

SOUTH WEST BELFAST

Neighbourhood Renewal Survey
2013



Department for
**Social
Development**

Northern Ireland
Housing Executive

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Introduction and methodology

Background to the survey

The Northern Ireland Housing Executive (NIHE) is the regional housing authority for Northern Ireland. Part of its remit is to 'conduct or promote research into any matter relating to any of its functions'¹. Research for the NIHE is carried out by the Research Unit and this work assists the NIHE in informing policy and improving services.

One of the Research Unit's key on-going areas of research is its rolling programme of neighbourhood renewal surveys, carried out annually in a number of NIHE estates, regardless of tenure. Residents are invited to participate in the research; their views are a key source of information for local offices and community organisations trying to address the complex web of problems which characterise many of these estates.

In June 2003, the government launched "People and Place – A strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal". The strategy seeks to target those communities throughout Northern Ireland that are experiencing the highest levels of deprivation. It is also about bringing together the work of all government departments, in partnership with local people, to tackle disadvantage and deprivation in all aspects of everyday life. The total population affected by deprivation throughout Northern Ireland is approximately 228,000 (one person in six)².

The Neighbourhood Renewal Area (NRA) strategy falls within the remit of the Department for Social Development (DSD). In light of the NIHE's broad experience in undertaking research in Neighbourhood Renewal Areas, the DSD Neighbourhood Renewal team and staff from the NIHE's Research Unit met in November 2006 to discuss the DSD's objectives with regard to Neighbourhood Renewal areas and to see if there was sufficient overlap to allow the NIHE to undertake NRA surveys on the DSD's behalf. Following NIHE Board approval for its research programme in March 2007 – which included DSD-requested NRA research – representatives from the Research Unit met formally with the DSD and NISRA (Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency) on 8 May 2007 to develop a way forward. The DSD confirmed the following in relation to its 36 NRAs:

- i) the need to monitor change over time at NI level; that is, closing the gap between the 36 Neighbourhood Renewal Areas and the NI average;
- ii) the need to identify local level issues for people living in the 36 Neighbourhood Renewal Areas;
- iii) that there was a considerable overlap between the questionnaires used by the NIHE in its Neighbourhood Renewal Surveys and the issues the DSD wanted to explore;
- iv) that the DSD would like a small number of additional questions/amendments which, in the event, were acceptable to NIHE;
- v) that the top 10 % of deprived neighbourhoods across Northern Ireland have been identified using the New Noble Multiple Deprivation Measure. Following extensive consultation, this resulted in a total of 36 areas being targeted for

¹ Housing (NI) Order 1981, Article 6

² DSD website Urban Regeneration - Neighbourhood Renewal

action. The areas include 15 in Belfast, six in the North West and 15 in other towns and cities across Northern Ireland.

DSD and NIHE in partnership

Given the NIHE's experience in conducting similar household surveys in deprived areas, the DSD's Neighbourhood Renewal team formally requested NIHE's assistance in undertaking surveys in Northern Ireland's 36 NRAs. In consultation with the DSD and on the basis of its priorities, four NRAs were selected for study in 2013/14:

- South West Belfast
- Inner North Belfast
- Inner East Belfast
- Outer West Derry/Londonderry

Conduct of the survey

The project management, design, quality assurance, analysis and report writing were the responsibility of the Research Unit. Fieldwork in the South West Belfast NRS commenced and was completed in September 2013. A random sample of 400 households from all tenures was selected and a total of 166 completed interviews were achieved giving a response rate of 50% (Appendix 1).

Survey objectives

The objectives of Neighbourhood Renewal Surveys are:

- to examine the housing history, tenure, aspects of the home and satisfaction with current dwelling;
- to ascertain intention to buy or transfer from the current NIHE/housing association dwelling;
- to investigate perceptions about the image of the area and personal safety;
- to gather opinions on the impact of crime and the extent of anti-social behaviour.
- to ascertain respondents' views on education;
- to determine the extent of local participation in and the impact of local Neighbourhood Renewal Initiatives;
- to investigate the socio-economic characteristics of the household.

The DSD requested two new objectives have been included into the forthcoming surveys;

- mental well-being assessment;
- public confidence in the police service.

Key findings

Socio-economic profile

More than two-fifths (41%) of HRPs were in employment (31% worked full-time, 8% worked part-time and 2% were self-employed). More than one-fifth (22%) of respondents were retired and 15 % were permanently sick/disabled.

A considerable proportion of HRPs were in receipt of benefits: Housing Benefit (34%), Disability Benefit (21%) and/or Retirement Pension (21%).

There was a mix of household types; the main four being lone adult (25%); two adults (18%); lone parent (14%) and lone older (13%).

The majority (90%) of HRPs were white (NI level – 99%³). Seven per cent of respondents did not state the ethnicity of the HRP and three per cent stated another ethnic origin.

The average household size was 1.96 (Northern Ireland average 2.483).

Nineteen per cent of household members were aged under 16 (a lower proportion to the NI level – 20%⁴). A further 17 % were aged 60 or over (NI level – 19%⁴).

One-third (33%) of households surveyed had a gross annual income of less than £10,000 (10% had less than £5,000 and 23% had £5,000-<£10,000).

More than one-third (35%) of respondents said they or someone in their household had a disability that limited their daily activities (NI level – 37%⁵).

Almost four-fifths (79%) of respondents said the religious composition of the household was Protestant.

Characteristics of the home

The survey indicated a fairly high level of tenure mix; however, in terms of length of tenure there was a high level of residential stability.

Half (50%) of respondents lived in social housing (NIHE and housing associations); 27% were in owner-occupied accommodation and the remaining 23% rented privately.

Almost three-fifths (58%) of respondents had lived in the South West Belfast NRA for more than 15 years (social housing 73% and owner occupiers 71%).

Almost four-fifths (78%) of respondents lived in a house; the remaining 22% of respondents lived in flats/apartments (17%) or bungalows (5%).

Regardless of household heating system, the majority of respondents (89%) had full central heating in their home. The main heating source for homes represented in the survey was mains gas (70%) followed by oiled fired heating with radiators (25%). Oil was the predominant home heating source at NI level (68%⁶).

³ NISRA - Continuous Household Survey 2012/13

⁴ NISRA – Population and Migration Estimates (2012)

⁵ NI Survey of Activity Limitation and Disability 2007

⁶ NI House Condition Survey 2011

There were high levels of satisfaction among respondents with various aspects of their heating system - the ease of using the system (81%), the type of heating system (77%), the control over the level of heat (72%) and the amount of heat you can get (68%). Approximately one-third (29%) of respondents were dissatisfied with the cost of running the heating system.

More than one-third (35%) of respondents said they had been unable to adequately heat their home in the last 12 months. The cost of domestic fuel (31; 53%); money needed for other priorities (30; 51%) and low household income (26; 44%) were factors contributing to respondents' inability to adequately heat their home.

Overall, more than two-thirds (70%) of respondents were satisfied/very satisfied with their home.

A very small proportion (1%) of respondents who are currently living in social housing intend to buy their home within the next two years.

South West Belfast NRA

The survey indicated moderate levels of satisfaction with the area and a perception that the area had not really changed, although there were a number of anti-social behaviour issues to be addressed.

Almost three-fifths (57%) of respondents agreed that they really felt part of the community and 42% felt proud to come from the area

More than two-fifths (42%) of respondents disagreed that they felt embarrassed to bring people to the area.

Almost one-third (30%) of respondents reported the area was changing for the better, 43% believed it was not really changing and 26% thought it was changing for the worse.

Sixteen per cent of people in South West Belfast NRA perceived the level of anti-social behaviour (ASB) in their area to be high. The equivalent figure for Northern Ireland is 12 %⁷.

The main problems of ASB identified by respondents in the area were 'rubbish or litter' (52%); 'vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles' (43%) and 'teenagers hanging around the streets' (33%). The most prevalent perceived ASB problems at Northern Ireland level were 'rubbish and litter' (26%) and 'people using or dealing with drugs' (23%)⁸.

The majority (92%) of respondents said they felt safe walking alone in the area during the day and 78% felt safe alone in their home at night. More than half (53%) of respondents felt safe walking alone in the area after dark.

Policing in the Area

More than two-thirds (68%) of respondents strongly or tended to agree that the police would treat you with respect if you contact them for any reason and more than half (54%) of respondents strongly or tended to agree that they had confidence in the police in this area.

⁷ NICS 2011/12: Perceptions of Crime Research and Statistical Bulletin 2/2013

⁸ NICS 2011/12: Perceptions of Crime Research and Statistical Bulletin 2/2013

Neighbourhood renewal

The survey indicated fairly low levels of awareness of neighbourhood renewal and community involvement.

Almost three-quarters (72%) of respondents said they were not aware of physical changes that had improved the neighbourhood within the previous 12 months.

More than half (54%) of respondents thought there were important issues that needed to be addressed in their neighbourhood. The most common issue that respondents said needed to be addressed in their neighbourhood was to 'deal with ASB' (27%); 'more housing/improvements and regeneration' (18%); and 'clean up the area' (15%).

The majority (89%) of all respondents were not aware of the Housing Executive's neighbourhood warden service.

More than two-thirds (69%) of respondents said they did not know if their area had a community/residents' association; 29% said their area did have one and two per cent said their area did not.

Three-fifths (60%) of all respondents said they would not consider joining a local community/residents' association, compared to 27% who said they did not know if they would join and 12% who said they would join.

Almost two-thirds (65%) of respondents were not aware that their household lies within the South West Belfast Neighbourhood Renewal Area.

Well-Being

The Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale asks people to indicate how often they have felt a certain way on a range of items, such as feeling optimistic, feeling relaxed, thinking clearly, feeling confident and feeling cheerful

In South West Belfast, the mean score was 48, with similar mean scores for males (49) and females (47). This is similar to the Northern Ireland population mean score of 50 with the same mean scores for males and females (50).

