phrasing of question – 'To what extent do you agree or disagree that this local area, (within 15/20 minutes walking distance), is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together?'

- 91% of residents who are satisfied with their neighbourhood agree it is also a place where people from different backgrounds live together without difficulty, compared to 67% who are dissatisfied.
- 93% of those who feel part of their local neighbourhood agree with the statement compared to 77% who do not feel part of their neighbourhood.
- 91% of residents satisfied with the standard of local services agree people live together without difficulty compared to 78% who are dissatisfied.
- Those who are satisfied with their quality of life are more likely to agree that people can live together without difficulty (91% compared to 68% who are dissatisfied).



## Extremism

A new question asked in the 2008 survey was the degree to which residents agree people in their neighbourhood have extreme beliefs or points of view. Compared to views about cohesion, opinion is much more evenly spilt when it comes to perceptions about extremism in their local neighbourhood. Over one third (35%) agree that they live in an area where people have extreme beliefs; the same proportion disagree. Around three in ten (29%) don't know.

There appears to be a strong correlation between the extent to which residents perceive their area to be cohesive and whether they think their neighbourhood is a place where people have extreme beliefs and points of view. Only 33% of residents who agree their neighbourhood is a place where people from different cultures or religions get on well together think their neighbourhood is a place where some people hold extreme beliefs or points of view, compared to 60% who disagree.

Similarly, when we look at sub groups, it is the same groups of people who appear concerned about extremism who also perceive their neighbourhood to have lower levels of community cohesion:

- 39% of social renters agree that some people in their neighbourhood have extreme beliefs or points of view compared to 35% of owner occupiers and 25% of private renters.
- 43% of DEs agree compared to 32% of ABs and 31% of C1s.
- As with levels of cohesion, there is little difference in opinion about extremism across the different religions or ethnicities in Camden, although Christians are slightly more likely to agree that some people have extreme beliefs or points of view.
- Similarly, it is residents who have been in the borough longer who are more likely to express concern (41% of residents who have lived in the borough for over five years express concern compared to 26% of residents who have lived in Camden less than five years).
- And those who perceive there to be extremism in their local area are also likely to be less satisfied with their neighbourhood overall and with their quality of life.

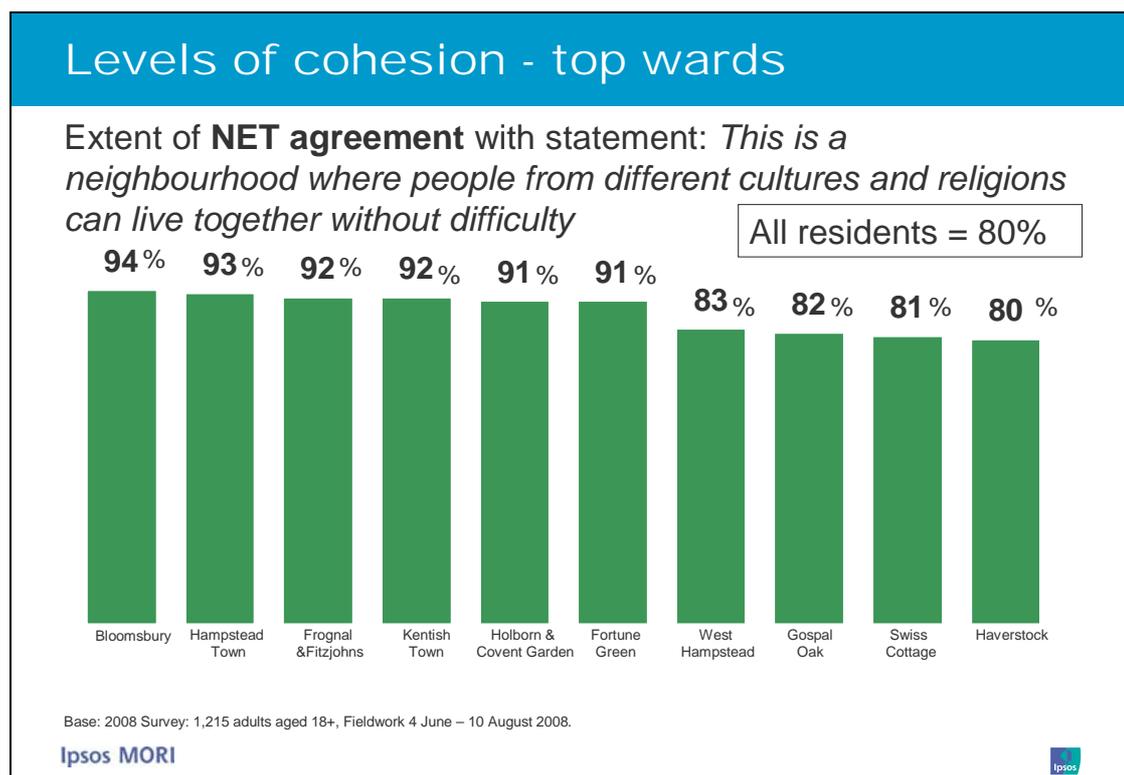
### **Cohesion and extremism - area analysis**

There is more of a mixed picture when we look at levels of cohesion and views about extremism at the local ward level. Nonetheless, these figures ought to be treated with some caution owing to the low base size of respondents in each ward.

King's Cross and St Pancras and Somers Town have the lowest levels of community cohesion, whereby 17% and 18% of residents respectively disagree that their neighbourhood is one where people from different backgrounds live together without difficulty compared to 9% of residents who disagree overall.

Bloomsbury, Hampstead Town, Frognal and Fitzjohns and Kentish Town are the wards where community cohesion – in terms of overall net agreement with the statement - is highest.

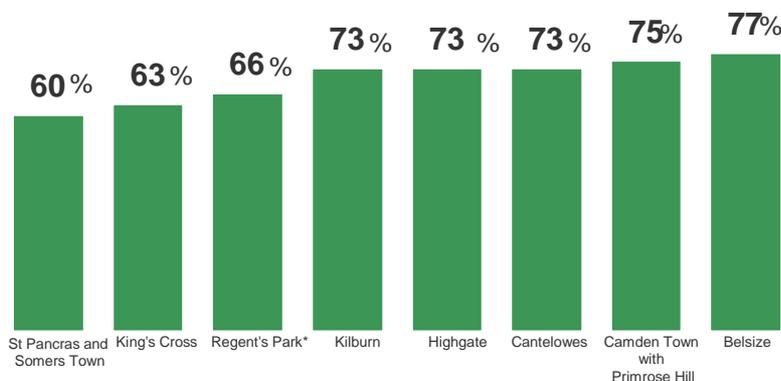
The following charts show where net agreement (the proportion of residents who agree with the statement that their neighbourhood is one where people from different backgrounds can live together without difficulty, minus the proportion who disagree) is strongest and weakest in the borough:



## Levels of cohesion - bottom wards

Extent of **NET agreement** with statement: *This is a neighbourhood where people from different cultures and religions can live together without difficulty*

All residents = 80%



Base: 2008 Survey: 1,215 adults aged 18+, Fieldwork 4 June – 10 August 2008.  
\* Very small base – too small for significance testing.

Ipsos MORI

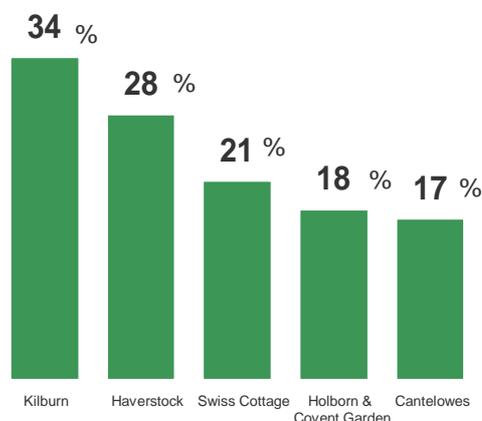


Those wards where residents are more likely to think some people have extreme beliefs or points of view are Kilburn (34% net agree with the statement), Haverstock (28%), Swiss Cottage (21%), Holborn and Covent Garden (18%) and Cantelowes (17%), compared with -1% of residents to net agree overall.

## Views about extremism – top wards

Extent of **NET agreement** with statement: *Some people in the neighbourhood have extreme beliefs or points of view*

All residents = -1%



Base: 2008 Survey: 1,215 adults aged 18+, Fieldwork 4 June – 10 August 2008.

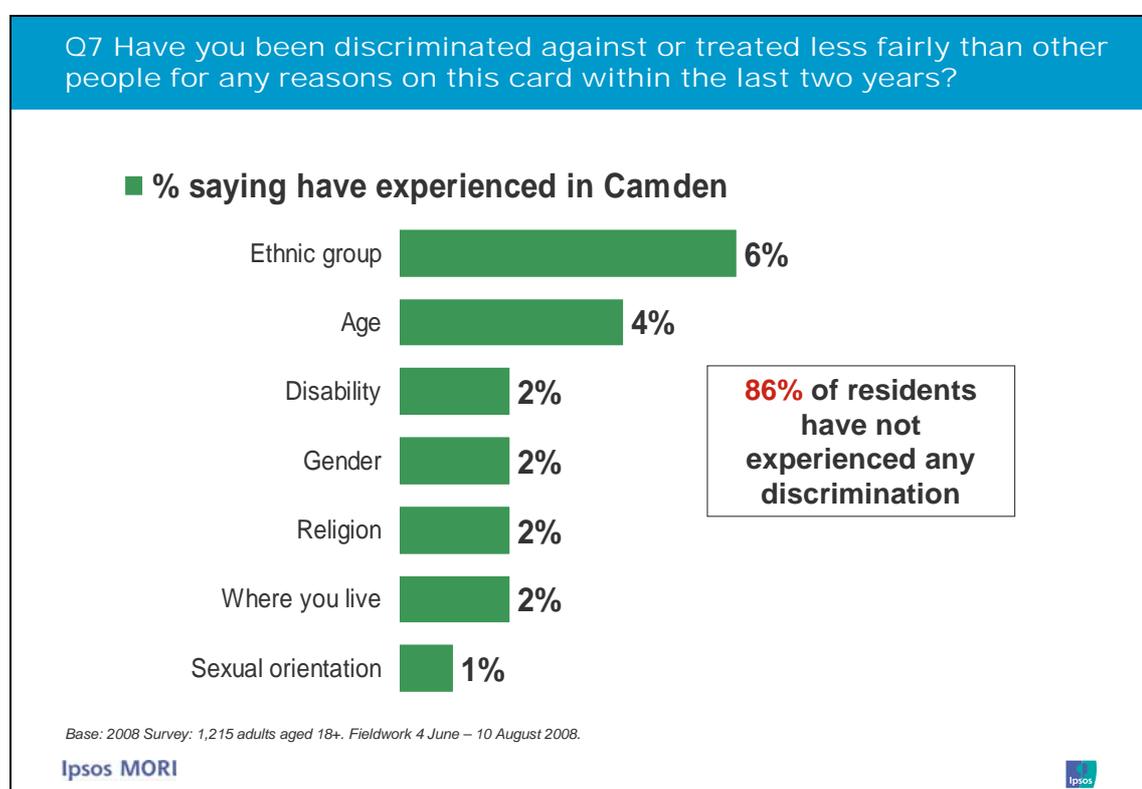
Ipsos MORI



By comparing the charts, we can see while some wards with lower levels of community cohesion also have a higher proportion of residents who perceive some people in their neighbourhood have extreme beliefs or points of view (for example, Kilburn and Cantelowes) this is not always the case. Haverstock and Swiss Cottage for example have relatively high levels of community cohesion but a significant proportion of residents who perceive their ward to have elements of extremism.

## Discrimination

Only a low proportion of Camden residents say they have been discriminated against or treated less fairly than other people within the last two years; most (86%) have not experienced any discrimination.



In terms of sub groups, some key findings to note include:

- Residents who have experienced discrimination because of their ethnicity are more likely to be Black or Asian (17% and 12% respectively say they have experienced ethnic discrimination compared to 3% of White residents).

- Young people aged 18-24 are more likely to experience age discrimination (8% compared to 4% for residents overall). They are also more likely to experience discrimination because of their ethnicity than older people (8% of 18-24 year olds have experienced such discrimination compared to 2% of 65+).
- Almost one in ten (9%) who have a disability have been discriminated against because of a disability.
- While only a small proportion of residents have experienced gender discrimination, they are twice as likely to be female; 2% of females have experienced such discrimination compared to 1% of men.
- A similar proportion (9%) of Muslims has been discriminated against because of their religion – compared to just 2% of the population overall, and less than 2% for other religions.
- One in 20 (5%) of residents who are gay, bisexual or other, have experienced discrimination because of their sexual orientation compared to virtually no residents who are heterosexual.
- People who are more dissatisfied with their neighbourhood and quality of life are more likely to say they have experienced discrimination because of where they live.

# Main findings: Young Persons Survey

## Overview

Camden Council regularly seeks the views of local young people through quantitative research and consultations; for example surveys of younger residents were conducted in 2006 and 2007 as part of the Annual Camden Residents Survey. This has supplemented consultations among young people as part of the development of specific services and of the Council's Children's and Young People's Plan.

As part of the wider Social Capital Survey, Camden Council commissioned Ipsos MORI to conduct a younger persons survey of 250 people aged 13-17 living in the borough. The questionnaire was the same as that used among residents aged 18+, although a number of questions were removed and some changes were made where appropriate (e.g. removing the option of voting in an election from the question on solving local problems).

Owing to the number of interviews conducted in the booster survey, the level of difference between figures required for statistical significance is higher than for the Main Survey. This means that, although significant differences do occur – and where there are significant differences these are noted in the report - their occurrence is less frequent than for the Main Survey (which has a much bigger sample size of 1,215)

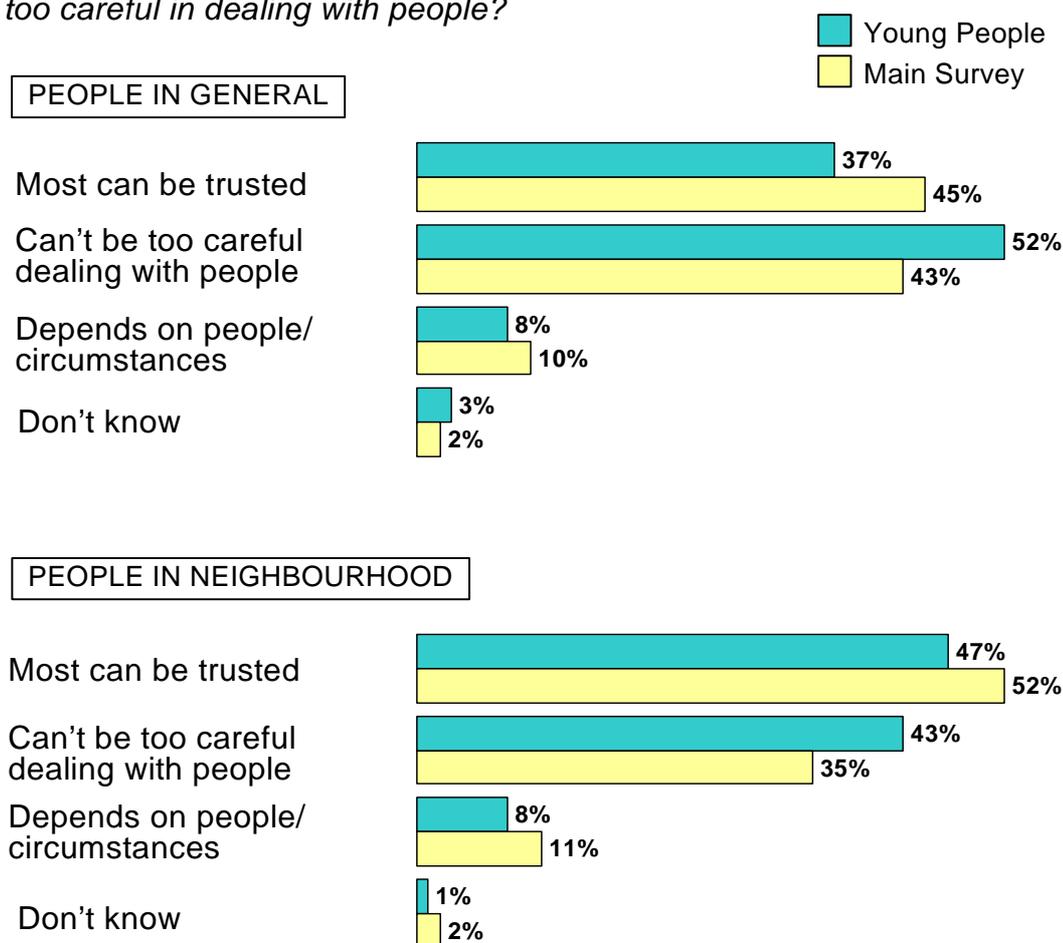
## Trust and reciprocity

Compared with adults aged 18+ in Camden, young people aged 13-17 tend to be less trusting of others, either in general or in the local area. Just over a third of young people (37%) say most people in general can be trusted, eight percentage points lower than among adults aged 18+ (45%). Young people are more likely to say they trust people in their neighbourhood. However, they are again less likely than their older counterparts to say most people can be trusted in the neighbourhood (47% compared with 52%).

## Trust in other people

Q10 Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted, or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people?

Q11 And what about in this neighbourhood – would you say that most people can be trusted, or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people?



