Greater Whitewell
Shared Community Survey

Full Report produced by the Research Unit May 2014

shared communities programme

Housing Executive

GREATER WHITEWELL

SHARED COMMUNITY SURVEY

FULL REPORT

PRODUCED BY THE RESEARCH UNIT

MAY 2014

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BACKGROUND

- Whilst the majority of Northern Ireland has progressed and is enjoying the benefits the peace process has brought, a number of 'interface' areas, which suffered considerably during 'the Troubles', continue to experience extensive social and economic problems along with restricted access to facilities and services.

- The focus of this study was the interface area in North Belfast and Newtownabbey encompassing the peace line which runs the length of Serpentine Gardens and the communities that reside in the surrounding areas which make up the Greater Whitewell area: Graymount, Lower Whitewell, White City, Throne, Fairyknowe and Longlands.

- The Shared Communities Programme is led by the Housing Executive Community Cohesion Unit, the aim of which is to develop shared communities where people choose to live with others regardless of religion, race or nationality in a neighbourhood that is safe and welcoming to all, and threatening to no-one.

- One of the community organisations selected for the programme was the Greater Whitewell Community Surgery (GWCS). Created in 2010, the GWCS is a cross-interface community partnership which supports integration and the development of good relations within the Greater Whitewell area.

- Central to the partnership between the GWCS and the Northern Ireland Housing Executive's Shared Community Programme was a survey to gather residents' opinions of the and attitudes towards the shared community concept.

SAMPLE AND METHODOLOGY

- At the time of the survey, the Greater Whitewell Area had approximately 2,100 properties of different tenure. Stratified equally, 75 properties were randomly sampled across six areas: Graymount, Lower Whitewell, White City, Throne, Fairyknowe and Longlands with a total of 450 properties taken.

- Each of the 450 properties in the sample received a letter inviting the household to participate in the survey. Included with the letter was a copy of the questionnaire to be completed by the occupier and collected by Housing Executive research staff.

- The questionnaire, developed by the Research Unit in partnership with the community groups active in the Greater Whitewell area, was designed for self-completion; however, research staff helped complete questionnaires with those residents who requested assistance during the fieldwork period.

- Staff from the Research Unit carried out the fieldwork during November 2013. A minimum of five attempts were made to collect surveys. Carrying photographic ID at all times, it is Research Unit policy that visits by researchers are made at varying times of the day. However, in practice, every opportunity to call when passing an address is made. If, at the end of the fieldwork period, research officers have been unable to contact a household member the address is recorded as a non-contact.

- On completion of the fieldwork, 17 addresses in the sample were identified as ineligible due to being vacant, non-residential or non-existent, which reduced the valid sample to 433 addresses. A total of 183 completed questionnaires were returned, which yielded a response rate of 42 per cent.

KEY FINDINGS

HOUSEHOLD PROFILE

- Almost one-quarter (22%) of households had at least one member of pensionable age: more than one-tenth (12%) of these were 'lone older' households and 10 per cent were 'two older'. One-fifth (20%) were 'lone adult' households and the same proportion (20%) were 'lone parent' households, while 13 per cent were categorised as 'two adult' households.

- The survey findings showed that at the time of the survey more than one-third (34%) of all respondents had lived in their present home for 15 years or more and almost one-third (31%) of respondents had lived in their present home for less than five years

- Two-fifths (40%) of respondents had lived in the same local area (Greater Whitewell) and half (50%) had lived outside the local area but within Belfast immediately before their present home

- At the time of the survey, half (50%) of all respondents were owner occupiers; a further 27 per cent rented from the Housing Executive. Smaller proportions of respondents rented either from a private landlord (14%) or a housing association (9%). Furthermore, the majority of respondents (78%) reported living in a house at the time of the survey; a much smaller proportion (14%) reported living in a flat.

- Slightly more than three-fifths (61%) of respondents described the religious composition of their household as Catholic and almost one-quarter (24%) as Protestant; eight per cent reported their household to be of no religion and five per cent as mixed (Catholic/Protestant).

- More than two-fifths (43%) of Household Reference Persons[1] (HRPs) stated they were British and almost one-third stated they were Irish (31%). A further 16 per cent were Northern Irish (16%) and a small proportion (6%) stated they were Polish. In terms of ethnic origins, the vast majority (97%) of HRPs were white (Tables 7 and 8).

- Almost two-fifths (39%) of HRPs were aged between 40-59 years and almost one-third (31%) were aged between 25-39 years. More than one-quarter (28%) of HRPs were aged 60 years or more (19% between 60-74 years; 9% aged 75 years or more). In terms of gender, more than half (54%) of HRPs were male and the reminder (46%) female.

- Half (50%) of HRPs were 'working' and almost one-quarter (23%) were 'retired'. The same proportions (both 9%) of HRPs were either 'permanently sick or disabled' or 'not working'; 8 per cent were looking after the family home at the time of the survey.

- Two-fifths (40%) of respondents reported that a member(s) in their household had a disability that affected their normal day-to-day activities. Of these (n=73), the majority (81%) reported that their household had one person with a disability.

SERVICES AND FACILITIES IN GREATER WHITEWELL

- The majority of respondents were satisfied with the services and facilities in the Greater Whitewell area. However 'the provision of dog fouling bins' (66%) and 'play areas for children'(42%) were the services/facilities most likely to be considered unsatisfactory by respondents.

- Almost two-thirds (65%) were either 'very satisfied' or 'satisfied' with Greater Whitewell as a place to live and 28 per cent had 'no strong feelings'; a small proportion (7%) were either 'dissatisfied' or 'very dissatisfied'.

- More than four-fifths (85%) were in favour of funding being sought for the development of a multi-purpose community resource centre at the Ballygolan

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[1] The household reference person (HRP) is the member of the household who owns or pays the rent or mortgage on the property. Where two people have equal claim (e.g. husband and wife jointly own the property) the household reference person is the person with highest annual income. The definition is for analysis purposes and does not imply any authoritative relationship within the household.

Primary School site. More than one-tenth (12%) were not in favour and three per cent either gave no response or were unsure.

- Just more than three-fifths (61%) of respondents expected that they and/or a member(s) of their household would use services/facilities/ programmes at the proposed Ballygolan Primary School site and one-fifth (20%) said that they possibly would in the future.

- 'Community social events' (66%) and 'healthy living initiatives' (61%) were the activities/services/programmes that respondents felt they would be most likely to use. ''Child care facilities for under 4 year olds', (26%) and a 'breakfast club for school children' (20%) were least likely to be attended.

- Two-fifths (40%) felt current facilities for young people (5 to 18 year olds) were 'poor' or 'very poor' and just more than one-fifth (21%) reported facilities as 'non-existent'. Less than one-fifth (15%) felt facilities for young people were 'very good' or 'good', while 17 per cent felt they were 'neither good nor poor'.

- At the time of the survey, more than two-thirds (68%) 'strongly agreed' or 'agreed' that there was a lack of youth initiatives in the Greater Whitewell area and more than four-fifths (82%) 'strongly agreed' or 'agreed' that more needed to be done to engage young people in the Greater Whitewell area.

- The vast majority (93%) of respondents thought that sharing educational services such as after school clubs, school grounds or shared school programmes, would benefit the Greater Whitewell area.

ATTITUDES TO COMMUNITY RELATIONS

- Respondents had almost an equal level of concern for community relations within the Greater Whitewell area and within Northern Ireland as a whole, with almost half of respondents either 'very concerned' or 'slightly concerned' about community relations in both the Greater Whitewell area (45%) and in Northern Ireland as a whole (47%).

- Two-thirds (66%) of respondents reported that they mixed frequently with people from different backgrounds and one-quarter (25%) reported that they sometimes did so.

- The majority (87%) of respondents stated that they or a member of their household would attend shared events/activities/projects that included people from different *religious* backgrounds. Fewer (71%) noted that they or a member of their household would attend shared events/activities/projects that included people from different *ethnic* backgrounds.

- The majority (93%) of respondents also stated that they and/or member(s) of their household would be willing to share space (such as a community resource centre) with residents of the Greater Whitewell area that were not from their own community background.

- At the time of the survey almost half (49%) of respondents said they would consider living in a new housing development where units were allocated on a cross-community basis and more than one-tenth (14%) said they would consider living in such a development 'possibly in the future'. Less than one-tenth (7%) said they would not consider living in such a development and a further 28 per cent stated they were happy with where they lived.

- More than one-third (39%) of respondents felt community spirit in the Greater Whitewell area was either 'very good' or 'good' and two-fifths (40%) felt it was 'neither good nor poor'; 18 per cent felt community spirit in the area was 'poor' or 'very poor'.

- Furthermore, whilst two-fifths (40%) of respondents thought community relations in Northern Ireland were better at the time of the survey than they were five years ago, fewer (36%) felt community relations would be better in five years' time.

COMMUNITY SAFETY

- Whilst the majority of respondents (91%) felt 'very safe' or 'fairly safe' walking around the Greater Whitewell area during the day, the proportion of respondents who felt safe walking around at night was significantly lower (55%).

- The vast majority of respondents also reported feeling 'very safe' or 'fairly safe' in their own homes, both during the day (96%) and after dark (87%). However, 10 per cent reported feeling unsafe in their own home after dark.

- Almost three-quarters (72%) of respondents were concerned about 'dog fouling' and three-fifths (60%) were concerned about 'drugs (using and dealing)' as well as 'burglary and theft'.

- Other issues that more than half of respondents were concerned about included: 'damage/vandalism to property' (59%), 'underage drinking' (56%), 'attacks on young people' (52%) and 'displays of flags and emblems' (52%).

- Whilst almost two-thirds (62%) of respondents considered themselves to be living at or near an interface, slightly more than one-third (37%) felt they did not live in or near an interface area.

- Almost one-third (29%) thought relationships on the interface were getting better, slightly more than three-fifths (61%) thought they were the same and a small proportion (6%) felt they were getting worse.

- Two-thirds (66%) of all respondents thought a multi-purpose community centre, open to all residents within the Greater Whitewell area, would mean 'people could have access to additional services' and half (50%) felt that a shared space project would 'decrease sectarianism'.

- Finally, more than four-fifths (89%) of respondents thought a community newsletter was the best way to maintain awareness of community activities/services/ programmes among residents, whilst five per cent thought community meetings were the best means.

Welcome to White City
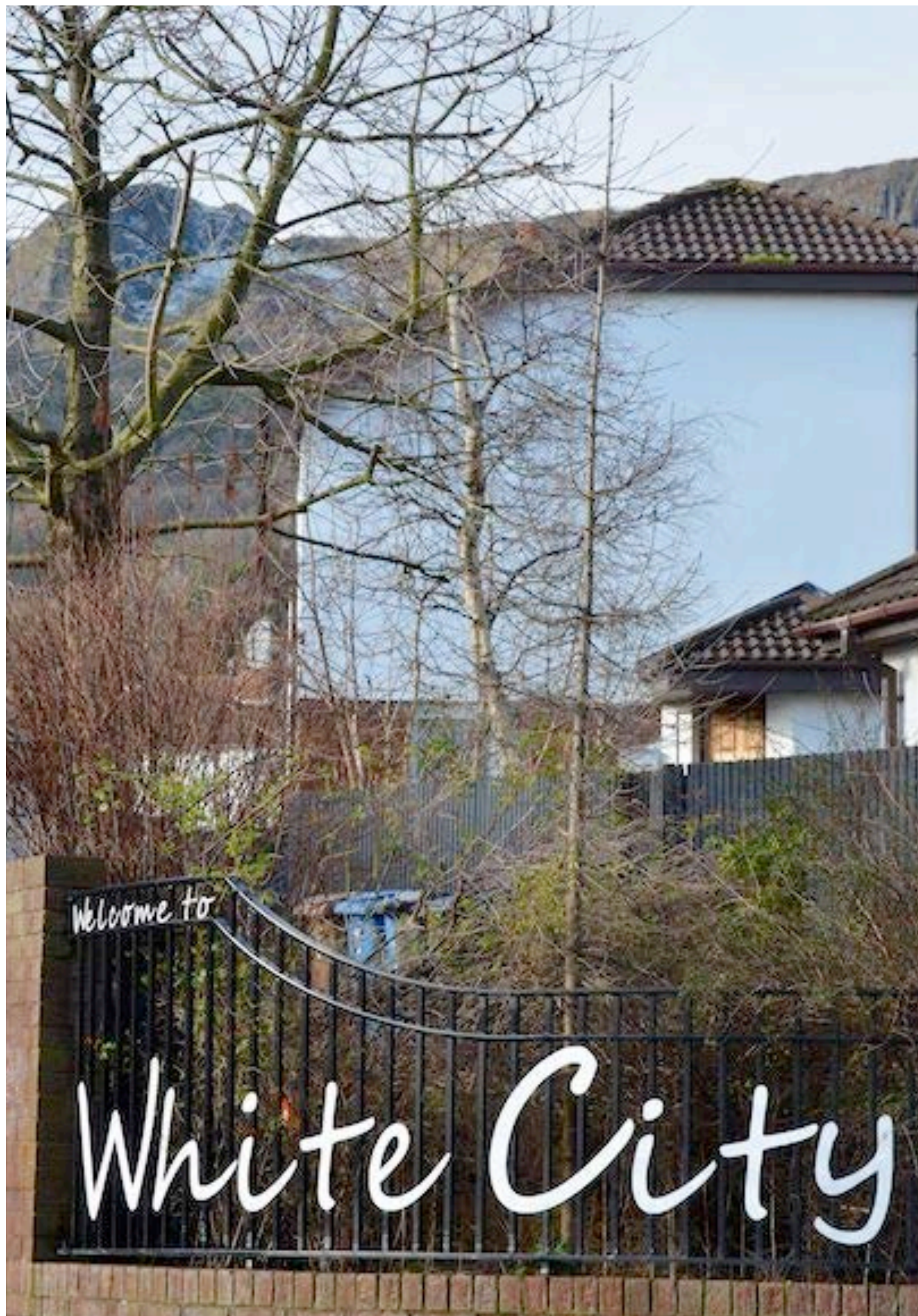
1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 FOCUS OF THE RESEARCH

Whilst the majority of Northern Ireland has progressed and is enjoying the benefits the peace process has brought, a number of 'interface' areas continue to experience extensive social and economic problems along with restricted access to facilities and services. As areas of religious and political opposites they are at risk of sporadic incidents of unrest and are often characterised by walls, fences, dereliction, contested spaces, desolation, poor environment and a general lack of economic activity.