Education

Four-fifths (80%) of respondents agreed that 'staying at school is important if you want to get a good job' (NI level - 84%⁹).

Almost two-thirds (63%) of respondents agreed that 'children at school in Northern Ireland get a good education' (NI level – 88%⁹).

More than three-fifths (61%) of respondents agreed that they 'enjoyed their time at school' (NI level – 67%⁹).

Almost one-quarter (40: 24%) of parent/legal guardians had one or more children of school age (4-18 years). Of these respondents, more than four-fifths (35; 88%) agreed their child's school was well led and well managed. Equal proportions of respondents (34; 85% in each case) agreed their child's school was a good school and the school gives clear information on how their child was getting on. Four-fifths (80%) of respondents agreed their child's school was welcoming to parents.

Almost all respondents (39; 98%) with children of school age agreed that making sure their child attends school regularly and on time is important.

The majority of respondents with children of school age (36; 90%) said helping their child with schoolwork was important.

Two-fifths (16; 40%) of respondents said they would consider taking their child out of school during term time (NIOS 2010: 24%).

The majority of respondents with children of school age said they felt involved personally in their child's school life (53% very involved; 38% fairly involved).

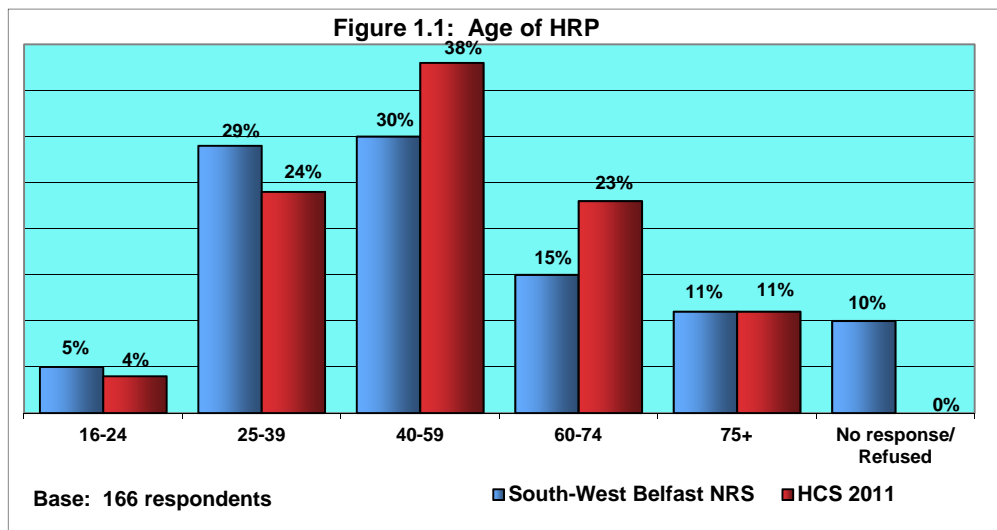
⁹ NISRA – NI Omnibus Survey 2011 – Education module

1.0 Socio-Economic Profile

This chapter details the socio-economic characteristics of households within the South West Belfast NRA.

1.1 Age of Household Reference Person/gender

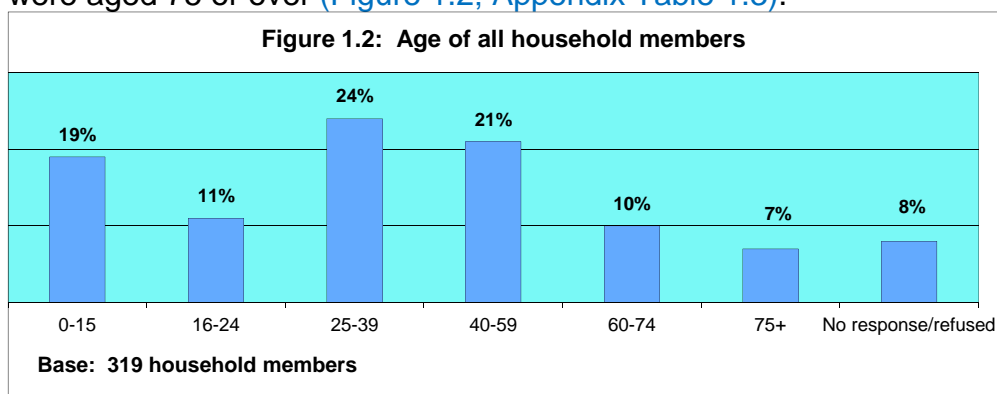
Almost one-third (30%) of HRP were aged between 40 and 59; 29% were between 25 and 39; 15% were aged between 60 and 74; 11% were aged 75 or older and 5% were aged between 16 and 24. Data from the Northern Ireland House Condition Survey (2011) are included in [Figure 1.1](#) below for reference ([Appendix Table 1.1](#)).



More than half (51%) of HRP were male and 43% were female. The remaining 6% of respondents did not provide information on gender. Analysis of gender by age shows that a higher proportion of male HRP were aged 40-59 (63%) and female aged 25-39 (60%) ([Appendix Table 1.2](#)).

1.2 Age of all household members

In total, 319 individuals were identified as resident in the 166 households surveyed. Almost one-quarter (24%) of household members were aged 25 and 39, 21% were between 40 and 59; 10% were aged between 60 and 74; 19% were aged 15 and less and 7% were aged 75 or over ([Figure 1.2](#); [Appendix Table 1.3](#)).

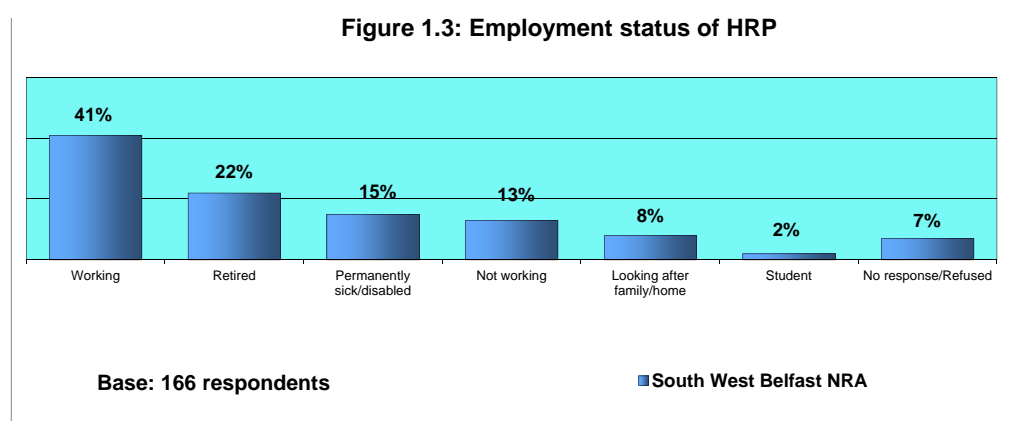


1.3 Average household size

The survey found that the mean household size in South West Belfast NRA was 1.96. The Northern Ireland average was 2.48¹⁰.

1.4 Employment status of Household Reference Person

More than two-fifths (41%) of HRPs were in employment (31% worked full-time, 8% worked part-time and 2% were self-employed). More than one-fifth (22%) of respondents were retired and 15% were permanently sick/disabled (Figure 1.3, Appendix Table 1.4).



1.5 Household type

Households were classified into eight types according to the number and ages of household members. Table 1A includes a description of each household type.

Table 1A: Household types and definitions (%)

	South West Belfast NRA 2013 %
Lone Adult (lone person below pensionable age - 65 years for men, 60 years for women)	25
Two Adult (two people – related or unrelated – below pensionable age)	18
Lone Parent (sole adult living with dependent child(ren) <16)	14
Lone Older (lone person of pensionable age – 65 years for men, 60 years for women)	13
Small Family (any two adults - related or unrelated - living with 1 or 2 dependent children < 16)	8
Large Adult (three or more adults - related or unrelated – and no dependent children <16)	7
Two Older (two people – related or unrelated - at least one of whom is of pensionable age)	5
Large Family (any two adults - related or unrelated - living with more than 2 dependent children < 16)	2
Not enough information supplied to classify household type	8
TOTAL	100

Base: 166 respondents

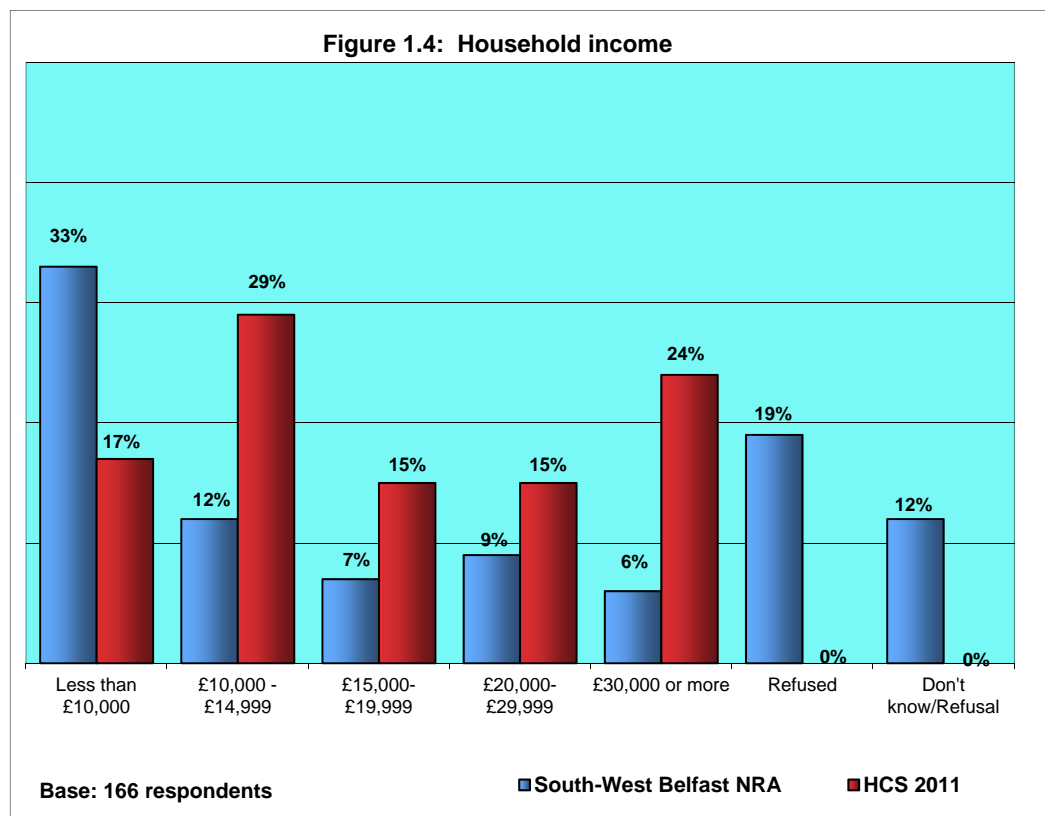
¹⁰ NISRA Continuous Household Survey 2012/13

Table 1A shows that lone adults (25%) were the predominant household type followed by two adults (18%), lone parent (14%) and lone older (13%) ([Appendix Table 1.5](#)).

