2023 Community Research Index

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Front cover: North East Wales Chinese Women's Association, Flintshire

African Community Centre, Swansea

Foreword

Our annual Community Research Index surveys more than 8,000 adults across the UK. It explores how people across the country are feeling about their communities, and it tells us what their ambitions are for where they live. I think the story it tells this year is a positive one, full of hope and opportunity, but also an honest one that recognises the challenges we all face.

I'm encouraged by the strong sense of community that the results show. Local connections are getting stronger and people really want to get involved in their communities through volunteering.

But the results also reveal where things may get harder. Communities predict that there will be increasing pressure on locally run services, and rising demand for food banks, debt advice and mental health support.

Of course, we know that these hopes and challenges aren't the same for everyone – they're as varied as our society itself. I'm pleased to see that the detail beneath the results really shows this diversity of thought, experience and priorities between different groups, identities, backgrounds and communities.

Tumble Family Centre, Llanelli

This report explores the results of our Community Research Index in detail, highlighting the key findings, the variety in the responses, and what the results can tell us about how best to support UK communities this year and into the future.

Key highlights

For me, some of the biggest takeaways from the 2023 Community Research Index are that:

- Young people (18-34) are more likely to feel part of their community than those aged over 35, are more likely to think this is important, and are the most likely age group to say they intend to volunteer this year.

- Food banks (42%), supporting older people (35%) and supporting young people (25%) were among the most popular areas chosen by people who intend to volunteer, showing that communities recognise where support is most needed.

- More people (42%) felt the COVID-19 pandemic had strengthened community spirit than weakened it (18%), demonstrating how we come together to get through times of crisis.

- People tended to think their communities were doing well compared to others in terms of, among other areas, education facilities (72%), community spaces (71%), quality of life (70%) and wellbeing (62%). This shows us that communities across the UK see positives and strengths in their local areas, in spite of the challenges 2023 may bring.

- Support with the rising cost of living is one of people's main priorities for this year. They expect food banks, financial advice charities and housing services to be in demand. Most also said they've already cut their own spending, more than a third (41%) have gone without heating, three in ten (28%) have skipped meals, and a quarter (25%) have borrowed money from friends or family.

Belonging and supporting

Most people felt a sense of community belonging and recognised that there was real community spirit where they lived. These things **contribute to pride in place**, which is a key Government priority and something we nurture through our work.

People also want to do more to support others – around half plan to help out or volunteer this year. I was heartened to see that this is particularly popular among some of the groups **hit hardest by the COVID-19 pandemic**, including the Asian (75%) and Black (72%) communities.

There are real signs of hope for the future too. Young people show the most enthusiasm for volunteering and are the most likely to prioritise environmental action. This is something we've already seen in our **#iwill** and **Our Bright Future** programmes, and through our **Youth Voice Team**, so it's great to see it reflected among the wider public in our survey.

I'm proud of the diversity and togetherness that these findings show in communities, especially during a cost-of-living crisis that affects us all. It's great to see this evidence that hardship can bring us closer together, rather than pushing us apart.

Looking ahead

We also asked people to think about the long-term future, and what they wanted their communities to look like for the next generation. People highlighted reducing poverty, creating thriving high streets, improving access to affordable housing, and improving youth facilities as their most important goals.

The differences in responses between different groups and areas are also important for us to keep in mind. For example, housing was more important for people living in London and South-West England, while youth facilities were more likely to be a priority for those in the most deprived neighbourhoods.

I think what this really tells us is that there's no one-size-fits-all approach when it comes to planning for the future and levelling up communities. Different people and places have different requirements, highlighting the importance of community-led responses.

Staying strong

Overall, our findings were positive. Most people think their communities are doing well compared to others across education, community spaces, quality of life, health and wellbeing, transport, and crime. It's inspiring to see this positivity ahead of what will be, for many, a difficult year.

But I also really value the openness people have shown in telling us where things are pinching hardest, where things need to be improved, and what their hopes and fears are. We're currently **renewing our strategy** as an organisation, and this honesty is what we need in order to better serve and support communities going forward.

I hope the detailed results of our 2023 Community Research Index provide useful insight on how we can support and harness the optimism people feel, and show some of the ways National Lottery funding can provide the services people need, the opportunities they want, and the changes they prioritise.