The focus of this study was the interface area in North Belfast and Newtownabbey encompassing the peace line which runs the length of Serpentine Gardens and the communities that reside in the surrounding areas which make up the Greater Whitewell area: Graymount, Lower Whitewell, White City, Throne, Fairyknowe and Longlands.

1.2 THE ROLE OF THE NORTHERN IRELAND HOUSING EXECUTIVE

The Northern Ireland Housing Executive is the regional strategic housing authority for Northern Ireland. The commitment to the values of good relations is embedded within the organisation which plays an active role on issues relating to the reimaging of local areas, including monitoring progress on flags and emblems, bonfires, parades and interfaces. As part of this commitment the Housing Executive has established a Community Cohesion Unit, which is charged with translating the organisation's community relations objectives into actions. Its approach is centred on five themes:

- Flags, emblems and sectional symbols;
- Segregation/integration;
- Race relations;
- Interface areas; and
- Communities in transition.

1.3 SHARED COMMUNITY PROGRAMME

The Community Cohesion Unit's Shared Communities Programme has been developed following the pilot Shared Neighbourhood Programme, which supported the development of 30 shared neighbourhoods across Northern Ireland. The aim of the programme is to develop shared communities where people choose to live with others regardless of religion, nationality or race, in

a neighbourhood that is safe and welcoming to all, and threatening to no one. It is a three year community-led programme run in both rural and urban areas and estates in partnership with community groups, the Housing Executive and other statutory bodies. Outcomes include the development and implementation of a Good Relations Plan for each area. One of the community organisations selected for the programme was the Greater Whitewell Community Surgery.

1.4   GREATER WHITEWELL COMMUNITY SURGERY

Created in 2010, the Shore Road-based Greater Whitewell Community Surgery (GWCS) was founded from a partnership between the Greencastle Community Association and the White City Community Development Association. It is a cross-interface community partnership which supports integration and the development of good relations within the Greater Whitewell area.

Funded by the International Fund for Ireland and Office of the First Minster and Deputy First Minister (OFMDFM), the project reaches out to communities situated within the Greater Whitewell area: Greencastle, White City, Longlands, Bawnmore, Throne, Upper Whitewell and Graymount.

Central to the partnership between the GWCS and the Northern Ireland Housing Executive's Shared Communities Programme was a survey to gather resident's opinions of the Greater Whitewell area and attitudes to the shared community concept.

1.5   SURVEY AIM AND OBJECTIVES

The overall aim of the survey was to gather residents' opinions of the Greater Whitewell area and attitudes towards the shared community concept. The objectives of the survey were to:

- Gather residents' opinion on potential shared space projects for residents from different community backgrounds within the Greater Whitewell Area;

- Establish a baseline profile of local residents' attitudes towards the shared community concept; and

- Identify potential areas of work needed to deliver a shared community through the development of a good relations and community development plan.

The survey was carried out by the Housing Executive's Research Unit on behalf of the GWCS. This document details the methods by which the survey was conducted, the resultant findings and includes a final section containing conclusions and recommendations.

2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1 GREATER WHITEWELL AREA

The Whitewell Road and surrounding communities of Graymount, Lower Whitewell, White City, Throne, Fairyknowe and Longlands make up the Greater Whitewell area.

The Whitewell Road itself runs parallel to the M2 and provides a link between the Shore Road and the Antrim Road. Predominately residential, the area has two integrated schools, Hazelwood Integrated Primary School and Hazelwood Integrated College. Towards top of the Whitewell Road is the Throne Centre which is a mixed-use business premises and apartment complex.

Traditionally the Whitewell Road was perceived as an area with a good level of community integration until 1997 when the crisis at Drumcree polarised the two communities in the area resulting in increased tension, violence and segregation[2]. This violence led to the the erection, in 1999, of the 'peace line' which runs along Serpentine Gardens, dividing the Lower Whitewell and White City communities.

Overall multiple deprivation figures released in 2010 by the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency show the two Greater Whitewell wards ranked within the top 30 per cent; 1 being most and 582 being the least deprived (Bellevue 155; Valley (Newtownabbey) 94[3]).

As well as the effects of social and economic disadvantage, communities living in the Greater Whitewell experience the sporadic unrest and restricted access to services which typically shape the lives lived along an interface.

2.2 GREATER WHITEWELL COMMUNITY SURGERY

Created in 2010, the Shore Road-based Greater Whitewell Community Surgery (GWCS) was founded from a partnership between two established groups that had already been working in the area for many years, namely, the Greencastle Community Association and the White City Community Development Association.

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[2] McCaffrey, B (2005) United in deprivation: Two torn communities starved of assistance: Whitewell and White City Barry. *Irish News*, Tuesday 14th June.

[3] Figures taken from the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service website http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/Home.aspx

Established as a cross-interface and cross-community partnership, from its inception the two organisations under the GWCS have embarked on a process of relationship building and have worked together on various shared programmes and education initiatives which have promoted, supported and facilitated integration in an interface area where communities have typically experienced extensive social and economic problems along with restricted access to services.

The GWCS employs a number of staff and volunteers who practice crisis intervention and facilitate the development of good relations within Greater Whitewell. The overarching goal of GWCS is to engage all areas of the community in various projects that will ultimately provide a better quality of life for all. The GWCS is funded by the International Fund for Ireland and Office of the First Minster and Deputy First Minister (OFMDFM), and reaches out to communities situated within the Greater Whitewell area including: Greencastle, White City, Longlands, Throne, Upper Whitewell and Graymount.

Building on the work already done the GWCS hope to enhance their existing services by developing a new community led Shared Community Hub located at the derelict Ballygolan Primary School site situated on the Serpentine Road. Commissioned by the Housing Executive a feasibility study was conducted to test the viability of this proposal in the context of seven possible options. Complementing this work has been the partnership between the Housing Executive Community Cohesion Unit and the GWCS via the Shared Community Programme.

2.3   SHARED SPACES

The Office of the First Minster and Deputy First Minster (OFMDFM) published their 'Together: Building a United Community'[4] in May 2013. The document outlines five key priorities as to how Government, communities and individuals will work together to build a united community and achieve change. Among these priorities is 'Our Shared Community' the aim of which is to:

> '...create a community where division does not restrict the life opportunities of individuals and where all areas are open and accessible to everyone.'(p53)

This statement and following commentary confirms that the Northern Ireland Executive recognises the impact of division in terms of resisted access to services, and therefore life opportunities, and expresses a commitment by the

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[4] OFMDFM (2013) 'Together Building a United Community, available at
http://www.ofmdfmni.gov.uk/together-building-a-united-community

Northern Ireland Executive to improve existing shared spaces as well as the development of new shared spaces.

However shared resources within interface areas are vulnerable to violence or the threat of violence which can lead to such resources being abandoned by members of one community. As such they require 'positive and sustained action' to ensure that any shared-space resource remains accessible to all sections of the community[5].

[5] Jarman, N (2005) Changing places, moving boundaries: The development of new interface areas, CRC Shared space : A research journal on peace, conflict and community relations in Northern Ireland, Issue 1 pp. 9-19

3.0 THE RESEARCH PROJECT

3.1 THE QUESTIONNAIRE

To fulfil the objectives of the research, a household survey was undertaken using a self-complete questionnaire. Since the research was to be community-led, the Housing Executive's Research Unit and Community Cohesion Unit consulted with representatives from the Greater Whitewell Community Surgery to design a questionnaire appropriate to their needs. A copy of the questionnaire is included in Appendix 1.

3.2 SAMPLE AND METHODOLOGY

In consultation with the Greater Whitewell Community Surgery, the Housing Executive's GIS unit created a sample frame of approximately 2,100 properties across all tenures. Figure 3.1 below is a map of the survey area from which the sample frame was taken.

To ensure an equal number of properties were sampled within each community represented by the groups included in the Greater Whitewell area, the area was divided into six: Graymount, Lower Whitewell, White City, Throne, Fairyknowe and Longlands. A random sample of 450 properties was taken, stratified equally between the six areas.

Each of the 450 properties in the sample received a letter inviting the household to participate in the survey. Included with the letter was a copy of the questionnaire to be completed by the occupier and collected by Housing Executive research staff.

The questionnaire, developed by the Research Unit, was designed for self-completion; however, research staff helped complete questionnaires with those residents who requested assistance during the fieldwork period.

Staff from the Research Unit carried out the fieldwork during November 2013. A minimum of five attempts were made to collect surveys. Carrying photographic ID at all times, it is Research Unit policy that visits by researchers are made at varying times of the day. However, in practice, every opportunity to call when passing an address is made. If, at the end of the fieldwork period, research officers have been unable to contact a household member the address is recorded as a non-contact.

Figure 3.1: Map of the Greater Whitewell Shared Communities Survey area
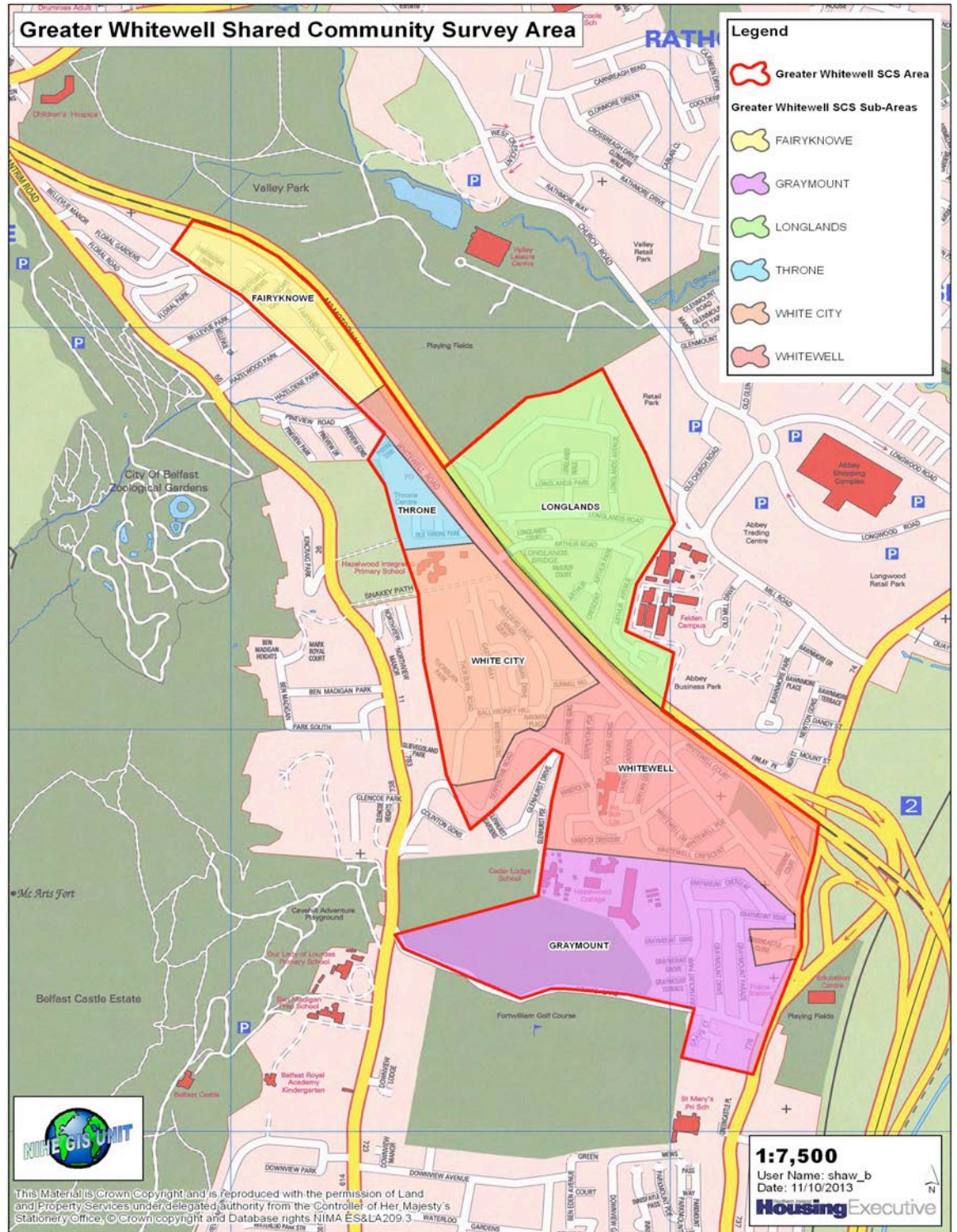
3.3 RESPONSE RATE

On completion of the fieldwork, 17 addresses in the sample were identified as ineligible due to being vacant, non-residential or non-existent, which reduced the valid sample to 443 addresses. A total of 183 completed questionnaires were returned which yielded a response rate of 42 per cent.

