Ethnicity

GoWell in the East End:
key equalities issues in the baseline survey

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Preface

In 2012, GoWell East conducted a community survey around the main Glasgow 2014 Commonwealth Games sites in the East End of the city. This survey was planned as part of a longer-term evaluation of the impacts of the Games for the host community in the East End of Glasgow. This 'Ethnicity' report is the last of four 'Equalities' reports, designed to provide a baseline of differences between various equalities groups prior to the Games, in relation to the Scottish Government's four legacy themes: Active; Flourishing; Connected; and Sustainable. Three other reports examine equality issues relating to gender, household type and longstanding health problems.

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1 Introduction

1.1 GoWell in the East End

GoWell in the East End is a long-term study of the impacts of the Commonwealth Games (CWG) and associated regeneration activities upon the East End of Glasgow and the people who live there. A baseline survey of the study area was carried out between May and August 2012, with key findings relating to Scottish Government Legacy themes presented in a Headline Indicators report available at: www.gowellonline.com. Details of the study area and the survey are given in that report.

A total of 1,015 adult householders were interviewed across the study area, with a response rate of 9.8%. Table 1 shows the breakdown of the achieved sample by constituent community, and the close comparison with the distribution of residential properties across the study area[1].

Table 1. Achieved sample by sub-area.

Sub-area	Interviews achieved	% of total	All dwellings in study area[1]
Bridgeton	355	35.0	36.4
Calton	207	20.4	21.8
Camlachie	58	5.7	4.1
Dalmarnock	98	9.7	9.1
Gallowgate	44	4.3	6.4
Parkhead	253	24.9	22.2
Total	1,015	100.0	100.0

1.   Source: GCC Council Tax Register, 2011.

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[1] Data presented in this report is weighted by age, gender, housing tenure and study sub-area. Comparisons made during the weighting process showed that the sample was very representative of the population in these regards, with the differences between sample and population proportions typically ranging from 3% to 6% per category.

1.2 The equalities baseline reports

In line with the Equality Act (2010), the Scottish Government is committed to the underlying principle that "no one should be denied opportunities because of their race or ethnicity, their disability, their gender or sexual orientation, their age or religion."[2] Using data collected during the GoWell East baseline survey, we can analyse key indicators from the Scottish Government CWG legacy themes in relation to some of these equality groups.

The reports open by presenting demographic data on the 2012 cohort, offering an overview of the participants by relating gender to age, health, ethnicity and household type. Thereafter, each equalities report analyses a selection of indicators drawn from within the four SG legacy themes according to several equalities dimensions in turn, as shown below (Table 2). Other relevant data from the GoWell East survey is also analysed.

Table 2. Equalities report framework.

Equalities dimensions	SG legacy domains
Gender Household type (incorporating age) Illness & disability Ethnicity	Active Flourishing Connected Sustainable

This examination of equalities differences at baseline (2012) serves a number of purposes:

- It identifies key equalities issues within the study communities of the East End of Glasgow. These can inform service providers of community needs.

- The findings serve as a benchmark against which to assess progress in tackling inequalities in the study area.

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[2] The Scottish Government. *Equality*. http://www.scotland.gov.uk/topics/people/equality

- The findings identify key participant characteristics that need to be taken into account in the investigation of the impacts that legacy programmes might have in relation to different legacy outcomes.

The list of legacy outcome indicators examined for equalities differences at baseline are given below.

Table 3. Indicators examined within each legacy domain.

Active:
- Meeting recommended levels of physical activity
- Current exercise behaviour
- Daily walking
- Perceived quality of local sports facilities
- Rate of participation in sport
- Perceived barriers to sports participation

Flourishing:
- Participation in employment or education
- Satisfaction with employment situation
- Affordability difficulties
- Participation in voluntary work

Connected:
- Perceived quality of public transport
- Expectations of the 2014 Games
- Pride in the local area
- Participation in group activities

Sustainable:
- Satisfaction with the local neighbourhood
- Sense of life progress derived from living in the area
- Perceived care for the area by local people
- Perceived change in the local crime rate
- Feelings of safety when walking after dark
- Neighbourhood empowerment
- Perceived neighbourhood change

2   Ethnicity and the GoWell East 2012 cohort

This section provides an overview of the demographic characteristics of the GoWell East cohort in relation to:

- ethnicity and gender
- ethnicity and age
- ethnicity and household type
- ethnicity and longstanding illness or disability.

Given the relatively low proportion of people in the smaller ethnic groups, this report presents descriptive statistics, rather than attempting to evaluate statistical significance.

The ethnicity categories are based on census classifications. Interviewees have the option to self-select the group to which they consider they most belong or to select the 'do not wish to disclose' option. Responses were divided into five categories (Figure 1):

- White, United Kingdom or Republic of Ireland
- White, other background
- Asian or Asian British
- Black or Black British
- Other, smaller minority groups.

Notably, the question is about how interviewees view their ethnic background and not about nationality or citizenship so for example, Asian-Scottish or Asian-Bangladeshi people would be included in the Asian/Asian British category. A total of 1,000 participants replied to this question. The largest grouping of interviewees (80%) identified as White, from UK or Republic of Ireland backgrounds (*White, UK/ROI*). The second largest grouping (12%) selected White, from another background, predominantly Polish (*White, Other*). People who selected Asian or Asian British backgrounds (*Asian/Asian British*) comprised 3% of interviewees. The same proportion (3%) identified as Black or Black British (*Black/Black British*). An additional 2% of interviewees selected smaller minority groups, predominantly

Chinese (*Other minorities*). Just over 1% of interviewees (14 people) did not supply an answer for this question.
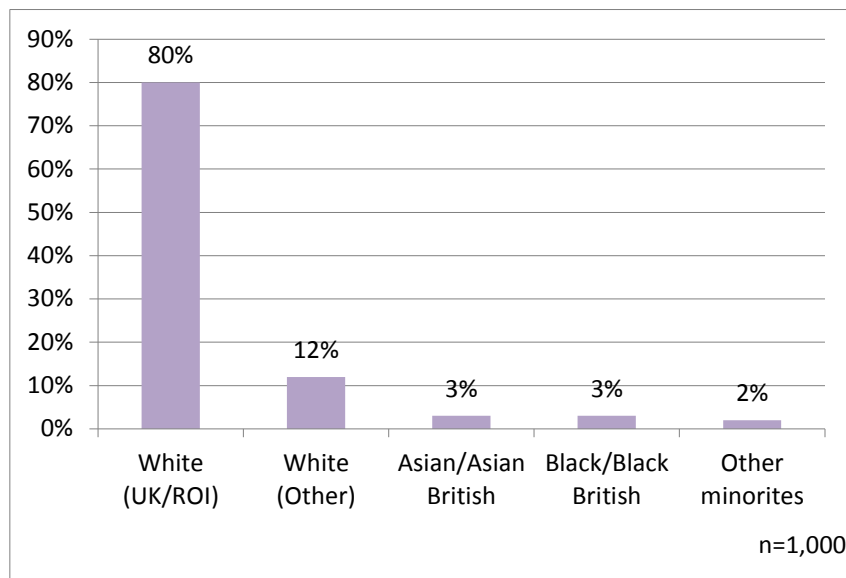
Figure 1: Self-selected ethnic background.

2.1 Ethnicity and gender

In the larger groupings, *White (UK/ROI)* and *White (Other)*, the gender balance was relatively even. People who selected *Asian/Asian British* or selected options from the smaller *Other minorities* grouping were predominantly male. People who selected *Black/Black British* were predominantly female.
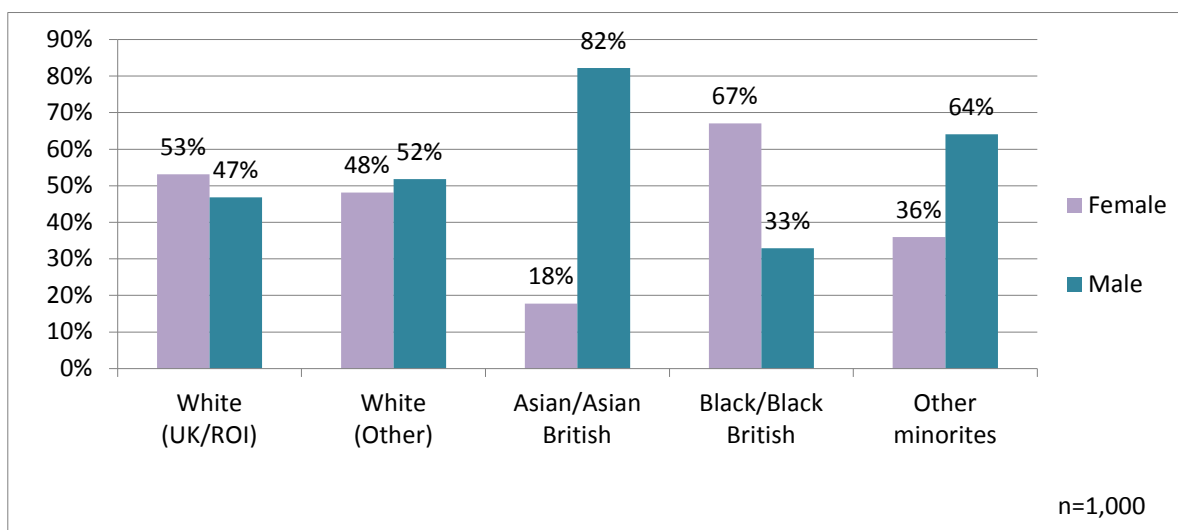
Figure 2: Ethnicity and gender.

2.2 Ethnicity and age

As above, the larger *White (UK/ROI)* and *White (Other)* categories include contain a spread of ages. For the remaining three groupings – *Asian/Asian British*, *Black/Black British* and *Other minorities* – the majority of interviewees were younger, working-age adults, generally between 25 and 39 years old (Figure 3). Only the *White (UK/ROI)* and *White (Other)* groupings included interviewees of 65 years or older.
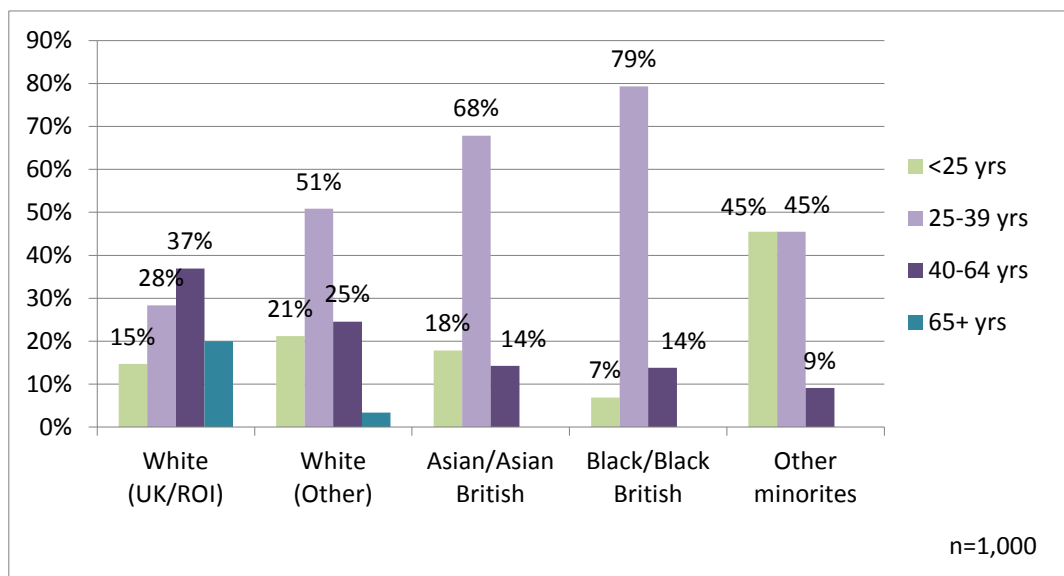
Figure 3: Ethnicity and age.

2.3 Ethnicity and longstanding illness/disability

We asked our participants if they had any longstanding illness, disability or infirmity (LSID) and overall, 45% replied 'yes'. These respondents predominantly came from the *White (UK/ROI)* grouping, 51% of whom had a longstanding illness or disability (Figure 4). Interviewees who selected the *White (Other)* category included the next highest proportion of people reporting LSID (22%). LSID was next most prevalent in the *Asian/Asian British* (17%) and *Black/Black British* (14%) groupings, with only 9% of people in *Other minorities* reporting long-term health problems.