**David Knott, Chief Executive,
The National Lottery Community Fund**

David Knott, Chief Executive

Executive summary

Our Community Research Index provides insight on how communities across the UK think and feel about their areas, what they are happiest and most concerned about, and what they want their neighbourhoods to look like moving forward.

It also gives us key information on the differences and similarities in these opinions depending on people's age, gender, sexuality, ethnic background, socioeconomic group, mental health and physical disability.

This is granular detail that can help us and policymakers in a range of fields to ensure our work is relevant and meets the needs of everyone in society.

Key findings

Physical environment

We want communities to prosper and thrive, and for their residents to feel that this is both a current reality and a future possibility. This means it's important for us to identify the features and changes that are most likely to build a sense of optimism about the future.

The physical neighbourhood environment has a major role to play in how positive people feel about an area, and learning from our funding has confirmed that it is a key contributor to pride in place.

When asked what aspects of the physical environment are most important for their local community to prosper and thrive in the year ahead, respondents listed: safety on the streets (70%); keeping the area looking nice (62%); young people having places to go and things to do (61%); community activities that bring people together (53%); and access to natural green spaces (51%) as the most popular options.

These priorities are not the same for everyone – women and disabled people were more likely than men and non-disabled people to prioritise safety, while keeping the area looking nice was less of a priority for young people (under 35).

All the same, the responses tell us that people see the physical environment as more than just inanimate zones. They see it as a collection of interactive spaces where people should feel safe and encouraged to spend time together, and where communal activities can deepen community bonds.

Community wellbeing

In line with this focus on experience alongside practical provision, when we asked people what contributors to community wellbeing were most important for the year ahead, respondents prioritised: supporting people with the rising cost of living (55%); reducing loneliness and isolation (53%); people caring and looking out for each other (50%); preventing youth violence (42%); and providing services for mental health (42%).

Some of these priorities are interlinked. For example, we know that the **cost of living crisis has exacerbated loneliness**, whether through reducing people's disposable income for social activities, requiring people to take on extra work, or the closure of social amenities.

Within these results, we also found that disabled people and people in **NRS social grade** E were more likely than non-disabled people and those in other social grades to prioritise support with cost of living. This mirrors research showing that **disabled people** and **those in the most deprived areas** may have been hit harder by the cost of living crisis.

More positively, the importance respondents gave to caring and looking out for one another shows that, while communities are aware of the challenges they face, they also recognise they can help each other to survive and thrive through them. This demonstrates the importance of helping communities come together during challenging times, particularly for the most vulnerable in society.

Sense of belonging

When asked if they felt like part of their local community, three quarters (74%) of respondents said yes. The majority (58%) also felt there was a strong sense of community spirit where they lived, and seven in 10 (69%) felt it was important to feel like part of the local community.

There are differences within communities and regions – people in more deprived socioeconomic grades were less likely to feel a sense of community belonging (71% C2DE versus 77% ABC1) or to class it as important (65% C2DE versus 73% ABC1), compared with those in less deprived socioeconomic grades.

Similarly, white respondents found community belonging less important on average than those from minority ethnic backgrounds (68% versus 76% for mixed-race respondents, 80% for Black respondents, and 82% for Asian respondents). It's also notable that people living in England were more likely to feel that there is not a strong sense of community spirit where they live (net 39%) than those in Scotland (34%), Wales (33%) and Northern Ireland (31%).

While the topline results are positive overall, there are still lessons for us in the deeper detail. Of the respondents who said they felt like part of their community, only one in three (34%) responded 'yes, very much so', while four in 10 (41%) said 'yes, but not as much as I'd like'. There is clearly a gap here, which people are consciously aware of.

One of the many ways our grant holders address this is through providing active opportunities for people to use their time, effort and skills to participate in the community. This often takes the form of volunteering, which we support through a **significant proportion of our grants**.

Year of the volunteer?

Research from Pro Bono Economics has predicted that 2023 could be '**the year of the volunteer**', due in part to a surge in enthusiasm among young people, and our Community Research Index findings support this. Specifically, half of our respondents (49%) said they intend to help out or volunteer in their local communities in 2023, with the 18-34 age group the most likely to respond 'yes' (net 66%).