Ipsos MORI

Base: 252 young people in Camden: 4<sup>th</sup> June – 18<sup>th</sup> Aug 2008

Base: 1,215 adults aged 18+ in Camden: 4<sup>th</sup> June – 10<sup>th</sup> Aug 2008

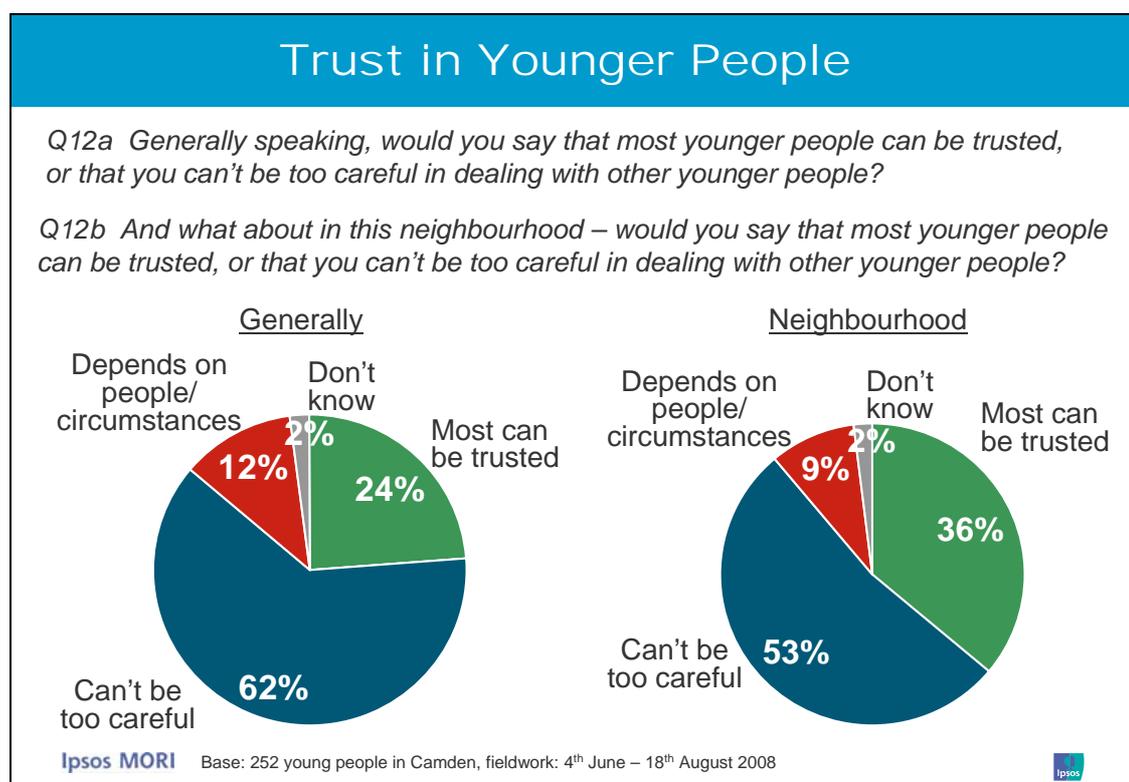


Trust in people in general falls with age. Almost half of those aged 13-14 (45%) say most people, generally speaking, can be trusted, compared with three in ten young people aged 16-17 (29%). Young people in the most deprived parts of Camden are also more likely to say you can't be too careful with local people (46% compared with 28% of young people living in the most affluent areas).<sup>32</sup>

<sup>32</sup> Deprivation is based on Index of Multiple Deprivation Score (IMD) 2007 scores. The higher the score for an area, the greater is the level of deprivation.

Younger people are less trusting of other younger people than they are of people in general. As shown in the following chart, only one in four (24%) say most young people, specifically, can be trusted (an additional question was asked about how trustworthy *young people* are, as well as people as a whole). This is 13 percentage points below the proportion who trust most people in general (37%). Three in five (62%) say you can't be too careful with young people in general.

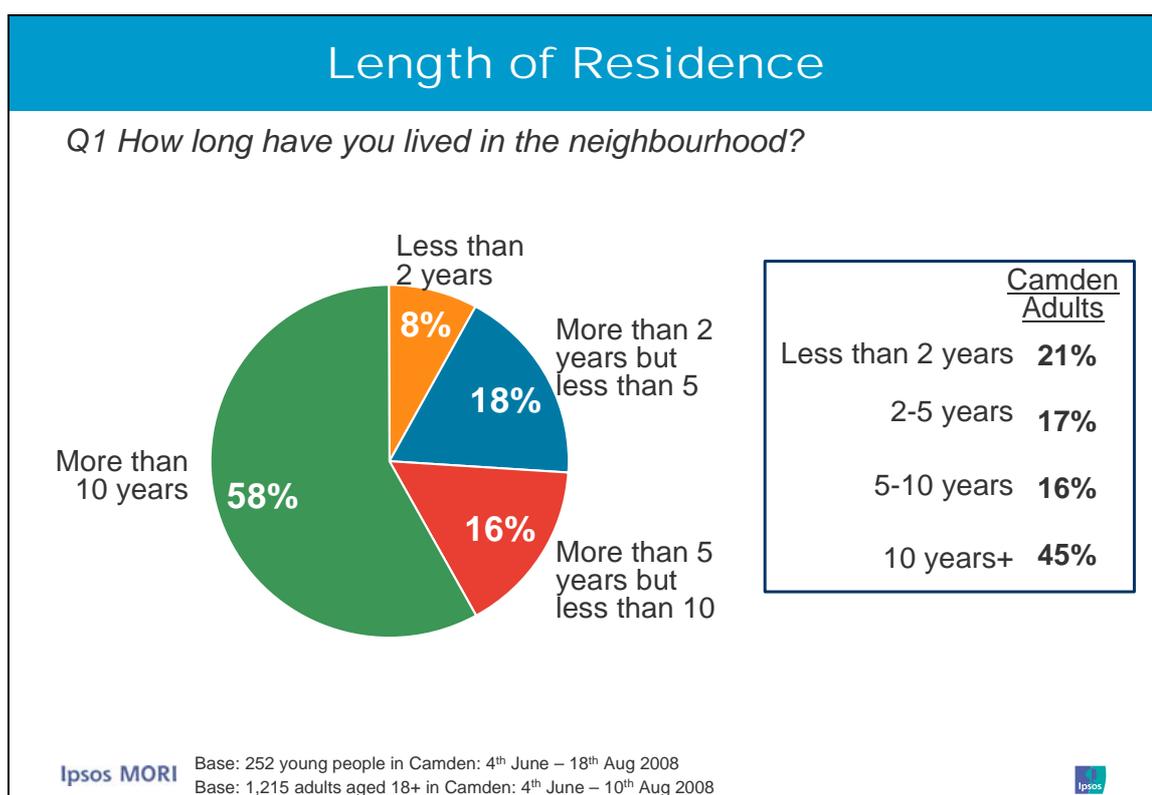
Again, trust increases when young people think about the local area; a third (36%) say most young people in the neighbourhood can be trusted, compared with only one in four (24%) who would trust other young people in general.



Trust in young people again falls with age. Almost half of those aged 13-14 (45%) say most local young people can be trusted, compared with three in ten (30%) of those aged 15-17. Trust also increases with length of residence; over two in five of those who have lived in the area over 10 years (44%) say most young people in the neighbourhood can be trusted, compared with only one in five young people who have lived there between two and five years (20%).

## Perception of & identification with neighbourhood

The average length of time young people say they have lived in their neighbourhoods is greater than that reported by adults aged 18+. Three in five people aged 13-17 (58%) say they have lived in their area for over 10 years. Less than half (45%) of adults aged 18+ indicate this. Only 8% cent of young people say they have lived locally for less than two years, compared with one in five of those aged 18 or more (21%).

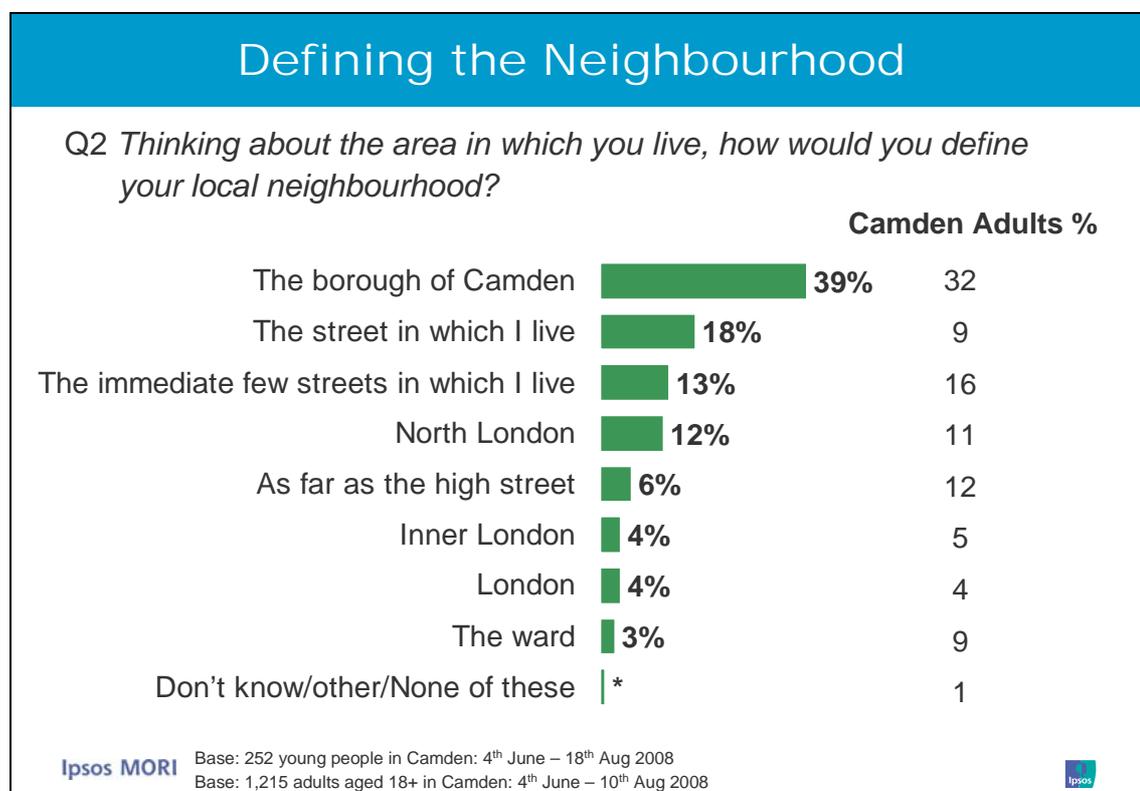


Young White people report the greatest average length of residence. Two in three (65%) say they have lived in their neighbourhood over 10 years, compared with less than half of young Black people (46%).

Young people aged 13-17 are more likely than adults to identify Camden as their neighbourhood. Two in five (39%) would define 'Camden' as their neighbourhood, compared with a third (32%) of participants in the Main Survey. They are also twice as likely to say their neighbourhood is 'the street where I live' (18% compared with 9% of adults).

One in eight young people understand their neighbourhood to be the immediate few streets where they live (13%) or North London (12%), similar figures to those for adults.

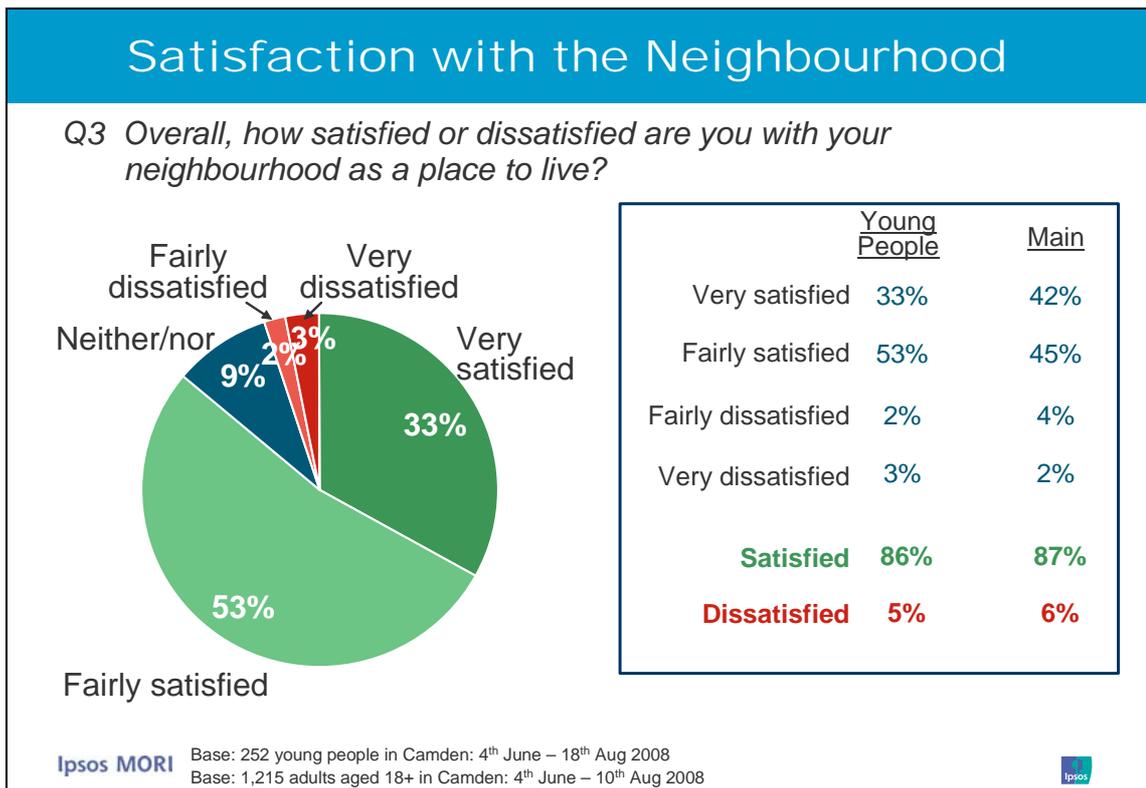
However, they are less likely than their older counterparts to think their neighbourhood is 'as far as the high street' (six per cent compared with 12%) or is their ward (3% compared with 9%).



Identification with the immediate few streets increases with age. One in four young people aged 16-17 (23%) define this as their neighbourhood, compared with only 5% of those aged 13-14 and 7% of 15 year olds.

Those living in affluent areas are also more likely to mention neighbouring streets than their counterparts in the most deprived areas (23% compared with 3%). On the other hand, young people living in the most deprived parts of Camden are more likely to identify the borough of Camden itself as their neighbourhood (56% compared with 24% of those living in the most affluent parts of the borough).

Attitudes towards the neighbourhood are positive among young people in Camden – and about as positive as among adults. As shown in the next chart, almost nine in ten (86%) express satisfaction with their neighbourhood as a place to live, the same proportion as among adults (87%).



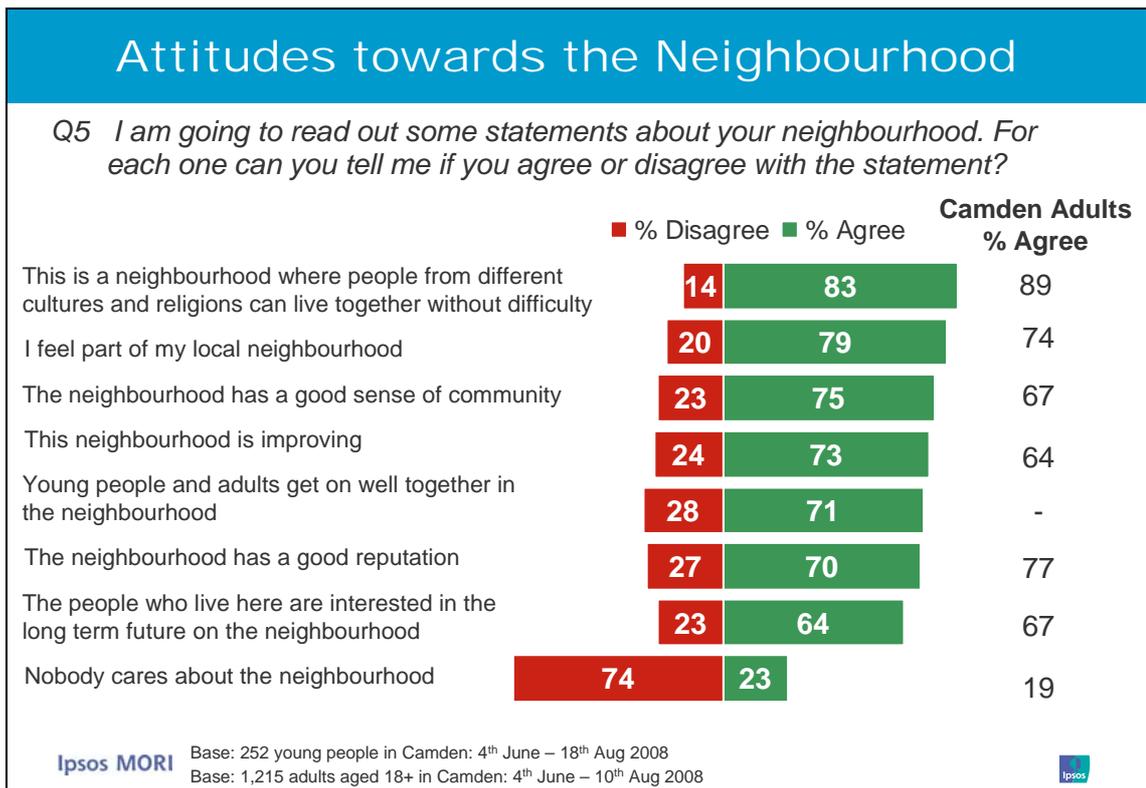
On the other hand, young people are less likely than adults to be very satisfied. About a third (33%) say they are very satisfied, compared with over two in five Camden residents aged 18 or older (42%). Young people are more likely to say they are fairly satisfied with their neighbourhood (53% compared with 45% of those aged 18+).