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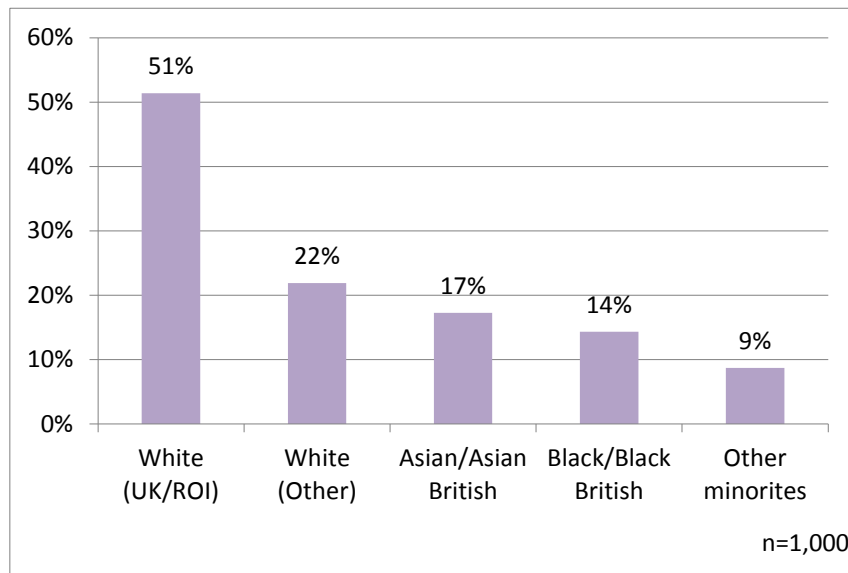
Figure 4: Ethnicity and longstanding illness/disability (LSID).

2.4 Ethnicity and household type

We also considered the type of household from which each of our participants came. These were divided into three categories:

- Household with dependent children.
- Working-age household (no dependent children).
- Older household (no dependent children).

As Figure 5 shows, within most categories of ethnic background, the majority of interviewees came from working-age adult households with no dependent children. Our *Black/Black British* interviewees were an exception in that 61% of this group came from households with dependent children, while only 39% were from households with dependent children. Considering older households, 20% of interviewees from a *White (UK/ROI)* background and 3% of those from a *White (Other)* background came from an older household.
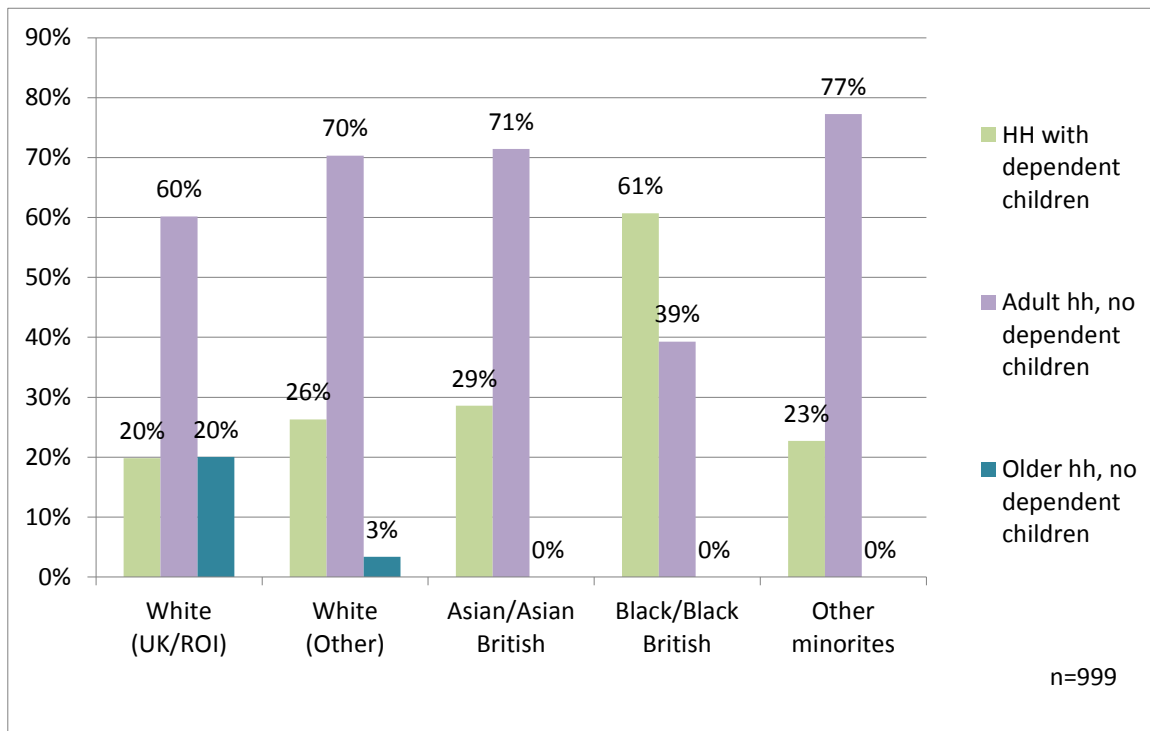
Figure 5: Ethnicity and household type.

2.5 Summary

Most cohort members described themselves as coming from one of the *White* groupings. In total, only 8% of interviewees identified as being from a non-White ethnic background. There was very uneven representation of genders within the *Asian/Asian British, Other minorities and Black/Black British* groupings, with the first two groups being predominantly male and the last group predominantly female. Similarly, people from these groups were predominantly either young or in early middle age. Other participants reported fewer long-term health problems than other than those in the *White (UK/ROI)* category – perhaps to some extent because they were also generally younger.

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3   Active

The *Active* legacy theme was planned to inspire people to be physically active and take part in sport.

We explored:

- meeting recommended levels of physical activity
- current exercise behaviour
- daily walking
- perceived quality of local sports facilities
- rate of participation in sport in the past four weeks
- perceived barriers to sports participation.

3.1   Meeting recommended levels of physical activity

Interviewees were asked how much time during the past seven days they had spent doing:
- **moderate physical activities** (like carrying light loads, sweeping or bicycling or swimming at a regular pace)
- **vigorous physical activities** (like heavy lifting, digging, aerobics, fast cycling or fast swimming).

Based on these figures, we calculated which participants had undertaken aerobic exercise at the NHS recommended level of 150 minutes of moderate-intensity aerobic activity or 75 minutes of vigorous-intensity activity per week (or an equivalent mix of moderate- and vigorous-intensity activity) (Figure 6).

We found:

- Over seven in ten respondents from *Black/Black British* or *Other minority* households reported meeting recommended physical activity levels, making more interviewees from these groupings active than in other cohort subgroups.
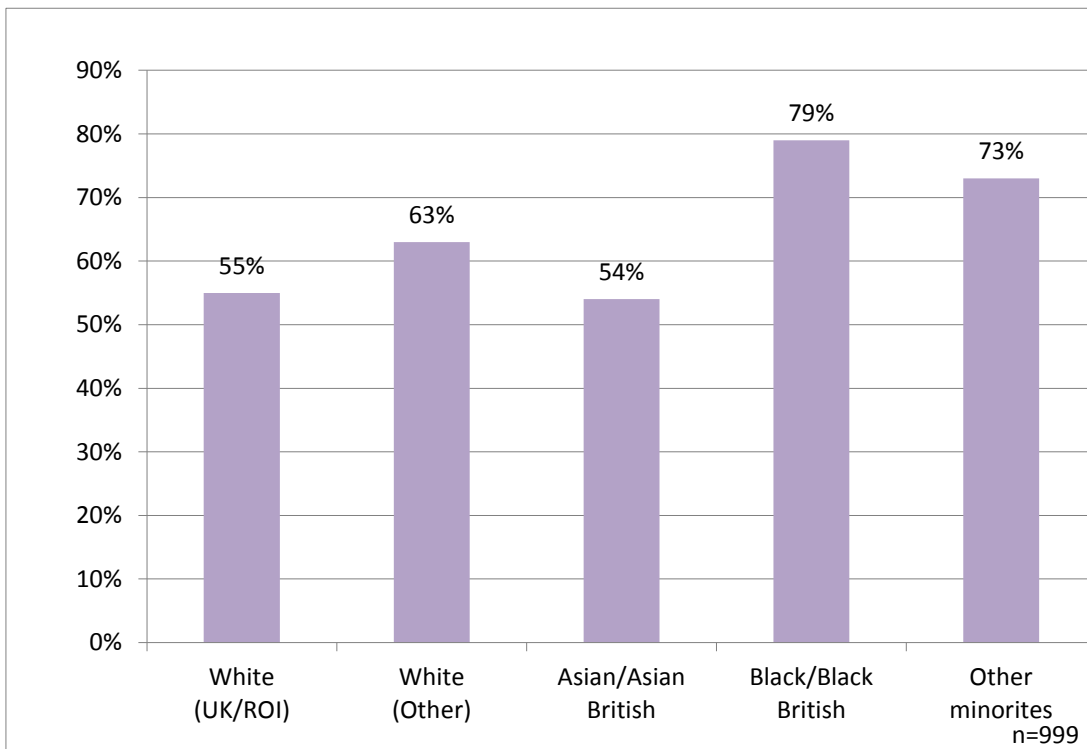
Figure 6: Percentage meeting recommended physical activity levels.

- Lower proportions of *White (UK/ROI)* and *Asian/Asian British* interviewees were active, with just over half reporting meeting recommended physical activity levels.

- In the case of cohort members from *White (Other)* backgrounds, just over six in ten met target activity levels.

3.2 Current exercise behaviour

For the purposes of the survey, we defined exercise as:

'any activity you do to improve your health and fitness. This can include walking where you have decided to do it for health or fitness reasons.'

We then asked survey participants which of the following statements best described their current behaviour (Figure 7):

- I currently do not exercise and I do not intend to start in the next six months.

- I currently do not exercise but am thinking about starting to exercise in the next six months.

- I currently exercise a bit but not weekly.

- I currently exercise weekly but have only begun to do so in the last six months.

- I currently exercise weekly and have done so for longer than six months.

We found:

- More respondents from the *White (Other)* and *Other minority* groups were regular, weekly exercisers, half or more from each group exercising regularly. In contrast, a lower proportion of respondents from the *White (UK/ROI)* and *Asian/Asian British* groups exercised, with over 40% of both groups reporting no exercise behaviour.

- Nearly half of interviewees (47%) from the *White (Other)* grouping and over four in ten from the *Other minority* category reported that they had exercised weekly for longer than the last six months. People from these two groupings were, overall, the most active. Around one in three interviewees from the other three ethnicity categories reported this sustained frequency of exercise.

- Similar proportions of people (around one in ten) from each grouping were recent exercisers, reporting that they had exercised weekly for less than six months.
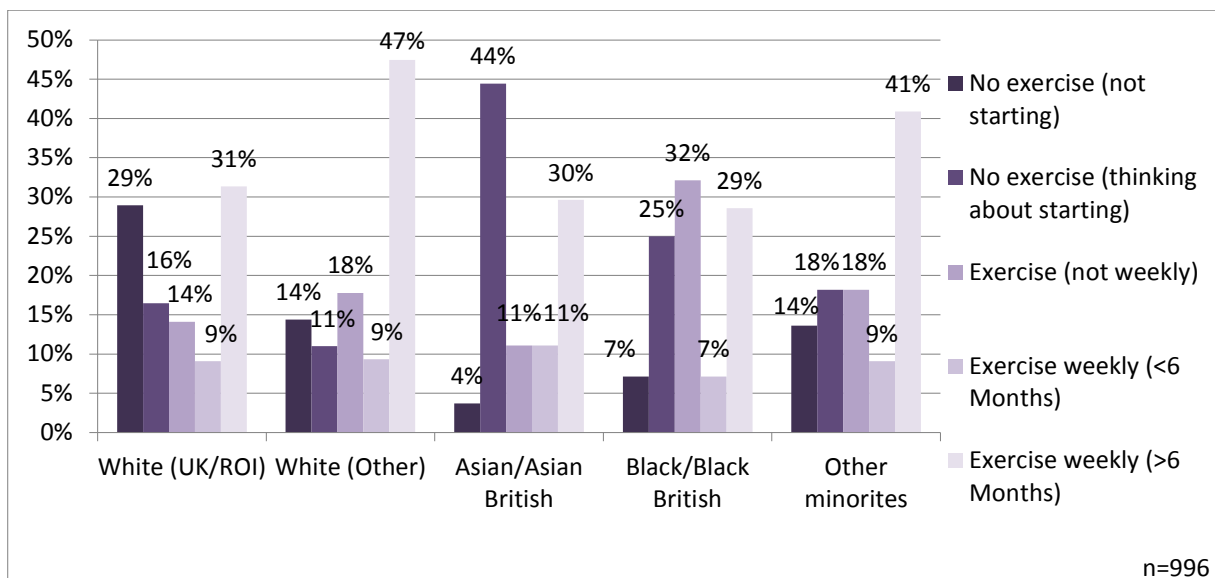
Figure 7: Current exercise behaviour.

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- More interviewees from the *Black/Black British* category reported irregular (non-weekly) exercise patterns.

- Over four in ten interviewees (44%) from the *Asian/Asian British* grouping and a quarter of people from the *Black/Black British* grouping were contemplators, who did not currently exercise but were thinking about starting. Fewer than one in five people from other backgrounds were in this position.

- Nearly one in three people (29%) from the *White (UK/ROI)* grouping said that they did not exercise at the time of interview and were not considering starting. This figure was over twice as high as for people in the *White (Other)* or *Other minority* groupings; in both of these, 14% of interviewees said that they did not exercise at the time of interview and were not considering starting.