There were a number of parallels between community belonging and volunteering intentions. People in London, for example, were more likely than those in other English regions to think it was important to feel part of the local community, and to report an intention to volunteer. The same applies to Asian and Black communities, when compared with white respondents.

We also asked those who intend to volunteer what area they were thinking of helping out in, with the most popular being: food banks (42%); charity shops (39%); supporting older people (35%); supporting young people (25%); and animal welfare (20%).

Laughing Yoga, England

Again, it's clear that communities recognise where the current economic climate is pinching hardest, with **older people** and **young people** among the demographics most impacted by the cost of living crisis. The importance given to animal welfare, on the other hand, serves as a reminder that there are things that matter deeply to communities that are not necessarily dependent on changing economic circumstances.

State of play

As well as asking people how they see things shaping up in the year ahead, we also asked how they saw their local communities compared to others. This gives us a broader view of people's feelings in relation to their own perceived benchmarks.

The net response when comparing respondents' communities to others was positive. More people (in most cases the majority) felt their communities were doing 'well' than 'not well' regarding: access to green spaces (net 79% 'well' versus 18% 'not well'); education facilities (72% versus 21%); community spaces (71% versus 26%); quality of life (70% versus 25%); health and wellbeing (62% versus 30%); transport networks (61% versus 35%); crime and antisocial behaviour (54% versus 41%); jobs (47% versus 41%); and life opportunities (47% versus 40%).

However, there were also some causes for concern. It is notable the net responses were very close for jobs (net 47% 'well' versus 41% 'not well') and life opportunities (47% versus 40%).

Respondents were also more likely to say their local community was faring 'not well' (49%) rather than 'well' (43%) when it came to housing availability. Those in NRS social grades C2, D and E, and in London and the South-West of England, are more likely than those in grades A, B and C1, and other English regions, to report that their local community is not faring well as regards availability of housing.

Into the future

For funders and for policymakers more broadly, understanding community sentiment is perhaps most useful in the context of a long-term outlook. We need to know how current and short-term perceptions fit into how people see things going in the future.

When asked what changes they would like to see for the next generation, respondents particularly highlighted: reduced poverty and deprivation (50%); thriving high streets and shopping areas (49%); improved access to affordable housing (49%); improved youth facilities (42%); and improved social care (42%).

Recognising that the UK Government's levelling up plans are a key determinant of the long-term future, particularly for the most deprived communities, we also asked what people saw as the most important factors in levelling up.

The most popular responses were: reduced levels of poverty and deprivation (61%); increased access to affordable housing (59%); a good range of employment and training opportunities (55%); regeneration of high streets and town centres (52%); and improved transport links (44%).

While they highlight serious challenges, the responses to both of the above questions also present a community-led pathway to a more equitable future. In particular, the prominence of poverty, housing and high street regeneration shows us that communities recognise the link between levelling up and improved local economies. This is useful context for messaging around levelling up initiatives.

This long-term outlook fits with the broader picture outlined by our 2023 Community Research Index. The results do not show a society free of difficulties and concerns, both in the present and for the future. At the same time, though, there is real resilience and positivity running through the responses, reflecting communities that understand the nature of the challenges they face.

The statistics alone do not tell us how to address those challenges, but they can help funders, policymakers, local authorities and statutory agencies to shape community-led responses that have a real impact both locally and nationally.

Community Research Index 2022/23

Research undertaken by Savanta and commissioned by The National Lottery Community Fund

Isaro Community Initiative, Scotland

Methodology

Savanta ComRes interviewed **8,968** adults from across the **UK** via a **10-minute online survey.** This included boosted samples of 1,285 in Wales, 1,197 in Scotland, and 625 in Northern Ireland.

Fieldwork took place between **2 and 28 November 2022**. The first wave of the Community Research Index (CRI) was conducted between 27 November and 8 December 2020, while the second took place between 7 and 22 September 2021.

Interlocking quotas were set for the nine English regions, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland for age, gender and ethnicity, with boosts to ensure sufficient Black, Asian and Mixed respondents for independent analysis. Quotas were also set within England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland for respondents living in 'areas of deprivation', defined as deciles one to three of the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). Data was weighted to be **demographically representative of UK adults** by gender, age, region, social grade and ethnicity.