Satisfaction with the neighbourhood is generally consistent across the main groups of young people, although it is higher among those who are Black compared with White people (91% compared with 78%).

Looking at young people's views of the local area in more detail, they are consistently more positive than critical about the neighbourhood where they live.

They speak most positively about the local level of community cohesion and their personal attachment to the neighbourhood. About eight in ten (83%) agree people of different religions and cultures get on well together (although fewer (71%) say the same about people of different age groups). Similarly, four in five say they, personally, feel part of their neighbourhood (79%).

Three-quarters of young people also agree their neighbourhood possesses a good sense of community (75%) and that it is improving (73%). Three in four also disagree that nobody cares about the neighbourhood (74%).



Compared with Camden adults, those aged 13-17 are more likely to agree that:

- the neighbourhood is improving (nine percentage points higher)
- the neighbourhood has a good sense of community (eight points higher), and
- they feel part of their neighbourhood (five points higher).

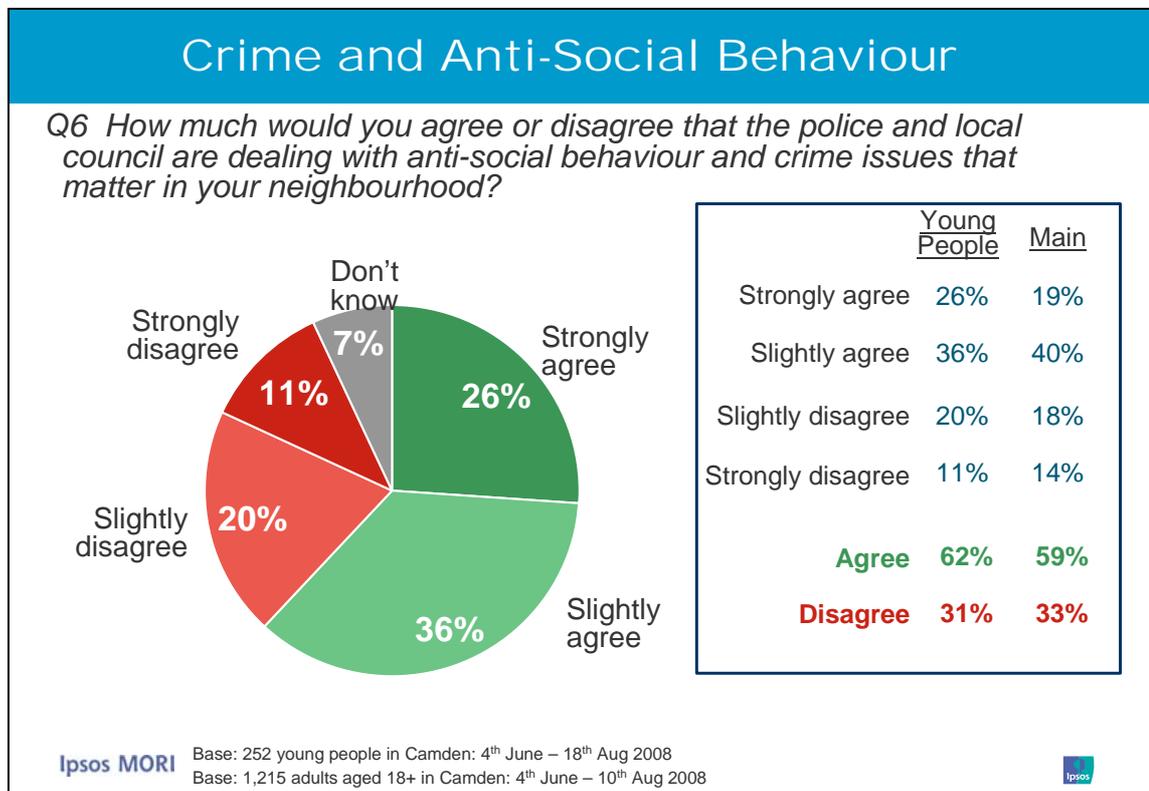
However, they are less likely than residents aged 18 or older to think that

- people of different religions and cultures get on well locally (six points below), and
- the neighbourhood has a good reputation (seven points below).

White young people tend to be less positive than those of other ethnic groups. For example, only three in five (61%) agree their neighbourhood has a good reputation, compared with four in five Black young people (83%). Similarly, they are the ethnic group least likely to agree people of different religions and cultures get on well locally (75% compared with 86% and 88% of Black and Asian young people respectively).

Muslims are also consistently more positive about the neighbourhood than those who do not claim to have a religion. For instance, over eight in ten (84%) agree they feel part of their neighbourhood, compared with only two in three of those claiming no religion (67%).

When we look at issues of crime and anti-social behaviour in the neighbourhood, young people have a similar degree of confidence in the local police as adults aged 18+. Three in five young people (62%) agree at least fairly strongly that the police are dealing with issues of crime and anti-social behaviour that matter locally. Among adults, three in five (59%) also agree this is the case.



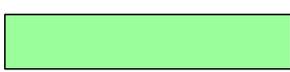
The level of agreement varies slightly between the main groups of young people and it is higher among those aged 13-14 than their counterparts aged 15-17 (69% compared with 57%).

## Participation, social engagement & commitment

In total, one in six young people in Camden (18%) say they have taken some form of action in the last 12 months to solve a local problem. The act most frequently mentioned is the signing of a petition (indicated by 8%). This is followed by attendance at a public meeting or forum to discuss an issue and by contacting a councillor or MP (4% in both cases). Young people are considerably less likely than those aged 18 or older to say they have taken any of the actions mentioned.

## Solving Local Problems

Q15 In the past twelve months have you taken any of the following actions in an attempt to solve a local problem?

		% Main Survey
Signed a petition	 8%	22
Attended public meeting/ neighbourhood forum to discuss local issues	 4%	12
Contacted a local councillor or MP	 4%	11
Contacted the appropriate organisation to deal with the problem such as the council	 3%	15
Taken part in a public consultation	 3%	8
Attended a protest meeting or joined an action group	 3%	5
Written to a local Newspaper	 3%	4
Helped organise a petition on a local issue	 2%	4
Contacted a local Radio Station or Television Station	 1%	2
Stood for public office	 *	2
Other	 1%	*
Thought about it but did not do it	 7%	4%
None of these	 76%	35%
<b>Any action taken</b>	 18%	60%

Ipsos MORI

Base: 252 young people in Camden: 4<sup>th</sup> June – 18<sup>th</sup> Aug 2008

Base: 1,215 adults aged 18+ in Camden: 4<sup>th</sup> June – 10<sup>th</sup> Aug 2008

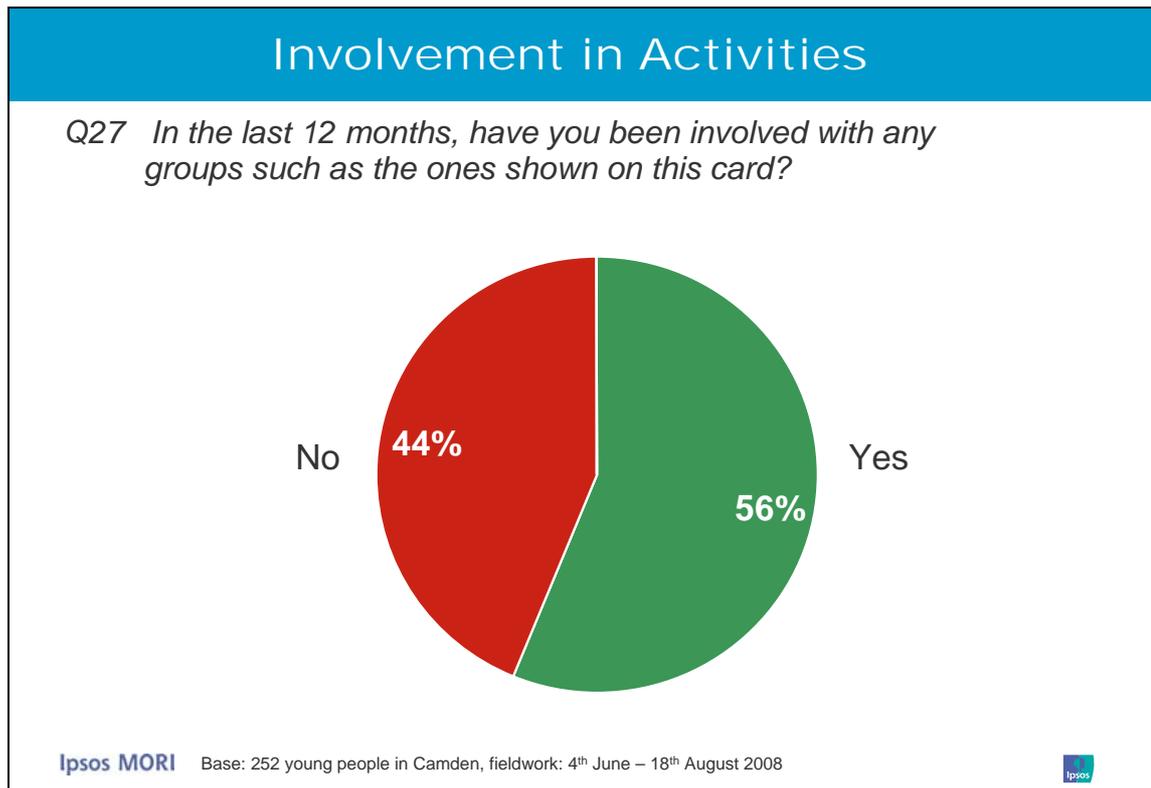


Taking action to solve a local problem increases with age; those aged 16-17 are twice as likely as those aged 13-14 to say they have done something in the last 12 months about a local concern (24% compared with 12%).

Young Black people are among the least likely to report taking action. Only 8% say they done something in the last 12 months, in contrast with a fifth of White and Asian young people (22% and 20% respectively). Reported action also increases with the

length of residence in the area. Those who have lived in the neighbourhood over 10 years are twice as likely to say they have done something than those who have lived locally for less than two years (23% compared with 12%).

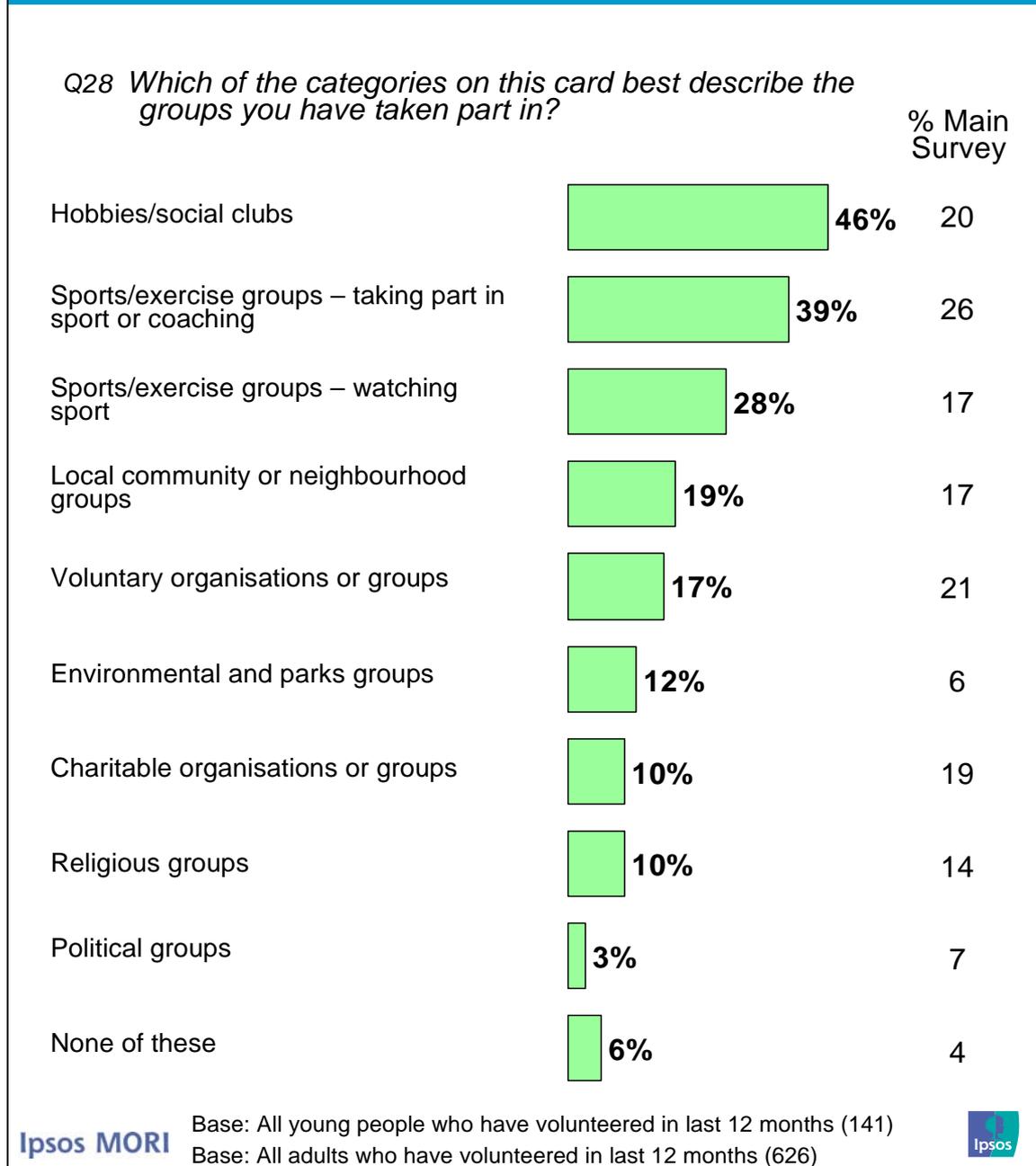
When presented with a list of activities, almost three in five young people (56%) say they have taken part in at least one of them in the preceding 12 months. This is a greater proportion than that found among adults aged 18+ (50%).



Hobbies and social clubs are the main forms of organised activity that young people in Camden say they do. Almost half (46%) say this is the case. This is closely followed by active involvement in sport or exercise groups (39%) and by watching sport as a spectator (28%). One in five (19%) also say they participate in community or neighbourhood groups and one in six (17%) claim involvement in groups doing voluntary work.

Young people are considerably more likely than those aged 18 or older to say they have hobbies or go to social clubs (46% compared with 20%) and that they are actively involved in sport (39% compared with 26%). Conversely, they are less likely than adults aged 18+ to say they are part of a charitable organisation (19% compared with 10%).

## Groups and Activities



Involvement in sport is reported more often by young males than females (47% compared with 29%) and those aged 13-14 than those aged 15-17 (51% compared with 31%). On the other hand, people aged 16-17 are more likely than those younger to say they are part of voluntary organisations (26% compared with 8% of 13-14 year olds and 13% of 15 year olds). Asian young people are almost twice as likely as the average for young people to say they do voluntary work (32% compared with 17%). They are also more likely to be involved in religious groups (26% compared with 10% of all young people in Camden).

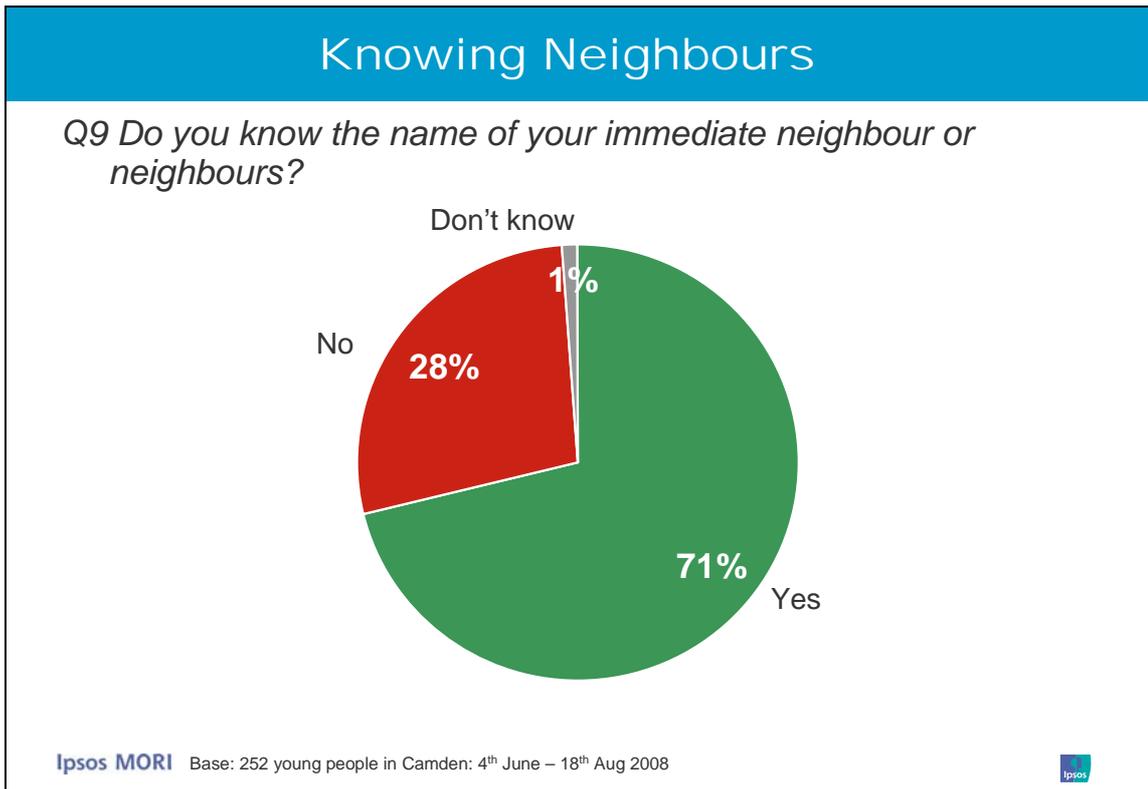
# Social interaction, social networks & social support

Compared with their older counterparts, young people in Camden are more likely to claim familiarity with others who live in their neighbourhood. Two in five (39%) say they know many people living there, compared with only one in five adults aged 18+ (22%). They are significantly more likely than adults aged 18 or over to say they know any other individuals in the neighbourhood (98% compared with 92%).