1.6 Annual household income

This survey defines household income as the total annual income before tax of the Household Reference Person (HRP) and partner (if applicable), including all income from savings, employment, benefits and other sources.

One-third (33%) of respondents said their annual gross household income was less than £10,000; 12% had between £10,000 and £14,999, 7% had between £15,000 and £19,999, and 15% had £20,000 or more. Almost one-third (31%) of respondents either did not know or refused to give any details of their household income. Full income details are in [Figure 1.4 and Appendix Table 1.6](#); data from the HCS 2011 are included in the graph below for comparison (Note: the HCS 2011 had no missing data).



1.7 Benefits

The main benefits received by HRP's were Housing Benefit (34%), Disability Benefit (21%) and/or Retirement Pension (21%). [Table 1B and Appendix Table 1.7](#) detail the benefits received by respondents and their partners (47partners) (if applicable).

Table 1B: Benefits received	Household Reference Person (%)	Partner (%)
Housing Benefit	34	1
A Disability Benefit	21	2
Retirement Pension	21	4
Child Benefit	16	4
Child Tax Credit	15	2
Income Support	13	1
Pension Credit	8	1
Jobseekers Allowance	6	0
Incapacity Benefit	5	1
Working Tax Credit	4	1
Other, including Carer's Allowance	5	1

1.8 Long-term illnesses or disability

More than one-third (35%) of respondents said they or someone in their household had a disability that affected their normal day-to-day activities. Of these respondents, four-fifths (47; 80%) said their household had one disabled member; 12 (20%) had two or more disabled members in the household ([Appendix Tables 1.8 and 1.9](#)).

1.9 Household religion

Almost four-fifths (79%) of HRP's described the religious composition of their household as Protestant and two per cent as Catholic and the same (2%) as mixed religion. The remaining 12% stated that their household had another religion or no religion and five per cent refused/omitted to state the religion of their household ([Appendix Table 1.10](#)).

1.10 Ethnic origin and nationality of Household Reference Person

Almost all HRP's (90%) were white ([Appendix Table 1.11](#)).

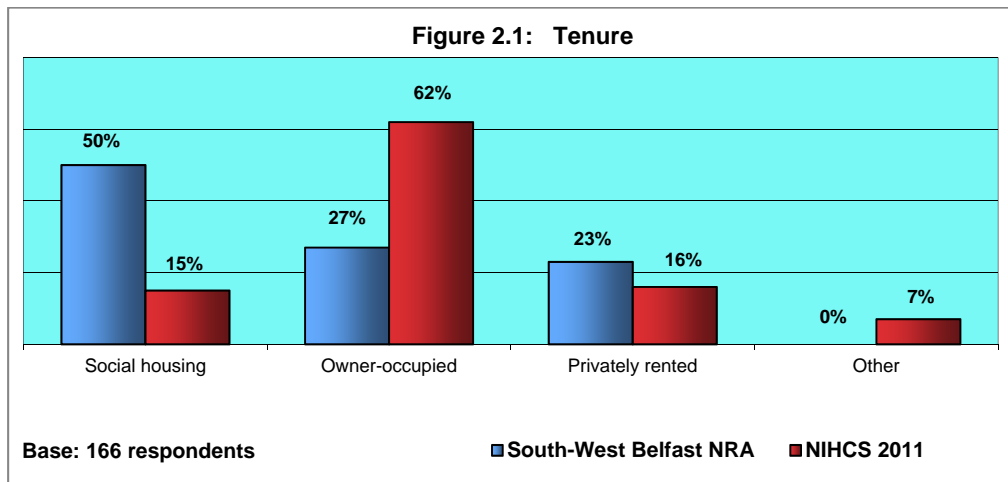
Almost three-quarters (72%) of HRP's were British and 10% were Northern Irish. A smaller proportion (2%) of respondents were Irish and 10% stated a nationality different to those mentioned previously ([Appendix Table 1.12](#)).

2.0 Characteristics of the home and area

This chapter presents an analysis of some of the characteristics of homes within the South West Belfast NRA, the tenure, length of tenure, satisfaction with aspects of accommodation and intention to buy or transfer to/from NIHE or housing association properties.

2.1 Tenure

One half (50%) of respondents were Housing Executive/housing association tenants. More than one-quarter (27%) were owner-occupiers and 23% rented privately. Data at the Northern Ireland level from the Northern Ireland House Condition Survey 2011 are included in Figure 2.1 for comparison ([Appendix Table 2.1](#)).



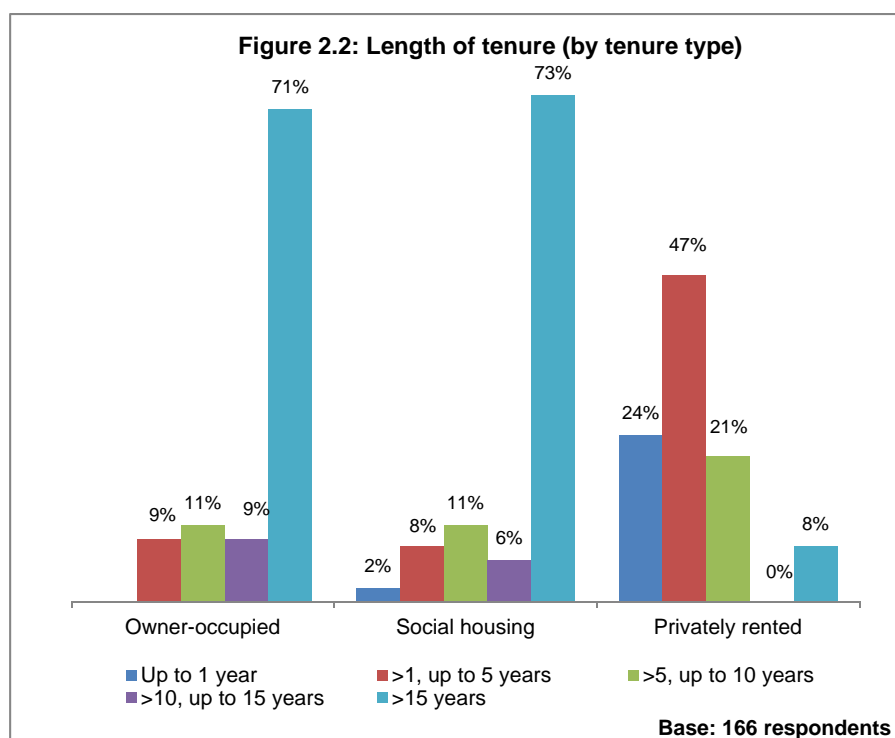
2.2 Length of time living in South West Belfast NRA

Almost three-fifths (58%) of respondents had lived in the South West Belfast NRA for 15 years or more and the remaining 42% of respondents had lived in the area for less than 15 years ([Appendix Table 2.2](#)).

2.3 More than half (54%) of respondents said they had lived within the South West Belfast NRA before moving to their present home. Twenty-eight per cent had lived outside the South West Belfast Council area and four per cent had lived outside the South West Belfast Neighbourhood Renewal area but within the South West Belfast Council Area. A further 14% of respondents had never lived anywhere else ([Appendix Table 2.3](#)).

2.4 Tenure by length of time living in South West Belfast NRA

Analysis of length of tenure by tenure type shows that a higher proportion of people living in social housing (64%) than those in owner occupation (33%) had lived in the area 15 years or more. In the private rented sector there was a much higher level (64%) that had lived in the South West Belfast NRA for 1 year or more but less than five. Further detail is in [Figure 2.2](#) and [Appendix Table 2.4](#).