3.3 Daily walking

Interviewees were asked 'During the past seven days, on how many days did you walk for at least ten minutes at a time?' (Figure 8).
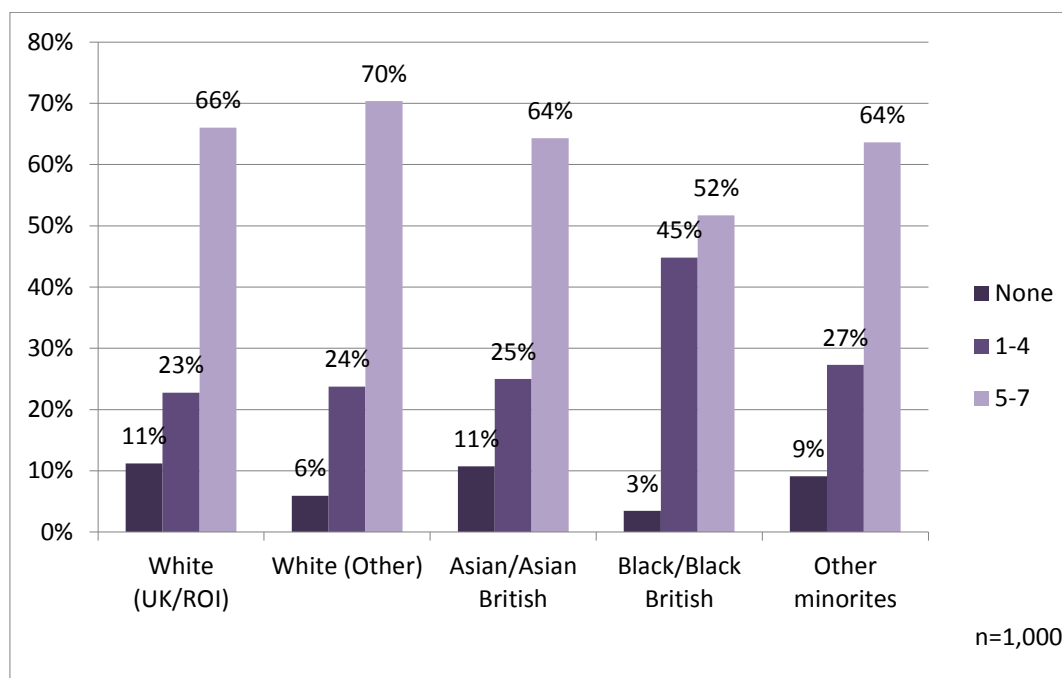
Figure 8: Number of days per week interviewee walked for at least ten minutes at a time.

We found:

- A lower proportion of interviewees from the *Black, Black/*British category reported walking every day (52%).
- For the most part, walking behaviours were similar across the rest of the cohort: from 6-11% of interviewees reported no walking; from 23-27% reported walking on between one and four days per week; and from 64-70% said that they walked very day.

3.4 *Perceived quality of local sports facilities*

We asked participants how they rated the quality of local sports facilities in or near their local area. Response options were: *very good; fairly good; neither good nor poor; fairly poor; very poor* (Figure 9).
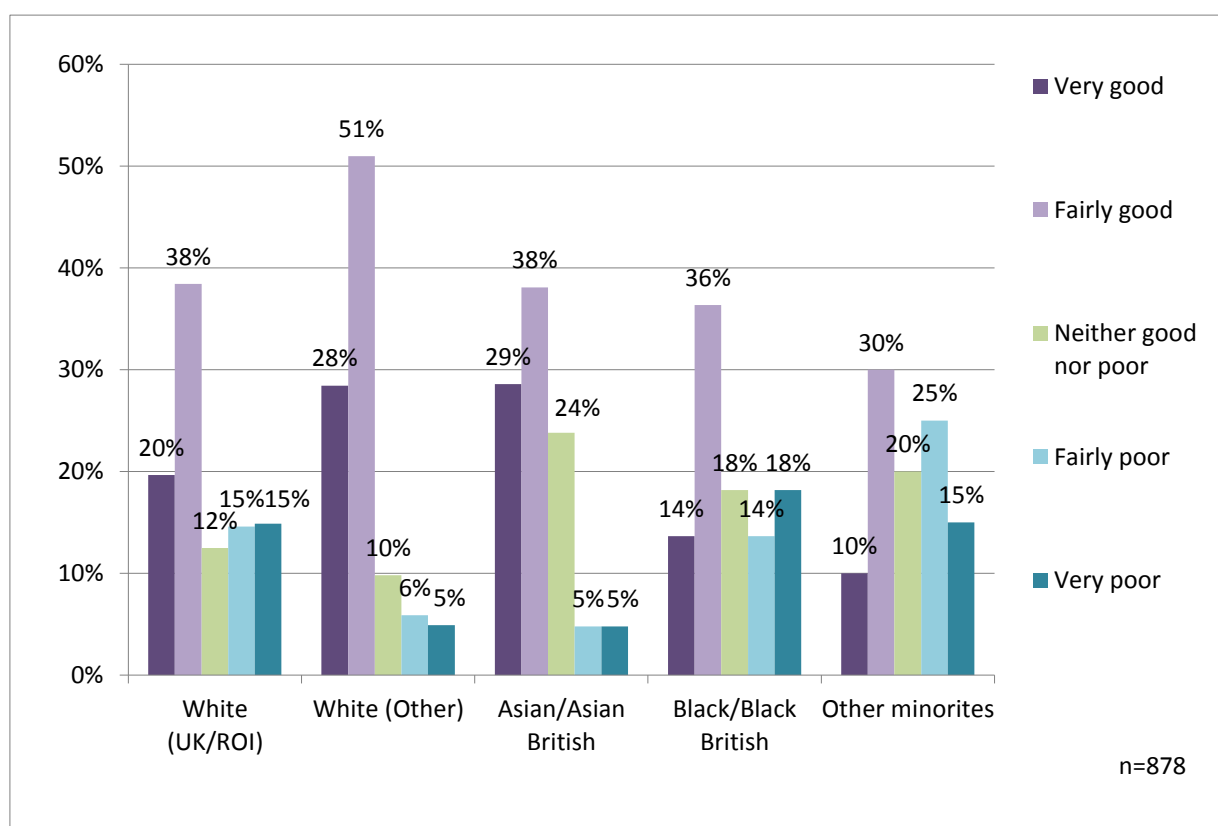
Figure 9: Perceived quality of local sports facilities.

We found:

- The dominant perception across all ethnicity groupings was that local sports facilities were *fairly good.*

- Four of the five ethnicity groupings rated local sports facilities more positively than negatively, with *White (UK/ROI)*, *White (Other)* and *Asian/Asian British interviewees*, describing facilities as *very* or *fairly good.*

- A greater proportion of *Black/Black British* interviewees rated local sports facilities as *very poor* (18%) in comparison with other groups.

- Overall, as many people in the *Other minorities* grouping perceived local sports facilities negatively as did positively, with 15% giving a rating of *very poor* and 25% rating facilities as *fairly poor.* Fewer people (10%) in this category gave local facilities a rating of *very good* than in any other grouping.

3.5 Rate of participation in sport

Interviewees were offered a list of activities and asked which ones they had participated in over the past four weeks. The list included competitive sports but also other physical recreational activities, such as cycling or dancing. In order to get an accurate reflection of the range of activities which people might undertake, and to be as inclusive as possible, we listed a total of 41 different activities, including an 'other' option. We also asked those people who had taken part in a sport of physical recreation, whether they had done so as part of a club (Figure 10).
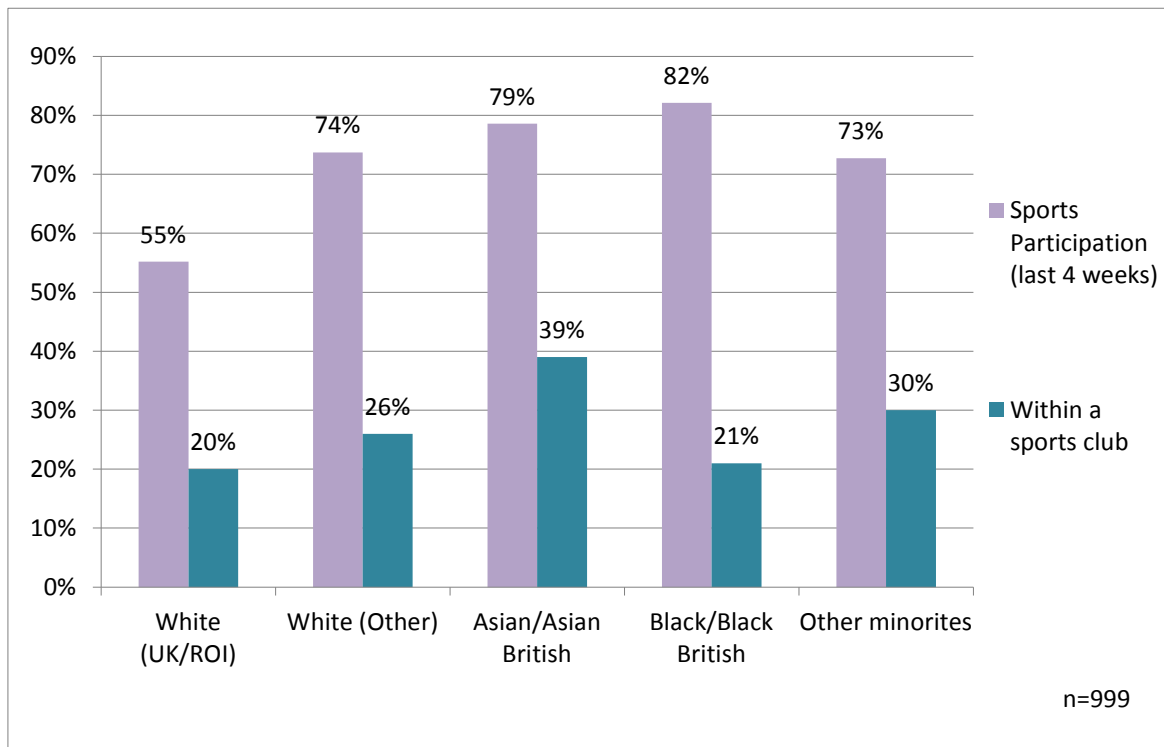
Figure 10: Sports participation (last four weeks).

We found:

- A higher proportion of people who identified as *Black/Black* British had participated in sport within the last four weeks (82%) compared with those in other ethnicity groupings. However, a relatively small proportion (21%) had participated as part of a sports club.

- Similarly, nearly four out of five people (79%) of an *Asian/Asian British* background had participated in sport; higher proportions of people in this group had participated as part of a club (39%).

- Almost three in four of *White (Other)* and *Other minorities* participants (74% and 73%) had also participated in sport. Twenty-six percent of those in the *White (Other)* grouping and 30% of those in the *Other minorities* grouping had done so as part of a club.

- In comparison with others, the *White (UK/ROI)* respondent group had the lowest proportion of people who had participated in sport (55%) as well as the lowest proportion who had done so as part of a club (20%).

3.6 Perceived barriers to sport participation

We asked participants if there were any particular reasons they had not done any/more sport in the last four weeks (Table 4). Participants could give multiple responses.

Table 4. Barriers to sports participation.

Costs too much	
No one to do it with	Not enough information on what is available
Never occurred to me	Work-related reason (shifts/workload)
Not really interested	Age-related reason
Fear of injury	Already active enough (includes through work/daily life)
I wouldn't enjoy it	
Health not good enough	Caring responsibilities (includes lack of childcare at facilities)
I might feel out of place	No motivation (includes 'lazy')
Changing facilities not good enough	No/not enough local facilities esp. in walking distance (includes facilities closed for upgrade)
Transport difficult	
Difficult to find time	
Safety-related reason (gangs, unsafe at night)	Other reason

We found (Figure 11):

- Time was the primary barrier cited by all interviewees, although this seemed to be less of an issue for people in the *White (UK/ROI)* grouping (32%). Lack of time affected 47% *White (Other)* interviewees, 50% of *Black/Black* British interviewees, 54% of *Asian/Asian* British interviewees, and 70% of people in the *Other minorities* grouping.

- Poor health was the second main issue for people in the *White (UK/ROI)* grouping, affecting nearly one third of interviewees in this category (32%). This was also a concern for 15% of *White (Other)* interviewees but a relatively minor concern in other groupings (4%-10%).

- Having no one to go with was a frequently cited barrier to greater sports participation (for people in the *Other minorities* grouping (23%) and for *Black/Black British* interviewees (32%).