These figures are consistent between the key groups of young people. However, reported familiarity with other local people does increase with length of residence. Half of young people who have lived in the neighbourhood for over 10 years (50%) say they know many others who live there. This contrasts with only one in five (19%) of those who have lived locally less than five years.

Young people in Camden are just as likely as their adult counterparts to say they know the name of their next door neighbour. Seven in ten (71%) say they know them, the same proportion as among those aged 18 or older (72%).

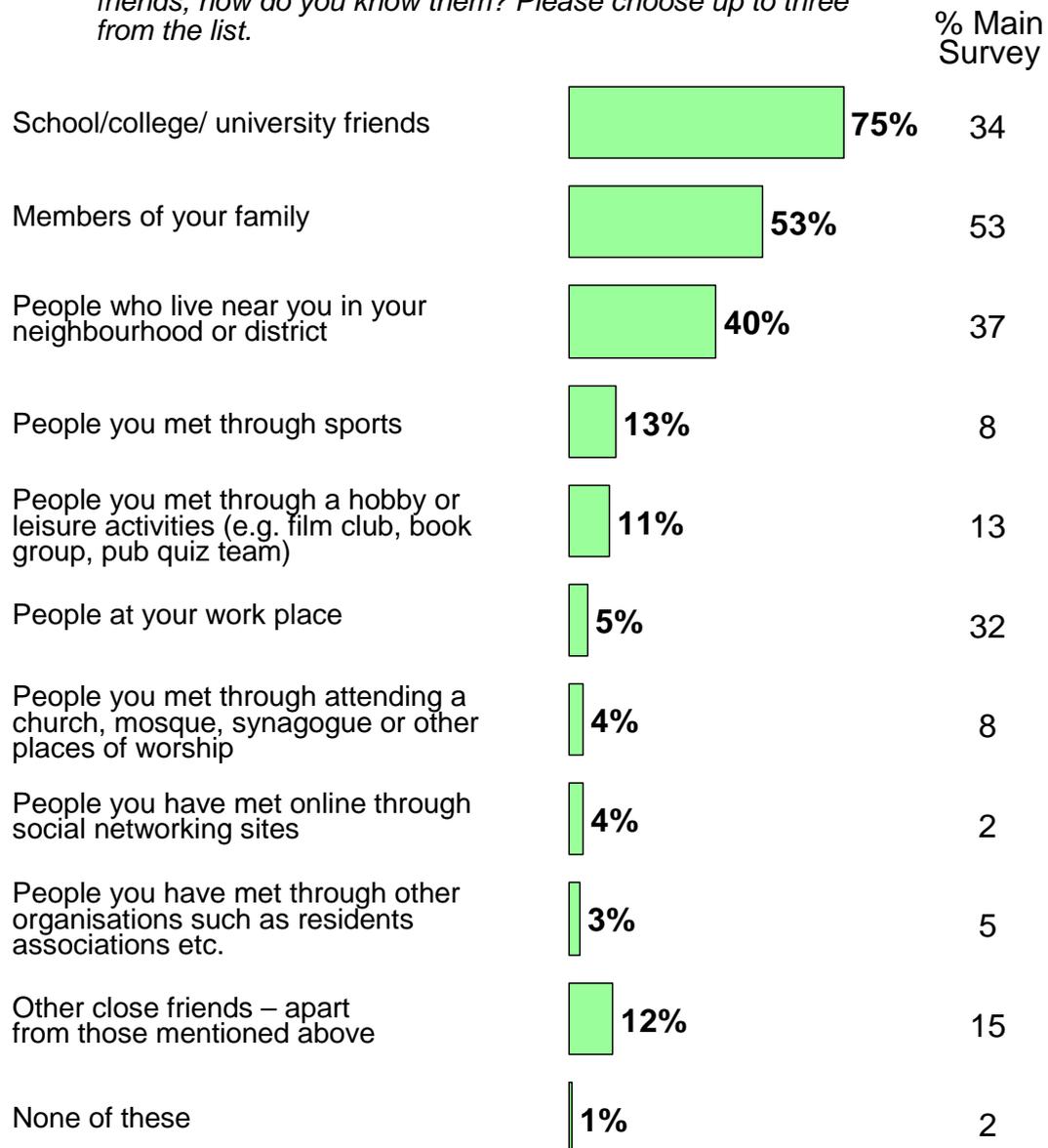


Reported awareness of neighbours' names is greater among young males than females (78% compared with 65%). It also increases with length of residence. Four in five (80%) of those who have lived in their neighbourhood for over 10 years say they know their neighbours' names, compared with only about half (52%) of those who moved in five years ago or later.

As might be expected, school, college or university are the main routes by which young people aged 13-17 say they know their closest friends; they are more than twice as likely as adults to say this (75% compared with 34%). The next most common sources of young people's close friends are their family (53%) and people in their immediate neighbourhood (40%), figures similar to those for adults. However, young people are much less likely than those aged 18+ to say they know close friends through work (5% compared with 32%).

## Meeting Friends

Q16 Thinking about the people that you consider to be your closest friends, how do you know them? Please choose up to three from the list.



Ipsos MORI

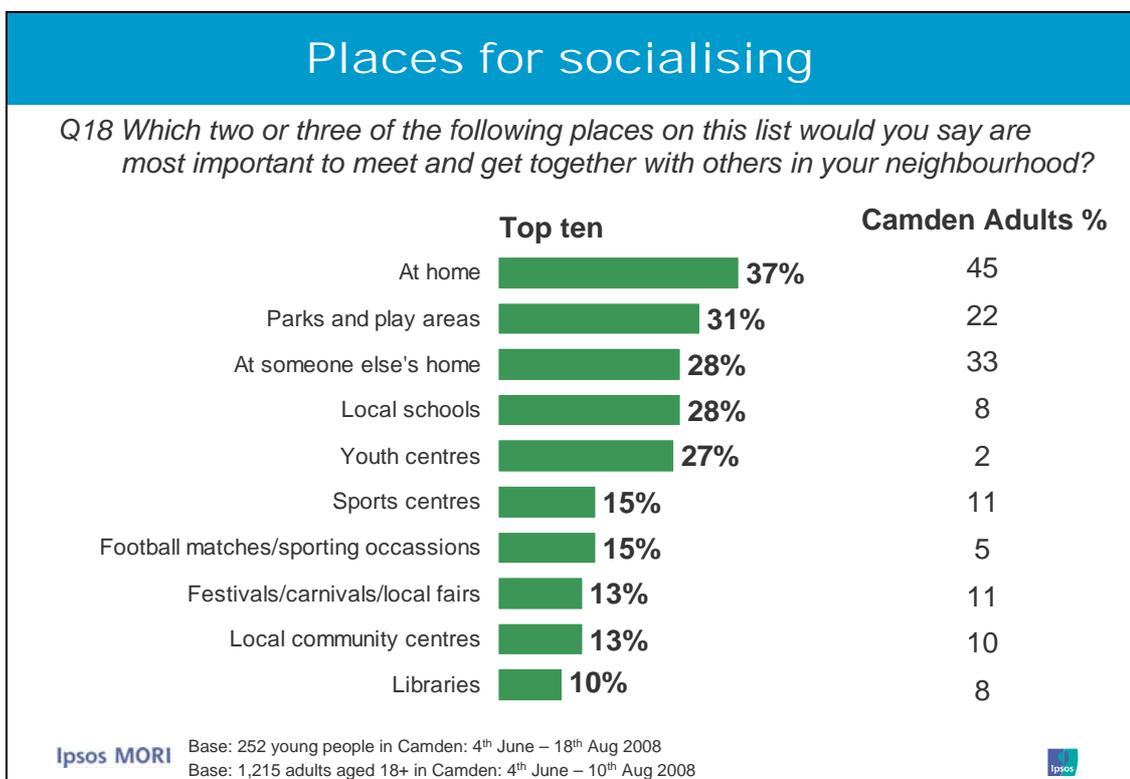
Base: 252 young people in Camden: 4<sup>th</sup> June – 18<sup>th</sup> Aug 2008

Base: 1,215 adults aged 18+ in Camden: 4<sup>th</sup> June – 10<sup>th</sup> Aug 2008



Figures are generally consistent between the key groups of young people, except that young males are more likely than females to say they know friends through doing sport (20% compared with 6%) and those aged 16-17 are more likely than those aged 13-14 to have met friends through work (8% compared with 1%). Only 4% of young people say they have met friends through online networking sites.

As illustrated in the following chart, their own home is where young people are most likely to say they socialise with others in the neighbourhood (37%), but they are less likely to mention this than adults (eight percentage points lower). In contrast, young people make greater mention than adults of locations other than houses, in particular parks and open spaces (31% compared with 22% of those aged 18+), followed by school (28% compared with 8%) and youth clubs (27% compared with 2%) - although attending school will be compulsory for many of the young people participating in the survey. However, this does highlight the important role the Council has to play in ensuring suitable provisions of these kinds of facilities as a way of promoting improved social capital among young people. It also illustrates the role local schools have to play.

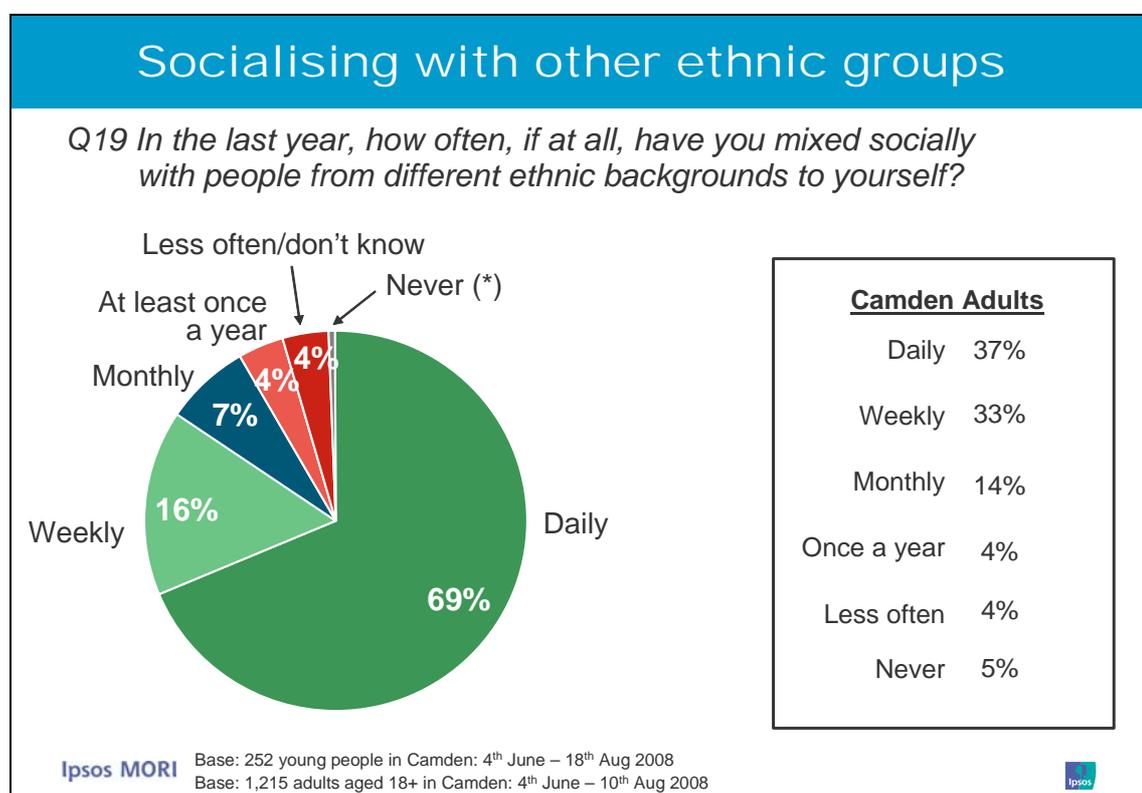


Football and other sport events are much more popular among young males than females as locations for socialising (27% compared with 3%) whereas young females prefer school (34% compared with 21% of males). Sports centres are favoured more by those aged 13-14 than those aged 16-17 (23% compared with 8%).

Asian young people are more likely than their White counterparts to say they socialise in school (37% compared with 22%) or local community centres (22% compared with 9%). White people, for their part, mention other people's homes more often than Black young people (35% compared with 18%).

Looking at differences according to the level of deprivation, young people in affluent areas are more likely than those in more deprived neighbourhoods to say they meet other people in their home (45% compared with 27%). In the most deprived areas, the most popular locations for socialising are youth clubs (39%). Again, this emphasises the value placed by this section of Camden's young population on facilities and venues where they can meet and get together with others.

The great majority of young people in Camden say they socialise with people of a different ethnic background on a regular basis. Moreover, they are much more likely than adults aged 18+ to state this. Seven in ten young people (69%) say they mix socially with different ethnic groups every day, almost twice the proportion among adults aged 18 or over (37%). Less than 1% of young people say they never mix socially with those of a different ethnicity, compared with 5% of adults.

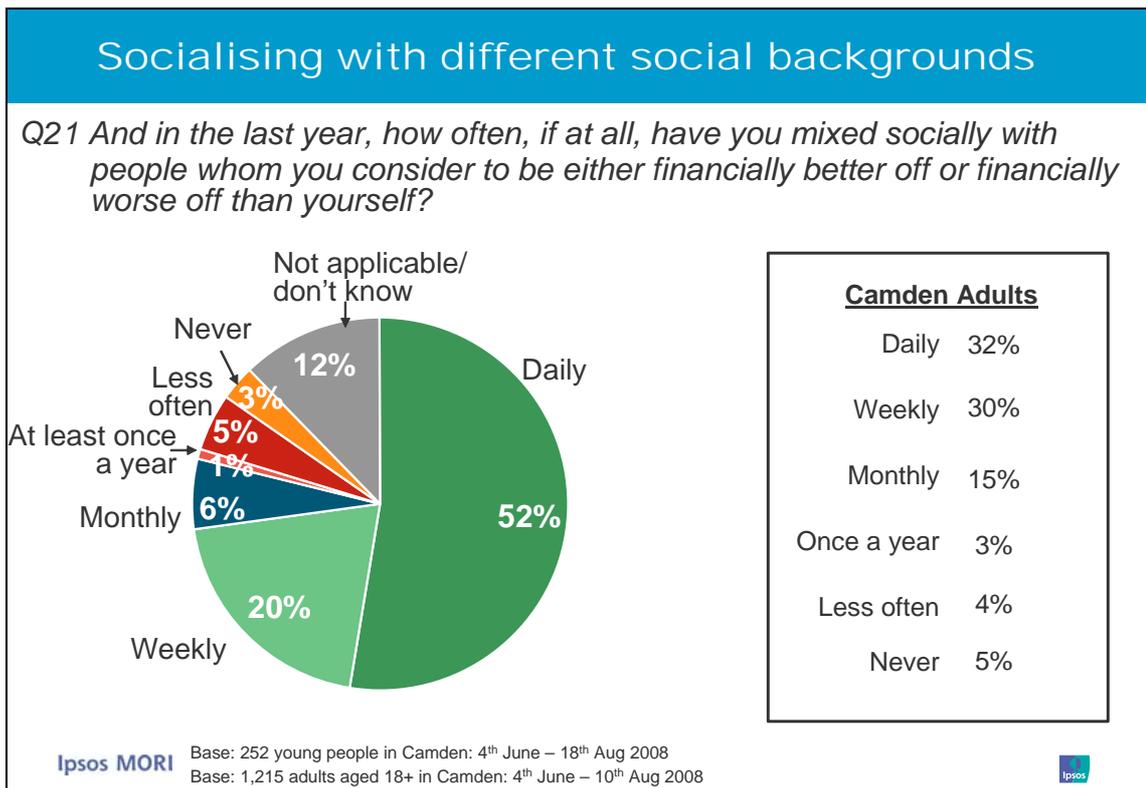


As shown in the following chart, young people who socialise with other ethnic groups are very likely to say they do so at school (80%), followed by local parks and playgrounds (36%) and in somebody's home (31%).



Again, this emphasises the important role schools can play in promoting interaction between different ethnic groups, and thereby, in wider community cohesion.

Socialising is reported less often between young people of different social classes than between ethnicities. Almost three in four young people (73%) say they mix with those financially better or worse off than themselves at least once a week. This compares with almost nine in ten (85%) who claim to socialise that often with different ethnic groups. Nonetheless, young people are still more likely than adults to say they mix with people in a different financial situation; half (52%) say they do so every day, compared with a third of adults aged 18+ (32%).

