

# **New Deal for Communities National Evaluation**

## **Community Involvement and Social Capital**

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# CONTENTS

<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>1. INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1. Policy context.....	1
1.2. The New Deal for Communities Programme .....	2
1.3. Concepts and measures of social capital .....	3
1.4. Data sources.....	4
<b>2. SOCIAL CAPITAL .....</b>	<b>5</b>
2.1. Social capital indicators.....	5
2.2. Variations across Partnerships.....	5
2.3. Modelling variations across Partnerships .....	9
2.4. Modelling the underlying explanatory factors for social capital .....	12
<b>3. COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT .....</b>	<b>15</b>
3.1. Community participation.....	15
3.2. Modelling the underlying explanatory factors for community participation ....	15
3.3. Modelling key drivers of community participation .....	17
<b>4. COMMUNITY TRUST .....</b>	<b>19</b>
4.1. Community trust in NDC and Social Capital .....	19
4.2. Levels of trust in NDC areas .....	19
4.3. Variations in trust across Partnerships .....	20
4.4. Modelling variation in trust across Partnerships .....	23
4.5. Underlying explanatory factors for trust.....	26
4.6. Modelling key drivers of Trust .....	28
<b>5. TRUST IN LOCAL NDC PARTNERSHIPS .....</b>	<b>30</b>
5.1. Trust in local NDCs .....	30
5.2. Variations across Partnerships.....	30
5.3. Who trusts NDCs? .....	30
5.4. Perceptions that NDCs have improved the area and trust.....	31
<b>6. MULTILEVEL MODELLING AND TRUST .....</b>	<b>34</b>
6.1. Exploratory multilevel modelling.....	34
<b>7. CHANGE IN COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT, SOCIAL CAPITAL AND TRUST .....</b>	<b>36</b>
7.1. Household Survey change data 2002-2004 .....	36
7.2. Area level change .....	36
7.3. Changes to people in areas: Longitudinal data .....	39
<b>8. SOME POLICY IMPLICATIONS.....</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>APPENDICES.....</b>	<b>48</b>

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## 1. Introduction

In recent years there has been a strong move towards involving communities in many aspects of public policy. A number of factors have driven this development including a desire to enhance social capital, improve community cohesion, create better local government and promote democratic renewal.

The New Deal for Communities (NDC) Programme has consistently emphasised the role which local communities should play in creating and sustaining 10 year renewal programmes in 39 disadvantaged areas.

The 2002 and 2004 MORI/NOP household surveys, undertaken as part of the national evaluation of the NDC Programme, provide a valuable resource through which to assess aspects of social capital, community involvement and trust. The 2004 survey involved 19,633 interviews in NDC areas (about 500 in all 39) and an additional 4,000 in deprived but non-NDC areas to provide a 'comparator areas' benchmark against which NDC Programme-wide data can be assessed.

Data are analysed using logistic regression which can take into account a number of explanatory variables such as age or tenure when calculating the effect of other factors, such as worklessness. Results are presented as odds ratios (ORs) which reflect the probability of a person being in one group rather than another after all other factors have been taken into account.

## 2. Social Capital

Residents in NDC areas are less likely to score highly on various dimensions of social capital than is the case nationally. For instance they are less likely to feel part of the community, think neighbours are friendly or be involved in local organisations.

There are, however, very considerable variations across the 39 in relation to these dimensions of social capital. For example, some five per cent of residents in Hull think their neighbours were not friendly but: the equivalent figure for Nottingham is 32 per cent.

There are important variations in relation to social capital across different social and demographic groups. For instance:

- Women are significantly less likely than men to not know their neighbours, to feel that neighbours do not look out for each other and are more likely to think they can influence decisions
- In general white respondents show more positive signs of social capital than do Black or Asian people
- Households with children are less likely to indicate they do not know their neighbours or feel unable to influence decisions in the area.

## 3. Community Involvement

The 2004 survey asked residents about their involvement both with local organisations and, more specifically, in relation to NDC activities. Overall participation rates in local organisations amongst residents in NDC areas are only about 60 per cent of those in the country as a whole.

In broad terms women, older people, those with NVQ qualifications and owner-occupiers are more likely to become involved in both local organisations generally and in relation to NDCs in particular.

There are also interesting relationships between involvement and a range of housing, environmental and social capital considerations. For instance, greater levels of involvement in local organisations and with NDCs are associated with:

- Having lived in the area longer
- Thinking the area has environmental and anti-social problems
- A range of social capital variables such as feeling part of the community, knowing local people, and thinking one can influence decisions in the area.

#### **4. Community Trust**

Residents in NDC areas are less likely to trust local institutions including the local council, the police and local schools than is the case nationally. In general, levels of trust are about the same as in comparator deprived but non-NDC, areas.

There is very considerable variation across NDC areas in relation to levels of community trust. The four measures of trust in local institutions or agencies can be combined into an overall index. The resultant low trust figure for Birmingham Kings Norton is three times that for Newcastle. Higher levels of distrust in local schools and health services tend to be concentrated in London.

In broad terms men, younger people and white residents tend to be more distrustful of organisations.

Higher levels of trust are associated with greater perceptions of individual efficacy (such as being able to influence decisions); higher levels of personal security; and being positive about the local community (feeling part of the community, having friendly neighbours, and so on).

#### **5. Trust in Local NDC Partnerships**

Levels of trust in the local NDC held by respondents who had heard of it, varied enormously across the 39 areas in 2004. Relevant respondents reporting high trust ranged from over 65 per cent to less than 35 per cent. Those most likely to trust their local NDC are women and older people. Other interesting relationships included:

- Those who trust their local NDC are more likely to think it has improved the area
- Those who are more trustful of all local institutions are more likely to think the NDC has improved the area.

#### **6. Multilevel Modelling and Trust**

The application of multilevel modelling (MLM) techniques indicates that there are strong relationships between institutional trust and:

- Mental wellbeing
- Satisfaction with the area and the wider quality of life
- Lower levels of fear of crime.

## 7. Change in Community Involvement, Social Capital and Trust

Comparisons of the 2002 and 2004 household surveys reveal a largely positive picture. Cross-sectional and panel data show that social capital, community participation and community trust indicators improved or at least remained stable for the 2002 to 2004 period. When these findings are compared with comparator areas, NDCs indicate similar or more positive levels of change. The differences found between NDC areas and comparator areas might, tentatively, be regarded as 'the NDC effect'.

## 8. Some Policy Implications

Many of the policy implications arising from this analysis of the 2004 household survey data are subtle, but nevertheless remain relevant to the NDC Programme and the wider neighbourhood renewal policy community.

Across the piece residents in these deprived NDC areas report **lower levels of social capital, community involvement, and trust in local institutions** than is the case nationally. Levels of involvement in local organisations and levels of trust in local institutions are much lower than is the case nationally. This has obvious implications for neighbourhood renewal partnerships wishing to engage with, and build upon, local community resources.

There is however **very considerable variation in relation to trust and involvement across the 39 NDCs** even after social, economic and demographic characteristics are taken into account; it is not possible at this stage to indicate why this should be so. But as the evaluation unfolds, it will increasingly be possible to highlight which NDC areas appear to be performing better than others in relation to social capital, involvement and trust, and in due course, to indicate why this might be so.

There are important messages to emerge from this analysis for neighbourhood partnerships **planning the longer term renewal of their localities**.

For instance:

- There are consistent relationships between trust, involvement and (other) social capital dimensions on the one hand and a range of other variables such as gender, age, household composition and ethnicity on the other: Partnerships should use detailed knowledge of their local area to inform programmes of community involvement
- There are important relationships across different aspects of social capital; for instance trust appears to be strongly related to participation: it may well be therefore that in the longer run encouraging more involvement in NDC activities, will in turn foster higher levels of trust in NDCs and indeed in other local institutions
- Benefits arising from longer term renewal programmes may well encourage more existing residents to stay in the area and/or for there to be an influx of those with relatively higher educational attainments; such developments may well in turn lead to other positive consequences: length of residence and qualifications have positive relationships with involvement.

Nevertheless, evidence presented in this paper does not provide an entirely positive perspective for renewal partnerships:

- They may find it difficult to raise levels of involvement or to enhance trust in local institutions when a range of relevant factors, such as the socio-demographic characteristics of residents, household turnover rates, and the extent to which

residents trust local agencies, remain (to some degree) outside their sphere of influence

- There is evidence that residents participate because of concerns about local problems; as partnerships seek to overcome these problems will this positive outcome actually tend to reduce participation rates?
- The lack of a 'history' in relation to community participation in some neighbourhoods may continue to undermine involvement with, and trust in, NDCs and indeed other local institutions and renewal partnerships.

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1. Policy context

Initiatives to promote public participation have been a feature of urban policy in England for more than 20 years (Lowndes and Sullivan, 2004; Atkinson and Cope, 1997; Hastings *et al*, 1996). However, in recent years a renewed emphasis has been placed on community involvement (Burton *et al*, 2004; Imrie and Raco, 2003; Sanderson, 1999), so much so that Jones (2003, p.581) refers to “*the meteoric rise of ‘participation’ in urban policy.*”

This process can be seen as part of a broader move by government to promote ‘democratic renewal’ (Lowndes *et al*, 2001; Raco and Flint, 2001). There have been two main stands to this agenda: the institutional reform of representative systems of local democracy, through for example, the creation of new political structures, and the promotion of the concept of *active citizenship* (Raco and Flint, 2001).

The Government has introduced a wide range of initiatives across a number of policy domains to promote public participation (Williams, 2003) including a Policy Action Team (PAT 9) to look at community self-help (Home Office, 1999) and an Active Communities Unit, whose primary aim is ‘*to promote the development of the voluntary and community sector and encourage people to become actively involved in their communities, particularly in deprived areas*’ (Home Office, 2004a).

The Government has also sought to extend community participation in planning (ODPM, 2004) and introduced a biennial national citizenship survey: the Home Office’s Citizenship Survey. In addition, it has made community involvement central to its attempts to modernise local government (Lowndes and Sullivan, 2004; Lowndes *et al*, 2001). As the Deputy Prime Minister, John Prescott, notes in the foreword of the Government White Paper, *Modern Local Government, In Touch with the People* (DETR, 1998, p.5):

*“We want local communities where everyone can participate in society....Councils need to listen to, lead and build-up their local communities.”*

The Government’s commitment to fostering and developing public participation is also demonstrated in the decision in 2001 to create a Public Service Agreement (PSA 8) for public participation: to “*increase voluntary and community sector activity, including community participation, by 5 per cent by 2006*”. In February 2004, the then Home Secretary, David Blunkett, announced that the Government had been successful in meeting this target as 1.3 million more people now participated in their local communities (Home Office, 2004b).

Other initiatives have consolidated the role of public participation or involvement specifically within **neighbourhood renewal and urban policy** agendas. Although community participation has, to varying degrees, been a feature of regeneration and renewal policy and practice for more than twenty years (Diamond, 2004), there has been renewed emphasis on it since 1997 (Lawless, 2004; Foley and Martin, 2000). The Labour Government has introduced a number of initiatives to promote community participation in regeneration. For example, the Home Office led community cohesion initiative has further emphasised the need for effective community engagement, an issue of central concern for the ‘Cantle Report’ (Independent Review Team, 2001). In addition guidelines relating to the Single Regeneration Budget (SRB) Programme were revised so that greater emphasis was placed on resident involvement (Foley and Martin, 2000). And more generally the importance of community engagement was emphasised within *A New Commitment*

to *Neighbourhood Renewal: A National Strategy Action Plan* (Cabinet Office, 2001) through both the language used -

*“The Government is committed to ensuring that communities’ needs and priorities are to the fore in neighbourhood renewal and that residents of poor neighbourhoods have the tools to get involved in whatever way they want” (Cabinet Office, 2001, p. 51)*

- and via the announcement of a series of initiatives embracing, to varying degrees, community participation. That initiative which perhaps most clearly demonstrates a commitment to community participation is the New Deal for Communities (NDC) Programme.

## **1.2. The New Deal for Communities Programme**

Community participation is one of the key tenets of the NDC programme (Lawless, 2004; Atkinson, 2003; Foley and Martin, 2000). Whilst a commitment to resident involvement was also a feature of the SRB and City Challenge initiatives *“the overriding emphasis on community engagement gives NDC a slightly different flavour to these previous initiatives (SRB and City Challenge)”* (Lawless, 2004, p.386). This emphasis on communities playing a central role in the planning and implementation of 10 year renewal programmes (Taylor, 2000) sets it apart from the participation model adopted by these earlier regeneration vehicles:

*“Central to the NDC approach has been the need to involve and engage local residents within communities from the outset. NDC Partnerships and programmes are being driven by their communities, and residents are fully involved in the planning and delivery of NDC programmes.” (NRU, 2001, p.11).*

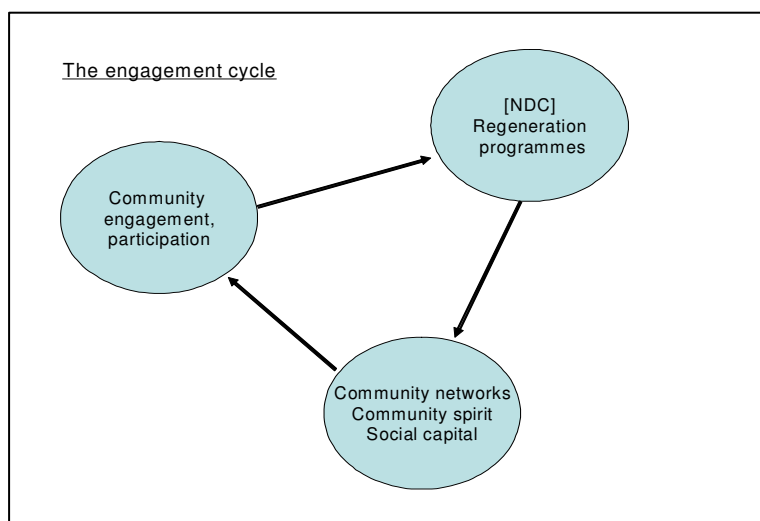
This position was endorsed as part of the NRU's 2004 stock take, 'Transformation and Sustainability', which re-emphasised the role of local communities being 'at the heart' of NDC Partnerships. (NRU/ODPM, 2004)

The 2002/03 (NRU/ODPM, 2003) and the 2003/04 (NRU/ODPM, 2004) annual Programme wide evaluation reports from the national evaluation team for NDC refer in detail to the kinds of activities undertaken by Partnerships designed to enhance community involvement. Such involvement is seen as likely to improve the success of regeneration programmes, such as NDC, by encouraging better decision making, making programme delivery more effective, and making sustainable the longer term benefits arising from such programmes. However as 'Searching for Solid Foundations: Community Involvement in Urban Policy' (ODPM, 2002) makes clear, a range of factors can constrain community engagement including openness of public organisations, and the relative strength of existing community networks.”

This last point is of particular interest. An existing infrastructure of community networks or evidence of 'social cohesion', or 'community spirit' are often seen as crucial in developing and encouraging engagement and participation. Such engagement has been described in turn as a fundamental constituent of social capital. Community engagement can be seen to form a key element in successful renewal programmes which themselves should facilitate greater social cohesion. One version of such a virtuous spiral is illustrated in Figure 1.1.



**Figure 1.1: Regeneration & Engagement: The Virtuous Spiral**



### 1.3. Concepts and measures of social capital

Putnam's comment that "(Socially) connected people live longer, happier lives..." (Putnam, 2000) encapsulates developing interest in the nature and strength of relationships between levels of social capital in society and the health of its citizens and their communities. Social capital is seen to encompass social and cultural coherence as manifested by community networks and social support, civic engagement and participation, local identity and norms of interpersonal trust and reciprocity. Social capital is usually thought of as an ecological characteristic or group attribute; a public good which facilitates co-ordination and co-operation for mutual benefit and which acts as a resource for individuals as well as communities (Coleman, 1988).

There is, however, considerable debate about the contextual (area-level), compositional (individual-level) or collective, organizational or group nature of social capital. Social support, social networks, and the numbers and natures of personal interactions and relationships, for example, have been described as individual level manifestations of social capital, though this has been disputed (Kawachi and Berkman, 2000). Also, most area level or spatially oriented studies have relied on aggregated individual level data in measuring social capital dimensions. In addition there are problems around what is the most appropriate spatial unit for analysis: state, county or neighbourhood? On the other hand socially or politically cohesive groups, such as trade unions, may well have no geographical basis.

In the pioneering study of social capital and regional government in Italy, Putnam supplied evidence of variations in dimensions of social capital and linkages with economic prosperity (Putnam, 1993). Areas rich in social capital demonstrated more responsive and effective governance than areas low in social capital. Other researchers have linked aspects of social capital to health and health inequalities, levels of crime and home ownership (Kawachi *et al*, 1999; Wilkinson *et al*, 1998; Sampson *et al*, 1997; La Grange and Ming, 2001).

In addition to conceptual controversy, there has also been an ongoing debate concerning the true dimensions of social capital and its appropriate measurement. The UK Office of National Statistics (ONS) has attempted to harmonise measures making use of Putnam's re-categorisation of community networks to distinguish between different types of social capital (Putnam, 2000). Harper and Kelly (Harper and Kelly, 2003), of the ONS summarise these types and list the harmonised dimensions as follows:

- **Bonding** social capital - characterised by strong connections such as among family members or among those belonging to a particular ethnic group; good for "getting by"
- **Bridging** social capital - characterised by weaker, less dense but more cross-cutting ties such as those between business associates, acquaintances, friends from different ethnic groups, friends of friends and so on; bonding is good for "getting ahead"
- **Linking** social capital - characterised by connections between those within a hierarchy where there are differing levels of power. It is different from bonding and bridging in that it is concerned with relations between people who are not on an equal footing. An example might be job searching at the Benefits Agency

#### 1.4. Data sources

This paper explores issues of social capital, community involvement and trust in NDCs and local institutions. Data is mainly drawn from a household survey of some 500 NDC residents in each of the 39 Partnerships (19,633 residents in total), conducted by MORI/NOP in the summer and autumn of 2004. Interviewees were asked to provide information about their current circumstances and their perceptions of the NDC programme, specifically with reference to the five policy outcomes; health, education, worklessness, crime and housing. A similar exercise involving the completion of just over 4,000 questionnaires was conducted in 39 'deprived but non-NDC areas' to provide a 'comparator areas' benchmark.

Amongst other techniques, this paper uses binary logistic regression modelling to identify significant predictors of social capital, participation and trust. Logistic regression can be used to unpick different factors explaining why one group of residents is more likely, for example, to participate than another. This technique is useful as it can take into account a number of underlying explanatory variables, such as age, ethnicity and tenure, when calculating the extent to which other factors, for example worklessness, may have on community participation.

Results of such models can be presented as a series of odds ratios. Odds ratios reflect the probability of a person being in one group rather than another after all other factors in the model have been taken into account. For example, an odds ratio of two means that a person with a known attribute, for example being female, is, on average, twice as likely to say they feel their neighbours are friendly than a person who is male, after all other factors (such as age and ethnicity) have been taken into account. In other words, odds ratios adjust for other factors. Where possible, the results presented have been 'benchmarked' with those derived from other surveys and studies.

Finally, In addition to the 2004 Household Survey, MORI/NOP also conducted a similar baseline survey in 2002. These two surveys collectively provide an invaluable source through which to consider how community participation, institutional trust and social capital have changed within NDC and comparator areas between 2002 and 2004. The results of these findings are presented in chapter 7.

## 2. SOCIAL CAPITAL

### 2.1. Social capital indicators

Respondents were asked questions relating to a range of aspects of 'social capital' including 'feeling part of the community', 'knowing neighbours' and 'influencing decisions'. Although trust is defined as an element of social capital by many, there is a view that it is more of a consequence of social capital as opposed to an actual dimension. Trust is therefore addressed separately in Chapters 4, 5 and 6.

Table 2.1 provides frequency distributions for a number of indicators. When compared with comparator areas, and especially in relation to national equivalents, fewer NDC residents feel part of the community; more think that neighbours are not at all friendly; more think that neighbours do not look out for each other and less feel they can influence decisions affecting the area.

**Table 2.1: Social Capital frequency distributions**

	% of respondents		
	NDC areas	Comparator areas	National
<b>Extent feel part of the community</b>			
Not at all/DK	26	23	9
Not very much	35	34	32
A fair amount	31	34	48
A great deal	8	9	11
<b>How friendly are neighbours</b>			
Not at all/DK	6	4	2
Not very friendly	10	10	6
Fairly friendly	59	58	56
Very friendly	25	28	36
<b>Extent know neighbours</b>			
Do not know people/DK	8	6	6
A few people	48	48	48
Many people	23	25	16
Most people	20	20	29
<b>Can influence decision affecting area</b>			
No/DK	76	78	74
Yes	24	22	26
<b>Neighbour don't look out for each other</b>			
No/DK	62	65	72
Yes	38	35	27

Source: MORI/NOP Household Survey 2004, GHS social capital module 2000.

### 2.2. Variations across Partnerships

Figures 2.1 to 2.5 show the degree to which social capital dimensions vary across Partnerships. For example, the degree to which residents do not feel part of the community varies from 50 per cent in Birmingham Aston to 73 per cent in Luton.