- Cost was the second most frequently cited barrier for two of the groupings, cited by over a third of *Black/Black British* and *Other minorities* interviewees (36% in each case), double the rate of *White (UK/ROI)* and *Asian/Asian* British interviewees (18% and 17%).
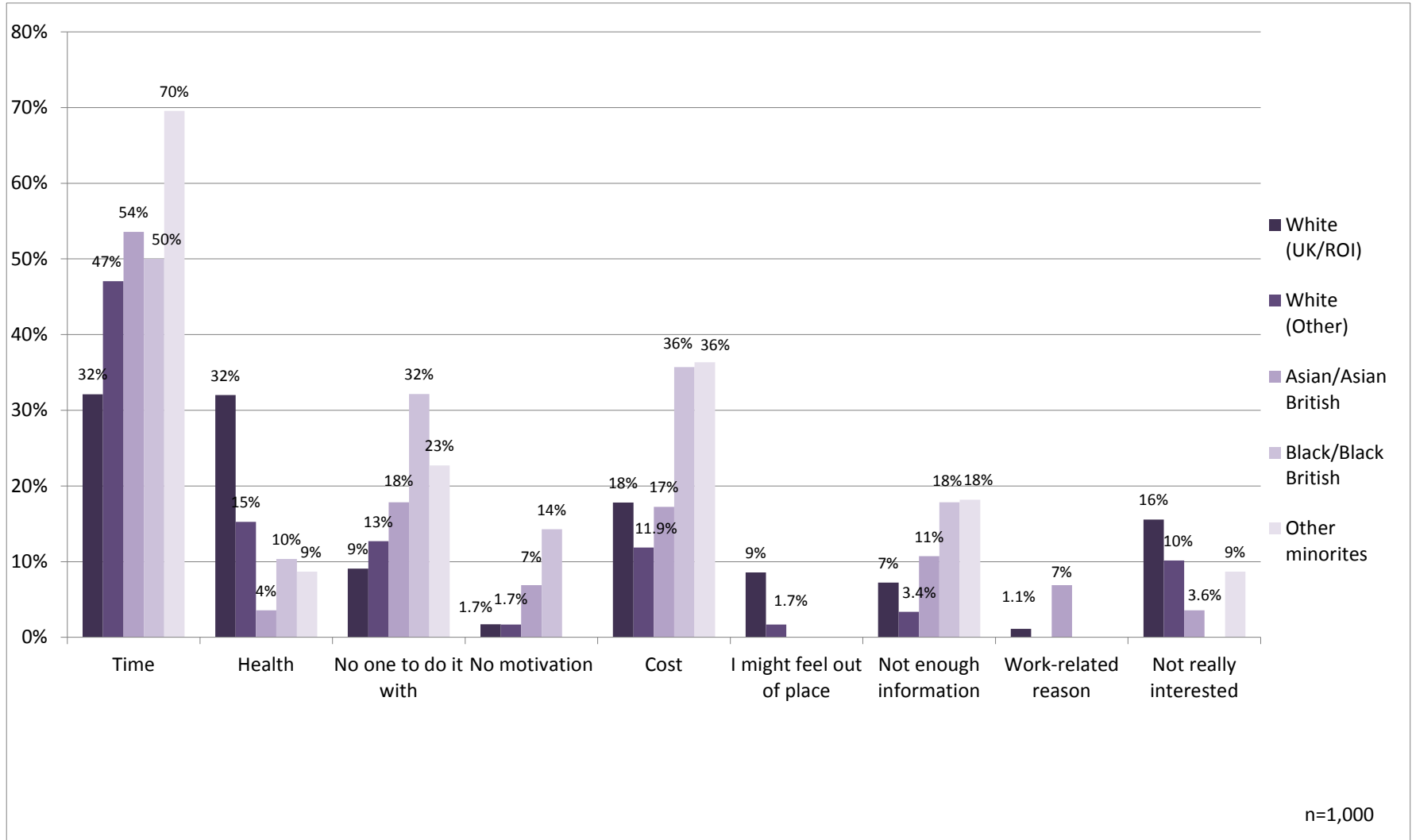
Figure 11: Reasons for not doing any/more sports.

[Proportion of respondents within each household type who cited each barrier]

3.7 Summary - Active

Analysis of the **Active** theme suggests that there may be differences between interviewees in relation to ethnic background and physical activity, with people from the *White (UK/ROI)* grouping being less active than most others and including a lower proportion who intended to begin exercising. However, it should be noted that the *White (UK/ROI)* and *White (Other)* groupings included older people, and poor health was a more marked issue for these respondents. The most active ethnic group, in terms of meeting recommended levels of activity and participating in sport, were the *Black/Black British*.

While interviewees were mostly positive about the quality of local sports facilities, this was not the experience of a significant minority of *Black/Black British* interviewees. Although a higher percentage of people from this background had participated in sport recently, they had mostly not done so as part of a group. Cost was a particular barrier for people in this category and the small, *Other minorities* grouping. Having no one to go with was a more frequently cited issue for people in the *Asian/Asian British*, *Black/Black British* and *Other minorities* groupings.

4 Flourishing

The *Flourishing* theme focused on economic opportunities offered by the Games.

We looked at:

- participation in education or employment
- satisfaction with employment situation
- affordability difficulties
- participation in voluntary work.

4.1 Participation in employment or education

We asked working-age adults in the cohort about their employment status (Figure 12). Responses were categorised into:

- full-time paid employment (including self-employed)
- part-time paid employment (including self-employed)
- full-time education (including government or other training schemes)
- other (including unemployed, long-term sick or disabled and not working, looking after home/family or other).
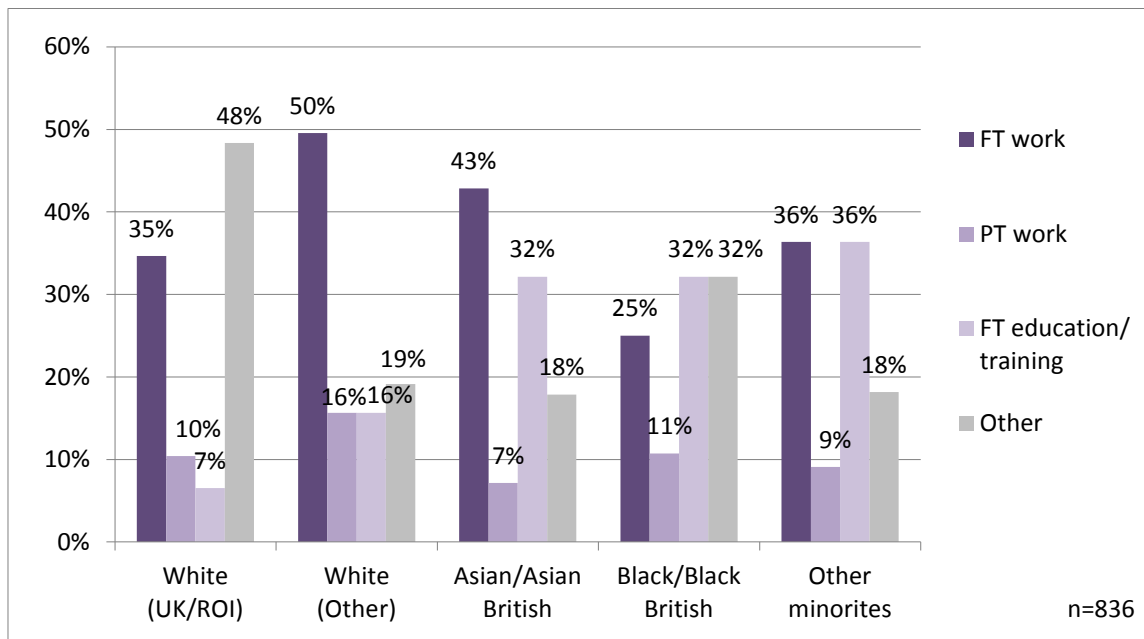

Figure 12: Participation in employment or education (working age households).

We found:

- Just over a third of interviewees (35%) from *White (UK/ROI)* backgrounds were in full-time employment. This ethnicity grouping included the largest proportion of people who fell into the 'other' employment category, possibly due to the poor health of this population segment, and the lowest percentage in full-time education (7%).

- Higher proportions of people who identified as *White (Other)* were in employment, with half of the grouping (50%) in full-time work and 16% in part-time work.

- The Asian/Asian British grouping included the second-largest proportion for people in employment, with 43% in full-time and 7% in part-time work.

- Perhaps influenced by the fact that this grouping is 62% female, those from the *Black/Black British* grouping which had the smallest proportion of people in full-time work (25%), although 11% were in part-time work and nearly a third (32%) were in full-time education.

- People from the *Other minorities* grouping were evenly divided between those in full-time work (36%) and those in full-time education (36%).

4.2 Satisfaction with employment situation

In order to gauge whether people might have a desire to change their current employment status, participants were asked:

'*Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your employment situation at the moment, whether you are working or not working just now?*'

Response options ranged from very/fairly satisfied, neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, to very/fairly dissatisfied (Figure 13).

We found:

- Within all ethnic background groupings, the dominant self-assessment from interviewees on their current employment situation was *fairly satisfied.*

- Overall, more people were satisfied rather than dissatisfied.
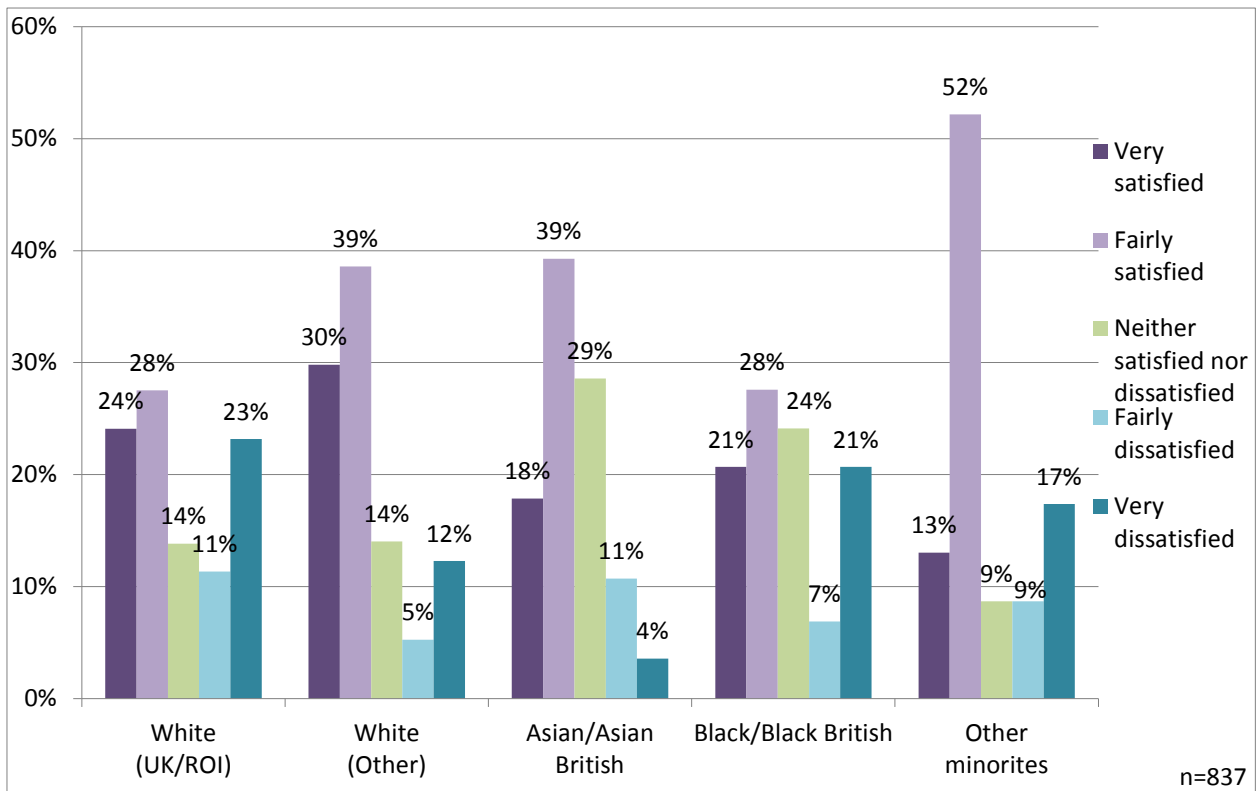
Figure 13: Satisfaction with current employment situation.

- The *White (Other)* backgrounds grouping included the highest proportion of people who were *very satisfied* (30%) and satisfied overall (69%). This was also the group with the highest rate of employment.

- The highest rate of dissatisfaction (34%) was found in the *White (UK/ROI)* group, which also had the lowest rate of employment. Dissatisfaction was also high in the *Black/Black British* group (28%).