Please note that where the term 'significant' has been used, this refers to figures that are statistically significant to a confidence level of 95%. Significant differences between demographic groups are also indicated by letters and arrows above the charts.

National Lottery Community Fund - CRI: Overall tables

Terminology

Term	Definition
ABC1	Higher socioeconomic grades. Defined as people in households where the chief income earner is working in, or is retired from, a white collar job, including supervisory or managerial roles, administrative roles and people in the professions. Also includes students.
C2DE	Lower socioeconomic grades. Defined as people in households where the chief income earner is working in, or is retired from, a manual job (both skilled and unskilled), the unemployed, and housewives/husbands.
More deprived area	Defined as people living in small areas/neighbourhoods that have a score in the 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation that places those areas in the lowest three deciles (deciles one to three).
Less deprived area	Defined as people living in small areas/neighbourhoods that have a score in the 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation that places those areas into deciles four to 10.

Summary

Energy Garden, England

Three in four respondents say they feel like they are part of their local community

The proportion of respondents who say they feel like they are part of their local community

■ Yes ■ No

26%

74%
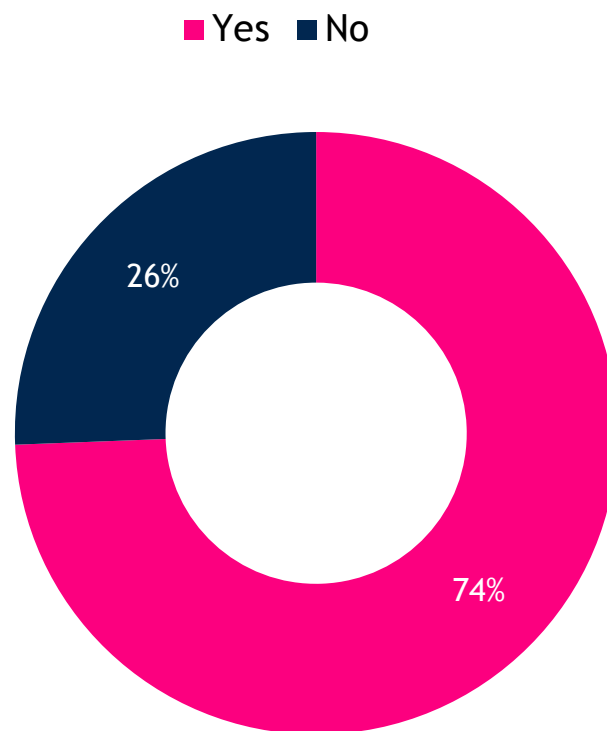
Q1. Do you feel like you are a part of your local community?
Base: All respondents (n=8968)

18-34s and those in higher socioeconomic grades (SEGs) are more likely to say they feel part of their local community than over 35s and those in lower SEGs

