2.7   Community

2.7.1 Social relations

Why this matters?
"Friendship, good social relations and strong supportive networks improve health at home, at work and in the community.

"Social support and good social relations make an important contribution to health. Social support helps give people the emotional and practical resources they need. Belonging to a social network of communication and mutual obligation makes people feel cared for, loved, esteemed and valued. This has a powerful protective effect on health. Supportive relationships may also encourage healthier behaviour patterns.

"Support operates on the levels both of the individual and of the society. Social isolation and exclusion are associated with increased rates of premature death and poorer chances of survival after a heart attack. People who get less social and emotional support from others are more likely to experience less wellbeing, more depression, a greater risk of pregnancy complications and higher levels of disability from chronic illnesses. In addition, bad close relationships can lead to poor mental and physical health.
…..
Social cohesion – defined as the quality of social relationships and the existence of trust, mutual obligations and respect in communities or in the wider society – helps to protect people and their health. Inequality is corrosive of good social relations…."[1]

2.7.1.1 Within the home

At the time of Census 2011, there were 117,153 households with at least one usual resident, an increase of almost 6,000 households since the 2001 Census.   Table 2.7-1 shows the household composition within Newcastle – the high level of 'other households' reflects the student population in the city.

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Table 2.7-1: Household composition in Newcastle, compared to North East and England. Source: Census 2011

	Newcastle		North East	England and Wales
Household composition	Number	%	%	%
One person households	40,337	34.4	31.9	30.2
Couples* with dependent children	19,144	16.3	17.9	19.3
Couples* with non-dependent children	6,187	5.3	6.8	6.1
Couples* with no children	17,278	14.7	17.7	17.6
Family – all members age 65 and over	6,910	5.9	8.2	8.2
Lone parent households with dependent and non-dependent children	13,028	11.1	11.9	10.6
Other households	14,269	12.2	5.7	7.9
All households	117,153	100	100	100

*Couples include married, same-sex civil partnerships and co-habiting.

Figure 2.7-1 presents the household composition by ward. The proportion of 'other households' in the wards associated with student living makes it difficult to distinguish any other patterns in the data.
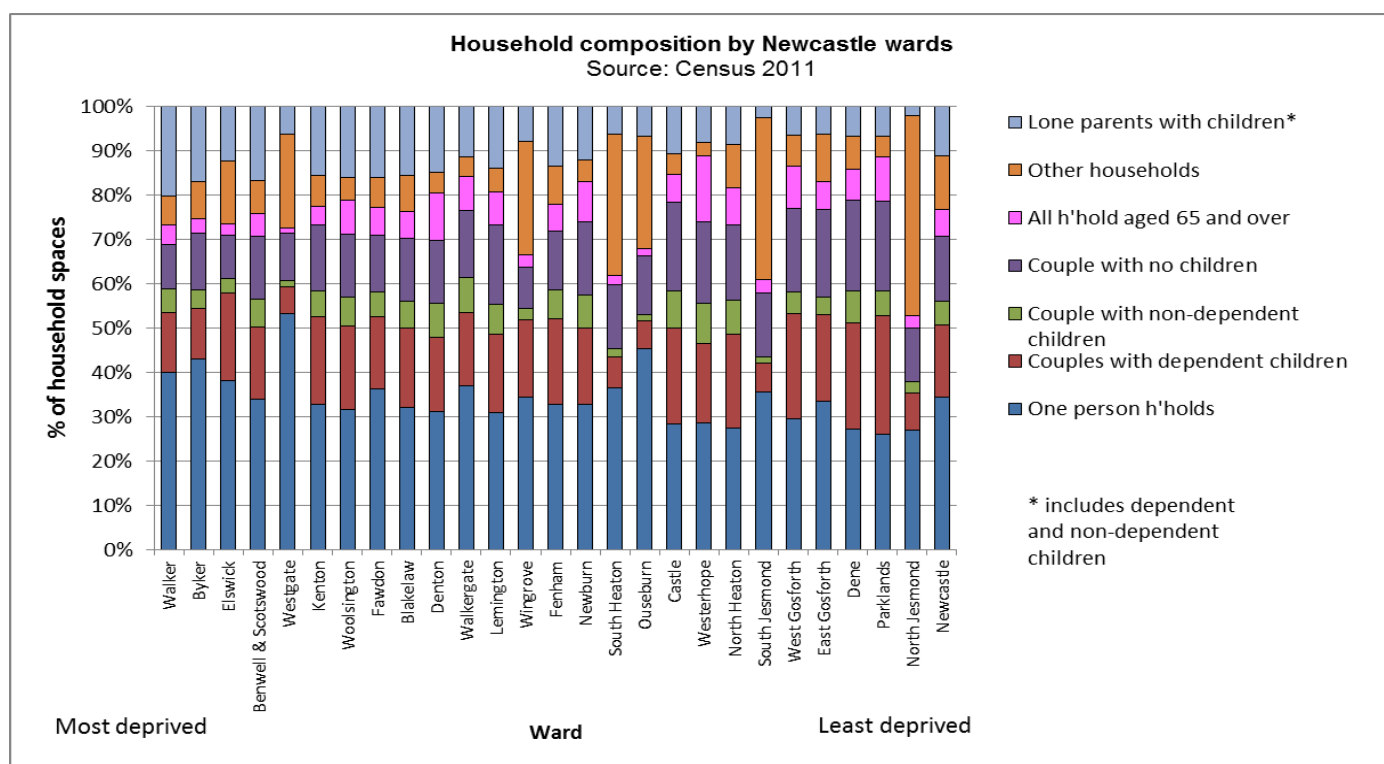

Figure 2.7-1: Household composition in Newcastle wards. Source: Census 2011.

46.5% of people over the age of 16 in Newcastle are single [England 34.6%, NE 34.4%]. 36.2% are married [England 46.6%, NE 45.6%], 0.2% (575 people) are in a registered same-sex civil partnership [similar to comparators]. A further 10.5% of people are either separated, divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership and 6.6% are widowed or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership (Census 2011).

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Department Communities and Local Government use the ONS 2011 based population projections to provide projections of the number of households. Drawing on this data, Durham Business School/St Chad's College have calculated that in 2010 there were 116,000 households and this will rise to 137,000 by 2030 (a growth of 21.1%). However, further modelling drawing on our local knowledge reduces this 2030 figure to 135,600 (a growth of 19.6%).[2]

Being connected to community life within neighbourhoods is particularly important to those who are not at work and live alone. Figure 2.7-2 presents the projection of number of people over 65 years who will live alone.

People predicted to live alone
Source: POPPI

	2014	2015	2020	2025	2030
Total population aged 65-74 predicted to live alone	5,350	5,490	6,080	6,320	6,940
Total population aged 75 and over predicted to live alone	9,979	10,074	10,556	12,185	13,549
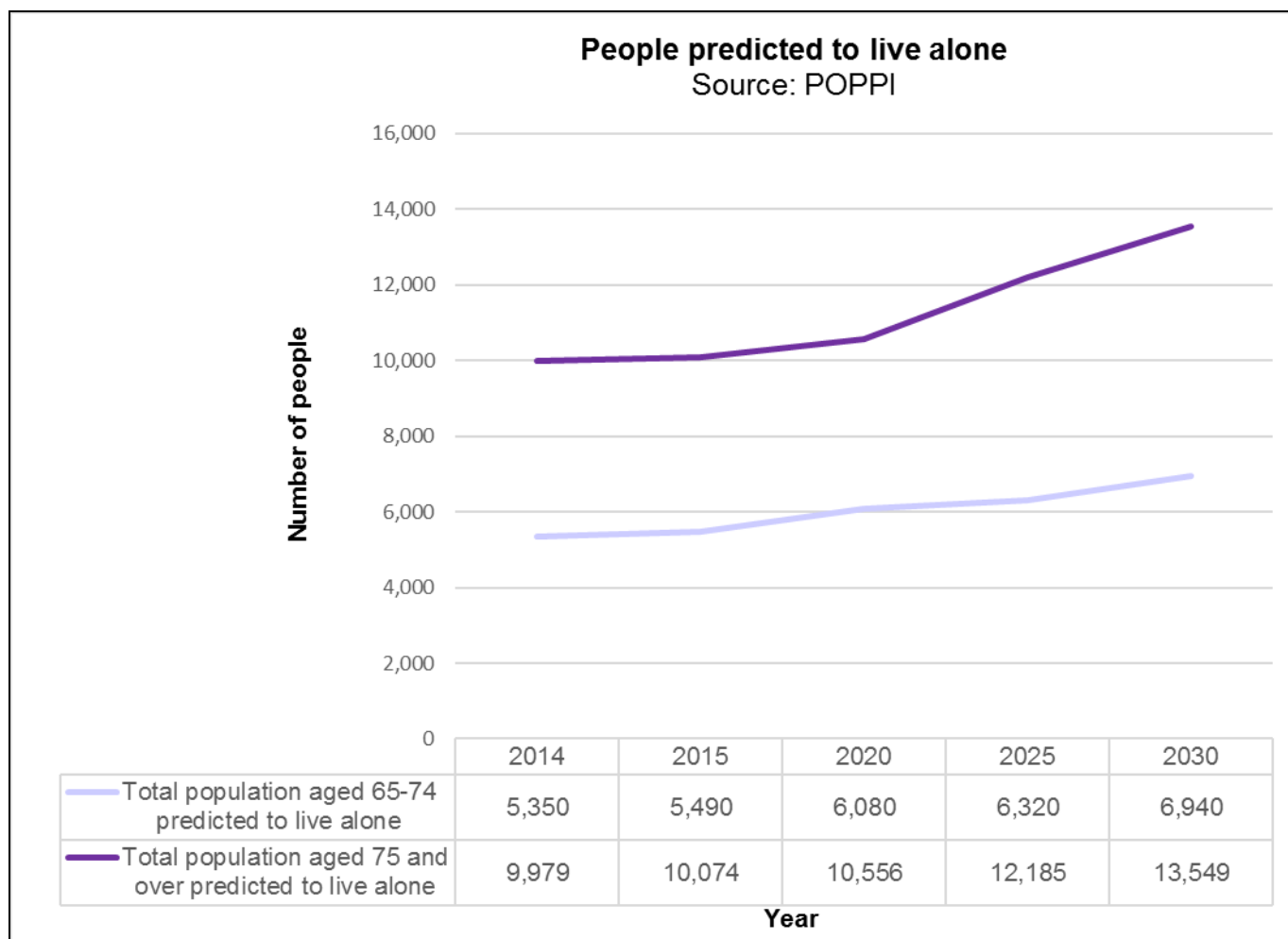
Figure 2.7-2: Number of people in later life predicted to be living alone in the future in Newcastle.
Source: POPPI

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2.7.1.2 Within the community

The Residents Survey gives insights into the degree to which people have friendships and close associations with people in their local area. On average, 71.9% of people agree that they have friendships and close associations in their local area. Figure 2.7-3 to Figure 2.7-6 show how this varies by ward, age group, respondent type and household composition.
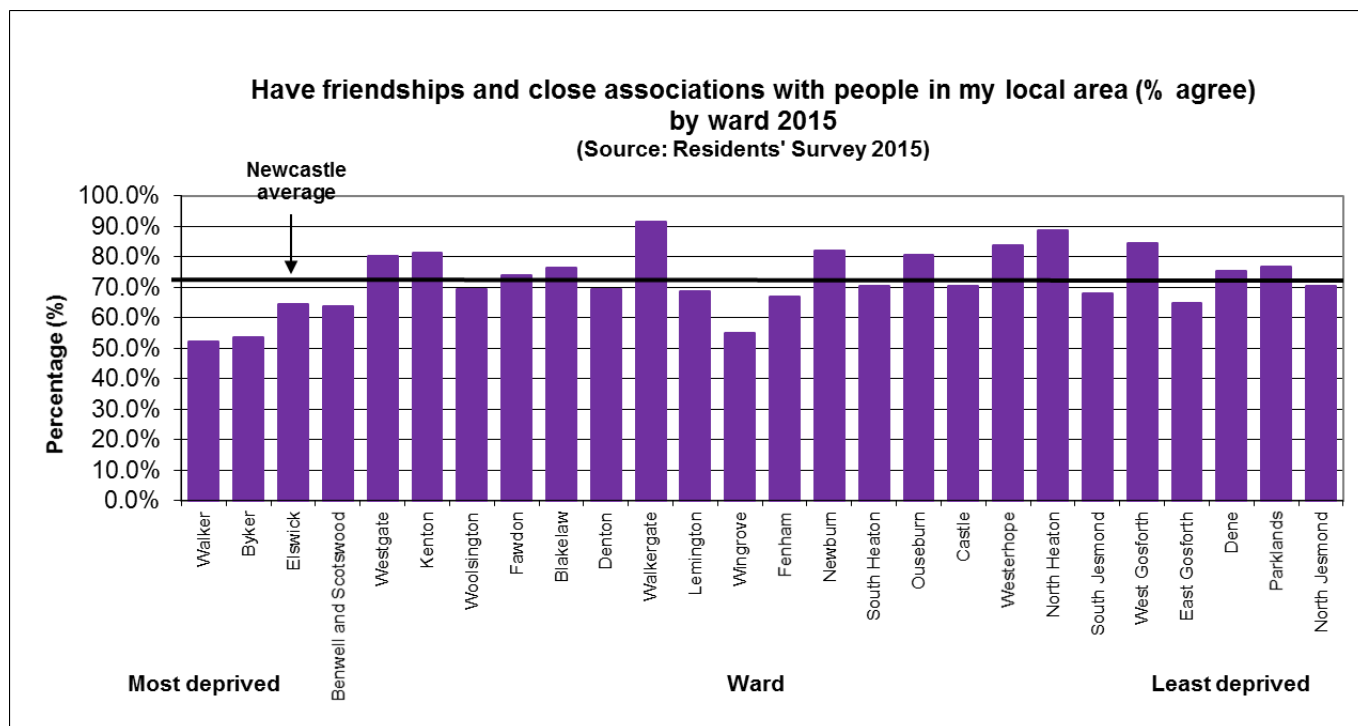

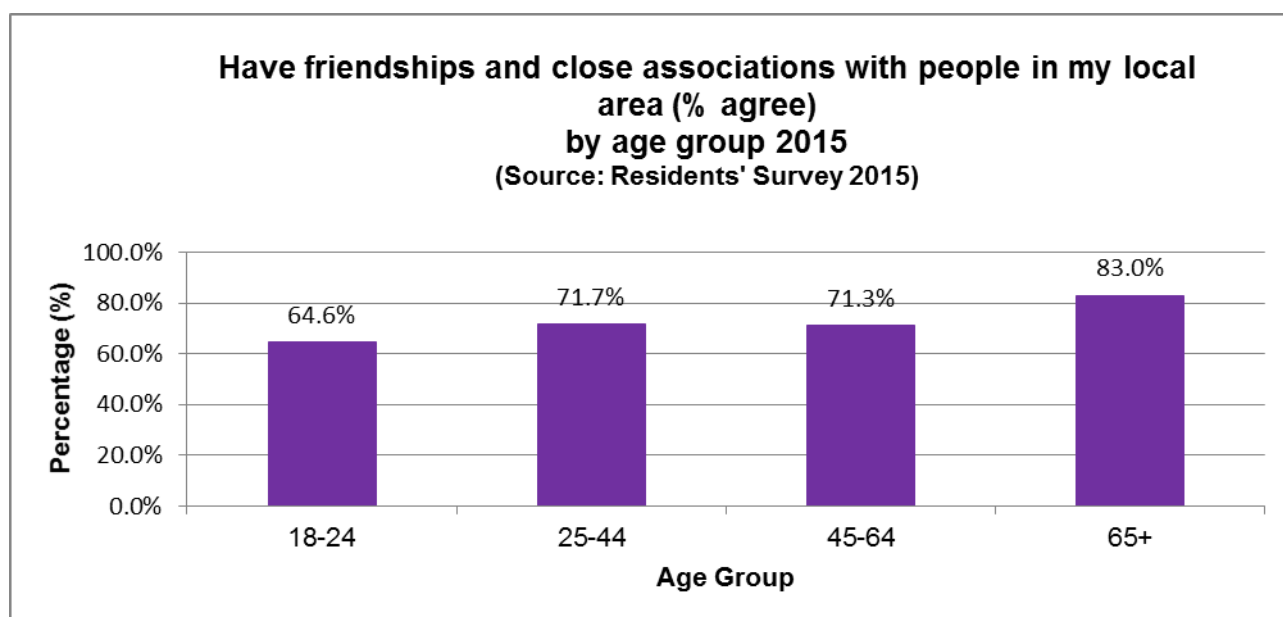Figure 2.7-3: Friendships and close associations with people in local area by ward 2015

Figure 2.7-4: Friendships and close associations with people in local area by age 2015

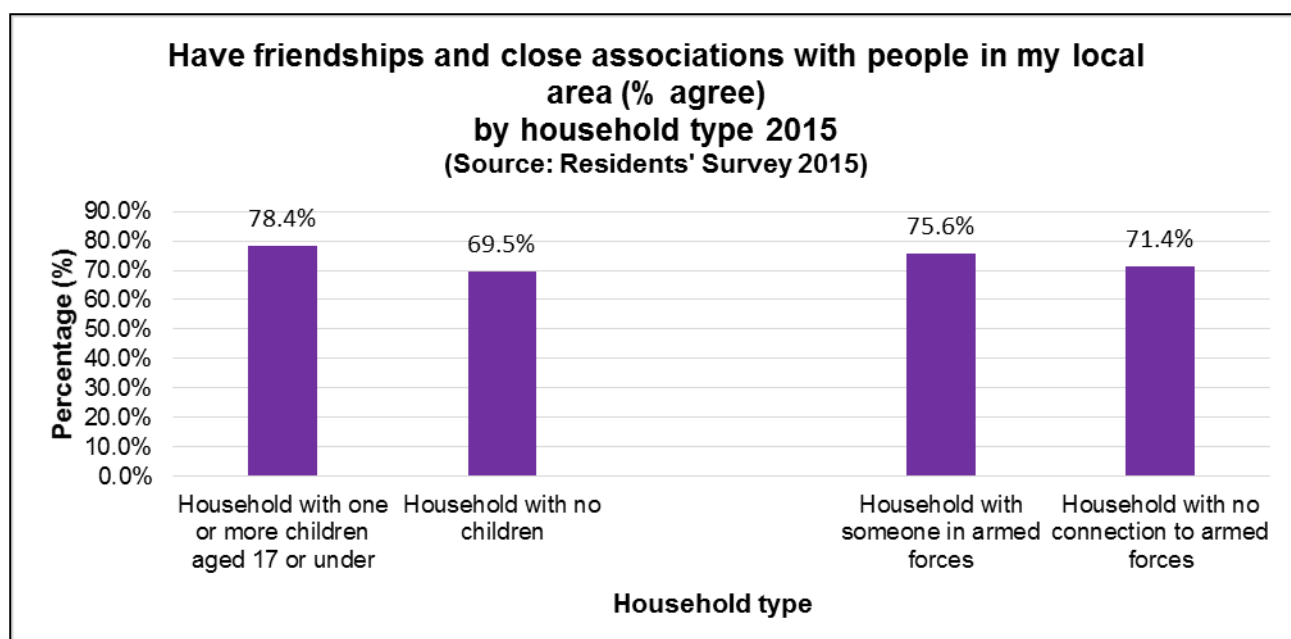Know your city: a profile of the people living in Newcastle
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Have friendships and close associations with people in my local area (% agree)
by respondent type 2015
(Source: Residents' Survey 2015)
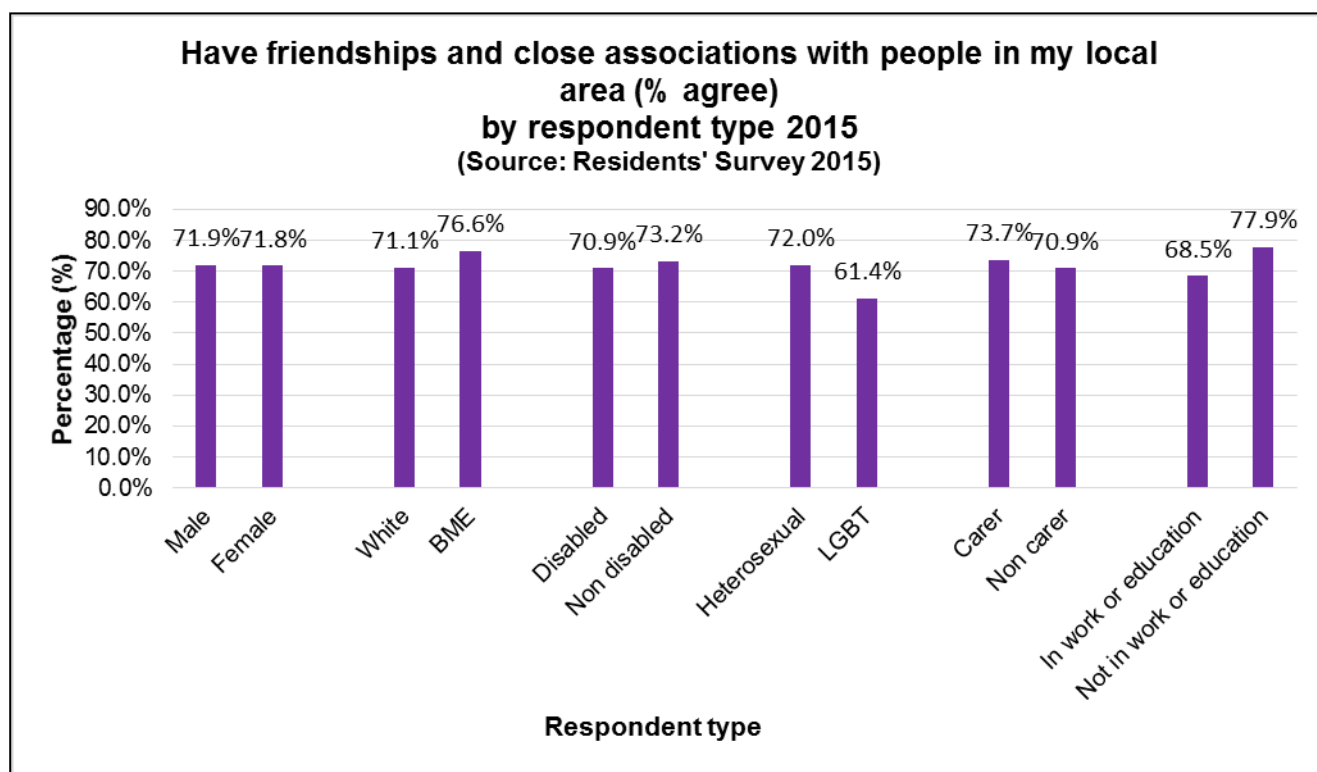
Figure 2.7-5: Friendships and close associations with people in local area by respondent type 2015

Have friendships and close associations with people in my local area (% agree)
by household type 2015
(Source: Residents' Survey 2015)

Figure 2.7-6: Friendships and close associations with people in local area by household type 2015

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The Residents Survey data can also give us an indication of the trend over time. Figure 2.7-7 shows the city-wide trend, whilst Figure 2.7-8 shows the difference at ward level. There is no discernible pattern in the wards that are showing improvement or deterioration.
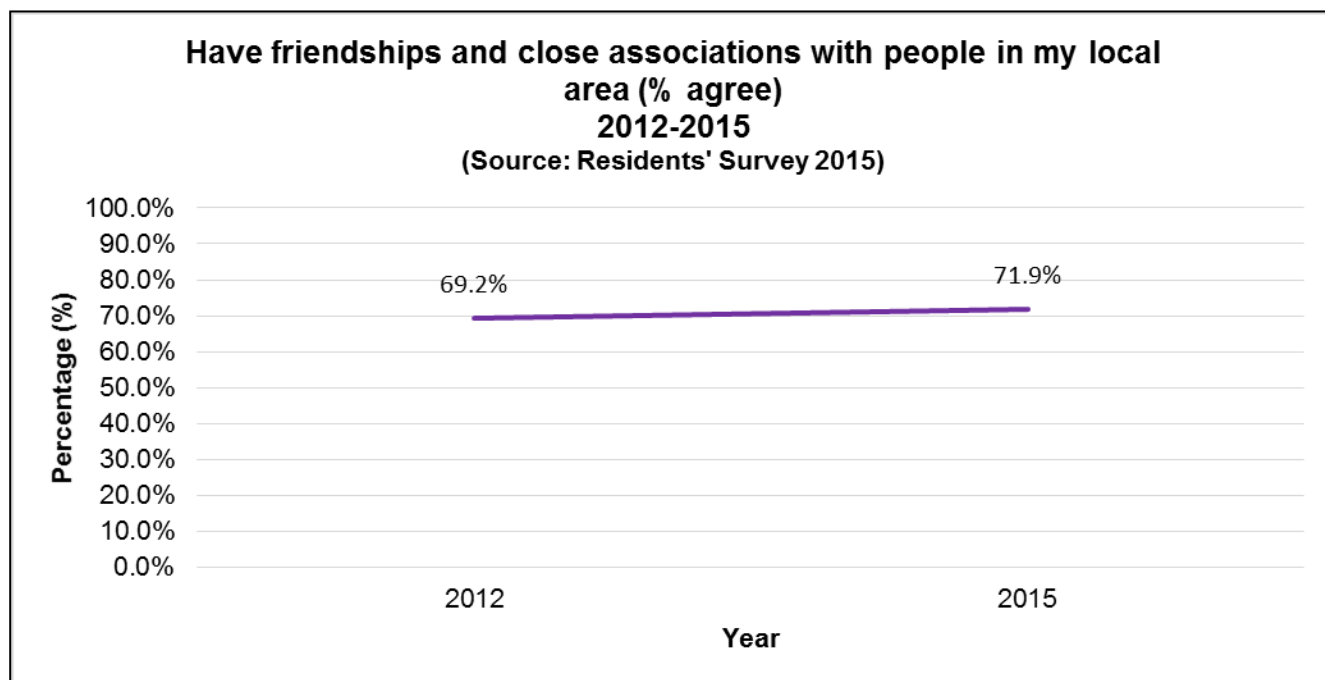
Figure 2.7-7: Friendships and close associations with people in local area city wide trend
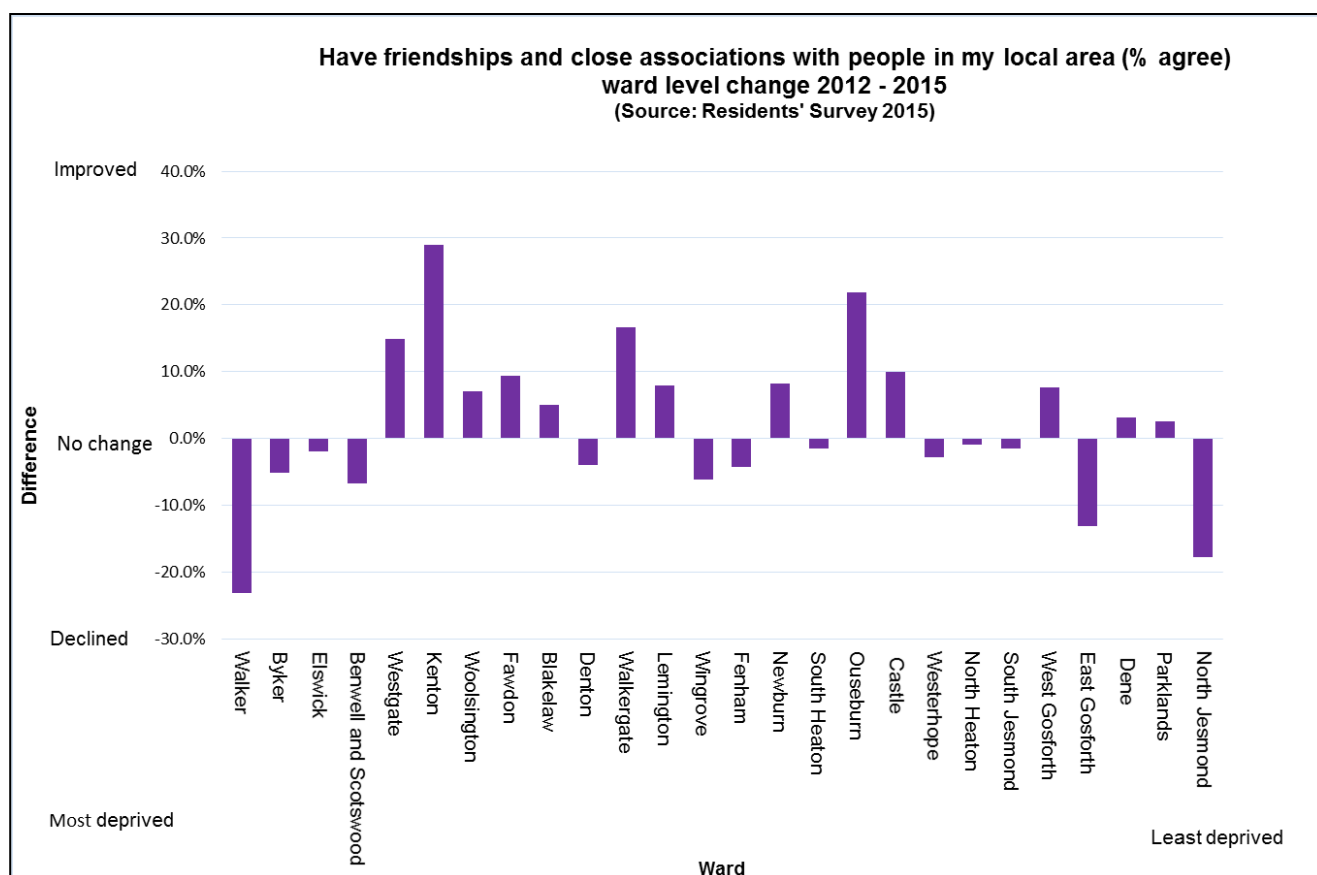