4.3 Affordability difficulties

As a means of identifying situations of financial stress, participants were asked: *'How often do you find it difficult to meet the cost of gas, electricity or other fuel bills?'* Response options ranged from never to occasionally, quite often and very often (Figure 14).
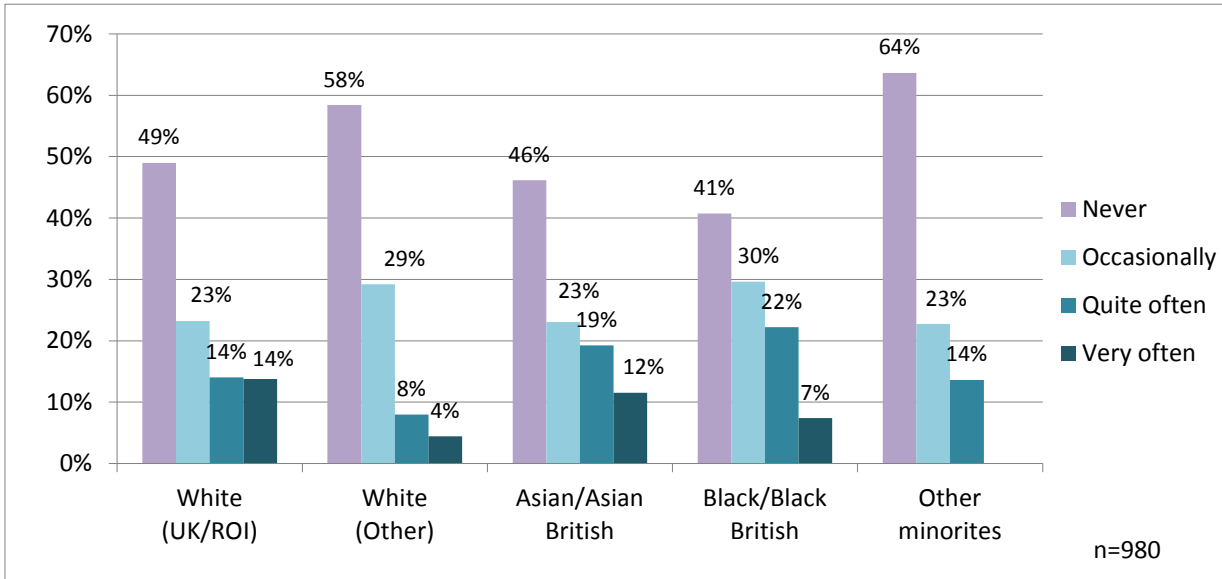
Figure 14: Difficulty meeting the cost of fuel bills.

We found:

- A majority (59%) of *Black/Black British* respondents reported occasional or frequent fuel payment difficulties, as did just over half of *Asian/Asian British* and *White (UK/ROI)* respondents.
- At the other end of the spectrum, just over a third of *Other minority* respondents and two-in-five *White (*Other) respondents reported fuel payment difficulties.

4.4 Participation in voluntary work

We asked participants: '*In the past 12 months, have you done any voluntary work – that is, have you helped an organisation, group or individual in an unpaid capacity?*' (Figure 15).

We found:

- Just over one in five people from *White (UK/ROI)* (23%), *White (Other)* (22%) and Asian/*Asian British* (21%) groupings had participated in voluntary work.
- Over a third of interviewees in the *Black/Black British* (36%) grouping and half of those in the *Other minorities* grouping participated in voluntary work.
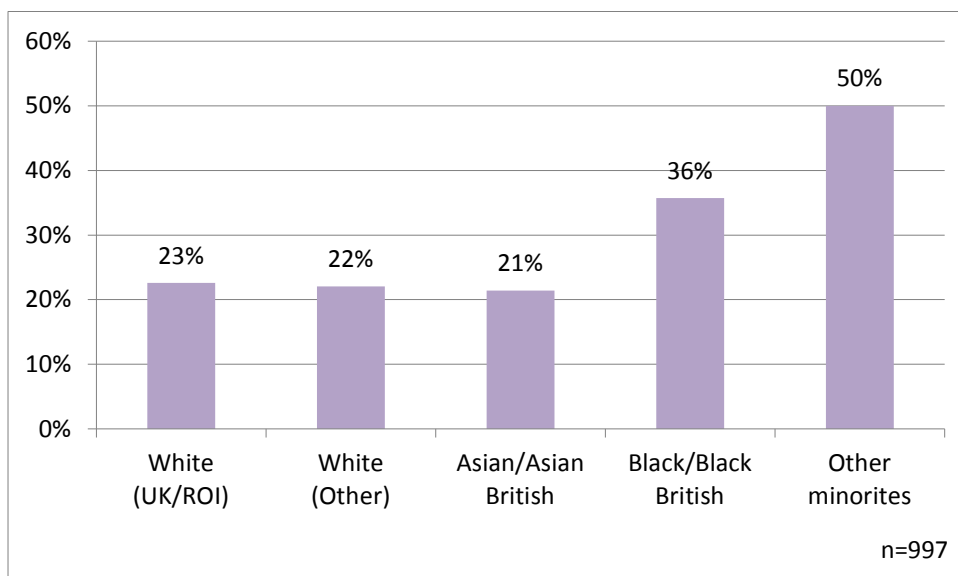
Figure 15: Participation in voluntary work.

We also asked people who said they had done voluntary work, what area their voluntary work was connected to (Table 5). The proportions of people volunteering in different areas of activity can be seen in Figure 16.

Table 5. Types of voluntary work.

The community	The environment
Young people	The arts
Older people	Museums or galleries
2014 Commonwealth Games	Heritage or conservation
Other sports activities	Libraries or archives
Animals or wildlife	Schools or education
Church or religious group	Health or mental health
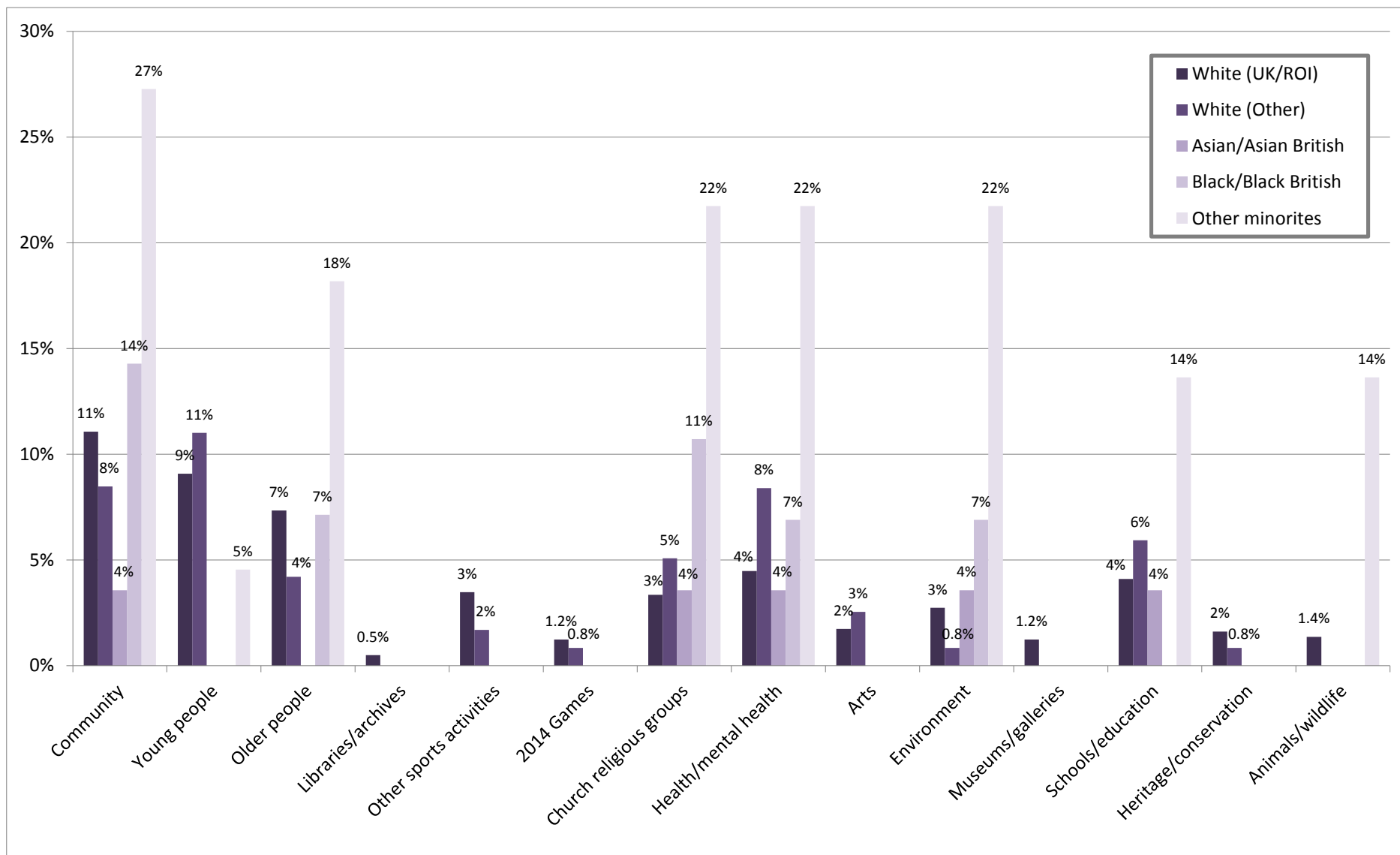
Figure 16: Participation in types of voluntary work.

We found:

- *Community*-related volunteering was the top activity across four ethnicity groupings, and second-top for *White (Other)* interviewees.
- Volunteering around *young people* was the most popular option for *White (Other)* interviewees and the second most popular for the *White (UK/ROI)* grouping.
- Activity around *church or religious groups* was the second most popular form of volunteering for interviewees in the *Black/Black British and Other minorities* groupings.
- Volunteering with older people was a popular feature for *White (UK/ROI)* and *Black/Black British* interviewees.

4.5 Summary – Flourishing

The *White (Other)* group were the only respondents where a clear majority (two-thirds) were in employment, probably reflecting European labour migration. The findings also suggest that those who are most likely to be unhappy with their employment situation may be those in the 'other' employment category, including the unemployed, long-term sick or disabled and not working, looking after home/family. For this cohort, these were predominantly people in the *White (UK/ROI)* grouping.

Perhaps in line with their younger demographic, **Flourishing** indicators suggest that cohort members from *Asian/Asian British*, *Black/Black British*, and *Other minorities* groupings were more likely to be full time students than people from other backgrounds. This may afford some freedom to undertake other activities, in that it appears people from two of these groupings (*Black/Black British*, and *Other minorities* interviewees) were more able to find time to engage in volunteering activities.

5 Connected

The *Connected* legacy theme was intended to generate participation in the Games and in wider culture and learning, as well as local pride.

We considered:

- Perceived quality of public transport.
- Pride in the local area.
- Expectations of the 2014 Commonwealth Games.
- Participation in group activities.

5.1 Perceived quality of public transport

We asked participants to rate the quality of public transport in or near the local area. Response options were: *very good; fairly good; neither good nor poor; fairly poor; very poor* (Figure 17).
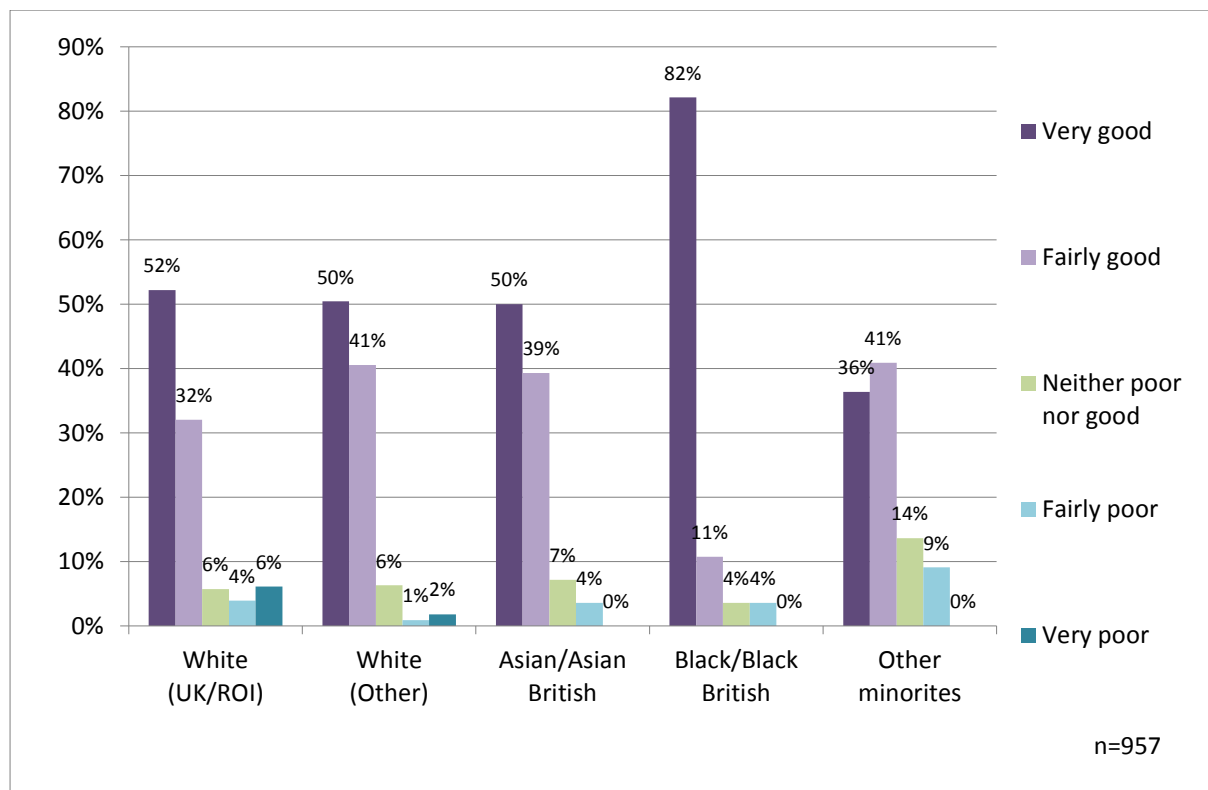
Figure 17: Perceived quality of public transport.