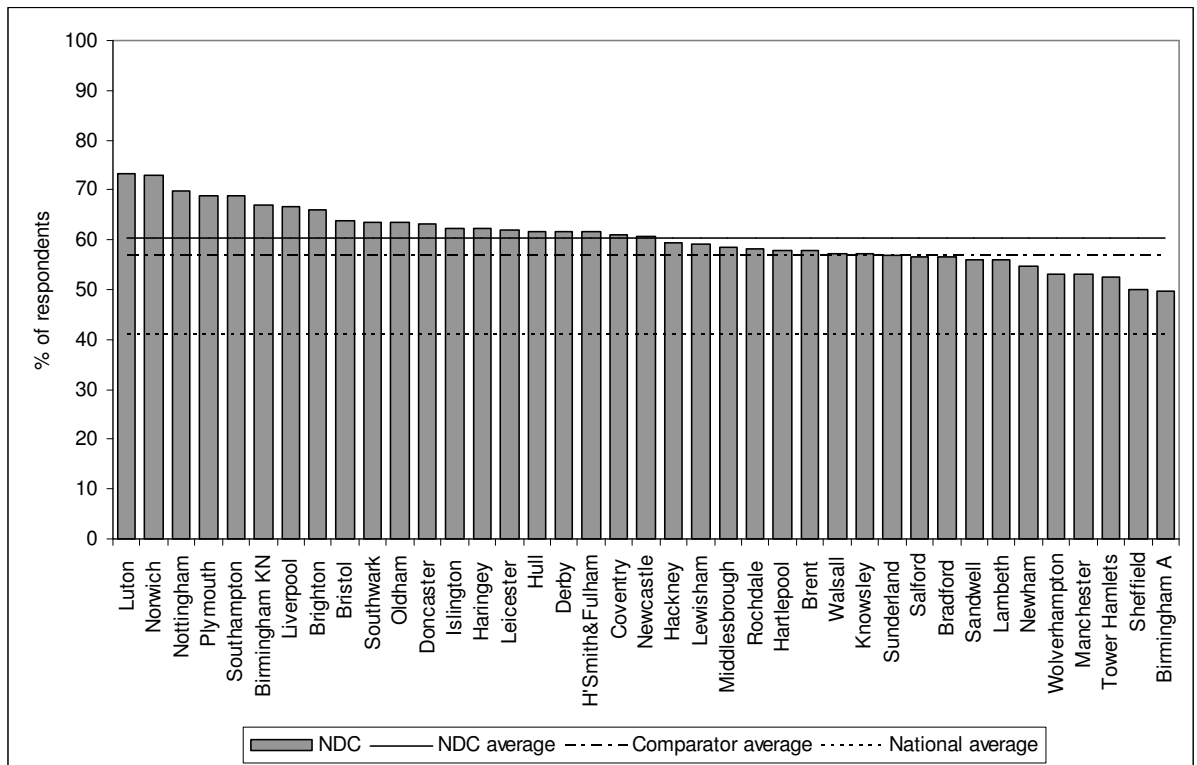
Nottingham appears in the 'bottom' ten areas for all five social capital indicators explored. For example, in Nottingham 70 per cent of residents do not feel part of the community compared with an NDC average of 61 per cent and 32 per cent do not think neighbours are friendly compared with 16 per cent overall.

On the other hand five areas; Walsall, Birmingham Aston, Hartlepool, Hull and Middlesbrough appear three times in the 'top' ten areas. For example, 22 per cent of residents in Walsall do not feel that neighbours look out for each other compared

with 38 per cent across all NDCs and seven per cent feel their neighbours are not friendly compared with 16 per cent overall.

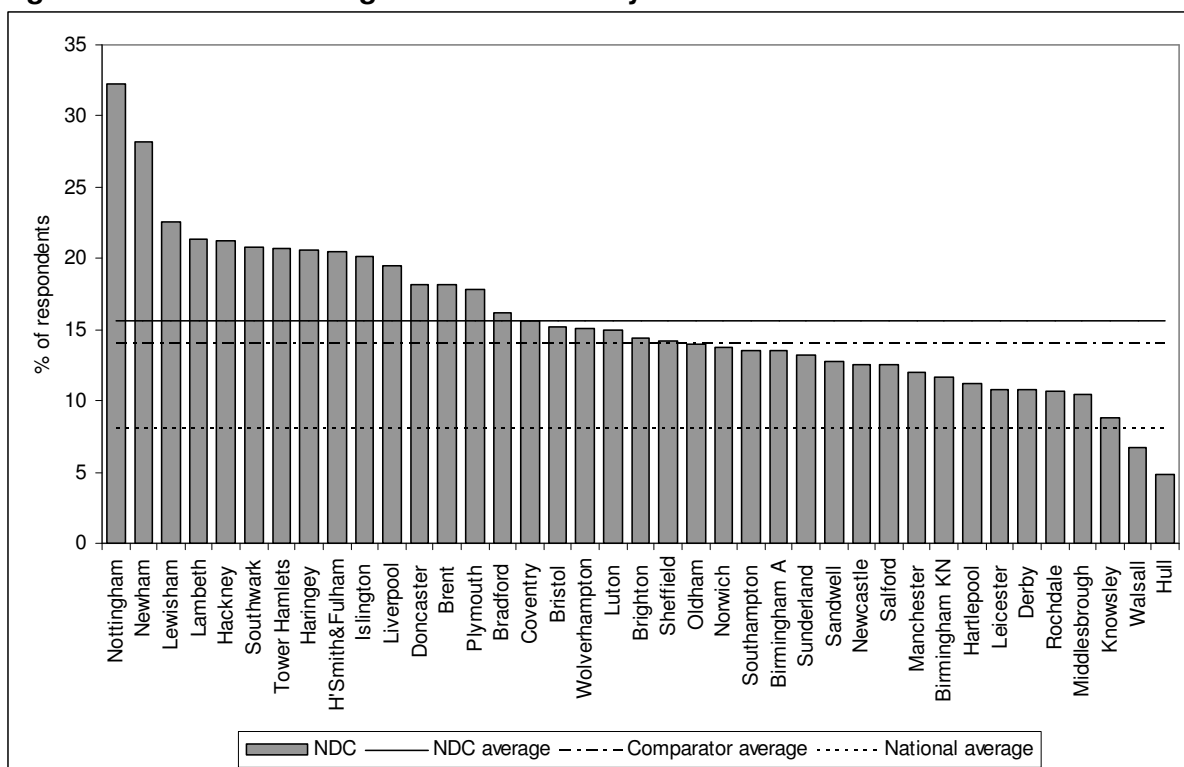
An interesting picture emerges when levels of social capital in individual NDC areas are compared with national benchmarks. For one dimension: 'do not feel part of the community', all 39 NDCs have higher proportions than the national average. Only Hull and Walsall have lower proportions of residents that do not feel neighbours are friendly, and feel that neighbours don't look out for each other than the national average. However, for two dimensions, do not know neighbours and feel unable influence decisions in the area, a number of NDC areas have rates lower than national benchmarks (see Figures 2.3 and 2.5).

**Figure 2.1: Do not feel part of local community**



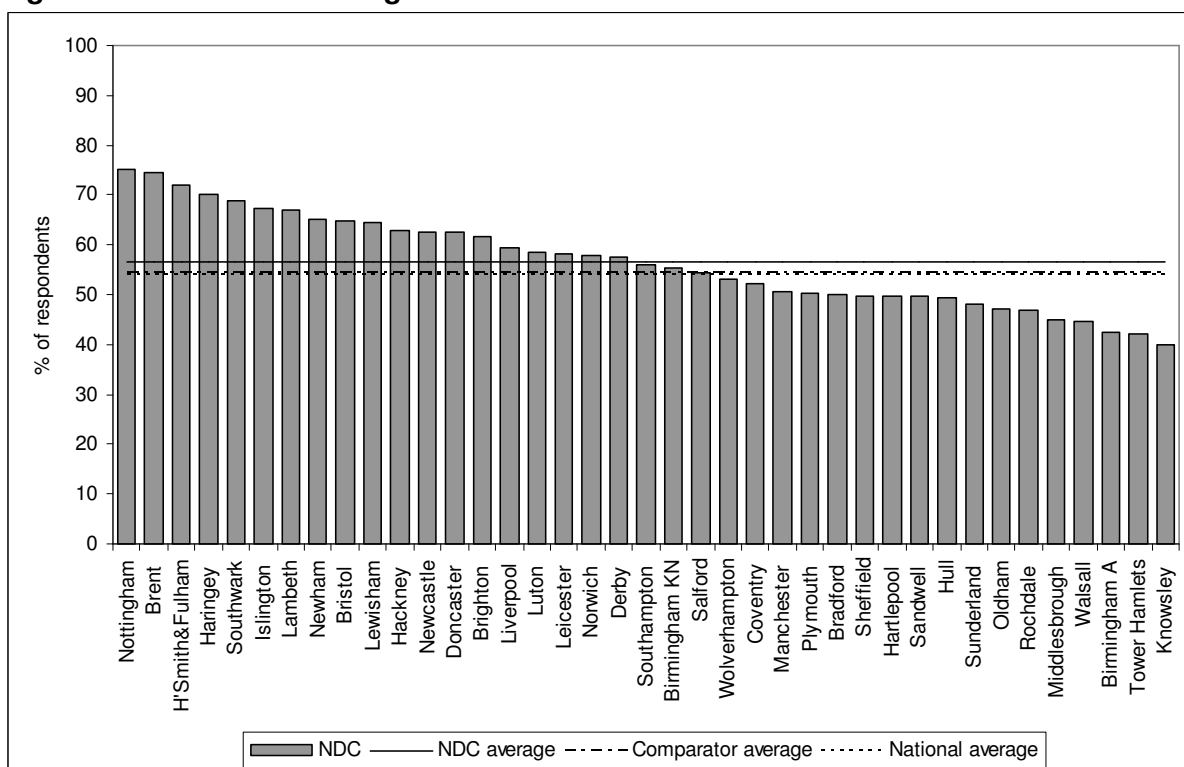
Source: MORI/NOP Household Survey 2004

**Figure 2.2: Do not feel neighbours are friendly**



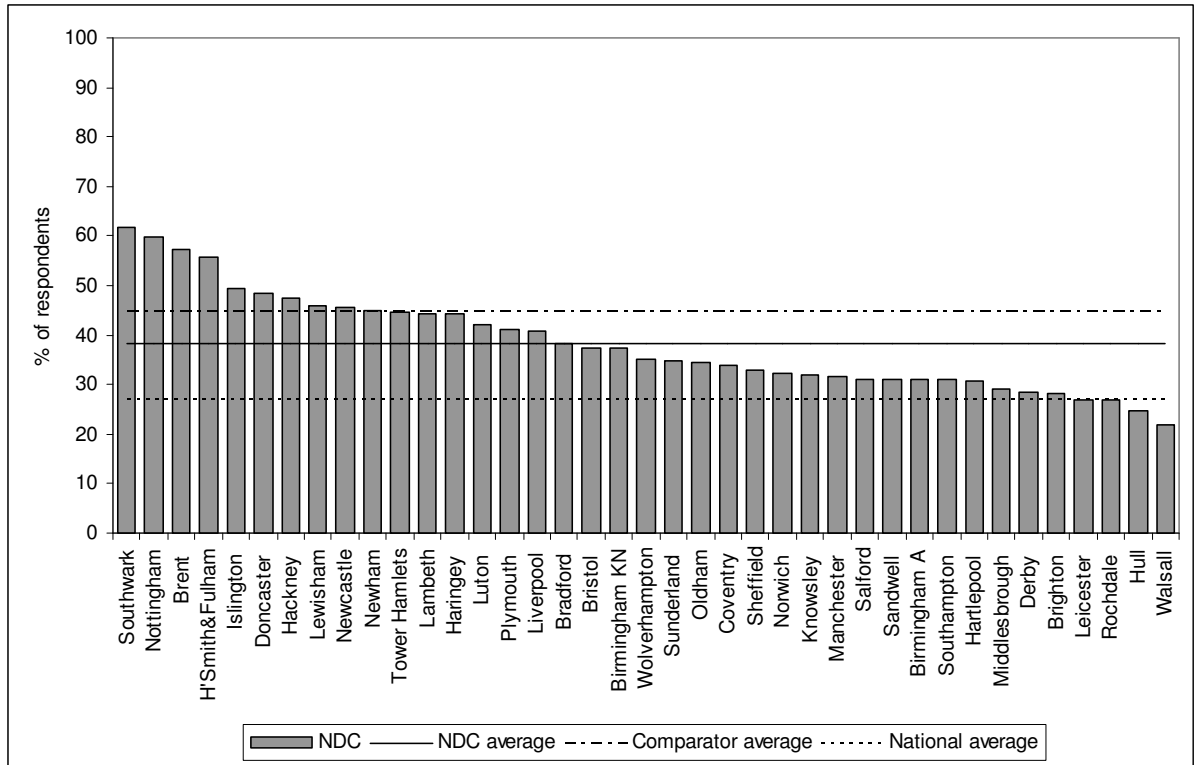
Source: MORI/NOP Household Survey 2004

**Figure 2.3: Do not know neighbours**



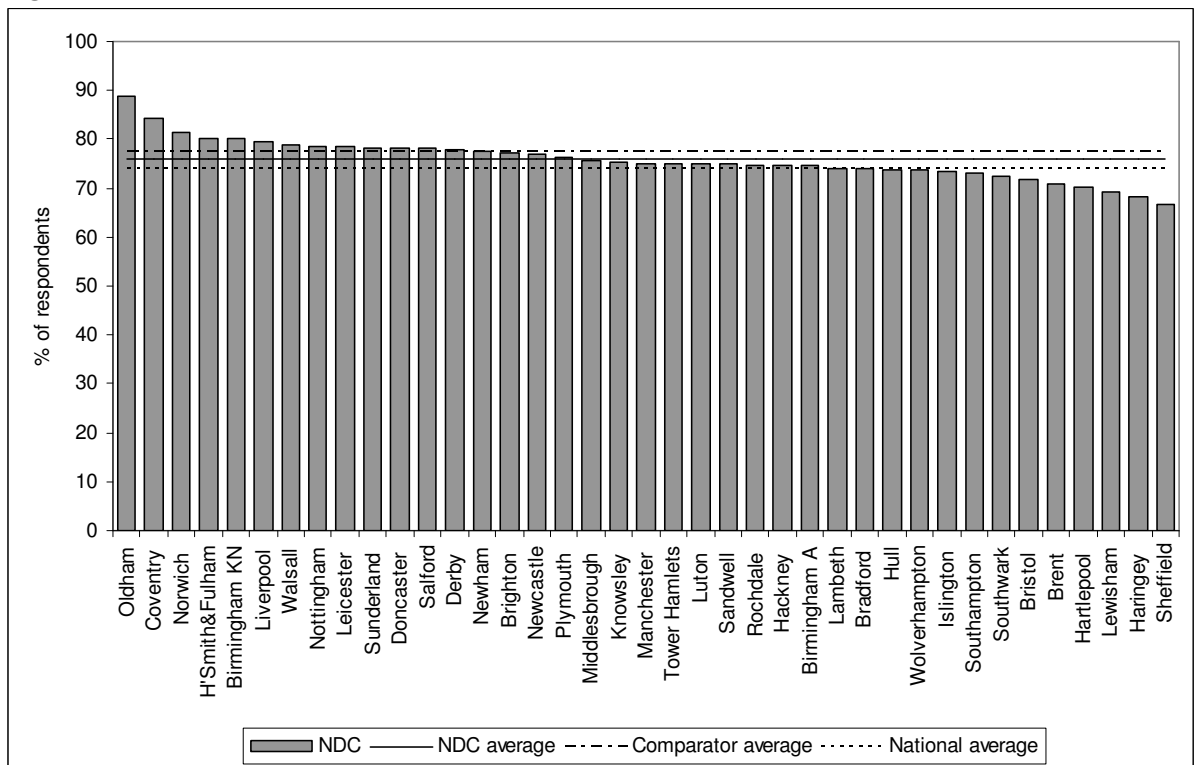
Source: MORI/NOP Household Survey 2004

**Figure 2.4: Feel neighbours do not look out for each other**



Source: MORI/NOP Household Survey 2004

**Figure 2.5: Feel cannot influence decisions**



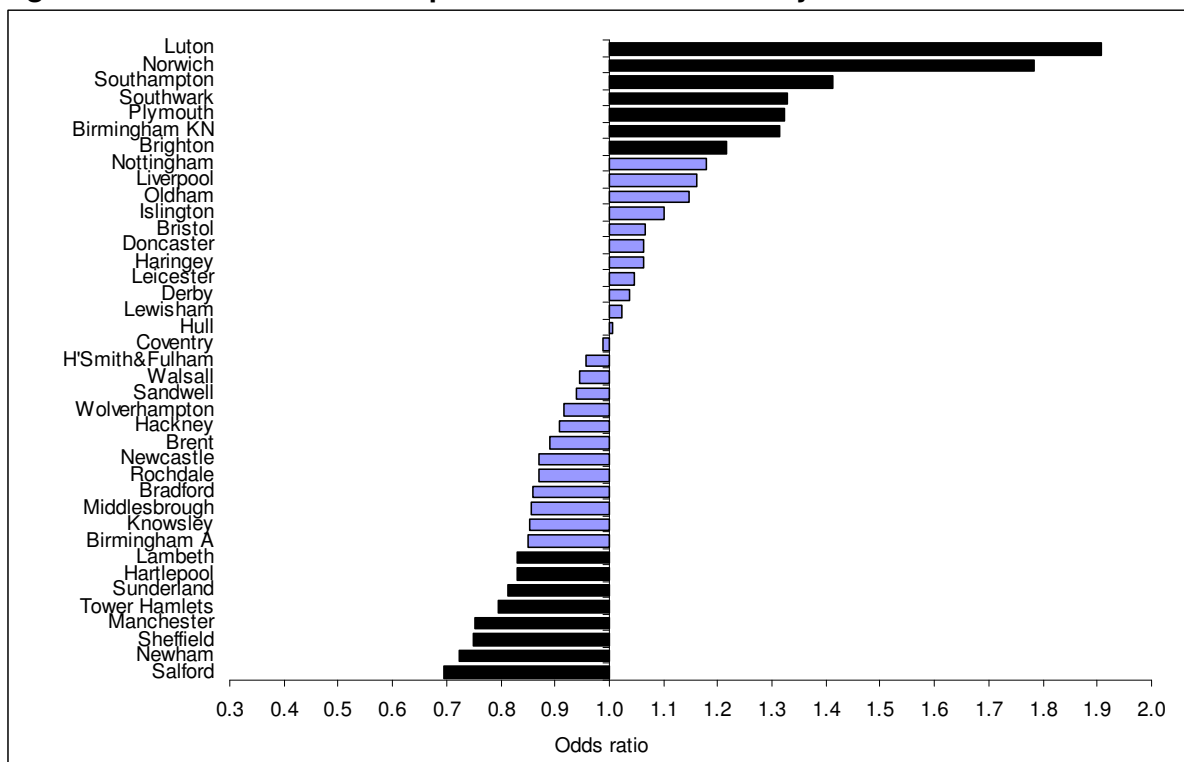
Source: MORI/NOP Household Survey 2004

### 2.3. Modelling variations across Partnerships

Differences across NDC areas can be further explored using multivariate modelling techniques, specifically logistic regression modelling, which can take account of underlying characteristics within each area.

The first logistic regression model, presented in Figure 2.6, depicts the adjusted odds ratios (ORs) for not feeling part of the community by NDC area. The ORs have been adjusted for age, sex, self-reported ethnicity, and educational attainment. Household composition, tenure, and whether the respondent is a member of a workless household. The OR scores indicate how likely a respondent from a particular NDC area is to not feel part of the community compared with the average, taking into account the respondent and household characteristics given above. The average OR score across all Partnerships is represented as one.

**Figure 2.6: Odds ratios for not part of the local community**



Note: bars in black represent areas where OR is significant at the 5 per cent level  
Source: MORI/NOP Household Survey 2004

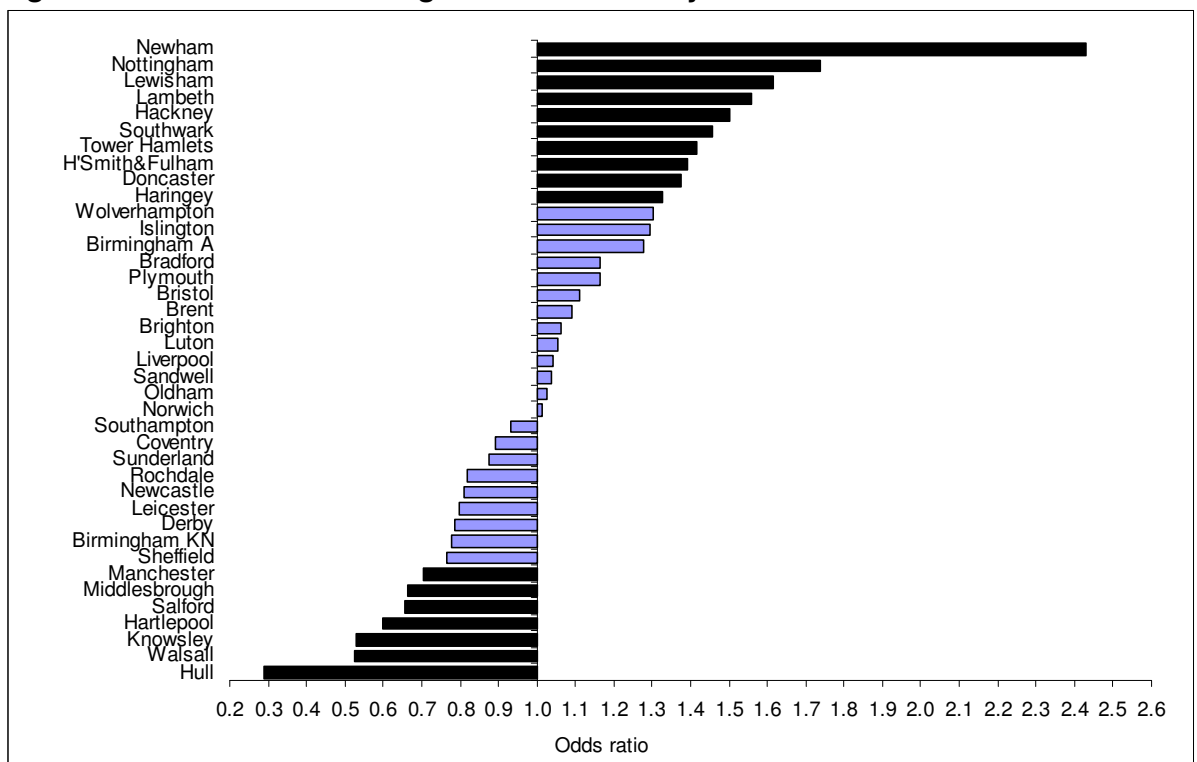
Seven NDC areas have odds ratios significantly above one: Brighton, Birmingham Kings Norton, Norwich, Southwark, Southampton, Plymouth and Luton. Residents from Luton, for example, are on average 91 per cent more likely to not feel part of the community than the NDC average. Residents from Norwich are 78 per cent more likely.