Figure 2.7-8: Friendships and close associations with people in local area ward level change

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The Residents Survey gives insights into the degree to which people stop and talk with people in their local area. On average, 64.5% of people agree that they regularly stop and talk with people in their local area. Figure 2.7-9 to Figure 2.7-12 show how this varies by ward, age group, respondent type and household composition.
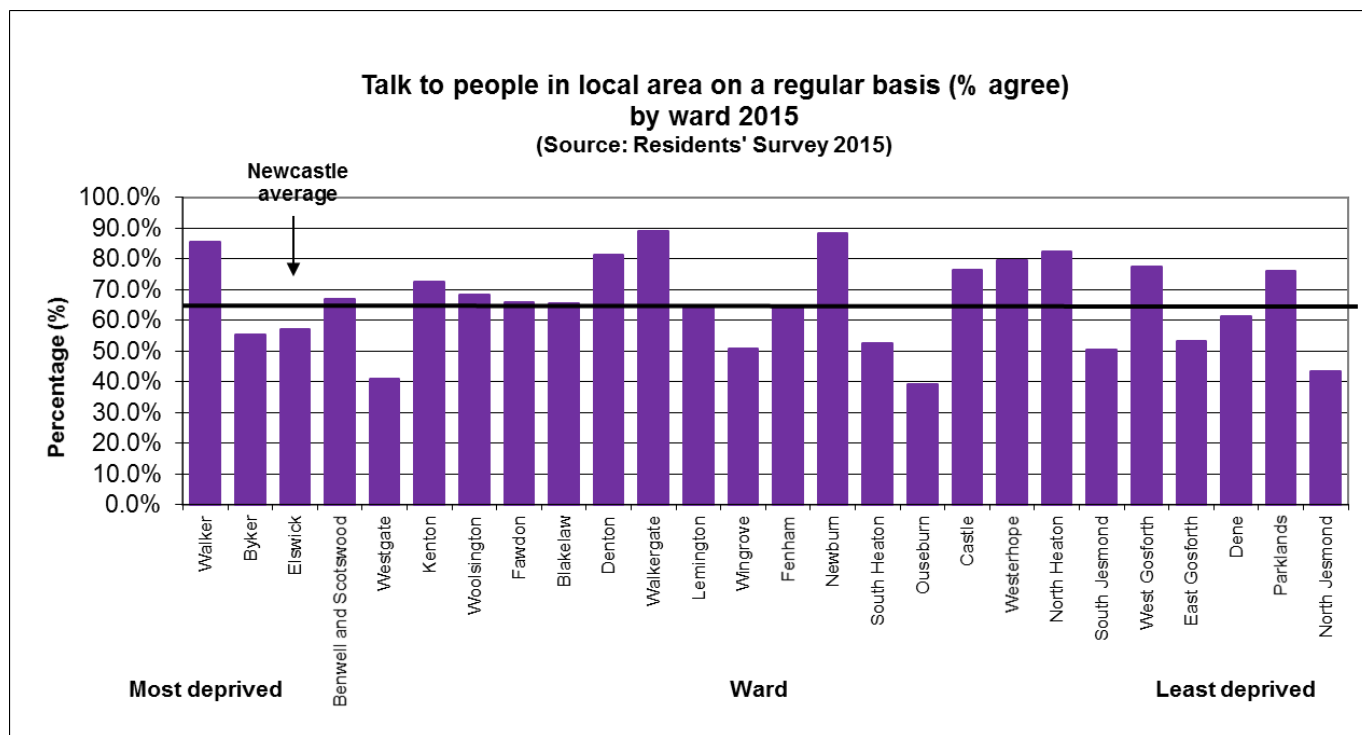
Figure 2.7-9: Talk to people in local area on a regular basis by ward 2015
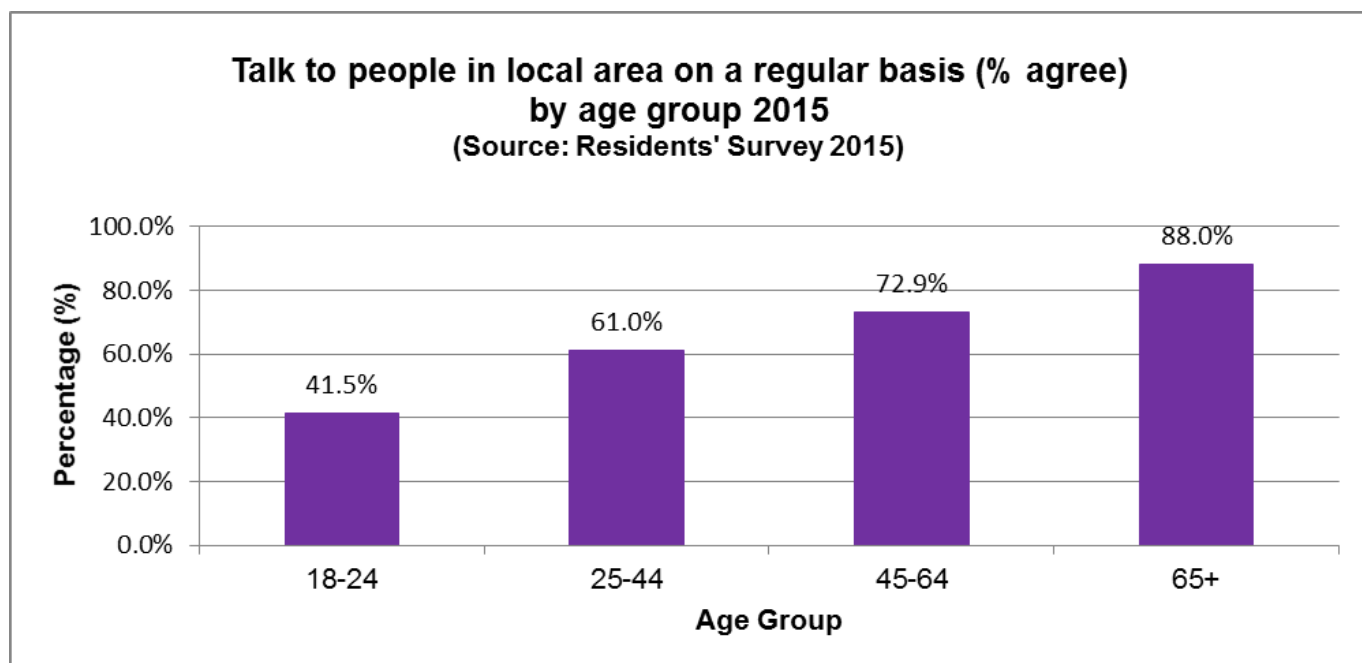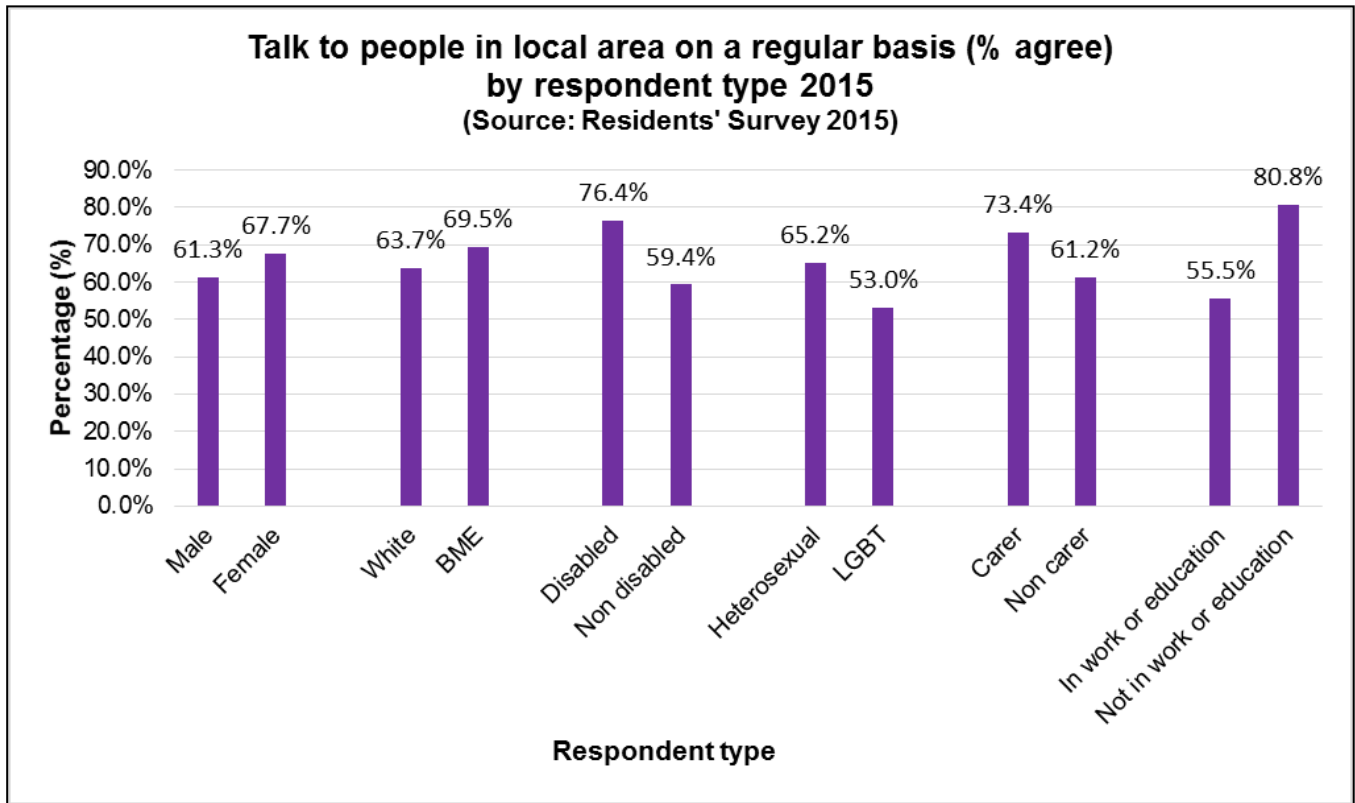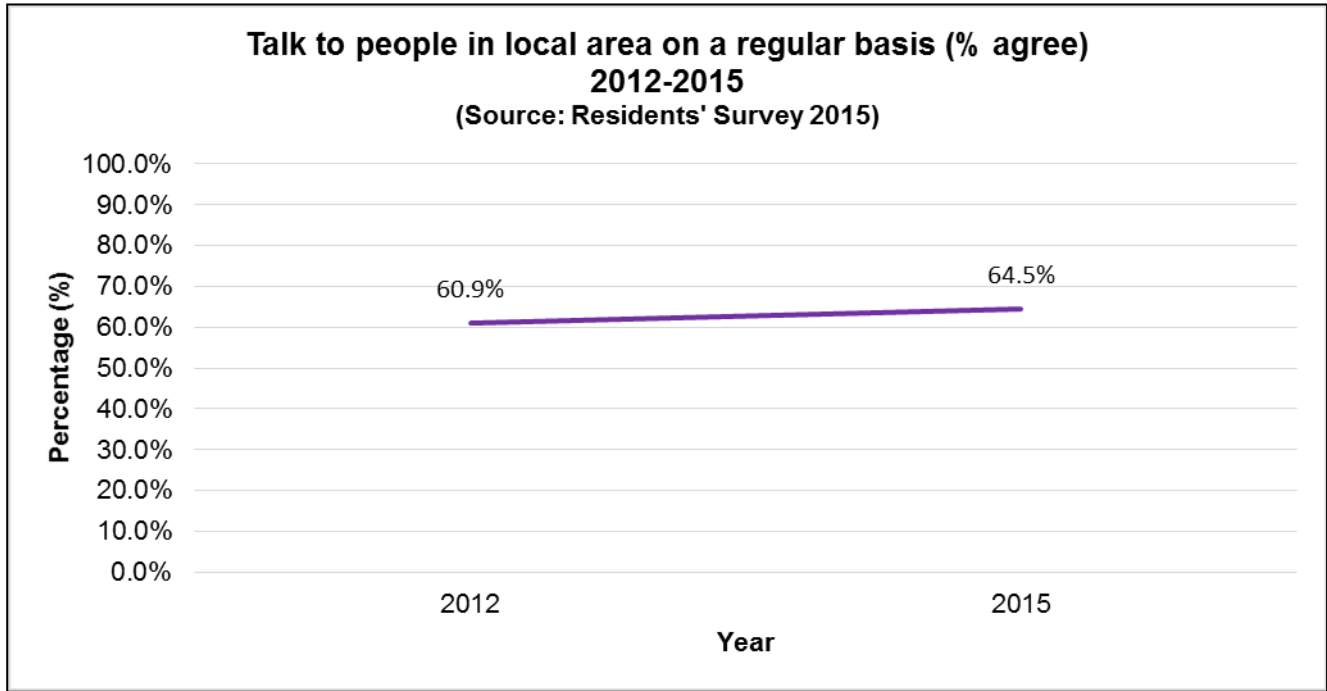

Figure 2.7-10: Talk to people in local area on a regular basis by age group 2015

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Talk to people in local area on a regular basis (% agree) by respondent type 2015
(Source: Residents' Survey 2015)

Figure 2.7-11: Talk to people in local area on a regular basis by respondent type 2015

Talk to people in local area on a regular basis (% agree) by household type 2015
(Source: Residents' Survey 2015)
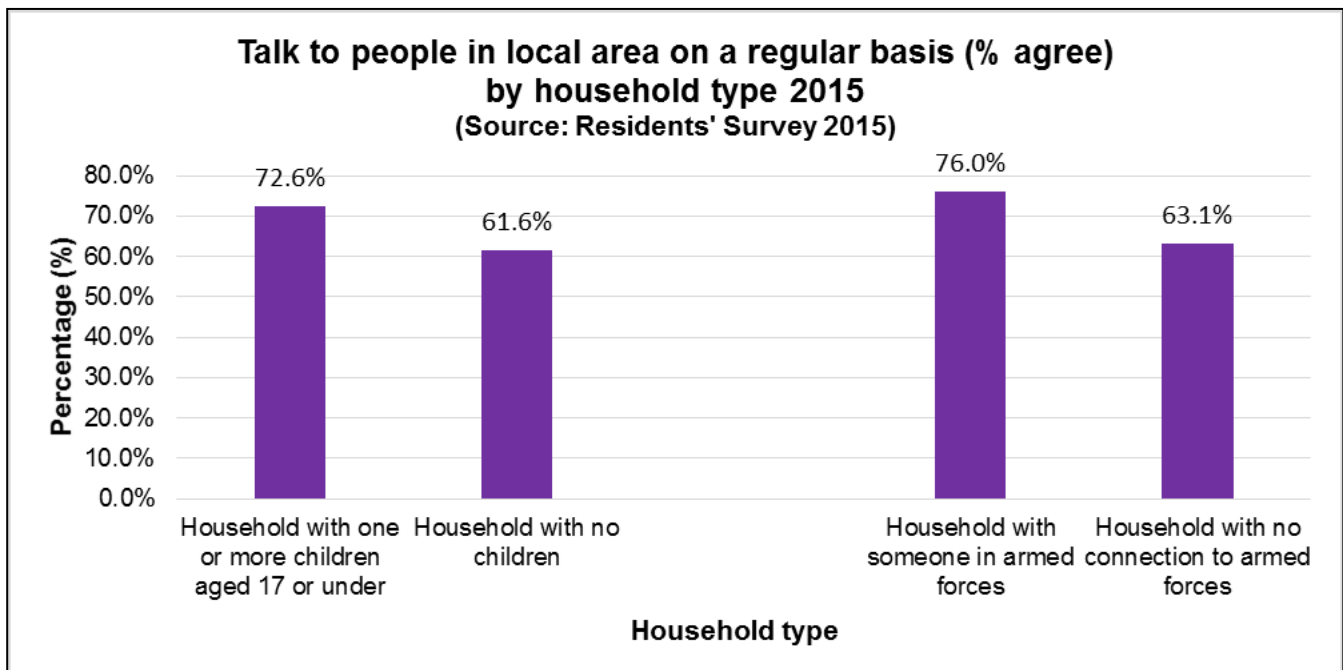
Figure 2.7-12: Talk to people in local area on a regular basis by household type 2015

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The Residents Survey data can also give us an indication of the trend over time. Figure 2.7-13 shows the city-wide trend, whilst Figure 2.7-14 shows the difference at ward level. There is no discernible pattern in the wards that are showing improvement or deterioration.

Figure 2.7-13: Talk to people in local area on a regular basis city wide trend
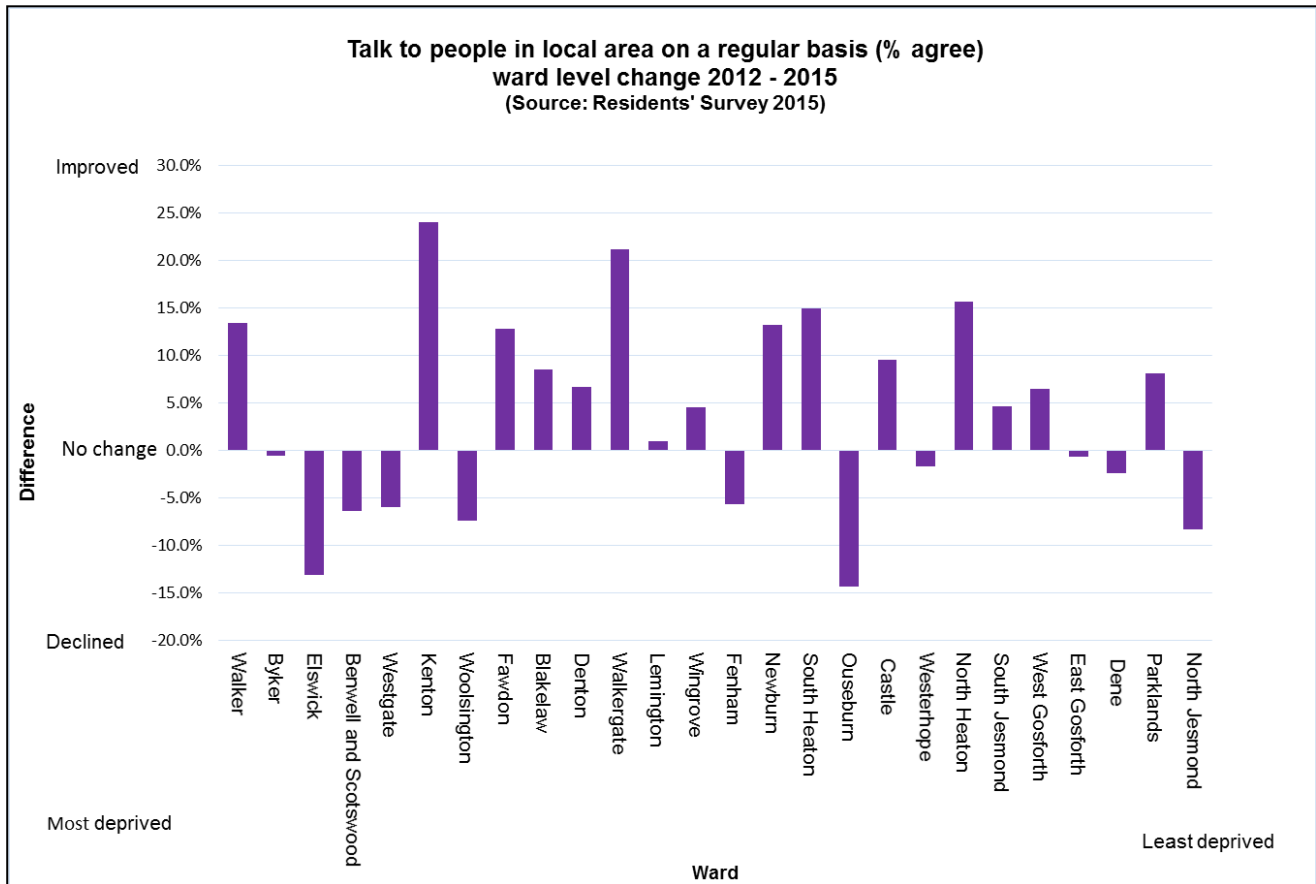
Figure 2.7-14: Talk to people in local area on a regular basis ward level change

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The Residents Survey gives insights into the degree to which people borrow and/or exchange favours with people in their local area. On average, 30.3% of people agree that they borrow and/or exchange favours with people in their local area. Figure 2.7-15 to Figure 2.7-18 show how this varies by ward, age group, respondent type and household composition.
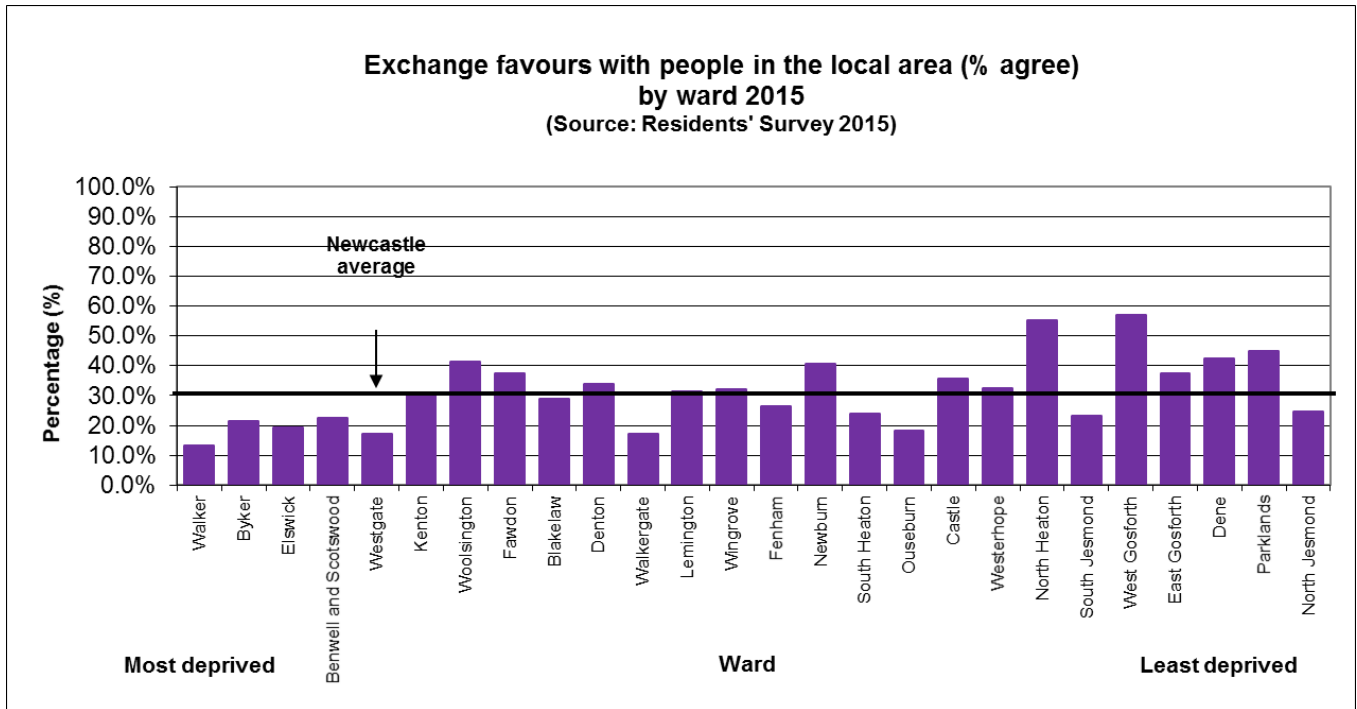
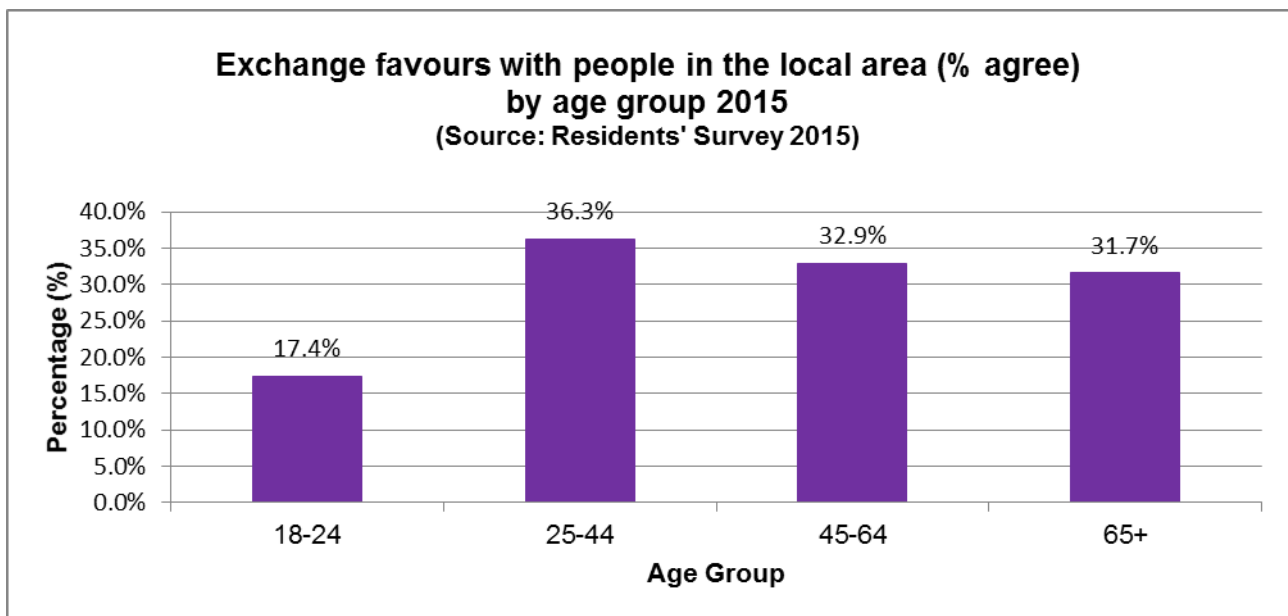Figure 2.7-15: Exchange favours with people in the local area by ward 2015