2.5 Dwelling type

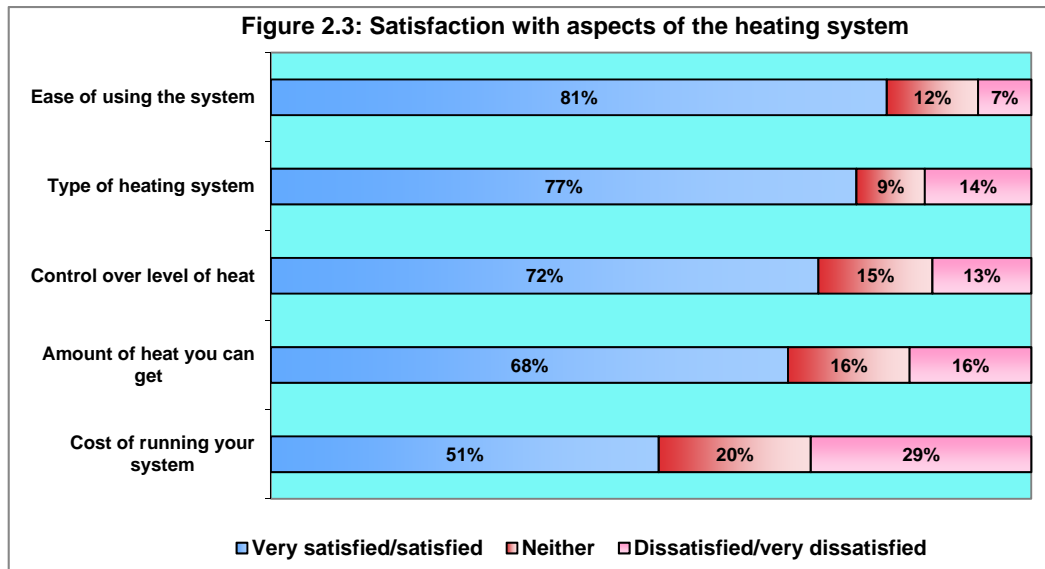
More than three-quarters (78%) of respondents lived in houses; 17% in flats/apartments and the remaining 5% lived in bungalows ([Appendix Table 2.5](#)).

2.6 Heating system

Almost all households (89%) had full central heating. Equal proportions of respondents (5% in each case) had partial central heating or no central heating. The main heating source in more than two-thirds (70%) of homes was mains gas. One-quarter (25%) of respondents had oil fired heating with radiators ([Appendix Tables 2.6 and 2.7](#)).

2.10 Satisfaction with heating system

There were high levels of satisfaction among respondents with various aspects of their heating system - the ease of using the system (81%), the type of heating system (77%), the control over the level of heat (72%) and the amount of heat you can get (68%). Almost one-third (29%) of respondents were dissatisfied with the cost of running the heating system ([Figure 2.3; Appendix Table 2.8](#)).



Base: 166 respondents

2.11 Ability to adequately heat the home

More than one-third (59: 35%) of respondents said they had been unable to adequately heat their home during the previous 12 months. The cost of domestic fuel (31; 53%), money needed for other priorities (30; 51%) and also low household income (26; 44%) were factors contributing to the difficulties experienced by those respondents who had been unable to heat their homes ([Appendix Tables 2.9-2.11](#)).

2.14 Satisfaction with home

Almost three-quarters (70%) of respondents were very satisfied/satisfied with their home; 13% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied and 17% were dissatisfied/very dissatisfied. The main reason for dissatisfaction was 'property in poor condition' ([Appendix Tables 2.12 and 2.13](#)).

2.15 House sales and transfers

Respondents living in social housing (NIHE or housing association properties – 50%; 83 respondents) were asked about their intentions to purchase or transfer/exchange their dwelling. Only one tenant said they intended to buy their home during the following two years; the majority (74: 89%) did not intend to buy their home and 10% (8) were unsure ([Appendix Table 2.14](#)).

Transfer applications

Of the 99% of respondents in social housing who did not intend to buy their home, nine (11%) had applied for a transfer from their present property during the previous two years. Of the respondents who had not applied for a transfer (88%) a small number (6; 8%) intended to apply for a transfer during the following 12 months. Most of those who wished to transfer wanted to stay within the local area (12 respondents) ([Appendix Tables 2.15-2.17](#)).

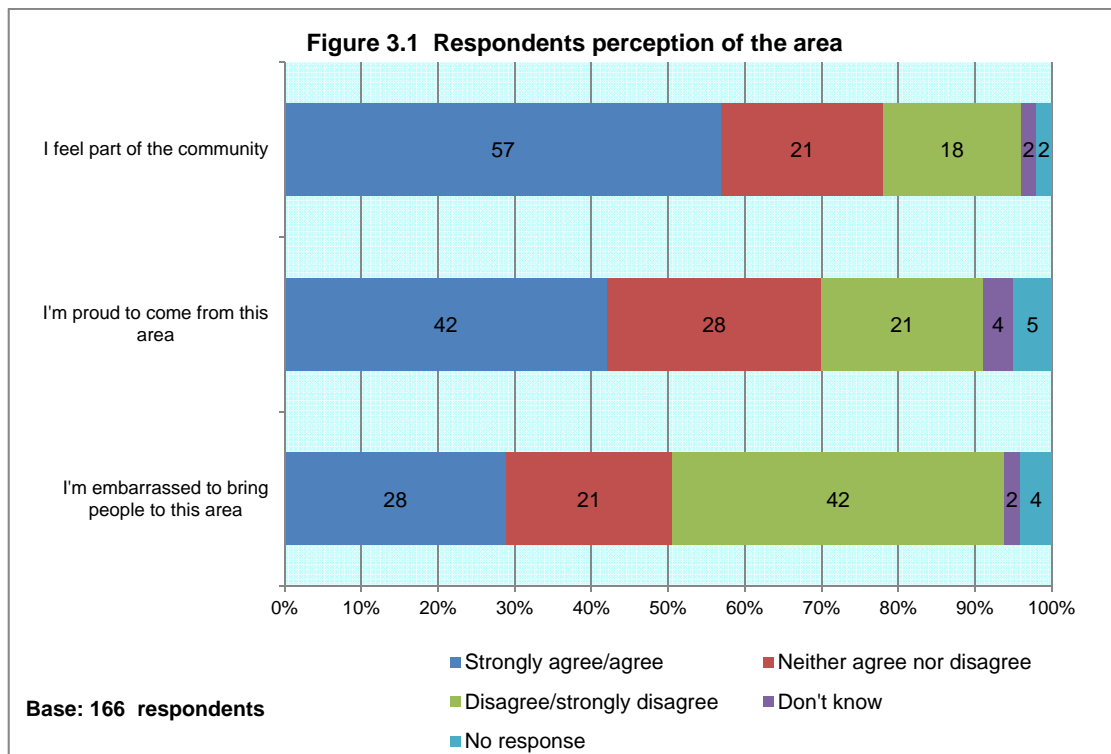
3.0 South West Belfast NRA

This chapter presents an analysis of data from questions aimed specifically at respondents' perceptions of life in the South West Belfast NRA, including opinion of the area, crime and anti-social behaviour and sense of community safety.

3.1 Perceptions about the area

Respondents were asked to state how much they agreed or disagreed with a number of statements related to their perceptions of the area (Figure 3.1; Appendix Table 3.1).

- Almost three-fifths (57%) of respondents agreed that they felt part of the community living in the area; 21% neither agreed nor disagreed and 18% disagreed.
- More than two-fifths (42%) agreed that they were proud to come from the area; 28% neither agreed nor disagreed and 21% disagreed.
- More than two-fifths (42%) of respondents disagreed that they felt embarrassed to bring people to the area; 28% agreed and 21% neither agreed nor disagreed.



3.2 More than one-quarter (30%) of respondents thought the area overall was changing for the better; 43% thought the area was not really changing and 26% thought it was changing for the worse (Appendix Table 3.2).

3.3 Reasons given by the 30% (50 respondents) who thought the area was changing for the better included 'investment into the area (including new build' (29; 43%) and 'good community spirit/cohesion' (15; 22%). Among the 26% (43 respondents) who said the area was changing for the worse, the most common reason was 'lack of community spirit/cohesion' (27 respondents) and 'increase of ASB in area' (22 respondents) (Table 3A; Appendix Table 3.3).

Table 3A: Perceived reasons why the local area is changing

Changing for the better			Changing for the worse		
	No.	%		No.	%
Investment in area (inc new build)	29	43	Lack of community spirit/cohesion	27	33
Good community spirit/cohesion	15	22	Increase of ASB in area	22	26
Improved facilities/community activities	9	13	Lack of housing/poor quality housing/too many private rentals in area	14	17
Area cleaner/safer	4	6	Area dirty/clear up area	9	11
No comment	10	15	Lack of facilities (shops)	6	7
			Poor street lighting/roads and pavements	3	4
			No comment	2	2

Base: 50 respondents who gave 67 reasons *Base: 43 respondents who gave 83 reasons*

3.4 Perceptions about anti-social behaviour in South West Belfast NRA

Respondents were asked to rate how much of a problem different types of anti-social behaviour (ASB) were in their area within a 15-minute walk of their home. In line with the latest Northern Ireland Crime Survey 2011/12 (NICS), the following seven strands of ASB were used to form a composite measure¹¹ to gauge the overall perceived level of ASB in South West Belfast NRA compared to Northern Ireland as a whole (Table 3.4A).

1. abandoned or burnt out cars;
2. noisy neighbours or loud parties;
3. people being drunk or rowdy in public places;
4. people using or dealing drugs;
5. teenagers hanging around on the streets;
6. rubbish or litter lying around; and
7. vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property.

3.5 Based on this composite measure, findings from this survey show that 17% of respondents in South West Belfast NRA perceived the level of ASB in their local area to be high. The equivalent figures for Northern Ireland was slightly lower (13%¹²) (Appendix Table 3.4B).