There are some noticeable differences in the ordering of NDC Partnerships between Figure 2.1, illustrating the proportion of residents that do not feel part of the community and Figure 2.6, illustrating the ORs that residents do not feel part of the community. For example, Nottingham and Liverpool are among the seven areas with the highest proportion of residents not feeling part of the community. However, neither have significantly higher odds of residents not feeling part of the community than the NDC average. These differences are due to logistic regression modelling taking into account underlying explanatory variables such as sex, age and ethnicity.

Logistic regression models have also been run for the other four social capital dimensions: feel neighbours are not friendly, do not know neighbours, feel neighbours do not look out for each other and feel unable influence decisions in the area. The ORs for these models are presented in Figures 2.6 to 2.10 respectively. Interestingly, Lambeth is the only area where residents have significantly higher odds of having worse levels of social capital for four of the five indicators. Residents from Lambeth are:

- 56 per cent more likely to feel their neighbours are not friendly
- 40 per cent more likely to not know their neighbours
- 34 per cent more likely to feel neighbours don't look out for each other
- 25 per cent more likely to feel they can't influence decisions in the area

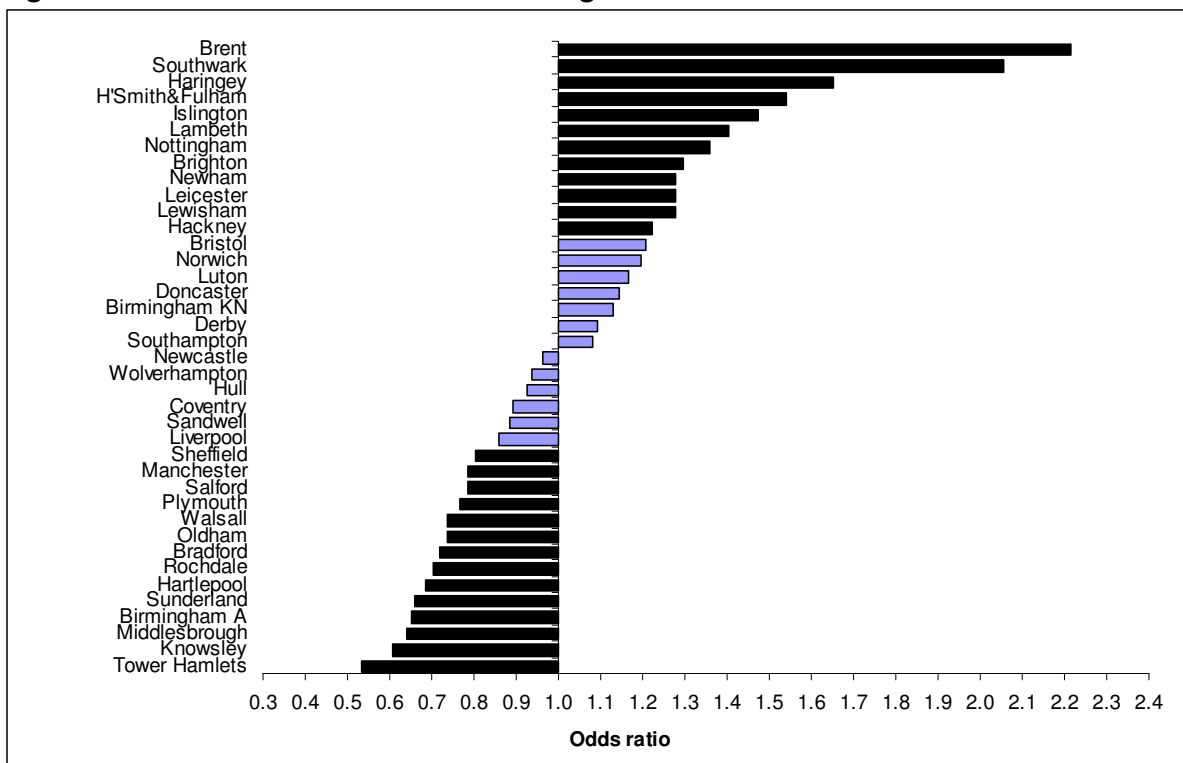
**Figure 2.7: Odds ratios for neighbours not friendly**



Note: bars in black represent areas where OR is significant at the 5 per cent level  
 Source: MORI/NOP Household Survey 2004

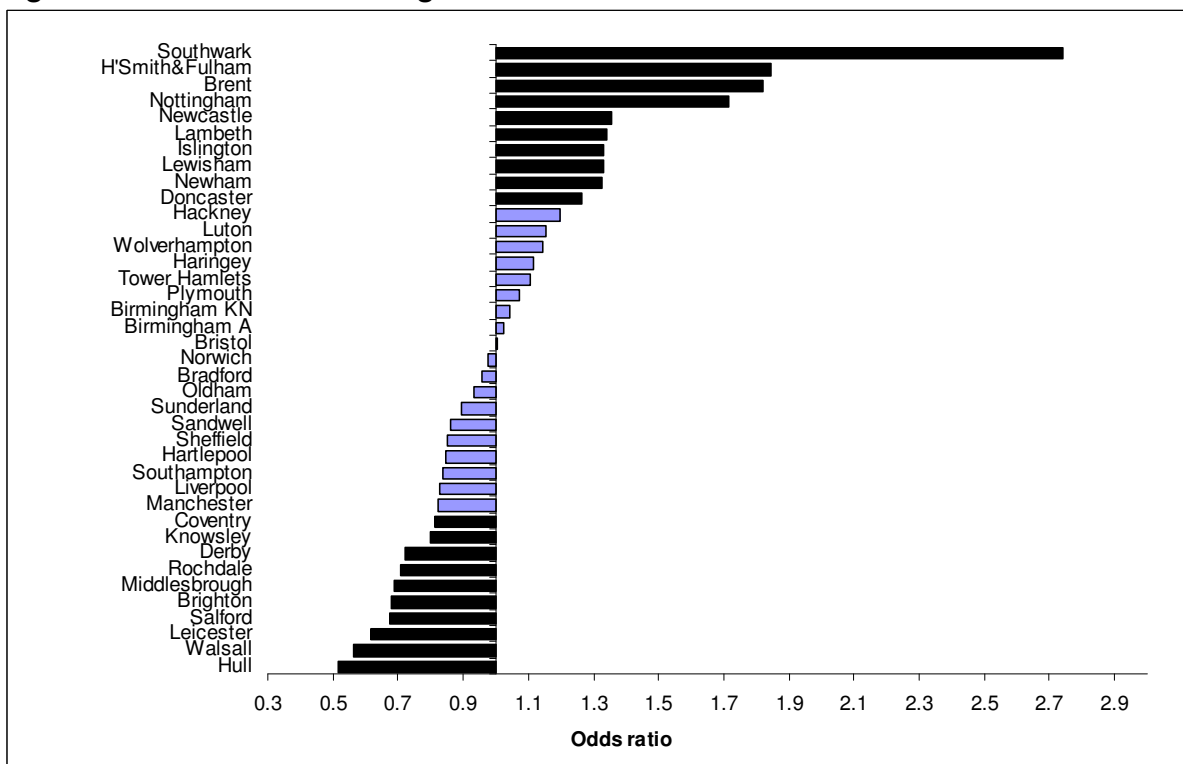


**Figure 2.8: Odds ratios for don't know neighbours**



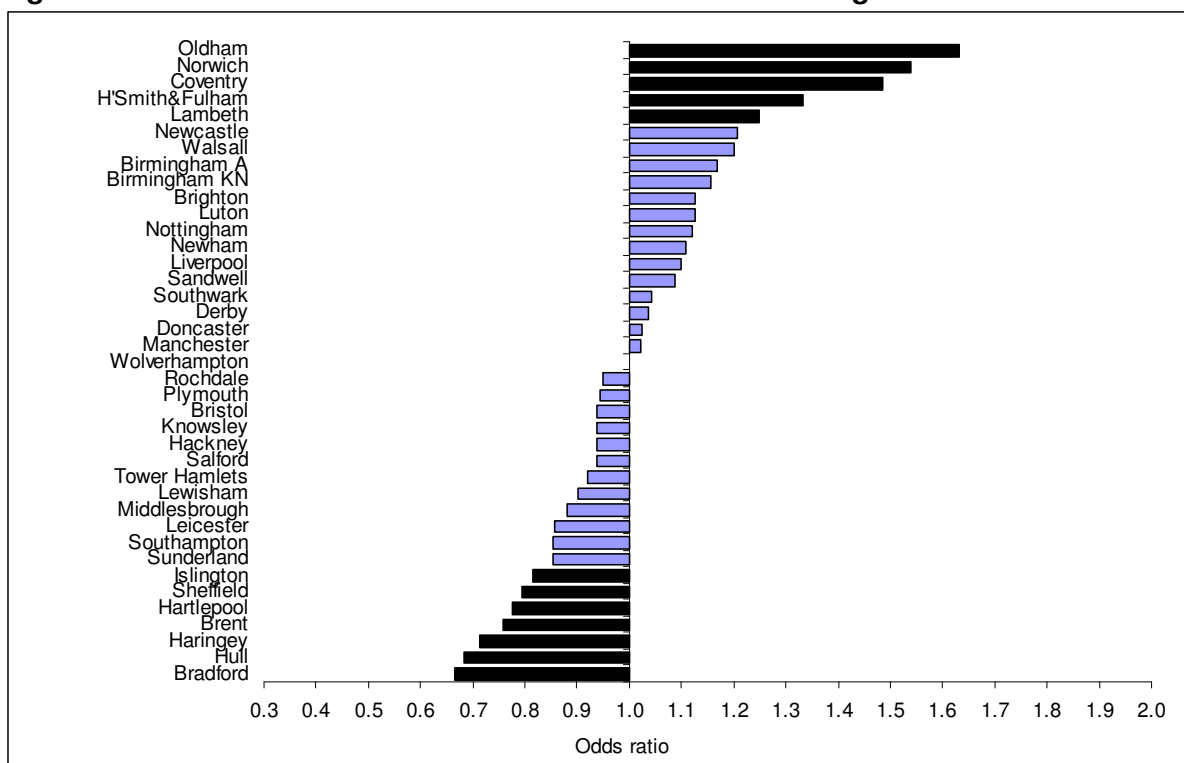
Note: bars in black represent areas where OR is significant at the 5 per cent level  
 Source: MORI/NOP Household Survey 2004

**Figure 2.9: Odds ratios for neighbours don't look out for each other**



Note: bars in black represent areas where OR is significant at the 5 per cent level  
 Source: MORI/NOP Household Survey 2004

**Figure 2.10: Odds ratios for can't influence decisions affecting area**



Note: bars in black represent areas where OR is significant at the 5 per cent level  
 Source: MORI/NOP Household Survey 2004

## 2.4. Modelling the underlying explanatory factors for social capital

The logistic regression models presented below take into account a number of underlying explanatory factors when calculating odds ratios for individual NDC areas. As mentioned in chapter two, ORs are adjusted for respondents' age, sex, self-reported ethnicity, and educational attainment (highest NVQ attainment level). Responses on household composition, tenure, and whether the respondent is a member of a workless household are further factors for which adjustment has been made. The extent to which these factors may influence social capital is presented in Table 2.2, which contains the odds ratios from the base logistic regression model used to underpin all models in this paper. A number of interesting relationships emerge.

In general it would appear that women report higher social capital levels than their male counterparts. **Women** in NDC areas are significantly less likely to not know their neighbours and to feel that neighbours do not look out for each other. They are also significantly less likely to feel they cannot influence decisions in the area. Sex does not have a significant influence on feeling part of the community and feeling that neighbours are not friendly.

**Table 2.2: Adjusted odds ratios for explanatory variables in base model for social capital**

Variable and category	Not part of local comm'y OR	N'bours not friendly OR	Don't know n'bours OR	N'bours don't look out OR	Can't influence decisions OR
<b>Household composition</b>					
Couple, no dep't child	1.00	1.00	1.00	n.s.	1.00
Couple, with dep't child	<b>0.72</b>	0.97	<b>0.74</b>		<b>0.90</b>
Lone parent	0.89	1.16	<b>0.62</b>		<b>0.87</b>
Single person	0.99	<b>1.16</b>	<b>1.21</b>		<b>0.88</b>
Large adult	0.91	<b>1.14</b>	<b>0.91</b>		0.92
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	n.s.	n.s.	1.00	1.00	1.00
Female			<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.93</b>
<b>Age group</b>					
75 & over	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
65 - 74	0.96	1.07	<b>0.83</b>	<b>1.28</b>	<b>0.76</b>
55 - 64	1.06	<b>1.42</b>	0.91	<b>1.24</b>	<b>0.77</b>
45 - 54	<b>1.23</b>	<b>1.40</b>	0.87	<b>1.32</b>	<b>0.68</b>
35 - 44	<b>1.41</b>	<b>1.77</b>	1.06	<b>1.38</b>	<b>0.77</b>
25 - 34	<b>1.48</b>	<b>1.82</b>	1.15	<b>1.46</b>	<b>0.81</b>
16 - 24	<b>1.79</b>	<b>1.89</b>	0.92	<b>1.70</b>	0.93
<b>Self-report ethnicity</b>					
White	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Black	<b>0.73</b>	0.91	<b>1.15</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>0.72</b>
Asian	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.82</b>	0.89	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.77</b>
<b>Workless household</b>					
No	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Yes					
<b>Tenure</b>					
Owner	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Social rent: LA	1.04	<b>1.23</b>	0.95	<b>1.28</b>	<b>1.10</b>
Social rent: HA	0.97	<b>1.26</b>	0.98	<b>1.16</b>	1.06
Private rent	<b>1.23</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>1.77</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>1.31</b>
<b>NVQ level</b>					
NVQ 4+	1.00	n.s.	1.00	n.s.	1.00
NVQ 3	<b>1.16</b>		<b>0.89</b>		<b>1.40</b>
NVQ 2	0.99		<b>0.72</b>		<b>1.32</b>
NVQ 1	0.96		<b>0.68</b>		<b>1.31</b>
No NVQ	1.04		<b>0.72</b>		<b>1.64</b>

Source: MORI/NOP Household Survey 2004

Respondents' self-reported **ethnicity**, using a crude three group summary classification, shows significant relationships with all five social capital dimensions. White residents are more likely to not feel part of the community, feel they can't influence decisions in the area, that neighbours are not friendly, and that neighbours do not look out for each other compared with Black and Asian residents. For example, white residents are 37 per cent more likely to not feel part of the community than are black residents and 61 per cent more likely than Asian residents. Black residents are most likely to not know their neighbours.

The odds ratios for **age** reveal some interesting patterns. Those aged between 25 and 74 are significantly less likely to feel that they cannot influence decisions compared with the oldest age group (75 and over). By contrast, the youngest age groups are significantly more likely than the oldest group to feel that neighbours are not friendly, that neighbours do not look out for each other and not feel part of the community. Residents aged 16 to 24 are 89 per cent more likely to indicate that neighbours are not friendly, 70 per cent more likely to feel neighbour do not look out

for each other and 79 per cent more likely to not feel part of the community compared with residents aged 75 and over.

**Household composition** also reveals some interesting patterns. For example, households with children, either couples with dependent children or lone parents, are significantly less likely than those without dependant children to say that they do not know their neighbours or feel they cannot influence decisions in their area.

**Tenure** has a consistent relationship with social capital. Residents in all categories of rented accommodation are significantly more likely to not find neighbours friendly and to feel that neighbours do not look out for each other than owner occupiers. In addition, residents in private rented accommodation are significantly less likely not to feel part of the community or to feel that they cannot influence decisions.

**Worklessness** was not a significant explanatory variable for any of the social capital dimensions.

The final variable in Table 3.1, **education**, has a bearing on three of the five social capital measures. For instance residents' likelihood of not knowing neighbours increases with educational attainment: residents with no qualifications are 28 per cent less likely to not know their neighbours than are residents with at least NVQ level 4 (or equivalent). And residents with no qualifications are 64 per cent more likely to feel unable to influence decisions compared with residents with at least NVQ level 4 (or equivalent).

### 3. COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

#### 3.1. Community participation

The 2004 NDC Household Survey asks residents a number of questions about community participation of which two are examined within this chapter:

- have you been involved in any local organisation on a voluntary basis over the last three years?
- have you been involved in any activities organised by the local NDC?

Table 3.1 indicates that 12 per cent of NDC residents are involved with community groups on a voluntary basis and 19 per cent, who've heard of their local NDC, in NDC activities. Nationally 21 per cent of residents have been involved with community groups, nine percentage points higher than for NDC areas and ten percentage points higher than comparator areas. Seventy-eight per cent of residents are involved with neither local community groups nor NDC activities and only five per cent involved with both.

**Table 3.1: Participation levels**

	% of respondents		
	NDC Areas	Comparator Areas	National*
Involved in local voluntary organisations (1)	12	11	21
Involvement in NDC activities <sup>1</sup> (2)	19	N/A	N/A
Participate in <b>neither</b>	78	N/A	N/A
Participate in (1) <b>only</b>	7	N/A	N/A
Involvement in (2) <b>only</b>	10	N/A	N/A
Participate in <b>both</b> (1) and (2)	5	N/A	N/A

Source: MORI/NOP Household Survey 2004

\*General Household Survey - Social capital module 2000

<sup>1</sup>Base: all respondents who have heard of their local NDC

#### 3.2. Modelling the underlying explanatory factors for community participation

Logistic regression can be used to unpick why one group of residents is more likely to participate in voluntary activity than another. Table 3.2 indicates the odds ratios for demographic characteristics and the extent to which these factors influence participation.

**Women** in NDC areas are significantly more likely to become involved in NDC activities than men. After taking account of other underlying factors such as age and ethnicity, women are 48 per cent more likely to be involved in NDC activities than men. This is contrary to the findings of Warde et al (2003), whose analysis of the British Household Panel Survey found that men were more likely to be members of a voluntary organisation than women and the Home Office Citizenship Survey 2001 (Attwood *et al*, 2003), which found that men were more likely to participate in their communities.

**Age** appears to be related to propensity to participate. As Table 3.2 reveals, the 16 to 24 age group are least likely to participate and the difference is significant when compared with the base group (75 and over). Residents from the 55 to 64 group are most likely to participate in local voluntary organisations, whilst residents from the 65 to 74 age group are most likely to be involved with their local NDC.

There appears to be a positive relationship between **NVQ attainment** and the odds for participation with higher attainment suggesting a greater likelihood of involvement. Residents with at least an NVQ level 4 qualification are more than four times as likely as those with no qualifications to participate with local organisations and almost three times as likely to be involved in NDC activities. This is consistent with the findings of the Home Office Citizenship Survey 2001 (Attwood *et al*, 2003), the GHS 2000 (Coulthard *et al*, 2002) and BHPS (Warde *et al*, 2003).

Differences are also evident by **household composition**. Couples without dependent children are least likely to participate with local organisations and couples with children most likely. Single person households, however, are the least likely to be involved in NDC activities and lone parents most likely.

In relation to **tenure** those in private rented homes are 34 per cent less likely to engage with local organisations on a voluntary basis and 43 per cent less likely to be involved in NDC activities than owner occupiers.

**Ethnicity** is not a significant explanatory variable of voluntary participation or involvement in NDC activities. This is contrary to previous studies (Attwood *et al*, 2003; Coulthard *et al*, 2002; Warde *et al*, 2003) which have shown ethnic origin to be related to participation.

**Number of moves in the last 5 years** is a significant predictor of both participation indicators, with respondent who had moved in that period being over 40 per cent less likely to be involved with local organisations. Respondents who had move four or more times were over were least likely to become involved in NDC activities, 57 per cent less likely than those who had not moved at all.

**Table 3.2: Odds ratios for explanatory variables in base model for participation**

Variable and category	Involvement in local voluntary organisations	Involvement in NDC activity
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	n.s	1.00
Female		<b>1.48</b>
<b>Age</b>		
75 & over	1.00	1.00
16-24	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.67</b>
25-34	0.78	0.96
35-44	1.00	1.19
45-54	1.16	1.12
55-64	<b>1.42</b>	1.17
65-74	<b>1.29</b>	<b>1.32</b>
<b>Ethnicity</b>		
White	n.s	n.s
Asian		
Black		
<b>Workless household</b>		
No	n.s	1.00
Yes		<b>1.11</b>
<b>NVQ Level</b>		
NVQ 4+	1.00	1.00
No NVQ	<b>0.23</b>	<b>0.37</b>
NVQ 1	<b>0.46</b>	<b>0.64</b>
NVQ 2	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.64</b>
NVQ 3	<b>0.42</b>	<b>0.60</b>
<b>Household composition</b>		
Couple, no dep't children	1.00	1.00

Couple, with dep't children	<b>1.39</b>	<b>1.58</b>
Lone parent	<b>1.29</b>	<b>1.73</b>
Single person	1.05	0.91
Large adult	1.08	1.13
<b>Tenure</b>		
Owner	1.00	1.00
Social rent: LA	0.97	0.95
Social rent: HA	1.13	0.97
Private rent	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.57</b>
<b>Moves in last 5 years</b>		
None	1.00	1.00
1	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.67</b>
2	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.44</b>
3	<b>0.59</b>	<b>0.62</b>
4 or more	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.43</b>

Source: MORI/NOP Household Survey 2004

### 3.3. Modelling key drivers of community participation

The odds ratios in Table 3.3 are based on a model which considers the influence which housing and area characteristics have on participation and takes into account the underlying base model given in Table 3.2. Interestingly, neither satisfaction with accommodation nor satisfaction with home state or repair are significant explanatory variables.