Figure 2.7-16: Exchange favours with people in the local area by age group 2015

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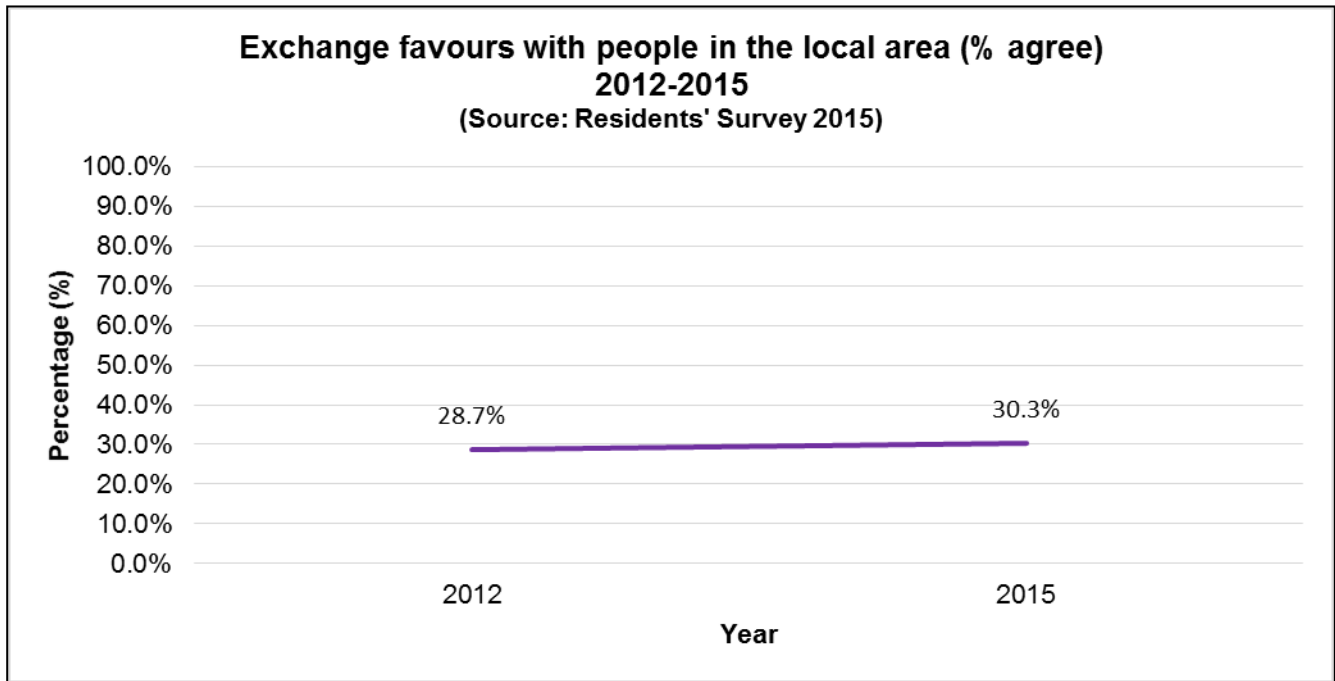Downloaded from www.knownewcastle.org.uk
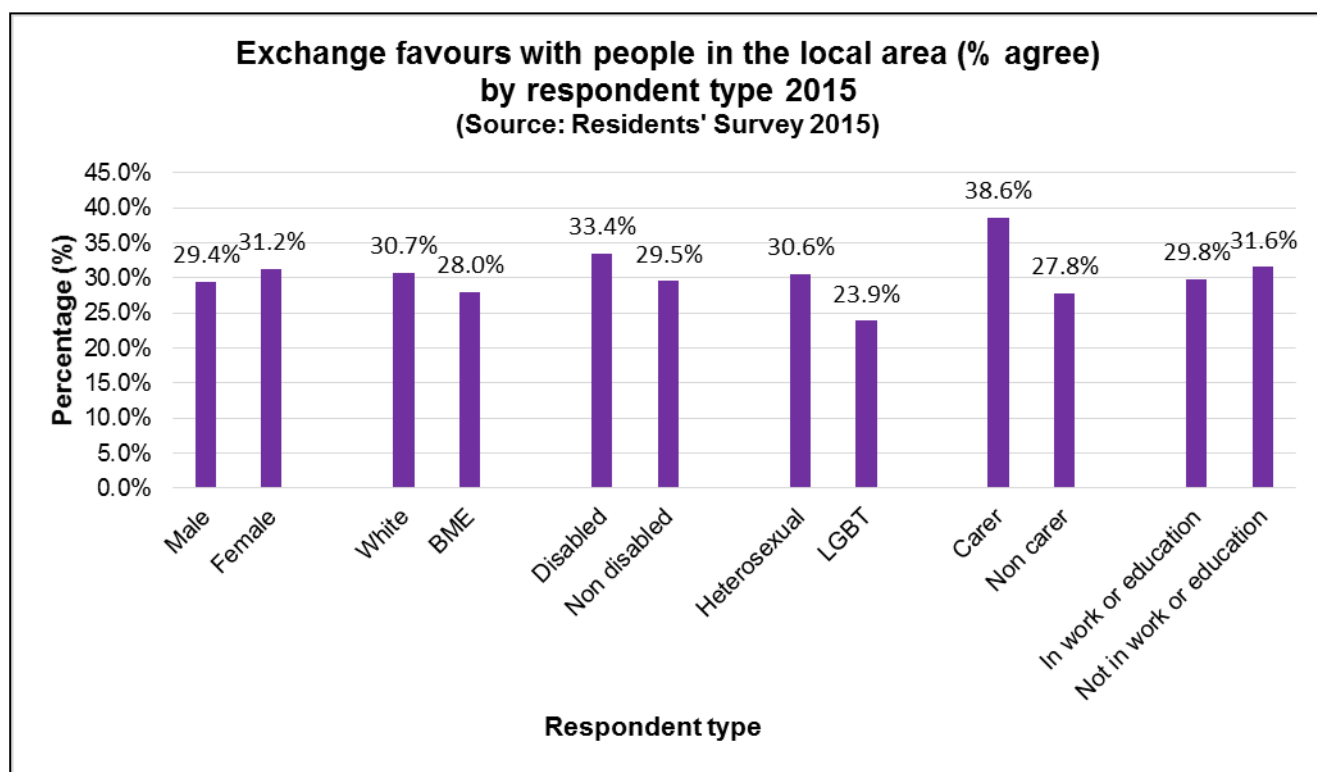
Figure 2.7-17: Exchange favours with people in the local area by respondent type 2015
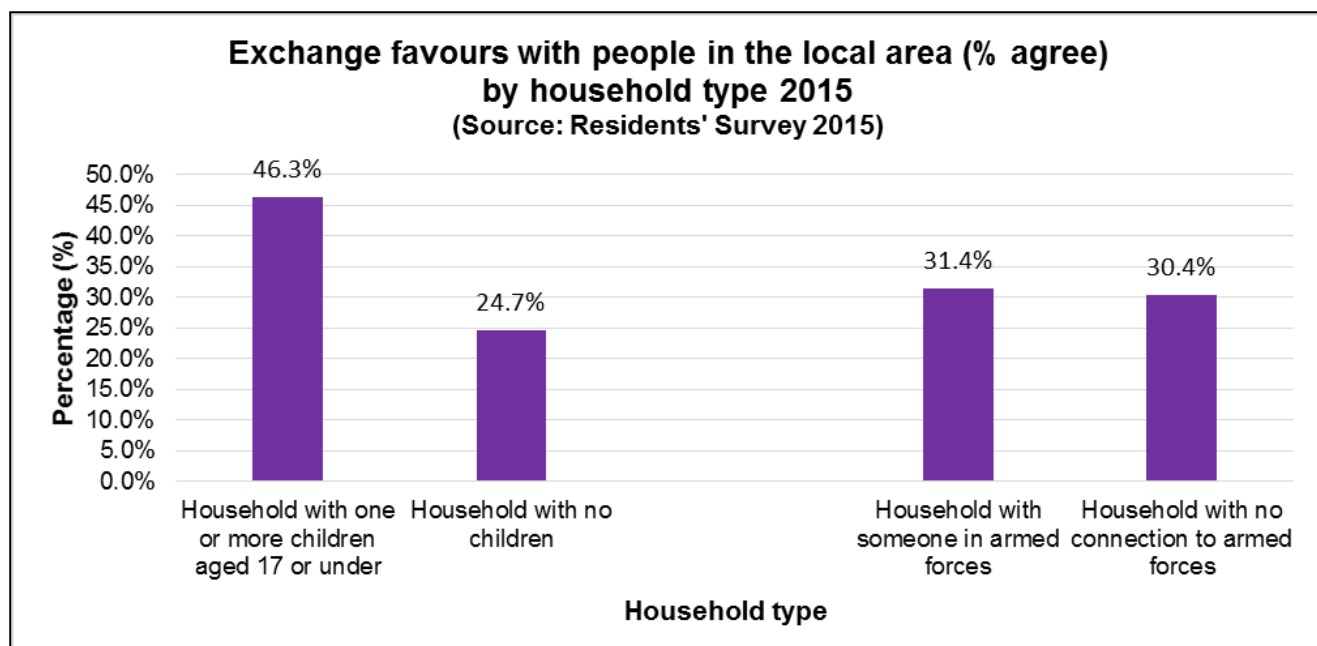
Figure 2.7-18: Exchange favours with people in the local area by respondent type 2015

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The Residents Survey data can also give us an indication of the trend over time. Figure 2.7-19 shows the city-wide trend, whilst Figure 2.7-20 shows the difference at ward level. There is no discernible pattern in the wards that are showing improvement or deterioration.

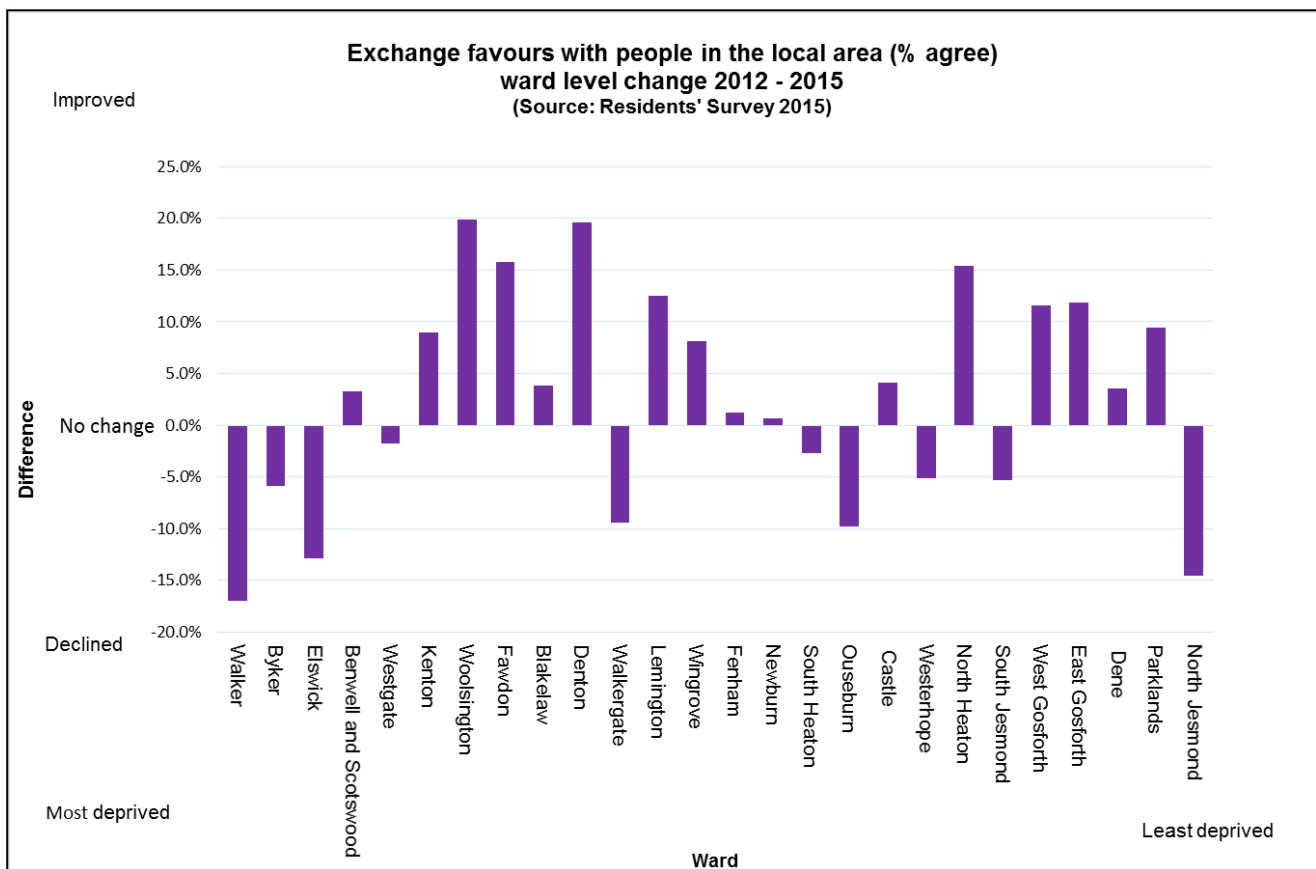Figure 2.7-19: Exchange favours with people in the local area city wide trend

Figure 2.7-20: Exchange favours with people in the local area ward level change

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The Residents Survey gives insights into the degree to which people would feel comfortable asking a neighbour for help. On average, 63% of people agree that they would feel comfortable asking a neighbour for help. Figure 2.7-21 to Figure 2.7-24 show how this varies by ward, age group, respondent type and household composition.
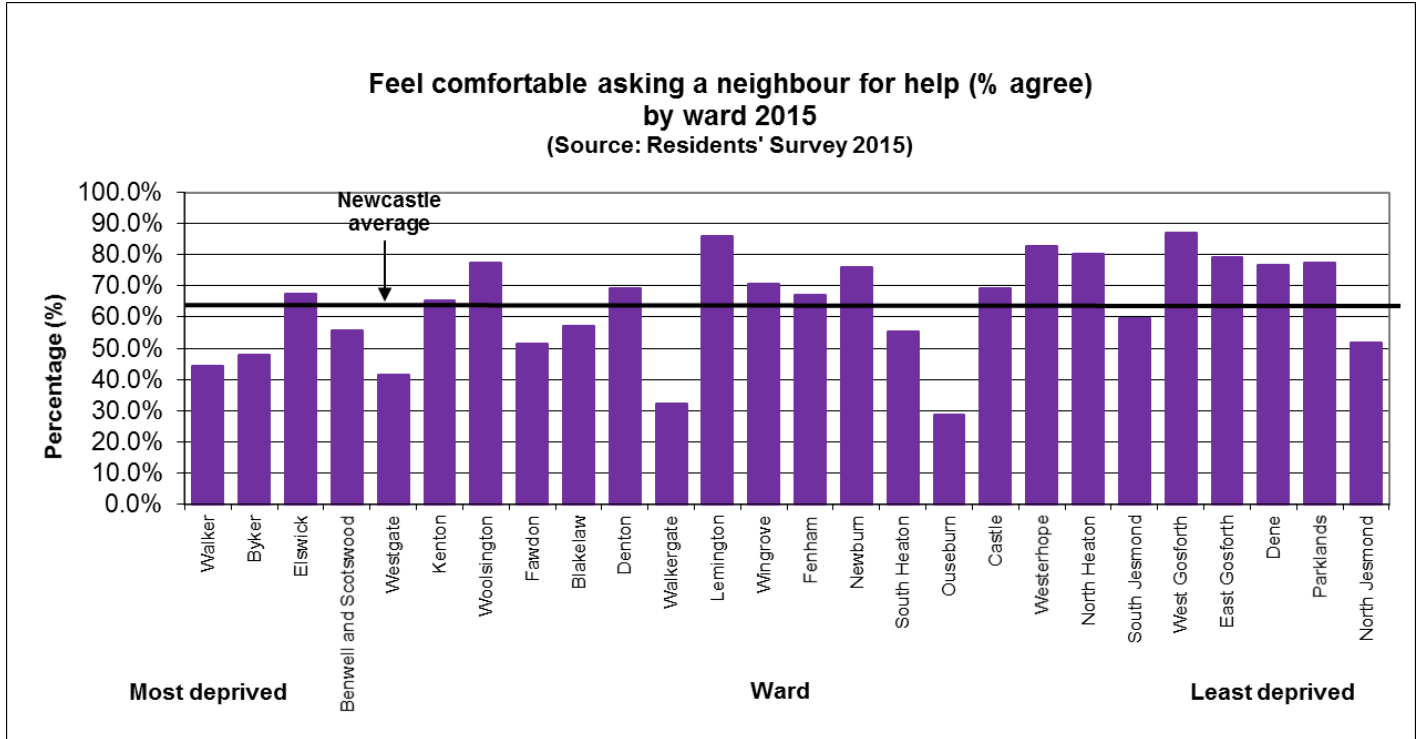

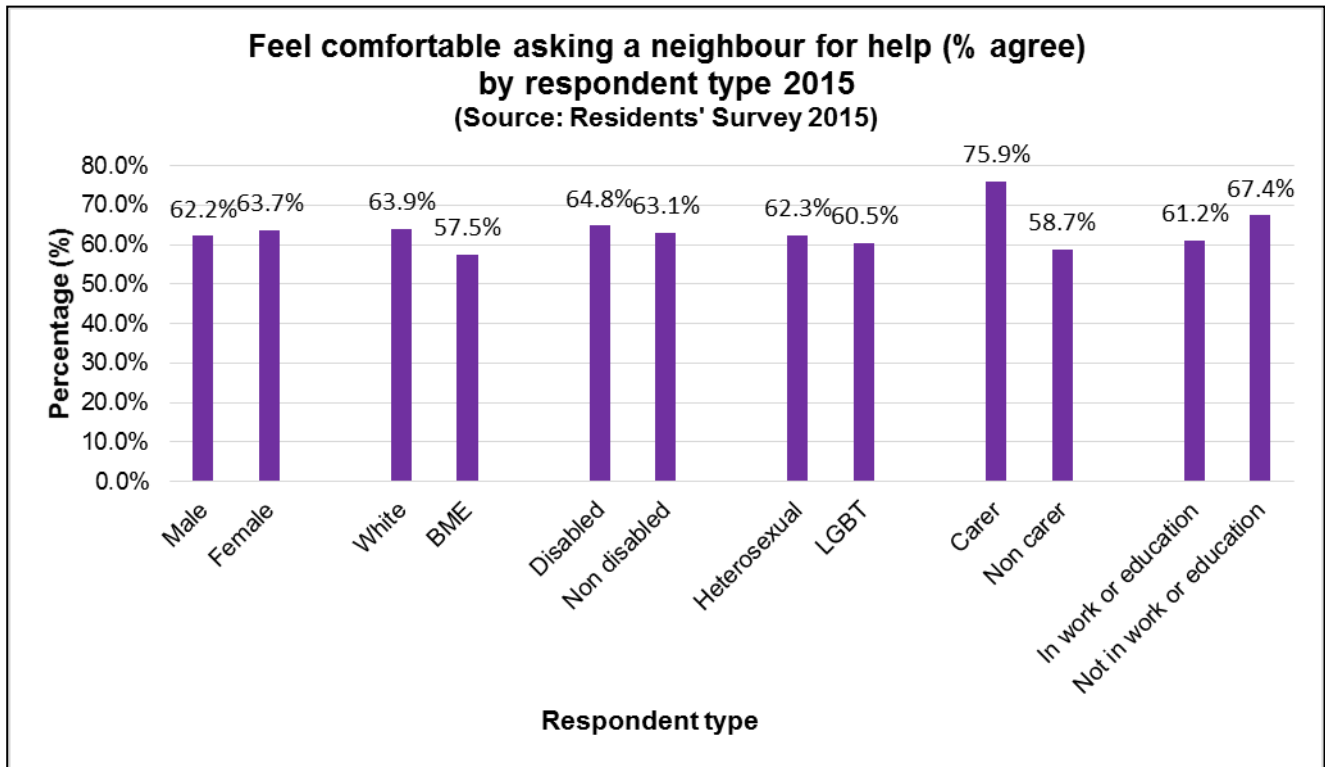Figure 2.7-21: Feel comfortable asking a neighbour for help by ward 2015

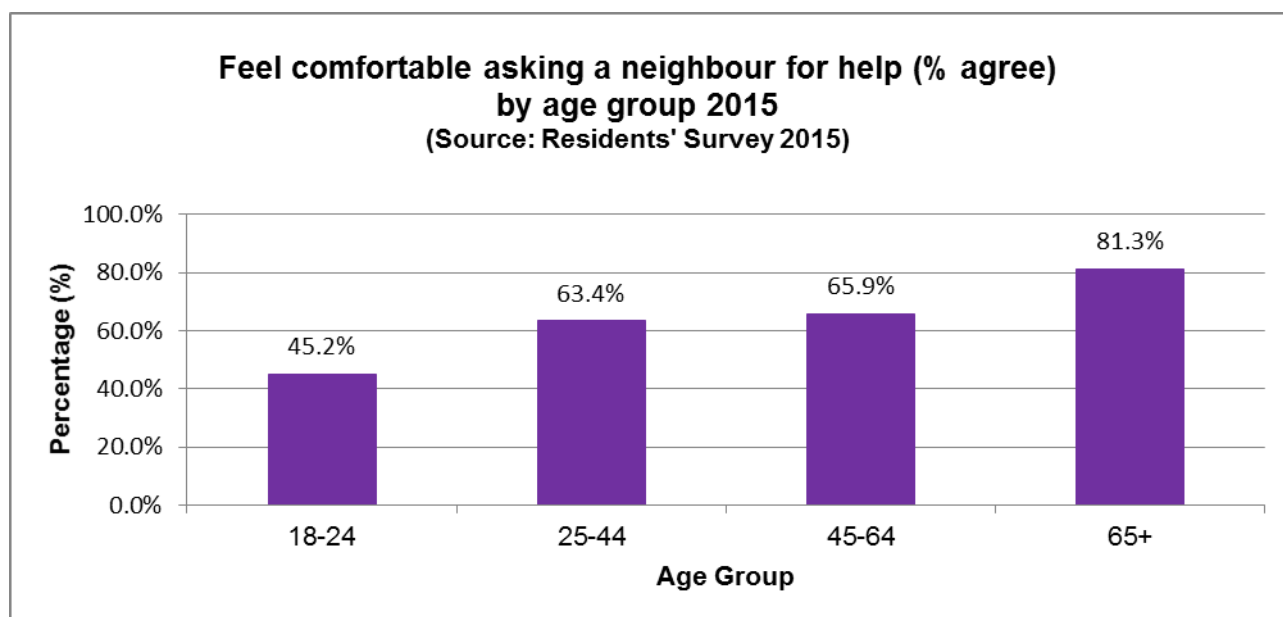Figure 2.7-22: Feel comfortable asking a neighbour for help by respondent type 2015

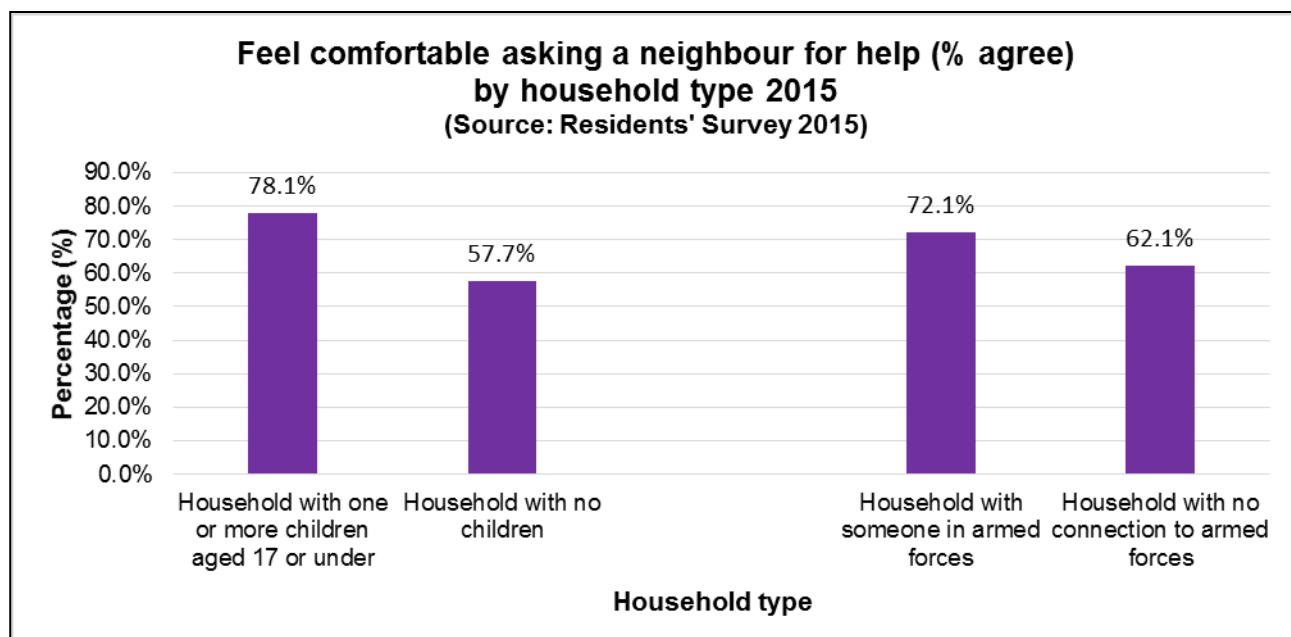Know your city: a profile of the people living in Newcastle
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Feel comfortable asking a neighbour for help (% agree) by age group 2015
(Source: Residents' Survey 2015)

Figure 2.7-23: Feel comfortable asking a neighbour for help by age group 2015

Feel comfortable asking a neighbour for help (% agree) by household type 2015
(Source: Residents' Survey 2015)

Figure 2.7-24: Feel comfortable asking a neighbour for help by household type 2015

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The Residents Survey data can also give us an indication of the trend over time. Figure 2.7-25 shows the city-wide trend, whilst Figure 2.7-26 shows the difference at ward level. There is no discernible pattern in the wards that are showing improvement or deterioration.
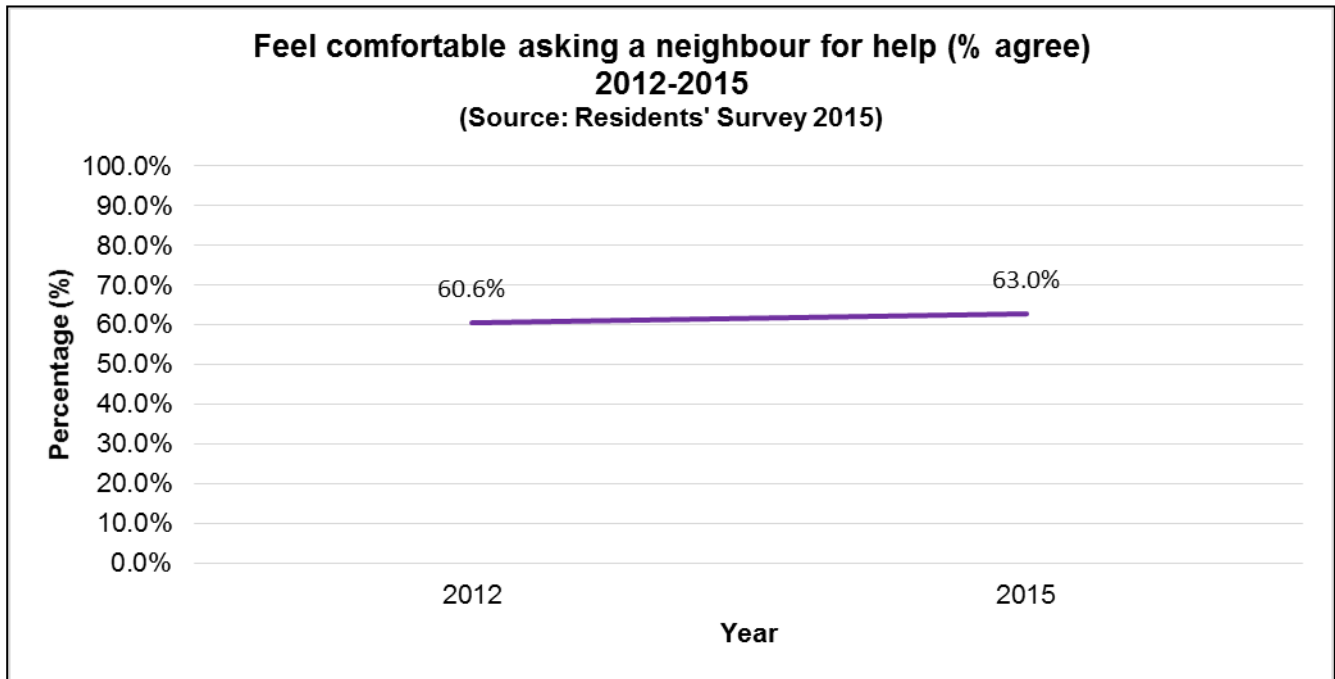