We found:

- The majority of interviewees in each ethnicity category described the quality of local public transport as *very good*, with the exception of interviewees in the *Other minorities* grouping, where *fairly good* was the most frequent response.

- A higher proportion of people in the *White (UK/ROI)* grouping were critical of public transport quality, with 4% describing it as *fairly poor* and 6% *very poor*.

- No one from the *Asian/Asian British*, *Black/Black British* or *Other minorities* groupings considered public transport *very poor*.

- Interviewees from the *Black/Black British* grouping were most positive about public transport quality (82% *very good;* 11% *fairly good*).

5.2 Pride in the local area

We asked participants to what extent they felt proud of their local area. Response options were: *a great deal; a fair amount; not very much; not at all* (Figure 18)*.*

Figure 18: Pride in the local area

We found:

- Predominantly, interviewees from each ethnic group said they had *a fair* amount of pride in the local area (between 35% and 48%).

- Higher proportions of interviewees from *White (UK/ROI)* and *Black/Black British* backgrounds said they had *a great* deal of pride in the local area (21% and 24% respectively).
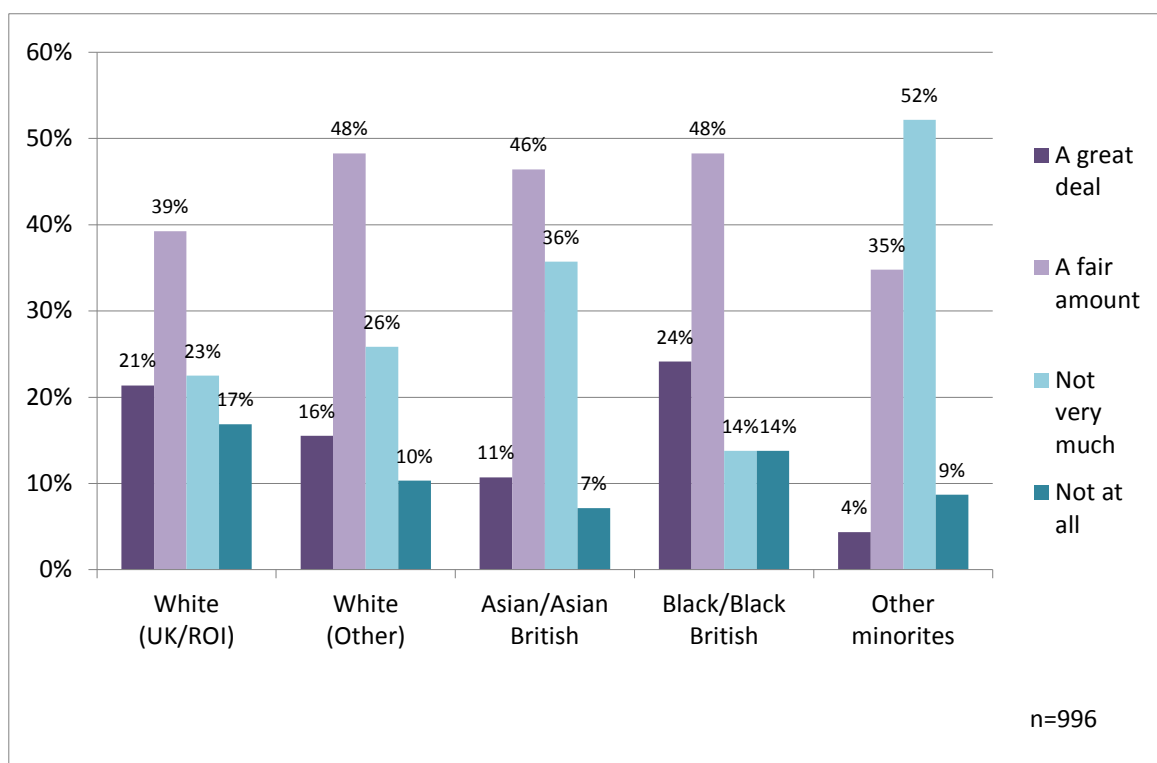
- Opinion about area pride was most divided within the *White (UK/ROI)* grouping. A larger proportion of people who identified with this category replied *not at all* (17%) in response to the local pride question.

- Higher proportions of people from *Asian/Asian British* and *Other minorities* groupings said they felt modest amounts of local pride ('a fair amount' or 'not very much').

5.3 Expectations of the 2014 Commonwealth Games

When the baseline survey was conducted in 2012, we asked participants:
'*Do you think the Commonwealth Games will have a positive or negative effect upon you and your family?*'

Response options were: *positive effect; negative effect; no effect; don't know* (Figure 19)*.*

We found:

- Overall, anticipating the future effects of the Commonwealth Games on their families, the most popular response category in every ethnicity grouping was a positive effect.

- However, the *White (ROI/UK)* included the lowest proportion who said there would be a positive effect (52%) and the highest proportion anticipating a negative effect (7%).

- Within every other ethnicity grouping, at least six in ten people thought the Games would have a positive effect on them and their families. For *Black/Black British* participants, this figure rose to over eight in ten people (83%). People in this grouping were also unusual in that only 10% believed

the Games would have no effect on them and their families. Within the other groupings, between 27% to 39% believed there would be no effect.

- No one in the *Asian/Asian British*, *Black/Black British* or *Other minorities* groupings believed there would be a negative effect from the Games on them and their families.
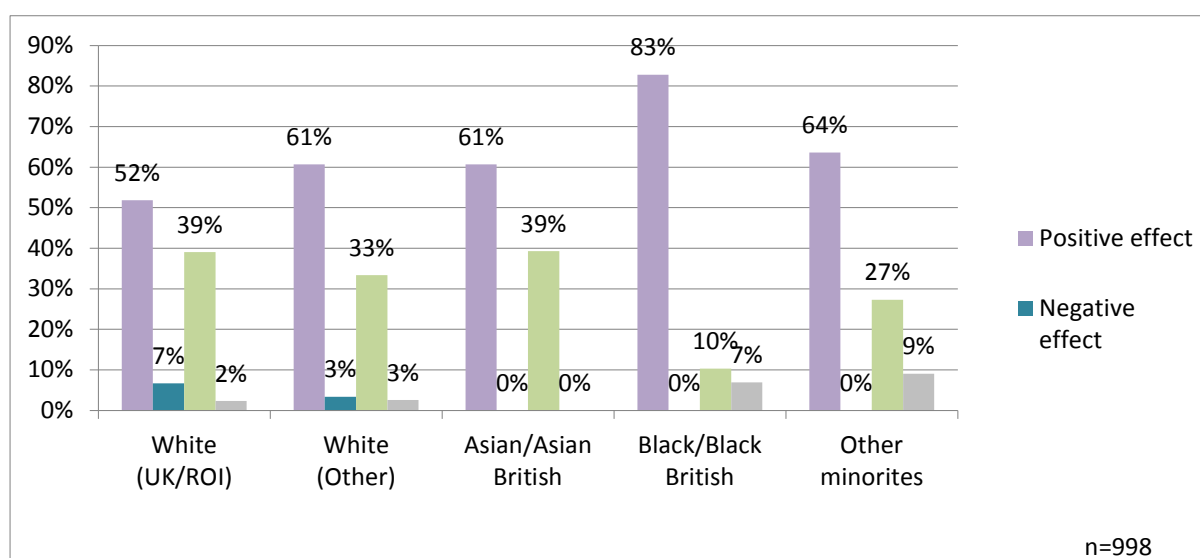
Figure 19: Expectations of the 2014 Commonwealth Games: impacts on family.

5.4 Participation in group activities

To explore collective social engagement, we asked participants if, in the past 12 months, they had been involved with any of the groups listed below (Table 6).

Table 6. Types of group activity.

Hobbies/social clubs	Health, welfare, disability groups
Sports of exercise groups (as coach or participant)	Political groups
	Trade union groups
Local community group	Religious groups, including going to a place of worship
Groups for children or young people	
Adult education group	Musical groups
Groups for older people	Book club
Environmental or wildlife groups	Other

We found:

- More than eight out of ten (86%) people from the *Black/Black British* grouping and three quarters of people from the *Asian/Asian* British groupings had participated in a group activity within the last 12 months (Figure 20).
- The *White (Other)* and *Other minorities* groupings contained the lowest proportions of people who had participated in a group activity (62% and 65%), although a majority of people in these groups had still done so.
- Although over half of people (56%) from the *White (UK/ROI)* grouping had participated in a group activity, this was the lowest proportion in comparison with the other ethnic groups.
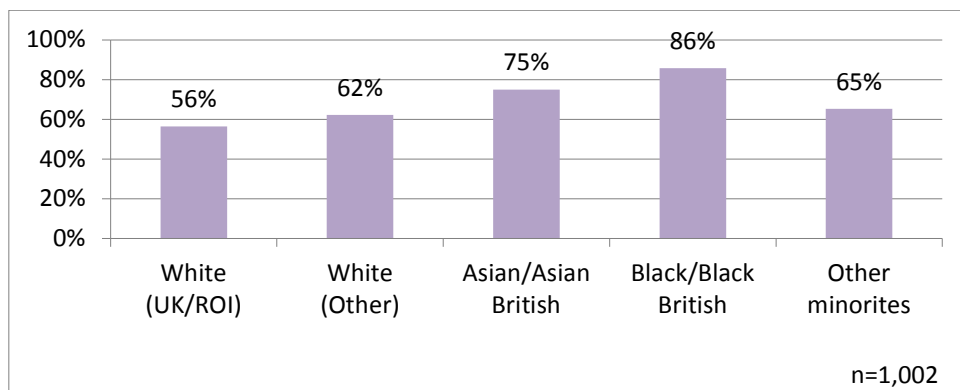
Figure 20: Participation in group activities.

5.5 Summary - Connected

Responses to the **Connected** legacy theme could be characterised more by similarities than differences, with broad agreement over the high quality of local public transport, a fair amount of pride in the local area, and anticipation of a positive effect from the Commonwealth Games. However, *White (UK/ROI)* interviewees and *Other* minority group members exhibited both relatively low levels of local civic pride and lower ratings of the quality of public transport. *Black/Black British* respondents were noticeable for having higher expectations of the Commonwealth Games, and higher rates of participation in group activities.

6 Sustainable

The *Sustainable* theme centred on the achievement of regeneration and strong communities.

Sustainability indicators examined were:

- satisfaction with the local neighbourhood
- sense of progress derived from living in the area
- perceived care for the area by local people
- perceived change in the local crime rate
- neighbourhood empowerment
- feelings of safety walking after dark
- perceived neighbourhood change.

6.1 Satisfaction with the local neighbourhood

We asked interviewees:

'*How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with this neighbourhood as a place to live?*'

Response options ranged from: *very satisfied; fairly satisfied; neither satisfied nor dissatisfied; fairly dissatisfied; very dissatisfied* (Figure 21).
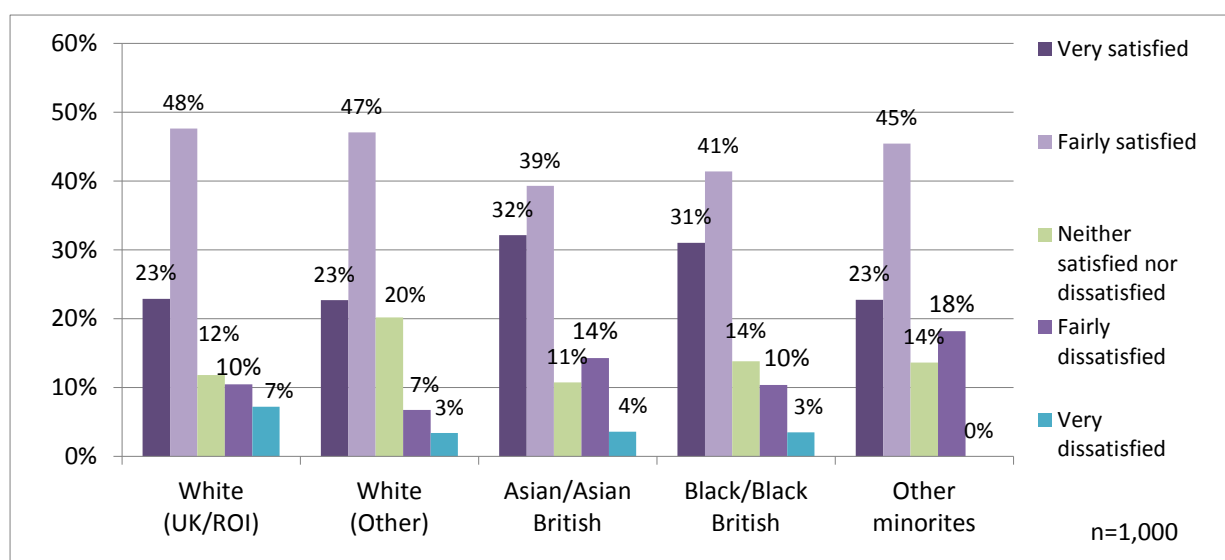
Figure 21: Satisfaction with local neighbourhood.