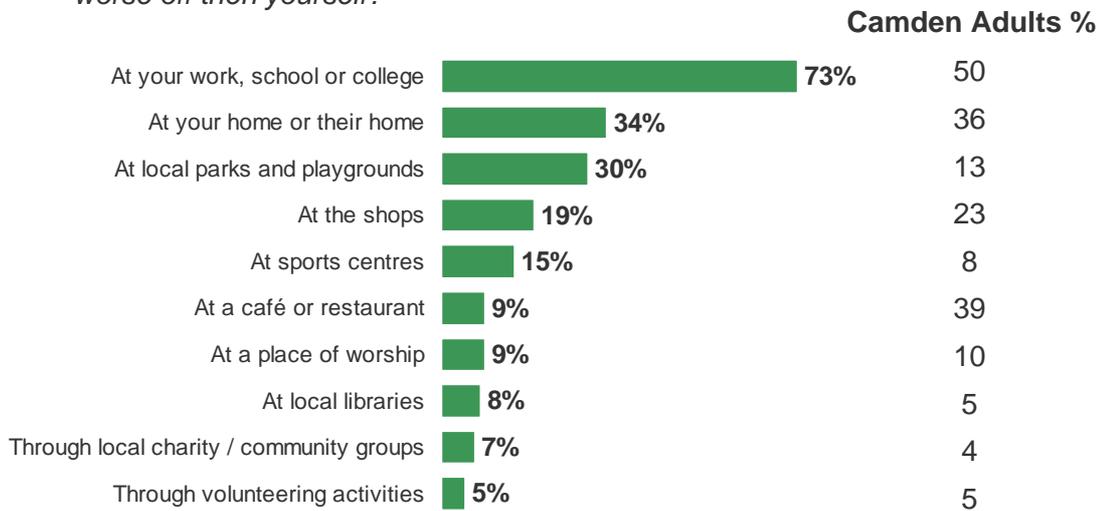


Socialising with people of a different social or financial background is reported less often in the most deprived areas of Camden. Almost nine in ten (86%) of young people from the most affluent areas say they mix with people in a different financial situation at least once a week, compared with three in five (60%) of their counterparts in the most deprived areas.

As with interaction between different ethnic groups, people who say they mix socially with those in a different financial situation are most likely to say they do this in school (73%), followed by somebody's home (34%) and local parks and playgrounds (30%).

## Socialising with different classes - locations

Q22 *And looking at this card, in the last year, where have you mixed socially with people whom you consider to be either financially better off or financially worse off than yourself?*



Ipsos MORI

Base: All young people who have mixed socially with other people in a different financial situation (198)

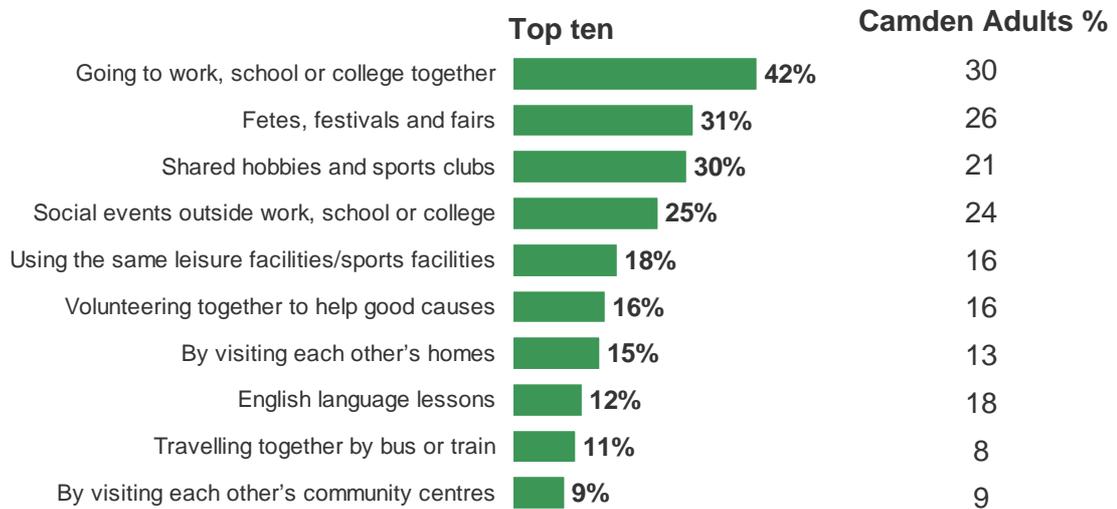
Base: All adults who have mixed socially with other people in a different financial situation (969)



School is the place where young people say they interact most frequently with those of a different background. At work, school or college is also their main suggestion for how community cohesion can be improved. Two in five (42%) say this would encourage people of differing backgrounds to mix with each other. The next most popular suggestion is fetes, festivals and fair (31%), followed by shared hobbies and sport (30%). One in four (25%) mention social events outside work or education.

## Encouraging community cohesion

Q23 Which, if any, of the things on this card do you think would encourage people from different backgrounds to mix together?



Ipsos MORI

Base: 252 young people in Camden: 4<sup>th</sup> June – 18<sup>th</sup> Aug 2008  
Base: 1,215 adults aged 18+ in Camden: 4<sup>th</sup> June – 10<sup>th</sup> Aug 2008



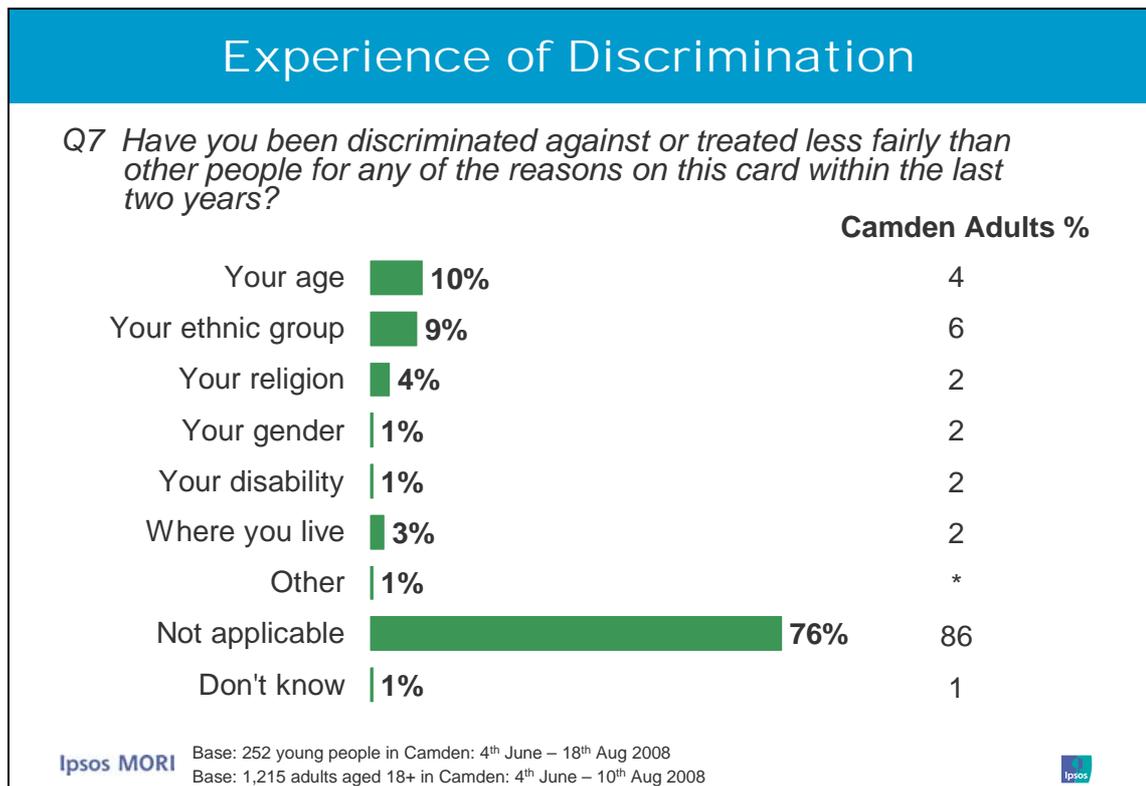
Young males are more likely than females to suggest using the same leisure or sports facilities (23% compared with 13%) or sharing hobbies and sports clubs (37% compared with 23%), whereas females are more likely to think fetes, festivals and fairs would stimulate socialising (42% compared with 21% of males).

Preference for fetes and festivals is greater among those aged 16-17 than their counterparts aged 13-14 (39% compared with 22%) as is visiting each other's place of worship (12% compared with 3%) and sharing leisure facilities (27% compared with 10%). On the other hand, young people aged 13-14 are more likely than those aged 16-17 to think English language lessons are a good way of bringing people together (19% compared with 7%).

Asian young people are also more likely than their white counterparts to refer to English language lessons as an activity which would encourage more mixing (20% mention this compared to 8% of White young people).

## Cohesion, respect and diversity

Finally, young people are also more likely than adults to say they have experienced some form of discrimination in the last two years (24% compared with 14%). The most common grounds for discrimination experienced is age (10%) followed by ethnic background (9%).



Those aged 16-17 are more likely than those aged 13-14 to say they have been discriminated against because of their age (14% compared with 5%). Asian young people are more likely than their White counterparts to mention discrimination because of their ethnicity (15% compared with 4%) and their religion (14% compared with none).

Muslims are also the only religious group among young people in Camden to claim they have experienced discrimination because of their religion (11% compared with no young Christians, Hindus or members of other religions).

# Appendices

## Appendix 1: Profile of respondents

The table below provides details about the sample used in the Main Survey and Young Persons booster for 2008. The sample for the main survey was drawn to reflect the wider population of Camden and was stratified by ward to enable us to make statistically significant comparisons across wards. This report makes frequent reference to sub-group findings based on profile of this sample. Data for the Main Survey are weighted by gender, age, work status and ward. Data for the Young Persons booster are weighted by gender and age. In both cases, data are weighted to the known population profile of Camden based on latest available mid-year Census updates (2006).

<i>Demographic Profile of Residents – Main Survey</i>			
	<b>Survey sample unweighted</b>	<b>Survey sample weighted</b>	<b>Population</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
<i>Base: All residents</i>	1,215	1,215	187,730
<b>Gender:</b>			
Male	47	49	49
Female	53	51	51
<b>Age:</b>			
18-24	13	15	15
25-34	25	33	33
35-44	20	18	18
45-54	17	15	15
55-64	9	7	7
65+	15	13	13
<b>Social Class:</b>			
AB	30	28	
C1	32	33	
C2	11	11	
DE	27	29	
<b>Work Status:</b>			
Working	52	47	47
Not working	48	53	53
<b>Ethnicity:</b>			
White	72	69	73
Black	8	8	8
Asian	11	12	10
Other / Mixed	9	10	8

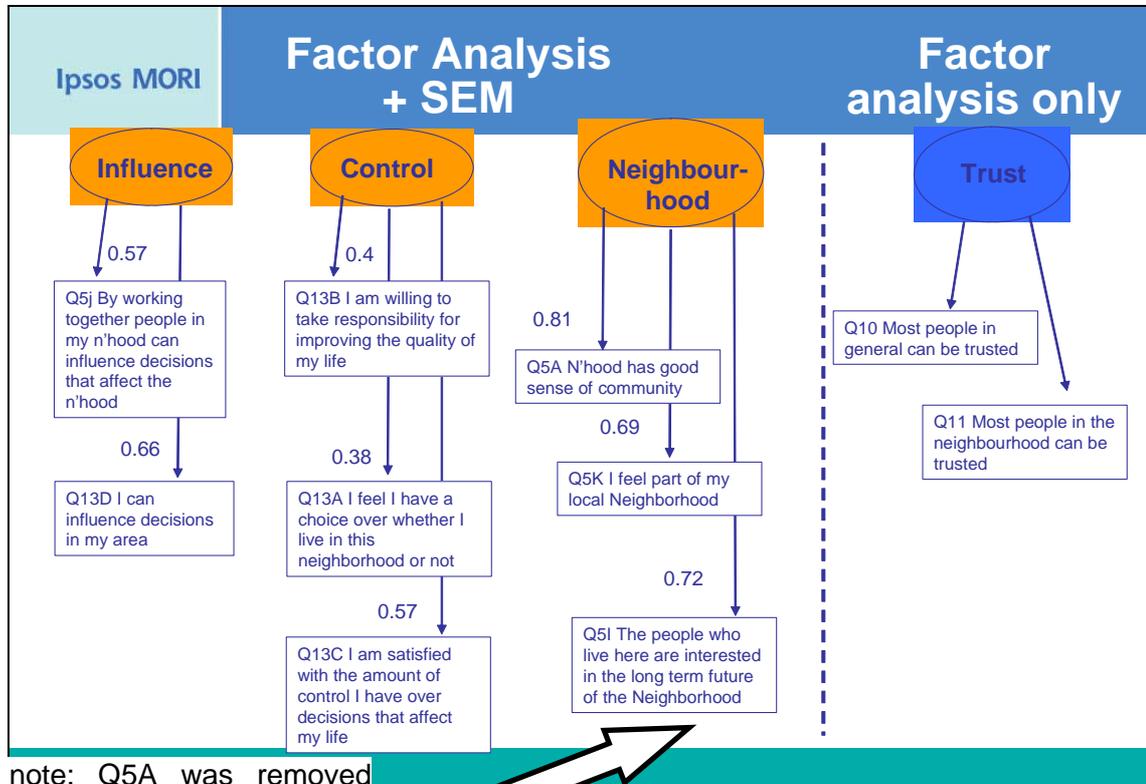
	Survey sample unweighted %	Survey sample weighted %	Population %
<b>Tenure:</b>			
Owner-occupier	34	31	
Social renter	44	45	
Private renter	21	23	
<b>Disability:</b>			
Yes	18	19	
No	82	81	
<b>Sexuality:</b>			
Heterosexual	92	92	
Bisexual	3	3	
Lesbian/Gay	1	1	
<b>Ward:</b>			
Belsize	6	6	6
Bloomsbury	6	5	5
Camden Town with Primrose Hill	6	6	6
Cantelowes	6	5	5
Fortune Green	6	5	5
Frognaal and Fitzjohns	6	6	6
Gospel Oak	5	5	5
Hampstead Town	7	5	5
Haverstock	5	5	5
Highgate	6	5	5
Holborn and Covent Garden	4	5	5
Kentish Town	6	6	6
Kilburn	6	5	5
Kings Cross	5	6	6
Regents Park	2	6	6
St Pancras and Somers Town	6	6	6
Swiss Cottage	6	6	6
West Hampstead	6	5	5