¹¹ Perceptions of ASB were measured using the NICS scale based on respondents' answers to the questions related to the seven ASB strands, as follows: 'very big problem'=3, 'fairly big problem'=2, 'not a very big problem'=1 and 'not a problem at all'=0. The maximum score for the seven questions was 21. Those respondents with 'high' levels of perceived anti-social behaviour scored 11 or more on this scale

¹² NICS 2011/12: Perceptions of Crime Research and Statistical Bulletin 2/2013

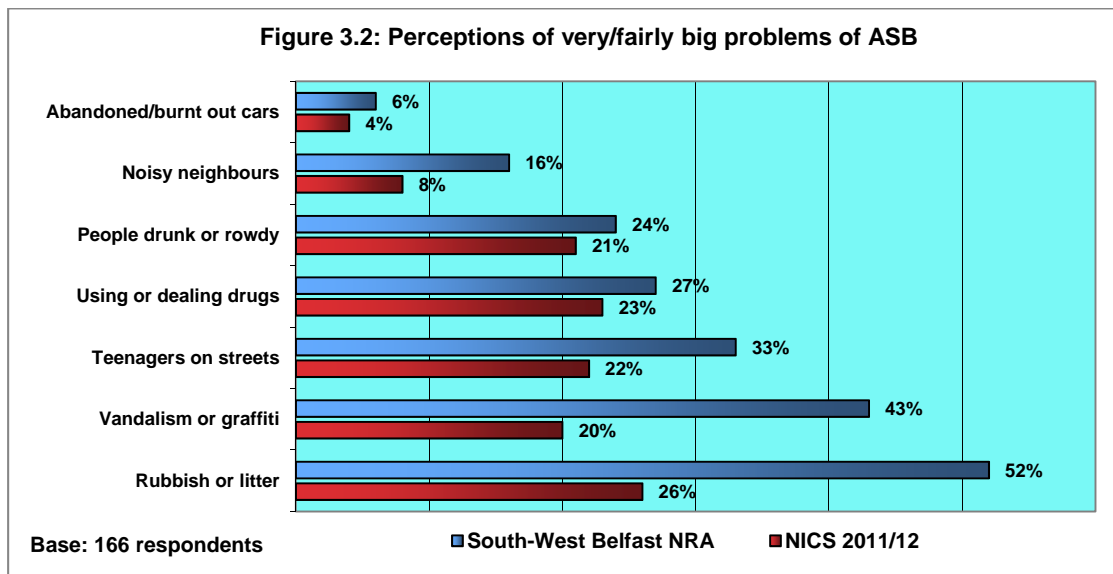
3.6 The two ASB types perceived by the largest proportions of respondents to be a very/fairly big problem in the local area were:

- rubbish or litter lying around (52%); and
- vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles (43%).

The most prevalent issue perceived as very/fairly big problem at the Northern Ireland level¹³ were:

- rubbish or litter lying around (26%); and
- people using or dealing with drugs (23%)

(Figure 3.2: Appendix Table 3.4A & B).



3.7 Findings from the South West Belfast NRA survey show that the lowest proportions of respondents perceived the following types of ASB to be problematic: ‘abandoned/burnt out cars (6%) and ‘noisy neighbours or loud parties’ (16%).

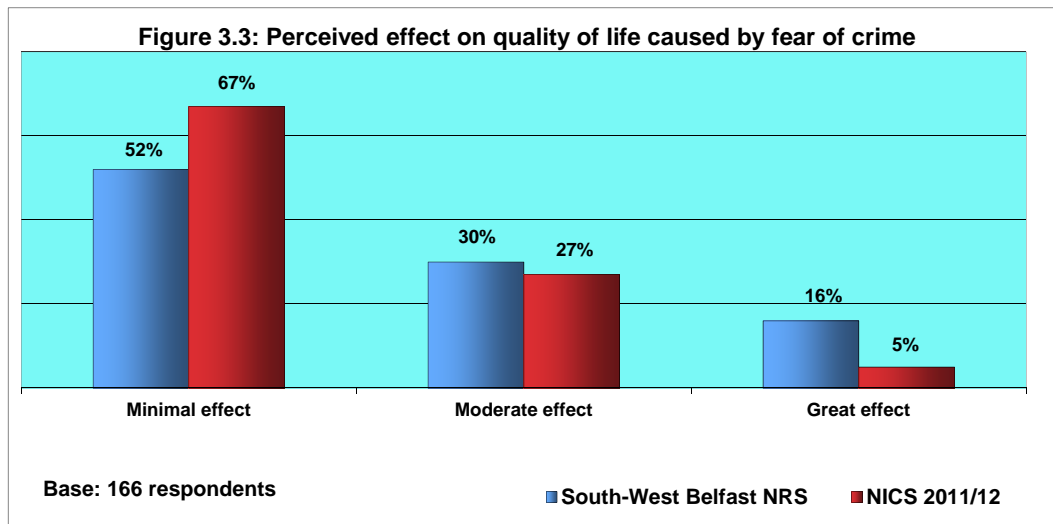
3.8 Perceptions about the effect of ‘fear of crime’ on quality of life

Respondents were asked to rate how much their quality of life was affected by fear of crime, on a scale of 1 to 10 where 1 being of ‘little effect’ and 10 ‘a total effect’. In order to standardise the results, the following conventions have been used to gauge the effect of ‘fear of crime’ on quality of life:

1. minimally affected (responded in the range 1 to 3);
2. moderately affected (responded in the range 4 to 7); and
3. greatly affected (responded in the range 8 to 10).

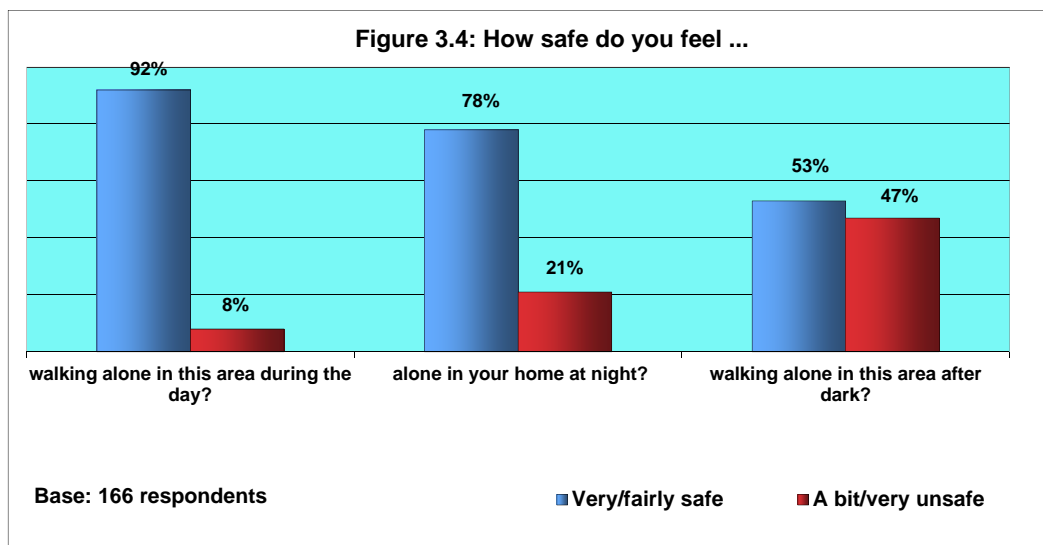
3.9 More than half (52%) of the respondents in South West Belfast NRA felt that ‘fear of crime’ had a minimal impact on their quality of life (NICS 67%), almost one-third (30%) said it had a moderate effect and 16% considered that it had a great effect (Figure 3.3; Appendix Table 3.5) (NICS: 5% of respondents felt that fear of crime had a great effect on their quality of life).

¹³ NICS 2011/12 Perceptions of Crime Research and Statistical Bulletin 2/2013



3.10 Perceptions about personal safety

The vast majority (92%) of respondents said they felt safe walking alone in the area during the day. Almost four-fifths (78%) felt safe in their own home when alone at night and more than half (53%) of respondents felt safe walking alone in the area after dark. Respondents' reasons for not feeling safe are detailed in the Appendix Tables (Figure 3.4; Appendix Tables 3.6-3.10).



3.11 Policing in the area

Respondents were asked to agree or disagree with six statements regarding public confidence with the police in their area (15 minute walk from their home). Respondents did not need to have had contact with the police to answer these questions.

More than two-thirds (68%) of respondents strongly agreed or tended to agree that the police would treat them with respect if contacted for any reason; more than half (54%) of respondents strongly agreed or tended to agree that they had confidence in the police in this area and 51% stated that they strongly agreed or tended to agree that the police treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are. Almost one-fifth (19%) strongly disagreed or tended to disagree that the police could be relied on to deal with minor crimes (Table 3.11: Appendix 3.11).

Table 3.11 Police confidence in the area

	Strongly/ tend to agree		Neither agree or disagree		Strongly /Tend to disagree		Don't Know/No response		TOTAL	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
The Police would treat you with respect if you contact them for any reason	113	68	19	11	13	9	21	12	166	100
Taking everything into account I have confidence in the police in this area	89	54	32	19	24	18	15	9	166	100
The Police treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are	84	51	32	19	18	12	35	18	166	100
The Police can be relied on to be there when we need them	74	44	38	23	30	18	22	15	166	100
The Police could be relied on to deal with minor crimes	71	43	39	23	33	19	26	16	166	100
The Police are dealing with things that matter to people in the community	66	40	39	23	21	16	34	21	166	100

Base: 166 respondents

4.0 Neighbourhood Renewal

This chapter analyses respondents' awareness of physical improvements to the area and recent neighbourhood renewal activity, assesses community involvement, measures satisfaction with services and identifies perceptions about other services, facilities or improvements needed in the South West Belfast NRA.

4.1 Physical changes within the South West Belfast NRA

Almost three-quarters (72%) of respondents were not aware of any physical changes which had improved the neighbourhood within the previous 12 months. Physical changes identified by the remaining 28% (47 respondents) included 'new houses being built' and 'area safer/cleaner/parking addressed' and 'improved facilities' ([Appendix Tables 4.1 and 4.2](#)).

4.2 Important issues to be addressed in the neighbourhood

More than half (54%) of respondents thought there were important issues that needed to be addressed ([Appendix Tables 4.3](#)). The most common issues were 'deal with ASB'; 'more housing/improvements /regeneration, and 'clean up the area'. A full breakdown of issues identified by respondents is in [Appendix Table 4.4](#).

4.3 Facilities/services/activities in the area

Respondents were asked about their awareness and use of certain facilities in the area and whether anyone in their household would use them. The highest proportions of respondents were aware of sports facilities (65%); youth activities (64%) and a mother and toddler group (63%). Use of these facilities varied greatly as shown in [Table 4A and Appendix Table 4.5](#).