The proportion of respondents who say they feel part of their local community, by age and SEG
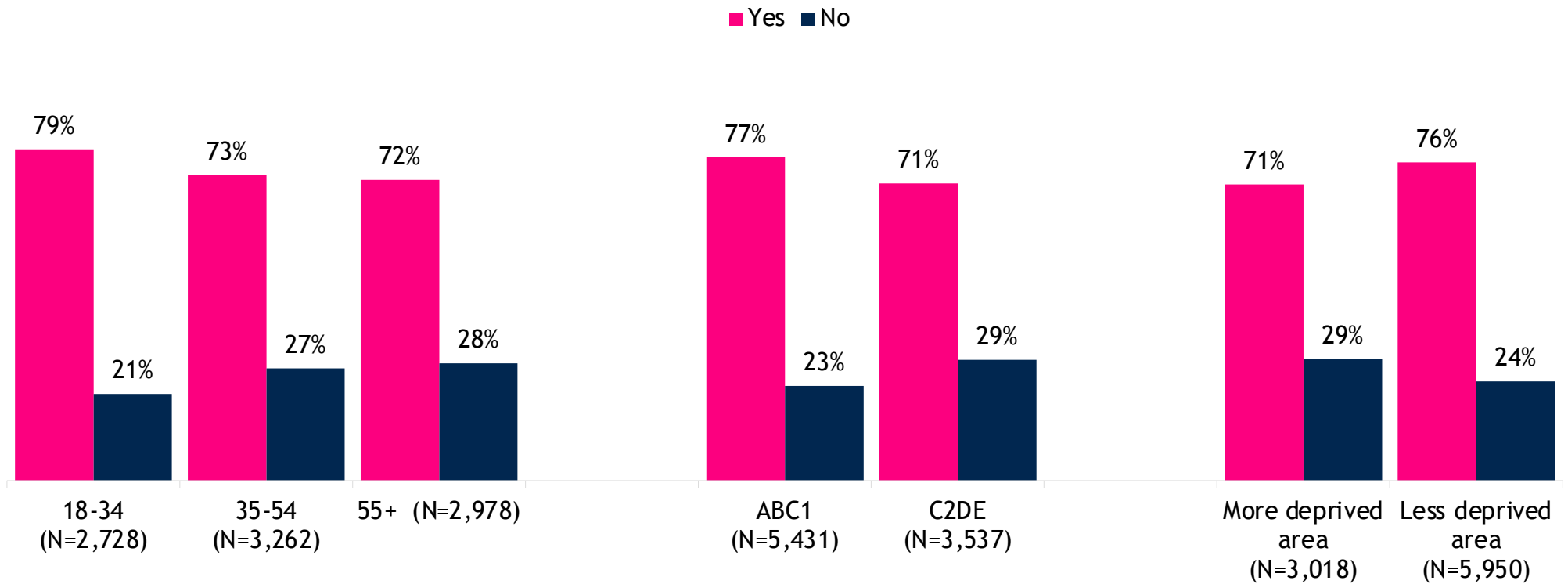
■ Yes ■ No

18-34 (N=2,728)	35-54 (N=3,262)	55+ (N=2,978)	ABC1 (N=5,431)	C2DE (N=3,537)	More deprived area (N=3,018)	Less deprived area (N=5,950)
79% / 21%	73% / 27%	72% / 28%	77% / 23%	71% / 29%	71% / 29%	76% / 24%

Q1. Do you feel like you are a part of your local community?

Base: Respondents in each age, SEG, and deprivation level

Respondents in Northern Ireland/London are more likely than those in the other countries of the UK/regions of England to say they feel part of their local community

The proportion of respondents who say they feel like they are part of their local community, by region