Table 3.1: Breakdown of response

	Number	%
Original target sample	450	
Vacant/non-residential/non-existent	17	
Revised target sample	433	100
Non-contacts	155	36
Refusals	95	22
Completed questionnaires	183	42

3.4 REPORTING

Due to rounding, the columns/rows in some tables do not add to 100 per cent. Also, for data protection purposes, and particularly where questions are considered sensitive, if the number of respondents is less than five the actual figures have been omitted and are shown as <5.

In some cases the base is less than 183, which may be due to some respondents not giving sufficient information when answering that question. This is recorded as non-response. Please note that in some cases the non-responses are not discussed in the report text.   However, a full breakdown of figures is available in the appendix tables (Appendix 2).

4.0 RESEARCH FINDINGS

4.1 HOUSEHOLD PROFILE

HOUSEHOLD TYPE

Of the 183 households surveyed, 163 provided enough information to allow them to be categorised into eight household types according to the ages of household members. Almost one-quarter (22%) of households had at least one member of pensionable age: more than one-tenth (12%) of these were 'lone older' households and one-tenth (10%) were 'two older'. One-fifth (20%) were 'lone adult' households and the same proportion (20%) were 'lone parent' households; 13 per cent were categorised as 'two adult' households. (For more information on household types, see Table 1a of Appendix 2).

AGE PROFILE OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

In order to develop an age profile for the area the ages of each household member was sought and collated into age groups. Of the 424 household members living in the 163 households from which household data was received, ages were reported for 364 individuals. The most common (24%) age group for the area was 40 to 59 years, followed by those aged 25 to 39 years (23%). Less than one-tenth (9%) were aged up to five years, and 23 per cent of the population were aged between 5 and 18 years. More than one-tenth (16%) were aged 60 years or over (Appendix Table 1b).

LENGTH OF TIME LIVING IN THE GREATER WHITEWELL AREA

The survey findings showed that at the time of the survey more than one-third (34%) of all respondents had lived in their present home for 15 years or more and almost one-third (31%) of respondents had lived in their present home for less than five years (23% one year but less than five years; 8% less than one year), (Appendix Table 2).

At the time of the survey, two-fifths (40%) of respondents had lived in the same local area (Greater Whitewell) and half (50%) had lived outside the local area but within Belfast immediately before their present home (Appendix Tables 3).

TENURE AND DWELLING TYPE

At the time of the survey, half (50%) were owner occupiers; a further 27 per cent rented from the Housing Executive. Smaller proportions of respondents

rented either from a private landlord (14%) or a housing association (9%). The majority of respondents (78%) reported living in a house at the time of the survey; a much smaller proportion (14%) reported living in a flat (Appendix Tables 4 and 5).

RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION OF HOUSEHOLDS

Slightly more than three-fifths (61%) of respondents described the religious composition of their household as Catholic and almost one-quarter (24%) as Protestant; eight per cent reported their household to be of no religion and five per cent as mixed (Catholic/Protestant) (Appendix Table 6).

NATIONALITY AND ETHNIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLD REFERENCE PERSON[6]

More than two-fifths (43%) of Household Reference Persons (HRPs) stated they were British and almost one-third stated they were Irish (31%). A further 16 per cent were Northern Irish and a small proportion (6%) stated they were Polish. In terms of ethnic origins, the vast majority (97%) of HRPs were white (Appendix Tables 7 and 8).

AGE AND GENDER OF HRP

Almost two-fifths (39%) of HRPs were aged between 40-59 years and almost one-third (31%) were aged between 25-39 years. More than one-quarter (28%) of HRPs were aged 60 years or more (19% between 60-74 years; 9% aged 75 years or more). In terms of gender, more than half (54%) of HRPs were male the reminder (46%) female (Appendix Tables 9 and 10).

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HRP

More than half (52%) of HRPs were 'working' and almost one-quarter (23%) were 'retired'. The same proportions (both 9%) of HRPs were either 'permanently sick or disabled' or 'not working'; 8 per cent were looking after the family home at the time of the survey (Appendix Table 11).

LONG TERM DISABILITY

Two-fifths (40%) of respondents reported that a member(s) in their household had a disability that affected their normal day-to-day activities. Of these (n=73) the majority (81%) reported that their household had only one person with a disability (Appendix Tables 12 and 13).

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[6] The household reference person (HRP) is the member of the household who owns or pays the rent or mortgage on the property. Where two people have equal claim (e.g. two persons cohabitating who jointly own or rent the property) the household reference person is the person with highest annual income. The definition is for analysis purposes and does not imply any authoritative relationship within the household.

4.2   SERVICES AND FACILITIES IN GREATER WHITEWELL

GENERAL SERVICES AND FACILITIES

Respondents were asked about a number of services and facilities in their area and whether they found them satisfactory or unsatisfactory.

Figure 4.1: Percentage of respondents who found local services and facilities to be satisfactory
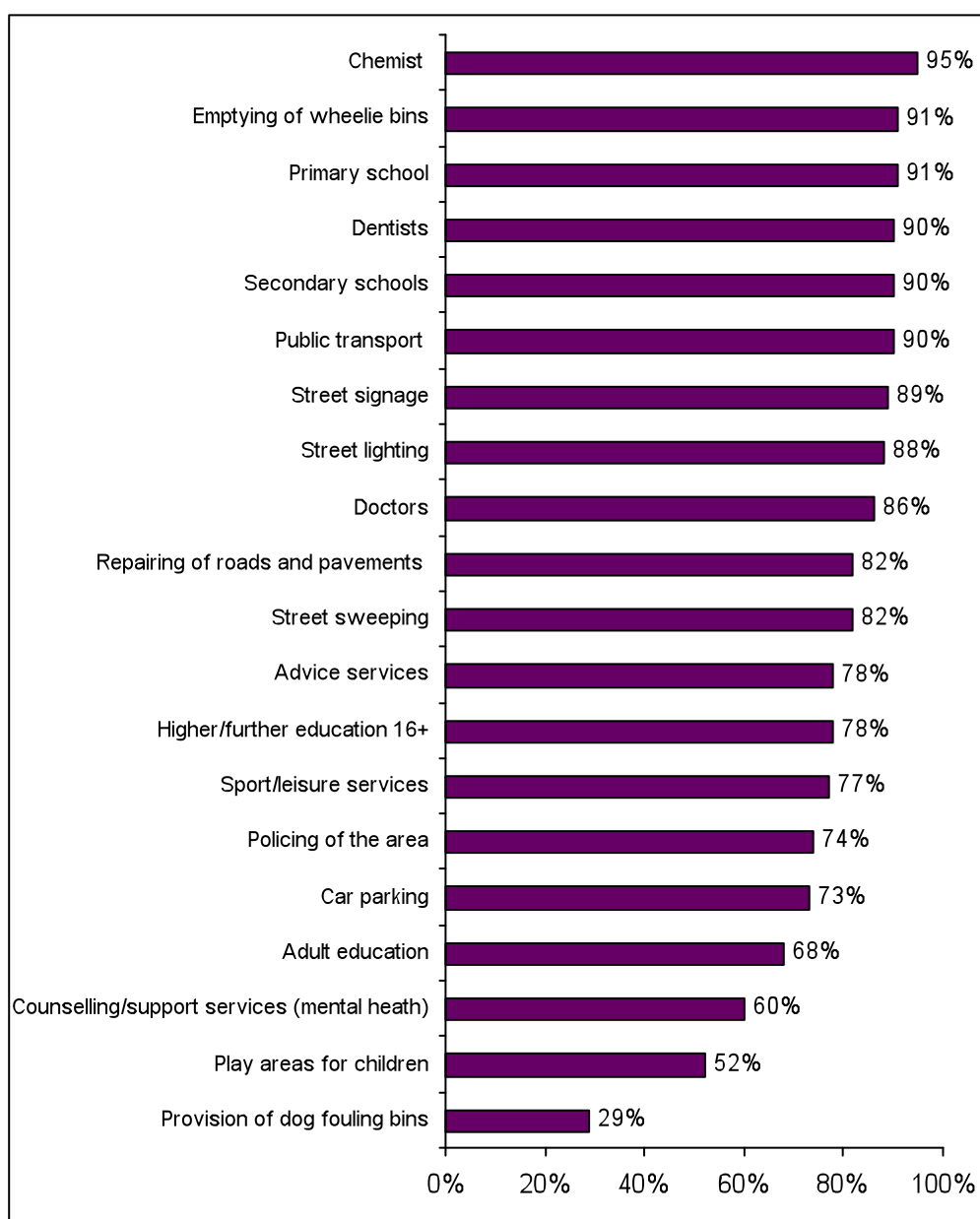
As Figure 4.1 above illustrates, the majority of respondents found many of the services in the area satisfactory. For example, at least one-in-ten respondent

found chemists (95%), the emptying of wheelie bins (91%), primary schools (91%), dentists (90%), secondary schools (90%) and public transport (90%) satisfactory.

Services and facilities most likely to be considered unsatisfactory by respondents were 'the provision of dog fouling bins' (66% stated that the service was unsatisfactory) and 'play areas for children' (42% stated that the service was unsatisfactory), (Appendix Table 14a).

Of the 121 respondents who stated that the 'provision of dog fouling bins' was unsatisfactory, almost two-thirds (63%; n=76) stated there were none. At further 12 per cent (n=14) reported that there were not enough dog fouling bins in the area and the same proportion (12%; n=14) noted that dog fouling was a problem in the area; 14 per cent (n=17) did not given a reason (Appendix Table 14b).

Of the 77 respondents who considered 'play areas for children' to be unsatisfactory almost two-thirds (64%; n=49) stated there were none and a further 14 per cent (n=11) reported that more play areas for children were needed (Appendix Table 14c).

SATISFACTION WITH THE GREATER WHITEWELL AREA AS A PLACE TO LIVE

Residents were asked how satisfied or dissatisfied they were with the Greater Whitewell area as a place to live.

Figure 4.2: Level of satisfaction with the Greater Whitewell area as a place to live
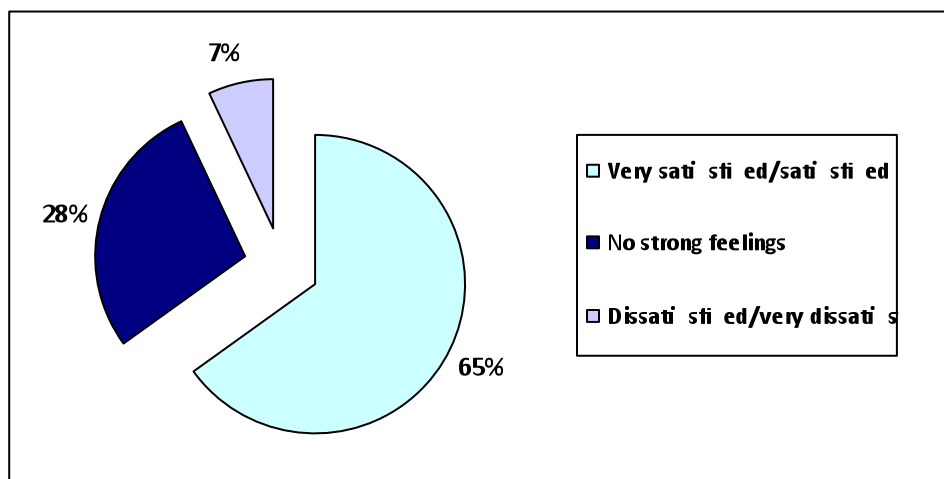
As Figure 4.2 above, demonstrates almost two-thirds (65%) were either 'very satisfied' or 'satisfied' with the Greater Whitewell area as a place to live. A further 28 per cent had 'no strong feelings'; a small proportion (7%) were

either 'dissatisfied' or 'very dissatisfied'. Reasons given for dissatisfaction were too varied to infer any common themes (Appendix Table 15).