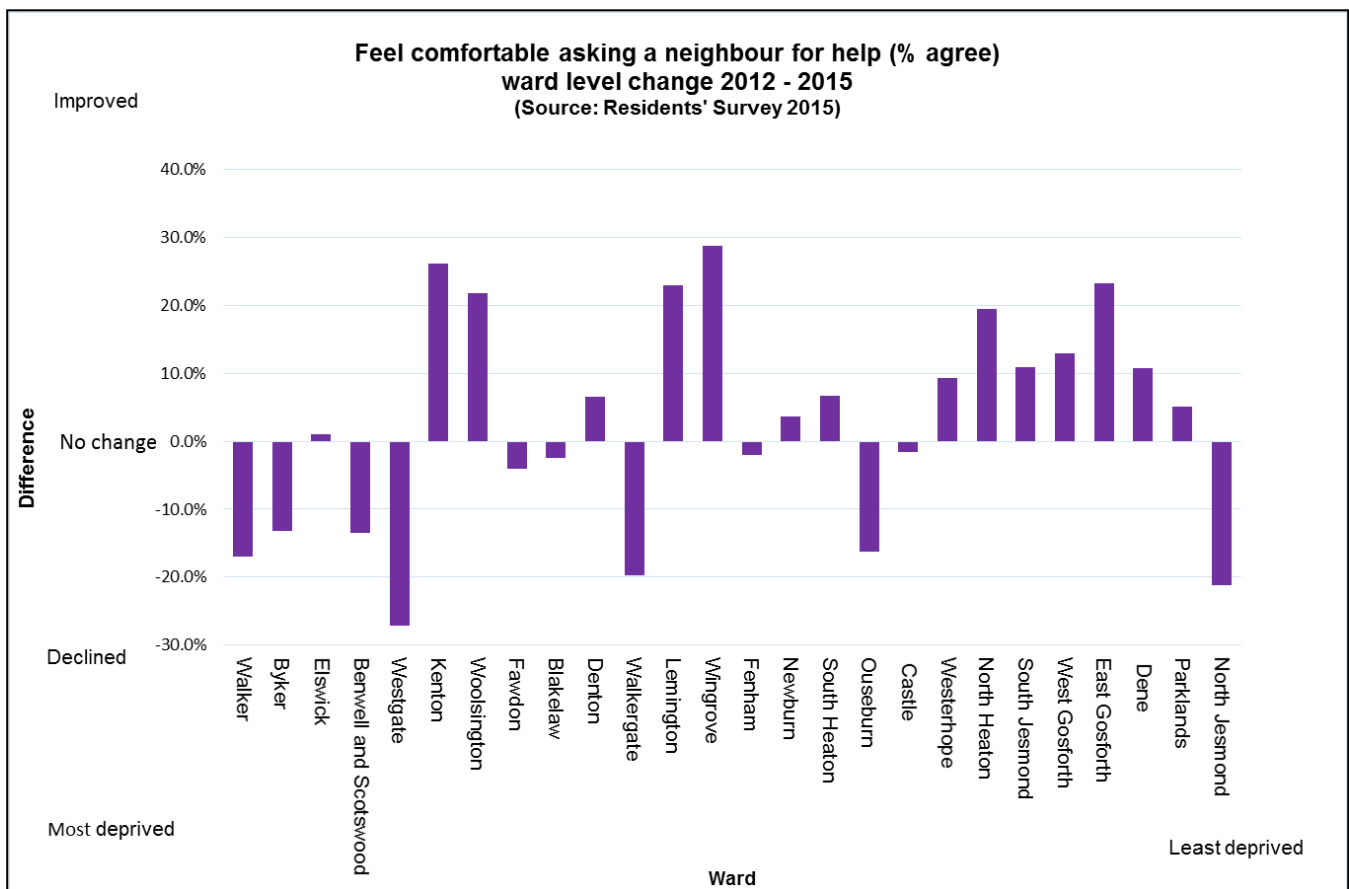Figure 2.7-25: Feel comfortable asking a neighbour for help city wide trend

Figure 2.7-26: Feel comfortable asking a neighbour for help ward level change

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The Residents' Survey gives some insights into respondents feeling of belonging to their immediate neighbourhood. On average, 66.3% of people feel strongly/very strongly that they belong to their immediate neighhourhood. Figure 2.7-27 to Figure 2.7-30 show how this varies by ward, age group, respondent type and household composition.
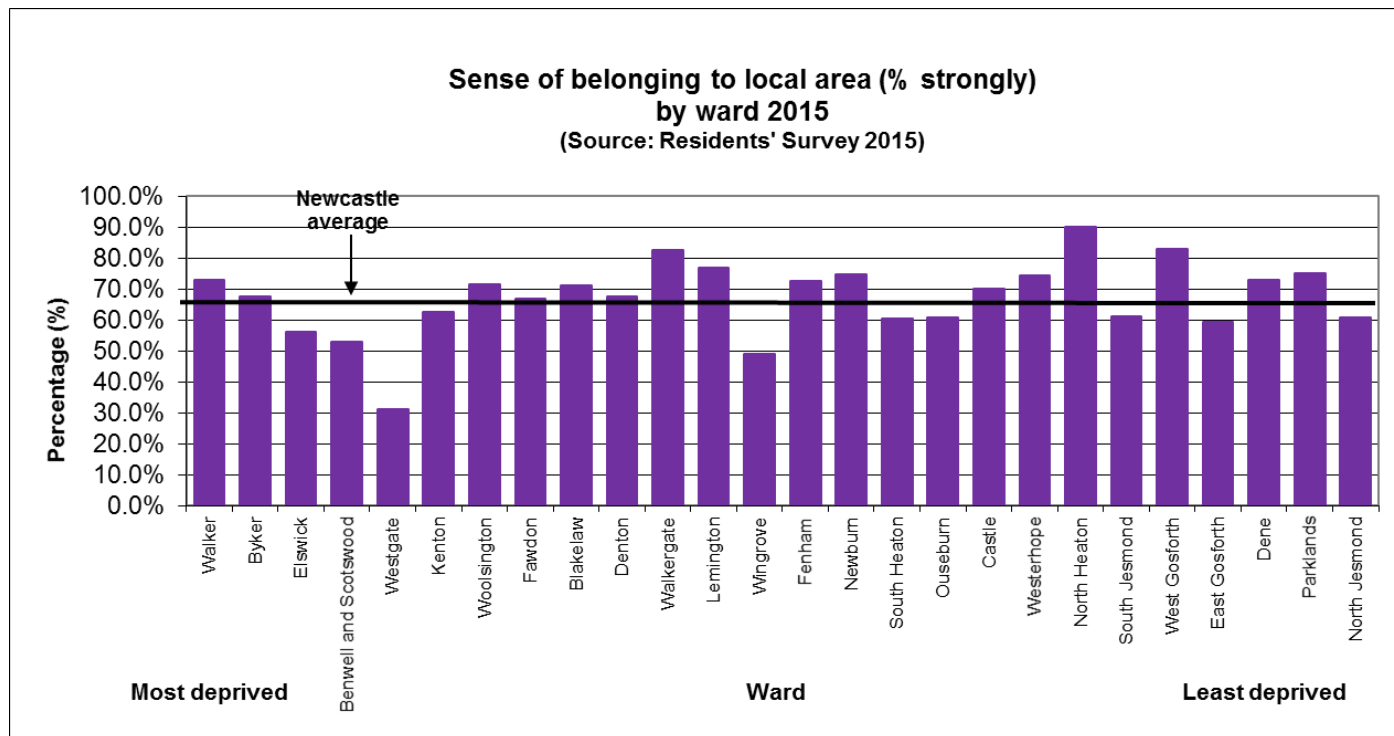

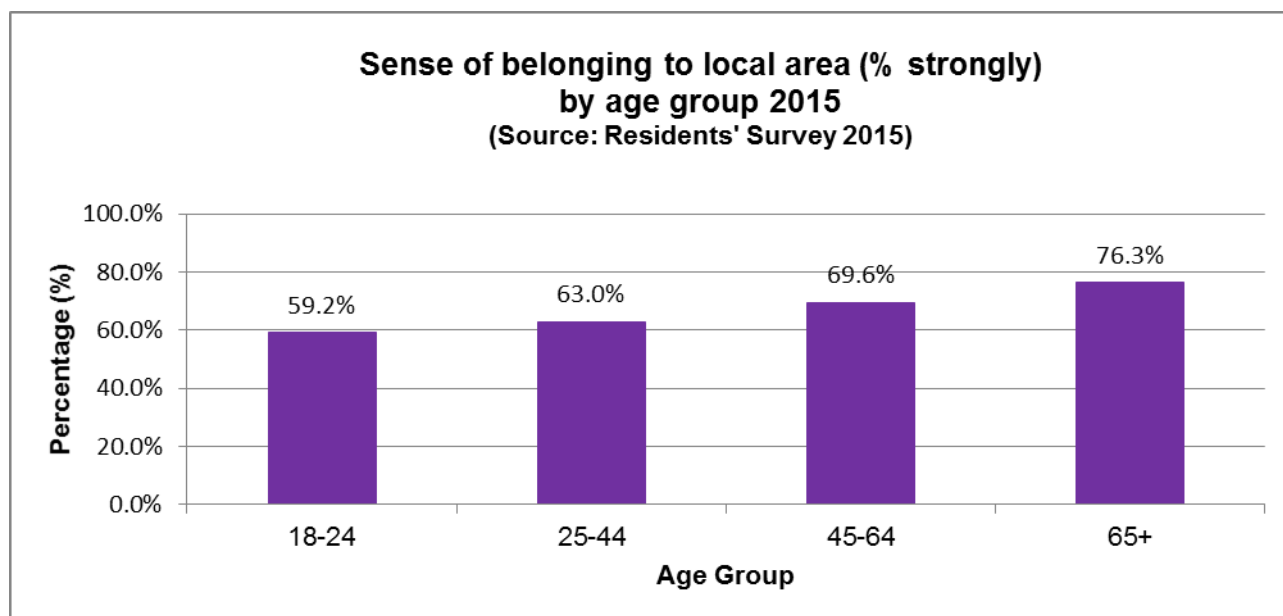Figure 2.7-27: Sense of belonging to local area by ward 2015

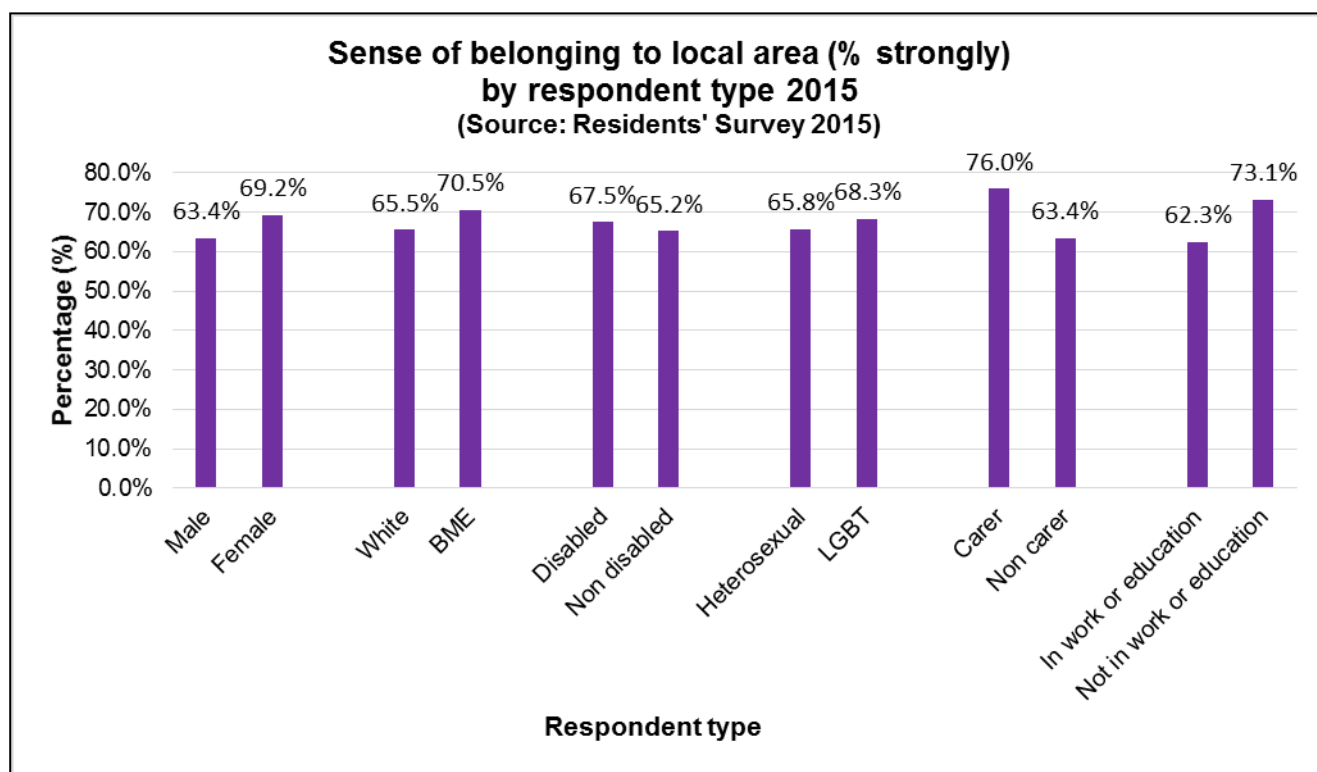Figure 2.7-28: Sense of belonging to local area by age group 2015

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Figure 2.7-29: Sense of belonging to local area by respondent type 2015
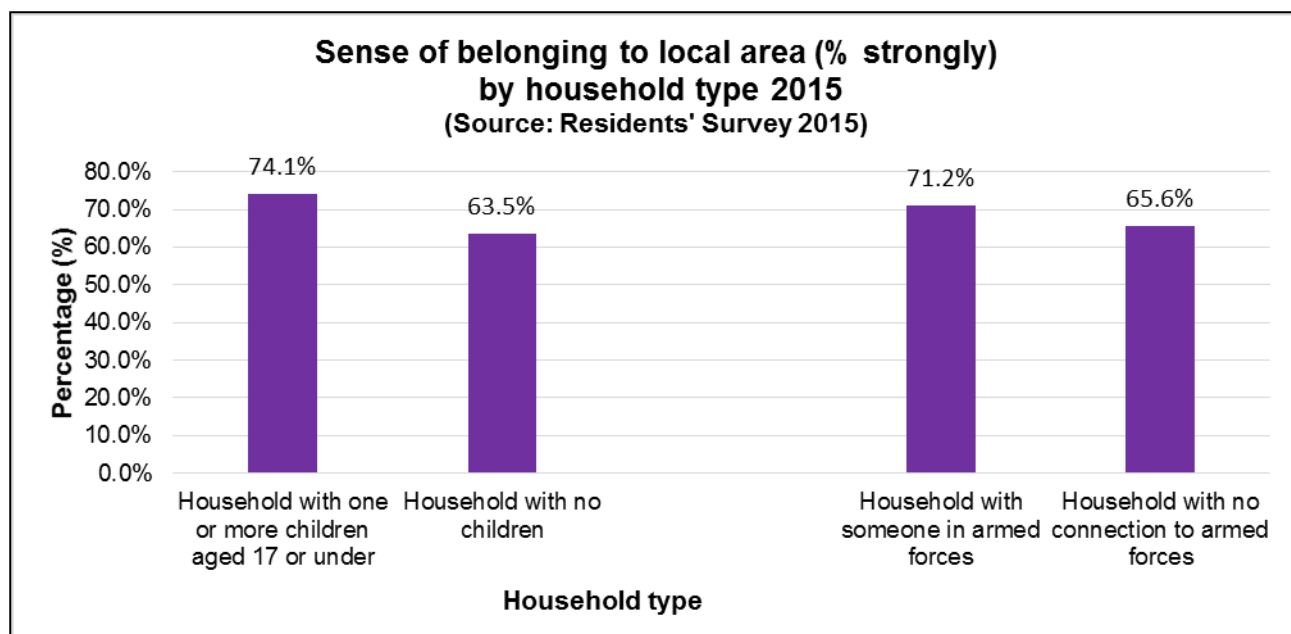
Figure 2.7-30: Sense of belonging to local area by household type 2015

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The Residents Survey data can also give us an indication of the trend over time. Figure 2.7-31 shows the city-wide trend, whilst Figure 2.7-32 shows the difference at ward level. There is no discernible pattern in the wards that are showing improvement or deterioration.
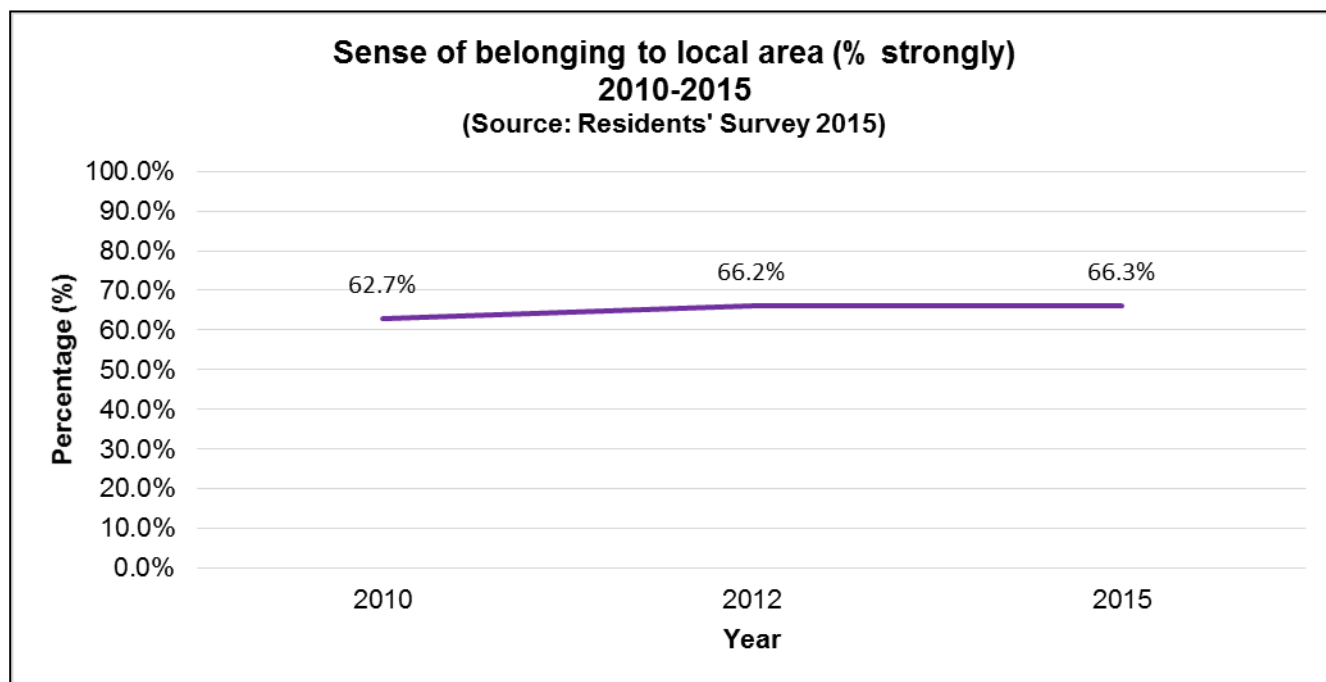

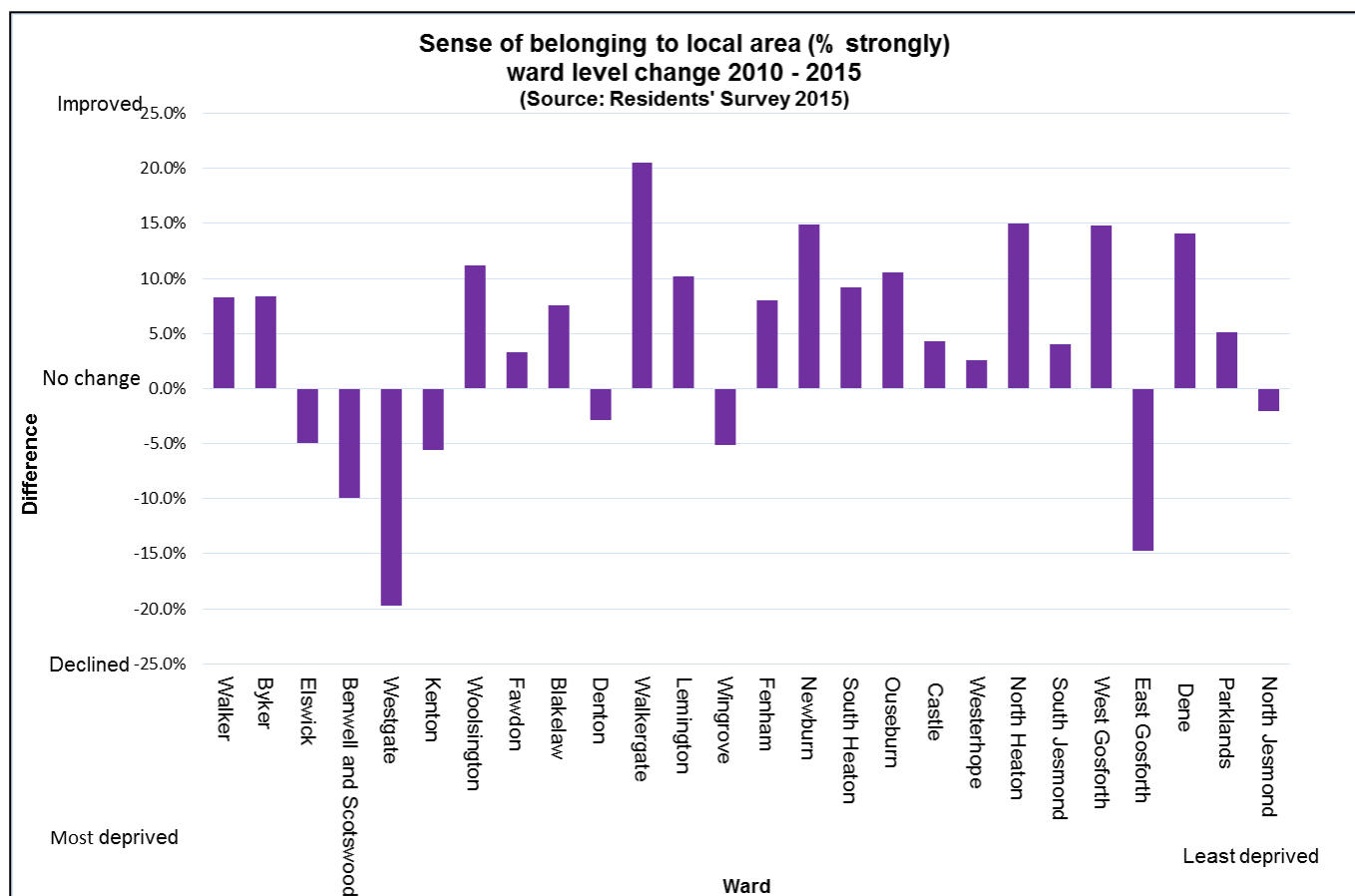Figure 2.7-31: Sense of belonging to local area city wide trend

Figure 2.7-32: Sense of belonging to local area ward level change

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The Residents Survey also gives insights into the degree to which respondents think that people of different backgrounds get on well in their local area. On average, 71.2% of respondents agree that people of different backgrounds get on well in their local area. Figure 2.7-33 to Figure 2.7-36 show how this varies by ward, age group, respondent type and household composition.
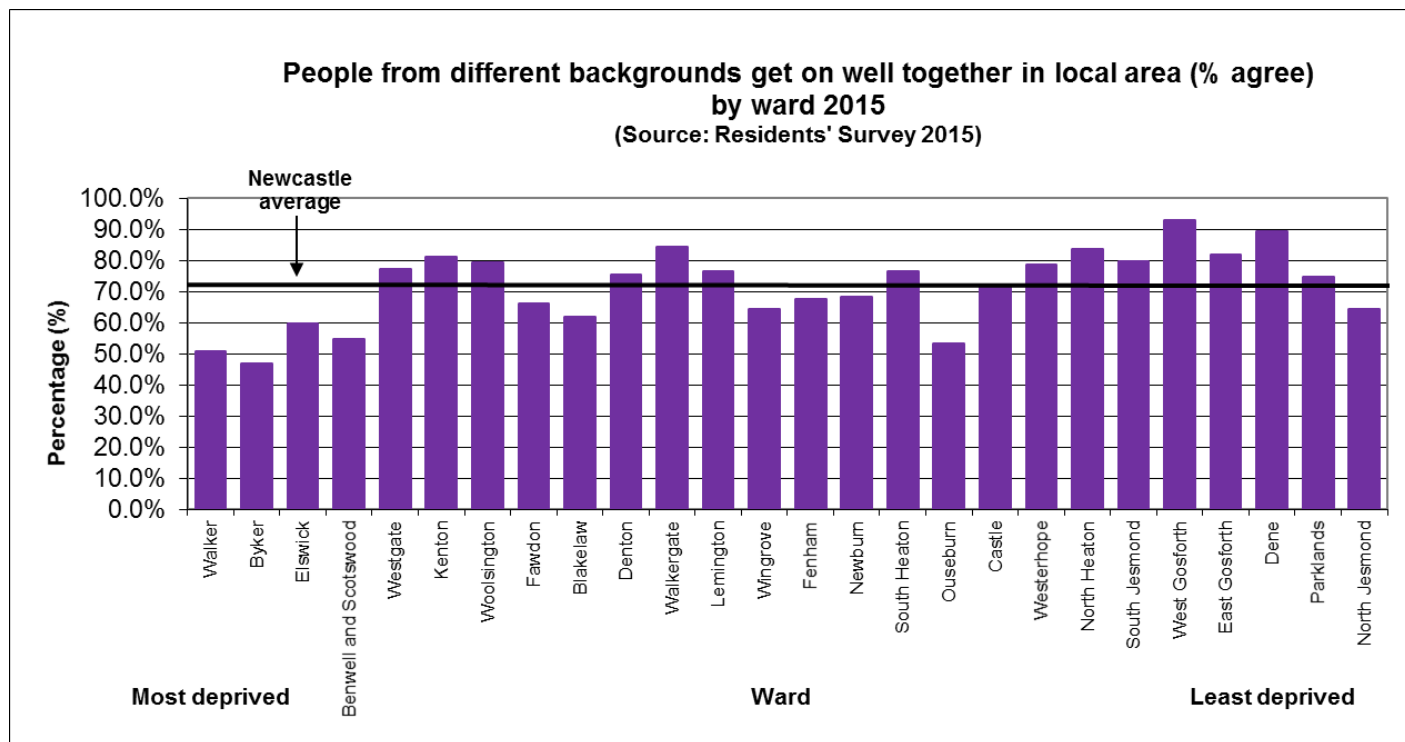

Figure 2.7-33: People from different backgrounds get on well together in local area by ward 2015
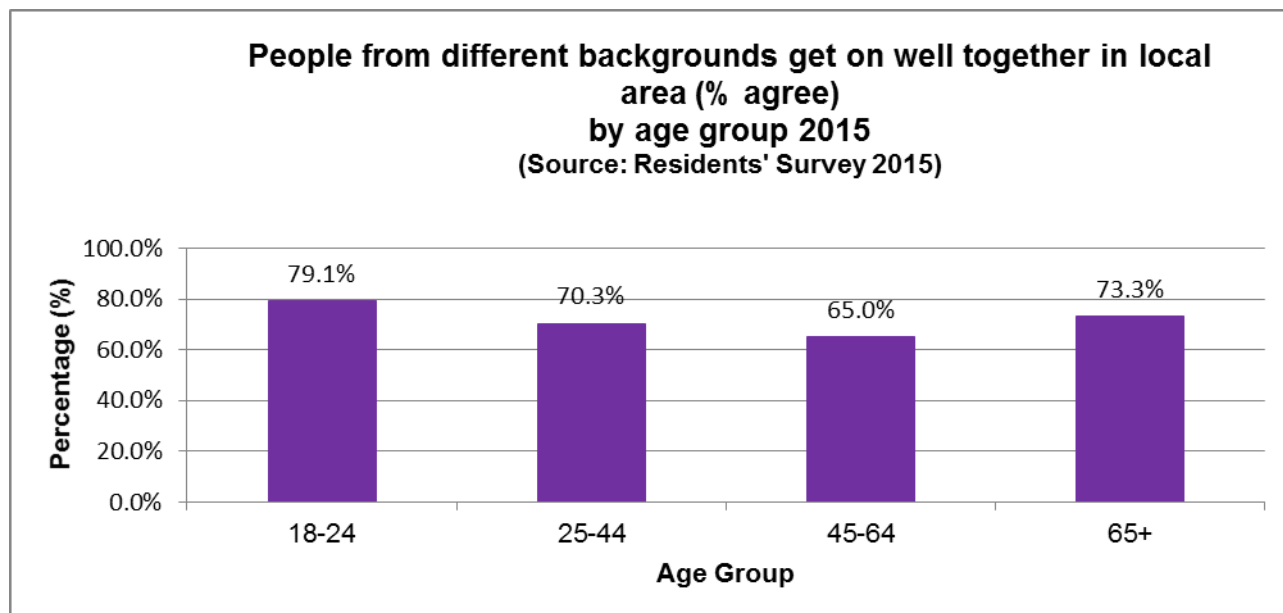