**Table 3.3: Odds ratios for participation given housing and area explanatory variables**

Variable and category	Involvement in local organisations	Involvement in NDC activity
<b>Dissatisfaction with accommodation</b>		
No	n.s	n.s
Yes		
<b>Dissatisfaction with state of repair of home</b>		
No	n.s	n.s
Yes		
<b>Severity of local environment problems</b>		
Low	1.00	1.00
Moderate	<b>1.39</b>	<b>1.25</b>
High	<b>1.69</b>	<b>1.26</b>
<b>Severity of lawlessness and dereliction</b>		
Low	1.00	1.00
Moderate	<b>1.24</b>	<b>1.17</b>
High	<b>1.37</b>	<b>1.34</b>

Source: MORI/NOP Household Survey 2004

**Lawlessness and dereliction and environmental problem scores are strongly linked with residents likelihood of participation.** For example, residents with a moderate score for environmental problems are nearly 40 per cent more likely to be involved with local organisations than those with low scores, whilst those with high scores almost 70 per cent more likely to participate. In addition, residents with moderate or high scores are 25 per cent as likely to be involved in NDC activities compared with those with low scores.

Table 3.4 indicates the odds ratios for perceptions of the local community and the influence they have on participation. All four indicators explored have significant influence on participation rates of which feeling part of the community has the largest influence. Residents who feel part of the community are almost twice as likely to be involved in NDC activity and over two and half times more likely to be involved in local community organisations. Residents who feel they can influence decisions in the area or those that know local people also have higher odds of participation. However, feeling that local people are friendly is less likely to be associated with participation. Perhaps this perceived lack of friendliness in the area is a spur to becoming involved?

**Table 3.4: Odds ratios for participation levels given perceptions of the local area as explanatory variables**

<b>Variable and category</b>	<b>Involvement in local organisations</b>	<b>Involvement in NDC activity</b>
<b>Feel part of the community</b>		
No	1.00	1.00
Yes	<b>2.73</b>	<b>1.91</b>
<b>Local people are friendly</b>		
No	1.00.	1.00
Yes	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.87</b>
<b>Know local people</b>		
No	1.00	1.00
Yes	<b>1.71</b>	<b>1.55</b>
<b>Feel can influence decisions in area</b>		
No	1.00	1.00
Yes	<b>2.62</b>	<b>1.91</b>

Source: MORI/NOP Household Survey 2004



## 4. COMMUNITY TRUST

### 4.1. Community trust in NDC and Social Capital

Community trust is one of the most important aspects to, and conceivably a consequence of, social capital. Questions of trust have also recently exercised UK public bodies (Duffy *et al*, 2003). One reason for this growing interest in trust, and this is of especial relevance to NDC, is the view that enhancing trust makes possible the achievement of community objectives that would not be attainable in its absence (Bourdieu, 1985; Fukuyama, 1995).

### 4.2. Levels of trust in NDC areas

Respondents in the NDC Household Survey of 2004 were asked to rate their trust in four organisations or agencies: the local council, the police, local health services and local schools. The percentage frequency breakdowns for each of these dimensions are given in Table 4.1. These four responses can also be transformed into a five point Likert or ordinal scale measure of trust in authority or organisations and can thus (also) reasonably be interpreted as indicators, or expressions, of what is often referred to as 'linking' social capital (concerned with relations between those not on an equal footing).

Clearly, there are relatively high levels of distrust with the local council and, to a lesser extent, local police. Respondents exhibit lower levels of distrust in local health services and schools. Levels of **distrust** on the part of NDC residents and indeed those in 'comparator areas' are similar levels to national averages in relation all services. For instance, with regard to local health services some 17 per cent of NDC residents report low levels of trust compared with 18 per cent nationally and 17 per cent in comparator areas. The largest difference is in terms of trust in local schools whereby distrust is five per cent higher in NDCs than is the case nationally (13 per cent and nine per cent respectively).

Not surprisingly, the four trust measures are highly correlated and a principal component analysis demonstrates that around 45 per cent of variation in all four trust measures can be accounted for by a single underlying dimension. This dimension can be computed as a score which is a weighted average of the four trust measures, with weights of roughly equal magnitude. The score measures trust in authority or organisations (vertical trust) and can reasonably be interpreted as an indicator, or expression, of what is often referred to as 'linking' social capital (concerned with relations between those not on an equal footing). The percentage frequency breakdowns for these dimensions are given in Table 4.1.

**Table 4.1: Trust frequency distributions**

	% of respondents		
	NDC areas	Comparator areas	National
<b>Trust in local council</b>			
Not at all	15	14	11
Not very much	31	31	37
Don't know either way	10	9	6
A fair amount	38	40	43
A great deal	6	6	4
<b>Trust in local police</b>			
Not at all	9	9	6
Not very much	22	23	24
Don't know either way	7	8	5

A fair amount	47	48	53
A great deal	14	12	12
<b>Trust in local health services</b>			
Not at all	4	4	3
Not very much	13	13	15
Don't know either way	6	4	2
A fair amount	51	54	59
A great deal	25	25	20
<b>Trust in local schools</b>			
Not at all	4	4	2
Not very much	9	10	7
Don't know either way	35	34	22
A fair amount	36	37	48
A great deal	16	16	20

Source: MORI/NOP Household Survey 2004.

### 4.3. Variations in trust across Partnerships

The extent to which trust varies across NDCs is illustrated in Figures 4.1 to 4.5. Figures 4.2 to 4.5 present the proportion of residents in each of the NDC areas who distrust the local council, local police, health services and local schools. Figure 4.1 presents the proportion of residents having 'high' levels of overall distrust in each Partnership<sup>1</sup>.

What is perhaps most striking about these “distrust” percentages is the great variation across areas. Overall, Birmingham Kings Norton respondents record a distrust score three times higher than residents in Newcastle. This is particularly evident in relation to distrust in the local council. Levels of distrust for this dimension range from 52 per cent of residents in Birmingham Kings Norton to 30 per cent of in Newcastle.

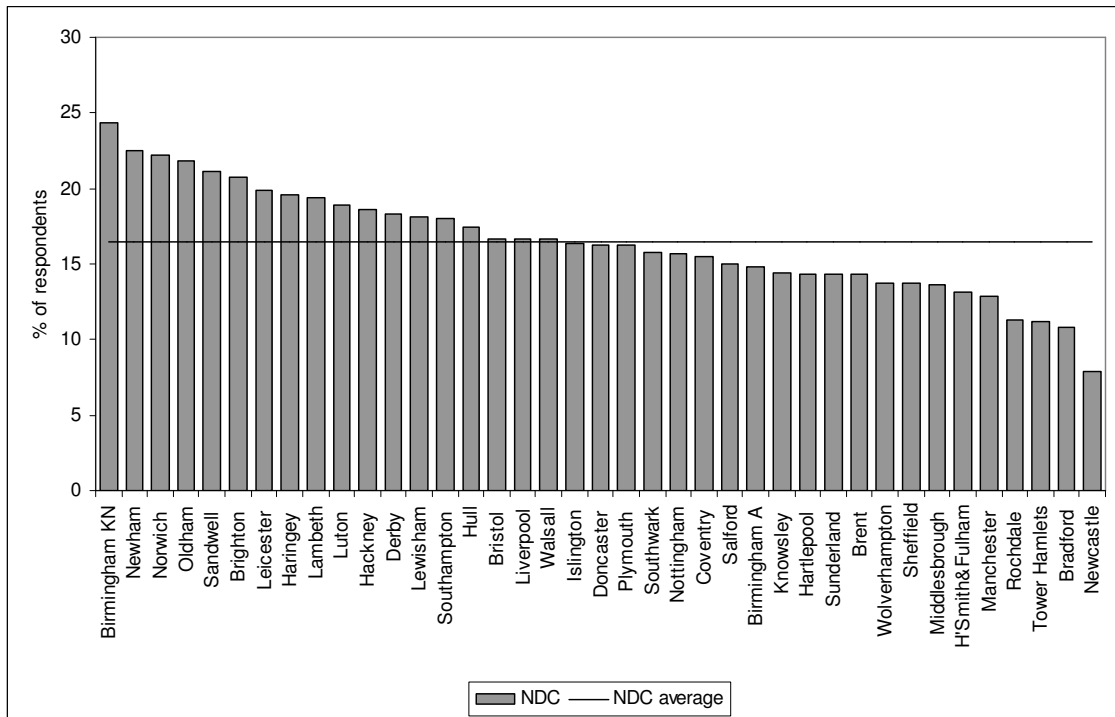
Southampton shows the highest level of distrust in the police (44 per cent) but one of the lowest levels of distrust in local health services (13 per cent). Distrust in health services appears to be very much a London phenomenon with seven of the 10 NDCs from this region appearing in the “worst ten” for this dimension. A similar picture emerges for distrust in local schools, for which six of the 10 London NDCs appear in the “worst ten” for this dimension. On the other hand, London NDCs appear to have higher trust in the local police, as none of the NDCs from this region appear in the “worst ten” for distrust in local police. Indeed six of the London NDCs actually appear in the “best ten” NDCs for this measure of dimension.

Birmingham Kings Norton is the only NDC to appear in the “worst ten” for distrust on all four individual measures. For example, 36 per cent of NDC residents in Birmingham Kings Norton distrust the local police compared with 31 per cent across the Programme, 22 per cent distrust health services compared with 18 per cent and 24 per cent distrust local schools compared with 13 per cent.

Three areas, Newcastle, Bradford and Tower Hamlets, have particularly low levels of distrust. This is most notable for residents in Newcastle which has the lowest proportion of residents (eight per cent) indicating overall high distrust scores. The area also has the lowest proportion of residents distrusting the local council (30 per cent), the fourth lowest level of residents not trusting the police (22 per cent) and the tenth lowest level of residents distrusting the health service.

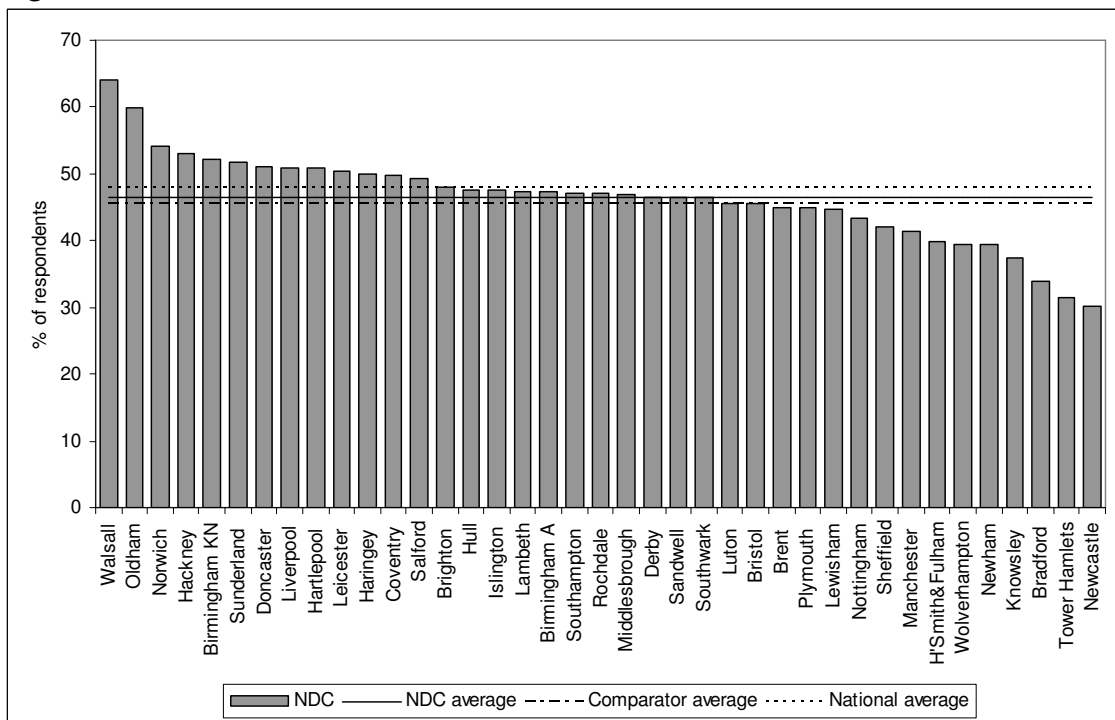
<sup>1</sup> The trust score was categorised into “high”, “moderate” and “low”, with the moderate category roughly corresponding to the middle 50 per cent of scores

**Figure 4.1: High overall distrust**



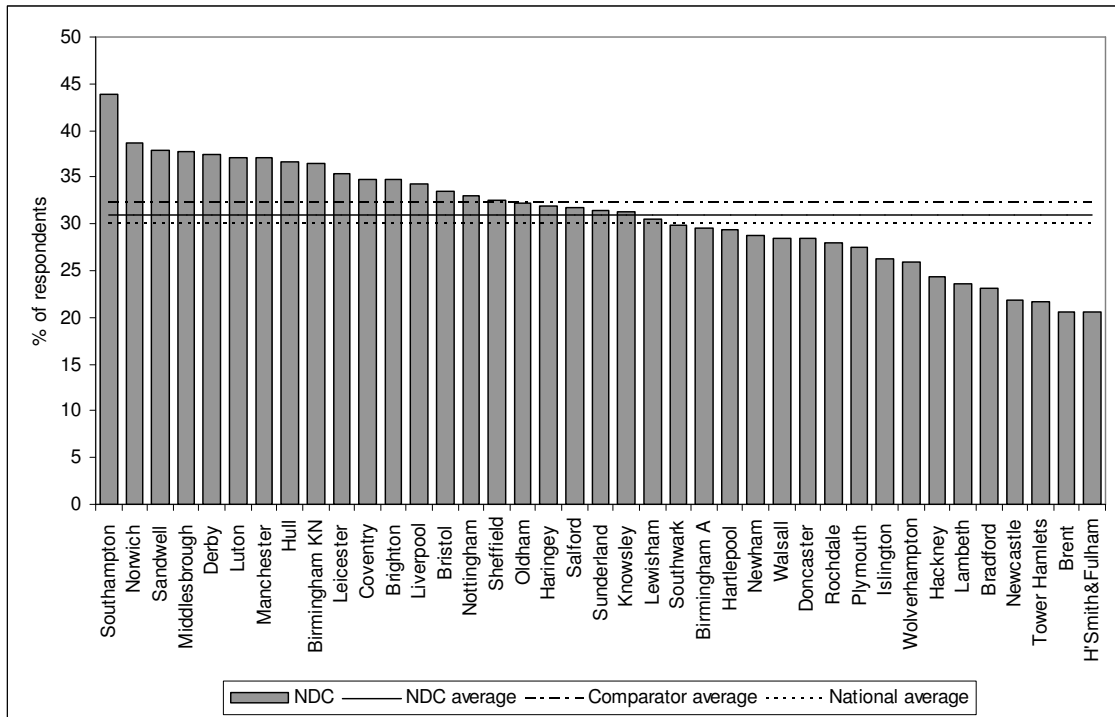
Source: MORI/NOP Household Survey 2004

**Figure 4.2: Distrust: the local council**



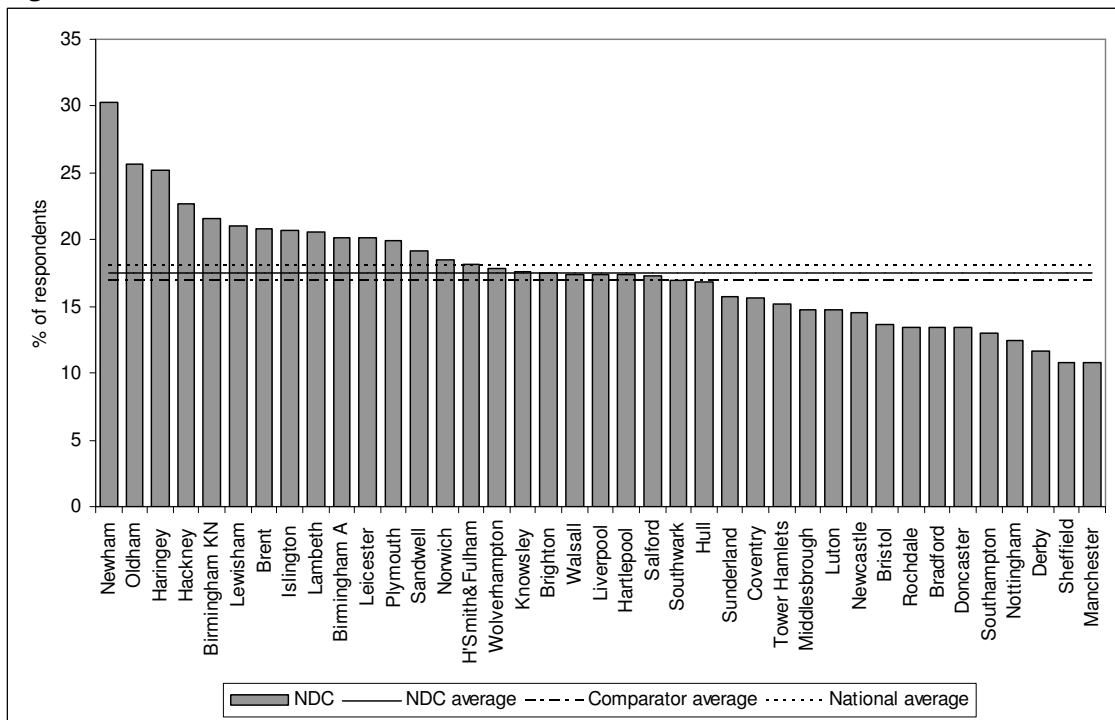
Source: MORI/NOP Household Survey 2004

**Figure 4.3: Distrust: the local police**



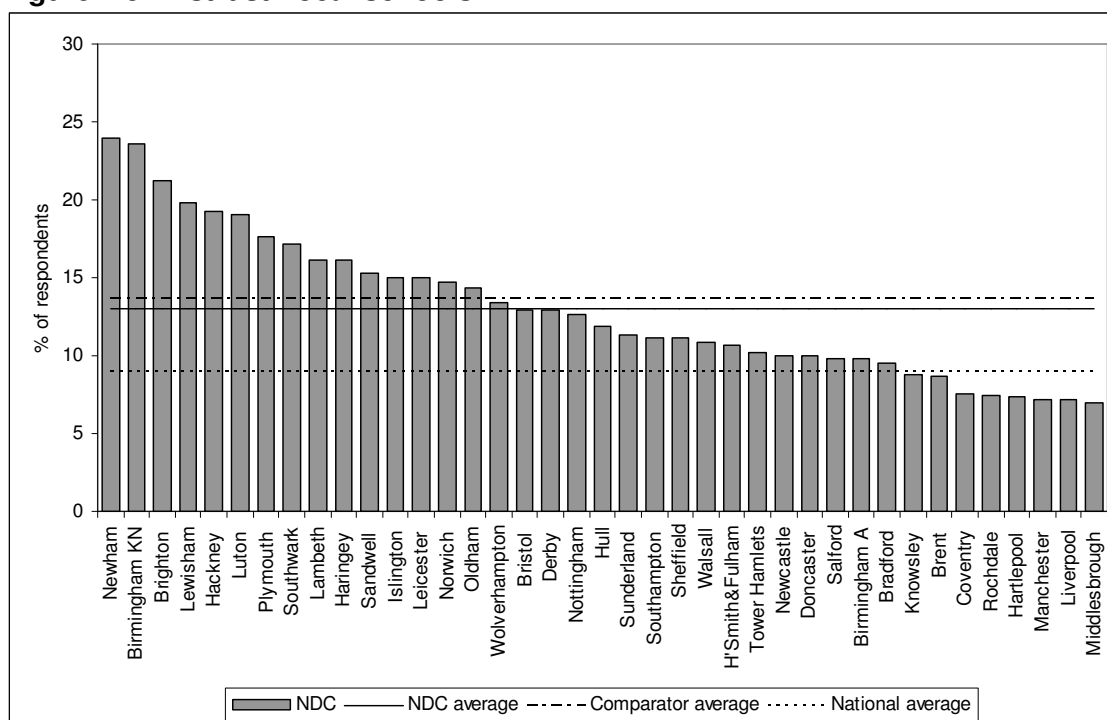
Source: MORI/NOP Household Survey 2004

**Figure 4.4: Distrust: local health services**



Source: MORI/NOP Household Survey 2004

**Figure 4.5: Distrust: local schools**



Source: MORI/NOP Household Survey 2004

#### 4.4. Modelling variation in trust across Partnerships

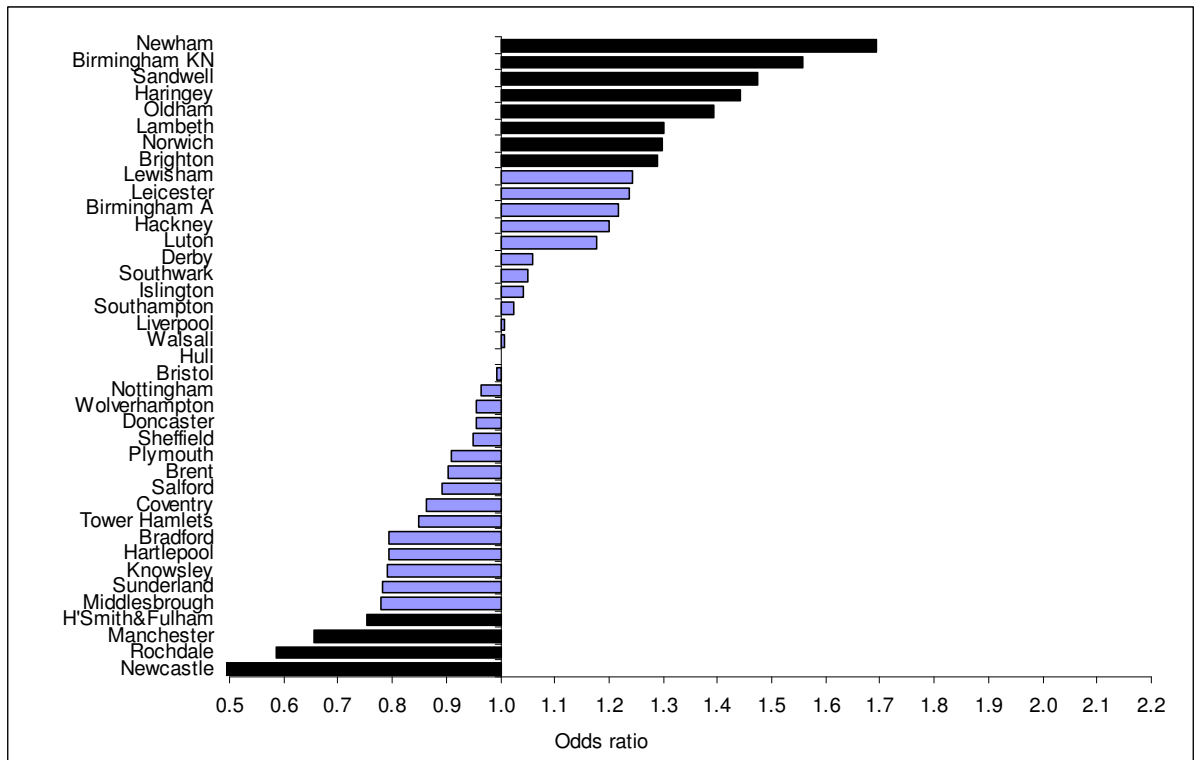
Figures 4.6 to 4.10 illustrate binary logistic models for dimensions to low trust. These take the form of NDC area odds ratios adjusted for age, gender, household composition, ethnicity, tenure, education and household worklessness.