SHARING SPACE IN THE GREATER WHITEWELL AREA

Respondents were asked whether or not they would be in favour of funding to be sought to create a multi-purpose community resource centre, at the Ballygolan Primary School site, developed on a shared basis, open and welcoming to all residents within the Greater Whitewelll area regardless of community or religious background. In the event, more than four-fifths (85%) were in favour of funding being sought for this development; a much smaller proportion (12%) were not in favour (Appendix Table 16a).

When asked why they would not be in favour of developing the Ballygolan Primary School site 20 respondents made comment. Responses were various and numbers are two small to report, however there were two themes which were comment on by five or more respondents. The first related to concerns over whether both communities (Catholic/Protestant) would use the resource centre (n=11) and the second was related to the lack of interest in community-based service/facilities/programmes (n=6), (Appendix Table 16b).

Figure 4.3: Percentage of respondents who would be interested in using services/facilities/programmes at the proposed Ballygolan site
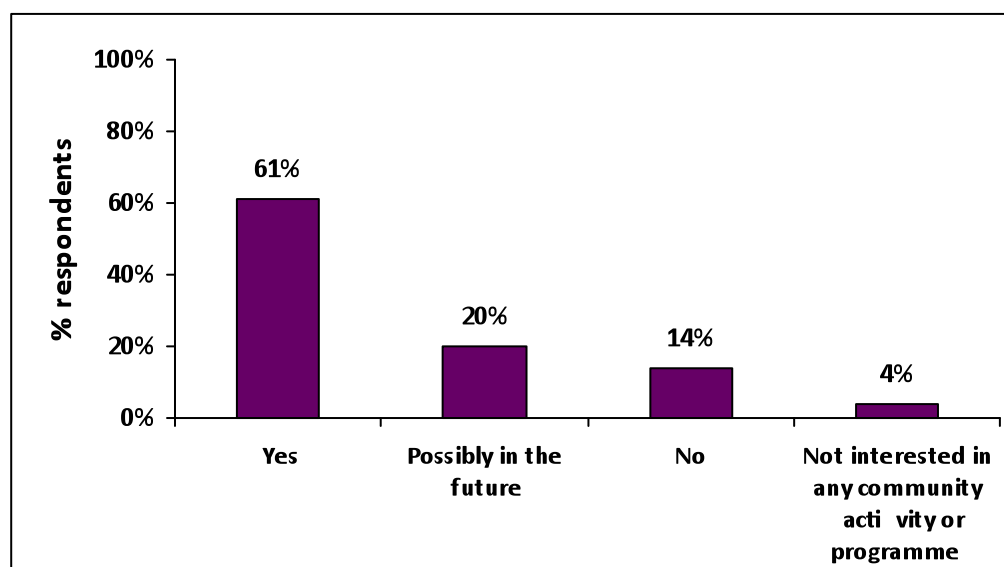
Respondents were also asked if they or any member of their household would be interested in using services/facilities/programmes available at the proposed Ballygolan Primary School site. Figure 4.3, above, shows just more than three-fifths (61%) of respondents expected that they and/or a member(s) of their household would use the resource centre and one-fifth

(20%) stated they possibly would in the future. More than one-tenth (14%) would not use the proposed community resource centre and a small proportion (4%) were not interested in any community activity or programme (Appendix Table 17a).

When asked why they would not use the proposed community resource centre 21 respondents made one or more comments. Responses were various and there were three themes which were commented by respondents. The first was respondents reporting they were too old and/or disabled (n=11), the second was related to the lack of interest in community-based service/facilities/ programmes (n=8) and the third related to concerns over whether both communities (Catholic/ Protestant) would use the resource centre (n=6), (Appendix Table 17b).

Table 4.1: Percentage of respondents who would use activities/services /programmes if delivered at the proposed community resource centre

Type of activities/services/programmes	%
Community social events	66
Healthy living initiatives	61
Welfare rights/debt support	57
Housing advice/support	56
Dance classes	56
Personal development training programme	53
Arts and craft classes	53
Community dentist	52
Mental health support	51
Music classes	50
Cultural awareness/diversity programme	48
Youth development/outreach programme	48
Mixed martial arts club	43
Unemployment/job club	41
Over 50's group	40
After-schools club	36
Boxing club	35
Parenting support group	34
Mother and toddler group	30
Child care facilities (under 4 years)	26
Breakfast Club (school children)	20

Base: 149 respondents who said they would consider using the proposed community resource centre

Those respondents (n=149) who stated that they or member(s) of their household would consider using the proposed community resource centre were asked what future activities/services/programmes they would use if provided. Table 4.1, overleaf, shows 'community social events' (66%) and 'healthy living initiatives' (61%) are the activities/services/ programmes that respondents would be most likely to use/attend. 'Welfare rights/debt support' (57%), 'housing advice/support' (56%) and 'dance classes' (56%) were activities/services/ programmes where more than half respondents reported they would use/attend. Child care facilities for under-4 year olds, (26%) and a 'breakfast club for school children' (20%) were the activities/services/programmes respondents would least likely use (Appendix Table 18).

HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE SERVICES

Respondents were asked an open-ended question as to what kinds of health and social care services, if any, they would like to see available in their area. In the event, more than one tenth (11%; n=20) noted that they would like to see weight reduction/healthy eating clinics available in their area. Other services commented on by five or more respondents include: smoking cessation clinics (n=6), COPD/chest and heart clinics (n=6) and drug and alcohol awareness clinics (n=5).

YOUTH ENGAGEMENT

Specific questions were included in the survey to gather respondents' views on youth engagement work in the Greater Whitewell area. In the first instance, respondents were asked to rate the facilities for young people (5 to 18 year olds) available in the Greater Whitewell area. Two-fifths (40%) felt they were either 'poor' or 'very poor' with just more than one-fifth (21%) reporting facilities to be non-existent'. Less than one-fifth (15%) felt facilities for young people were either 'very good' or 'good'; 17 per cent felt they were 'neither good nor poor' (Appendix Table 19).

Furthermore, as illustrated in Figure 4.4 overleaf, at the time of the survey, more than two-thirds (68%) 'strongly agreed' or 'agreed' that there was a lack of youth initiatives for young people in the Greater Whitewell area and more than four-fifths (82%) 'strongly agreed' or 'agreed' that more needed to be done to engage young people in the Greater Whitewell area (Appendix Tables 20a and 20b).

Figure 4.4: Respondents' views on youth engagement in the Greater Whitewell area
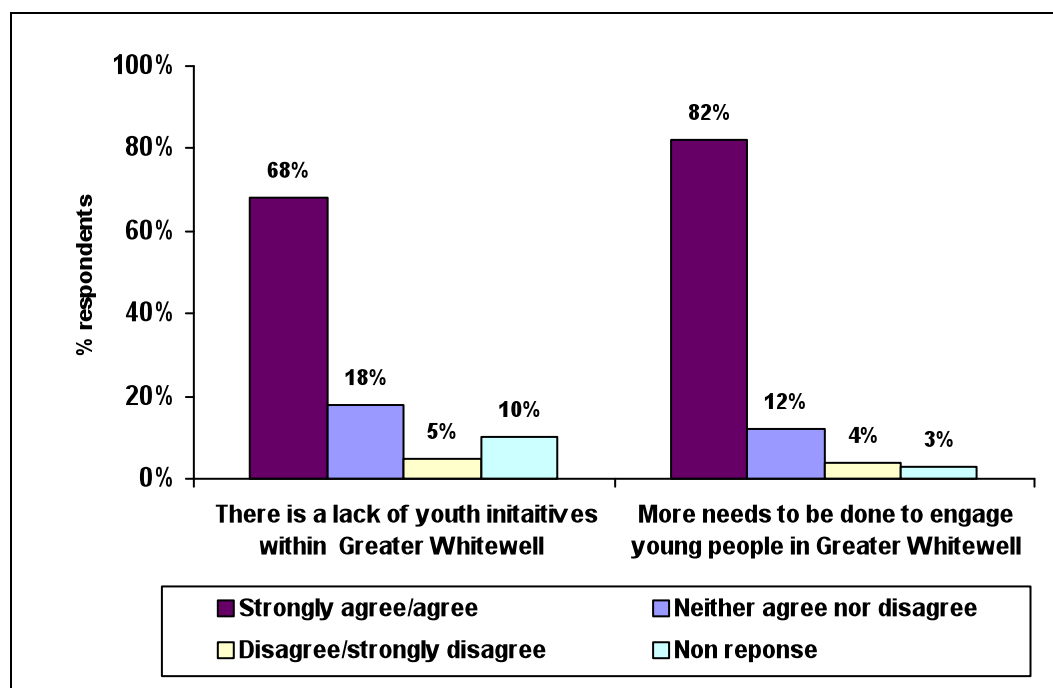
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

One-tenth (10%) of respondents reported being involved in a local community group; more than four-fifths (82%) were not involved and eight per cent did not respond to this question (Table 21).

SHARING EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

The vast majority (93%) of respondents thought that sharing educational services such as after school clubs, school grounds or shared school programmes, would benefit the Greater Whitewell area. A small proportion (4%) thought sharing school services would not benefit the area; three per cent either did not respond or were unsure (Table 22).

4.3 ATTITUDES TO COMMUNITY RELATIONS

ATTITUDES TO COMMUNITY RELATIONS IN THE GREATER WHITEWELL AREA

In the first instance, respondents were asked how concerned they were about relations between people of different community backgrounds in the Greater Whitewell area. While just over half (54%) of all respondents were either 'not very concerned' or 'not at all concerned', more than two-fifths (45%) of

respondents were either 'slightly concerned' or 'very concerned' about community relations in the area (Appendix Table 23).

Respondents were asked to expand on why they were concerned about community relations in the Greater Whitewell area. Responses were various and numbers are too small to report, however there were three themes which were commented on by five or more respondents and included: concern over the continued tension between both communities at certain times of the year, the lack of mixing between communities and the need to engage young people in the area to steer them away from violence and anti-social behaviour.

ATTITUDES TO COMMUNITY RELATIONS IN NORTHERN IRELAND AS A WHOLE

Respondents were also asked about their level of concern regarding relations between people of different community backgrounds in Northern Ireland as a whole. In the event, more than half (51%) of respondents were either 'not very concerned' or 'not concerned at all' and almost two fifths (47%) were either 'slightly concerned' or 'very concerned' (Appendix Table 24).

Again, respondents were asked to expand on why they were concerned about community relations in Northern Ireland as a whole. Two themes that emerged in response to the previous question were reiterated here by five or more respondents and they include: concern over the continued tension between both communities at certain times of the year and the lack of mixing between communities.

MIXING WITH PEOPLE FROM DIFFERENT BACKGROUNDS

In order to gauge the level of integration among residents, respondents were asked about the extent to which they mixed with people from different community or religious backgrounds.

As Figure 4.5 below illustrates, two-thirds (66%) reported that they mixed 'frequently' and almost one-quarter (25%) reported that they 'sometimes' did so; a further five per cent did not have the opportunity; only four per cent stated that they never mixed with people from different community or religious backgrounds (Appendix Table 25).

Figure 4.5: Self-reported level of mixing with people from different community/religious backgrounds
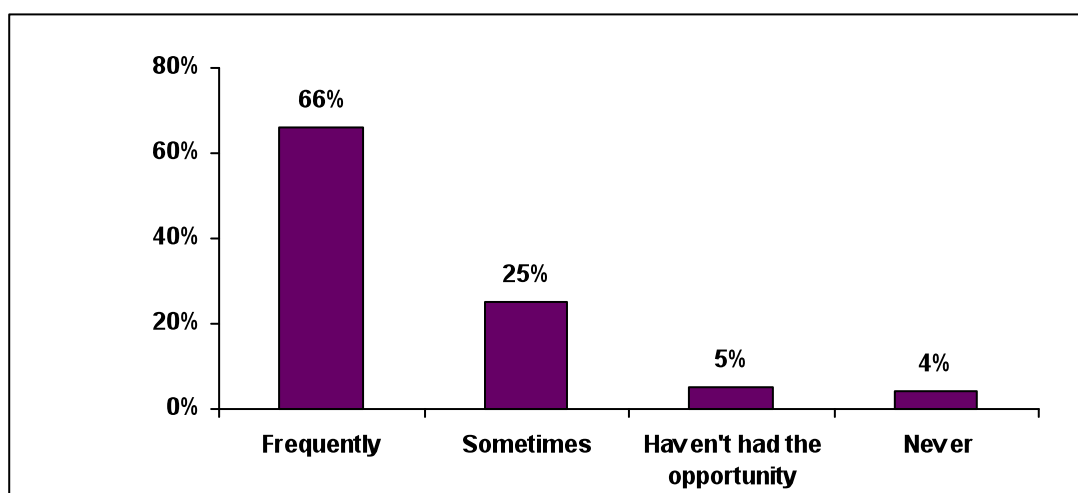
WILLINGNESS TO SHARE RESOURCES

The majority (87%) of respondents stated that they or a member of their household would attend shared events/activities/projects that included people from different *religious* backgrounds. Fewer (71%) noted that they or a member of their household would attend shared events/activities/projects that included people from different *ethnic* backgrounds (Appendix Table 26).