Figure 2.7-34: People from different backgrounds get on well together in local area by age group 2015

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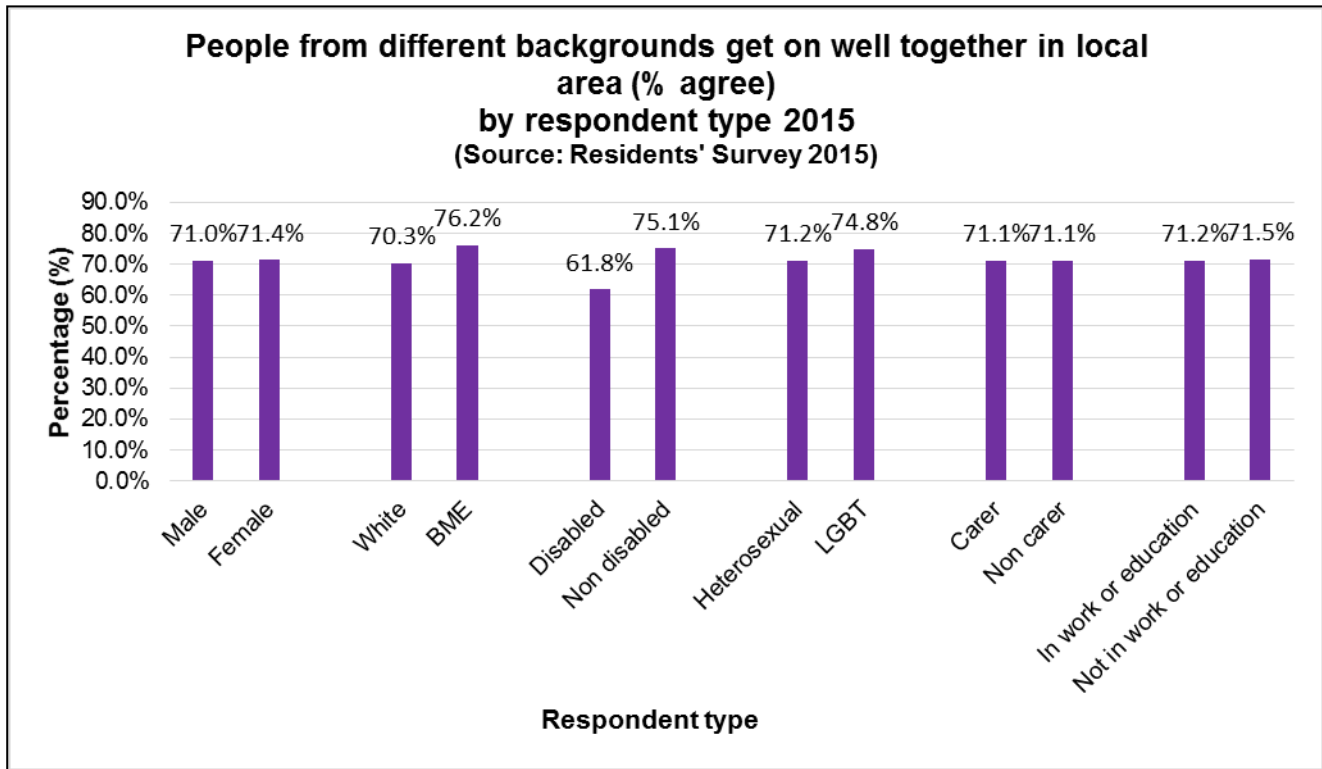Downloaded from www.knownewcastle.org.uk

Figure 2.7-35: People from different backgrounds get on well together in local area by respondent type 2015

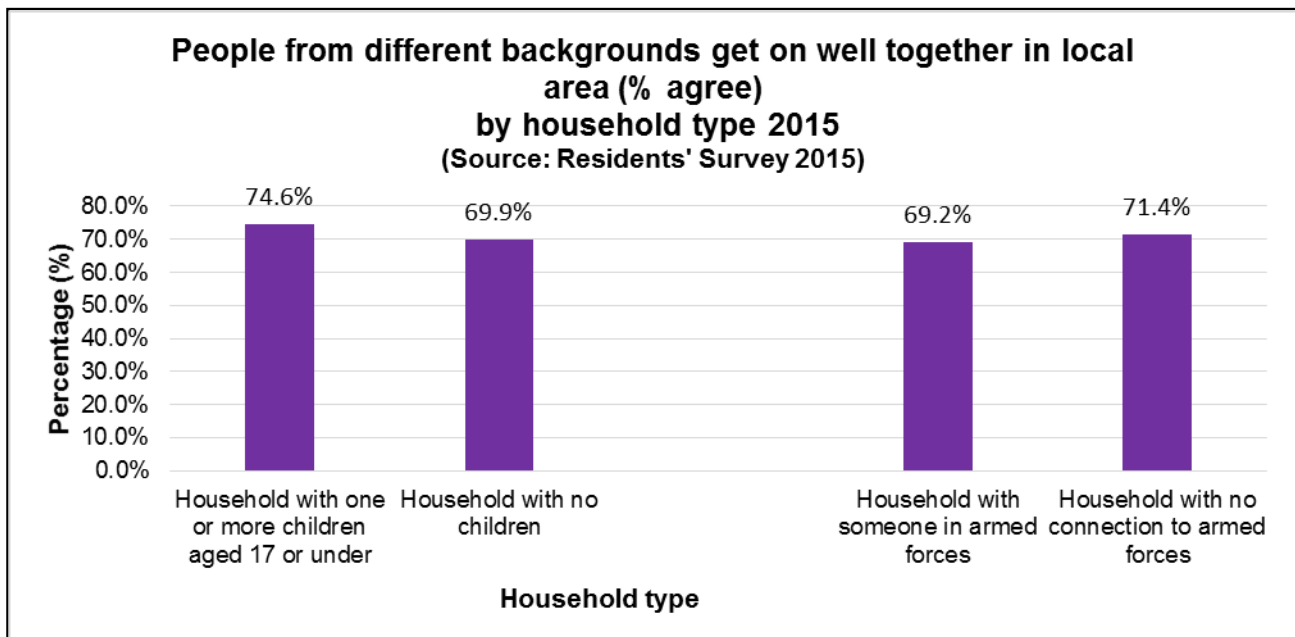Figure 2.7-36: People from different backgrounds get on well together in local area by household type 2015

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The Residents Survey data can also give us an indication of the trend over time. Figure 2.7-37 shows the city-wide trend, whilst Figure 2.7-38 shows the difference at ward level. There is no discernible pattern in the wards that are showing improvement or deterioration.
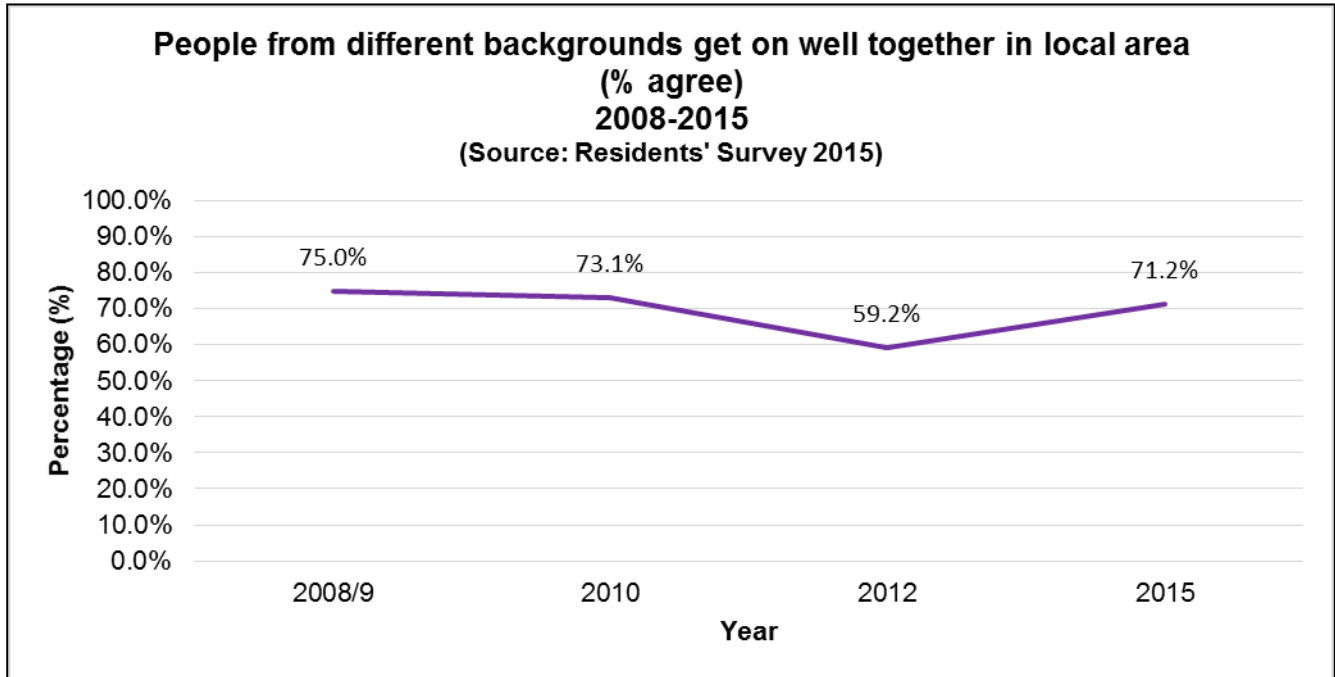

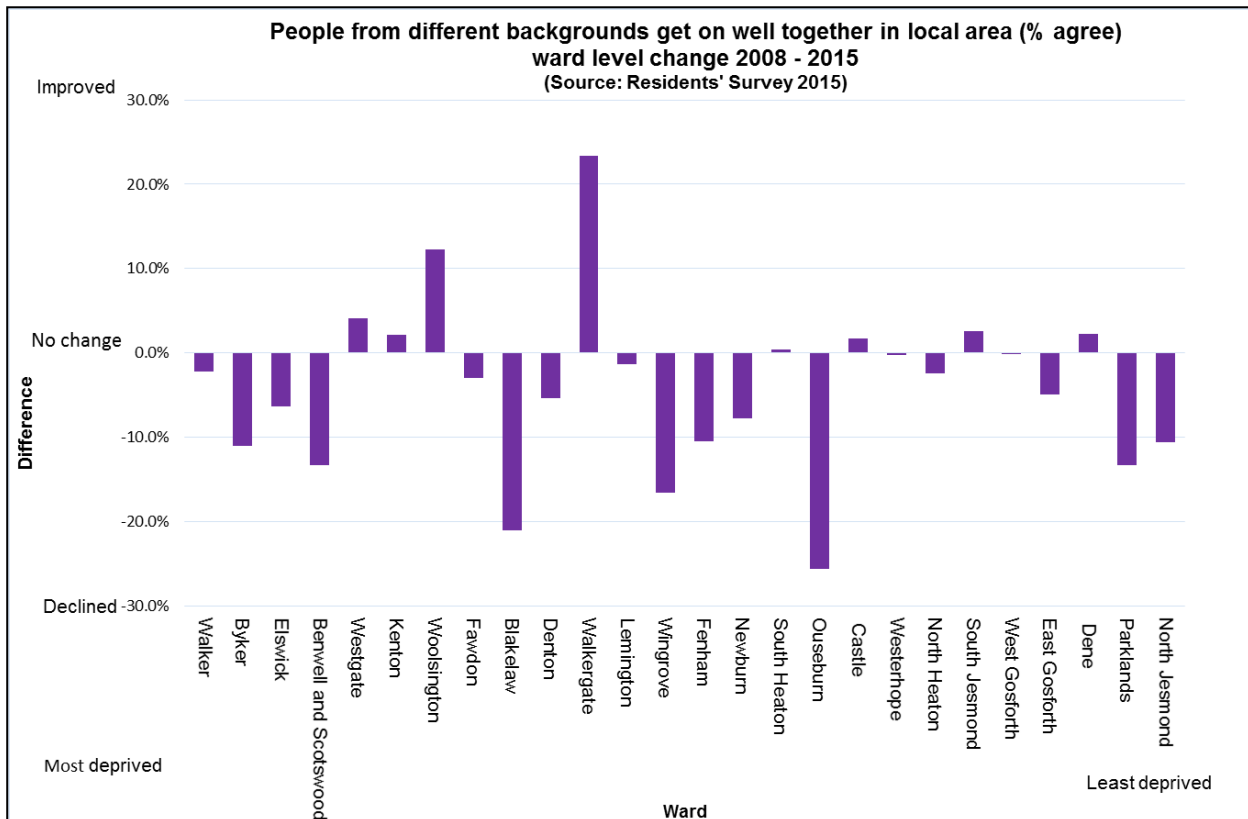Figure 2.7-37: People from different backgrounds get on well together in local area city wide change

Figure 2.7-38: People from different backgrounds get on well together in local area ward level change

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The Residents Survey also gives insights into the places in which respondents meet and get together with others. Figure 2.7-39 shows how frequently respondents mention different locations.
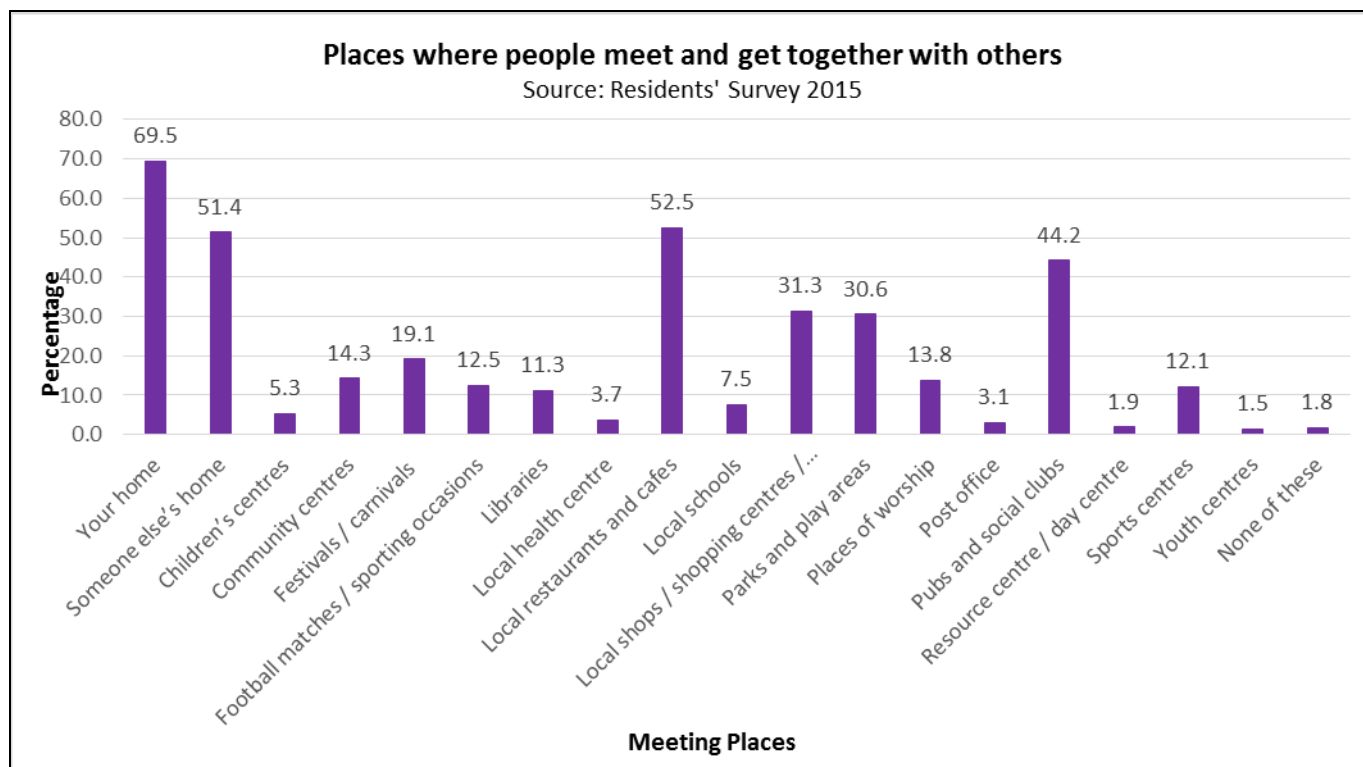

Figure 2.7-39: Places where people meet and get together with others

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2.7.2 Feeling of safety

Why this matters?
"Four potential pathways connect fear of crime to health:
- The anxieties induced or expressed by fear of crime may have an impact on health
- Poorer health may exacerbate fear of crime
- Fear of crime may lead to avoidance behaviours such as limiting one's movements outside the home, which may have a negative impact on (a) social interaction and (b) physical activity
- Fear of crime may lead to decreased trust and cohesion within communities and to individual withdrawal – with associated impact on social wellbeing"[3]

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The Residents Survey gives insights into the degree to which respondents feel safe outside in their local area. On average, 86.1% of respondents feel safe outside in their local area. Figure Figure 2.7-40 to Figure 2.7-43 show how this varies by ward, age group, respondent type and household composition.
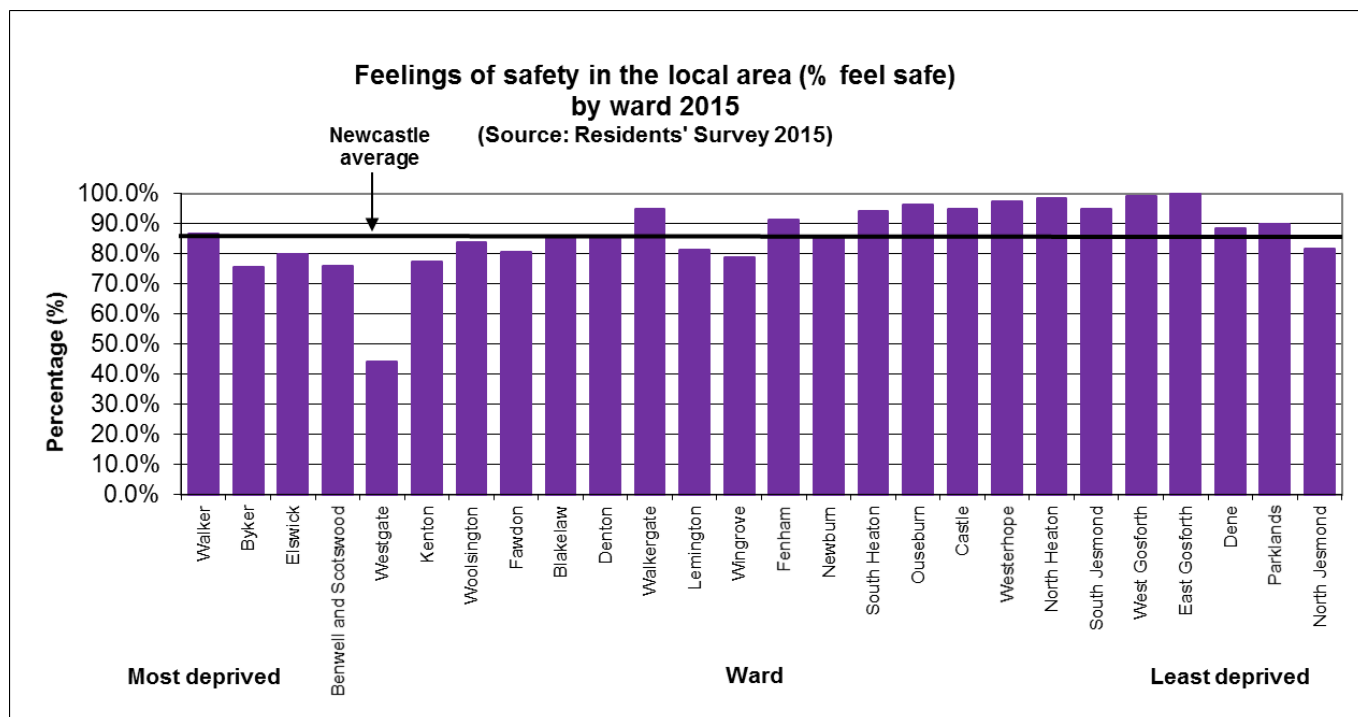

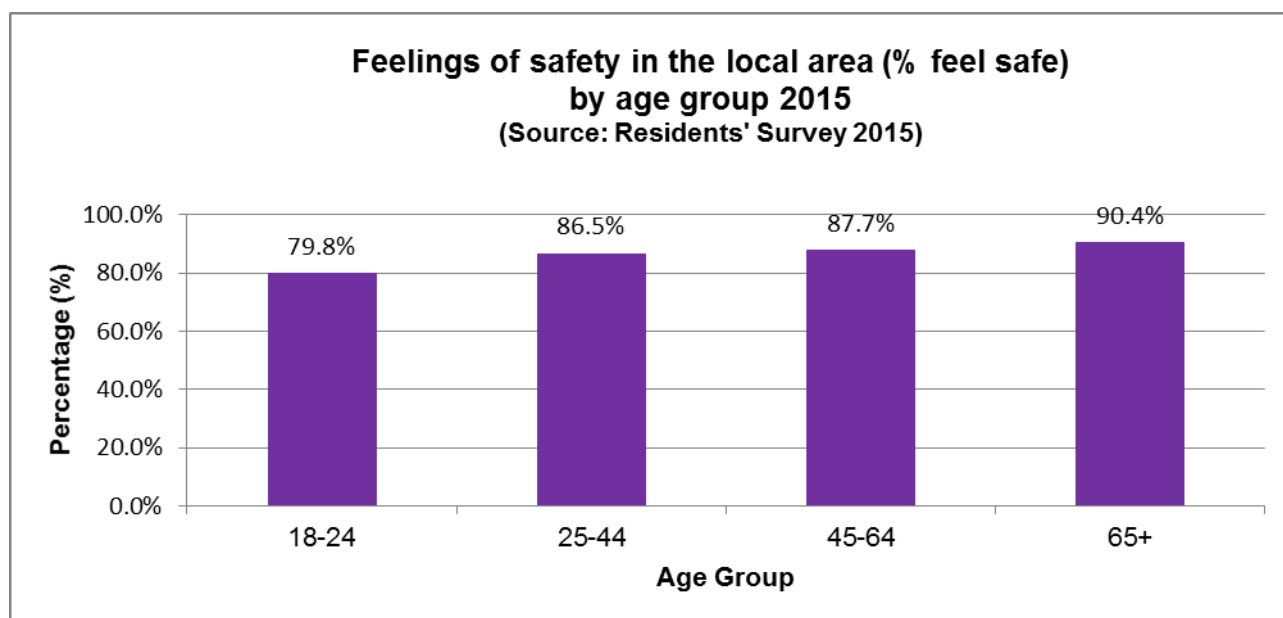Figure 2.7-40: Feelings of safety in the local area by ward 2015

Figure 2.7-41: Feelings of safety in the local area by age group 2015

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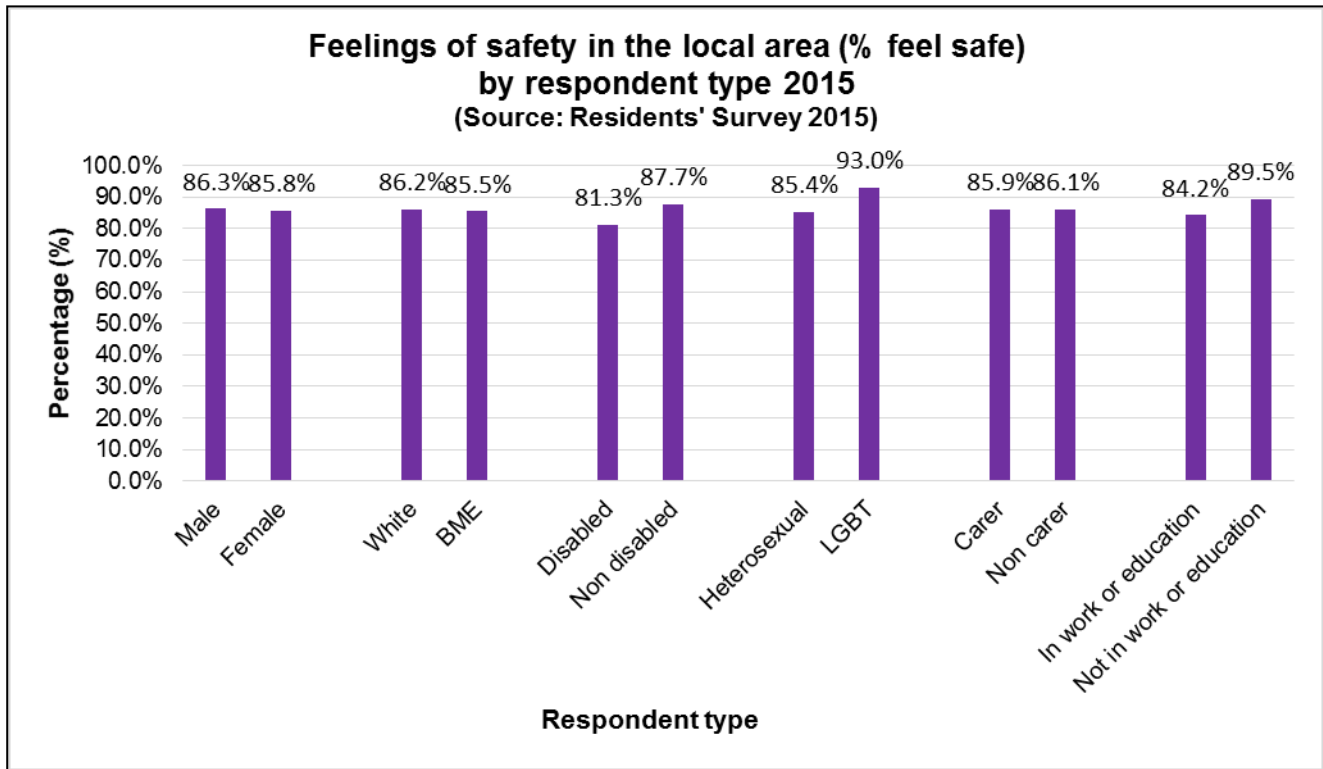Downloaded from www.knownewcastle.org.uk

Figure 2.7-42: Feelings of safety in the local area by respondent type 2015

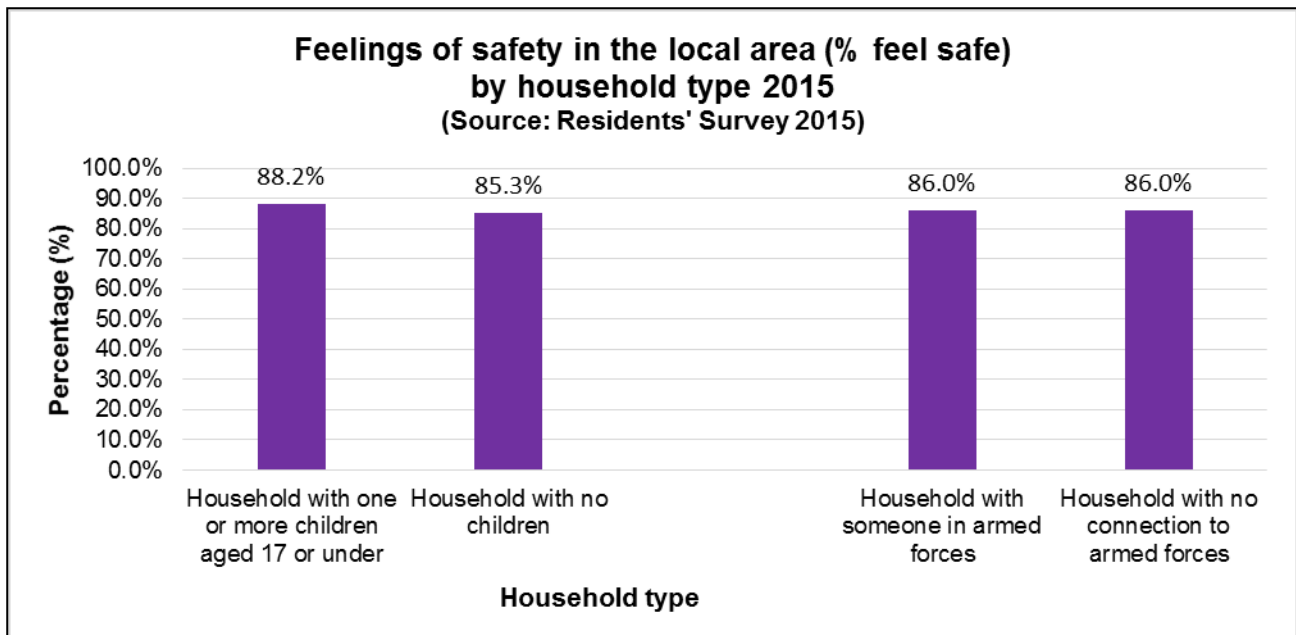Figure 2.7-43: Feelings of safety in the local area by household type 2015