In general terms, high distrust areas tend to be especially evident in the South (or the Midlands), with relatively low levels of trust in schools in particular, concentrated in London. The exception appears to be low trust in the local police. Here, five of the eight areas with low adjusted levels of relative distrust are in London.

Residents in Newham are mostly likely to indicate high levels of overall distrust: 69 per cent more likely than the average across all NDCs. In addition, Newham residents are more than twice as likely to distrust local health services and almost two and half times more likely to distrust local schools. Interestingly they are not significantly more likely to distrust the local council or the local police.

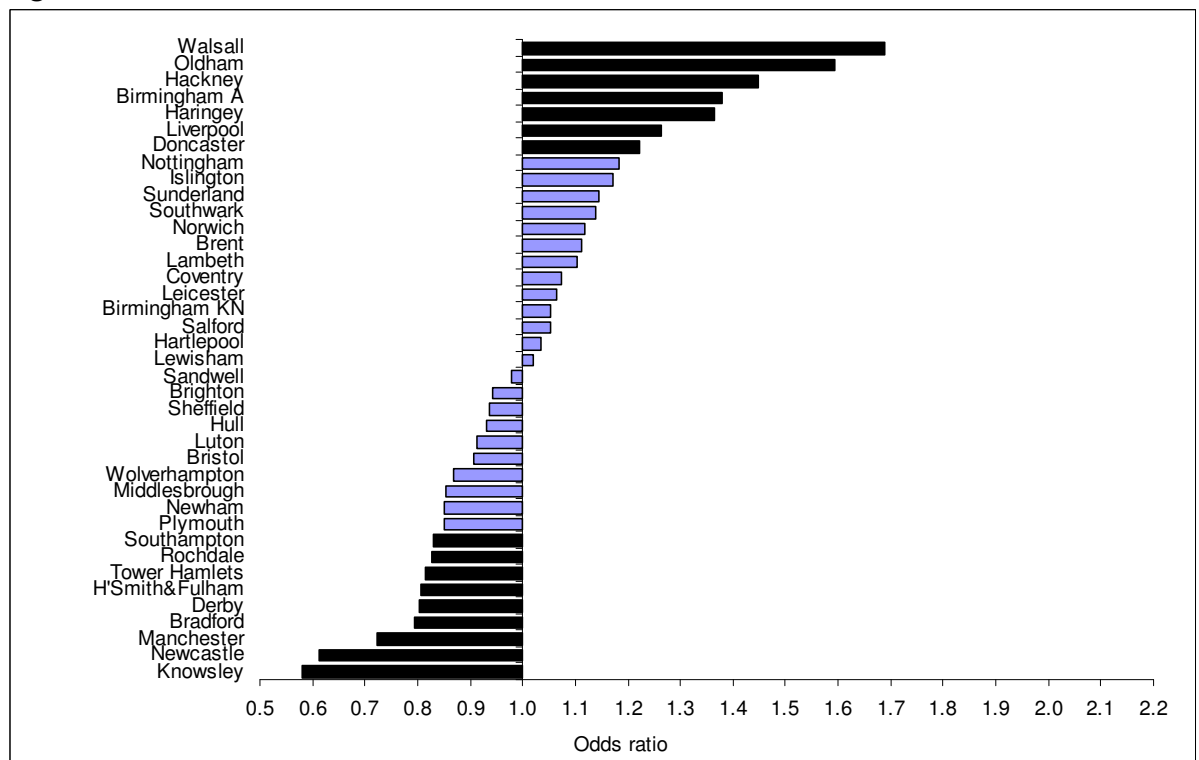
At the other end of the scale, Newcastle has a noticeably lower level of distrust compared with the NDC average. Newcastle has significantly lower levels of distrust for two of the four individual trust dimensions plus the overall score. Residents are 53 per cent less likely to have high overall trust scores, 31 per cent less likely to distrust the local police, and 39 per cent less likely to distrust the local council.

**Figure 4.6: Odds ratios for high overall distrust**



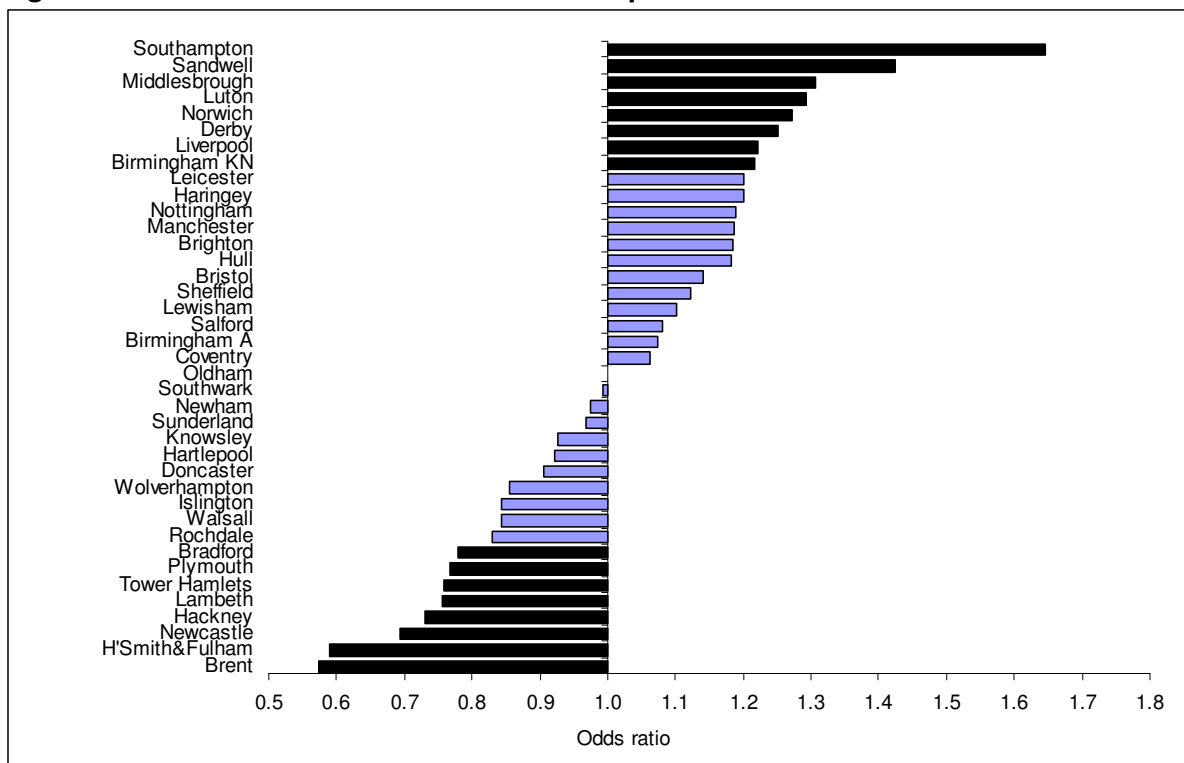
Source: MORI/NOP Household Survey 2004

**Figure 4.7: Odds ratios for distrust: the local council**



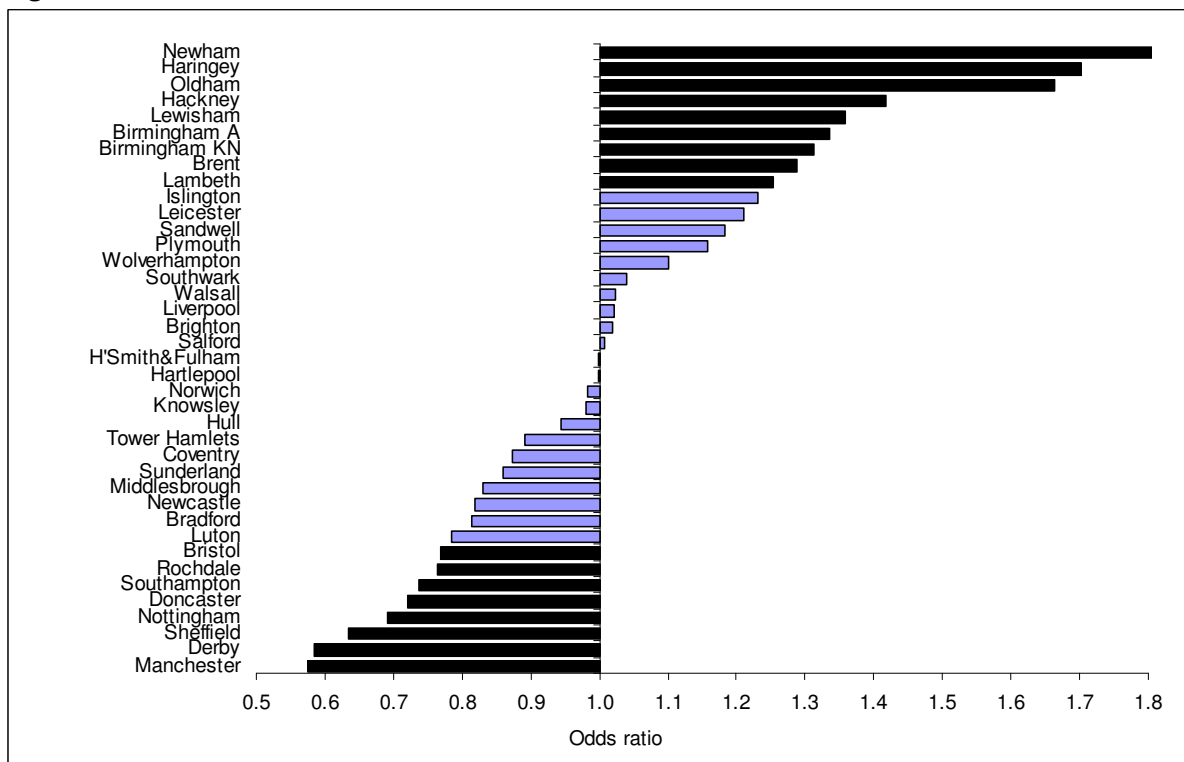
Source: MORI/NOP Household Survey 2004

**Figure 4.8: Odds ratios for distrust: the local police**



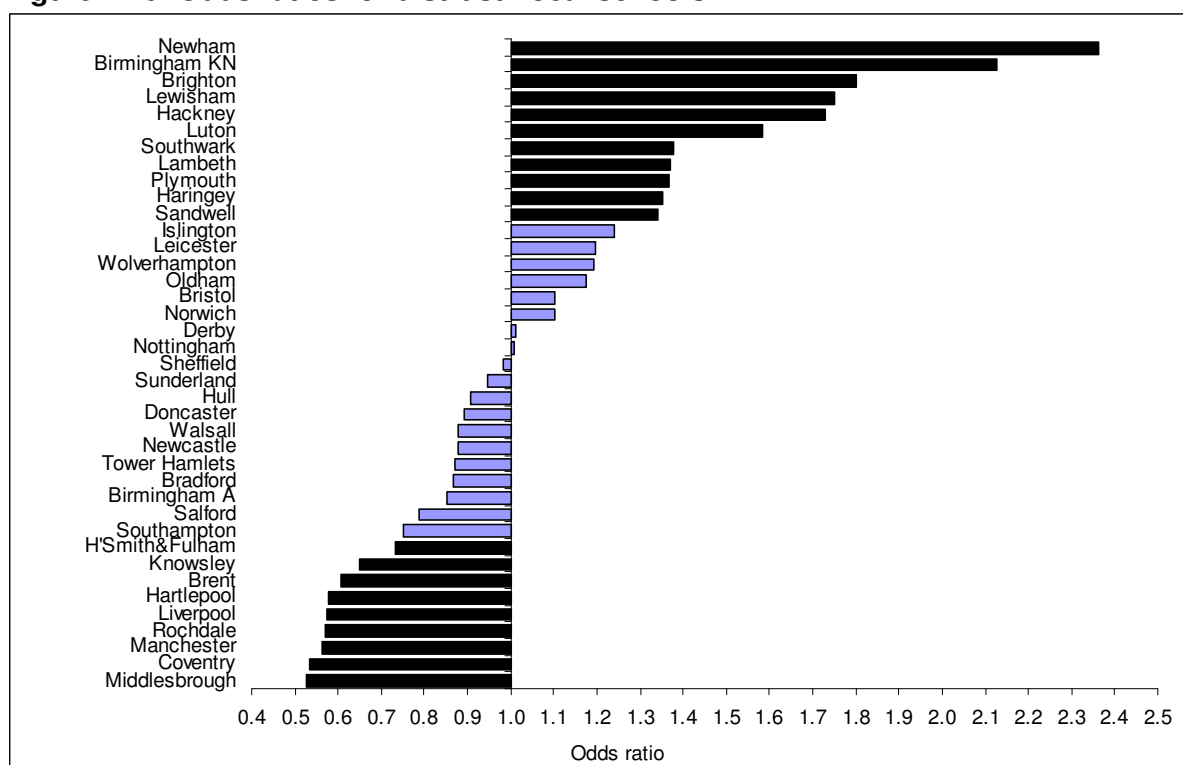
Source: MORI/NOP Household Survey 2004

**Figure 4.9: Odds ratios for distrust: local health services**



Source: MORI/NOP Household Survey 2004

**Figure 4.10: Odds ratios for distrust: local schools**



Source: MORI/NOP Household Survey 2004

#### 4.5. Underlying explanatory factors for trust

Odds ratios for low trust and demographic characteristics are illustrated in Table 4.2.

**Households** with no dependent children show higher levels of distrust than other types of households apart from in local council and, in particular, local schools. The latter pattern is probably a reflection of the presence or absence of school age children in the household.

**Women** tend to report lower levels of overall distrust and distrust in the police than do men. Interestingly, there are no significant differences by sex for distrust of local council, health services and local schools.

**Older people** tend to show significantly lower levels of distrust across all measures than those in younger age groups. Generally, middle age groups exhibit the highest distrust levels. For example, residents aged between 35 and 44 are over two times more likely to distrust health services compared with residents aged 75 and over.

**Table 4.2: Adjusted odds ratios for explanatory variables in base model for low trust**

Variable and category	Overall	Local council	Local police	Health services	Local schools
<b>Household composition</b>					
Couple, no dep't children	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Couple, dep't children	<b>0.74</b>	0.98	<b>0.82</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>1.36</b>
Lone parent	0.88	1.03	0.95	0.89	<b>1.68</b>
Single person	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>0.86</b>	0.91	0.88
Large adult	<b>0.87</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.80</b>	0.93	<b>1.20</b>
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	1.00	n.s	1.00	n.s	n.s
Female	<b>0.82</b>		<b>0.78</b>		



<b>Age group</b>					
75 & over	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
65 - 74	<b>1.54</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>1.44</b>	<b>1.30</b>	1.32
55 - 64	<b>1.74</b>	<b>1.57</b>	<b>1.56</b>	<b>1.71</b>	<b>1.61</b>
45 - 54	<b>2.32</b>	<b>1.81</b>	<b>1.82</b>	<b>2.26</b>	<b>1.88</b>
35 - 44	<b>2.45</b>	<b>1.87</b>	<b>1.89</b>	<b>2.24</b>	<b>2.32</b>
25 - 34	<b>2.28</b>	<b>1.85</b>	<b>1.78</b>	<b>2.18</b>	<b>1.97</b>
16 - 24	<b>1.87</b>	<b>1.44</b>	<b>1.79</b>	<b>1.83</b>	<b>2.09</b>
<b>Self-report ethnicity</b>					
White	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Black	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.70</b>	0.97	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.80</b>
Asian	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>0.79</b>	0.89	<b>0.81</b>
<b>Workless household</b>					
No	n.s	n.s	n.s	n.s	n.s
Yes					
<b>Tenure</b>					
Owner	n.s	1.00	1.00	n.s.	1.00
Social rent: LA		<b>0.77</b>	1.05		1.01
Social rent: HA		<b>0.79</b>	<b>1.19</b>		0.95
Private rent		<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.81</b>		<b>0.64</b>
<b>NVQ level</b>					
NVQ 4+	1.00	1.00	1.00	n.s	1.00
NVQ 3	1.13	<b>1.20</b>	<b>1.21</b>		0.92
NVQ 2	1.11	<b>1.19</b>	<b>1.24</b>		<b>0.86</b>
NVQ 1	<b>1.26</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>1.42</b>		0.86
No NVQ	1.10	1.03	<b>1.19</b>		<b>0.73</b>

Source: MORI/NOP Household Survey 2004

**White** respondents tend to record higher levels of distrust than respondents from other self-reported ethnic groups. Asian residents, for example are 51 per cent less likely to distrust their local council compared with white residents.

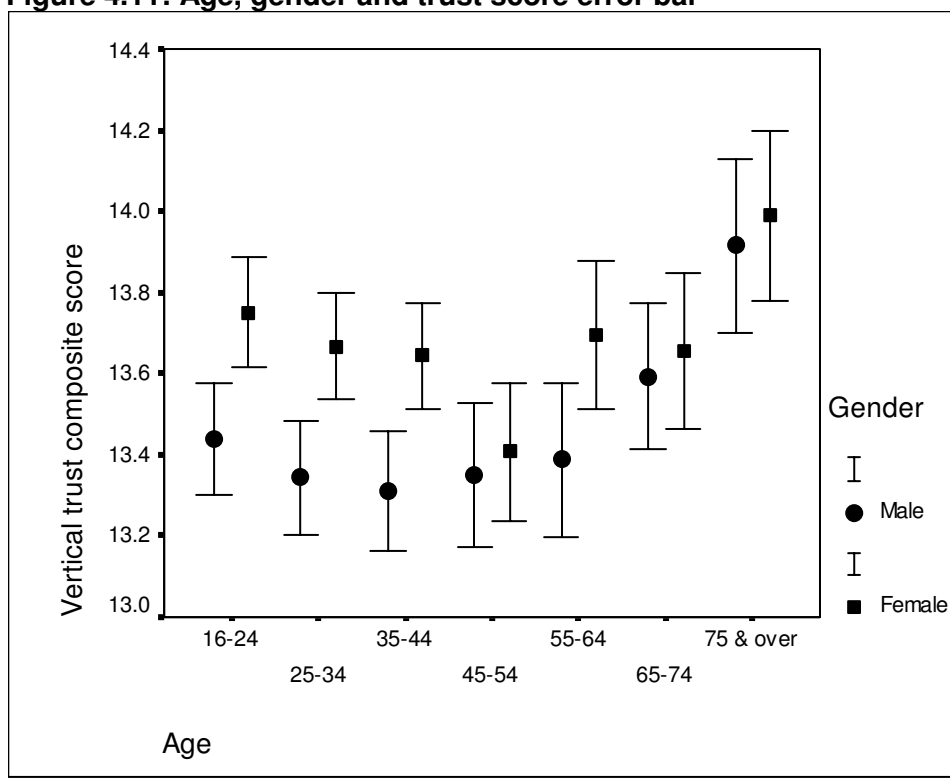
In general, trust levels do not appear to be associated with whether or not a respondent lives in a **workless** household.

**Tenure** is not significantly related to overall levels of trust or trust in health services. However, owner occupiers report the highest likelihood of distrusting the local council, social renters the highest likelihood of distrusting the local police and social renter the highest likelihood of distrusting local schools.

Finally, there does appear to be some systematic variation in trust across levels of **educational attainment**, with the exception of trust in health services which was not significant. In general, respondents with lower educational qualifications had significantly higher distrust in the local police and local council, whilst having significantly less distrust in local educational establishments.