The majority (93%) of respondents also stated that they and/or member(s) of their household would be willing to share space (such as a community resource centre) with residents of the Greater Whitewell area that were not from their own community background. Whilst seven per cent stated they were unwilling to share space, reasons given were too varied to infer any common themes (Appendix Table 27).

LIVING WITH PEOPLE FROM DIFFERENT BACKGROUNDS

At the time of the survey almost half (49%) of respondents said they would consider living in a new housing development where units were allocated on a cross-community basis and more than one-tenth (14%) said they would consider living in such a development 'possibly in the future'. Less than one-tenth (7%) said they would not consider living in such a development and a further 28 per cent stated they were happy with where they lived (Appendix Table 28).

COMMUNITY RELATIONS PRESENT AND FUTURE

Community spirit in the area

Initially, respondents were asked about the level of community spirit in the Greater Whitewell area. More than one-third (39%) of respondents felt community spirit in the Greater Whitewell area was either 'very good' or 'good' and two-fifths (40%) felt it was 'neither good nor poor'; 18 per cent felt community spirit in the area was 'poor' or 'very poor' (Appendix Table 29).

Community relations at present in Northern Ireland

When asked, two-fifths (40%) of respondents felt that relations between people of different community backgrounds in Northern Ireland as a whole were 'better' at the time of the survey than they were five years ago and just more than two-fifths (42%) felt they were 'the same'. A further 10 per cent of respondents felt community relations between people of different community backgrounds were 'worse' than five years ago and eight per cent were unsure (Appendix Table 30).

Community relations in the future in Northern Ireland

Similarly, in terms of future community relations in Northern Ireland as a whole, more than one-third (36%) of respondents felt relations between people of different community backgrounds would be better in five years' time and the same proportion (36%) felt they would be the same. A small percentage (3%) felt they would be worse and almost one-quarter (23%) were unsure (Appendix Table 31).

4.4 COMMUNITY SAFETY

This section of the questionnaire focused on respondents' perceptions of community safety in the Greater Whitewell area. They were asked about their own feelings of safety, their concerns, if any, and their perception of living in an interface area.

PERCEPTIONS OF PERSONAL SAFETY IN THE GREATER WHITEWELL AREA

Respondents were asked about their own feelings of personal safety in relation to the Greater Whitewell area.

WALKING AROUND DURING THE DAY

As Figure 4.6 below illustrates, the majority of respondents (91%) felt either 'very safe' or 'fairly safe' walking around the Greater Whitewell area during the day. Eight per cent felt 'a bit unsafe' or 'very unsafe', whilst two per cent did not respond to this question (Appendix Table 32).

Figure 4.6: Respondents' perceptions of personal safety in the Greater Whitewell area
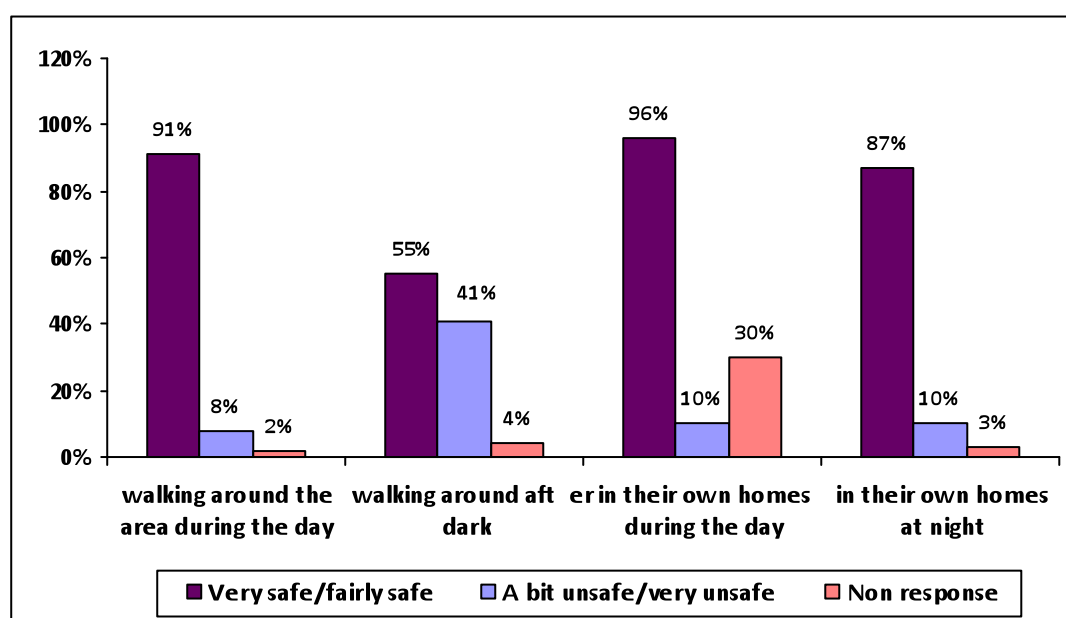
WALKING AROUND AFTER DARK

Fewer respondents were likely to feel safe walking around the Greater Whitewell area after dark. Whilst almost three-fifths (55%) reported feeling either 'very safe' or 'fairly safe' at this time, just more than two-fifths (41%) did not feel safe walking around the area after dark; four per cent did not respond to this question (Appendix Table 33).

IN YOUR OWN HOME DURING THE DAY

Whilst the majority of respondents (96%) felt safe in their own homes during the day, a small proportion (1%) did not feel safe; three per cent did not respond to this question (Appendix Table 34).

IN YOUR OWN HOME AFTER DARK

When asked whether they felt safe in their own homes after dark, the majority (87%) of respondents felt they did. However, one-tenth (10%) did not feel safe in their own homes after dark; three per cent did not respond to this question (Appendix Table 35).

Respondents were asked an additional open-ended question regarding what makes them feel unsafe in the area. In the event 62 respondents made one or more comments. Responses were various however, the most common reason for feeling unsafe was related to the fear of crime (n=23). A further 18 respondents commented on the number of youths hanging around the streets, referring, in some instances, to antisocial behaviour. A number of respondents (n=14) also reported the continuing sectarian divided and associated violence as reasons for feeling unsafe. Smaller numbers noted antisocial behaviour (n=8) and their own experience of crime (n=5) as reasons for feeling in unsafe in the area.

Respondents were also asked what would make them feel safer in the area. In the event 60 respondents made one or more comments. Responses were various however, the most common response was more policing (n=22). Smaller numbers noted that an end to sectarianism (n=6) and better street lighting (n=5) would make them feel safer.

RESPONDENTS' CONCERNS WITHIN THE GREATER WHITEWELL AREA

Respondents were presented with a list of issues that might affect residents living within any given neighbourhood, and asked whether or not they were concerned about any of these issues within the Greater Whitewell area.

As Table 4.2 shows, almost three-quarters (72%) of respondents were concerned about 'dog fouling' and three-fifths (60%) were concerned about 'burglary and theft' and the same proportion (60%) were concerned about 'drugs (using and dealing)'. Other issues where more than half of respondents were concerned about included: 'damage/vandalism to property' (59%), 'underage drinking' (56%), 'attacks on young people' (52%), 'displays of flags and emblems' (52%) and 'damage/vandalism to car' (51%); (Appendix Table 36).

Table 4.2: Percentage of respondents' concerns within the Greater Whitewell area

	No	%
Dogs fouling	131	72
Burglary and theft	110	60
Drugs (using or dealing)	110	60
Damage/vandalism to property	108	59
Underage drinking	102	56
Attack on young people	95	52
Displays of flags and emblems	95	52
Damage/vandalism to car	94	51
Graffiti	91	50
Attacks on elderly	84	46
Discrimination against minority ethnic communities	83	45
People causing a nuisance	83	45
Assaults	73	40
People making noise late at night	70	38
Stray dogs	67	37
Joyriding and care crime (theft and damage)	59	32
Local traffic noise	44	24
Disputes with neighbours	42	23

PERCEPTION OF THE GREATER WHITEWELL AREA AS AN INTERFACE AREA

A number of questions included in this section of the survey concerned respondents' perception of the Greater Whitewell area as an interface area. In the first instance, respondents were asked whether they considered

themselves to be living in or near an interface area. As Figure 4.7 demonstrates, almost two-thirds (62%) of respondents considered they lived in or near an interface area at the time of the survey. Conversely, more than one-third (37%) felt they did not live in or near an interface area; one per cent did not respond to this question (Appendix Table 37).

Figure 4.7 Respondents' perception of living in/near an interface area
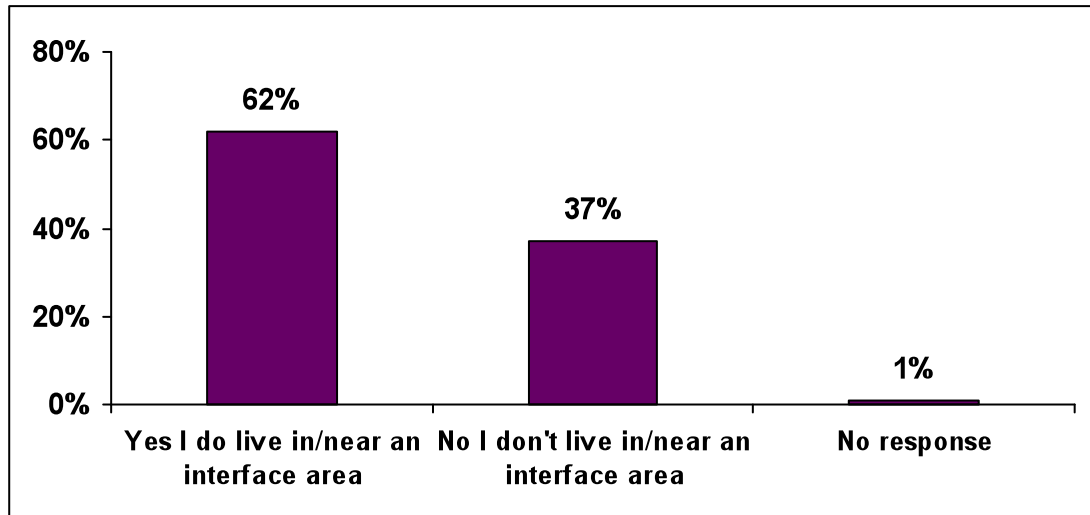
Of those (n=113) who stated that they lived at or near an interface, almost three-quarters (72% reported living less than 500 yards away (31% less than 100 yards; 41% more than 100 yards but less than 500 yards), (Appendix Table 38).

All respondents were asked whether they thought relationships on the interface were getting better, the same or worse. Almost one-third (29%) thought relationships on the interface were getting better more than three-fifths (61%) thought they were the same and a small proportion (6%) felt they were getting worse (Appendix Table 39).

POSSIBLE IMPACT OF A SHARED SPACE ON THE INTERFACE

A list of what may happen if there was a shared space project on the interface, such as a decrease in sectarianism or criminal activity, was included in the survey and respondents were asked whether or not they thought each of these were likely to happen.

As Figure 4.8 below illustrates, two-thirds (66%) of all respondents thought a shared space project on the interface would mean 'people could have access to additional services' and half (50%) felt that a shared project may 'decrease sectarianism' in the area.

Figure 4.8: Respondents' perceptions regarding the possible impact of a shared space project within the Greater Whitewell area
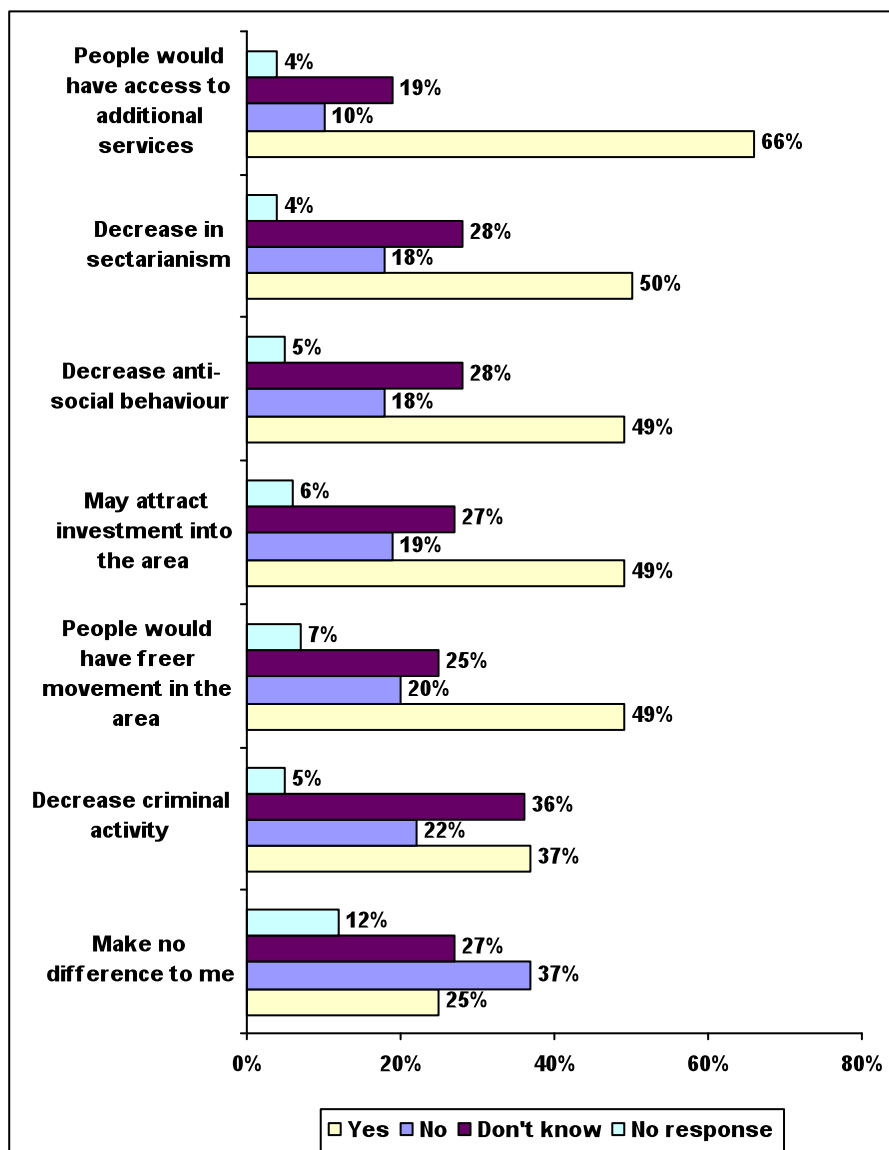
Respondents were least likely to think a shared space project would 'make no difference to them' with only one-quarter (25%) noting that this was a possibility (Appendix Table 40).