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The Residents Survey gives insights into the degree to which respondents feel safe outside in Newcastle city centre. On average, 83.4% of respondents feel safe outside in Newcastle city centre. Figure 2.7-44 to Figure 2.7-47 show how this varies by ward of residence, age group, respondent type and household composition.
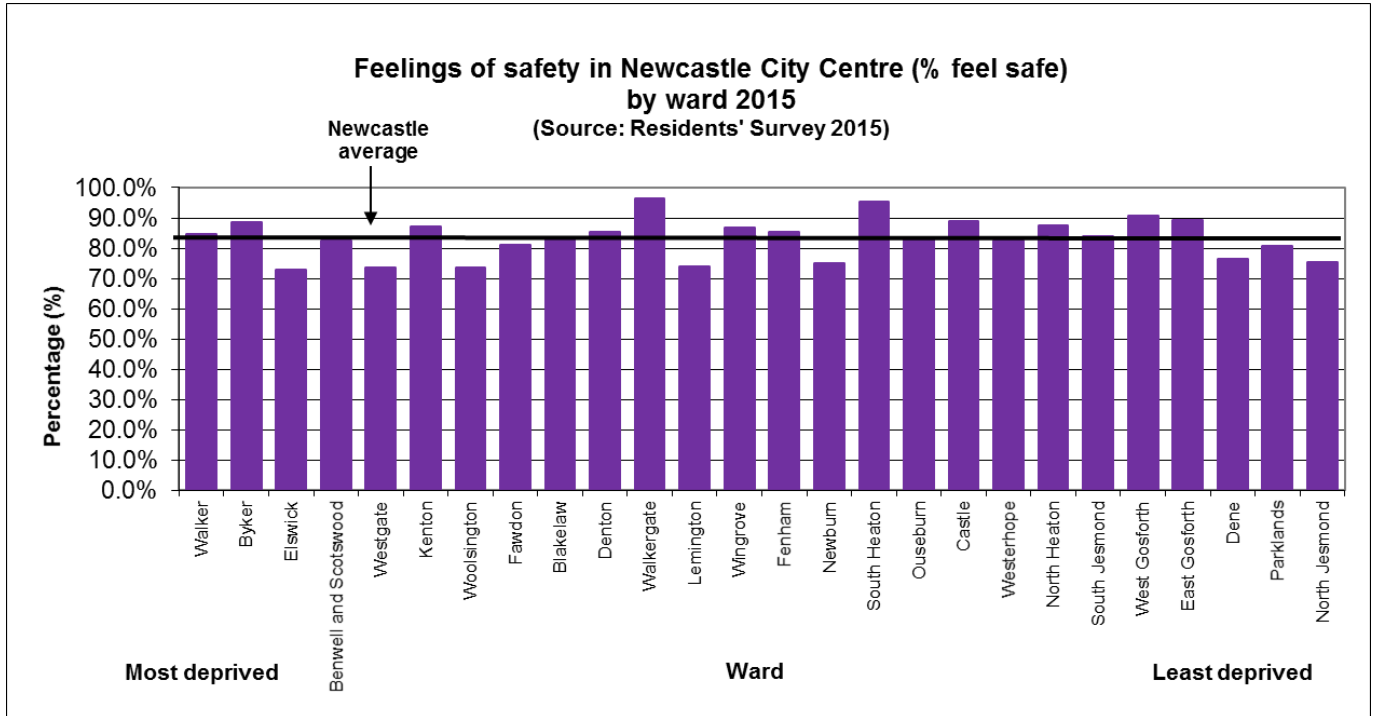

Figure 2.7-44: Feelings of safety in Newcastle city centre by ward of residence 2015
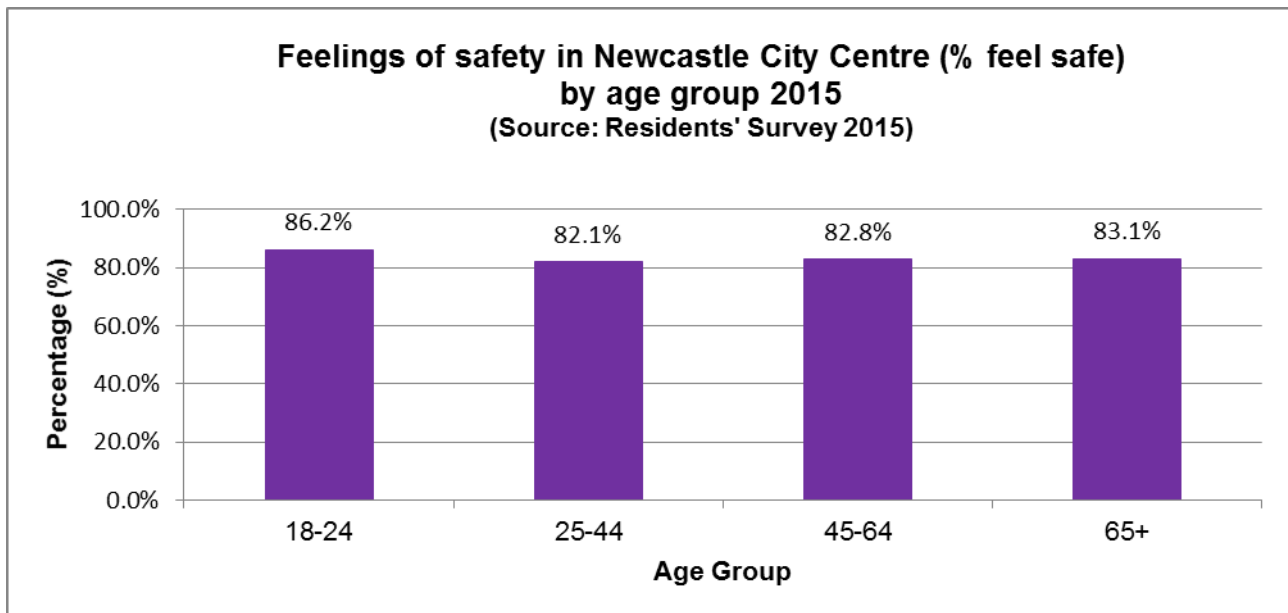

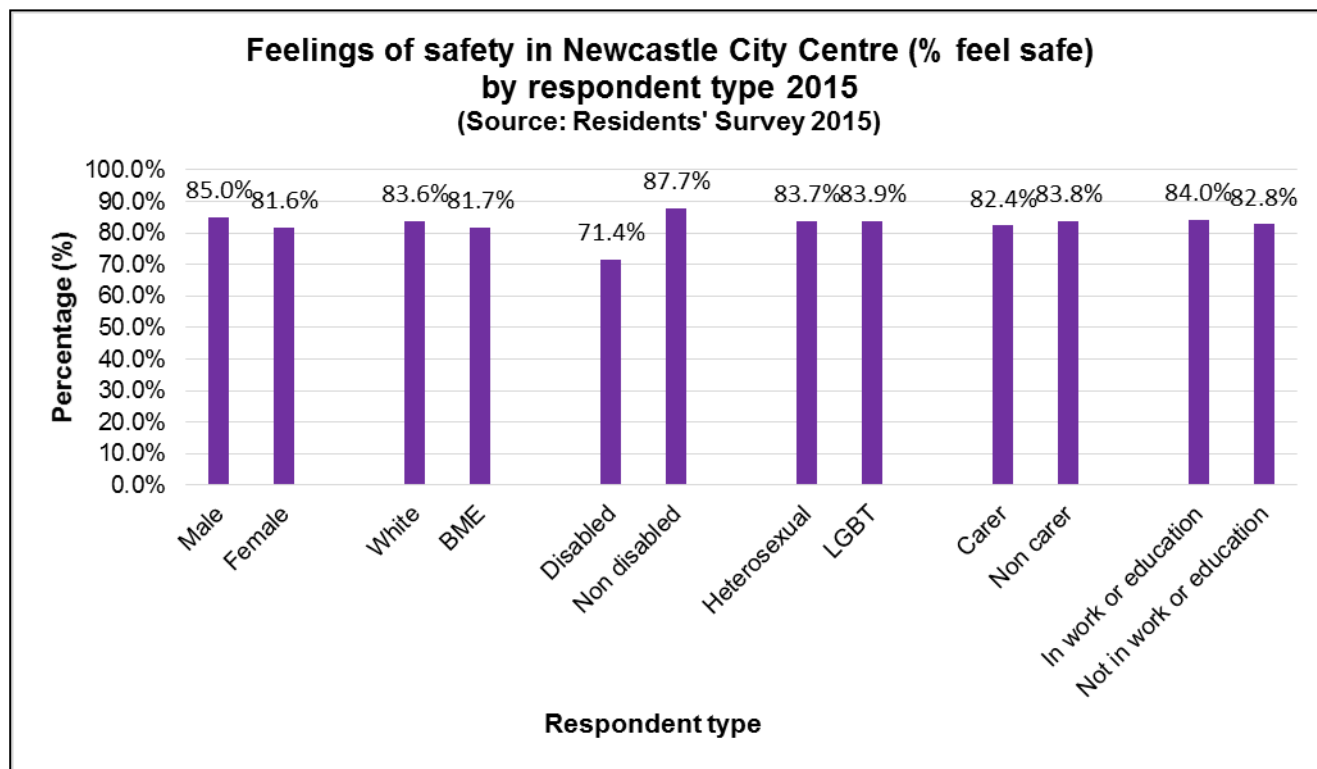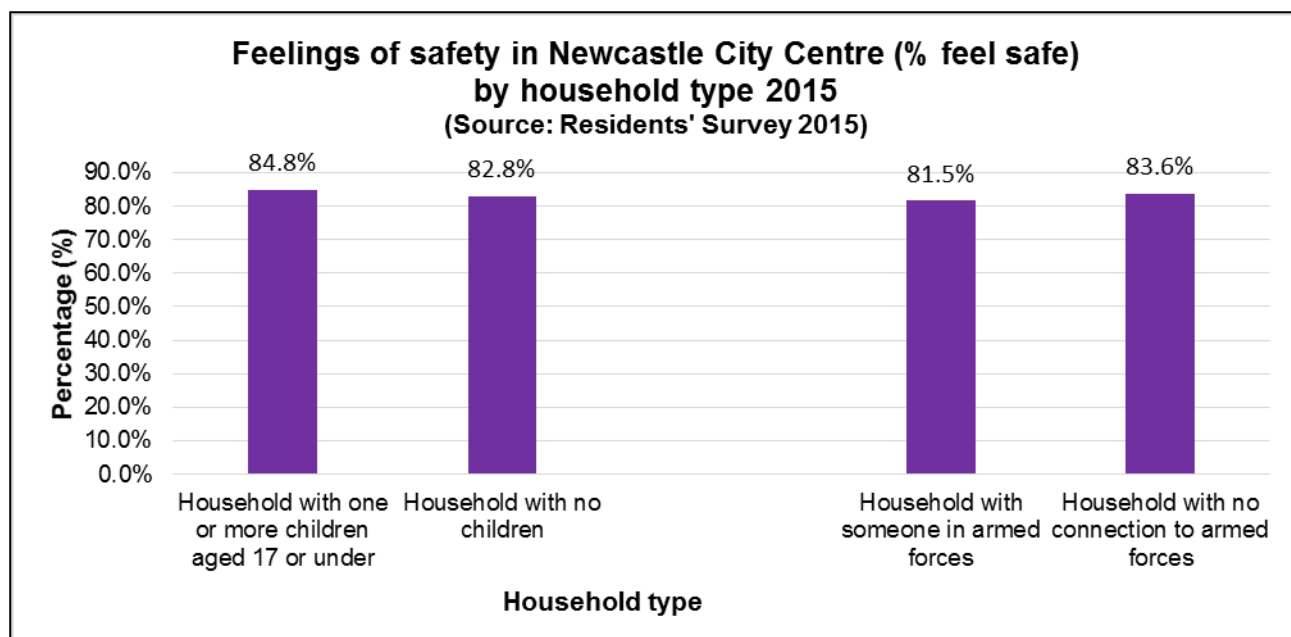Figure 2.7-45: Feelings of safety in Newcastle city centre by age group 2015

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**Feelings of safety in Newcastle City Centre (% feel safe)
by respondent type 2015**
(Source: Residents' Survey 2015)

Figure 2.7-46: Feelings of safety in Newcastle city centre by respondent type 2015

**Feelings of safety in Newcastle City Centre (% feel safe)
by household type 2015**
(Source: Residents' Survey 2015)

Figure 2.7-47: Feelings of safety in Newcastle city centre by household type 2015

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The Residents Survey gives insights into the extent to which people agree that Newcastle as a whole is safe. On average 73% of respondents agree Newcastle as a whole is safe. Figure 2.7-48 to Figure 2.7-51 show how this varies by ward of residence, age group, respondent type and household composition.
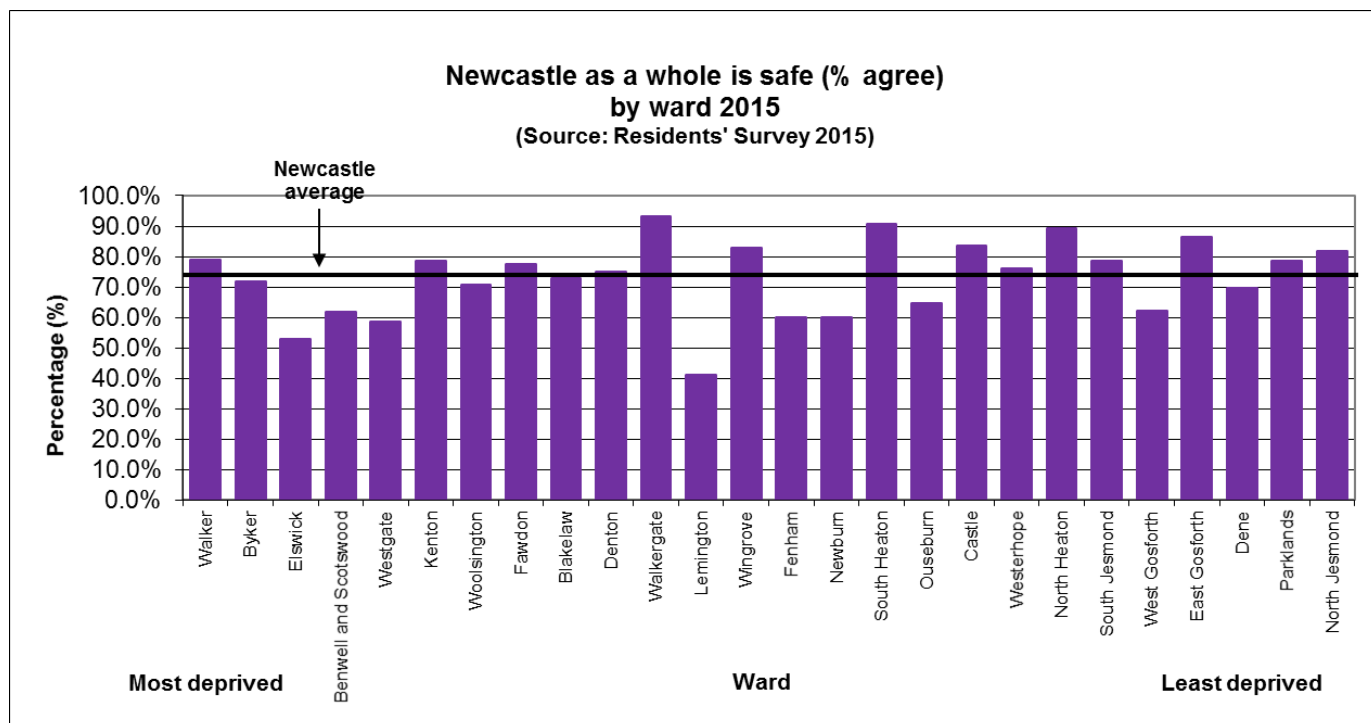

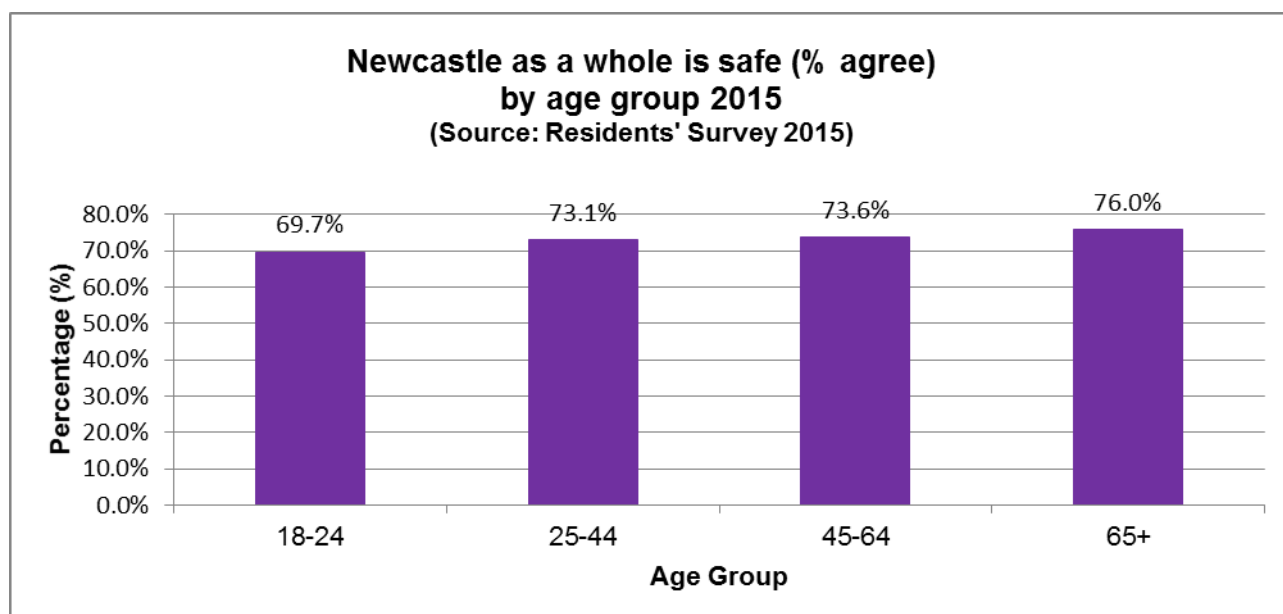Figure 2.7-48: Agree that Newcastle as a whole is safe by ward 2015

Figure 2.7-49: Agree that Newcastle as a whole is safe by age group 2015

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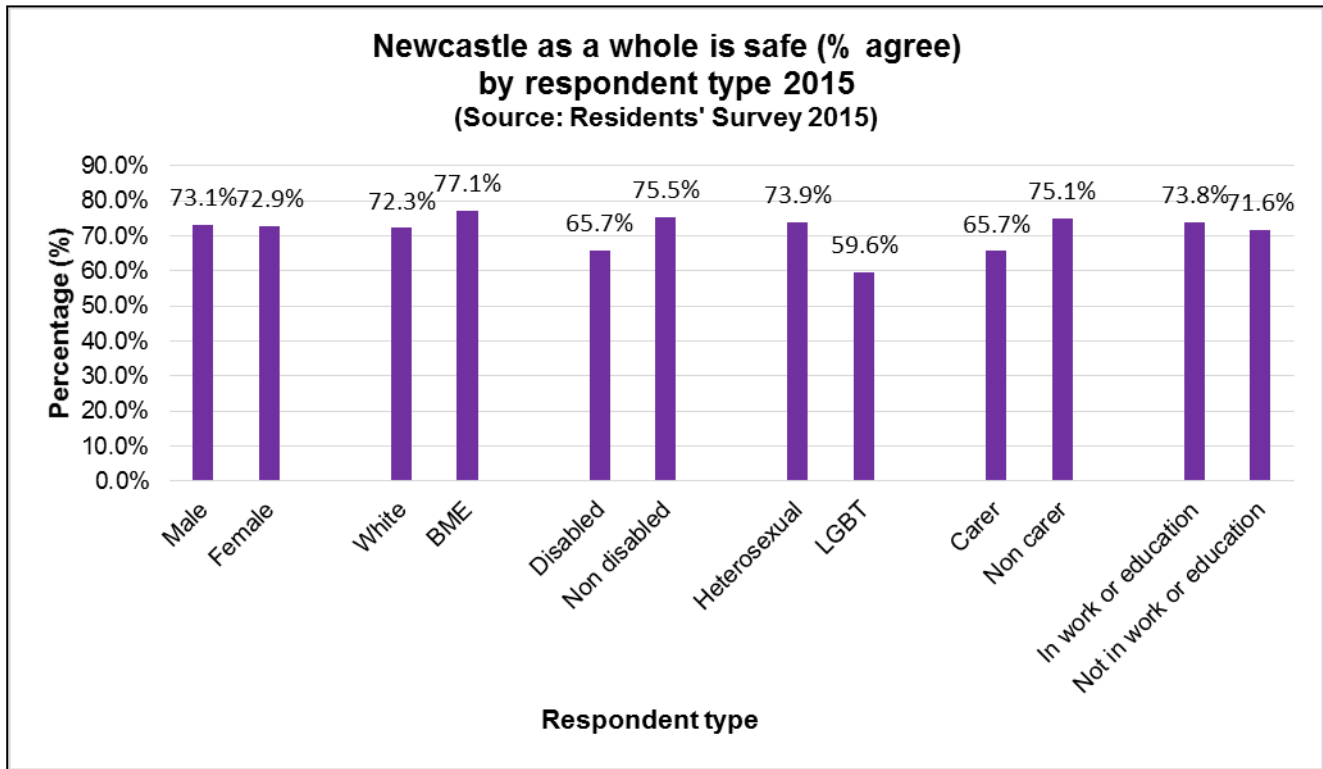Downloaded from www.knownewcastle.org.uk

Figure 2.7-50: Agree that Newcastle as a whole is safe by respondent type 2015

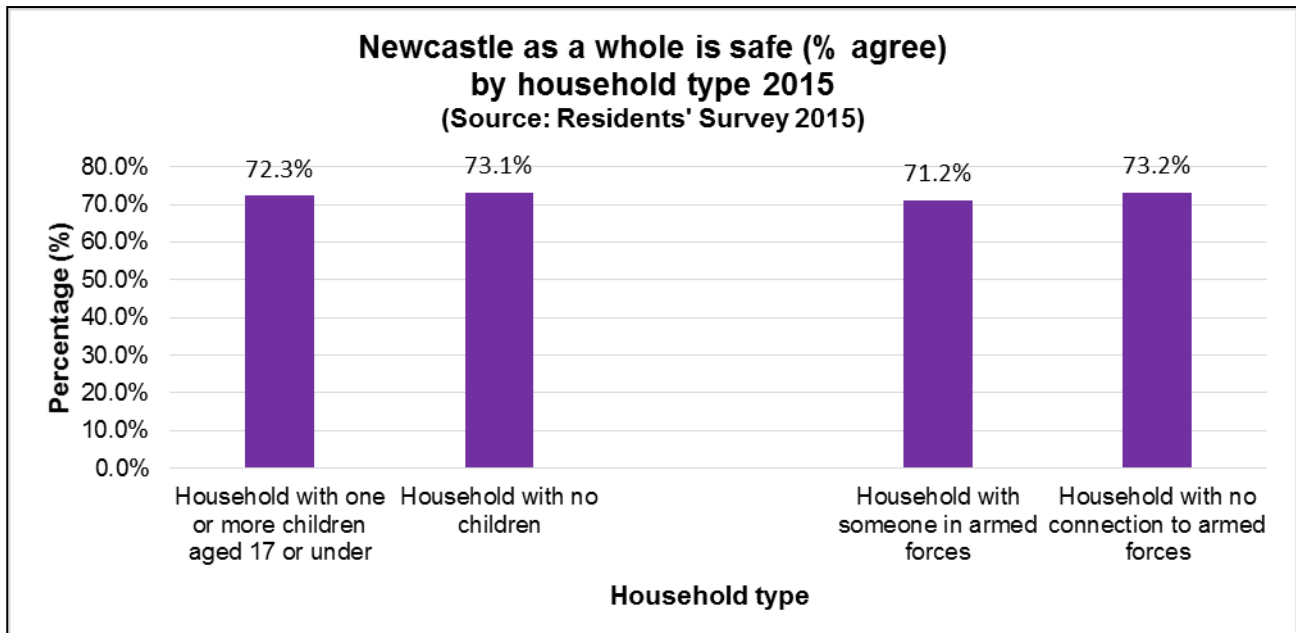Figure 2.7-51: Agree that Newcastle as a whole is safe by household type 2015

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The Residents Survey data can also give us an indication of the trend over time. Figure 2.7-52 shows the city-wide trend, whilst Figure 2.7-53 shows the difference at ward level. There is no discernible pattern in the wards that are showing improvement or deterioration.
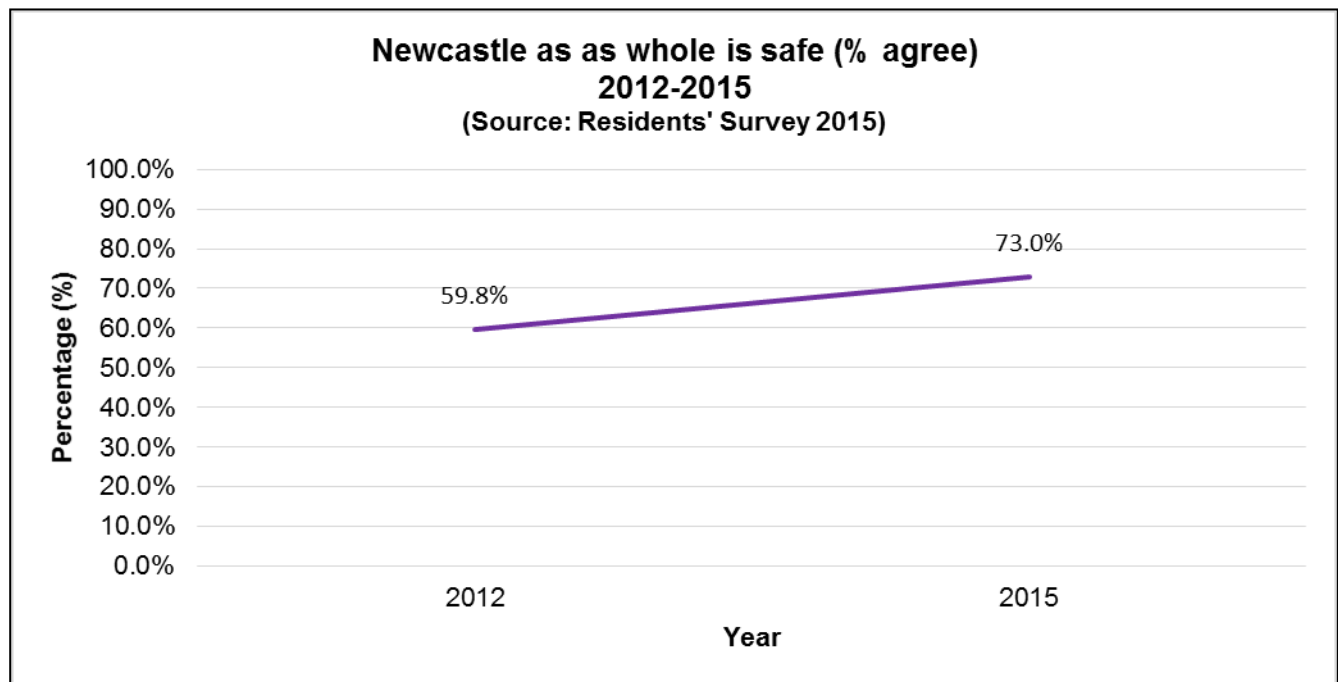