Table 4A: Awareness and use of local facilities

	Percentage (%)	
	Aware of...	Would use...
Sports facilities	65	34
Youth activities	64	19
Mother and Toddler Group	63	14
Facilities for senior citizens	58	13
Adult education classes	52	18
Pre/extended school play group	52	20

4.4 Services needed that were not already available

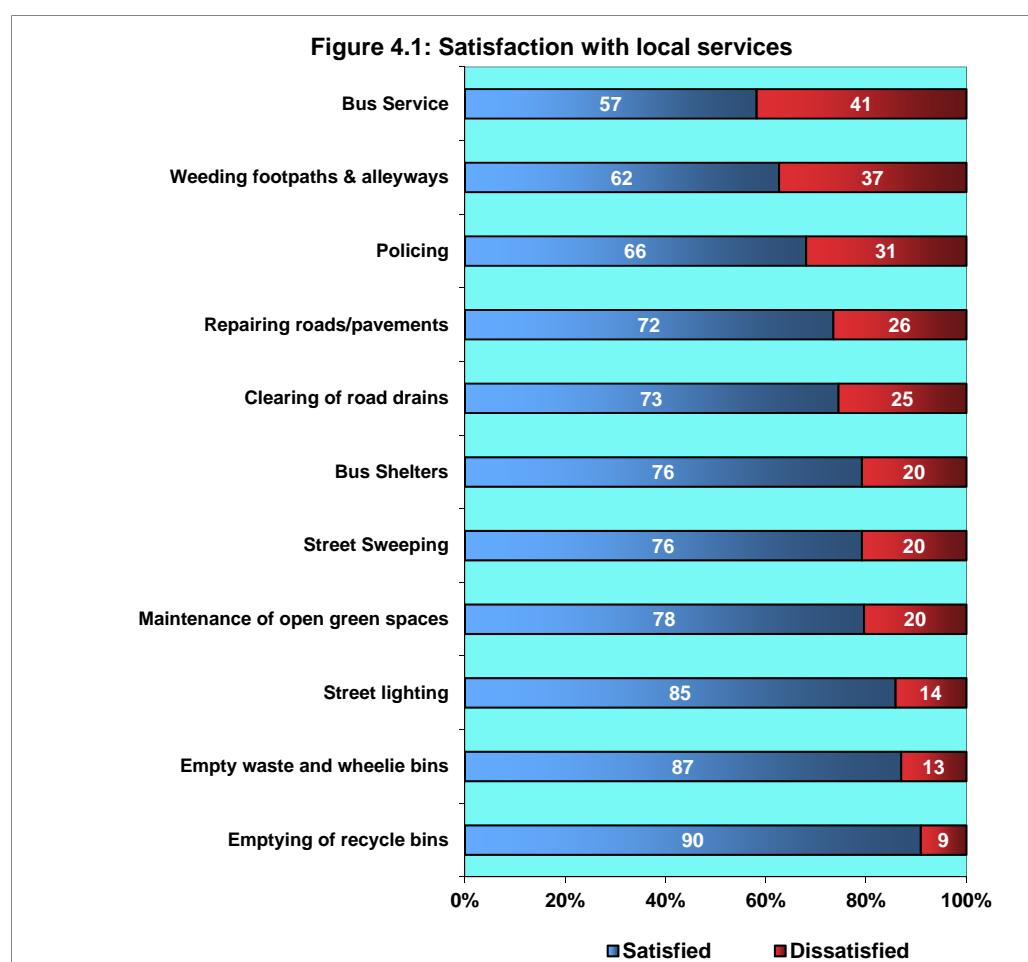
Almost half (43%) of respondents gave examples of services or facilities needed in the area, 24 respondents said to improve facilities for young persons and 24 respondents stated more facilities/ activities for the community such as sports facilities. Responses were varied and are detailed fully in the appendix tables; however, more than four-fifths (111; 57%) of respondents did not state what services or facilities were needed in the area ([Appendix Table 4.6](#)).

4.5 Neighbourhood warden

The majority (89%) of respondents said they were not aware of the Housing Executive's neighbourhood warden service. Of the 11% of respondents who were aware, only a small number (5) had used the service and more than half (3) were satisfied with the service they had received ([Appendix Tables 4.7-4.9](#)).

4.6 General services within the area

Respondents were asked about a number of general services provided in the area and whether they found them satisfactory or unsatisfactory. Respondents were most satisfied with the emptying of recycle bins (90%); emptying of general household waste and wheelie bins and street lighting (87%). Respondents were least satisfied with the provision of bus shelters in the area (41%) and weeding of footpaths and alleyways (37%). The reasons for dissatisfaction were varied and are detailed in the appendix tables ([Figure 4.1: Appendix Tables 4.10-4.31](#)).



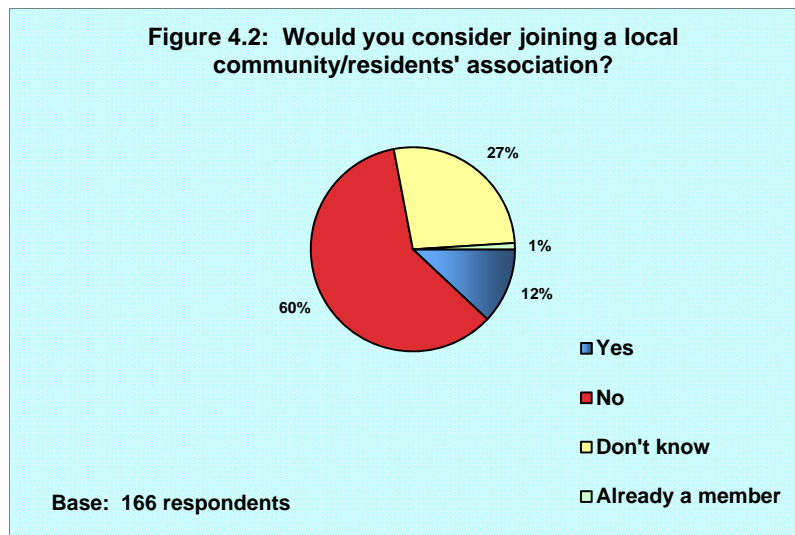
4.7 Community/residents' associations

More than two-thirds (69%) of respondents said they did not know if their area had a community/residents' association; 29% said they had and the remaining 2% said their area did not have one. Respondents

who were aware of a community/residents' association in their area were asked to name it. Their responses are listed in the appendix tables ([Appendix Tables 4.32 and 4.33](#)).

Of the 48 (29%) respondents who said their area had a community/residents' association, almost half (46%) felt it was representative of the community as a whole; 23% said it was not representative and the remaining respondents (31%) did not know ([Appendix Table 4.34](#)). The reasons given by respondents who thought the community/residents' association did not represent the community are detailed in [Appendix Table 4.35](#).

Three-fifths (60%) of all respondents said they would not consider joining a local community/residents' association and 12% said they would consider doing so. A further 27% of respondents were undecided and 1% were already a member of a local community/residents' association ([Figure 4.2; Appendix Table 4.36](#)).



4.8 Awareness of the local NRA

Almost two-thirds (65%) of respondents had not been aware that their home was within the South West Belfast NRA. Of the 35% (58 respondents) who had been aware that their home was within the South West Belfast NRA, a small number (2) had contributed to the consultation process for the development of a neighbourhood renewal action plan.

The main reasons given by the 39 respondents who had not contributed to the consultation process were that they had not known about the consultation process ([Appendix Tables 4.37-4.40](#)).

Section 5: Well-Being

The Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale asks people to indicate how often they have felt a certain way on a range of issues, such as feeling optimistic, feeling relaxed, thinking clearly, feeling confident, and feeling cheerful. A score is then assigned (minimum score of 14 and maximum score of 70) and the higher a person's score, the better their level of mental wellbeing.

- 5.1 In South West Belfast, the mean score was 48, with similar mean scores for males (49) and females (47). This is similar to the Northern Ireland population mean score of 50 with the same mean scores for males and females (50¹⁴) ([Appendix Table 5.1](#)). Although not directly comparable because this survey asked one respondent from a household rather than the general population it does provide a useful indication of the levels of well-being in the South West Belfast area under study (all tenures).

Scores were only collected from those who answered 6 or more of the questions - it must be noted that this score is based on the HRP (household reference person) however this may not be the person who completed the survey). (Source: Warwick- Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale)

¹⁴ Health Survey Northern Ireland: First Results from the 2011/12 Survey: Bulletin 1

6.0 Education in South West Belfast NRA

One of the main objectives of the Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy is to improve educational standards. This survey sought to ascertain respondents' views on educational services for children and their personal experiences of, and opinions on, educational provision in South West Belfast NRA. The results of the latest education module of the 2010 Northern Ireland Omnibus Survey¹⁵ (NIOS) have been included for information.

6.1 General opinions about education

Respondents were asked how much they agreed or disagreed with a series of statements relating to education in general. Four-fifths (80%) of respondents agreed that staying on at school is important if one wants to get a good job (NIOS: 84%) and 63% agreed that children at school in Northern Ireland get a good education (NIOS: 88%). More than three-fifths (61%) of respondents agreed that they had enjoyed their time at school (NIOS: 67%) ([Figure 5.1](#); [Appendix Table 6.1](#)).

6.2 Parents of children aged 4-18

The survey included a series of questions on education, directed at respondents who were the parent/guardian of children aged between 4 and 18 and attending school (40; 24% of all respondents in the survey). If respondents had more than one child of school age, they were asked to answer the questions with particular reference to the child with the nearest upcoming birthday ([Appendix Table 6.2](#)).