KEEPING RESIDENTS INFORMED OF COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES/SERVICES/ PROGRAMMES

More than four-fifths (89%) of respondents thought a community newsletter was the best way to maintain awareness of community activities/services/ programmes among residents, whilst five per cent thought community meetings were the best means (Table 41).

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

On completion of the questionnaire, all respondents were given the opportunity to make general comments about living in the Greater Whitewell area and/or the research being carried out. In total 28 respondents made comments. These were various and numbers are too small to report, however there were three themes which were each commented on by five or more respondents. The first was that the Greater Whitewell area was a good place to live, with respondents saying they were happy and that relations with neighbours were good (n=12). The second was that the area needed more facilities for children and young people (n=7). The third theme was positive responses to community initiatives with a hope that any developments would affect real change (n=7).

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 CONCLUSIONS

SERVICES AND FACILITIES IN THE GREATER WHITEWELL AREA

- Survey findings reveal that people were generally happy with Greater Whitewelll as a place to live with the majority of respondents finding many of the services and facilities available in Greater Whitewell area to be satisfactory; the 'provision of dog fouling bins' and 'play areas for children' were the exceptions.

- However, findings relating to the provision of services for young people (5 to 18 years) were less positive. It is evident that whilst youth facilities are existent the number, quality and efficacy are questioned. For example, two-fifths reported services to be *poor* or *very poor* and, whilst more than two-thirds felt there was a lack of youth facilities in the area, the majority of respondents felt that more needed to be done to engage young people in the Greater Whitewell area.

- Noteworthy is the finding that the vast majority (93%) of respondents felt that sharing educational facilities such as after school clubs, school grounds and shared school programmes would benefit the area.

SHARING SPACE AND ATTITUDES TO COMMUNITY RELATIONS

- The survey shows a positive response among residents with regard to the possibility of sharing space. When asked directly, the vast majority (93%) of respondents were willing to share space with residents of the Greater Whitewell area that were not from their own community background.

- This is unsurprising given the vast majority (91%) already mix with people from different community and religious backgrounds (66% *frequently*; 25% *sometimes*).

- The survey also shows high levels of support for the proposed shared-space development of a multi-purpose resource centre at the Ballygolan Primary School with the majority of respondents being in favour of such a development. Among reasons for not being in favour is concern over whether both communities (Catholic/ Protestant) will, in practice, use the proposed resource centre.

- Encouragingly, the majority also stated that they would use the proposed multi-purpose resource centre with *community social events*

and *healthy living initiatives* being the most likely services/events that would be attended by residents.

- However, whilst residents were positive about the possibility of sharing space, there is a sizable proportion of respondents who were concerned about community relations in the Greater Whitewell area as well as within Northern Ireland as a whole; reasons stated being: concern over the continued tension between both communities, the lack of mixing between communities and the need to engage young people in the area.

- In spite of concerns about community relations, it is interesting to find that almost two-thirds (63%) would consider living in a new housing development where units are allocated on a cross-community basis; only seven per cent said they would not consider this out right.

COMMUNITY SAFETY

- In general people feel safe in the Greater Whitewell area. However, significantly fewer felt safe walking around the area at night than during the day. Moreover, the majority of respondents reported feeling safe in their own homes, both during the day and after dark; although one in ten still reported feeling unsafe in their own home after dark

- Reasons for feeling unsafe tended to focus on: the fear of crime, the presence and behaviour of young people on the streets and the continuing sectarian divide and associated violence.

- Among issues of concern which were prevalent among respondents many were related to anti-social behaviour and include: dog fouling, vandalism and underage drinking. However, burglary and theft, attacks on young people, drugs (using and dealing) and displays of flags and emblems were also a concern for many.

- It is evident from survey findings that, in some cases, issues relating to living on or near an interface are associated with residents' concerns and feelings of personal safety in the area. Consistent with these views is the fact that almost two-thirds of respondents reported living in or near an interface; illustrating that residents are conscious of living in an interface area. Furthermore, attitudes to the interface were telling in that less than one-third of respondents felt relationships on the interface were getting better; six per cent felt they were getting worse.

- Looking to the future, however, respondents did feel that a shared-space project in the area would have positive consequences in that it

would allow people access to additional services and may decrease sectarianism.

5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Whilst there is good work being done in terms of youth engagement, survey results indicate a lack of initiatives in the area. Also the quality and efficacy of existing facilities are questioned. Consideration should be given to assessing the kinds of youth engagement currently provided in the area, identifying gaps in provision and developing good practice on a cross-community and intergenerational basis.

- Given that the vast majority of respondents already mix with people from different community backgrounds, it is reassuring that people living in the Greater Whitewell area are willing to share space. However, given the common tensions that exist within interface areas, it is unsurprising that a sizable proportion of residents are concerned about community relations. Whilst the Greater Whitewell Community Surgery should feel confident moving forward they should continue to develop the trust, both within and between communities, required for residents to feel secure using and engaging in shared-space projects within the Greater Whitewell area.

- Shared resources within interface areas are vulnerable to violence or the threat of violence which can lead to such resources being abandoned by members of one community. Concerns regarding this are evident among residents in the Greater Whitewell area as comments made to open-ended questions and anecdotally, during the fieldwork period, show that some residents are unconvinced that the proposed resource centre would be used by both Catholics and Protestants alike. Any statutory, voluntary, community agency, or indeed any private sector interest involved in community development within the Greater Whitewell area should be cognisant of the fact that 'positive and sustained action' is required to ensure that any shared-space resource remains as such.

- As well as burglary and theft, attacks on young people, drugs (using and dealing) and displays of flags and emblem, issues relating to anti-social behaviour including dog fouling, vandalism and underage drinking are prevalent among respondents concerns. Furthermore, the fear of crime, antisocial behaviour and interface violence is prevalent among those residents who feel unsafe. Given that an increase in policing would be welcomed by those who feel unsafe, the Greater Whitewell Community Surgery should continue to work with the local

Policing and Community Partnership and wider community to explore the types of community policing that would be effective and welcomed by all within the Greater Whitewell area.

APPENDIX 1: QUESTIONNAIRE

Research Unit, Northern Ireland Housing Executive								
OFFICE USE ONLY								
Received	AM	PM	EVE	SAT	**Punched**		**Schedule No:**	
Coding					**Validated**			

GREATER WHITEWELL COMMUNITY SURVEY

(Fairyknowe/Graymount/Longlands/LowerWhitewell/Throne/Whitecity)

It is important to note that this survey is for **all residents** so whether you are a Housing Executive or Housing Association tenant, a home owner or are renting from a private landlord we would be grateful if all householders take the time to complete the survey. Please do so by circling the appropriate response(s) for each question. All information will be treated in the strictest confidence and will be used only for the purposes of this research.

Section 1: Living Here

Q1. How long have you lived in your present home?

Please circle one response only

Less than 1 year	1
1 year or more but less than 5 years	2
5 years or more but less than 10 years	3
10 years or more but less than 15 years	4
15 years or more	5

Q2. Where did you live immediately before your present home?

Please circle one response only

Same local area (Greater Whitewell)	1
Outside current local area but within Belfast/Newtownabbey	2
Outside Belfast/Newtownabbey but within Northern Ireland	3
Outside Northern Ireland, please specify	4

Q3. Do you rent or own your home?

Please circle one response only

Rent from Housing Executive	1
Rent from Housing Association	2
Rent from private landlord	3
Owner occupier	4
Other, please specify	5

Q4. Which of the following best describes your home?

Please circle one response only

House	1
Bungalow	2
Flat	3
Other, please specify	4

Section 2: Services and facilities in the Greater Whitewell area

Q5. The following is a list of general services within the area. Please circle a response for each to indicate whether the service is satisfactory or unsatisfactory. If it is unsatisfactory, please give your main reason why.

Please circle a response on each line

	Satisfactory	**Unsatisfactory**	**Why unsatisfactory**
Emptying of wheelie bins	1	2	
Repairing of roads and pavements	1	2	
Street sweeping	1	2	
Street signage	1	2	
Street lighting	1	2	
Provision of dog fouling bins	1	2	
Public transport	1	2	
Policing of the area	1	2	
Car parking	1	2	
Play areas for children	1	2	
Doctors	1	2	
Chemists	1	2	
Dentists	1	2	
Advice services	1	2	
Primary school	1	2	
Secondary school	1	2	
Higher/Further education 16+	1	2	
Adult education	1	2	
Sport/leisure services	1	2	
Counselling/support services (mental health)	1	2	

Q6. Are you involved in any local community groups?

Please circle one response only

Yes	1
No	2

Q7a. What would be your view on funding being sought to create a multi-purpose community resource centre, at the Ballygolan Primary School site, which would be developed on a **shared basis,** meaning that it would be open and welcoming to all residents within the Greater Whitewell area regardless of community or religious backgrounds?

Please circle one response only

I **would** be in favour of this	1	**Go to Q8a**
I **would not** be favour of this	2	**Go to Q7b**

Q7b. If no, please state why?

_____

_____

_____

_____

Q8a. Would you or any member of your household consider using services/facilities/programmes provided by a multi-purpose community resource centre, developed at the Ballygolan Primary school site, which would be open and welcoming to all residents within the Greater Whitewell area regardless of community or religious background?

Please circle one response only

Yes	1	**Go to Q8c**
No	2	**Go to Q8b**
Possibly in the future	3	**Go to Q8c**
Not interested in any community activity or programme	4	**Go to Q9**

Q8b. If no, please state why? **(Then go to Q9)**

_____

_____

_____

_____

Q8c. In terms of future activities/services/programmes that may be provided by this proposed multi-purpose resource centre, which of the following would you, or any member of your household, be interested in using?

Please circle a response on each line

	Yes – one or more household members would use this activity/ service/programme	**No** – no household member would use this activity/ service/programme
Child care facilities for children under 4 years	1	2
After schools club	1	2
Breakfast club (school children)	1	2
Mother and toddler group	1	2
Parenting support group	1	2
Over 50s group	1	2
Boxing club	1	2
Arts and crafts classes	1	2
Dance classes	1	2
Music classes	1	2
Mental health support	1	2
Youth development/outreach programme	1	2
Community social events	1	2
Community dentist	1	2
Healthy living initiatives e.g. Asthma, COPD clinics	1	2
Mixed martial arts club	1	2
Welfare rights/debt support	1	2
Cultural awareness/diversity programmes	1	2
Unemployment/job club	1	2
Housing advice/support	1	2
Personal development training programme	1	2
Other, please give suggestions below	1	2

Q9. Please detail below, what kinds of health and social care services, if any, you would like to see available in your area? E.g. healthy living initiatives such as Chest/COPD clinic, weight reduction classes, smoking cessation clinics…

Q10a. How would you rate the facilities available for young people (5 to18 year olds) in the Greater Whitewell area?

Very good	Good	Neither good nor poor	Poor	Very poor	Non-existent
2	3	4	5	6	7

Q10b. How much do you agree or disagree with following statements regarding youth provision in the Greater Whitewell area:

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
There is a lack of youth initiatives within the Greater Whitewell area	1	2	3	4	5
More needs to be done to engage young people in the Greater Whitewell area	1	2	3	4	5

Q11a. Do you think sharing educational services such as after school clubs, school grounds, shared school programmes etc. would benefit the Greater Whitewell area?

Yes	1	**Go to Q12a**
No	2	**Go to 11b**

Q11b. If no, please state why?