■ Yes ■ No

Region	Yes	No
England (N=5,861)	74%	26%
Scotland (N=1,197)	75%	25%
Wales (N=1,285)	77%	23%
Northern Ireland (N=625)	81%	19%
North West England (N=762)	72%	28%
North East England (N=304)	72%	28%
Yorkshire & Humberside (N=614)	76%	24%
West Midlands (N=628)	75%	25%
East Midlands (N=534)	71%	29%
South West England (N=581)	72%	28%
South East England (N=961)	70%	30%
Eastern England (N=590)	75%	25%
London (N=887)	80%	20%
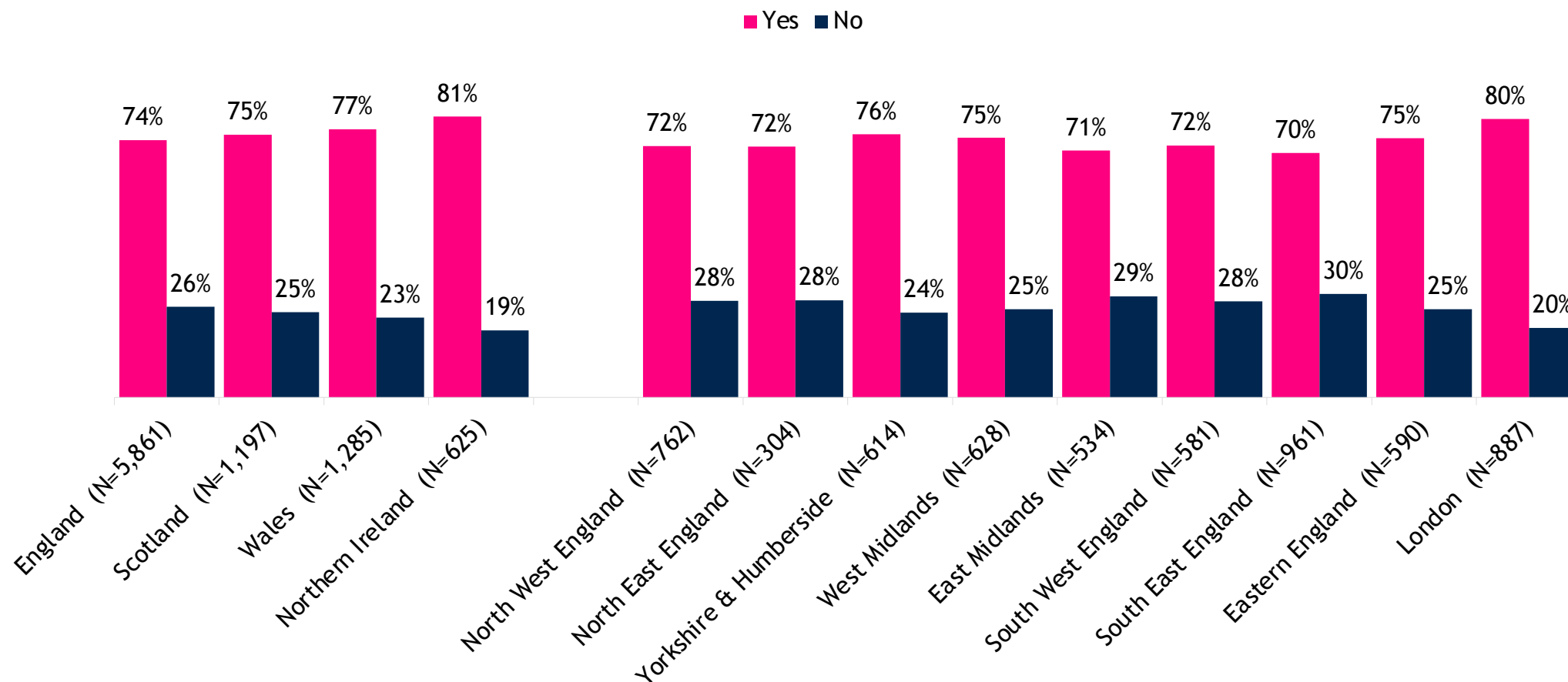
Q1. Do you feel like you are a part of your local community?

Base: Respondents in each country and region

Seven in ten respondents say that it is important that they feel part of their local community

The proportion of respondents who say it is important or not to feel part of their local community

■ Very/fairly important   ■ Not very/not at all important   ■ Don't know
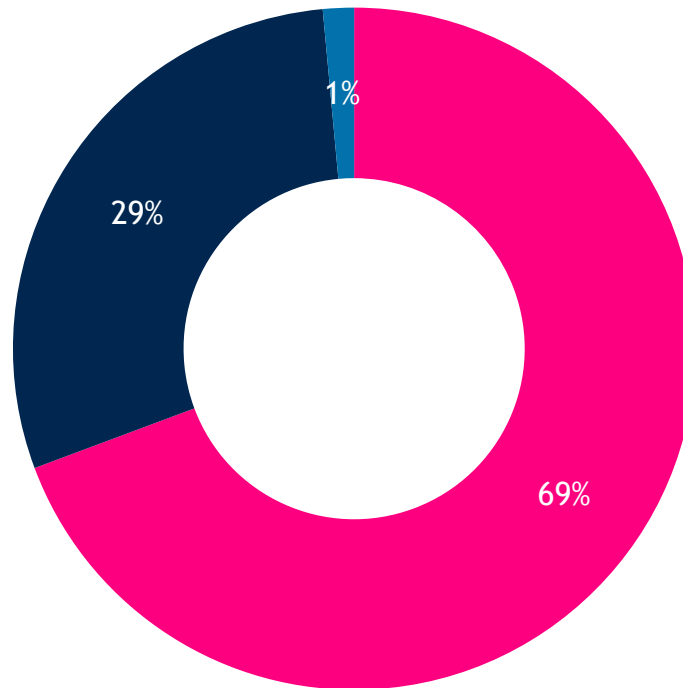
1%

29%

69%

Q2. How important, if at all, is it to you that you feel part of your local community?