The relationship between age and gender and trust levels is further explored in the error bar shown as Figure 4.11. This u-shaped age pattern with the young and elderly showing higher average trust levels than those from middle age groups and with younger women, in particular, recording relatively high trust, has been noted in other studies (Grimsley *et al*, 2003)

**Figure 4.11: Age, gender and trust score error bar**



Source: MORI/NOP Household Survey 2004

#### **4.6. Modelling key drivers of Trust**

Social drivers of **low trust** have been explored using binary logistic models. The resultant odds ratios, adjusted for NDC area, age, gender, household composition, ethnicity, tenure, education, length of residence and household worklessness (and all social capital model main effects) are presented in Table 4.3.

**Lower levels of trust** in organisations tend to be associated with:

- low levels of personal efficacy such as an individual feeling that they cannot influence decisions
- greater levels of personal insecurity, such as feeling unsafe walking out alone at night
- certain types of behavioural and attitudinal considerations such as not feeling part of the community, having unfriendly neighbours and thinking that neighbours do not look out for each other

But lower levels of trust are not consistently related to either being involved in voluntary activities or knowing neighbours.

**Table 4.3: Adjusted odds ratios for social capital dimensions of LOW Trust**

<b>Variable category</b>	<b>and Overall</b>	<b>Local council</b>	<b>Local police</b>	<b>Health services</b>	<b>Local schools</b>
<b>Unsafe walking alone in area after dark</b>					
No	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Yes	<b>1.49</b>	<b>1.39</b>	<b>1.41</b>	<b>1.41</b>	<b>1.42</b>
<b>Cannot influence decisions affecting area</b>					
No	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Yes	<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.55</b>	<b>1.43</b>	<b>1.19</b>	<b>1.15</b>
<b>Not part of local community</b>					
No	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Yes	<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.39</b>	<b>1.27</b>	<b>1.26</b>	<b>1.40</b>
<b>Don't know neighbours</b>					
No	1.00	1.00	1.00	n.s.	1.00
Yes	<b>0.89</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.87</b>		<b>0.86</b>
<b>No voluntary involvement</b>					
No	n.s.	1.00	1.00	1.00	n.s.
Yes		<b>0.90</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.84</b>	
<b>Neighbours not friendly</b>					
No	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Yes	<b>1.76</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>1.55</b>	<b>1.34</b>	<b>1.49</b>
<b>Neighbours don't look out for each other</b>					
No	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Yes	<b>1.64</b>	<b>1.46</b>	<b>1.48</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>1.62</b>

Source: MORI/NOP Household Survey 2004

## 5. TRUST IN LOCAL NDC PARTNERSHIPS

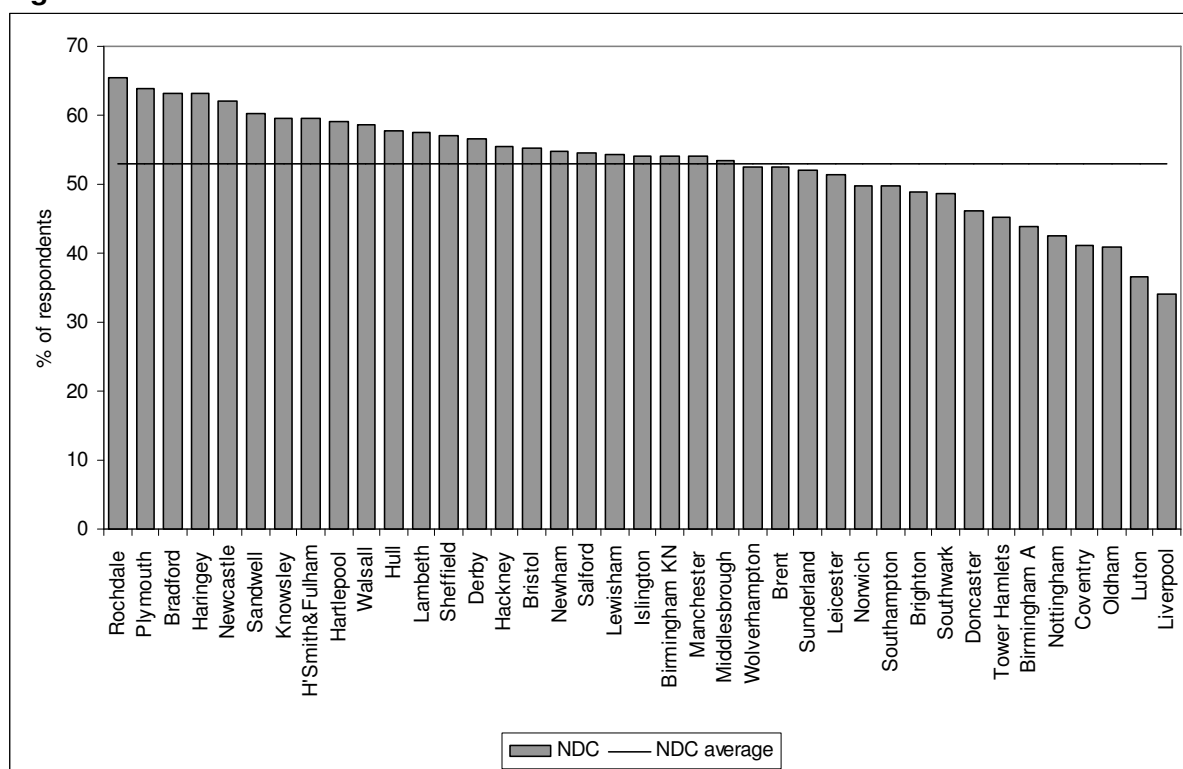
### 5.1. Trust in local NDCs

In addition to asking all residents how much trust they have in four local organisations (local council, local police, local health services and local schools), the NDC Household Survey also asks those residents who have heard of their local NDC how much they trust it.

### 5.2. Variations across Partnerships

Once again, enormous variation across the 39 is apparent (see Figure 5.1). Levels vary from 66 per cent in Rochdale to 34 per cent in Liverpool. Those actively distrusting their local NDC ranged from 51 per cent in Liverpool to 13 per cent in Manchester.

**Figure 5.1: Trust in local NDC across NDCs**

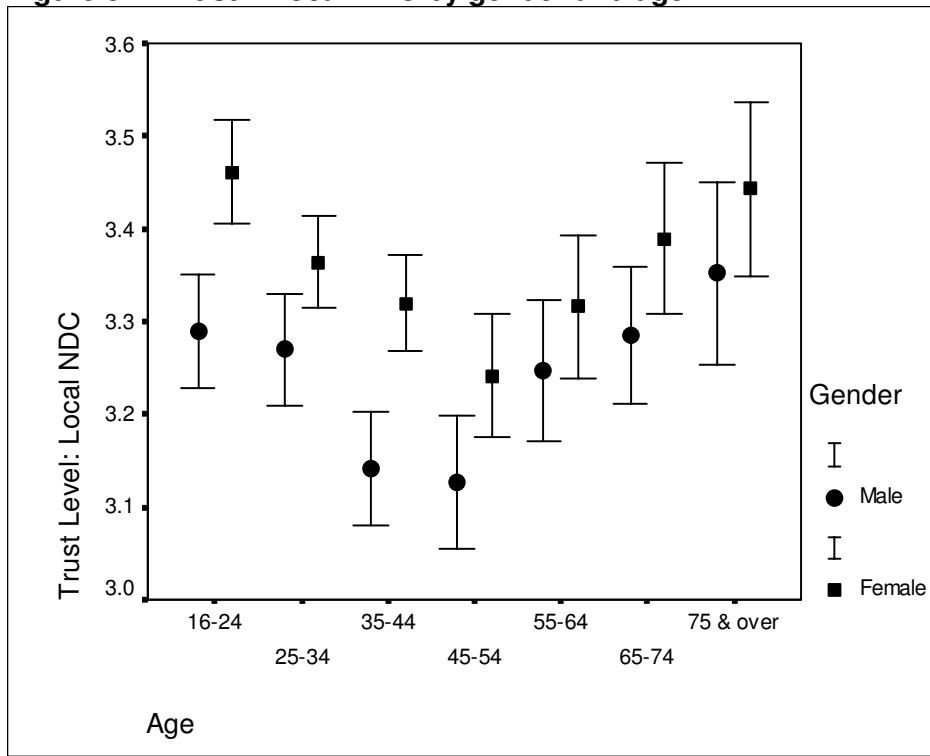


Source: MORI/NOP Household Survey 2004

### 5.3. Who trusts NDCs?

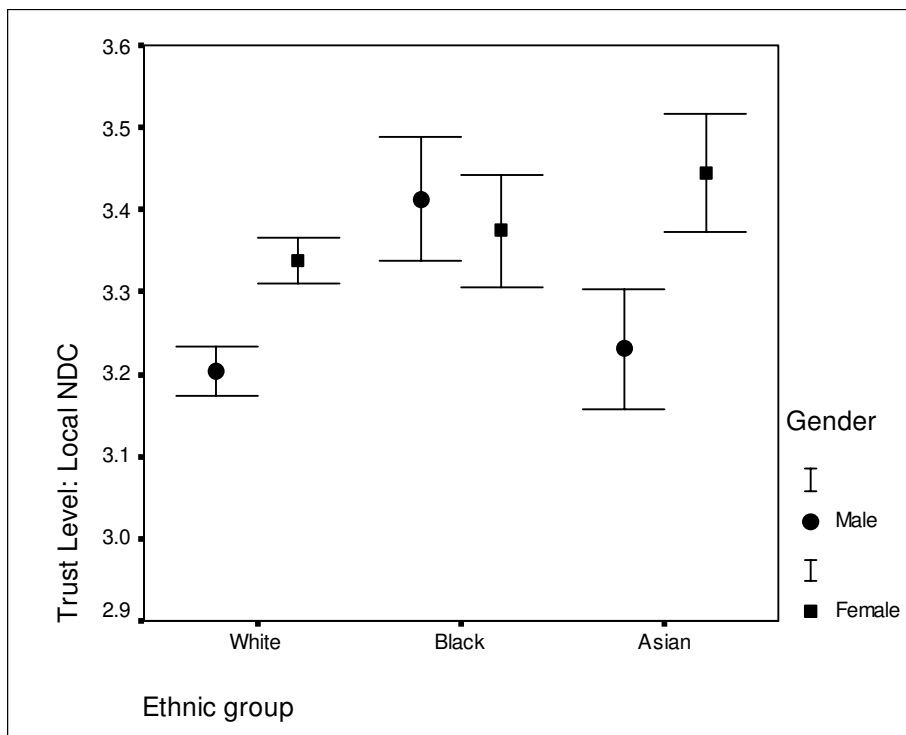
Utilising a five point scale, figures 5.2 and 5.3 illustrate variations in trust levels, across age, gender and ethnic groups. In broad terms trust in local Partnerships is, again, illustrated as having a u-shaped relationship with age. Women are more trustful than men; and black and especially Asian people are more trustful than white people.

**Figure 5.2: Trust in local NDC by gender and age**



Source: MORI/NOP Household Survey 2004

**Figure 5.3: Trust in local NDC by gender and ethnicity**



Source: MORI/NOP Household Survey 2004

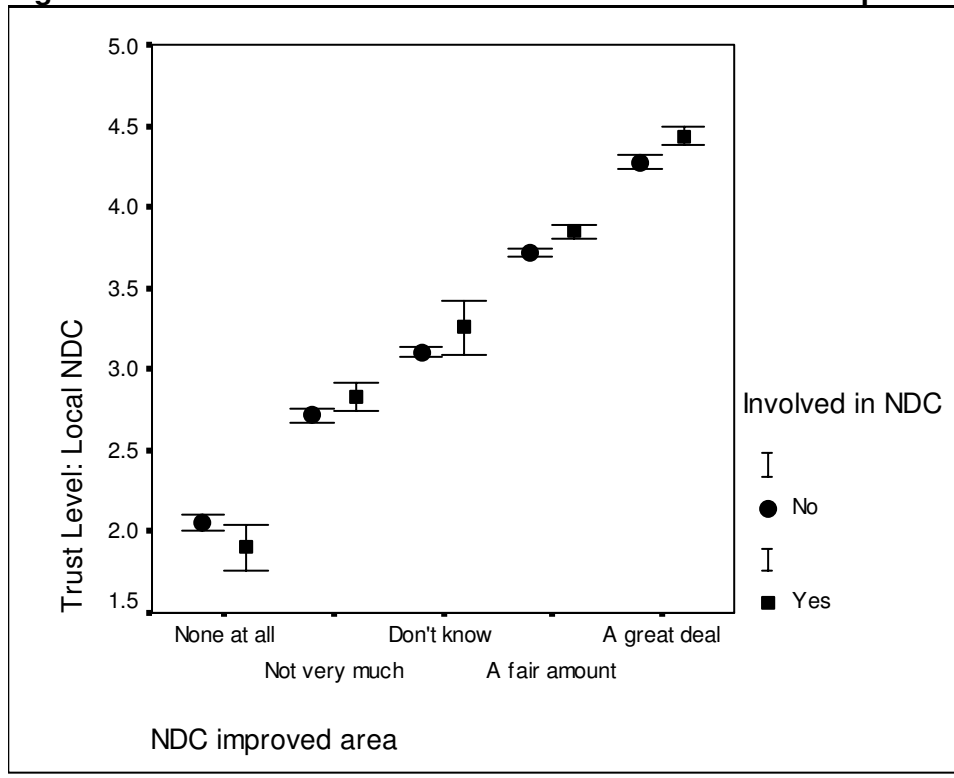
#### 5.4. Perceptions that NDCs have improved the area and trust

The relationship between NDC trust and perceptions of area improvement is illustrated in Figure 5.4 which looks at mean satisfaction levels for those respondents reporting that they have or have not been involved in partnership activity at each of

five points on an NDC “satisfaction” scale. In general, there is a strong relationship between trust and NDC “approval”.

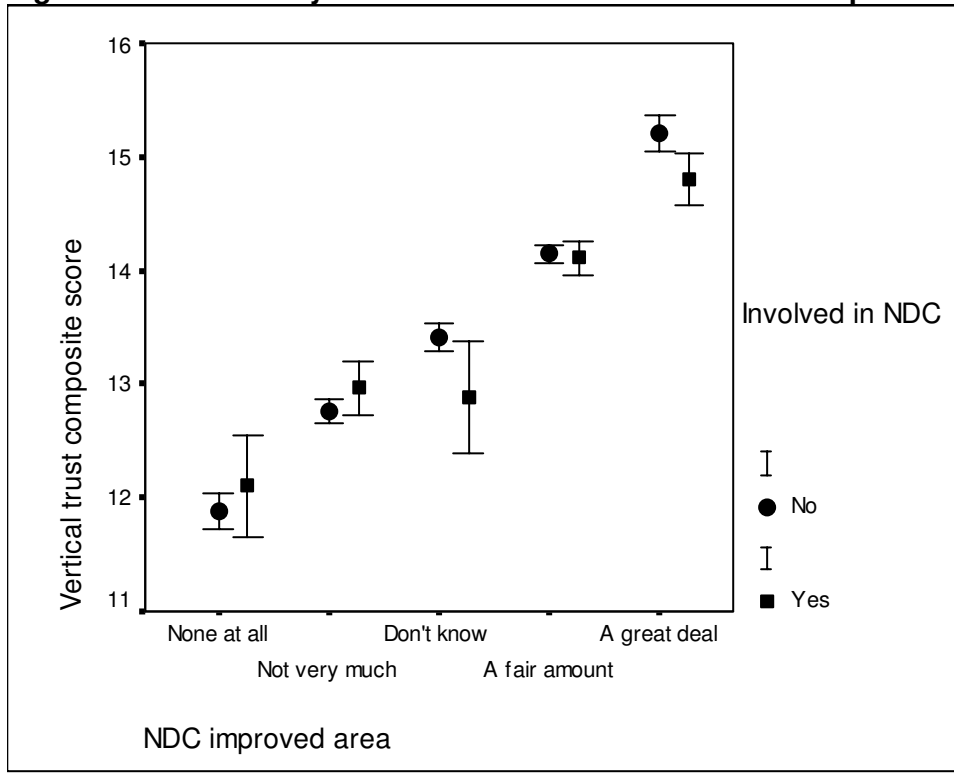
It seems likely that trust in NDC activities, and hence satisfaction might also be reflected in community trust levels. The main NDC household questionnaire contains questions on trust in local institutions and which are discussed above in relation to local council, police, health facilities, schools. Using a vertical trust score created from responses to these four questions, again see above, the relationship between trust and perception of partnership effectiveness can be explored. Figure 5.5 confirms an apparently strong connection between levels of trust and views on the perceived effectiveness of Partnership activities. There is a strong relationship between 'institutional' trust and those who think the NDC has improved the area.

**Figure 5.4: Trust in local NDC and feel NDC activities have improved the area**



Source: MORI/NOP Household Survey 2004

**Figure 5.5: Community Trust and feel NDC activities have improved the area**



Source: MORI/NOP Household Survey 2004

## 6. MULTILEVEL MODELLING AND TRUST

### 6.1. Exploratory multilevel modelling

The MORI/NOP household data contains information about individuals within areas. There is, therefore, a hierarchical structure to the data as a whole in that it contains clusters of individuals within 39 NDC areas. One question which arises is how does this hierarchical structure of the data affect or relate to the various dimensions being explored?

Firstly, the individuals across the NDC programme are contained within 39 clusters, that is, in each NDC Partnership. It is likely that these groupings of individuals within each NDC will be more alike, on average, than residents in other NDC areas. A model which therefore considers the characteristics of individuals within each cluster, rather than the data as a whole, is more likely to provide a more accurate picture of the attributes of individuals within the Programme.

Secondly, it can be assumed that each NDC will have a different portfolio of projects targeting different aspects of deprivation within their area. In addition, different Partnerships may also be more or less efficient in terms of how they manage and run their organisation. The chances are, therefore, that any individual will be influenced more by the particular NDC area they are located in, rather than the fact they are within the Programme as a whole. Hence it will be interesting to model what effect these Partnership level characteristics may be having on outcomes.

Thus it is likely that greater insight will be obtained by considering the data at both levels. In order to explore the different degree of variation between both individuals and across NDC areas, multilevel modelling has been employed. This statistical technique takes account of the hierarchical nature of the data (Rasbash et al, 2002). In effect, multilevel modelling, here, fits a series of linear regression models for each of the areas based on individual data within each cluster.

A number of measures used in the following models are based on the results from the 2002 MORI/NOP Household Survey. This data source provides individual level data which can be aggregated to provide area level data. In this exercise linear models have been fitted to each NDC area using trust as the explanatory variable and three key outcomes as dependent variables. Using the software package MLwiN it is possible to test whether trust is significantly related to outcome variables in terms of a linear model and whether the parameters of these linear models, the intercept and the slope, vary significantly across NDC areas.

The three outcome variables operationalised in this exercise are:

- mental health-related quality of life - the SF-36 Mental Health score, (Ware and Sherbourne, 1992) standardised to zero mean and unit variance [higher score = better health]
- fear of crime - an index based on the first principal component of nine explicit worry about crime measures but excluding vehicle related crime [higher score = greater fear or worry level]
- area wellbeing - an index based on the first principal component for the survey measures: area satisfaction, quality of life and area change [higher score = greater wellbeing]

The measure of trust used was the index based on the first principal component for the four trust items [higher score = greater trust level].



The parameter estimates (with standard errors in the accompanying parentheses) given in Table 6.1 refer to (i) the average linear slope parameter (ii) the variance of this parameter around this average, related to the 39 Partnership areas (iii) the variance, associated with Partnership areas, of the linear intercept around the overall mean and (iv) the variance in the outcome measures associated with the individual respondents within Partnerships. This last estimate is level 1 variance.

**Table 6.1: Parameter estimates multilevel models with explanatory variable: Trust**

	SF-36 Mental health	area wellbeing index	Fear of crime index
<b>Slope</b>	0.135 (0.009)	0.308 (0.010)	-0.066 (0.008)
<b>Variance (slope) partnership area</b>	0.001 (0.001)	0.001 (0.001)	<0.001 (0.001)
<b>Variance (intercept) partnership area</b>	0.007 (0.002)	0.047 (0.011)	0.035 (0.008)
<b>Variance respondent</b>	0.973 (0.010)	0.874 (0.010)	0.960 (0.010)

Source: MORI/NOP Household Survey 2002

The slope estimates indicate that trust is significantly positively related to mental health and area wellbeing and negatively related to fear of crime (higher levels of trust are associated with lower levels of fear). However, although the intercepts vary significantly across areas for given levels of trust, areas differ significantly in the modelled mental health, wellbeing or fear of crime score, the slope parameter does not vary significantly across Partnerships.

Hence, it may tentatively be concluded that enhancing trust may be a valuable and efficient focus for future policy initiatives since relationships between trust and mental wellbeing, trust and fear of crime and trust and area wellbeing are significant, strong and *consistent* across NDC communities.

## 7. CHANGE IN COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT, SOCIAL CAPITAL AND TRUST

### 7.1. Household Survey change data 2002-2004

In addition to the 2004 Household Survey, MORI/NOP also conducted a similar baseline survey in 2002. These two surveys collectively provide an invaluable source through which to consider how community participation, institutional trust and social capital have changed within NDC and comparator areas between 2002 and 2004.

### 7.2. Area level change

Area level data highlight changes to NDC and comparator areas between a baseline (2002) and the later interim position (2004). Using these surveys Programme wide change (2002 to 2004), changes by age, sex, ethnicity and area level change (NDC and comparator areas) are explored below.