Source: Ipsos MORI

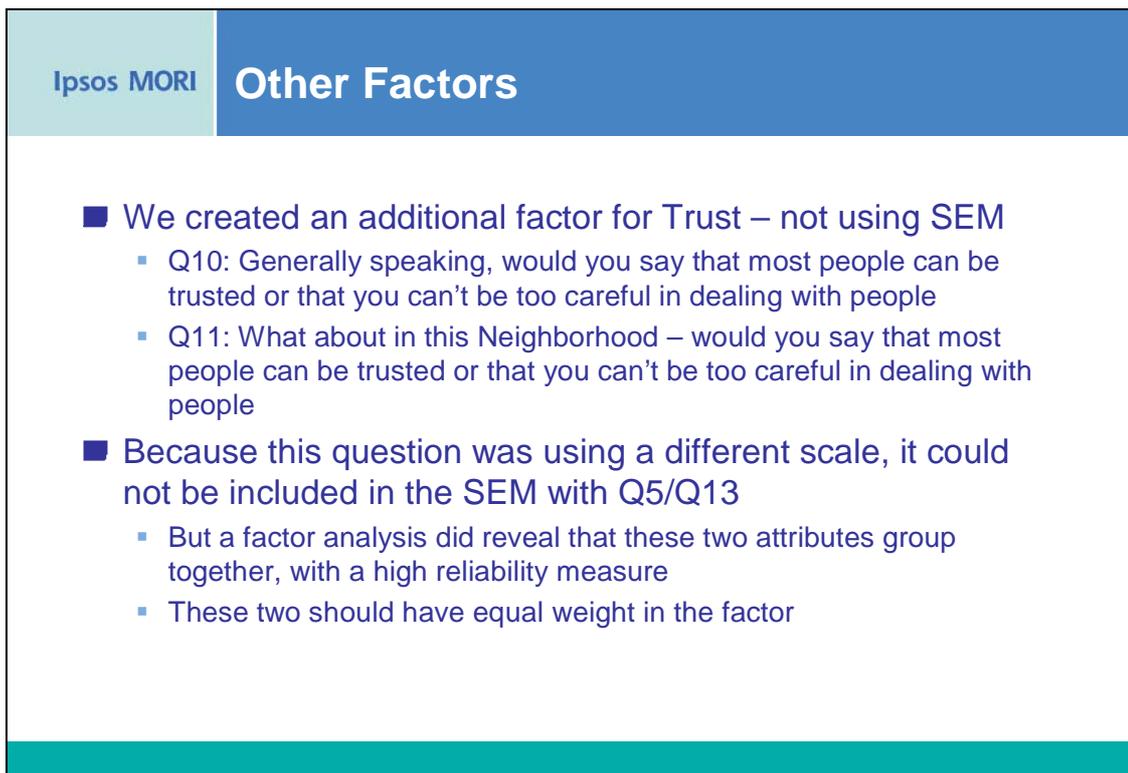
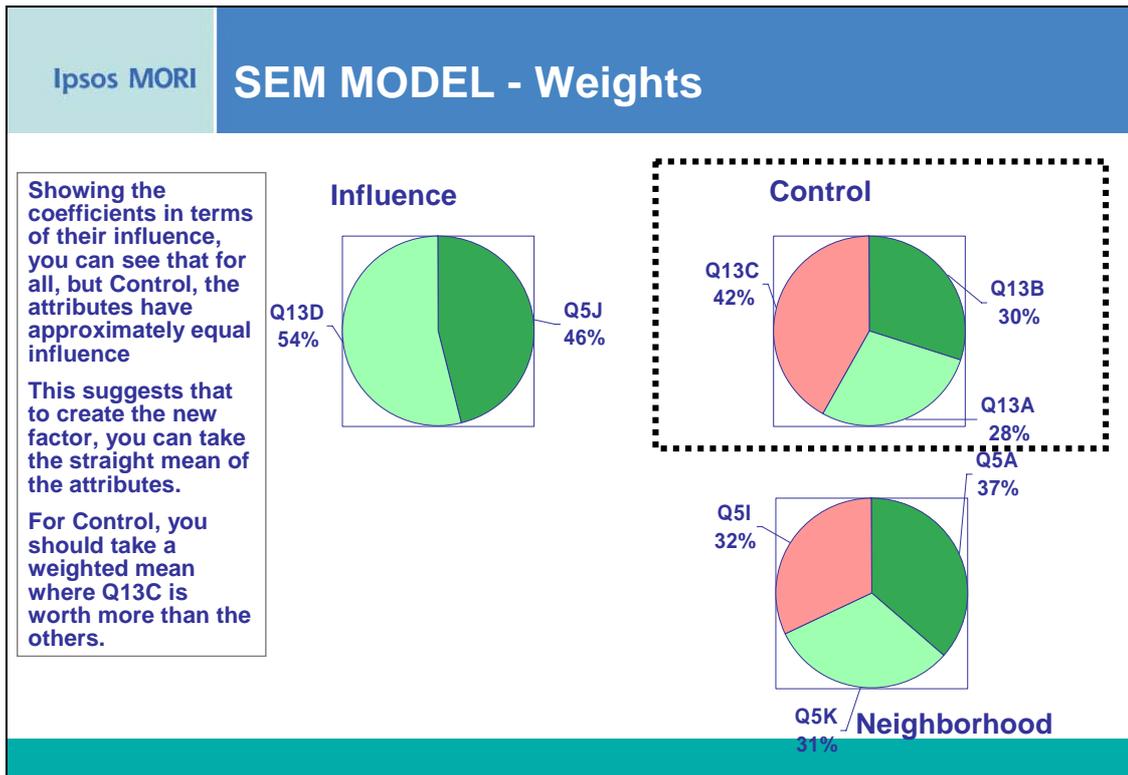
<i>Demographic Profile of Residents – Young Persons Booster</i>			
	<b>Booster Sample unweighted %</b>	<b>Booster Sample weighted %</b>	<b>Population %</b>
<i>Base: All young people aged 13-17</i>	252	252	
<b>Gender:</b>			
Male	55	51	51
Female	45	49	49
<b>Age:</b>			
13-14	41	40	40
15	23	17	17
16-17	35	43	43

*Source: Ipsos MORI*

## Appendix 2: Approach to SEM modelling and key driver analysis



Please note: Q5A was removed from the SEM model when Q5A was dependent variable of model. This is because you cannot use the same variable in the SEM that you are also testing.



- All the factors (Influence, Neighbourhood and Trust) except for Control have attributes with fairly equal coefficients.
- Our recommendation would be to have equal weights in these factors – except for Control which should have unequal weights.
  
- Please note: An attempt was made to factor Q5E, Q5H to create a Cohesion factor, but it could not be grouped with statistical confidence
  - These factors have been included in the key driver analysis on their own (i.e. we have not grouped Cohesion-related questions together to create a separate factor, but run the key driver analysis using each question as an independent variables).

## Appendix 3: Guide to statistical reliability

It should be remembered that a sample of residents, and not the entire population of the London Borough of Camden, took part in this survey. Therefore, the figures obtained may not be exactly the same as those if all residents had been interviewed (the “true” values).

For a true random probability sample (albeit one with a 100% response rate) statistical theory allows the extent of variation between a sample estimate and the “true” value can be predicted purely from the knowledge of the size of the samples on which the results are based and the number of times that a particular answer is given. On this basis, a so-called "confidence interval" can be constructed which specifies a range around each sample estimate within which the true value would lie on 95%<sup>33</sup> of the occasions the survey was conducted using the chosen sampling methodology .

The formulae generally used for calculating confidence intervals apply only to simple random samples. More complex random probability samples (e.g. ones that use clustering procedures) tend to have rather wider confidence intervals than those shown. The extent of this confidence interval inflation is quantified in the "design factor":

$$\text{Design factor} = \frac{\text{confidence interval for complex design}}{\text{confidence interval for simple random sample}}$$

Strictly speaking, the above discussion relates only to samples that have been selected using strict probability sampling methods. However, in practice it is reasonable to assume that good quality quota sampling will be about as accurate as the equivalent random probability sample.

The tables below show the 95% confidence intervals that would pertain for different sample sizes and percentage results had the sample been selected by means of random probability methods for each survey. In calculating these figures we have assumed that the design factor will be 1.15 in order to allow for the fact that the quota sample design used involved sample clustering.

---

<sup>33</sup> 95% is generally chosen by convention. Other confidence intervals (e.g. 90% or 99%) can be used if preferred.

## Main Survey:

Sample Size	Approximate sampling tolerances applicable to percentages at or near these levels*		
	10% 90%	or 30% 70%	or 50%
1,215 residents living in the Camden	$\pm$ 1.7	$\pm$ 2.6	$\pm$ 2.8

*Source: Ipsos MORI*

## Young Person's Booster:

Sample Size	Approximate sampling tolerances applicable to percentages at or near these levels*		
	10% 90%	or 30% 70%	or 50%
252 young persons living in the Camden	$\pm$ 3.7	$\pm$ 5.7	$\pm$ 6.2

*Source: Ipsos MORI*

For example, with the total sample size of 1,215 residents completing interviews, where 50% give a particular answer, the chances are 19 in 20 that the "true" value (which would have been obtained if the whole population had been interviewed) will fall within the range of +/- 2.8 percentage points from the sample result.

When the results are compared between sub-groups different results may be obtained. The difference may be "real", or it may occur by chance (because not everyone in the population has been interviewed). A difference must be of at least a certain size to be statistically significant. To test if the difference is a real one - i.e. if it is "statistically significant" (i.e. unlikely to have arisen purely by chance if there was no real difference) - it is again necessary to know the total population, the sizes of the samples, the percentage giving a certain answer, the degree of confidence chosen and the design factor.

Again, assuming a design factor of 1.15, the following table shows the sizes that differences between two sub-group estimates would need to reach in order to be statistically significant at the 95% level. Differences larger than those shown would be expected to arise in only 5% of samples of this size and design purely by chance, if there was no real underlying difference in the population values.

For example, if 50% of males (base size: 596) give a particular answer, and 52% of females (base size: 619) give the same answer, there is **not** a statistically significant difference between the responses of the two groups.

If however, 57% of females give the same answer, then this **is** a statistically significant difference (since there is more than a six percentage point difference between the two).

Main Survey:

Sample Size	Differences required for significance at or near these levels*		
	10% 90%	or 30% 70%	or 50%
596 Males vs 619 Females	$\pm$ 3.4	$\pm$ 5.1	$\pm$ 5.6
733 ABC1 residents vs 482 C2DE residents	3.4	5.3	5.7
1,215 residents (2008 survey) vs 1,032 residents (2005 survey)	2.5	3.8	4.1

Young Persons Booster:

Sample Size	Differences required for significance at or near these levels*		
	10% 90%	or 30% 70%	or 50%
129 Males vs 123 Females	$\pm$ 7.4	$\pm$ 11.4	$\pm$ 12.4

## Appendix 4: IMD Scores in Camden

Throughout this report, reference is made to affluent or deprived wards. This categorisation is based on the 2007 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) Figures for each ward in Camden. The table below ranks wards from the lowest to the highest IMD score. The higher the score, the more deprived an area is.

<b>Ward:</b>	<b>IMD Score</b>
Hampstead Town	15.27
Frognal and Fitzjohns	16.40
Belsize	19.24
Swiss Cottage	20.35
Fortune Green	21.84
Bloomsbury	22.33
West Hampstead	24.03
Highgate	24.32
Camden Town with Primrose Hill	30.77
Kentish Town	30.82
Holborn and Covent Garden	31.58
Kings Cross	33.32
Gospel Oak	34.01
Haverstock	35.37
Regents Park	35.76
Kilburn	38.55
St Pancras and Somers Town	40.05

*Source: Ipsos MORI*

## Appendix 5: Social Class Definitions

This appendix contains a brief list of social grade definitions, which has been used in this research.

<b>Social Grade</b>		<b>Occupation of Chief Income Earner</b>
A	Upper Middle	Higher managerial, administrative or professional
B	Middle	Intermediate managerial, administrative or professional
C1	Lower Middle	Supervisor or clerical and junior managerial, administrative or professional
C2	Skilled Working	Skilled manual workers
D	Working	Semi and unskilled manual workers
E	Those at the lowest levels of subsistence	State pensioners, etc, with no other earnings

## Appendix 6: Marked up questionnaires

### LONDON BOROUGH OF CAMDEN SOCIAL CAPITAL SURVEY 2008 MAIN SURVEY FINAL

- 2008 results are based on 1,215 face-to-face interviews with people aged 18+ in the borough of Camden.
- Fieldwork 4<sup>th</sup> June – 10<sup>th</sup> August 2008.
- Data weighted by ward size, age, gender, and working status.
- Where results do not sum to 100, this may be due to multiple responses, computer rounding, the exclusion of don't knows/not stated or weighting.
- Results are based on all respondents unless otherwise stated.
- An asterisk (\*) represents a value of less than one half of one per cent, but not zero.

### LONDON BOROUGH OF CAMDEN SOCIAL CAPITAL SURVEY 2002/5

- 2005 results are based on 1,032 face-to-face interviews with people aged 18+ in the borough of Camden.
- Fieldwork 2005.
- 2002 results are based on 1,068 face-to-face interviews with people aged 18+ in the borough of Camden.
- Fieldwork 2002.
- Research conducted by Office for Public Management

### Benchmarking Data

#### **Audit of Political Engagement (APE)**

Based on 1,490 adults aged 18+ in the UK. Interviews conducted face-to-face in home 23 - 28 November 2006.

Data are weighted to the profile of the population.

#### **BVPI General Survey 2006/07 for Camden**

Questionnaires were mailed out to 4,000 randomly selected addresses in Camden.

Responses based on 1,114 responses. Fieldwork between 22<sup>nd</sup> September - 2<sup>nd</sup> January. Data are weighted to age, sex, working status, and ethnicity.

#### **Citizenship Survey 2006/7**

Based on 2,156 adults (and a further 1,255 interviews with people from minority groups) aged 16+ among a representative sample of the general public in England and Wales. Covers all four quarters from April 2007 to March 2008. Data are weighted by gender, age and regional distribution.

#### **Commission on Integration and Cohesion Survey 2007**

Based on 1,014 adults aged 16+ among a representative sample of the general public in England.

Interviews were conducted in home, face-to-face between 9<sup>th</sup> December 2006 and 28<sup>th</sup> January 2007.

Data are weighted by gender, age, ethnicity, work status, social grade and housing tenure.

**Eurobarometer Standard**

Conducted among a representative sample of residents aged 15+ in the European Union Member States. Data quoted based on 1,306 adults in UK. Interviews were conducted in home, face-to-face between 25<sup>th</sup> of March and the 4<sup>th</sup> of May 2008.

**National Evaluation of New Deal for Communities Household Survey (NDC) 2006**

Based on 15,792 adults aged 16+ among a representative sample of the general public in NDC areas.

Interviews were conducted in home, face-to-face between 13<sup>th</sup> May and 7<sup>th</sup> October 2006. Data are weighted by gender and age.

**\* Real Trends data is private and permission must be sought from Ipsos MORI before reproducing or sharing it\***

**Real Trends – Living in Britain 2008**

Based on a representative sample of 2,019 adults aged 15+ in Great Britain. Fieldwork comprised both online and self-completion methodologies; 1,012 online and 1,007 self-completion questionnaires were completed between 9 May and 5 June 2008. Data weighted by gender, age, region, employment status, social grade, ethnic group and cars in household. Additional attitudinal weighting was employed to compensate for differential recruitment and response rates among face-to-face Omnibus respondents and by a propensity score method to correct for differences between the online panel and the offline Omnibus samples.

**Survey of English Housing 2006/07**

A continuous household survey among nearly 20,000 households each year about the characteristics of their housing and their attitudes to housing and related issues.

<b>NEIGHBOURHOOD:</b>
-----------------------

**Q1. How long have you lived in the neighbourhood?**

	2008 Survey %	2005 Survey %	2002 Survey %
Less than two years	21	15	15
More than 2 years but less than 5	17	23	21
More than 5 years but less than 10	16	21	17
More than 10 years	45	41	43

**Q2. Looking at this card, thinking about the area in which you live, how would you define your local neighbourhood?**

	2008 Survey %		2007 CIC <sup>34</sup> %
The borough of Camden	32	The local authority or London borough area	7
The immediate few streets in which I live	16	This immediate neighbourhood	29
As far as the local high street	12	<i>Not asked</i>	
North London	11	<i>Not asked</i>	
The ward	9	<i>Not asked</i>	
The street in which I live	9	<i>Not asked</i>	
Inner London	5	<i>Not asked</i>	
London	4	This county	12
Other	*	<i>Not asked</i>	2
None of these	1	<i>Not asked</i>	*
Don't know	1	<i>Not asked</i>	1
		England/Wales/Scotland	14
		Britain	26
		Europe	5
		The country (or countries) of my family's origin	4

<sup>34</sup> Please note slightly different question wording: 'On this card are a number of different areas or communities. Which one would you say you most identify with?' Pre-codes: This immediate neighbourhood/ The local authority or London borough area/ This county (e.g. Yorkshire, West Midlands, Cambridgeshire, Devon)/ England/Wales/Scotland/ Britain/ Europe/ The country (or countries) of my family's origin/ Other/ None of these/ Don't know

**Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your neighbourhood as a place to live?**

	2008 Survey %	2006/7 SEH %	2008 Real Trends <sup>35</sup> %
Very satisfied	42	48	32
Fairly satisfied	45	38	46
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	6	5	9
Fairly dissatisfied	4	6	7
Very dissatisfied	2	3	4
Don't know	*	*	
<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>87</i>	
<i>Dissatisfied</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>9</i>	
<i>Net satisfied</i>	<i>+81</i>	<i>+78</i>	

**Q4. And on the whole, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your quality of life?**

	2008 Survey %	Eurobaromet er <sup>36</sup> %
Very satisfied	38	
Fairly satisfied	48	
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	8	
Fairly dissatisfied	5	
Very dissatisfied	2	
Don't know	*	
<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>87</i>
<i>Dissatisfied</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Net satisfied</i>	<i>+78</i>	<i>+74</i>

**Q5. I am going to read out some statements about your neighbourhood. For each one can you tell me if you strongly agree/ slightly agree/ slightly disagree or strongly disagree with the statement?**

		Strongl y agree %	Slightly agree %	Slightly disagree %	Strongl y disagree %	Don't know %
<b>A The neighbourhood has a good sense of community</b>	2008 Survey	25	42	19	9	6
	2005 Survey	29	44	13	6	8
	2002 Survey	19	46	18	11	5

<sup>35</sup> Private data, permission must be sought from Ipsos MORI before reproducing or sharing it. Note question asks about 'place' not neighbourhood.

<sup>36</sup> Question text: 'On the whole are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the life you lead?'