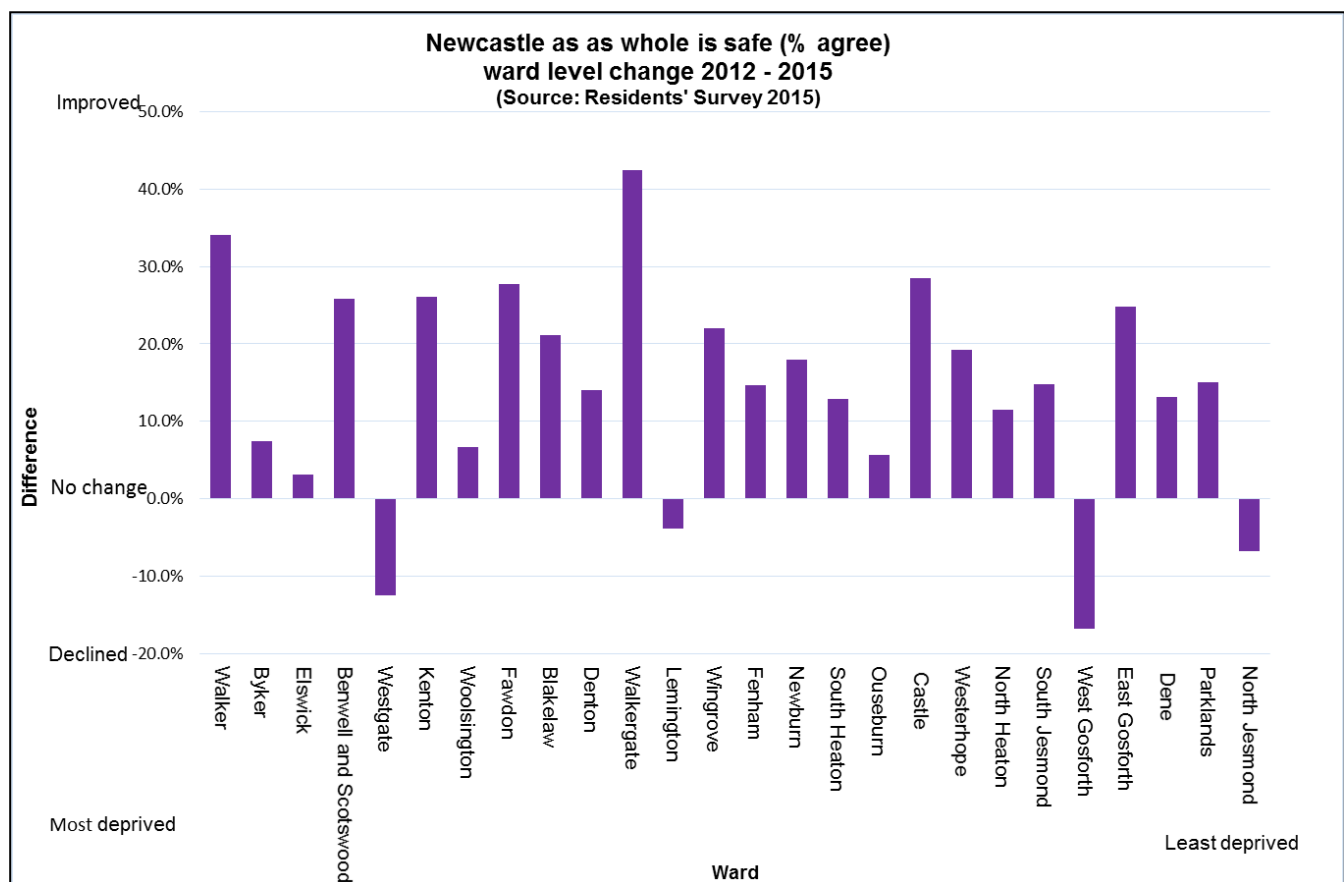Figure 2.7-52: Agree that Newcastle as a whole is safe city wide trend

Figure 2.7-53: Agree that Newcastle as a whole is safe ward level change

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2.7.3 Feelings of prejudice

The Residents Survey provides insights into how often respondents have felt that anyone has shown prejudice against them or treated them unfairly because of gender, age, race or ethnic background, disability, sexual orientation or religion/beliefs. Figure 2.7-54 shows the breakdown of these results.
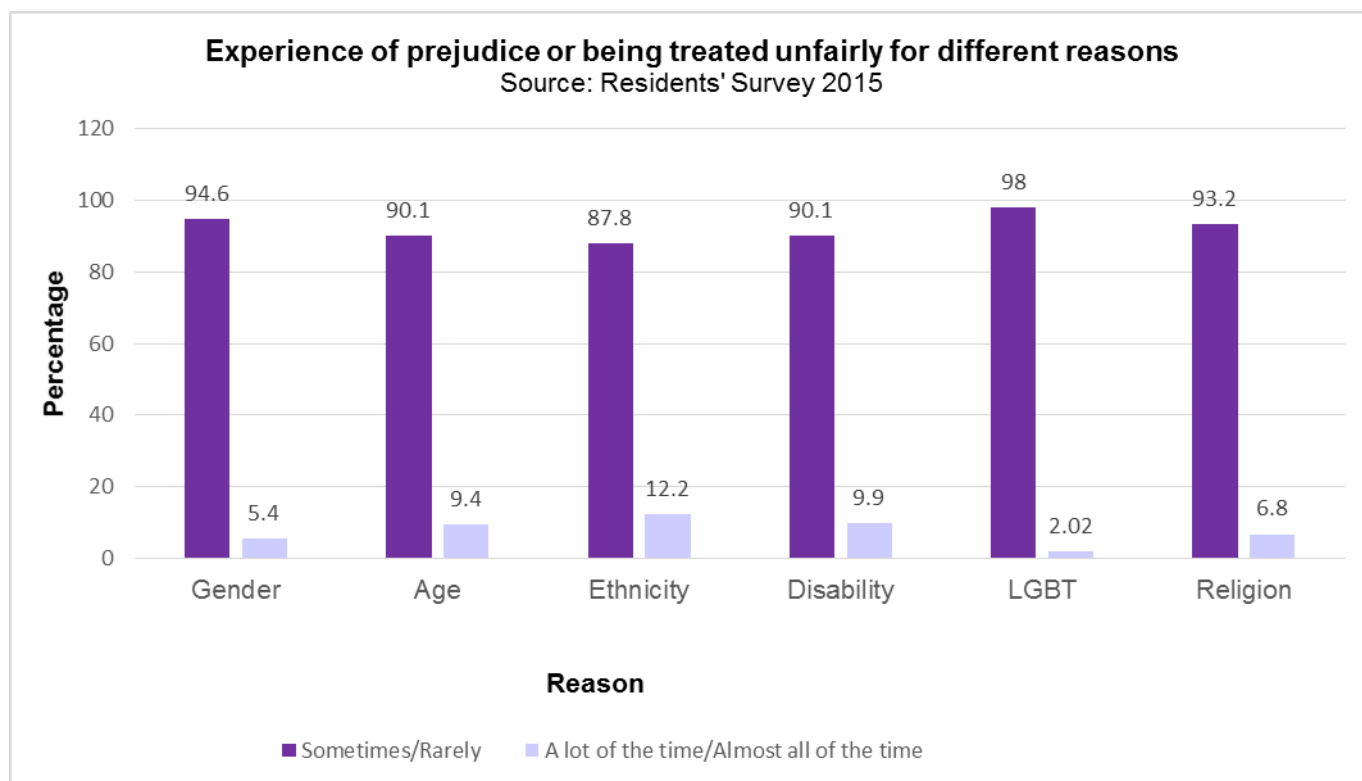

Figure 2.7-54: Experience of prejudice or being treated unfairly for different reasons

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2.7.4 Crime

Why this matters?

"Crime may influence health in a range of ways. A distinction can be made between direct and indirect impacts. Direct impacts include both physical injuries and psychological trauma as a result of being victimised….Indirect impacts include a wide range of negative effects…likely to operate at a neighbourhood level

"Evidence shows that crime and fear of crime can cause residents to experience time-space inequality*. This has been shown to result in poor mental health, including feelings of social isolation, negative mood and low self-esteem."[4]

*Time-space inequality describes the variation in the ability of community residents to access and use spaces both within their immediate and wider environment at different times during the day or night.

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In 2015/2016, total crime in Newcastle was 89.4 crimes per 1,000 population. Figure 2.7-55 shows how this has varied over time and Figure 2.7-56 shows how this varies by ward
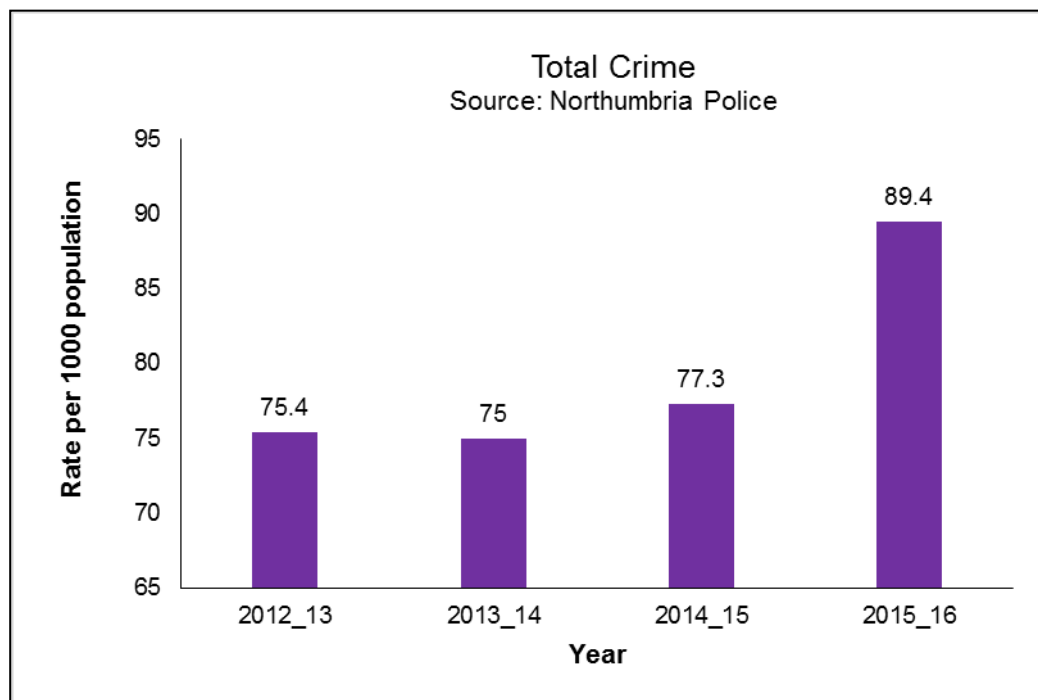

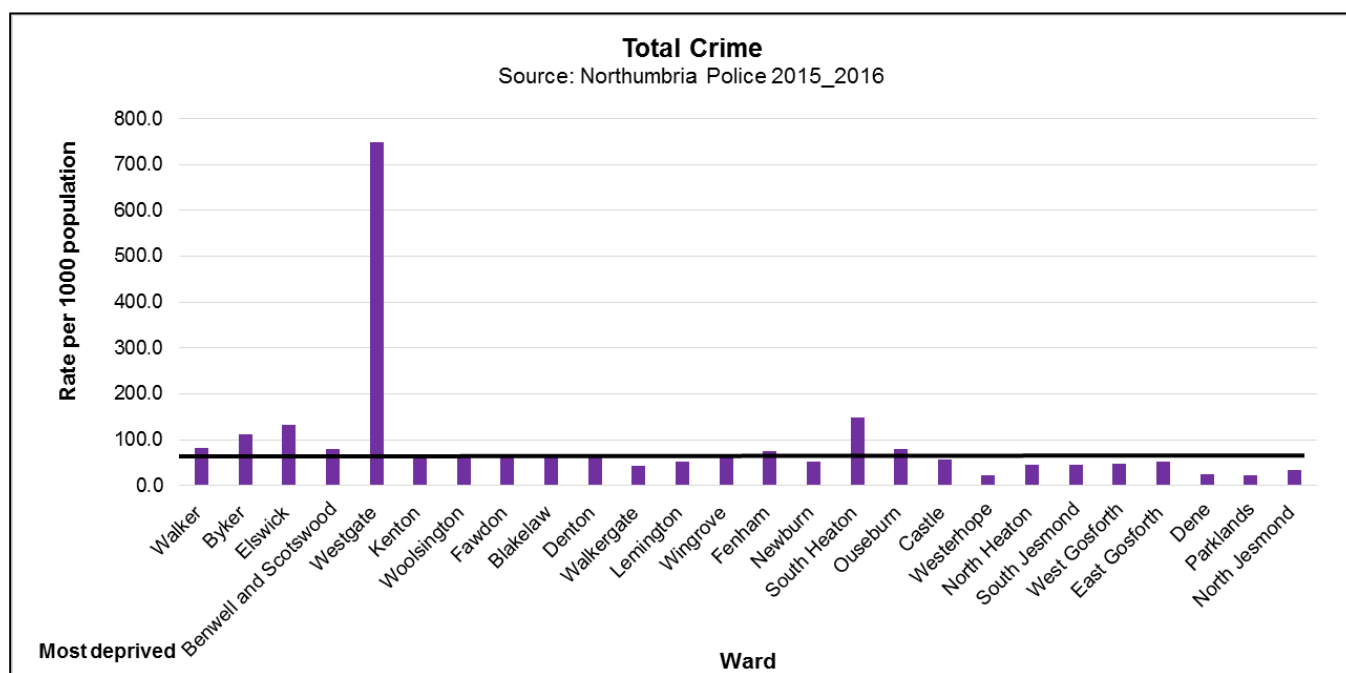Figure 2.7-55: Trends in total crime. Source: Northumbria Police.

Figure 2.7-56: Total crime per 1,000 population by ward 2015/16. Source: Northumbria Police. NB Westgate ward includes the city centre.

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In 2015/2016, violent crime in Newcastle was 19.2 crimes per 1,000 population. Violent crime includes violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery. Figure 2.7-57 shows how this has varied over time and Figure 2.7-58 shows how this varies by ward.
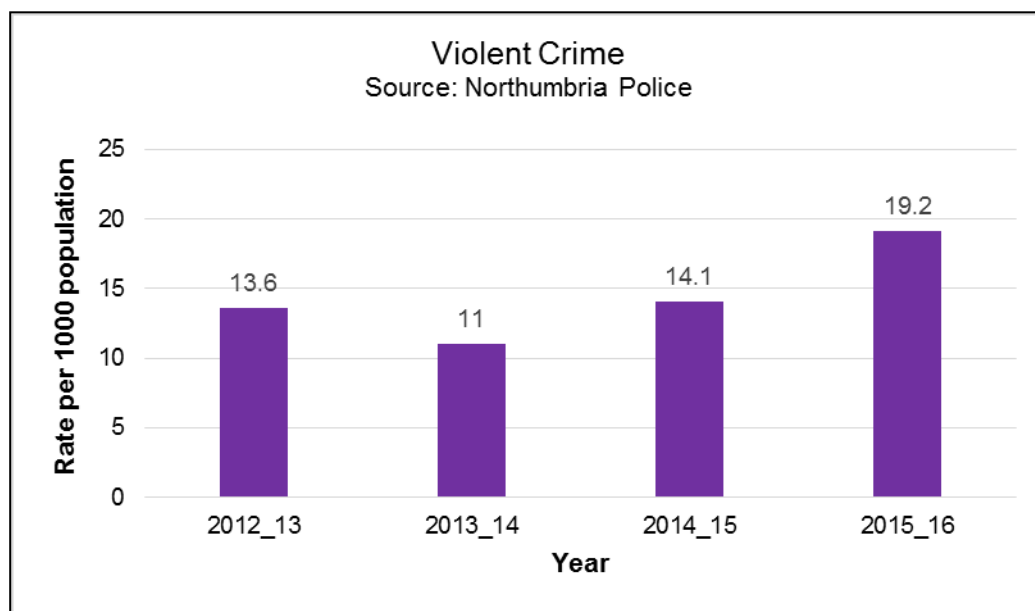

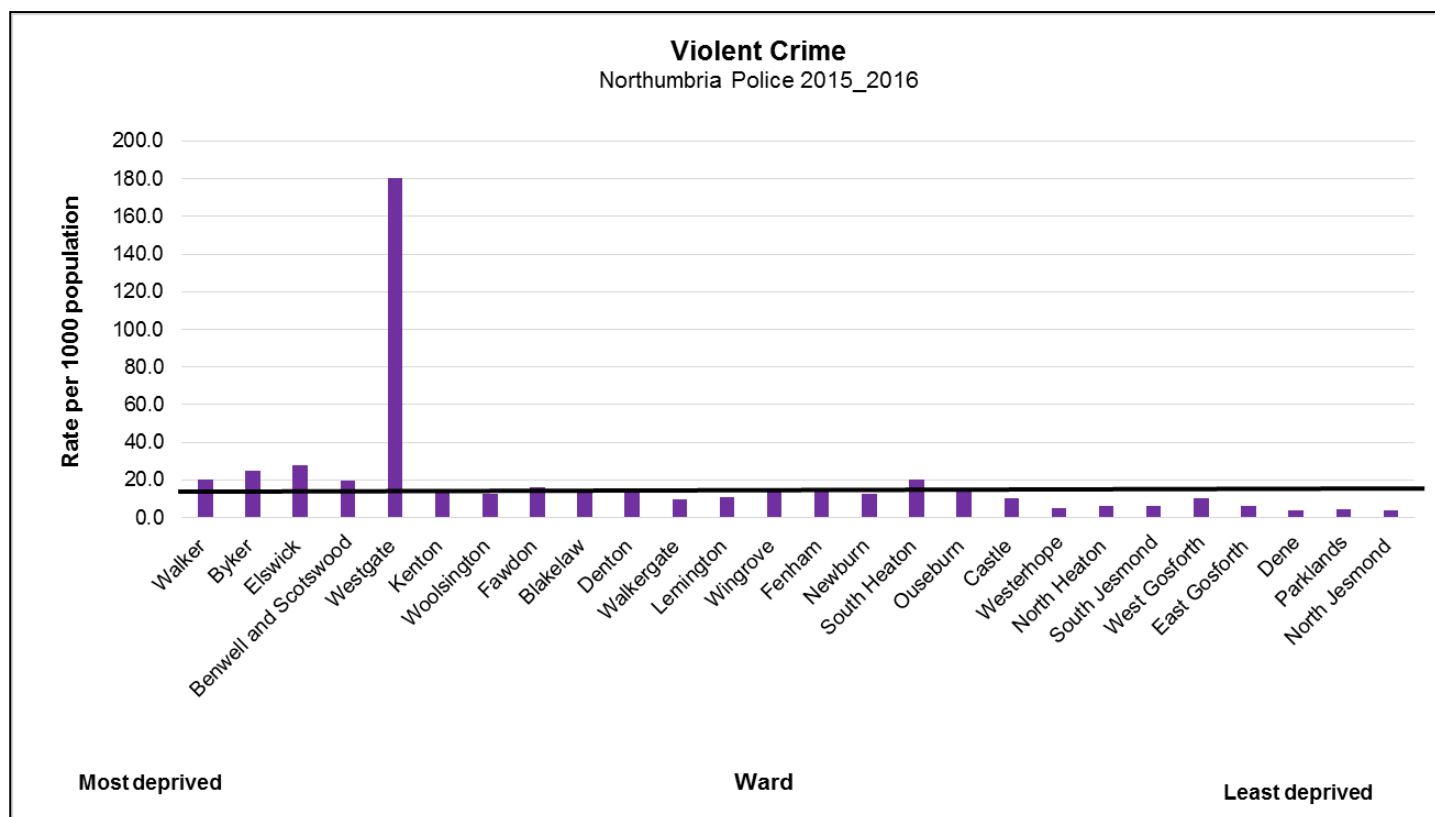Figure 2.7-57: Trends in violent crime. Source: Northumbria Police.

Figure 2.7-58: Violent crime per 1,000 population by ward 2015/16. Source: Northumbria Police.
NB Westgate ward includes the city centre

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In 2015/2016, burglary in Newcastle was 18 crimes per 1,000 households. Figure 2.7-59 shows how this has varied over time and Figure 2.7-60 shows how this varies by ward.
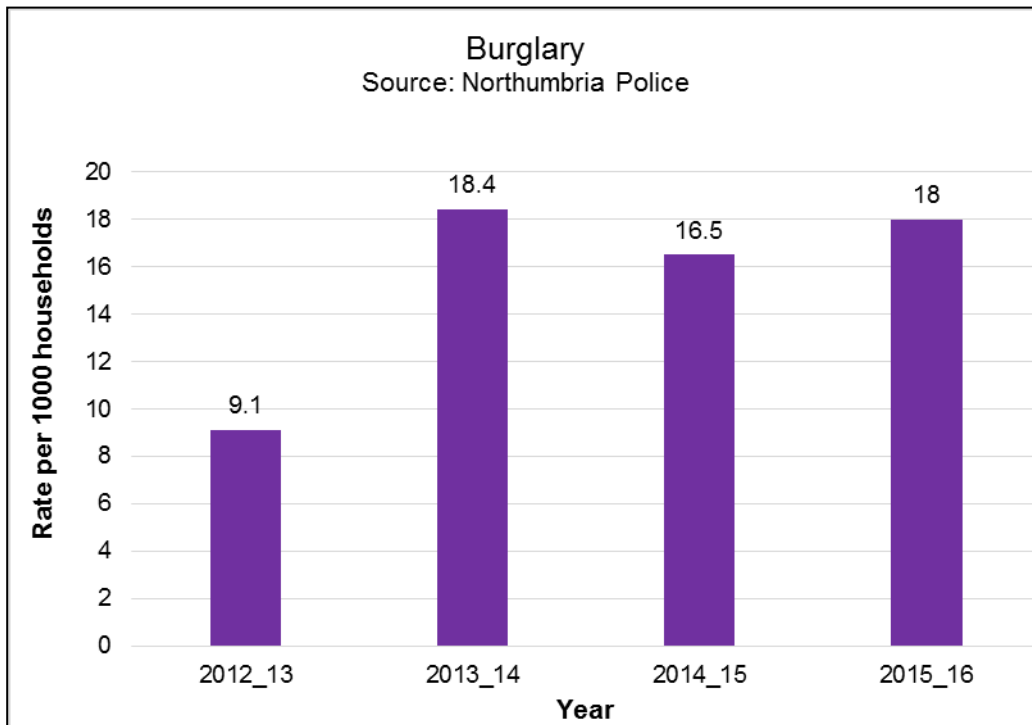

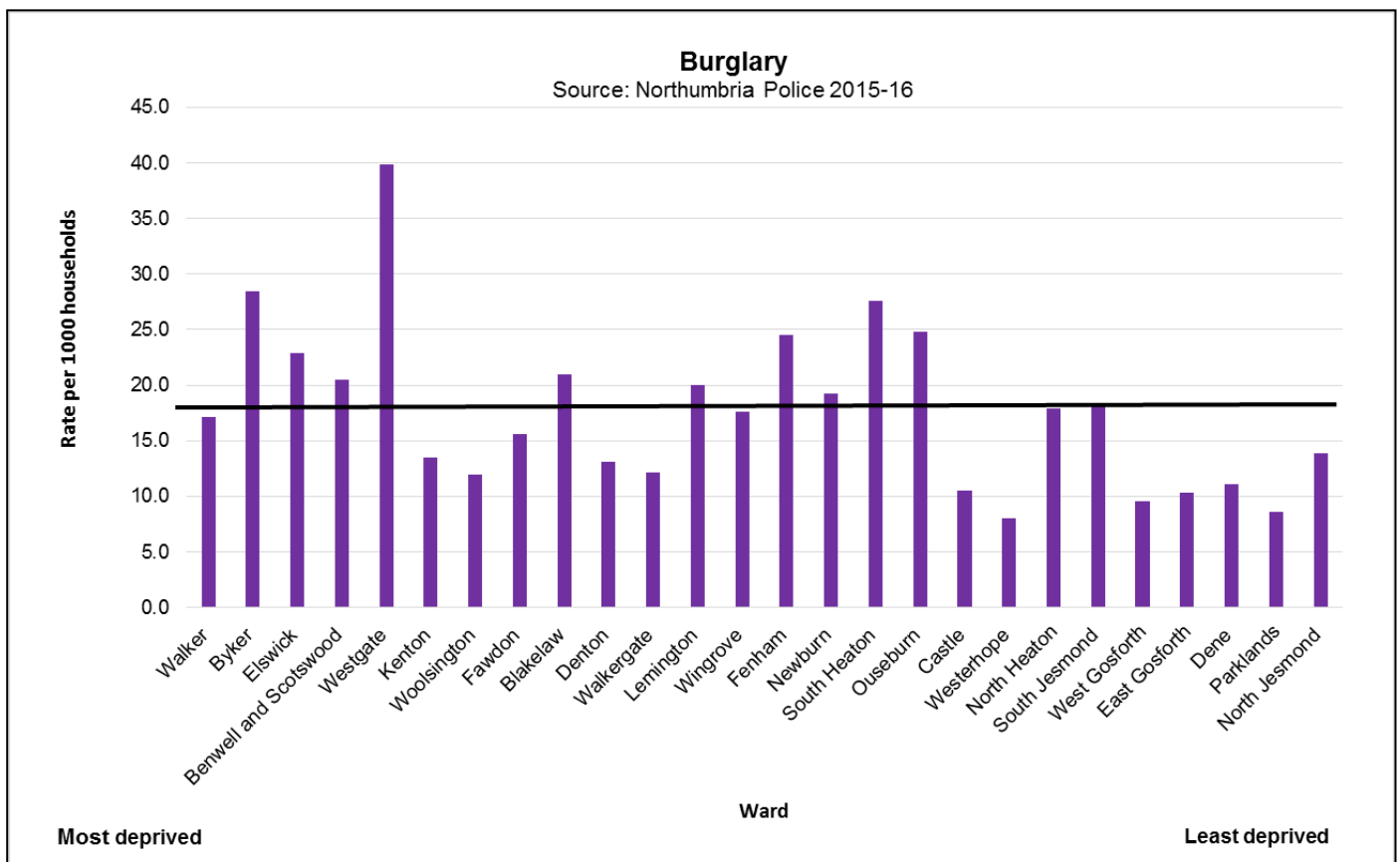Figure 2.7-59: Trends in burglary. Source: Northumbria Police.