**Table 7.1: Change in social capital, community participation and trust indicators, 2002-2004**

	% of respondents		
	2002	2004	Change
<b>Social capital</b>			
Not part of the community	63	59	-4
Neighbours are not friendly	14	13	-1
Don't know neighbours	60	56	-4
Neighbours don't look out for each other	33	29	-3
Can't influence decisions in area	68	67	-1
<b>Community participation</b>			
Involved in local organisation last 3 years	12	12	0
Involved in NDC activities <sup>1</sup>	16	19	3
<b>Community trust</b>			
Distrust local council	49	46	-3
Distrust local police	34	31	-3
Distrust local health services	19	18	-1
Distrust local schools	14	13	-1
Distrust local NDC <sup>1</sup>	28	26	-2

Source MORI/NOP Household Survey 2004 & 2002

<sup>1</sup>Base: all respondents who have heard of their local NDC

### Cross Sectional Analysis

Table 7.1 provides some headline change figures in respect of community participation, trust and social capital at the Programme wide level. Eleven of the 12 indicators explored improved over this two year period and for six of these (not part of community, do not know neighbours, neighbours do not look out for each other, involved in NDC activities, distrust local council and distrust local police) the change is significant and meaningful.

Tables 7.2, 7.3 and 7.4 explore change by key demographic variables. Table 7.2, which illustrates change for both male and female residents, indicates that females showed larger improvements in relation to social capital, community participation and community trust indicators. For example, the proportion of female residents involved with NDC activities rose four percentage points (18 per cent in 2002 to 22 per cent in

2004) compared with a two percentage point increase for males (14 per cent in 2002 to 16 per cent in 2004).

**Table 7.2: Change in social capital, community participation and trust indicators by sex, 2002-2004**

	Male			Female		
	02	04	Change	02	04	Change
<b>Social capital</b>						
Not part of the community	63	59	-4	64	59	-5
Neighbours are not friendly	13	13	-1	14	13	-1
Don't know neighbours	62	59	-3	58	54	-4
Neighbours don't look out for each other	33	30	-2	33	29	-4
Can't influence decisions in area	69	68	-1	67	66	-1
<b>Community participation</b>						
Involved in local organisation last 3 years	11	11	0	12	12	0
Involved in NDC activities <sup>1</sup>	14	16	2	18	22	4
<b>Community trust</b>						
Distrust local council	49	46	-3	50	47	-3
Distrust local police	37	33	-3	32	29	-3
Distrust local health services	19	17	-1	19	18	-2
Distrust local schools	13	12	-1	15	14	-1
Distrust local NDC <sup>1</sup>	29	29	-1	27	25	-3

Source MORI/NOP Household Survey 2004 & 2002

<sup>1</sup>Base: all respondents who have heard of their local NDC

Differences in changes across age groups are illustrated in Table 7.3. Improvements are most marked for the two older age groups; 65 to 74 and 75 and over. For example, residents aged 65 to 74 and 75 and over indicated a seven percentage point improvement in feeling part of the community. This is substantially higher than for the 16 to 44 year olds and the 45 to 64 year olds who indicate improvements of four percentage points and three percentage points respectively.

Finally, differences in changes across ethnic groups are explored (see Table 7.4). Overall, black residents appear to indicate the highest levels of improvement in social capital, community involvement and trust when compared with white and Asian residents. In particular, black residents show the most improvement in feeling part of the community, knowing neighbours, being involved with local organisation and being involved with, and trusting of, their local NDC.

**Table 7.3: Change in social capital, community participation and trust indicators by age, 2002-2004**

	16-44			45-64			65-74			75+		
	02	04	Change	02	04	Change	02	04	Change	02	04	Change
<b>Social capital</b>												
Not part community	66	61	-4	60	56	-3	60	53	-7	61	54	-7
N'bours are not friendly	16	15	-1	11	10	0	9	8	-1	9	8	0
Don't know neighbours	62	60	-3	56	51	-5	54	49	-6	58	53	-5
N'bours don't look out	35	32	-4	30	27	-3	28	27	-2	26	23	-4
Can't influence decisions	67	66	0	67	66	-1	72	69	-3	74	75	1
<b>Participation</b>												
Involved local organisat'n	11	11	0	14	14	-1	11	12	0	8	9	0
Involved with NDC <sup>1</sup>	18	20	3	16	19	3	13	17	4	10	15	5
<b>Community distrust</b>												

Local council	49	46	-3	53	50	-3	47	46	0	42	37	-5
Local police	34	31	-2	37	33	-4	34	31	-3	31	23	-7
Local health services	20	19	-2	19	19	-1	16	13	-2	13	11	-2
Local schools	17	15	-2	12	12	0	8	8	-1	6	6	-1
Local NDC <sup>1</sup>	27	26	-1	32	30	-2	28	24	-5	24	21	-4

Source MORI/NOP Household Survey 2004 & 2002

<sup>1</sup>Base: all respondents who have heard of their local NDC

**Table 7.4: Change in social capital, community participation and trust indicators by ethnicity, 2002-2004**

	White			Black			Asian		
	02	04	Change	02	04	Change	02	04	Change
<b>Social capital</b>									
Not part of the community	65	61	-4	61	54	-7	50	49	-2
Neighbours are not friendly	13	12	-1	15	16	1	13	13	-1
Don't know neighbours	59	55	-4	71	65	-6	52	52	-1
Neighbours don't look out	32	29	-4	37	35	-2	29	26	-3
Can't influence decisions in area	70	69	-1	58	59	1	61	62	2
<b>Community participation</b>									
Involved in local organisation	12	12	0	14	14	1	11	11	0
Involved in NDC activities <sup>1</sup>	16	19	3	16	23	7	17	18	1
<b>Community trust</b>									
Distrust local council	52	50	-2	45	42	-3	37	33	-4
Distrust local police	36	32	-4	30	30	0	27	25	-2
Distrust local health services	19	18	-1	18	17	-1	20	17	-3
Distrust local schools	14	13	-1	15	14	-1	13	12	-1
Distrust local NDC <sup>1</sup>	29	27	-2	26	22	-4	24	25	1

Source MORI/NOP Household Survey 2004 & 2002

<sup>1</sup>Base: all respondents who have heard of their local NDC

### NDC and comparator areas

Table 7.5 illustrates change in NDC areas between 2002 and 2004 compared with that occurring in the comparator areas over the same period. For seven of the nine indicators explored, NDC areas indicate greater improvement than comparator areas. This difference is most marked for perceptions that neighbours do not look out for each other. For this indicator NDC areas improved by three percentage points, four percentage points more than for comparator areas (which indicated a one percentage point reduction).

**Table 7.5: Change in NDC and comparator areas 2002 to 2004**

	NDC Change 2002 to 2004	Comparator change 2002 to 2004	Difference in change 2002 to 2004	
<b>Social capital</b>				
Not part of the community		-4	-6	1
Neighbours are not friendly		-1	2	-3
Don't know neighbours		-4	-1	-3
Neighbours don't look out for each other		-3	1	-4
Can't influence decisions in area		-1	-2	1
<b>Community participation</b>				
Involved in local organisation last 3 years		0	-1	1
<b>Community trust</b>				
Distrust local council		-3	0	-2

Distrust local police	-3	-2	-1
Distrust local health services	-1	-2	1
Distrust local schools	-1	1	-2

Source MORI/NOP Household Survey 2004 & 2002

### 7.3. Changes to people in areas: Longitudinal data

Most of the analysis in this paper utilises cross-sectional data: areas are compared at different periods of time. However, in 2005 individual level change data from the household surveys became available. Some 10,638 people in NDC areas and 1,010 in the comparator areas, who had completed questionnaires in 2002 were re-interviewed in 2004. These two 'panels' are exceptionally important in highlighting relationships between interventions and outcomes because:

- those constituting the NDC panel remained in the area for the 2002 to 2004 period, and are thus most likely to have benefited from Partnership supported interventions
- it is possible to tease out what happens to individuals through time

In subsequent phases of the evaluation longitudinal level data is likely to play a major role in isolating longer term relationships between NDC interventions, on the one hand, and individual level outcomes, on the other. At this stage, however, it is only possible to identify some key differences between what happened for those in NDC areas between 2002 and 2004 when compared with those living in the comparator areas (Table 7.6). In practice, for these indicators exploring the 'community dimension' to the Programme the percentage point differences are not dissimilar to the cross-sectional differences (see Table 7.5).

**Table 7.6: Longitudinal Panels: Change in NDC and comparator areas 2002 to 2004**

	NDC Change 2002 to 2004	Comparato r change 2002 to 2004	Difference in change 2002 to 2004
<b>Social capital</b>			
Not part of the community	-4	-5	1
Neighbours are not friendly	0	2	-2
Don't know neighbours	-5	-4	-2
Neighbours don't look out for each other	-3	2	-4
Can't influence decisions in area	-1	0	-1
<b>Community participation</b>			
Involved in local organisation last 3 years	1	-1	1
<b>Community trust</b>			
Distrust local council	0	0	0
Distrust local police	-3	-4	1
Distrust local health services	-1	-2	1
Distrust local schools	-1	1	-2

Source MORI/NOP Household Survey 2004 & 2002

Changes to residents staying in NDC areas over and above those which occurred to people living in the comparator areas might tentatively be represented as an 'NDC effect'. Great care needs to be used here. It might be, for instance, that differential change is due to factors such as the impact of other interventions, the social composition of the two sets of populations, or to their baseline absolute positions.

## Changes in outcomes for individual

A strength of the longitudinal data is that it can be used to explore instances of changing outcomes for individuals. Previously we have explored the net change between 2002 and 2004, but in practice there will be a great deal of churning at the individual level. One way of exploring individual change is to identify the percentage of those giving a negative response to a particular question in 2002 but a positive one by 2004 (and vice-versa). Table 7.7 indicates that there has been considerable individual level churning for those living in NDC areas. For example, in Table 7.6 levels of distrust towards the local council were shown have remained stable between 2002 and 2004 for NDC 'panel' respondents. However, Table 7.7 indicates that actually 17 per cent of 'panel' respondents no longer distrusted the local council, whilst 17 per cent had alternatively become distrustful.

**Table 7.7: NDC Longitudinal Panel: change in outcome 2002 to 2004**

	Yes 2002 to No/don't know 2004	No/don't know 2002 to Yes 2004
<b>Social capital</b>		
Not part of the community	18	15
Neighbours are not friendly	7	7
Don't know neighbours	16	11
Neighbours don't look out for each other	14	12
Can't influence decisions in area	17	16
<b>Community participation</b>		
Involved in local organisation last 3 years	6	7
<b>Community trust</b>		
Distrust local council	17	17
Distrust local police	16	13
Distrust local health services	12	11
Distrust local schools	9	8
Distrust local NDC <sup>1</sup>	15	15

Source MORI/NOP Household Survey 2004 & 2002

<sup>1</sup>Base: all respondents who have heard of their local NDC

## 8. SOME POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Many of the policy implications arising from this analysis of the 2004 household survey data are subtle, but nevertheless remain relevant to the NDC Programme and indeed the wider neighbourhood renewal policy community:

In general residents in these deprived NDC areas indicate **lower levels of social capital, community involvement and trust in local institutions** than is the case nationally. Levels of involvement in local organisations and levels of trust in local institutions are also much lower than is the case nationally. This has obvious implications for neighbourhood renewal partnerships wishing to engage with, and build upon, local community resources.

There is however **very considerable variation in relation to trust and involvement across the 39 NDCs** even after social, economic and demographic characteristics are taken into account; it is not possible at this stage to indicate why this should be so. But as the evaluation unfolds, it will increasingly be possible to highlight which NDC areas appear to be performing better than others in relation to social capital, involvement and trust, and in due course, to indicate why this might be so.

There are important messages to emerge from this analysis for neighbourhood Partnerships **planning the longer term renewal of their localities**.

For instance:

- there are consistent relationships between trust, involvement and social capital dimensions on the one hand and a range of other variables such as gender, age, household composition and ethnicity on the other: Partnerships should use detailed knowledge of their local area to inform programmes of community involvement
- there are important relationships across different aspects of social capital; for instance trust appears to be strongly related to participation: it may well be therefore that in the longer run encouraging more involvement in NDC activities, will in turn foster higher levels of trust in NDCs and indeed in other local institutions
- benefits arising from longer term renewal programmes may well encourage more existing residents to stay in the area and/or for there to be an influx of those with relatively higher educational attainments: such developments may well in turn lead to other positive consequences: length of residence and qualifications have positive relationships with involvement.

Nevertheless evidence presented in this paper does not provide an entirely positive perspective for renewal partnerships:

- they may find it difficult to raise levels of involvement or to enhance trust in local institutions when a range of determining factors, such as the socio-demographic characteristics of residents, household turnover rates, and the extent to which residents trust local agencies, remain (to some degree) outside their sphere of influence
- there is evidence that residents participate because of concerns about local problems; as partnerships seek to overcome these problems will this positive outcome actually tend to reduce participation rates?
- and the lack of a 'history' in relation to community participation in some neighbourhoods may continue to undermine involvement with, and trust in, NDCs and indeed institutions and renewal partnerships more generally

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## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1: Social capital dimensions

NDC	Percentage of respondents					
	Do not feel part of community binary	Neighbours not friendly	Dont know local people	Neighbours dont look out for each other	Cannot Influence decisions	Not involved in voluntary organisation
Norwich	73.1	13.8	57.9	32.4	81.4	90.5
Luton	73.2	15.0	58.5	41.9	74.9	90.6
Brighton	65.9	14.4	61.5	28.2	77.1	88.5
Southampton	68.7	13.5	56.1	30.9	73.1	89.5
Bristol	63.8	15.2	64.6	37.5	71.9	84.4
Plymouth	68.7	17.8	50.2	41.1	76.1	85.4
Birmingham KN	66.9	11.6	55.2	37.4	80.0	93.3
Birmingham Aston	49.8	13.5	42.5	31.0	74.5	88.9
Coventry	60.9	15.7	52.2	34.0	84.4	93.3
Sandwell	56.0	12.8	49.6	31.0	74.9	88.2
Walsall	57.3	6.7	44.7	21.9	78.8	88.3
Wolverhampton	53.1	15.1	53.2	35.2	73.7	87.6
Derby	61.6	10.8	57.6	28.5	77.8	88.5
Leicester	62.1	10.8	58.3	27.0	78.4	90.6
Nottingham	69.7	32.3	75.0	59.7	78.4	87.1
Bradford	56.6	16.2	49.9	38.2	73.9	91.1
Doncaster	63.3	18.2	62.6	48.5	78.2	88.6
Hull	61.7	4.8	49.4	24.8	73.7	86.9
Sheffield	50.0	14.2	49.8	33.0	66.6	80.9
Knowsley	57.2	8.8	40.0	32.1	75.3	91.1
Liverpool	66.5	19.5	59.4	40.9	79.4	89.6
Manchester	53.0	12.0	50.5	31.5	75.0	86.4
Oldham	63.5	14.0	47.1	34.5	88.8	91.2
Rochdale	58.2	10.7	46.9	27.0	74.7	87.6
Salford	56.7	12.6	54.6	31.1	78.2	91.2
Hartlepool	58.0	11.3	49.7	30.8	70.3	89.0
Middlesbrough	58.5	10.4	44.8	29.1	75.6	88.1
Newcastle	60.6	12.6	62.6	45.7	77.0	87.0
Sunderland	56.8	13.2	48.0	34.8	78.3	87.4
Brent	58.0	18.1	74.6	57.2	71.0	84.4
H'Smith&Fulham	61.5	20.5	71.9	55.8	80.0	85.7
Hackney	59.4	21.2	63.0	47.3	74.6	88.7
Haringey	62.2	20.6	70.0	44.4	68.1	86.6
Islington	62.3	20.1	67.4	49.4	73.4	84.3
Lambeth	55.9	21.3	66.9	44.4	74.1	92.7
Lewisham	59.2	22.5	64.3	45.8	69.4	83.0
Newham	54.7	28.2	65.1	45.0	77.7	90.8
Southwark	63.6	20.8	68.9	61.8	72.4	86.2
Tower Hamlets	52.4	20.6	42.2	44.7	75.0	90.0
NDC Average	60.5	15.7	56.6	38.3	75.8	88.3
Comparator Average	59.9	15.7	56.5	38.4	75.7	88.2

Source: MORI/NOP Household Survey 2004

## Appendix 2: Odds ratios for not part of the Local community

NDC	Significance	Odds ratios (OR)	OR: Lower 95% CI	OR: Upper 95% CI
<b>Salford</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.83</b>
<b>Newham</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.87</b>
<b>Sheffield</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.90</b>
<b>Manchester</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.90</b>
<b>Tower Hamlets</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.96</b>
<b>Sunderland</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.97</b>
<b>Hartlepool</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.99</b>
Lambeth	0.05	0.83	0.69	1.00
Aston	0.08	0.85	0.71	1.02
Knowsley	0.08	0.85	0.71	1.02
Middlesbrough	0.09	0.86	0.72	1.02
Bradford	0.11	0.86	0.71	1.03
Rochdale	0.13	0.87	0.73	1.04
Newcastle	0.14	0.87	0.73	1.05
Brent	0.23	0.89	0.74	1.07
Hackney	0.30	0.91	0.76	1.09
Wolverhampton	0.35	0.92	0.77	1.10
Sandwell	0.48	0.94	0.79	1.12
Walsall	0.55	0.95	0.79	1.13
Fulham	0.64	0.96	0.79	1.15
Coventry	0.89	0.99	0.82	1.19
Hull	0.94	1.01	0.84	1.21
Lewisham	0.81	1.02	0.85	1.23
Derby	0.68	1.04	0.87	1.25
Leicester	0.63	1.05	0.87	1.25
Haringey	0.53	1.06	0.88	1.29
Doncaster	0.51	1.06	0.89	1.28
Bristol	0.49	1.07	0.89	1.28
Islington	0.32	1.10	0.91	1.33
Oldham	0.14	1.15	0.96	1.38
Liverpool	0.12	1.16	0.96	1.40
Nottingham	0.10	1.18	0.97	1.44
<b>Brighton</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>1.47</b>
<b>Kings Norton</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>1.58</b>
<b>Plymouth</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>1.60</b>
<b>Southwark</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>1.61</b>
<b>Southampton</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>1.41</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>1.71</b>
<b>Norwich</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>1.78</b>	<b>1.46</b>	<b>2.18</b>
<b>Luton</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>1.91</b>	<b>1.57</b>	<b>2.33</b>

Source: MORI/NOP Household Survey 2004

### Appendix 3: Odds ratios for neighbours not friendly

NDC	Significance	Odds ratios (OR)	OR: Lower 95% CI	OR: Upper 95% CI
<b>Hull</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>0.46</b>
<b>Walsall</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.76</b>
<b>Knowsley</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>0.75</b>
<b>Hartlepool</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>0.84</b>
<b>Salford</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>0.90</b>
<b>Middlesbrough</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>0.92</b>
<b>Manchester</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.96</b>
Sheffield	0.10	0.76	0.56	1.05
Kings Norton	0.10	0.78	0.57	1.05
Derby	0.12	0.78	0.58	1.06
Leicester	0.14	0.80	0.59	1.08
Newcastle	0.15	0.81	0.61	1.08
Rochdale	0.20	0.82	0.61	1.11
Sunderland	0.36	0.87	0.66	1.16
Coventry	0.42	0.89	0.67	1.18
Southampton	0.64	0.93	0.70	1.25
Norwich	0.93	1.01	0.77	1.33
Oldham	0.86	1.02	0.78	1.35
Sandwell	0.79	1.04	0.78	1.38
Liverpool	0.76	1.04	0.80	1.36
Luton	0.70	1.06	0.80	1.38
Brighton	0.65	1.06	0.82	1.39
Brent	0.53	1.09	0.83	1.42
Bristol	0.43	1.11	0.86	1.44
Plymouth	0.24	1.16	0.90	1.50
Bradford	0.28	1.17	0.88	1.53
Aston	0.08	1.28	0.97	1.68
Wolverhampton	0.05	1.30	1.00	1.70
<b>Islington</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>1.67</b>
<b>Haringey</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>1.72</b>
<b>Doncaster</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>1.38</b>	<b>1.08</b>	<b>1.76</b>
<b>Fulham</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>1.39</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>1.77</b>
<b>Tower Hamlets</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>1.42</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>1.83</b>
<b>Southwark</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>1.46</b>	<b>1.14</b>	<b>1.87</b>
<b>Hackney</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.19</b>	<b>1.91</b>
<b>Lambeth</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>1.56</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>1.98</b>
<b>Lewisham</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>1.61</b>	<b>1.27</b>	<b>2.05</b>
<b>Nottingham</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>1.74</b>	<b>1.39</b>	<b>2.17</b>
<b>Newham</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>2.43</b>	<b>1.97</b>	<b>3.00</b>

Source: MORI/NOP Household Survey 2004

#### Appendix 4: Odds ratios for don't know neighbours

NDC	Significance	Odds ratios (OR)	OR: Lower 95% CI	OR: Upper 95% CI
<b>Tower Hamlets</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>0.65</b>
<b>Knowsley</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.73</b>
<b>Middlesbrough</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.77</b>
<b>Aston</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.79</b>
<b>Sunderland</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.79</b>
<b>Hartlepool</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.82</b>
<b>Rochdale</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>0.84</b>
<b>Bradford</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>0.87</b>
<b>Oldham</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.88</b>
<b>Walsall</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.88</b>
<b>Plymouth</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.92</b>
<b>Salford</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.95</b>
<b>Manchester</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.95</b>
<b>Sheffield</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.97</b>
Liverpool	0.13	0.86	0.71	1.04
Sandwell	0.18	0.88	0.74	1.06
Coventry	0.24	0.89	0.74	1.08
Hull	0.41	0.93	0.77	1.11
Wolverhampton	0.48	0.94	0.78	1.12
Newcastle	0.70	0.96	0.79	1.17
Southampton	0.41	1.08	0.90	1.30
Derby	0.34	1.09	0.91	1.31
Kings Norton	0.19	1.13	0.94	1.35
Doncaster	0.16	1.15	0.95	1.39
Luton	0.10	1.17	0.97	1.40
Norwich	0.05	1.20	1.00	1.44
Bristol	0.05	1.21	1.00	1.46
<b>Hackney</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>1.48</b>
<b>Lewisham</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>1.28</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>1.56</b>
<b>Leicester</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>1.28</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>1.53</b>
<b>Newham</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>1.28</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>1.55</b>
<b>Brighton</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.57</b>
<b>Nottingham</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>1.36</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>1.69</b>
<b>Lambeth</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>1.71</b>
<b>Islington</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>1.21</b>	<b>1.80</b>
<b>Fulham</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.89</b>
<b>Haringey</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>1.65</b>	<b>1.34</b>	<b>2.03</b>
<b>Southwark</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>2.06</b>	<b>1.67</b>	<b>2.52</b>
<b>Brent</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>2.22</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>2.74</b>