Base: All respondents (n=8968)

Younger people and those in higher SEGs are more likely than older people and those in lower SEGs to say that it is important for them to feel part of their local community

The proportion of respondents who say it is important or not to feel part of their local community, by age and SEG

Legend: ■ Very/fairly important ■ Not very/not at all important ■ Don't know

Category	Very/fairly important	Not very/not at all important	Don't know
18-34 (N=2,728)	73%	25%	1%
35-54 (N=3,262)	69%	30%	1%
55+ (N=2,978)	67%	32%	2%
ABC1 (N=5,431)	73%	26%	1%
C2DE (N=3,537)	65%	33%	2%
More deprived area (N=3,018)	67%	32%	2%
Less deprived area (N=5,950)	71%	28%	1%
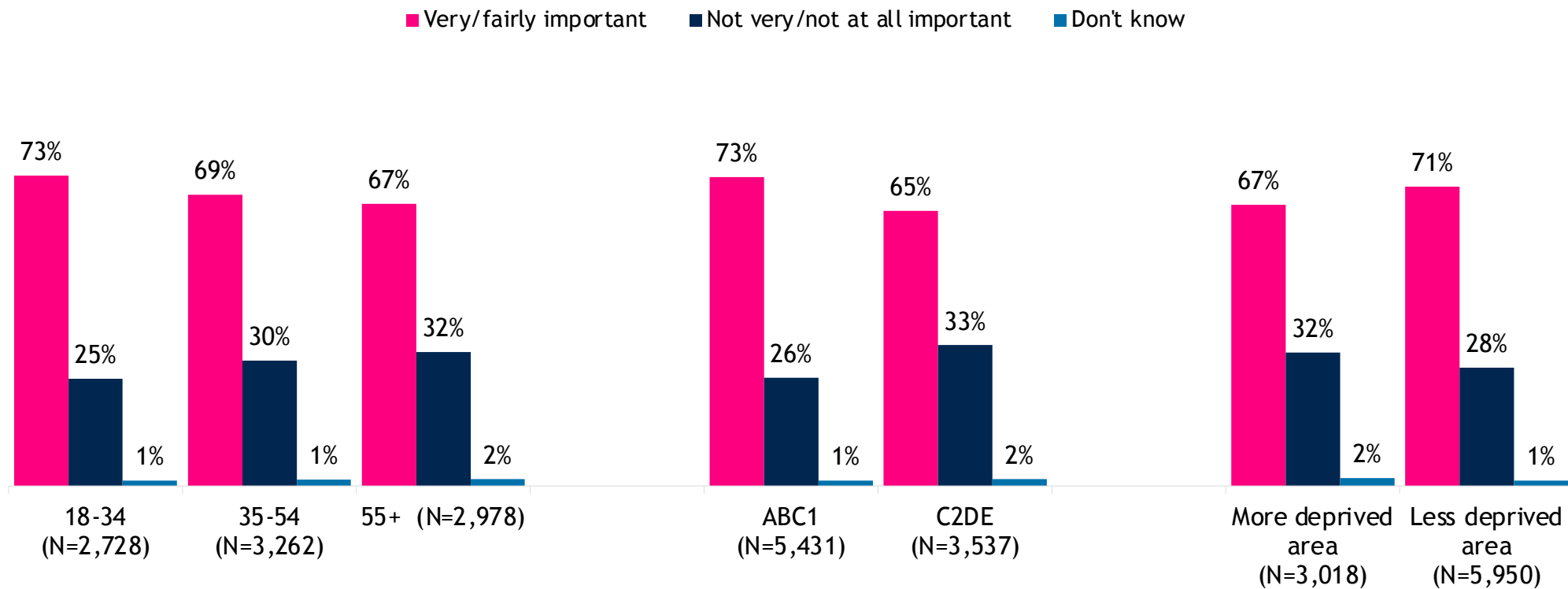
Q2. How important, if at all, is it to you that you feel part of your local community?