_____

_____

_____

Q12a. How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the Greater Whitewell area as a place to live?

Very satisfied	Satisfied	No strong feelings	Dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
1	2	3	4	5
Go to Q13a			**Go to Q12b**	

Q12b. If dissatisfied or very dissatisfied, please state why.

_____

_____

_____

Section 3: Attitudes to community relations

Q13a. How concerned are you about relations between people of different community backgrounds in the **Greater Whitewell** area?

Please circle one response only

Very concerned	Slightly concerned	Not very concerned	Not at all concerned
1	2	3	4
Go to Q13b		**Go to Q14a**	

Q13b. If very concerned or slightly concerned, please specify why?

_____

_____

_____

_____

Q14a. How concerned are you about relations between people of different community backgrounds in **Northern Ireland** as a whole?

Please circle one response only

Very concerned	Slightly concerned	Not very concerned	Not at all concerned
1	2	3	4
Go to Q14b		**Go to Q15**	

Q14b. If very concerned or slightly concerned, please specify why?

_____

_____

_____

_____

Q15. Do you or members of your household mix with people from a different community/religious backgrounds?

Please circle one response only

Frequently	1
Sometimes	2
Haven't had the opportunity	3
Never	4

Q16. Would you or any member of your household attend shared events/activities/projects which included people from…

Please circle one response on each line

	Yes	No
Different religious backgrounds?	1	2
Different ethnic backgrounds?	1	2

Q17a. Would you or any member of you household be willing to **share space** (e.g. a community resource centre) with residents of the Greater Whitewell area that were not from you own community background?

Please circle one response only

Yes	1	**Go to Q18**
No	2	**Go to Q17b**

Q17b. If no, please state why?

_____

_____

_____

_____

Q18. Would you say the level of community spirit in this area is …?

Please circle one response only

Very good	1
Good	2
Neither good nor poor	3
Poor	4
Very poor	5

Q19a. Do you think relations between people of different community backgrounds in Northern Ireland are better, the same or worse now than compared to 5 years ago?

Please circle one response only

Better	1	**Go to Q20a**
The same	2	**Go to Q20a**
Worse	3	**Go to Q19b**
Don't know	888	**Go to Q20a**

Q19b. If worse, please state why?

_____

_____

_____

_____

Q20a. Do you think relations between people of different community backgrounds in Northern Ireland will be better, the same or worse in 5 year's time?

	Please circle one response only	
Better	1	**Go to Q21**
The same	2	**Go to Q21**
Worse	3	**Go to Q20b**
Don't know	888	**Go to Q21**

Q20b. If worse, please state why?

_____

_____

_____

_____

Q21a. Given the current demand for affordable/social housing, if there were a new housing development where units were allocated on a cross-community basis would you, or any member of your household, consider living in such a development?

	Please circle one response only	
Yes	1	**Go to Q22a**
No	2	**Go to Q21b**
Possibly in the future	3	**Go to Q22a**
No, I am happy where I live now	4	**Go to Q22a**

Q21b. If no, please state why?

_____

_____

_____

_____

Section 4: Community safety

Q22a. The following questions are about your own personal safety within this area and by area we mean within a 15 minute walk from where you live. How safe/unsafe do you feel…?.

	Please circle one response on each line			
	Very safe	**Fairly safe**	**A bit unsafe**	**Very unsafe**
…walking around this area during the day? (i.e. 6.00 am to 9.00 pm)	1	2	3	4
… walking around this area after dark? (i.e. 9.00 pm to 6.00 am)	1	2	3	4
…in your own home during the day? (i.e. 6.00 am to 9.00 pm)	1	2	3	4
…in your own home after dark? (i.e. 9.00 pm to 6.00 am)	1	2	3	4

Q22b. If you have answered 'a bit unsafe' or 'very unsafe' to any of the above what makes **you feel unsafe** in this area? **(If not go to Q23)**

_____

_____

_____

Q22c. What would make you feel safer?

_____

_____

_____

Q23. Below is a list of issues that might affect residents living in any given area. Please state whether you are concerned/not concerned about any of the following within the Greater Whitewell area:

Please circle one response on each line

	Concerned	Not Concerned
Attacks on elderly people	1	2
Attacks on young people	1	2
Discrimination against minority ethnic communities	1	2
Burglary and theft	1	2
Damage/vandalism to property	1	2
Damage/vandalism to car	1	2
Stray dogs	1	2
Dog fouling	1	2
Drugs (using or dealing)	1	2
Graffiti	1	2
Joyriding and car crime (theft and damage)	1	2
Local traffic noise	1	2
People making noise late at night	1	2
Under age drinking	1	2
Assaults	1	2
Displays of flags and emblems	1	2
People causing a nuisance	1	2
Disputes with neighbours	1	2
Other, please specify	1	2

Q24a. Would you consider yourself to be living at/near an interface(s)?

Please circle one response only

Yes	1	**Go to Q24b**
No	2	**Go to Q25**

Q24b. If yes, how close do you live to the interface(s)?

Please circle one response only

Under 100 yards	1
More than 100 yards but less than 500 yards	2
More than 500 yards	3

Q25. Do you think relationships at the interface(s) are…?

Getter better	1
About the same	2
Getting worse	3

Q26. If there were a multi-purpose community resource centre, open to all residents within the Greater Whitewell regardless of community or religious background, which of the following do you think would be likely to happen?

Please circle one response on each line

	Yes	No	Don't Know
Decrease in anti-social behaviour	1	2	888
Decrease in criminal activity	1	2	888
Decrease in sectarianism	1	2	888
Make no difference to you	1	2	888
May attract investment into the area	1	2	888
People would have freer movement in the area	1	2	888
People could have access to additional services	1	2	888
Other, please state	1	2	888

Q27. What do you think would be the best way for you and your household to be kept aware of community based activities, services and programmes in your area?

Please circle one response only

Community newsletter	1
Community meetings	2
Feedback through existing community groups	3
Other, please specify	4

Section 5: You and your household

It would be very helpful to the research if you could provide some details about yourself and the people who live with you

Under the Disability Discrimination Act (1995) a "disabled person" is defined as a person with:

"A physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long term adverse effect on a person's ability to carry out normal day to day activities."

Day to day activities are normal activities carried out by most people on a regular basis. The effect of the disability must have lasted 12 months, or be likely to last at least 12 months or for the rest of the life of the person.

Q28a.   Does any member in the household have any long term illnesses, health problems or disability which limits his/her daily activities or the work they can do?

<div align="right">

Please circle one response only

Yes	1	**Go to Q28b**
No	2	**Go to Q29**

</div>

Q28b.   How many members of the household have a disability that affects their normal day to day activities

<div align="right">

Please circle one response only

1	2	3+

</div>

Q29.   How many people live in this household?   **Enter number**

Q30. Could you please complete the following table and provide details of everyone who lives here and how they are related to the **Household Reference Person** (HRP)? *This is the person who would be considered to be the head of the household*. Please circle a response for each category that applies to each person. Please start by giving the age of the Household Reference Person and then work down the categories, circling the appropriate response.

Person:	HRP	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Age on last birthday:										
Gender Male	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Female	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Your Household HRP	1									
Relationship to HRP: Partner (married)		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Partner (cohabiting)		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Partner (civil partnership)		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Child		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Parent		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Other Relative		7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Lodger		8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Other non-relative		9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Employment Status										
Self Employed	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Working full-time	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Working part-time	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Not working short term (< 1 year)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Not working long term (> 1 year)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Retired (excludes looking after home)	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Student (further / higher education)	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Permanent Sick/Disabled	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Looking after family/home	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Other, including schoolchild	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Marital Status										
Single (never married)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Married (first marriage)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Re-married	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Civil Partnership	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Separated (but still legally married)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Divorced (but not legally remarried)	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Widowed (but not legally remarried)	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Ethnic Group										
White	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chinese	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Irish Traveller	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Indian	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Pakistani	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Bangladeshi	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Black Caribbean	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Black African	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Mixed Ethnic (please specify)	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Other, please specify	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Black other (please specify)	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Nationality										
British	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Irish	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Northern Irish	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Portuguese	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Latvian	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Lithuanian	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Polish	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Nigerian	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Other (please specify)	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

Q31.   The Housing Executive has a policy of promoting complete equality in the provision of housing and housing related services in Northern Ireland. In order to help monitor this it would be helpful if you would describe the religious composition of this household.

Protestant	Catholic	Mixed Religion Protestant/Catholic	Other (Specify)	None	Don't Know	Refused
1	2	3	4	5	888	777

Q32.   Are there any other comments you would like to make about living in the Greater Whitewell area or the research being carried out?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Thank you very much for completing the questionnaire.

A research officer will call at your door during the next few weeks to collect the completed questionnaire. The research officer will help you if you would like assistance to complete the questionnaire.

If you have any queries regarding this survey, please do not hesitate to contact Sarah McCloy in the Research Unit of the Northern Ireland Housing Executive on the following number: **028 9031 8545** or use our **Freephone Number 0800 072 0987 (no cost from landline phones, mobile providers may vary).** Alternatively you can email queries to **Sarah.McCloy@nihe.gov.uk**

APPENDIX 2: TABULAR RESULTS

Table 1a: Household types and their definitions

			N	%
	LONE ADULT	One person below pensionable age	32	20
	LONE PARENT	Lone adult living with one or more dependent children aged under 16	33	20
	TWO ADULTS	Two people, related or unrelated, below pensionable age	21	13
	LONE OLDER	Lone person of pensionable age	19	12
	SMALL FAMILY	Any two adults, related or unrelated, living with one or two dependent children aged under 16	18	11
	TWO OLDER	Two people, related or unrelated, at least one of whom is of pensionable age	16	10
	LARGE ADULT	Three or more adults, related or unrelated, living with or without one dependent children aged under 16	14	9
	LARGE FAMILY	Any two adults , related or unrelated, living with three or more dependent children aged under 16 or three or more adults, related or unrelated, living with two or more dependent children aged under 16	10	6
	Total		**163**	**100**
Missing	No response	Reponses gave insufficient information to define household type	20	
Total			183	

Base: 183

62

Table 1b: Age profile of household members within the Greater Whitewell area?

		N	%
	up to 5 years	31	9
	5 to 11 years	44	12
	12 to 14 years	23	6
	15 to 18 years	17	5
	19 to 24 years	19	5
	25 to 39 years	84	23
	40 to 59 years	86	24
	60 to 74 years	41	11
	75 plus	19	5
	Total	364	100
Missing	Non response	60	
Total		**424**	

Table 2: How long have you lived in your present home?

	Number	%
Less than 1 year	15	8
1 year or more but less than 5 years	42	23
5 years or more but less than 10 years	33	18
10 years or more but less than 15 years	31	17
15 years or more	62	34
Total	**183**	**100**

Base: 183

Table 3: Where did you live immediately before your present home?

	Number	%
Same local area (Greater Whitewell)	72	40
Outside local area but within Belfast/Whitewell	92	50
Outside Belfast but within Northern Ireland	13	7
Other, Outside Northern Ireland	<5	2
No response	<5	1
Total	**183**	**100**

Base: 183

Table 4: Household tenure

	Number	%
Owner occupier	91	50
Rent from Housing Executive	50	27
Rent from private landlord	26	14
Rent from housing association	16	9
Total	**183**	**100**

Base: 183

Table 5: Dwelling type

	Number	%
House	142	78
Flat	25	14
Bungalow	16	9
Total	**183**	**100**

Base: 183

Table 6: Religious composition of households

		Number	%
	Catholic	108	61
	Protestant	43	24
	None	14	8
	Mixed Protestant / Catholic	8	5
	Other	<5	2
	Total	**177**	**100**
Missing	Refused	<5	
	No response	<5	
Total		183	

Base: 183

Table 7: Nationality of Household Reference Person HRP*

		Number	%
	British	76	43
	Irish	54	31
	Northern Irish	29	16
	Polish	11	6
	Other	7	4
	Total	**177**	**100**
Missing	Refused	<5	
	no response	5	
Total		183	

Base: 183

*The household reference person (HRP) is the member of the household who owns or pays the rent or mortgage on the property. Where two people have equal claim (e.g. husband and wife jointly own the property) the household reference person is the person with highest annual income. The definition is for analysis purposes and does not imply any authoritative relationship within the household.

65

Table 8: Ethnicity of HRP

		Number	%
Valid	White	170	97
	Other	5	3
	Total	**175**	**100**
Missing	Non response/refused	8	
Total		183	

Base: 183

Table 9: Age group of HRP

		Number	%
	16-24	<5	3
	25-39	50	31
	40-59	62	39
	60-74	30	19
	75+	15	9
	Total	**161**	**100**
Missing	Non response	22	
Total		183	

Base: 183

Table 10: Gender of HRP

		Number	%
	Male	94	54
	Female	79	46
	Total	**173**	**100**
Missing	Non response/refused	10	
Total		183	

Base: 183

Table 11: Employment status of HRP

		Number	%
	Working	89	52
	Retired	39	23
	Permanently sick/disabled	15	9
	Not working	15	9
	Looking after family home	14	8
	Total	**172**	**100**
Missing	Non response/refused	11	
Total		183	

Base: 183

Table 12: Does any member of your household have a disability?