Source: MORI/NOP Household Survey 2004

## Appendix 5: Odds ratios for neighbours don't look out for each other

NDC	Significance	Odds ratios (OR)	OR: Lower 95% CI	OR: Upper 95% CI
<b>Hull</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.65</b>
<b>Walsall</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>0.71</b>
<b>Leicester</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>0.77</b>
<b>Salford</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.83</b>
<b>Brighton</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.84</b>
<b>Middlesbrough</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.85</b>
<b>Rochdale</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.87</b>
<b>Derby</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.89</b>
<b>Knowsley</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.98</b>
Coventry	0.05	0.81	0.66	1.00
Manchester	0.07	0.82	0.67	1.01
Liverpool	0.07	0.83	0.67	1.01
Southampton	0.09	0.84	0.68	1.03
Hartlepool	0.11	0.85	0.69	1.04
Sheffield	0.14	0.85	0.69	1.05
Sandwell	0.16	0.86	0.70	1.06
Sunderland	0.28	0.90	0.74	1.09
Oldham	0.49	0.93	0.76	1.14
Bradford	0.69	0.96	0.78	1.18
Norwich	0.82	0.98	0.81	1.19
Bristol	0.97	1.00	0.83	1.22
Aston	0.82	1.02	0.83	1.27
Kings Norton	0.65	1.05	0.86	1.27
Plymouth	0.47	1.07	0.89	1.29
Tower Hamlets	0.34	1.10	0.90	1.35
Haringey	0.29	1.11	0.91	1.36
Wolverhampton	0.18	1.14	0.94	1.40
Luton	0.14	1.15	0.95	1.40
Hackney	0.06	1.20	0.99	1.45
<b>Doncaster</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>1.26</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>1.53</b>
<b>Newham</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>1.60</b>
<b>Lewisham</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>1.61</b>
<b>Islington</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>1.61</b>
<b>Lambeth</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>1.34</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>1.62</b>
<b>Newcastle</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>1.36</b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>1.63</b>
<b>Nottingham</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>1.72</b>	<b>1.43</b>	<b>2.07</b>
<b>Brent</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>1.82</b>	<b>1.51</b>	<b>2.19</b>
<b>Fulham</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>1.84</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>2.21</b>
<b>Southwark</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>2.74</b>	<b>2.28</b>	<b>3.31</b>

Source: MORI/NOP Household Survey 2004

## Appendix 6: Odds ratios for cant influence decisions affecting area

NDC	Significance	Odds ratios (OR)	OR: Lower 95% CI	OR: Upper 95% CI
<b>Bradford</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.80</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.82</b>
<b>Haringey</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>0.86</b>
<b>Brent</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.91</b>
<b>Hartlepool</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.93</b>
<b>Sheffield</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.95</b>
<b>Islington</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.98</b>
Sunderland	0.09	0.85	0.71	1.03
Southampton	0.10	0.85	0.71	1.03
Leicester	0.10	0.86	0.71	1.03
Middlesbrough	0.18	0.88	0.73	1.06
Lewisham	0.28	0.90	0.75	1.09
Tower Hamlets	0.40	0.92	0.76	1.12
Salford	0.50	0.94	0.78	1.13
Hackney	0.51	0.94	0.78	1.13
Knowsley	0.51	0.94	0.78	1.13
Bristol	0.50	0.94	0.78	1.13
Plymouth	0.55	0.94	0.78	1.14
Rochdale	0.59	0.95	0.79	1.15
Wolverhampton	1.00	1.00	0.83	1.21
Manchester	0.84	1.02	0.84	1.24
Doncaster	0.80	1.03	0.85	1.24
Derby	0.71	1.04	0.86	1.26
Southwark	0.69	1.04	0.86	1.27
Sandwell	0.39	1.09	0.90	1.31
Liverpool	0.34	1.10	0.90	1.34
Newham	0.30	1.11	0.91	1.34
Nottingham	0.26	1.12	0.92	1.37
Luton	0.23	1.13	0.93	1.36
Brighton	0.23	1.13	0.93	1.37
Kings Norton	0.15	1.15	0.95	1.40
Aston	0.12	1.17	0.96	1.42
Walsall	0.07	1.20	0.99	1.46
Newcastle	0.06	1.21	0.99	1.47
<b>Lambeth</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.03</b>	<b>1.52</b>
<b>Fulham</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>1.63</b>
<b>Coventry</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>1.48</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>1.83</b>
<b>Norwich</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.90</b>
<b>Oldham</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>1.63</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>2.02</b>

Source: MORI/NOP Household Survey 2004



## Appendix 7: Odds ratios for no voluntary involvement in local organisation over last three years

NDC	Significance	Odds ratios (OR)	OR: Lower 95% CI	OR: Upper 95% CI
<b>Sheffield</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>0.75</b>
<b>Islington</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.92</b>
<b>Bradford</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.94</b>
<b>Nottingham</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.96</b>
<b>Lewisham</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.93</b>
<b>Newcastle</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.97</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.97</b>
<b>Bristol</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>0.97</b>
Manchester	0.11	0.81	0.62	1.05
Tower Hamlets	0.13	0.81	0.61	1.06
Plymouth	0.13	0.82	0.64	1.06
Fulham	0.14	0.83	0.64	1.07
Brent	0.15	0.83	0.65	1.07
Sunderland	0.39	0.89	0.68	1.16
Southwark	0.46	0.90	0.69	1.18
Rochdale	0.59	0.93	0.71	1.21
Liverpool	0.77	0.96	0.72	1.27
Hartlepool	0.80	0.97	0.73	1.27
Middlesbrough	0.86	0.98	0.74	1.28
Doncaster	0.95	0.99	0.75	1.31
Aston	0.98	1.00	0.75	1.33
Walsall	0.98	1.00	0.76	1.32
Sandwell	0.89	1.02	0.78	1.34
Haringey	0.88	1.02	0.78	1.34
Wolverhampton	0.80	1.04	0.79	1.36
Leicester	0.73	1.05	0.79	1.40
Hackney	0.66	1.06	0.81	1.40
Brighton	0.45	1.12	0.84	1.48
Derby	0.43	1.12	0.85	1.48
Luton	0.26	1.18	0.89	1.56
Southampton	0.18	1.22	0.91	1.62
Norwich	0.13	1.26	0.94	1.69
Knowsley	0.07	1.33	0.98	1.80
Salford	0.05	1.36	0.99	1.86
<b>Oldham</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>1.38</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>1.89</b>
<b>Newham</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>1.39</b>	<b>1.03</b>	<b>1.87</b>
<b>Coventry</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>1.65</b>	<b>1.18</b>	<b>2.32</b>
<b>Lambeth</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>1.83</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>2.54</b>
<b>Kings Norton</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>2.03</b>	<b>1.43</b>	<b>2.88</b>

Source: MORI/NOP Household Survey 2004

## Appendix 8: Distrust

### Distrust: Percentage of respondents

	Overall distrust	Local Council	Local Police	Health services	Local schools
Norwich	22.2	54.2	38.7	18.5	14.7
Luton	18.9	45.6	37.1	14.8	19.1
Brighton	20.7	48.0	34.7	17.5	21.2
Southampton	18.0	47.2	43.9	13.0	11.1
Bristol	16.7	45.5	33.4	13.6	12.9
Plymouth	16.3	44.9	27.5	20.0	17.6
Birmingham KN	24.3	52.2	36.4	21.6	23.6
Birmingham Aston	14.8	47.3	29.6	20.2	9.8
Coventry	15.4	49.7	34.7	15.7	7.6
Sandwell	21.1	46.5	37.9	19.1	15.3
Walsall	16.6	64.0	28.5	17.4	10.8
Wolverhampton	13.7	39.5	25.9	17.8	13.4
Derby	18.3	46.5	37.4	11.6	12.9
Leicester	19.9	50.5	35.3	20.1	15.0
Nottingham	15.6	43.3	33.1	12.5	12.6
Bradford	10.8	33.9	23.1	13.5	9.5
Doncaster	16.3	51.1	28.5	13.4	10.0
Hull	17.5	47.6	36.6	16.9	11.8
Sheffield	13.7	42.0	32.6	10.8	11.1
Knowsley	14.4	37.4	31.3	17.6	8.8
Liverpool	16.6	50.8	34.2	17.4	7.1
Manchester	12.8	41.3	37.0	10.8	7.2
Oldham	21.8	59.9	32.2	25.7	14.3
Rochdale	11.3	47.0	28.0	13.5	7.5
Salford	15.0	49.3	31.8	17.3	9.8
Hartlepool	14.3	50.8	29.4	17.3	7.4
Middlesbrough	13.7	46.9	37.7	14.8	7.0
Newcastle	7.9	30.1	21.8	14.6	10.0
Sunderland	14.3	51.7	31.5	15.7	11.3
Brent	14.3	45.0	20.7	20.8	8.7
H'Smith&Fulham	13.1	39.8	20.6	18.2	10.6
Hackney	18.6	53.2	24.3	22.6	19.3
Haringey	19.5	50.0	31.9	25.2	16.1
Islington	16.4	47.5	26.3	20.7	15.0
Lambeth	19.4	47.4	23.6	20.6	16.1
Lewisham	18.1	44.6	30.5	21.1	19.8
Newham	22.5	39.5	28.8	30.3	23.9
Southwark	15.8	46.4	29.9	17.0	17.2
Tower Hamlets	11.2	31.6	21.7	15.2	10.2
NDC average	16.5	46.4	31.0	17.5	13.0
Comparator average	16.4	45.5	32.2	16.9	13.7

Source: MORI/NOP Household Survey 2004

## Appendix 9: Odds ratios for overall distrust

NDC	Significance	Odds Ratios (OR)	OR: Lower 95% CI	OR: Upper 95% CI
<b>Newcastle</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>0.65</b>
<b>Rochdale</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>0.78</b>
<b>Manchester</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.86</b>
<b>Fulham</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.99</b>
Middlesbrough	0.06	0.78	0.60	1.01
Sunderland	0.06	0.78	0.61	1.01
Knowsley	0.07	0.79	0.61	1.02
Hartlepool	0.07	0.79	0.62	1.02
Bradford	0.12	0.79	0.60	1.06
Tower Hamlets	0.27	0.85	0.63	1.13
Coventry	0.24	0.86	0.67	1.11
Salford	0.35	0.89	0.70	1.14
Brent	0.45	0.90	0.70	1.17
Plymouth	0.43	0.91	0.72	1.15
Sheffield	0.70	0.95	0.74	1.23
Doncaster	0.71	0.95	0.75	1.21
Wolverhampton	0.73	0.96	0.74	1.24
Nottingham	0.77	0.96	0.75	1.24
Bristol	0.94	0.99	0.78	1.25
Hull	0.98	1.00	0.79	1.27
Walsall	0.95	1.01	0.80	1.28
Liverpool	0.95	1.01	0.79	1.28
Southampton	0.83	1.03	0.81	1.30
Islington	0.74	1.04	0.82	1.33
Southwark	0.70	1.05	0.82	1.35
Derby	0.62	1.06	0.84	1.33
Luton	0.17	1.18	0.94	1.48
Hackney	0.13	1.20	0.95	1.51
Aston	0.13	1.22	0.94	1.57
Leicester	0.06	1.24	0.99	1.55
Lewisham	0.07	1.24	0.98	1.57
<b>Brighton</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>1.61</b>
<b>Norwich</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>1.61</b>
<b>Lambeth</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>1.03</b>	<b>1.64</b>
<b>Oldham</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>1.39</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>1.73</b>
<b>Haringey</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>1.44</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>1.82</b>
<b>Sandwell</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>1.19</b>	<b>1.83</b>
<b>Kings Norton</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>1.56</b>	<b>1.27</b>	<b>1.91</b>
<b>Newham</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>1.69</b>	<b>1.37</b>	<b>2.09</b>

Source: MORI/NOP Household Survey 2004

## Appendix 10: Odds ratios for distrust of local council

NDC	Significance	Odds Ratios (OR)	OR: Lower 95% CI	OR: Upper 95% CI
<b>Knowsley</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>0.70</b>
<b>Newcastle</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.75</b>
<b>Manchester</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.87</b>
<b>Bradford</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.96</b>
<b>Derby</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.96</b>
<b>Fulham</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.97</b>
<b>Tower Hamlets</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.99</b>
<b>Rochdale</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.99</b>
<b>Southampton</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.99</b>
Plymouth	0.07	0.85	0.71	1.02
Newham	0.09	0.85	0.71	1.02
Middlesbrough	0.08	0.85	0.71	1.02
Wolverhampton	0.13	0.87	0.72	1.04
Bristol	0.28	0.91	0.76	1.08
Luton	0.32	0.91	0.76	1.09
Hull	0.43	0.93	0.78	1.11
Sheffield	0.49	0.94	0.78	1.12
Brighton	0.52	0.94	0.79	1.13
Sandwell	0.82	0.98	0.82	1.17
Lewisham	0.83	1.02	0.85	1.23
Hartlepool	0.72	1.03	0.86	1.24
Salford	0.57	1.05	0.88	1.26
Kings Norton	0.56	1.05	0.88	1.26
Leicester	0.49	1.07	0.89	1.27
Coventry	0.44	1.07	0.90	1.29
Lambeth	0.29	1.10	0.92	1.32
Brent	0.26	1.11	0.93	1.34
Norwich	0.22	1.12	0.94	1.34
Southwark	0.17	1.14	0.94	1.37
Sunderland	0.14	1.14	0.96	1.37
Islington	0.09	1.17	0.97	1.41
Nottingham	0.08	1.18	0.98	1.42
<b>Doncaster</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>1.46</b>
<b>Liverpool</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>1.26</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>1.52</b>
<b>Haringey</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>1.37</b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>1.65</b>
<b>Aston</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>1.38</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>1.66</b>
<b>Hackney</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>1.45</b>	<b>1.21</b>	<b>1.74</b>
<b>Oldham</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>1.59</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>1.91</b>
<b>Walsall</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>1.69</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>2.03</b>

Source: MORI/NOP Household Survey 2004

## Appendix 11: Odds ratios for distrust of local police

NDC	Significance	Odds Ratios (OR)	OR: Lower 95% CI	OR: Upper 95% CI
<b>Brent</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>0.72</b>
<b>Fulham</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>0.74</b>
<b>Newcastle</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.86</b>
<b>Hackney</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>0.90</b>
<b>Lambeth</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.93</b>
<b>Tower Hamlets</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.95</b>
<b>Plymouth</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.94</b>
<b>Bradford</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.97</b>
Rochdale	0.06	0.83	0.68	1.01
Walsall	0.09	0.84	0.69	1.03
Islington	0.10	0.84	0.69	1.04
Wolverhampton	0.13	0.85	0.70	1.05
Doncaster	0.33	0.91	0.74	1.10
Hartlepool	0.42	0.92	0.76	1.12
Knowsley	0.43	0.93	0.76	1.12
Sunderland	0.74	0.97	0.80	1.17
Newham	0.79	0.97	0.80	1.19
Southwark	0.95	0.99	0.81	1.21
Oldham	1.00	1.00	0.83	1.21
Coventry	0.53	1.06	0.88	1.28
Aston	0.49	1.07	0.88	1.31
Salford	0.43	1.08	0.89	1.30
Lewisham	0.33	1.10	0.91	1.34
Sheffield	0.23	1.12	0.93	1.36
Bristol	0.16	1.14	0.95	1.38
Hull	0.07	1.18	0.98	1.42
Brighton	0.08	1.18	0.98	1.43
Manchester	0.07	1.19	0.98	1.43
Nottingham	0.08	1.19	0.98	1.44
Haringey	0.07	1.20	0.99	1.46
Leicester	0.05	1.20	1.00	1.44
<b>Liverpool</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>1.48</b>
<b>Kings Norton</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>1.46</b>
<b>Derby</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>1.50</b>
<b>Norwich</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>1.27</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>1.53</b>
<b>Luton</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.55</b>
<b>Middlesbrough</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>1.57</b>
<b>Sandwell</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>1.43</b>	<b>1.19</b>	<b>1.71</b>
<b>Southampton</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>1.65</b>	<b>1.37</b>	<b>1.97</b>

Source: MORI/NOP Household Survey 2004

## Appendix 12: Odds ratios for distrust of health services

	Significance	Odds Ratios (OR)	OR: Lower 95% CI	OR: Upper 95% CI
<b>Manchester</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>0.76</b>
<b>Derby</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>0.77</b>
<b>Sheffield</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>0.84</b>
<b>Nottingham</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.91</b>
<b>Doncaster</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.94</b>
<b>Southampton</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.96</b>
<b>Rochdale</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>0.99</b>
<b>Bristol</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.99</b>
Luton	0.06	0.78	0.61	1.01
Bradford	0.13	0.81	0.62	1.06
Newcastle	0.12	0.82	0.64	1.05
Middlesbrough	0.14	0.83	0.65	1.06
Sunderland	0.22	0.86	0.67	1.09
Coventry	0.28	0.87	0.68	1.12
Tower Hamlets	0.39	0.89	0.69	1.15
Hull	0.63	0.94	0.75	1.19
Knowsley	0.87	0.98	0.78	1.24
Norwich	0.88	0.98	0.78	1.24
Hartlepool	0.99	1.00	0.79	1.26
Fulham	0.99	1.00	0.79	1.27
Salford	0.95	1.01	0.80	1.27
Brighton	0.88	1.02	0.81	1.28
Liverpool	0.86	1.02	0.81	1.29
Walsall	0.84	1.02	0.81	1.29
Southwark	0.75	1.04	0.82	1.33
Wolverhampton	0.43	1.10	0.87	1.39
Plymouth	0.19	1.16	0.93	1.44
Sandwell	0.14	1.18	0.95	1.48
Leicester	0.09	1.21	0.97	1.51
Islington	0.07	1.23	0.98	1.54
Lambeth	0.05	1.25	1.00	1.57
<b>Brent</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>1.03</b>	<b>1.61</b>
<b>Kings Norton</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>1.63</b>
<b>Aston</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>1.34</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>1.68</b>
<b>Lewisham</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>1.36</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>1.70</b>
<b>Hackney</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>1.42</b>	<b>1.14</b>	<b>1.76</b>
<b>Oldham</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>1.36</b>	<b>2.04</b>
<b>Haringey</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>1.37</b>	<b>2.11</b>
<b>Newham</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>2.15</b>	<b>1.76</b>	<b>2.61</b>

Source: MORI/NOP Household Survey 2004

### Appendix 13: Odds ratios for distrust of local schools

	Significance	Odds Ratios (OR)	OR: Lower 95% CI	OR: Upper 95% CI
<b>Middlesbrough</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>0.74</b>
<b>Coventry</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>0.75</b>
<b>Manchester</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.79</b>
<b>Rochdale</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.79</b>
<b>Liverpool</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.81</b>
<b>Hartlepool</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.81</b>
<b>Brent</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>0.84</b>
<b>Knowsley</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>0.88</b>
Fulham	0.05	0.73	0.54	1.00
Southampton	0.06	0.75	0.56	1.01
Salford	0.11	0.79	0.59	1.05
Aston	0.31	0.85	0.63	1.16
Bradford	0.36	0.87	0.64	1.17
Tower Hamlets	0.37	0.87	0.64	1.18
Newcastle	0.38	0.88	0.65	1.18
Walsall	0.37	0.88	0.66	1.16
Doncaster	0.45	0.89	0.67	1.19
Hull	0.49	0.91	0.69	1.19
Sunderland	0.70	0.95	0.72	1.25
Sheffield	0.91	0.98	0.74	1.30
Nottingham	0.95	1.01	0.76	1.33
Derby	0.94	1.01	0.78	1.32
Norwich	0.46	1.10	0.85	1.42
Bristol	0.46	1.10	0.85	1.43
Oldham	0.22	1.17	0.91	1.51
Wolverhampton	0.19	1.19	0.92	1.55
Leicester	0.16	1.20	0.93	1.54
Islington	0.10	1.24	0.96	1.60
<b>Sandwell</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>1.34</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>1.72</b>
<b>Haringey</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>1.75</b>
<b>Plymouth</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>1.37</b>	<b>1.08</b>	<b>1.74</b>
<b>Lambeth</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>1.37</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.75</b>
<b>Southwark</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>1.38</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.77</b>
<b>Luton</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>1.26</b>	<b>1.99</b>
<b>Hackney</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>1.73</b>	<b>1.37</b>	<b>2.18</b>
<b>Lewisham</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>1.75</b>	<b>1.39</b>	<b>2.21</b>
<b>Brighton</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>1.44</b>	<b>2.25</b>
<b>Kings Norton</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>2.13</b>	<b>1.72</b>	<b>2.63</b>
<b>Newham</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>2.36</b>	<b>1.91</b>	<b>2.92</b>

Source: MORI/NOP Household Survey 2004