<b>B</b>	<b>Most of the people living here are trying to move out</b>	2008 Survey	6	14	22	43	16
		2005 Survey	4	10	17	31	38
		2002 Survey	8	18	22	31	22
<b>C</b>	<b>The neighbourhood has a good reputation</b>	2008 Survey	41	36	13	5	5
		2005 Survey	28	40	13	6	12
		2002 Survey	25	36	21	11	7
<b>D</b>	<b>Nobody cares about the neighbourhood</b>	2008 Survey	5	15	33	43	4
		2005 Survey	4	13	32	35	15
		2002 Survey	6	18	35	34	8
<b>E</b>	<b>Some people in the neighbourhood have extreme beliefs or points of view</b>	2008 Survey	13	22	22	13	29
		<i>No comparator</i>					
<b>F</b>	<b>This neighbourhood is improving</b>	2008 Survey	19	45	19	7	9
		2005 Survey	13	41	22	8	17
		2002 Survey	12	37	28	13	11
<b>G</b>	<b>I am satisfied with the standard of local services in my neighbourhood</b>	2008 Survey	34	46	13	6	2
		2005 Survey	17	61	13	6	3
		<i>No 2003 comparator</i>					
<b>H</b>	<b>This is a neighbourhood where people from different cultures and religions can live together without difficulty</b>	2008 Survey	53	36	6	3	3
		2005 Survey	31	54	6	3	6
		2002 Survey	36	42	13	4	4
<b>I</b>	<b>The people who live here are interested in the long term future of the neighbourhood</b>	2008 Survey	31	36	14	6	13
		2005 Survey	20	43	9	4	23
		2002 Survey	21	38	18	6	18
<b>J</b>	<b>By working together people in my neighbourhood can influence decisions that affect the neighbourhood</b>	2008 Survey	33	41	13	6	8
		2005 Survey	23	51	8	5	12
		2002 Survey	24	41	15	10	10
<b>K</b>	<b>I feel part of my local neighbourhood</b>	2008 Survey	32	41	17	7	2
		<i>No comparator</i>					
<b>L</b>	<b>I am proud of the local neighbourhood</b>	2008 Survey	37	41	15	4	3
		<i>No comparator</i>					

- Q6. **How much would you agree or disagree that the police and local council are dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in your neighbourhood?**

	2008 Survey %	2008 Real Trends <sup>37</sup> %
Strongly agree	19	7
Slightly agree	40	43
Slightly disagree	18	25
Strongly disagree	14	13
Don't know	9	11
<i>Agree</i>	<i>59</i>	
<i>Disagree</i>	<i>33</i>	
<i>Net agree</i>	<i>+26</i>	

- Q7. **Have you been discriminated against or treated less fairly than other people for any of the reasons on this card within the last two years?**

	2008 Survey %
Your ethnic group	6
Your age	4
Your disability	2
Your gender	2
Your religion	2
Where you live	2
Your sexual orientation	1
Other	*
Not applicable (have not experienced any discrimination)	86
Don't know	1

- Q8. **Looking at this card, would you say that you know...**

	2008 Survey %	2006 NDC %
A few of the people in your neighbourhood?	38	48
Some of the people in your neighbourhood?	31	Not asked
Many of the people in your neighbourhood?	22	22
Or that you do not know people in your neighbourhood?	7	9
Just moved here	1	Not asked
Don't Know	*	20
<i>Any</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>90</i>

<sup>37</sup> Private data, permission must be sought from Ipsos MORI before reproducing or sharing it.

Q9. Do you know the name of your immediate neighbour or neighbours?

	2008 Survey %
Yes	72
No	28
Don't Know	*

Q10. Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted, or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people?

	2008 Survey %	2005 Survey %
Most people can be trusted	45	26
Can't be too careful in dealing with people	43	43
It depends on people/circumstances	10	25
Don't Know	2	6

Q11. And what about in this neighbourhood – would you say that most people can be trusted, or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people?

	2008 Survey %	2005 Survey %
Most people can be trusted	52	29
Can't be too careful in dealing with people	35	39
It depends on people/circumstances	11	26
Don't Know	2	6

Q12. To what extent do you trust local institutions such as the local council, police and local health services?

	2008 Survey %	2008 Real Trends <sup>38</sup> %
A great deal	21	3
A fair amount	57	39
Not very much	16	37
Not at all	5	14
Don't know	2	5
<i>Trust</i>	<i>77</i>	
<i>Don't trust</i>	<i>21</i>	
<i>Net trust</i>	<i>+57</i>	

<sup>38</sup> Please note question refers solely to trust in *local council*. This is private data, permission must be sought from Ipsos MORI before reproducing or sharing it.

<b>CONTROL &amp; SELF EFFICACY:</b>
-------------------------------------

Q13. I am going to read out some statements about you and your neighbourhood. For each one can you tell me if you strongly agree/ slightly agree/ slightly disagree or strongly disagree with the statement?

		Strongly agree	Slightly agree	Slightly disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know / not applicable	
		%	%	%	%	%	
A	<b>I feel I have a choice over whether I live in this neighbourhood or not</b>	2008 Survey	51	24	9	13	3
		2005 Survey	24	46	16	9	4
B	<b>I am willing to take responsibility for improving the quality of my life</b>	2008 Survey	69	26	1	1	2
		No comparator data					
C	<b>I am satisfied with the amount of control I have over decisions that affect my life</b>	2008 Survey	38	39	12	8	3
		2005 Survey	20	42	15	15	7
D	<b>I can influence decisions in my area</b>	2008 Survey	11	38	22	21	9
		2005 Survey	6	32	21	25	16
		2002 Survey <sup>39</sup>	13	35	22	21	8
		2008 Real Trends <sup>40</sup>	4	18	42	22	12

<sup>39</sup> Question wording is 'I can influence decisions that affect this neighbourhood'

<sup>40</sup> Private data, permission must be sought from Ipsos MORI before reproducing or sharing it.

Q14. Which, if any, of these might make it easier for you to influence decisions in your local area?

	2008 Survey %
If I knew what issues were being considered	33
If I had more time	27
If local service providers got in touch with me and asked me	26
If I thought the local service providers would listen	25
If I could give my opinion online, by email or by phone	22
If I had more information about how to get involved	21
If I knew who the local councillor was	14
If it was easy to contact my local councillor	14
If I could get involved in a group making decisions about issues affecting my local area/neighbourhood	13
Other	*
Nothing	14
Don't know	2

Q15. In the past twelve months have you taken any of the following actions in an attempt to solve a local problem?

	2008 Survey %	2005 Survey <sup>41</sup> %	2006 APE <sup>4</sup> %
Voted in the last local election	43		53
Signed a petition	22		47
Contacted the appropriate organisation to deal with the problem such as the council	15	22	33
Attended a public meeting or neighbourhood forum to discuss local issues	12	10	
Contacted a local councillor or MP	11	7	
Taken part in a community group	10		
Taken part in a public consultation	8		
Attended a protest meeting or joined an action group	5	3	5
Helped organise a petition on a local issue	4		
Written to a local Newspaper	4	5	6

<sup>41</sup> Where blank these pre-codes were not offered on the 2005 questionnaire.

Contacted a local Radio Station or Television Station	2	2	
Stood for public office	2		1
Other	*	2	
Thought about it but did not do it	4	10	
None of these	35	57	
Any	60		

### SOCIAL INTERACTION, SOCIAL NETWORKS AND SUPPORT:

Q16. Thinking about the people that you consider to be your closest friends, how do you know them? Please choose up to three from the list.

	2008 Survey %
Members of your family	53
People who live near you in your neighbourhood or district	37
School/college/ university friends	34
People at your work place	32
People you have met through your children	16
People you met through a hobby or leisure activities (e.g. film club, book group, pub quiz team)	13
People you met through sports	8
People you met through attending a church, mosque, synagogue or other places of worship	8
People you have met through other organisations such as residents associations, patient forums, PTA, voluntary organisations etc	5
People you have met online through social networking sites	2
Resource centre or day centres	2
Other close friends – apart from those mentioned above	15
None of these	2

Q17. The next few questions are about how often you personally contact your family, relatives and friends in your spare time. Not counting the people you live with, how often do you do any of the following?

		Daily	Every week (not every day)	Several times a month (not every week)	Once a month	At least once a year (less than once a month)	Never	
		%	%	%	%	%	%	
A	<b>How often do you see family and relatives?</b>	2088 Survey	20	27	15	11	24	4
B	<b>How often do you contact family and relatives on the phone, by letter, fax, email or text or use chatrooms or the internet to talk to relatives?</b>	2088 Survey	35	44	11	6	2	2
C	<b>How often do you see friends?</b>	2088 Survey	29	46	13	7	3	1
D	<b>How often do you contact friends on the phone, by letter, fax, email or text or use chatrooms or the internet to talk to friends?</b>	2088 Survey	44	38	10	5	2	1

**Q18. Which two or three of the following places on this list would you say are most important to you personally to meet and get together with others in your neighbourhood?**

	2008 Survey %
At home	45
At someone else's home	33
Local restaurants and cafes	26
Pubs and social clubs	24
Parks and play areas	22
Local shops/shopping centres/supermarkets	12
Festivals/carnivals/local fairs	11
Sports centres	11
Local community centres	10
Place of worship	10
Cultural centres / institutions	9
Libraries	8
Local schools	8
Football matches/sporting occasions	5
Post office	4
Local health centre	3
Youth centres	2
Resource centre / day centre	1
Other	*
None of these	4
Don't know	1

**Q19. In the last year, how often, if at all, have you mixed socially with people from different ethnic backgrounds to yourself?**

	2008 Survey %
Daily	37
Weekly	33
Monthly	14
At least once a year	4
Less often	4
Never	5
Not applicable	1
Don't know/no opinion	1

**Q20. And looking at this card, in the last year, where have you mixed socially with people from different ethnic backgrounds to yourself?**

*BASE: All who have mixed socially with people from different ethnic background in the past year (1073)*

	2008 Survey %	2006/7 Citizenship <sup>42</sup> %
At your work, school or college	52	53
At your home or their home	41	38
At a pub, club, café or restaurant	36	43
At the shops	28	59
At local parks and playgrounds	17	
At your child's creche, nursery or school	13	14
At a place of worship	10	14
At sports centres	10	
At local libraries	6	
Through local charity / community groups	5	43 <sup>43</sup>
Through volunteering activities	5	21 (formal volunteering) 18(informal volunteering)
At a resource centre or day centre	3	
None of these	2	
Don't know	*	

**Q21. And in the last year, how often, if at all, have you mixed socially with people who you consider to be either financially better off or financially worse off than yourself?**

	2008 Survey %
Daily	32
Weekly	30
Monthly	15
At least once a year	3
Less often	4
Never	5
Not applicable	3
Don't know/no opinion	8

<sup>42</sup> Respondents are asked how many times they have mixed socially with people from different ethnic and religious groups to themselves in different areas of their lives. Mixing socially is defined as "mixing with people on a personal level by having informal conversations with them at, for example, the shops, your work or a child's school, as well as meeting up with people to socialise". However, it excludes "situations where you've interacted with people solely for work or business, for example just to buy something."

<sup>43</sup> 'Group, club or organisation'

**Q22. And looking at this card, in the last year where have you mixed socially with people who you consider to be either financially better off or financially worse off than yourself?**

*BASE: All who have mixed socially with people financially better or worse off in the past year (969)*

	2008 Survey %
At your work, school or college	50
At a pub, club, café or restaurant	39
At your home or their home	36
At the shops	23
At local parks and playgrounds	13
At your child's creche, nursery or school	11
At a place of worship	10
At sports centres	8
At local libraries	5
Through volunteering activities	5
Through local charity / community groups	4
At a resource centre or day centre	3
None of these / Don't know	3

Q23. Which, if any, of the things on this card do you think would encourage people from different backgrounds to mix together?

	2008 Survey %
<b>FORMAL MECHANISMS</b>	<b>21</b>
English language lessons	18
Citizenship classes	6
<b>SOCIAL EVENTS</b>	<b>53</b>
Fetes, festivals and fairs	26
Social events outside work, school or college	24
Shared hobbies and sports clubs	21
<b>SHARED RESOURCES</b>	<b>71</b>
Going to work, school or college together	30
Using the same leisure facilities/sports facilities	16
Volunteering together to help good causes	16
Going to pubs or clubs	14
Using the same arts and cultural facilities	12
Using the same shops and restaurants	9
Travelling together by bus or train	8
Going to the same health services, post offices	7
<b>VISITING</b>	<b>24</b>
By visiting each other's homes	13
By visiting each other's community centres	9
By visiting each other's religious places of worship	6
Other	*
None of these	4
Don't know	4

Q24. For each one, could you tell me if you could ask anyone for help from outside your own household?

		Yes	No	Don't know/ not relevant	
		%	%	%	
A	<b>If you needed to borrow money to pay an urgent bill like electricity, gas, rent or mortgage</b>	2008 Survey	48	43	9
		2005 Survey	48	25	27
B	<b>If you needed to leave your key with a neighbour when you are away from home</b>	2008 Survey	66	29	5
		No comparator data			
C	<b>If you needed some urgent help, e.g. to get a lift to be somewhere urgently or needed someone to look after your children at short notice</b>	2008 Survey	65	28	7
		No comparator data			
D	<b>If you had a small job around the house that you couldn't manage, e.g. changing a light bulb</b>	2008 Survey	67	27	6
		No comparator data			
E	<b>If you were ill in bed and needed help at home</b>	2008 Survey	71	24	5
		No comparator data			
F	<b>If you were feeling lonely</b>	2008 Survey	62	33	5
		2005 Survey <sup>44</sup>	67	14	18

Q25. Please can you look at this card and tell me who you would typically ask for help from outside your household?

*BASE: All with access to help outside the household (1098)*

	2008 Survey %
Friend	78
Relative (outside household)	57
Neighbour	42
Work colleague	14
Voluntary or community organisation	2
Carer / Home help	2
Other	2
Would prefer not to ask	1

<sup>44</sup> Please note slightly different wording in 2005 survey 'If you were feeling depressed'

<b>VOLUNTEERING:</b>
----------------------

- Q26. Have you taken part in any activity that you would consider to be volunteering in the past 12 months?

	2008 Survey %	2005 Survey <sup>45</sup> %
Yes	29	14
No	71	86
Don't know	*	

- Q27. In the last 12 months, have you been involved with any groups such as the ones shown on this card?

	2008 Survey %
Yes	50
No	50

- Q28. Which of the categories on this card best describe the groups you have taken part in?

*BASE: All who have volunteered in the last 12 months (626)*

	2008 Survey %
Sports/exercise groups – taking part in sport or coaching	26
Voluntary organisations or groups	21
Hobbies/social clubs	20
Charitable organisations or groups	19
Tenants and Residents Associations	19
Sports/exercise groups – watching sport	17
Local community or neighbourhood groups	17
Adult education / evening classes	16
Cultural / arts groups	16
Professional associations	14
Religious groups	14
Political groups	7
Reading groups	7
Environmental and parks groups	6
Resource centre/ day centre	4
Trade union groups	3
Other	1
None of these	4
Don't know	*

<sup>45</sup> Please note no *Don't Know* option not allowed in 2005 survey, and slightly different question wording 'Have you undertaken any work in a voluntary capacity over the past 12 months?'

<b>FINANCE</b>
----------------

Q29. Looking at this card, can I just check whether your household could afford the following?

	2008 Survey %
To eat meat, chicken, fish or a vegetarian equivalent every second day	88
To keep your home adequately warm	88
To pay for a week's holiday away from home	64
To pay an unexpected, but necessary, expense of £500	58
None of these	6
Refused	1

<b>WORKING STATUS</b>
-----------------------

Q30. Which of these best describes your current situation?

	2008 Survey %	2005 Survey %	2002 Survey %
<b>Working</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>53</b>
Working full time	32	39	44
Working part time	9	12	9
Self Employed	6	5	<i>Not asked</i>
<b>Not working</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>47</b>
Retired	15	17	19
Student	12	7	7
Looking after home/ family	12	7	7
Unemployed	8	8	9
Long term sick or disabled	5	5	5
On a government training programme	*	*	-
Other	1	*	*

Q31. Do you work in this local area or elsewhere?

*BASE: All in work (628)*

	2008 Survey %
Local area	27
In the borough of Camden	17
Elsewhere	55

Q32. What, if anything is stopping you from getting the type of work that you want?

	2008 Survey %	2006 NDC %
<b>PERSONAL</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>19</b>
Long-standing disability, illness or infirmity (anything that has troubled you over a period of time or that is likely to trouble you at least over the next year)	6	4
Want to look after children	6	3
I feel too old	5	3
Childcare is not available	2	4
Short-term illness, disability or infirmity	2	2
Language difficulties	2	3
I have caring responsibilities (other than for children)	1	2
I feel too young	*	*
<b>DISCRIMINATION</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
Age discrimination	1	<i>Not asked</i>
My ethnic origin/racial discrimination	1	1
Because of my sexual preference	*	0
Because of my religion	*	*
Gender discrimination	*	<i>Not asked</i>
Sexual discrimination	*	0
<b>SKILLS/TRAINING</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>27</b>
My skills are out of date	4	<i>Not asked</i>
I do not have sufficient qualifications	3	10
I do not have sufficient skills and experience	3	15
I do not have the right qualifications	2	5
I do not have the right skills and experience	2	8
<b>TYPE OF WORK AVAILABLE</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>27</b>
No suitable jobs available	3	18
No jobs available	2	11
<b>FINANCIAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>
Pay too low	2	5
I can't afford childcare	1	2
Loss of benefits	1	1
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
I can't get the right kind of help	1	2
Jobs get filled by word of mouth/on the grapevine	1	1
Too little information on what is available	1	1
Lack of information/support for self-employment	*	1
<b>OTHER</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>
Problems with transport/lack of transport	*	2
Afraid to leave my home unattended	*	*
An address in this area makes it difficult for people to get job interviews	*	*
Unable to move to find a (new) job	*	2
Other	1	10
No reason	16	17
Nothing is stopping me from getting the	46	<i>Not asked</i>

type of work that I want		
Don't know	1	2

<b>DEMOGRAPHICS</b>
---------------------

**QA Gender**

	2008 Survey	2005 Survey	2002 Survey
	%	%	%
Male	49	56	53
Female	51	44	47

**QB Age**

	2008 Survey	2005 Survey <sup>46</sup>	2002 Survey
	%	%	%
18-24	15	16	13
25-34	33	24	24
35-44	18	31	30(aged 35-54)
45-54	15	12	
55-64	7	12	11
65+	13	15	18

**QF Social Class**

	2008 Survey
	%
AB	28
C1	33
C2	11
DE	29

**QE Tenure**

	2008 Survey	2005 Survey	2002 Survey
	%	%	%
Owner occupied, with mortgage	16	17	33 (owned outright or buying with a mortgage)
Owner occupied, owned outright	14	15	
Rented from the Council	35	41	42
Rented from a private landlord	23	16	12
Rented from housing association, housing co-operative or other registered social landlord	9	7	10
Live here rent free	1	1	-
Part rent part mortgage (shared ownership)	*	*	<i>Not asked</i>
Rented from a friend or relative of a household member	*	*	-