		Number	%
	Yes	73	40
	No	108	60
	Total	**181**	**100**
Missing	Non response/refused	<5	
Total		183	

Base: 183

Table 13: Number in household with disability

	Number	%
One	59	81
Two or more	12	16
No response	<5	2
Total	**73**	**100**

Base: 73 respondents who reported disability in their household

Table 14a: Satisfaction with services and facilities in the Greater Whitewell area

	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
	No	**%**	**No**	**%**
Chemists	174	**95**	6	**3**
Emptying of wheelie bins	166	**91**	12	**6**
Primary school	166	**91**	8	**4**
Dentists	165	**90**	11	**6**
Secondary school	165	**90**	7	**4**
Public transport	164	**90**	15	**8**
Street signage	162	**89**	13	**7**
Street lighting	161	**88**	19	**10**
Doctors	158	**86**	18	**10**
Repairing of roads and pavements	151	**82**	25	**14**
Street sweeping	150	**82**	31	**17**
Advice services	142	**78**	32	**18**
Higher/Further education 16+	142	**78**	19	**10**
Sport/leisure services	141	**77**	30	**16**
Policing of the area	135	**74**	39	**21**
Car parking	133	**73**	44	**24**
Adult education	125	**68**	34	**19**
Counseling/support services (mental health)	110	**60**	49	**27**
Play areas for children	95	**52**	77	**42**
Provision of dog fouling bins	53	**29**	121	**66**

Base: 183

Table 14b: Reasons given for being dissatisfied with the provision of dog fouling bins

	Number	**%**
There are none in the area	76	63
Not enough	14	12
Dog fouling is a problem in the area	14	12
Non response	17	14
Total	**121**	**100**

Base: 121of respondents who stated that provision for dog fouling bins was unsatisfactory

Table 14c: Reasons given for being dissatisfied with the play areas for children

	Number	%
There are none in the area	49	64
Need more	11	14
In disrepair	<5	4
Non response	14	18
Total	**77**	**100**

Base: 77of respondents who stated that play areas for children were unsatisfactory

Table 15: How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the Greater Whitewell area as a place to live?

	Number	%
Very satisfied	29	16
Satisfied	89	49
No strong feelings	51	28
Dissatisfied	10	5
Very dissatisfied	4	2
Total	**183**	**100**

Base: 183

Table 16a: What is your view on funding being sought to create a multi-purpose community resource centre at the Ballygolan Primary School site, developed on a shared basis?

	Number	%
I would be in favour of this	156	85
I would not be in favour of this	22	12
Non response	5	3
Total	**183**	**100**

Base: 183

Table 16b: Reasons given for not being in favour of funding being sought to create a multi-purpose community resource centre at the Ballygolan Primary School site, developed on a shared basis

	Number
Both sides of the community would not use it	11
Not interested in community-based activities	6
Other	5
Total	**22**

Base: 22comments made by 20 respondents
N.B. Respondents could give more than one response

Table 17a: Would you or any member of your household be interested in taking part in activities/programmes provided by a multi-purpose resource centre, developed at the Ballygolan Primary site?

	Number	%
Yes	112	61
No	25	14
Possibly in the future	37	20
Not interested in any community activity or programme	8	4
Non response	<5	1
Total	**183**	**100**

Base: 183

Table 17b: Reasons given for not being interested in taking part in activities/ programmes provided by a multi-purpose resource centre, developed at the Ballygolan Primary site

	Number
Too old/disabled	11
Not interested in community-based activities	8
Both sides of the community would not use it	6
Total	**25**

Base: 25comments made by 21 respondents
N.B. Respondents could give more than one response

Table 18: What services/programmes/facilities, which may be provided at the proposed multi-purpose resource centre, would you, or any members of your household, be interested in using?

	Yes		No	
	No	**%**	**No**	**%**
Community social events	99	**66**	46	**31**
Healthy living initiatives	91	**61**	55	**37**
Welfare rights/debt support	85	**57**	59	**40**
Housing Advice/support	83	**56**	62	**42**
Dance classes	83	**56**	62	**42**
Personal development training programme	79	**53**	67	**45**
Arts and craft classes	79	**53**	65	**44**
Community dentist	77	**52**	69	**46**
Mental health support	76	**51**	69	**46**
Music classes	75	**50**	70	**47**
Cultural awareness/diversity programme	72	**48**	71	**48**
Youth development/outreach programme	71	**48**	73	**49**
Mixed martial arts club	64	**43**	78	**52**
Unemployment/job club	61	**41**	84	**56**
Over 50's group	59	**40**	85	**57**
After-schools club	54	**36**	90	**60**
Boxing club	52	**35**	89	**60**
Parenting support group	50	**34**	92	**62**
Mother and toddler group	45	**30**	99	**66**
Child care facilities (under 4 years)	39	**26**	108	**59**
Breakfast Club (school children)	30	**20**	115	**77**
Other	10	**7**	133	**93**

Base: 149 respondents who reported interest in taking part in activities/programmes provided by a multi-purpose resource centre, developed at the Ballygolan Primary site.

Table 19: How would you rate the facilities for young people (5 to 18 year olds) in the Greater Whitewell area?

	Number	%
Very good	<5	1
Good	25	14
Neither good nor poor	31	17
Poor	40	22
Very poor	32	18
Non-existent	38	21
Non response	15	8
Total	**183**	**100**

Table 20a: How much do you agree or disagree with following statement: 'There is a lack of youth initiatives within the Greater Whitewell area'?

	Number	%
Strongly agree	80	44
Agree	44	24
Neither	32	18
Disagree	7	4
Strongly disagree	<5	1
Non response	18	10
Total	**183**	**100**

Base: 183

Table 20b: How much do you agree or disagree with following statement: 'More needs to be done to engage young people in the Greater Whitewell area'?

	Number	%
Strongly agree	106	58
Agree	43	24
Neither	21	12
Disagree	<5	2
Strongly disagree	<5	2
Non response	6	3
Total	**183**	**100**

Base: 183

Table 21: Are you involved in any local community groups?

	Number	%
Yes	18	10
No	151	82
Non response	14	8
Total	**183**	**100**

Base: 183

Table 22: Do you think sharing educational services such as after school clubs, school grounds, shared school programmes etc., would benefit the Greater Whitewell area?

	Number	%
Yes	170	93
No	8	4
Non Response	5	3
Total	**183**	**100**

Base: 183

Table 23: How concerned are you about relations between people of different community backgrounds in the Greater Whitewell area?

	Number	%
Very concerned	33	18
Slightly concerned	50	27
Not very concerned	70	38
Not at all concerned	29	16
Non response	<5	1
Total	**183**	**100**

Base: 183

Table 24: How concerned are you about relations between people of different community backgrounds in Northern Ireland as a whole?

	Number	%
Very concerned	34	19
Slightly concerned	52	28
Not very concerned	66	36
Not at all concerned	27	15
Non response	4	2
Total	**183**	**100**

Base: 183

Table 25: Do you or any of your household mix with people from a different community/religious background?

	Number	%
Frequently	121	66
Sometimes	45	25
Haven't had the opportunity	9	5
Never	8	4
Total	**183**	**100**

Base: 183

Table 26: Would you or any member of your household attend shared events/activities/projects which include people from…

	Different **RELIGIOUS** backgrounds		Different **ETHNIC** backgrounds	
	Number	%	Number	%
Yes	160	87	129	71
No	20	11	23	13
Non response	<5	2	31	17
Total	**183**	**100**	**183**	**100**

Base: 183 respondents

Table 27: Would you or any member of your household be willing to share space (e.g. community resource centre) with residents of the Greater Whitewell area that were not from your own community background?

	Number	%
Yes	170	93
No	12	7
Non response	<5	1
Total	183	100

Base: 183

Table 28: Would you live in a new housing development where units were allocated on a cross-community basis?

	Number	%
Yes	90	49
No	13	7
Possibly in the future	25	14
No, I am happy where I live now	52	28
Non response	3	2
Total	**183**	**100**

Base: 183

Table 29: Would you say the level of community spirit in this area is…?

	Number	%
Very good	11	6
Good	60	33
Neither good nor poor	74	40
Poor	22	12
Very poor	11	6
Non response/don't know	5	3
Total	**183**	**100**

Base: 183

Table 30: Are relations between people of different community backgrounds better, the same or worse now than 5 YEARS AGO?

	Number	%
Better	73	40
The same	76	42
Worse	19	10
Don't know	14	8
Non response	<5	1
Total	**183**	**100**

Base: 183

Table 31: Do you think that relations between people of different community backgrounds will be better, the same or worse in 5 YEARS TIME?

	Number	%
Better	66	36
The same	66	36
Worse	6	3
Don't know	43	23
Non response	<5	2
Total	**183**	**100**

Base: 183

Table 32: Do you feel safe walking around the area during the day? (6.00 am to 9.00pm)

	Number	%
Very safe	84	46
Fairly safe	83	45
A bit unsafe	10	6
Very unsafe	<5	2
Non response	<5	2
Total	**183**	**100**

Base: 183

Table 33: Do you feel safe walking around the area after dark? (9.00pm to 6.00am)

	Number	%
Very safe	24	13
Fairly safe	77	42
A bit unsafe	52	28
Very unsafe	23	13
Non response	7	4
Total	**183**	**100**

Base: 183

Table 34: Do you feel safe in your own home during the day? (6.00 am to 9.00pm)

	Number	%
Very safe	128	70
Fairly safe	47	26
A bit unsafe	<5	1
Very unsafe	0	0
Non response	6	3
Total	**183**	**100**

Base: 183

Table 35: Do you feel safe in your own home during the night? (9.00pm to 6.00am)

	Number	%
Very safe	103	56
Fairly safe	57	31
A bit unsafe	14	8
Very unsafe	<5	2
Non response	6	3
Total	**183**	**100**

Base: 183

Table 36: Are you concerned about any of the following in the Greater Whitewell area?

	Concerned		Not concerned		Non response	
	No	**%**	**No**	**%**	**No**	**%**
Dogs fouling	131	**72**	48	**26**	4	**2**
Burglary and theft	110	**60**	66	**36**	7	**4**
Drugs (using or dealing)	110	**60**	61	**33**	12	**7**
Damage/vandalism to property	108	**59**	66	**36**	9	**5**
Underage drinking	102	**56**	74	**40**	7	**4**
Attack on young people	95	**52**	77	**42**	11	**6**
Displays of flags and emblems	95	**52**	82	**45**	6	**3**
Damage/vandalism to car	94	**51**	80	**44**	9	**5**
Graffiti	91	**50**	83	**45**	9	**5**
Attacks on elderly	84	**46**	92	**50**	7	**4**
Discrimination against minority ethnic communities	83	**45**	91	**50**	9	**5**
People causing a nuisance	83	**45**	93	**51**	7	**4**
Assaults	73	**40**	102	**56**	8	**4**
People making noise late at night	70	**38**	106	**58**	7	**4**
Stray dogs	67	**37**	106	**58**	10	**5**
Joyriding and care crime (theft and damage)	59	**32**	113	**62**	11	**6**
Local traffic noise	44	**24**	132	**72**	7	**4**
Disputes with neighbours	42	**23**	133	**73**	8	**4**

Base: 183

Table 37: Would you consider yourself to be living in/near an interface area?

	Number	**%**
Yes	113	62
No	67	37
Non response	<5	1
Total	**183**	**100**

Base: 183

Table 38: How close do you live to the interface?

	Number	%
Under 100 yards	35	31
More than 100 yards but less than 500 yards	46	41
More than 500 yards	28	25
Non response/refused	<5	4
Total	**113**	**100**

Base: 113 respondents who stated that they lived close to the interface

Table 39: Do you think relationships on the interface are getting better, about the same or getting worse?

	Number	%
Getting better	53	29
About the same	111	61
Getting worse	10	6
Non response/don't know	9	5
Total	**183**	**100**

Base: 183

Table 40: What do you think would happen if there was a shared space project on the interface?

	Yes		No		Don't know		No response	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
People could have access to additional services	121	**66**	19	**10**	35	**19**	8	**4**
Decrease in sectarianism	91	**50**	32	**18**	52	**28**	8	**4**
People would have freer movement in the area	90	**49**	36	**20**	45	**25**	12	**7**
Decrease in anti-social behaviour	90	**49**	33	**18**	51	**28**	9	**5**
May attract investment into the area	89	**49**	35	**19**	49	**27**	10	**6**
Decrease in criminal activity	67	**37**	40	**22**	66	**36**	10	**6**
Make no difference to you	45	**25**	68	**37**	49	**27**	21	**12**

Base: 183

Table 41: What would be the best way for you and your household to be kept aware of community based activities, services and programmes in your area?

	Number	%
Community newsletter	162	89
Community meetings	9	5
Feedback through existing community groups	6	3
Other	<5	2
Non response/refused/don't know	<5	2
Total	**183**	**100**

Base: 183