Figure 2.7-60: Burglary per 1,000 households by ward 2015/16. Source: Northumbria Police.
NB Westgate ward includes the city centre

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In 2015/2016, vehicle crime in Newcastle was 5.4 crimes per 1,000 population.   Figure 2.7-61 shows how this has varied over time and Figure 2.7-62 shows how this varies by ward.
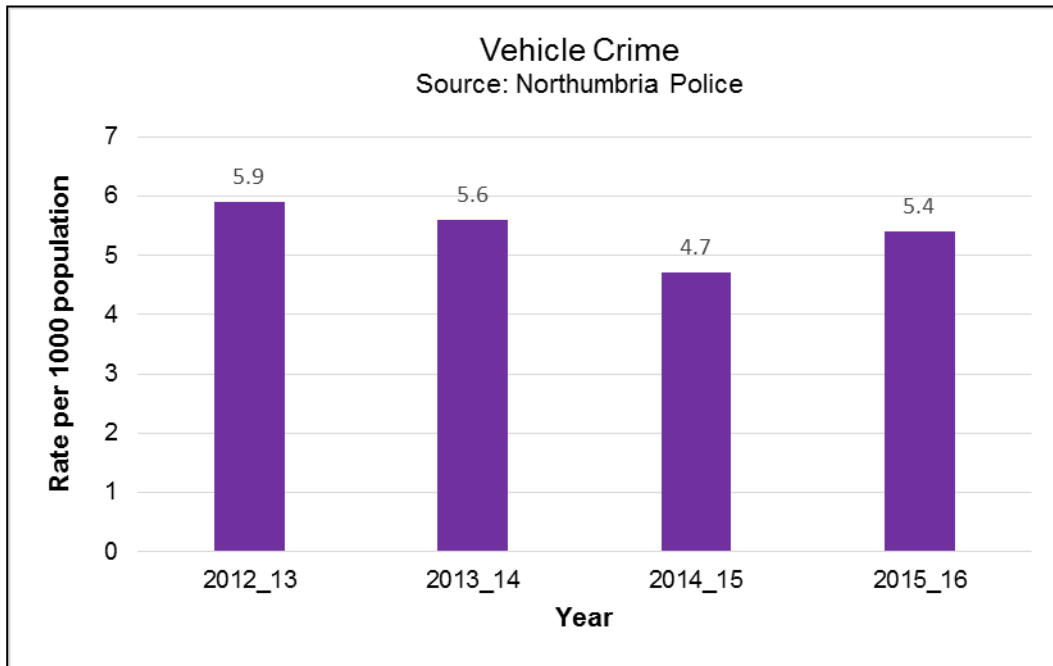

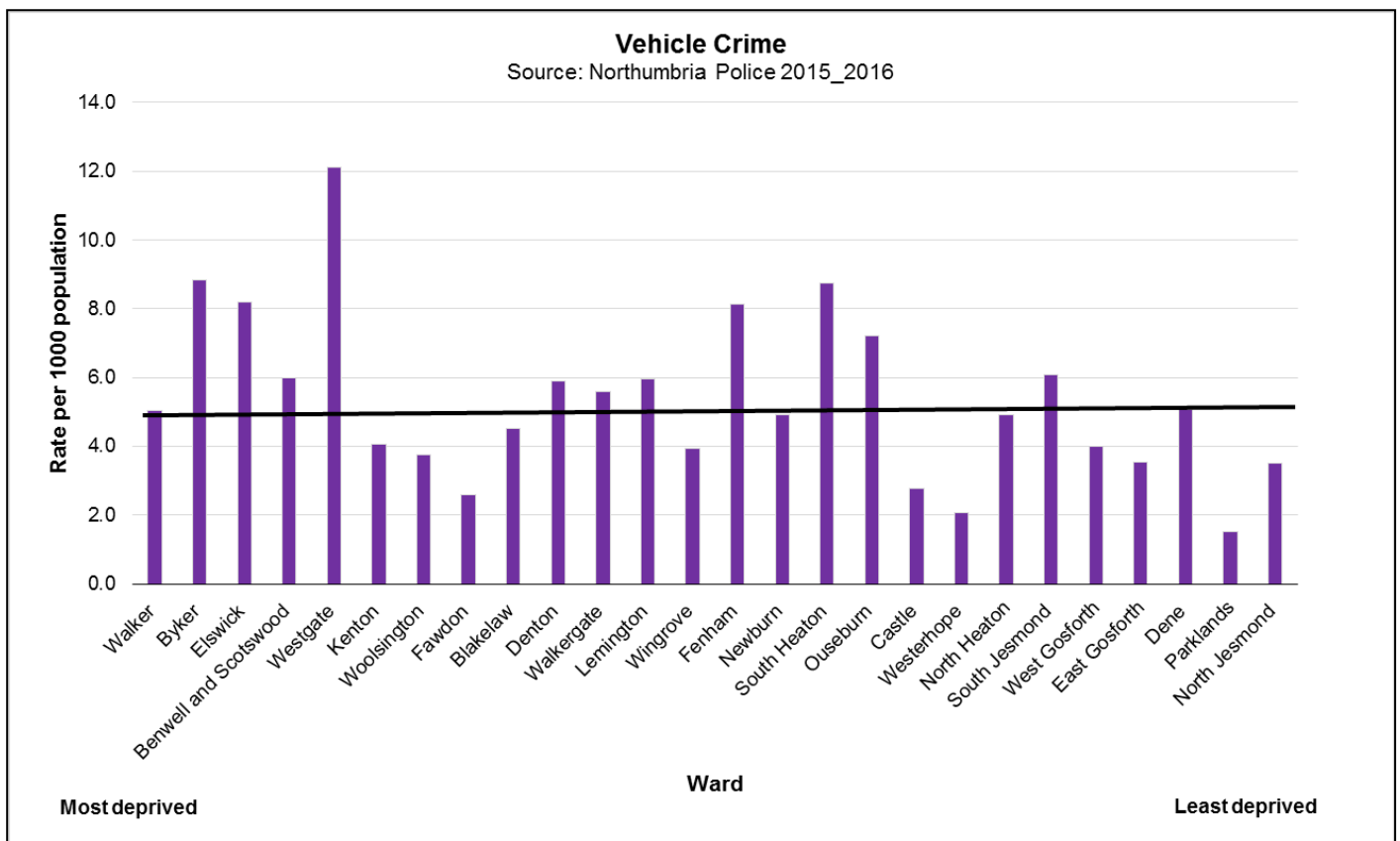Figure 2.7-61: Trends in vehicle crime. Source: Northumbria Police.

Figure 2.7-62: Vehicle crime per 1,000 population by ward 2015/16. Source: Northumbria Police.
NB Westgate ward includes the city centre

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In 2015/2016, criminal damage in Newcastle was 15.1 incidents per 1,000 population. Figure 2.7-63 shows how this has varied over time and Figure 2.7-64 shows how this varies by ward.
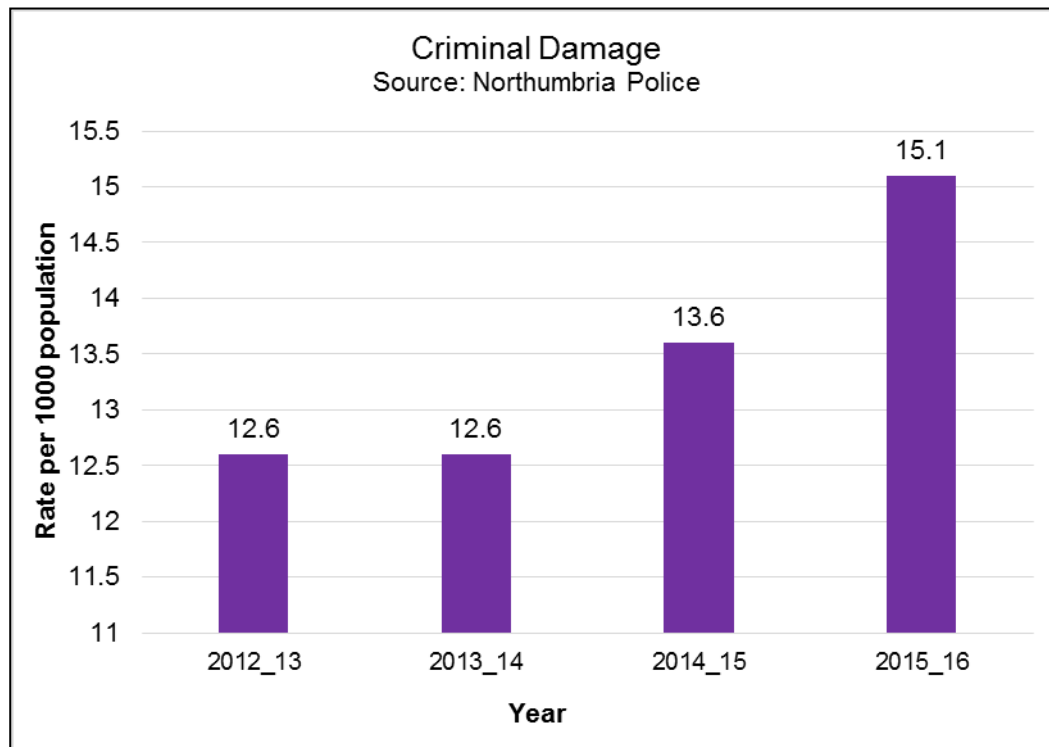

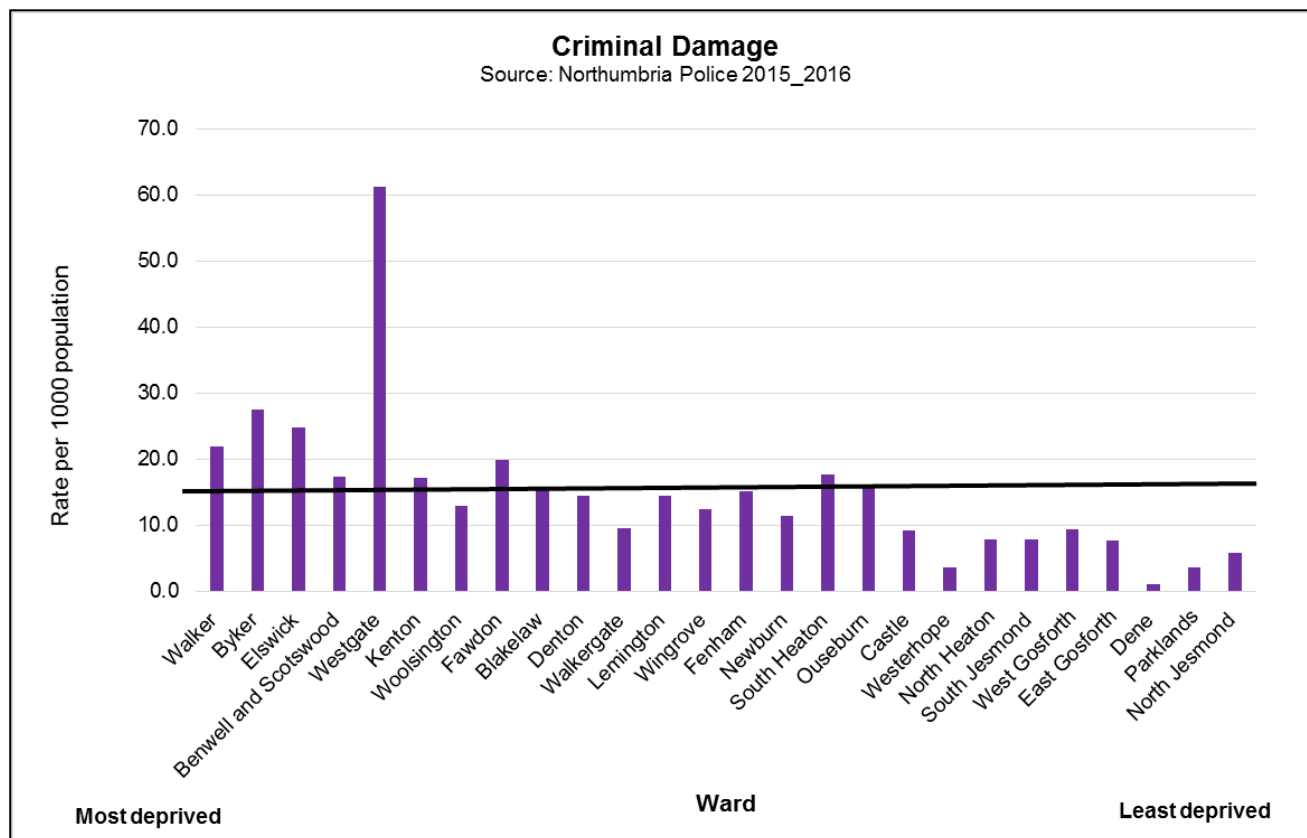Figure 2.7-63: Trends in criminal damage. Source: Northumbria Police.

Figure 2.7-64: Criminal Damage per 1,000 population by ward 2015/16. Source: Northumbria Police. NB Westgate ward includes the city centre

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In 2015/2016, theft in Newcastle was 18.4 thefts per 1,000 population. Theft includes a range of theft offences including shoplifting, theft of pedal cycles and theft from the person. Figure 2.7-65 shows how this has varied over time and Figure 2.7-66 shows how this varies by ward.
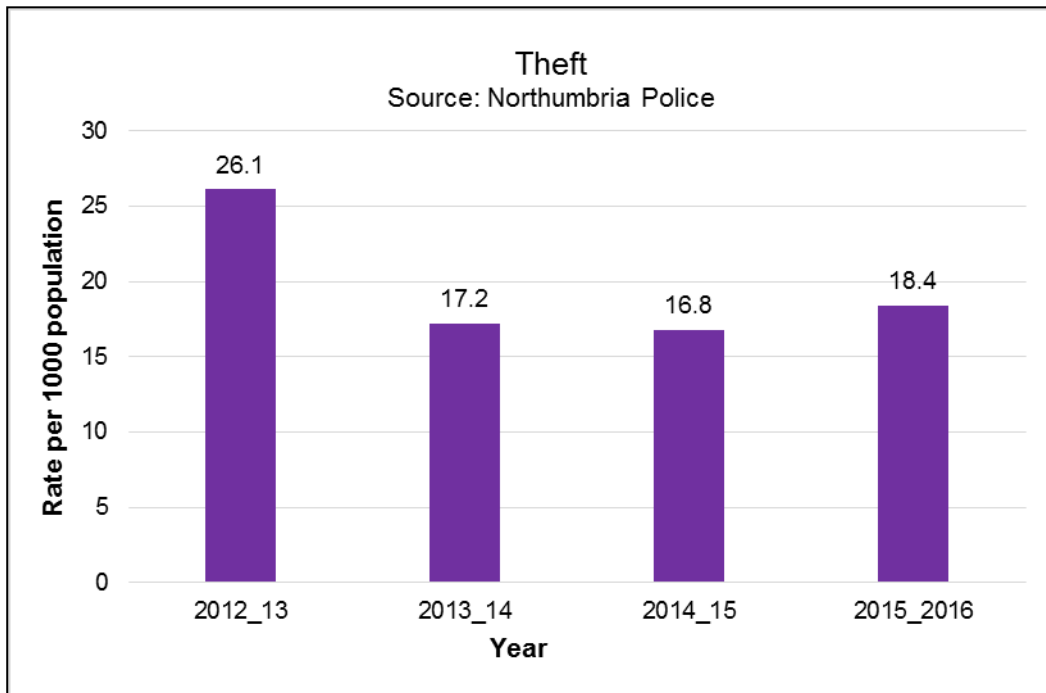

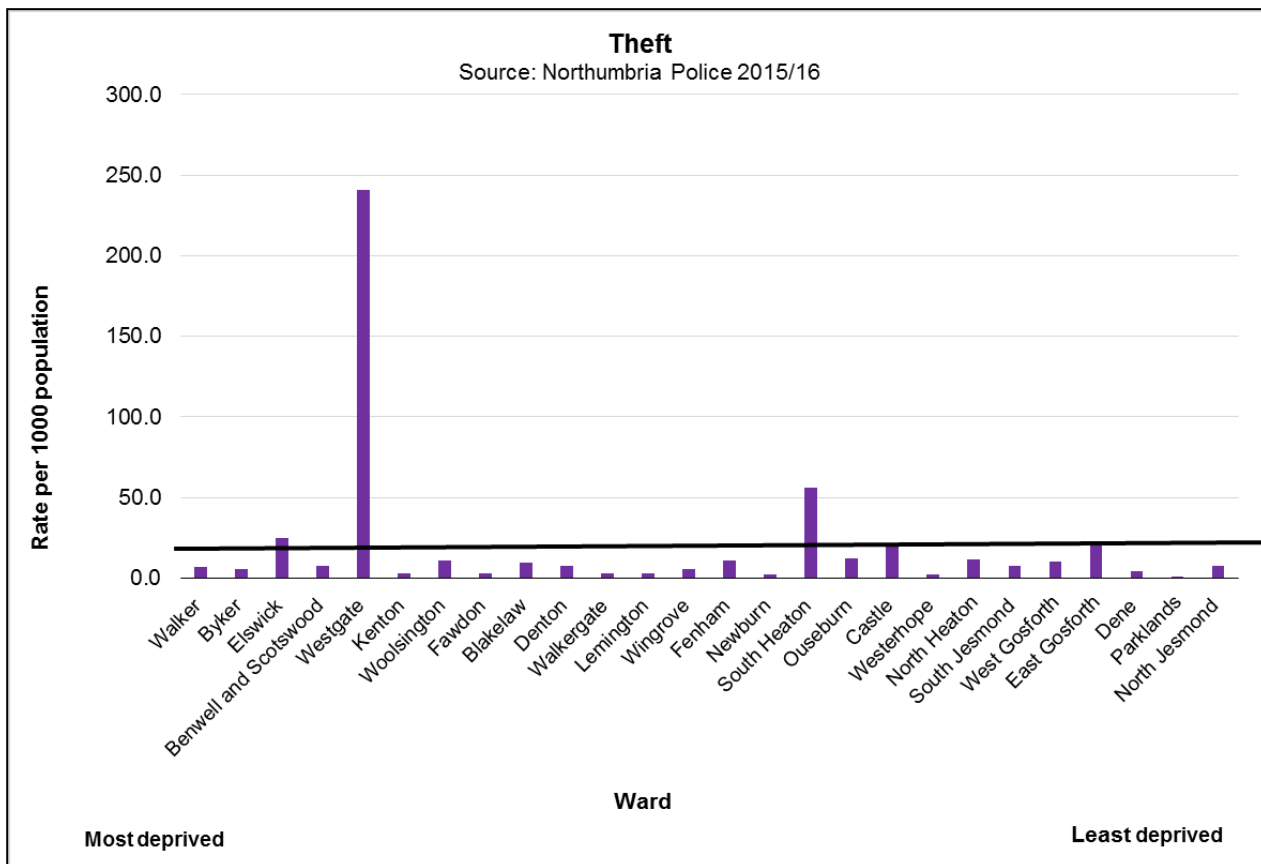Figure 2.7-65: Trends in theft. Source: Northumbria Police.

Figure 2.7-66: Thefts per 1,000 population by ward 2015/16. Source: Northumbria Police
NB Westgate ward includes the city centre.

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In 2015/2016, antisocial behaviour in Newcastle was 72.4 incidents per 1,000 population. Figure 2.7-67 shows how this has varied over time and Figure 2.7-68 shows how this varies by ward.
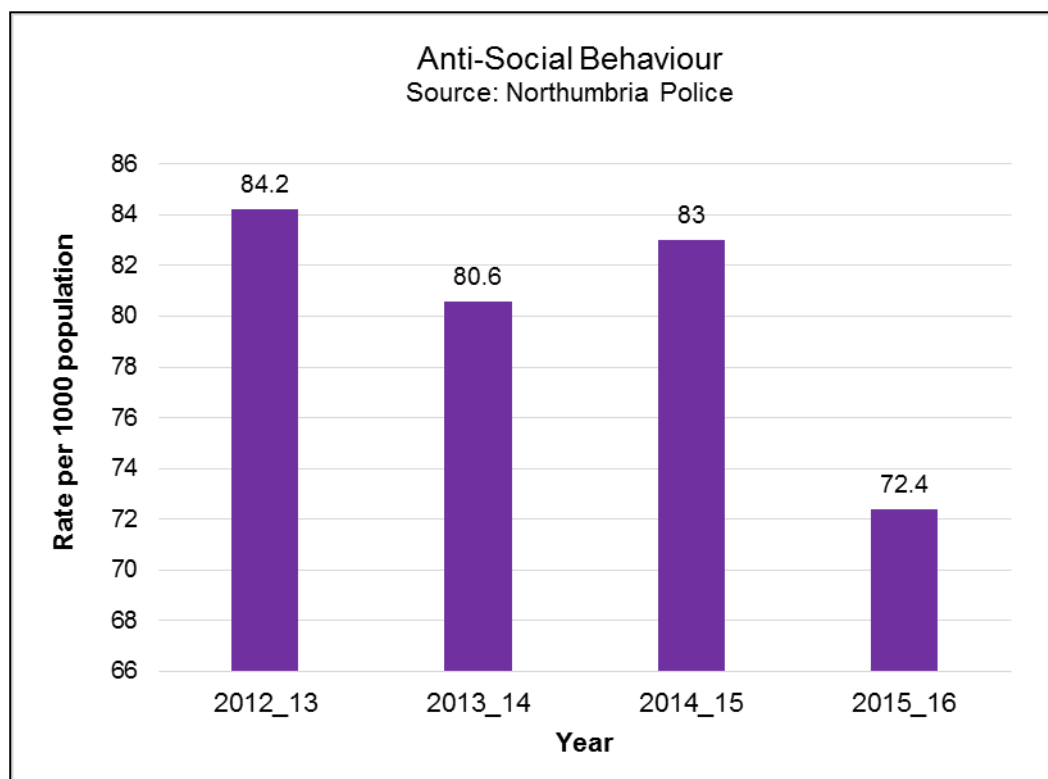

Figure 2.7-67: Trends in anti-social behaviour. Source: Northumbria Police.
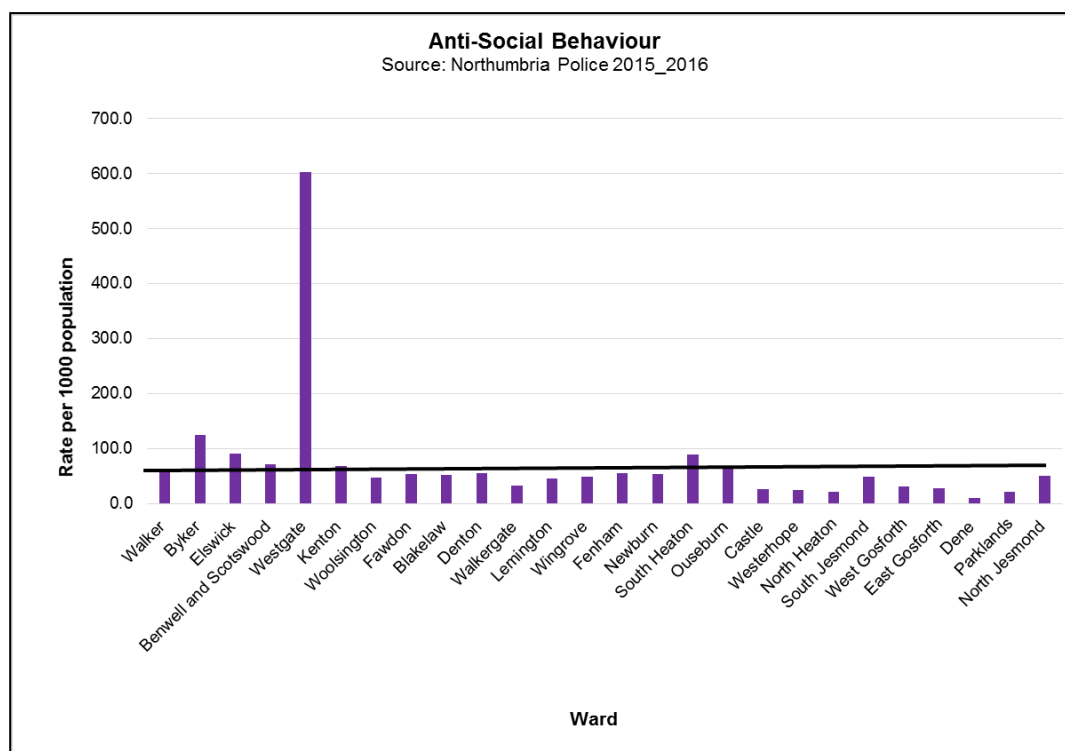

Figure 2.7-68: Antisocial behaviour incidents per 1,000 population by ward 2015/16. Source: Northumbria Police.

NB Westgate ward includes the city centre

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In 2015/2016, there were 3.8 deliberate fires per 1,000 population. Figure 2.7-69 shows how this has varied over time and Figure 2.7-70 shows how this varies by ward.
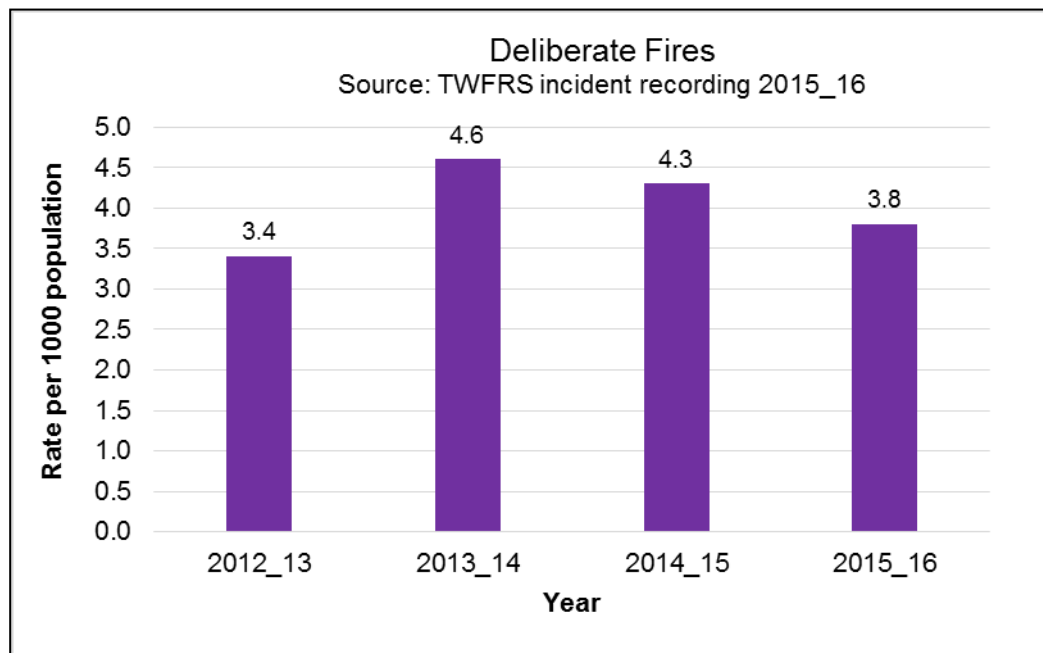

Figure 2.7-69: Trends in deliberate fires. Source: Tyne and Wear Fire and Rescue Service.
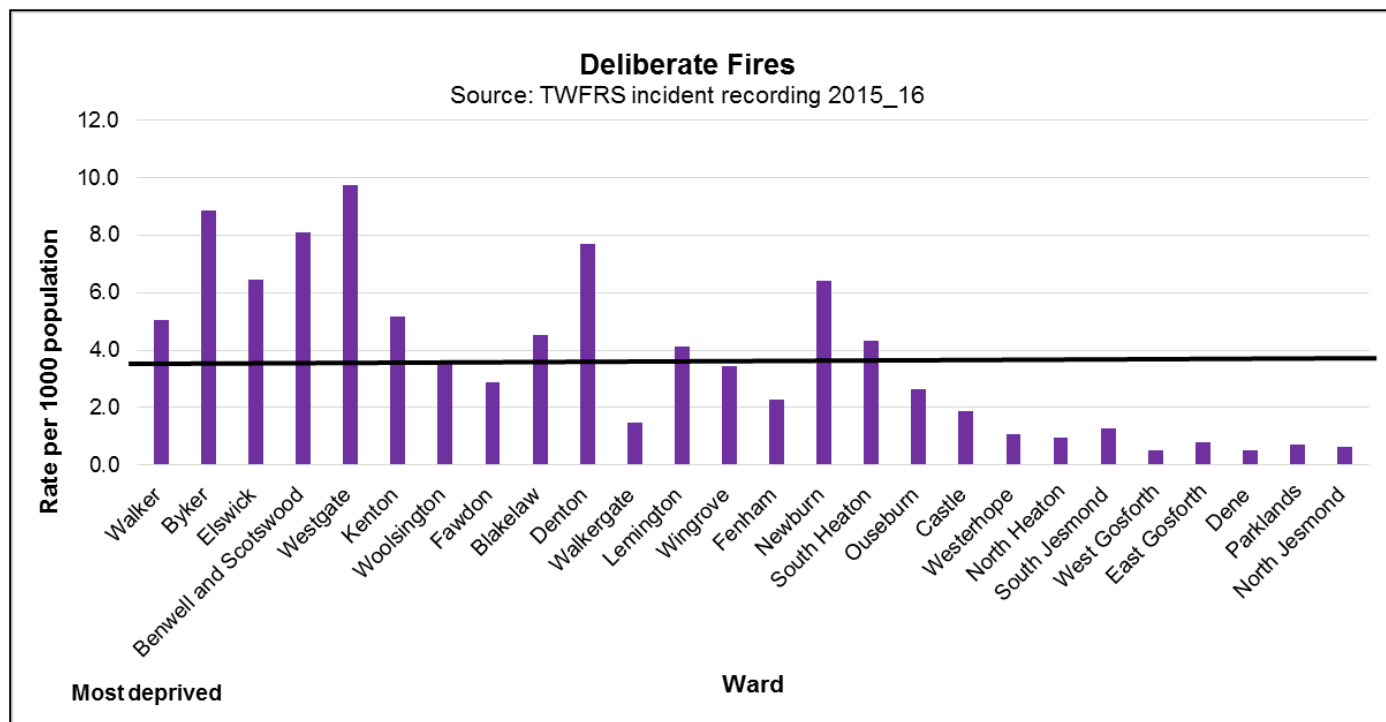

Figure 2.7-70: Deliberate fires per 1,000 population by ward 2015/16. Source: Tyne and Wear Fire and Rescue Service.

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2 Durham Business School/St Chad's College (August 2013), Long Term Employment and Demographic Projections, Third Update report prepared for the Joint Planning Teams of Newcastle City Council and Gateshead Council.

3 Adapted from Lorenc et al (2012) "Crime, fear of crime, environment, and mental health and wellbeing: mapping review of theories and causal pathways", Health and Place 18, pp 757 - 765

4 Adapted from Lorenc et al (2012) "Crime, fear of crime, environment, and mental health and wellbeing: mapping review of theories and causal pathways", Health and Place 18, pp 757 - 765

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