Rented from the employer of a household member	*	*	-
Other please specify	*	1	3
Don't Know/Refused	1	*	-

**QD Does your household have regular use of a car?**

	2008 Survey %
Yes	41
No	59

**QC Number of adults in the household**

	2008 Survey %	2005 Survey %	2002 Survey %
1	30	29	34
2	47	46	48
3	13	17	11
4	7	6	4
5+	4	3	3

**QC Number of children in the household**

	2008 Survey %	2005 Survey %	2002 Survey %
None	67	61	74
1	14	18	10
2	11	15	11
3	5	4	3
4	2	*	1
5+	1	*	-
Child in the household	33	38	25
No child in the household	67	61	74

**QI Sexuality**

	2008 Survey %
Heterosexual or Straight	92
Gay or Lesbian	3
Bisexual	1
Other	1
Prefer not to say	3

**QG Ethnic origin**

	2008 Survey	2005 Survey	2002 Survey
	%	%	%
<u>White</u>	69	75	71
White British	46	51	59
White Irish	3	8	6
Any other White background	20	17	5
<u>Mixed:</u>	4	2	1
White and Black Caribbean	1	1	-
White and Black African	1	1	1
White and Asian	1	*	-
Any other Mixed background	1	*	<i>Not asked</i>
<u>Asian or Asian British:</u>	12	8	9
Bangladesh	7	5	5
Indian	3	1	1
Pakistani	1	1	1
Any other Asian background	2	2	2
<u>Black or Black British:</u>	8	9	8
African Somali	3	3	3
Caribbean	1	1	3
Any other Black African background	4	2	2
Any other Black background	*	3	<i>Not asked</i>
<u>Chinese or other ethnic group:</u>	7	3	9
Chinese	2	1	1
Other	5	3	8
Don't know / Refused	1	1	2

**QH Religion**

	2008 Survey
	%
None	25
Christian (including Church of England, Catholic, Protestant and all other Christian denominations)	49
Muslim	17
Jewish	4
Buddhist	2
Hindu	1
Agnostic	1
Sikh	*
Any other religion	*
Refused	1

**QJ Do you have any long-standing illness, disability or infirmity? By long-standing I mean anything that has troubled you over a period of time or that is likely to affect you over a period of time?**

2008 Survey	
	%
Yes	18
No	82
Refused	*

**QK Does this illness or disability limit your activities in any way?**  
*BASE: All with a disability/ illness (226)*

2008 Survey	
	%
Yes	82
No	18

**QL Looking at the card which best describes your health in general?**

	2008 Survey	2005 Survey	2002
	%	%	%
Very good	43	31	26
Good	37	35	45
Fair	14	22	20
Bad	4	8	7
Very bad	1	3	3
Refused	*	-	-

**QM During the past 2 weeks, to what extent have your physical health problems, if any, interfered with your normal social activities with family, neighbours or groups?**

2008 Survey	
	%
Not at all	76
Slightly	11
Moderately	4
Quite a bit	5
Extremely	3
Refused	*

**QN During the past 2 weeks, to what extent have your emotional problems, if any, interfered with your normal social activities with family, neighbours or groups?**

2008 Survey	
	%
Not at all	81
Slightly	10
Moderately	4
Quite a bit	3
Extremely	2
Refused	*

**LONDON BOROUGH OF CAMDEN  
SOCIAL CAPITAL SURVEY 2008  
YOUNG PERSON'S BOOSTER SURVEY  
FINAL**

Results are based on 252 face-to-face interviews with people aged 13-17 in the borough of Camden.

Fieldwork 4<sup>th</sup> June – 18<sup>th</sup> August 2008.

Data weighted by age and gender at Camden borough level.

Where results do not sum to 100, this may be due to multiple responses, computer rounding, the exclusion of don't knows/not stated or weighting.

Results are based on all respondents unless otherwise stated.

An asterisk (\*) represents a value of less than one half of one per cent, but not zero.

<b>NEIGHBOURHOOD:</b>
-----------------------

**Q33. How long have you lived in the neighbourhood?**

	2008 Youth %	2008 Main %
Less than two years	8	21
More than 2 years but less than 5	18	17
More than 5 years but less than 10	16	16
More than 10 years	58	45

**Q34. Looking at this card, thinking about the area in which you live, how would you define your local neighbourhood?**

	2008 Youth %	2008 Main %
The borough of Camden	39	32
The street in which I live	18	9
The immediate few streets in which I live	13	16
North London	12	11
As far as the local high street	6	12
Inner London	4	5
London	4	4
The ward	3	9
Other	-	*
None of these	-	1
Don't know	*	1

Q35. Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your neighbourhood as a place to live?

	2008 Youth %	2008 Main %
Very satisfied	33	42
Fairly satisfied	53	45
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	9	6
Fairly dissatisfied	2	4
Very dissatisfied	3	2
Don't know	-	*
<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>86</i>	<i>87</i>
<i>Dissatisfied</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Net satisfied</i>	<i>+80</i>	<i>+81</i>

Q5. I am going to read out some statements about your neighbourhood. For each one can you tell me if you strongly agree/ slightly agree/ slightly disagree or strongly disagree with the statement?

		Strongl y agree	Slightly agree	Slightly disagre e	Strongl y disagre e	Don't know
		%	%	%	%	%
A The neighbourhood has a good sense of community	2008 Youth	34	41	15	8	2
	2008 Main	25	42	19	9	6
C The neighbourhood has a good reputation	2008 Youth	30	39	18	8	3
	2008 Main	41	36	13	5	5
D Nobody cares about the neighbourhood	2008 Youth	4	18	35	39	3
	2008 Main	5	15	33	43	4
F This neighbourhood is improving	2008 Youth	28	45	18	6	3
	2008 Main	19	45	19	7	9
G Young people and adults get on well together in the neighbourhood	2008 Youth	27	44	19	8	1
H This is a neighbourhood where people from different cultures and religions can live together without difficulty	2008 Youth	53	30	10	4	2
	2008 Main	53	36	6	3	3
I The people who live here are interested in the long term future of the neighbourhood	2008 Youth	21	43	17	6	13
	2008 Main	31	36	14	6	13
K I feel part of my local neighbourhood	2008 Youth	41	38	14	5	2
	2008 Main	32	41	17	7	2

- Q6. **How much would you agree or disagree that the police and local council are dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in your neighbourhood?**

	2008 Youth %	2008 Main %
Strongly agree	26	19
Slightly agree	36	40
Slightly disagree	20	18
Strongly disagree	11	14
Don't know	7	9
<i>Agree</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>59</i>
<i>Disagree</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>33</i>
<i>Net agree</i>	<i>+31</i>	<i>+26</i>

- Q7. **Have you been discriminated against or treated less fairly than other people for any of the reasons on this card within the last two years?**

	2008 Youth %	2008 Main %
Your age	10	4
Your ethnic group	9	6
Your religion	4	2
Your gender	1	2
Your disability	1	2
Where you live	3	2
Your sexual orientation	<i>Not asked</i>	1
Other	1	*
Not applicable (have not experienced any discrimination)	76	86
Don't know	1	1

- Q8. **Looking at this card, would you say that you know...**

	2008 Youth %	2008 Main %
A few of the people in your neighbourhood?	29	38
Some of the people in your neighbourhood?	31	31
Many of the people in your neighbourhood?	39	22
Or that you do not know people in your neighbourhood?	2	7
Just moved here	1	1
Don't Know	-	*
<i>Any</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>92</i>

**Q9. Do you know the name of your immediate neighbour or neighbours?**

	2008 Youth %	2008 Main %
Yes	71	72
No	28	28
Don't Know	1	*

**Q10. Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted, or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people?**

	2008 Youth %	2008 Main %
Most people can be trusted	37	45
Can't be too careful in dealing with people	52	43
It depends on people/circumstances	8	10
Don't Know	3	2

**Q11. And what about in this neighbourhood – would you say that most people can be trusted, or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people?**

	2008 Youth %	2008 Main %
Most people can be trusted	47	52
Can't be too careful in dealing with people	43	35
It depends on people/circumstances	8	11
Don't Know	1	2

**Q12 a Generally speaking, would you say that most younger people can be trusted, or that you can't be too careful in dealing with other younger people?**

	2008 Youth %
Most young people can be trusted	24
Can't be too careful in dealing with other young people	62
It depends on the young people/circumstances	12
Don't Know	2

Q12 **And what about in this neighbourhood – would you say that most younger people can be trusted, or that you can't be too careful in dealing with other younger people?**

	2008 Youth %
Most young people can be trusted	36
Can't be too careful in dealing with other young people	53
It depends on the young people/circumstances	9
Don't Know	2

<b>CONTROL &amp; SELF EFFICACY:</b>
-------------------------------------

Q15. **In the past twelve months have you taken any of the following actions in an attempt to solve a local problem?**

	2008 Youth %	2008 Main %
Signed a petition	8	22
Attended a public meeting or neighbourhood forum to discuss local issues	4	12
Contacted a local councillor or MP	4	11
Contacted the appropriate organisation to deal with the problem such as the council	3	15
Taken part in a public consultation	3	8
Attended a protest meeting or joined an action group	3	5
Written to a local Newspaper	3	4
Helped organise a petition on a local issue	2	4
Contacted a local Radio Station or Television Station	1	2
Stood for public office	*	2
Voted in the last local election	<i>Not asked</i>	43
Taken part in a community group	<i>Not asked</i>	10
Other	1	*
Thought about it but did not do it	7	4
None of these	76	35
<i>Any</i>	18	60

<b>SOCIAL INTERACTION, SOCIAL NETWORKS AND SUPPORT:</b>
---------------------------------------------------------

Q16. Thinking about the people that you consider to be your closest friends, how do you know them? Please choose up to three from the list.

	2008 Youth %	2008 Main %
School/college/ university friends	75	34
Members of your family	53	53
People who live near you in your neighbourhood or district	40	37
People you met through sports	13	8
People you met through a hobby or leisure activities (e.g. film club, book group, pub quiz team)	11	13
People at your work place	5	32
People you met through attending a church, mosque, synagogue or other places of worship	4	8
People you have met online through social networking sites	4	2
People you have met through other organisations such as residents associations, patient forums, PTA, voluntary organisations etc	3	5
People you have met through your children	<i>Not asked</i>	16
Resource centre or day centres	<i>Not asked</i>	2
Other close friends – apart from those mentioned above	12	15
None of these	1	2

Q18. Which two or three of the following places on this list would you say are most important to you personally to meet and get together with others in your neighbourhood?

	2008 Youth %	2008 Main %
At home	37	45
Parks and play areas	31	22
At someone else's home	28	33
Local schools	28	8
Youth centres	27	2
Sports centres	15	11
Football matches/sporting occasions	15	5
Festivals/carnivals/local fairs	13	11
Local community centres	13	10
Libraries	10	8
Local shops/shopping centres/supermarkets	9	12
Local restaurants and cafes	7	26
Place of worship	6	10
Cultural centres / institutions	4	9
Local health centre	2	3
Post office	1	4
Resource centre / day centre	1	1
Pubs and social clubs	<i>Not asked</i>	24
Other	*	*
None of these	2	4
Don't know	*	1

Q19. In the last year, how often, if at all, have you mixed socially with people from different ethnic backgrounds to yourself?

	2008 Youth %	2008 Main %
Daily	69	37
Weekly	16	33
Monthly	7	14
At least once a year	4	4
Less often	2	4
Never	*	5
Not applicable	1	1
Don't know/no opinion	2	1

**Q20. And looking at this card, in the last year, where have you mixed socially with people from different ethnic backgrounds to yourself?**

*BASE: All who have mixed socially with people from different ethnic background in the past year (240)*

	2008 Youth %	2008 Main %
At your work, school or college	80	52
At local parks and playgrounds	36	17
At your home or their home	31	41
At the shops	19	28
At sports centres	16	10
At a place of worship	9	10
At a café or restaurant	8	36
At local libraries	7	6
Through volunteering activities	6	5
Through local charity / community groups	4	5
At your child's creche, nursery or school	<i>Not asked</i>	13
At a resource centre or day centre	<i>Not asked</i>	3
None of these	2	2
Don't know	-	*

**Q21. And in the last year, how often, if at all, have you mixed socially with people who you consider to be either financially better off or financially worse off than yourself?**

	2008 Youth %	2008 Main %
Daily	52	32
Weekly	20	30
Monthly	6	15
At least once a year	1	3
Less often	5	4
Never	3	5
Not applicable	4	3
Don't know/no opinion	8	8

Q22. **And looking at this card, in the last year where have you mixed socially with people who you consider to be either financially better off or financially worse off than yourself?**

*BASE: All who have mixed socially with people financially better or worse off in the past year (198)*

	2008 Youth %	2008 Main %
At your work, school or college	73	50
At your home or their home	34	36
At local parks and playgrounds	30	13
At the shops	19	23
At sports centres	15	8
At a café or restaurant	9	39
At a place of worship	9	10
At local libraries	8	5
Through local charity / community groups	7	4
Through volunteering activities	5	5
At your child's creche, nursery or school	<i>Not asked</i>	11
At a resource centre or day centre	<i>Not asked</i>	3
None of these / Don't know	1	3

Q23. **Which, if any, of the things on this card do you think would encourage people from different backgrounds to mix together?**

	2008 Youth %	2008 Main %
<b>SHARED RESOURCES</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>71</b>
Going to work, school or college together	42	30
Using the same leisure facilities/sports facilities	18	16
Volunteering together to help good causes	16	16
Travelling together by bus or train	11	8
Using the same arts and cultural facilities	6	12
Using the same shops and restaurants	3	9
Going to the same health services, post offices	2	7
Going to pubs or clubs	<i>Not asked</i>	14
<b>SOCIAL EVENTS</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>53</b>
Fetes, festivals and fairs	31	26
Shared hobbies and sports clubs	30	21
Social events outside work, school or college	25	24
<b>VISITING</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>24</b>
By visiting each other's homes	15	13
By visiting each other's community centres	9	9

By visiting each other's religious places of worship	7	6
<b>FORMAL MECHANISMS</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>
English language lessons	12	18
Citizenship classes	7	6
Other	-	*
None of these	2	4
Don't know	4	4

<b>VOLUNTEERING:</b>
----------------------

Q27. In the last 12 months, have you been involved with any groups such as the ones shown on this card?

	2008 Youth %	2008 Main %
Yes	56	50
No	44	50

Q28. Which of the categories on this card best describe the groups you have taken part in?

BASE: All who have volunteered in the last 12 months (141)

	2008 Youth %	2008 Main %
Hobbies/social clubs	46	20
Sports/exercise groups – taking part in sport or coaching	39	26
Sports/exercise groups – watching sport	28	17
Local community or neighbourhood groups	19	17
Voluntary organisations or groups	17	21
Environmental and parks groups	12	6
Charitable organisations or groups	10	19
Religious groups	10	14
Political groups	3	7
Cultural / arts groups	<i>Not asked</i>	16
Adult education / evening classes	<i>Not asked</i>	16
Tenants and Residents Associations	<i>Not asked</i>	19
Professional associations	<i>Not asked</i>	14
Reading groups	<i>Not asked</i>	7
Resource centre/ day centre	<i>Not asked</i>	4
Trade union groups	<i>Not asked</i>	3
Other	-	1
None of these	6	4
Don't know	-	*

<b>WORKING STATUS</b>
-----------------------

Q30. Which of these best describes your current situation?

	2008 Youth %	2008 Main %
<b>Working</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>47</b>
Working full time	1	32
Working part time	1	9
Self Employed	-	6
<b>Not working</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>53</b>
Retired	<i>Not asked</i>	15
Student	96	12
Looking after home/ family	-	12
Unemployed	2	8
Long term sick or disabled	*	5
On a government training programme	-	*
Other	-	1

Q31. Do you go to school, college, or work in this local area or elsewhere?

2008 Youth base: All students/ school students or in work (247)

2008 Main base: All in work (628)

	2008 Youth %	2008 Main %
Local area	31	27
In the borough of Camden	32	17
Elsewhere	37	55

<b>DEMOGRAPHICS</b>
---------------------

QA Gender

	2008 Youth %
Male	51
Female	49

QB Age

	2008 Youth %
13	24
14	16
15	17
16	20
17	23

**QG Ethnic origin**

	2008 Youth %
<u>White</u>	37
White British	28
White Irish	1
Any other White background	8
<u>Mixed:</u>	7
White and Black Caribbean	3
White and Black African	2
White and Asian	1
Any other Mixed background	1
<u>Asian or Asian British:</u>	26
Bangladesh	19
Indian	1
Pakistani	1
Any other Asian background	5
<u>Black or Black British:</u>	25
African Somali	8
Caribbean	1
Any other Black African background	14
Any other Black background	2
<u>Chinese or other ethnic group:</u>	5
Chinese	1
Other	4
Don't know / Refused	-

**QH Religion**

	2008 Youth %
None	16
Christian (including Church of England, Catholic, Protestant and all other Christian denominations)	42
Muslim	38
Jewish	2
Hindu	1
Sikh	-
Any other religion	-
Refused	*

**QJ Do you have any long-standing illness, disability or infirmity? By long-standing I mean anything that has troubled you over a period of time or that is likely to affect you over a period of time?**

	2008 Youth %
Yes	5
No	95
Refused	-

QL **Looking at the card which best describes your health in general?**

	2008 Youth %	2008 Survey %
Very good	60	43
Good	30	37
Fair	9	14
Bad	1	4
Very bad	-	1
Refused	*	*