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.

Acknowledgements:

We would like to thank everyone who participated in the GoWell East 2012 Baseline Survey and our project funders, the Scottish Government, NHS Health Scotland and sportscotland, without whom this research would not have been possible.

Thanks also go to all of the community groups, housing associations and other stakeholders, whose interest and feedback have helped to motivate and guide the research.

We are grateful to Catherine Ferrell, Elaine Hindle, Susie Smillie and Carol Ferns of the MRC survey office, and to all the fieldworkers for conducting the interviews.

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# Contents

1 Introduction ................................................................. 1  
   1.1 GoWell in the East End .............................................. 1  
   1.2 The Equalities Baseline Reports .................................. 2  
2 Ethnicity and the GoWell East 2012 Cohort .......................... 4  
   2.1 Ethnicity and Gender .................................................. 5  
   2.2 Ethnicity and Age ..................................................... 6  
   2.3 Ethnicity and Longstanding illness/ disability .................. 6  
   2.4 Ethnicity and Household Type ....................................... 7  
   2.5 Summary ............................................................... 8  
3 Active .............................................................................. 9  
   3.1 Meeting Recommended Levels of Physical Activity ................ 9  
   3.2 Current Exercise Behaviour .......................................... 10  
   3.3 Daily Walking ............................................................ 12  
   3.4 Perceived Quality of Local Sports Facilities ...................... 13  
   3.5 Rate of Participation in Sport ......................................... 14  
   3.6 Perceived Barriers to Sport Participation .......................... 16  
   3.7 Summary – Active ....................................................... 19  
4 Flourishing ........................................................................ 20  
   4.1 Participation in Employment or Education .......................... 20  
   4.2 Satisfaction with Employment Situation ............................ 21  
   4.3 Affordability Difficulties ................................................. 22  
   4.4 Participation in Voluntary Work ...................................... 23  
   4.5 Summary – Flourishing .................................................. 26  
5 Connected .......................................................................... 27  
   5.1 Perceived Quality of Public Transport .............................. 27  
   5.2 Pride in the Local Area .................................................... 28  
   5.3 Expectations of the 2014 Commonwealth Games ............... 29  
   5.4 Participation in Group Activities ..................................... 30  
   5.5 Summary – Connected .................................................. 31  
6 Sustainable ....................................................................... 32  
   6.1 Satisfaction with the Local Neighbourhood ........................ 32  
   6.2 Sense of Progress Derived from Living in the Area ............... 33  
   6.3 Perceived Care for the Area by Local People ..................... 34  
   6.4 Perceived Change in the Local Crime Rate ....................... 35  
   6.5 Safety Walking After Dark ............................................. 36  
   6.6 Neighbourhood Empowerment ...................................... 38  
   6.7 Perceived Neighbourhood Change ................................... 39  
   6.8 Summary – Sustainable ................................................ 40  
7 Summary of Differences at Baseline by Ethnic Grouping .......... 41
List of Figures

Figure 1: Self-selected ethnic background ................................................................. 5
Figure 2: Ethnicity and gender .................................................................................. 5
Figure 3: Ethnicity and age ....................................................................................... 6
Figure 4: Ethnicity and longstanding illness/ disability (LSID) ................................. 7
Figure 5: Ethnicity and household type ...................................................................... 8
Figure 6: Percentage meeting recommended physical activity levels ...................... 10
Figure 7: Current exercise behaviour ........................................................................ 11
Figure 8: Number of days per week interviewee walked for at least ten minutes at a time .............................................................................................................. 12
Figure 9: Perceived quality of local sports facilities .................................................. 13
Figure 10: Sports participation (last 4 weeks) .......................................................... 15
Figure 11: Reasons for not doing any/ more sports ................................................... 18
Figure 12: Participation in employment or education (working age households) .. 20
Figure 13: Satisfaction with current employment situation ...................................... 22
Figure 14: Difficulty meeting the cost of fuel bills ..................................................... 23
Figure 15: Participation in voluntary work ............................................................... 24
Figure 16: Participation in Types of Voluntary Work ................................................ 25
Figure 17: Perceived quality of public transport ....................................................... 27
Figure 18: Pride in the local area .............................................................................. 28
Figure 19: Expectations of the 2014 Commonwealth Games: Impacts on Family .. 30
Figure 20: Participation in group activities .............................................................. 31
Figure 21: Satisfaction with local neighbourhood ..................................................... 32
Figure 22: Neighbourhood and doing well in life ....................................................... 33
Figure 23: Neighbourhood care .............................................................................. 35
Figure 24: Perceived change in crime rate (last two years) ....................................... 36
Figure 25: Safety walking after dark ........................................................................ 37
Figure 26: Influence over local decisions .................................................................. 38
Figure 27: Neighbourhood change .......................................................................... 40