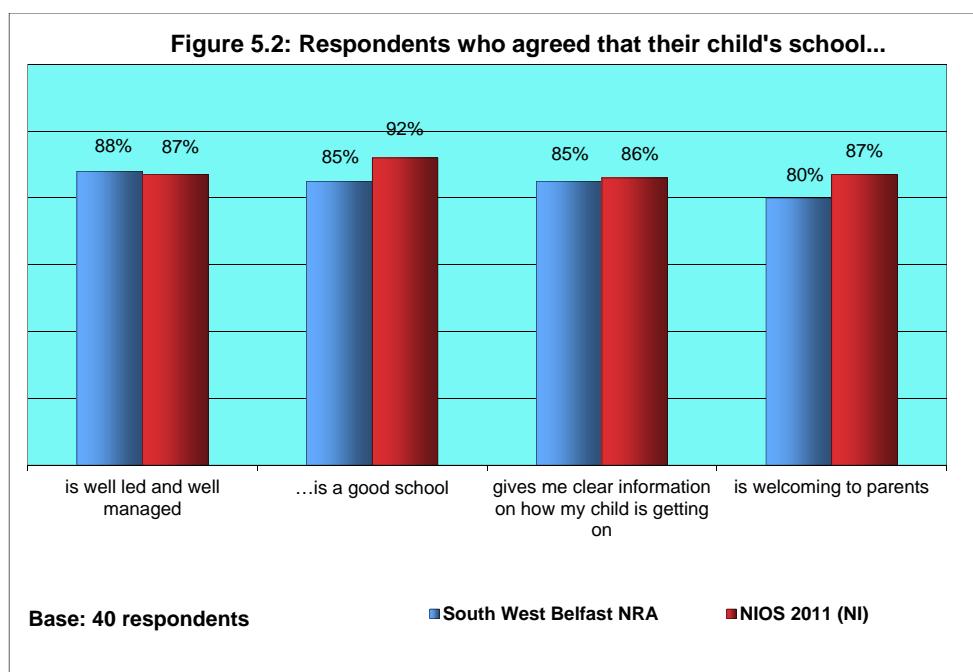
6.3 Primary/secondary education

More than half (22; 55%) of respondents with school-age children said their child was in primary education (Years 1 to 7) and 18 (45%) respondents said their child was in post-primary education (Years 8 to 14) ([Appendix Table 6.3](#)).

6.4 Parents' opinions on schools

Respondents who were parents of school-aged children were asked to state the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with a series of statements relating to their child's school. More than four-fifths (35; 88%) of respondents agreed that their child's school is well led and well managed. Equal proportions of respondents (34; 85% in each case) agreed their child attended a good school and the school gives parents clear information on how their child is getting on. Four-fifths (32; 80%) of respondents agreed their child's school is welcoming to parents ([Appendix Table 6.4](#)). Results from the NIOS 2011 are illustrated in [Figure 5.2](#).

¹⁵ NISRA – Northern Ireland Omnibus Survey 2011 – Education Module



6.5 Importance of parental responsibilities regarding education

Almost all respondents (39; 98%; NIOS 2010 - 94%) who had school-age children said making sure their child attends school regularly and on time was very/quite important and almost all respondents (36; 90%; NIOS 2011 - 96%) said helping their child with homework was very/quite important ([Appendix Table 6.5](#)).

6.6 Term-time holidays

Two-fifths (16; 40%) of respondents with school-age children, reported that they would consider taking their child out of school during term time, for example, for a family break or holiday. This figure is higher than the Northern Ireland level as reported by the NIOS 2011, which found that 23% of parents would consider taking their child out of school during term time ([Appendix Table 6.6](#)).

6.7 Parental involvement

The majority (36: 91%) of respondents said they felt involved in their child's school life (NI level – 88%). Respondents reported different levels of involvement in their child's school, ranging from 30 (75%) attending parent-teacher meetings to three (7%) helping out with school clubs/classrooms. Findings from this survey and from the 2011 NIOS at Northern Ireland level are included for reference in [Table 5A](#) and [Appendix Tables 6.7-6.9](#).

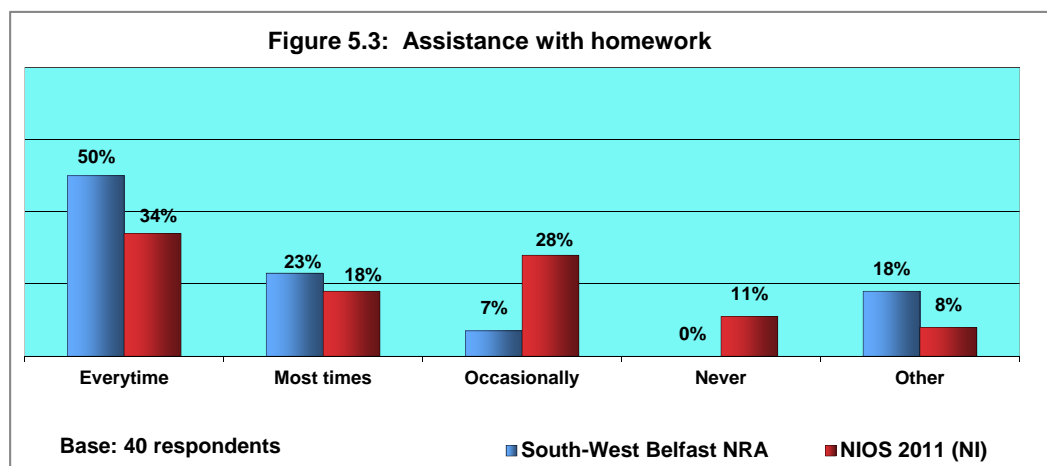
Table 5A: Type of parental involvement in child's school

Activity	Percentages %	
	South West Belfast 2013	NIOS 2011 (NI)
Attending parent/teacher meetings	75	85
Helping out with dinner duties/school trips and so on	17	9
Get involved with the Parent/Teacher Association (PTA)	12	12
Helping out with school clubs/classroom	7	10

Base: 40 respondents

6.8 Assistance with homework

Half (20; 50%) of respondents with school-age children said they help their child with their homework every time; 23% (9) of respondents said they help most times and 7% (3) of respondents said they help occasionally. This is illustrated in Figure 5.3, which also shows data at the Northern Ireland level from the NIOS 2011 ([Figure 5.3](#) and [Appendix Table 6.10](#)).



6.9 Confidence helping child with homework

More than two-fifths (18: 45%) of respondents with children at school said they would feel confident most of the time helping their child with homework, 10 (25%) respondents said they would always feel confident. Nine (23%) respondents said they would feel confident some of the time and fewer respondents said it depends what the homework is (2: 5%). Findings from the 2011 NIOS are included for reference in the appendix tables ([Appendix Table 6.11](#)).

6.10 Children of primary school age

Of those 40 respondents with children who were still at school, 27 (68%) had one child or more between Year 1 and Year 7, i.e. at primary school ([Appendix Tables 6.12 and 6.13](#)).

Respondents with more than one child of primary school age were asked to think about their eldest child when answering the following questions:

Almost all respondents with children at primary school (24 out of 27) agreed that their child's school puts enough emphasis on reading and writing skills. (2011: NIOS 87%).

Most of this sub-sample of respondents (23 out of 27) agreed that their child's school puts enough emphasis on basic numeracy skills/sums (2011: NIOS 91%) ([Appendix Table 6.14](#));

6.11 Working in schools

All respondents were asked if they had ever worked in a school: 15% said they had done so ([Appendix Table 6.15](#)).

7.0 Final Comment

- 7.1 Respondents were asked if they had any other comment they would like to make about life in the South West Belfast Neighbourhood Renewal area. A total of 72 respondents gave 102 comments of which 23 (23%) stated that there was a 'lack of housing/poor housing conditions/regeneration required'; 'ASB an issue and action required' (12: 12%) and 'area has a poor image' (12: 12%) ([Appendix Table 7.1](#)).

Appendix 1: Technical information

Survey methodology

The Housing Executive Research Unit sent each randomly selected household a self-complete questionnaire and letter explaining the objectives of the survey prior to doorstep visits by qualified researchers from the Housing Executive's Research Unit. Up to five attempts were made to achieve an interview at each issued address, unless a sampled household had notified the Research Unit that they did not wish to participate in the survey. At least one of the five attempts was made in the evening or at the weekend. Interviewers did not make calls on Sundays.

The sample and response rate

A total of 1299 properties were in the South West Belfast Neighbourhood Renewal Area, as identified by Pointer Address Data Base (GIS). The Housing Executive's Research Unit selected a random sample of 400 households from all tenures within the NRA using specialised software, IBM SPSS Statistics.

On completion of fieldwork, 66 addresses in the sample were identified as being ineligible due to being vacant, inaccessible or derelict, which reduced the valid sample to 334 addresses. A total of 166 completed interviews were achieved, giving a response rate of 49% (Table A1).

Table A1

Breakdown of response:		
	Number	%
Original target sample	400	
Vacant/derelict/ inaccessible/demolished	64	
Non residential	2	
Revised target sample	334	100
Refusals	43	13
Non-contacts	127	38
Actual interviews achieved	166	50

Sample error

The proportion of respondents who gave a particular answer was only an estimate of the proportion of all potential respondents in South West Belfast NRA who would have given that answer, i.e. there was a margin of error, plus or minus, known as the sample error. Table A2 shows the margins of error for various percentages for a sample size of 166 at the 95% confidence level. The 95% confidence level means that if the same survey were to be carried out 20 times, exactly the same results would be obtained in 19 of those cases.

If, for example, the percentage cited in the report is 80%, the probable sample error is $\pm 6.1\%$. Therefore, there are 95 chances in 100 that the true figure lies between 73.9% and 86.1%.