We found:

- *Fairly satisfied* was the most common response to the question about local neighbourhood, with between 39% and 48% of interviewees giving this reply.

- Higher proportions of interviewees from *Asian/Asian British* or *Black/Black British* ethnic backgrounds said that they were *very satisfied* (32% and 31% respectively).

- Just under a quarter of interviewees from *White (UK/ROI)*, *White (Other)*, *and Other minorities* groupings described themselves as *very satisfied* (23% in each instance).

- While, overall, similar proportions of people from each ethnic grouping were dissatisfied with their neighbourhood, a higher proportion of interviewees in the *White (UK/ROI)* category (7%) said that they were *very dissatisfied.*

6.2 Sense of progress derived from living in the area

Participants were asked to what extent they agreed or disagreed with the statement:

'*Living in this neighbourhood helps me feel that I'm doing well in my life.*'

Response options ranged from: *strongly agree; agree; neither agree nor disagree; disagree; strongly disagree* (Figure 22).
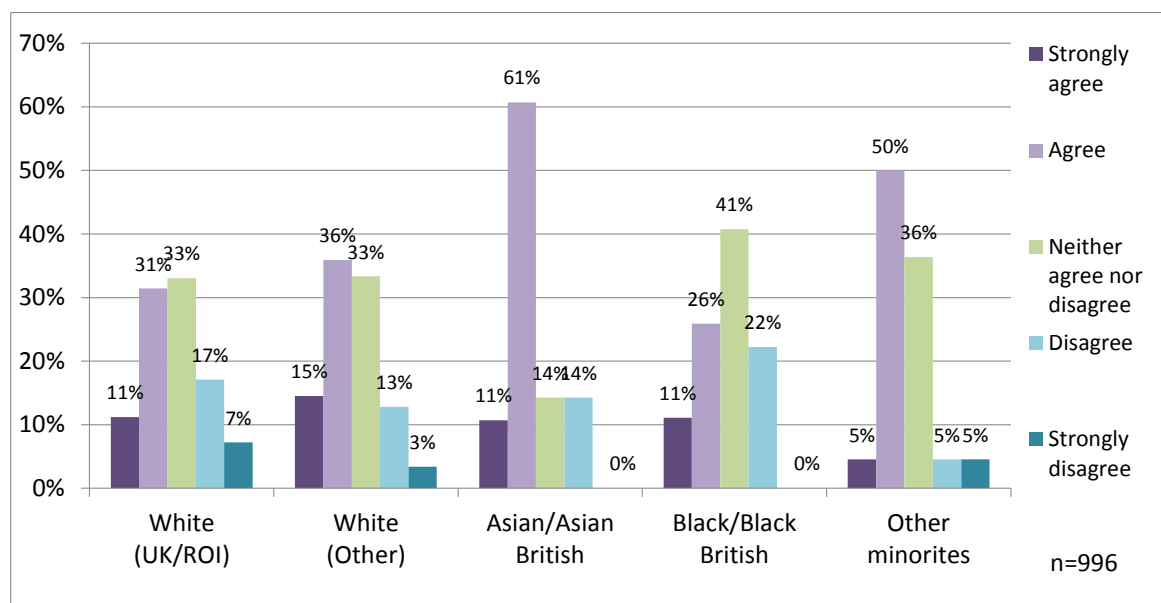
Figure 22: Neighbourhood and doing well in life.

We found:

- More *Asian/Asian British* respondents (72%) than any other grouping agreed that they felt a sense of progress from where they lived, followed by *Other minority* respondents (58%).

- Within the remaining groupings, most respondents were neutral, with between 33% and 41% replying *neither agree nor disagree.*

- People from the *Other minorities* grouping had the lowest rate of *strongly agree* responses (5%), a figure between two to three times lower than for other ethnic grouping categories.

- The *White (UK/ROI)* grouping had the highest proportion of people who disagreed that they derived feelings of doing well in life from where they lived (17% *disagree*; 7% *strongly disagree*).

6.3 Perceived care for the area by local people

Participants were asked to what extent they agreed or disagreed with the statement:

'People around here look after the local area.'

Response options ranged from: *strongly agree; agree; neither agree nor disagree; disagree; strongly disagree* (Figure 22).

We found:

- Although many agreed that local people cared for the area, there were mixed views. Across groupings, interviewees generally responded *strongly disagree*, rather than *strongly agree*, that local people looked after the area. This difference was most marked with interviewees from the *Asian/Asian British* and *Other minorities* groupings.

- Very few interviewees *strongly agreed* that local people look after the area, with the highest rate being for one-in-ten respondents from the *Black/Black British* grouping (11%).

- No one from the *Asian/Asian British* or the *Other minorities* groupings held this perspective. However, over half of people (52%) from the *Other minorities* grouping did *agree* that local people looked after the area, as did 46% of *Asian/Asian British* interviewees.
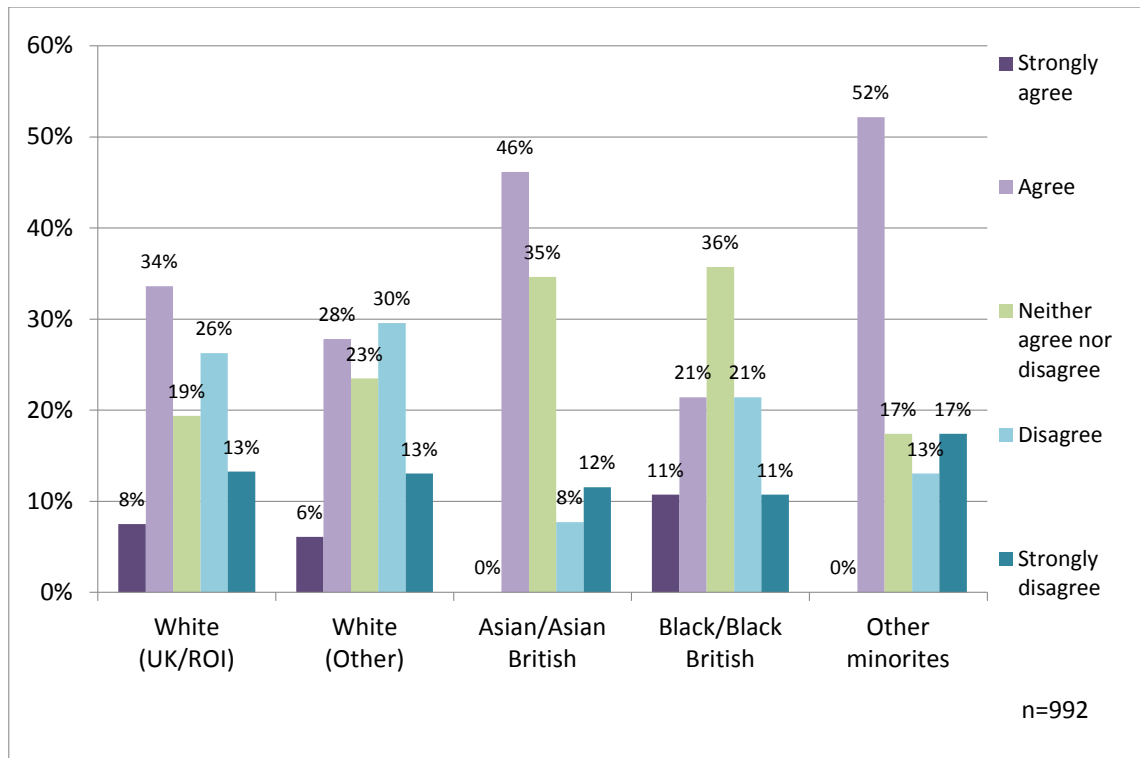
Figure 23: Neighbourhood care

6.4 Perceived change in the local crime rate

Participants were asked:

'How much would you say the crime rate in your local area has changed since two years ago? Would you say there is more, less or about the same amount of crime?'

Response options ranged from: *a lot more; a little more; about the same; a little less; a lot less* (Figure 24).
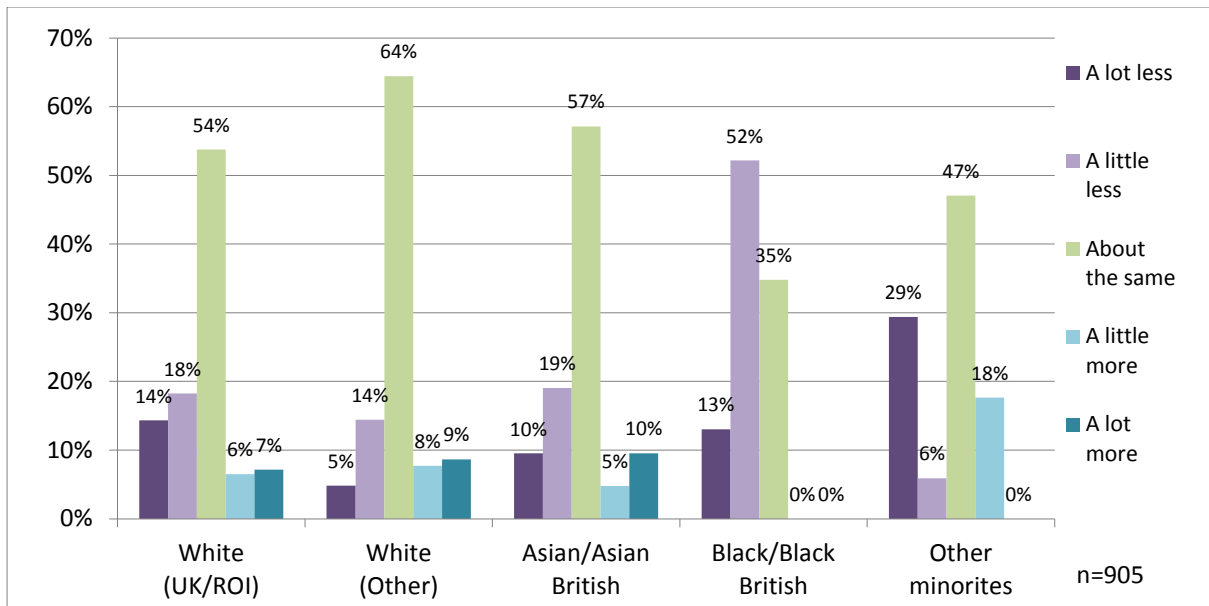
Figure 24: Perceived change in crime rate (last two years)

We found:

- Predominantly, interviewees believed that crime rates in the area were about the same as they had been since two years ago. The exception to this came from interviewees in the *Black/Black British* grouping, where just over half of people (52%) believed that crime was *a little less* than before.

- The *Other minorities* grouping included the highest proportion of people (29%) to said that the crime rate was *a lot less,* followed by those from the *White (UK/ROI)* (14%) and *Black/Black British* (13%) groupings.

- In the *White (Other)* grouping, there was very little difference between the proportions who considered crime had increased versus decreased, whereas in the other four ethnic groups, far more people thought crime had reduced over the past two years than thought it had increased.

6.5 Safety walking after dark

We asked interviewees:

 '*How safe would or do you feel walking alone in this neighbourhood after dark?*'

Responses ranged from: *very safe; fairly safe; neither safe nor unsafe; a bit unsafe; very unsafe; never walk alone after dark* (Figure 25).
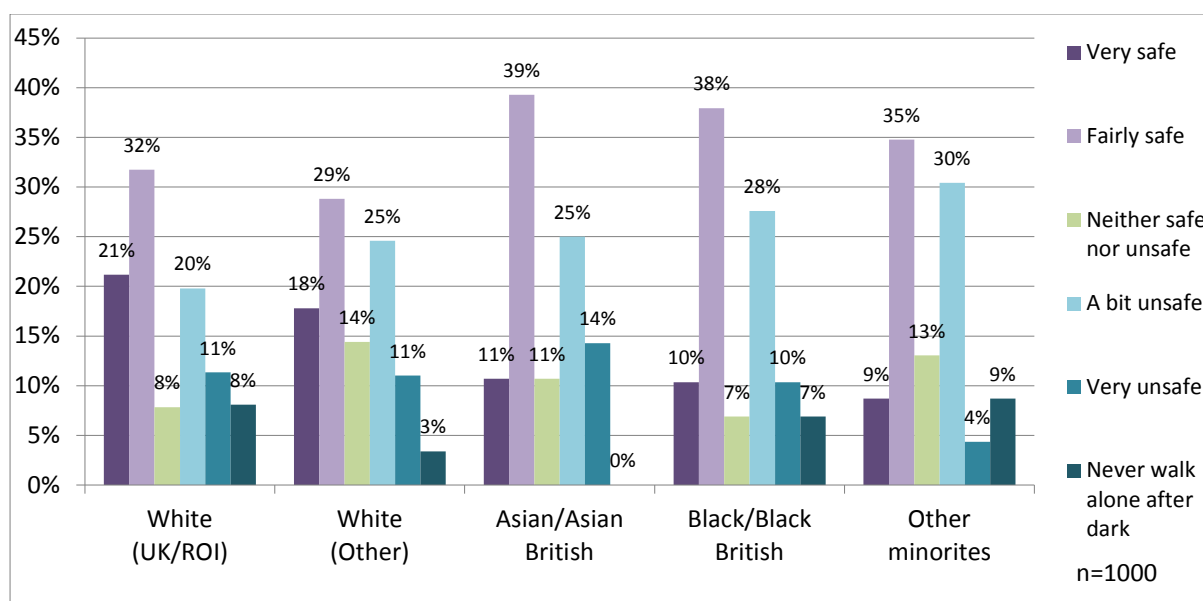
Figure 25: Safety walking after dark.