List of Tables

Table 1: Achieved sample by Sub-Area ..................................................................... 1
Table 2: Equalities report framework ....................................................................... 2
Table 3: Indicators examined within each legacy domain ........................................ 3
Table 4: Barriers to sports participation .................................................................... 16
Table 5: Types of voluntary work ............................................................................ 24
Table 6: Types of group activity .............................................................................. 30
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.

Table 1. Achieved sample by Sub-area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-area</th>
<th>Interviews achieved</th>
<th>% of total</th>
<th>All dwellings in study area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bridgeton</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>36.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calton</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>21.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camlachie</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalmarnock</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallowgate</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parkhead</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>24.9</td>
<td>22.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,015</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equalities dimensions</th>
<th>SG legacy domains</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household type (incorporating age)</td>
<td>Flourishing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illness &amp; disability</td>
<td>Connected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnicity</td>
<td>Sustainable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

\(^2\) The Scottish Government. Equality. [http://www.scotland.gov.uk/topics/people/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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Meeting recommended levels of physical activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Current exercise behaviour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Daily walking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Perceived quality of local sports facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Rate of participation in sport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Perceived barriers to sports participation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flourishing:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Participation in employment or education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Satisfaction with employment situation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Affordability difficulties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Participation in voluntary work</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Connected:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Perceived quality of public transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Expectations of the 2014 Games</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Pride in the local area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Participation in group activities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sustainable:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Satisfaction with the local neighbourhood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Sense of life progress derived from living in the area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Perceived care for the area by local people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Perceived change in the local crime rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Feelings of safety when walking after dark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Neighbourhood empowerment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Perceived neighbourhood change</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.](image)

### 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](image)
2.2 Ethnicity and age

As above, the larger White (UK/ROI) and White (Other) categories include 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.](image.png)

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.
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.
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.
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 fat 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.
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.](image-url)
• 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.](image)
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).
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 to 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.

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

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 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).](image-url)
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.
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 \textit{Black/Black British} respondents reported occasional or frequent fuel payment difficulties, as did just over half of \textit{Asian/Asian British} and \textit{White (UK/ROI)} respondents.
- At the other end of the spectrum, just over a third of \textit{Other minority} respondents and two-in-five \textit{White (Other)} respondents reported fuel payment difficulties.

4.4 \textit{Participation in voluntary work}

We asked participants: \textit{‘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 \textit{White (UK/ROI)} (23%), \textit{White (Other)} (22%) and \textit{Asian/Asian British} (21%) groupings had participated in voluntary work.
- Over a third of interviewees in the \textit{Black/Black British} (36%) grouping and half of those in the \textit{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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The community</th>
<th>The environment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Young people</td>
<td>The arts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Older people</td>
<td>Museums or galleries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 Commonwealth Games</td>
<td>Heritage or conservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other sports activities</td>
<td>Libraries or archives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animals or wildlife</td>
<td>Schools or education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church or religious group</td>
<td>Health or mental health</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

n=997
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.](image-url)
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](image-url)
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.](image)

5.4 Participation in group activities

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

Table 6. Types of group activity.

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

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.](image-url)
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:

> ‘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.](chart.png)
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 25).
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 say 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).

![Bar chart showing the percentage of responses for different ethnic groups](chart.png)

**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.](image)

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.
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 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.