Table A2

Response: 166	Percentages									
	5 or 95	10 or 90	15 or 85	20 or 80	25 or 75	30 or 70	35 or 65	40 or 60	45 or 55	50 or 50
Sample error:	3.3	4.6	5.4	6.1	6.6	7.0	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.6

Reporting conventions

Conditions regarding the inclusion of numbers and/or percentages in findings, depending on the size of the sample or sub-sample, are set out below:

- ◆ Where the sample, or sub-sample, is 100 or more, the textual analysis (i.e. the main body of the report) includes percentages only. The tabular analysis (i.e. the appendix tables) includes both numbers and percentages.
- ◆ Where the sample, or sub-sample, is 50 or more but less than 100, both the textual and tabular analyses include numbers and percentages.
- ◆ Where the sample, or sub-sample, is less than 50, both the textual and tabular analyses include numbers, but **not** percentage figures.

Since the total achieved sample in this survey is 166 and questions were directed at sub-samples of less than 100 and also less than 50 respondents, all of the above conditions apply to sections of both the textual and tabular analyses. However, in the case of the sub-sample group of respondents with school-age children (40 respondents), the Research Unit decided, due to the proximity to the normal cut-off figure of 50, it was acceptable to include percentage figures in the analysis for the benefit of the client.

DEPARTMENT FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND NORTHERN IRELAND HOUSING EXECUTIVE						
						
AM	PM	Evening	Schedule Number:			

SOUTH WEST BELFAST
NEIGHBOURHOOD RENEWAL SURVEY

The Housing Executive, on behalf of the Dept for Social Development is carrying out a survey of people living in the South West Belfast area. The aim of the survey is to understand your views of the type of housing you live in and your perceptions of the South West Belfast area as a place to live. The findings will be used by Government to assess the impact of the Neighbourhood Renewal Initiative.

All information given will be treated in the strictest confidence

Section 1 – You and your home

Q1. How long have you lived in the South West Belfast area?

Please circle one response only

Less than 6 months	1
6 months or more but less than 1 year	2
1 year or more but less than 5	3
5 years or more but less than 10	4
10 years or more but less than 15	5
More than 15 years	6

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

Please circle one response only

Within the South West Belfast area?	1
Outside the South West Belfast area but within the (South West) Belfast City Council area	2
Outside the (South West) Belfast City Council area	3
Have never lived anywhere else	4

Q3. Which of the following best describes your home?

Please circle one response only

House	1
Flat/apartment	2
Bungalow	3
Other, <i>please specify here</i>	4

Q4. Do you rent or own your home?

Please circle one response only

Rent from Housing Executive	1
Rent from Housing Association	2
Rent Privately	3
Owner Occupier	4
Purchased through Co-ownership	5
Other, <i>please specify here</i>	6

Q5. Do you have central heating in your home?

Please circle one response only

Yes – full	1
Yes – partial	2
No	3

Q6. What is your *main* source of heating?

Please circle one response only

Oil Fired with radiators	1
Mains Gas	2
Bottled/Tank gas	3
Economy 7	4
Electric fire (not Economy 7)	5
Solid Fuel Open Fire (with radiators)	6
Solid Fuel Open Fire (no radiators)	7
Solid Fuel Glass Fronted Fire (with radiators)	8
Solid Fuel Glass Fronted Fire (no radiators)	9
Other, <i>please specify here</i>	10

Q7. How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with each of the following aspects of your *main* heating system?

Please circle one response for each aspect of your main heating system

	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
the type of heating system	1	2	3	4	5
the cost of running your system	1	2	3	4	5
the amount of heat that you can get	1	2	3	4	5
the control over the level of heat	1	2	3	4	5
the ease of use of the system	1	2	3	4	5

Q8. In the last 12 months, have you ever been unable to adequately heat your home?

<i>Please circle one response only</i>		
Yes	1	»Continue to question 9 »Go to question 10
No	2	

Q9. Thinking about the last occasion, which of the following factors were responsible for your inability to adequately heat your home?

Please circle one answer for each line

	Yes	No
The cost of domestic fuel	1	2
Low household income	1	2
Money needed for other priorities	1	2
Other, <i>please specify here</i>	1	2

Q10. Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your home?

Please circle one response only

Very satisfied	1	» Go to Section 2
Quite satisfied	2	
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	3	» Continue to question 11
Dissatisfied	4	
Very dissatisfied	5	

Q11. If dissatisfied, can you please tell us your ***main*** reasons why?

1.
2.

Section 2 – Future Intentions

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ARE FOR **HOUSING EXECUTIVE AND HOUSING ASSOCIATION TENANTS ONLY**. IF YOU ARE **NOT** A HOUSING EXECUTIVE/ ASSOCIATION TENANT PLEASE GO TO **SECTION 3**

- Q1. Do you intend within the next 2 years to buy your home from the Housing Executive/Housing Association?

Please circle one response only

Yes	1	» Go to Section 3
No	2	» Continue to question 2
Don't know	3	» Continue to question 2

- Q2. Have you applied in the last 2 years to the Housing Executive/Housing Association for a transfer from your present property?

Please circle one response only

Yes	1	» Go to question 4
No	2	» Continue to question 3

- Q3. Do you intend within the next 12 months to apply for a Housing Executive/Housing Association transfer?

Please circle one response only

Yes	1	» Continue to question 4
No	2	» Go to Section 3

- Q4. If Yes, where do you wish to transfer to?

Please circle one response only

Within the South West Belfast area?	1
Outside the South West Belfast area but within the (South West) Belfast City Council area	2
Outside the (South West) Belfast City Council area	3

- Q5. What are your **main reasons** for applying for a transfer?

1.
2.
3.

Section 3 – Your Neighbourhood

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ARE FOR ALL RESPONDENTS

Q1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about your area?

Please circle one response on each line

	Strongly agree	Agree a little	Neither / nor	Disagree a little	Strongly disagree	Don't know
I really feel part of the community, living in this area	1	2	3	4	5	6
I'm embarrassed to bring people to this area	1	2	3	4	5	6
I feel proud to come from this area	1	2	3	4	5	6

Q2. Would you say that, **overall**, this area is...

Please circle one response only

Changing for the better	1
Not really changing	2
Changing for the worse	3

» **Continue to question 3**

» **Go to question 4**

» **Continue to question 3**

Q3. Why do you say that?

1.
2.
3.

Q4. For the following types of anti-social behaviour, can you tell me how much of a problem they are in your area? By area we mean within a 15 minute walk.

Please circle one answer on each line

	Very big problem	Fairly big problem	Not a very big problem	No problem at all
Noisy neighbours or loud parties	3	2	1	0
Teenagers hanging around on streets	3	2	1	0
Rubbish or litter lying about	3	2	1	0
Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles	3	2	1	0
People using or dealing in drugs	3	2	1	0
Abandoned or burnt out cars	3	2	1	0
People being drunk or rowdy in public places	3	2	1	0

- Q5. How much is your own quality of life affected by fear of crime on a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 is no effect and 10 is a total effect on your quality of life?

Please circle one response only

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

- Q6. How safe do you feel walking alone in this area after dark? (by area we mean within a 15-minute walk). If you never go out alone at night, how safe **would** you feel?

Please circle one response only

Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe
1	2	3	4
» Go to question 8		» Continue to question 7	

- Q7. Why do you feel unsafe walking alone in this area after dark?

Please circle one response only

Too old	1
Ill/sick/disabled	2
Family responsibilities	3
Fear of being mugged or physically attacked	4
Fear of burglary/vandalism	5
Fear of becoming a victim of crime	6
Fear of being subject to or witnessing anti-social behaviour	7
Fear of receiving verbal abuse	8
Young people hanging around	9
People using or dealing drugs	10
Other, please specify here	11

- Q8. How safe do you feel walking alone in this area during the day? If you never go out alone during the day, how safe **would** you feel?

Please circle one response only

Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe
1	2	3	4
» Go to question 10		» Continue to question 9	

- Q9. Why do you/would you feel unsafe walking alone in this area during the day?

Please circle one response only

Too old	1
Ill/sick/disabled	2
Family responsibilities	3
Fear of being mugged or physically attacked	4
Fear of burglary/vandalism	5
Fear of becoming a victim of crime	6
Fear of being subject to or witnessing anti-social behaviour	7
Fear of receiving verbal abuse	8
Young people hanging around	9
People using or dealing drugs	10
Other, please specify here	11

- Q10. How safe do you feel when you are alone in your own home at night? NB – if you are never alone at night, how safe would you feel if you **were** alone in your home at night?

Please circle one response only

Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe
1	2	3	4

POLICING IN THE AREA

The NI Housing Executive works in partnership with other agencies including the police in order to reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime. Public confidence in the police is an important aspect in achieving this and hence we're interested your responses to the following questions.

- Q11. How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about the police in your area? You don't need to have had contact with the police to answer these questions and again, by area we mean within a 15-minute walk from your home.

	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
They (the police in this area) can be relied on to be there when you need them.	1	2	3	4	5	6
They (the police in this area) would treat you with respect if you had contact with them for any reason.	1	2	3	4	5	6
They (the police in this area) treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are	1	2	3	4	5	6
They (the police in this area) can be relied on to deal with minor crimes	1	2	3	4	5	6
They (the police in this area) are dealing with the things that matter to people in this community	1	2	3	4	5	6
Taking everything into account I have confidence in the police in this area	1	2	3	4	5	6

Please go to Section 4.

Section 4 – Neighbourhood Renewal

- Q1. Are you aware of any physical changes that have *improved* your neighbourhood in the last 12 months?

Please circle one response only

Yes	1	» Continue to question 2
No	2	» Go to question 3

- Q2. If yes, please give details of the most recent improvements to your area.

1.
2.
3.

- Q3. Are there any important issues in your neighbourhood that you think need to be addressed?

Please circle one response only

Yes	1	» Continue to question 4
No	2	» Go to question 5

- Q4. What are the most important issues in your neighbourhood that you would like to see addressed? Please limit your responses to 3 issues.

1.
2.
3.

Appendix 4

Map of South West Belfast Neighbourhood Renewal Area