We found:

- Generally, people believed it was *fairly* safe to walk alone in the neighbourhood after dark, with between 29% and 39% of people making this reply to the question.
- Around one in five people from the *White (UK/ROI)* (21%) and *White (Other)* (18%) groupings believed it was *very safe.* This figure fell to between 9% and 11% within other ethnic background categories.
- One in five people in the *White (UK/ROI)* category and over a quarter of people in all other categories believed walking alone after dark was *a bit unsafe.*
- The *Asian/Asian British* grouping included the highest proportion of people who considered walking alone after dark *very unsafe* (14%).

- For the *White (UK/ROI)*, *White (Other)* and *Asian/Asian British* groups, the numbers feeling safe walking alone after dark outnumbered those who felt unsafe or who did not go out after dark. For the *Black/Black British* and *Other minority* groups, there was little difference in the numbers giving the two types of response.

6.6 Neighbourhood empowerment

Participants were asked how much did they agree or disagree that:

'*On your own, or with others, you can influence decisions affecting your local area.*'

Response options ranged from: *strongly agree; agree; neither agree nor disagree; disagree; strongly disagree; don't know* (Figure 26).
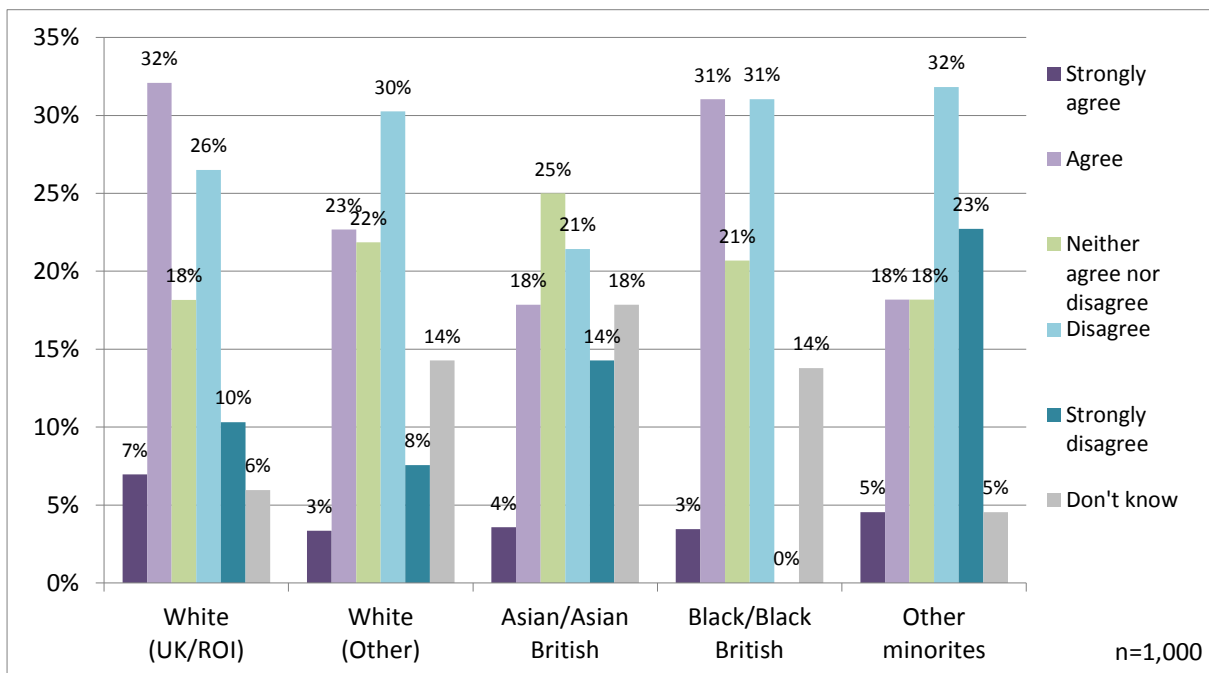

Figure 26: Influence over local decisions.

We found:

- Relatively low proportions of people said that they *strongly agree*, when asked if they felt they could influence decisions affecting the local area. A higher proportion of interviewees from the *White (UK/ROI)* grouping gave this response (8%). The *Black/Black British* grouping included the lowest proportion of people who felt they could influence decisions affecting the local area (0%).

- Nevertheless, *agree* was still one of the most common responses to the question, given by nearly one third of people in the *White (UK/ROI)* grouping (32%), around a quarter of those in the *White (Other)* grouping (23%) and 31% of people in the *Black/Black British* grouping.

- The *Other minorities* (23%) and *Asian/Asian British* (14%) groupings included the highest proportions of people who replied *strongly disagree* in relation to influencing decisions.

- *Don't know* was also a more common response from people in the smaller ethnic background, given by between 14%-18% of those in the *White (Other)*, *Asian/Asian British* and *Black/Black British* groupings. This compares with 6% of people in the *White (UK/ROI)* grouping.

6.7 Perceived neighbourhood change

Interviewees were asked:

'*Has this area got better or worse to live in over the last three years?*'

Response options were: *the area has got better; things have stayed the same; the area has got worse; don't know* (Figure 27).

We found:
- Generally, most people (between 43% and 65%) in each grouping believed their area had changed for the better in the last three years. Interviewees in the *Asian/Asian British* grouping were the exception to this pattern, with

only 32% believing that the area was better, while 46% thought it had stayed the same.

- The *White (UK/ROI)* grouping included the highest proportion of people who believed that their area was worse (18%). No one in the *Other minorities* grouping through their area had was worse.
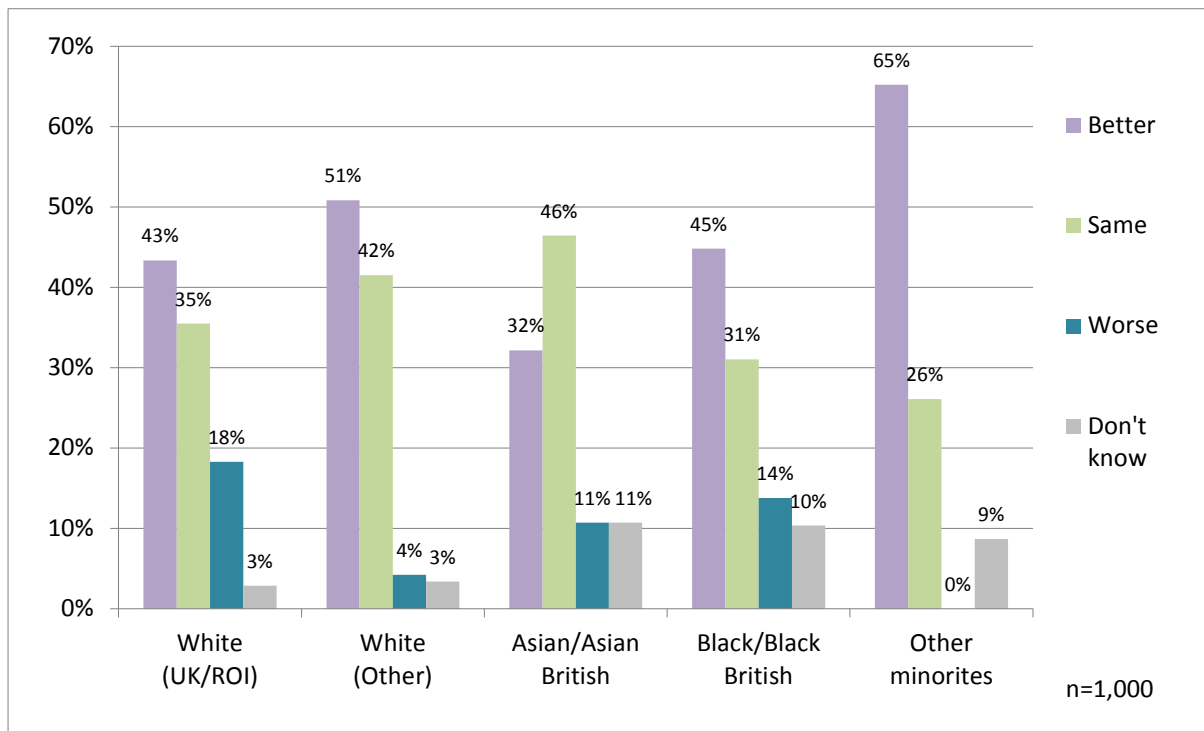

Figure 27: Neighbourhood change.

6.8 Summary – Sustainable

Analysis of the **Sustainability** indicators suggests more of a mix of views between interviewees from different ethnicity groupings. Most people believed that their area was changing for the better and that it was fairly safe to walk alone after dark. However, people from the *White (UK/ROI)* grouping may be most likely to regard walking alone as very safe. While most interviewees in the *Black/Black British* grouping felt the crime rate over the last two years had gone down, interviewees in other groupings generally thought there was no change. Considering recent area change, while the predominant view was one of improvement, more people in the *Asian/Asian British* grouping thought conditions

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had stayed the same; people in this grouping were also seemed more likely to be critical of how well other local people looked after the area. Finally, while many agreed that they could influence local decisions, more people in the three small ethnicity groupings seemed unsure that this was the case.

7   Summary of differences at baseline by ethnic grouping

Interviewees were invited to self-select the ethnic background with which they most identified. The options were based on census classifications and, as such, do not reflect nationality or citizenship, categorising people from potentially diverse nationalities only by their chosen ethnic background. More than nine in ten interviewees identified with *White* backgrounds: 80% from the UK or Republic of Ireland (*White, UK/ROI*) and a further 12% from elsewhere (*White, Other*). People who selected Asian or Asian British backgrounds (*Asian/Asian British*) and Black or Black British backgrounds (*Black/Black British*) each made up a further 3% of the sample. An additional 2% of interviewees selected smaller minority groups. Given the relatively low proportion of people in the smaller ethnic groups, sub-groups are skewed by both gender and age. This report has therefore presented a purely descriptive analysis in order that differences between the cohort at baseline and in the final survey can be compared.

Differences between ethnic grouping, particularly under the **Active** and **Flourishing** legacy themes where clear patterns of activity emerged, may relate to the gender and age composition within each category, but may also reflect both culture and settlement background. The *White (UK/ROI)* grouping were the least active in most respects, including: the highest proportion of people outside of work and education; the lowest levels of physical activity and sports participation; and the lowest levels of volunteering. This may reflect the poorer health of interviewees in this category, but accepting that can create a vicious circle. In support of an active legacy, a better understanding of how to make facilities accessible and appealing across the whole population would be useful. Information and programmes encouraging exercise for those in poorer health may prove supportive, as might associated social mixers or exercise 'buddy' initiatives, and outreach efforts to encourage voluntary participation. Conversely, *Black/Black British* respondents showed high levels of activity, including involvement in sport and in volunteering, even if not in employment, where restrictions placed on asylum seekers may lie behind the findings. *White (Other)* respondents, many of

whom may be European migrants, were also highly active, in this case in respect of employment and regular exercising behaviour.

The analysis of the **Connected** and **Sustainability** indicators may also be suggestive of potential differences between ethnicity groupings. There are broad similarities across many indicators and, for the most part, the neighbourhood appears to provide a supportive environment. However, there are interesting patterns evident for some groups. *Black* and *Asian* respondents both displayed high levels of neighbourhood satisfaction, plus also a high level of local pride in the case of the *Black respondents* and a high sense of progress through living in the area in the case of the *Asian respondents*. Yet both these groups seem the least likely to feel safe in the area after dark, so they appear able to identify positively with a place despite lacking some elements of security and trust. The *White (UK/ROI)* respondents reported high levels of empowerment, yet did not seem (able) to use this to great effect, since they also reported low levels of neighbourhood satisfaction. The *Other minority* group may be the most marginalised or most ineffective since they reported low levels of local pride and low levels of safety, but also low levels of empowerment, as did respondents from the *White (Other)* group.