Base: Respondents in each age, SEG, and deprivation level

White respondents are less likely to say community belonging is important than those from minority ethnic backgrounds

The proportion of respondents who say it is important or not to feel part of their local community, by ethnic group
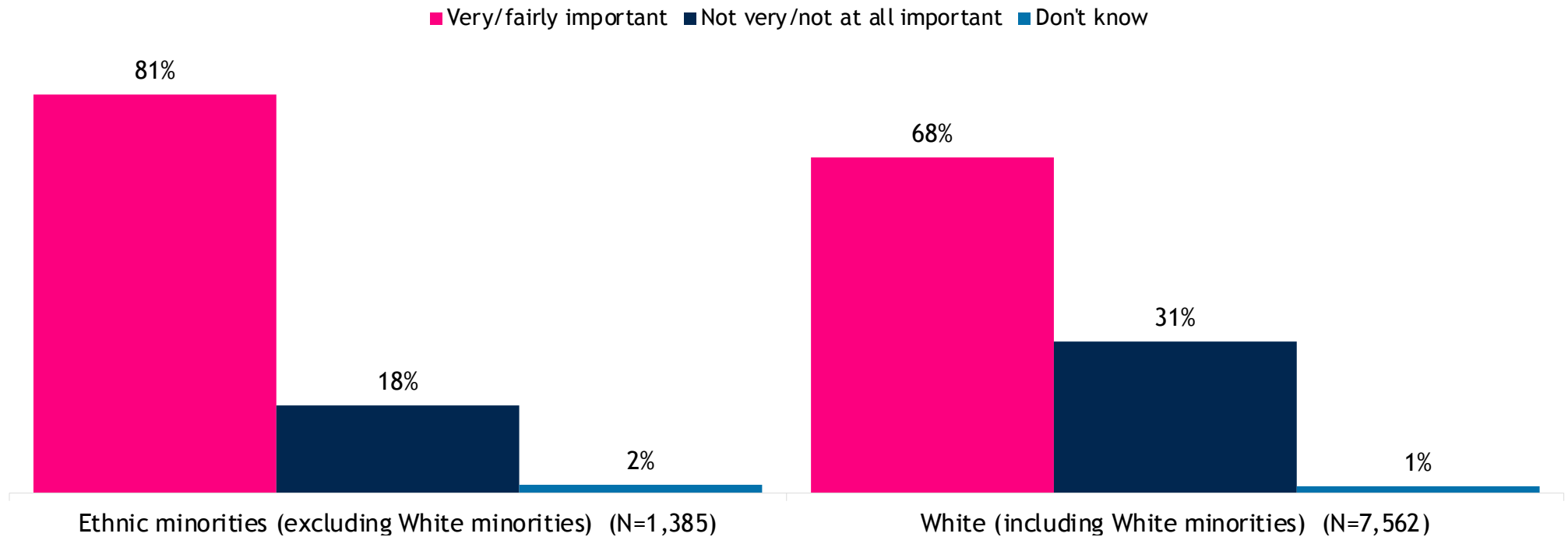
- ■ Very/fairly important
- ■ Not very/not at all important
- ■ Don't know

Ethnic minorities (excluding White minorities) (N=1,385)
- 81%
- 18%
- 2%

White (including White minorities) (N=7,562)
- 68%
- 31%
- 1%

Q2. How important, if at all, is it to you that you feel part of your local community?

Base: Respondents in each ethnic group

Respondents in London are more likely than those in other English regions to say it is important to feel part of the local community

The proportion of respondents who say it is important or not to feel part of their local community, by region

■ Very/fairly important   ■ Not very/not at all important   ■ Don't know

Region	Very/fairly important	Not very/not at all important	Don't know
England (N=5,861)	69%	30%	1%
Scotland (N=1,197)	70%	28%	2%
Wales (N=1,285)	73%	26%	1%
Northern Ireland (N=625)	74%	25%	1%
North West England (N=762)	66%	33%	1%
North East England (N=304)	67%	31%	1%
Yorkshire & Humberside (N=614)	70%	29%	1%
West Midlands (N=628)	68%	29%	2%
East Midlands (N=534)	67%	32%	1%
South West England (N=581)	68%	31%	1%
South East England (N=961)	67%	31%	2%
Eastern England (N=590)	67%	31%	2%
London (N=887)	77%	22%	1%
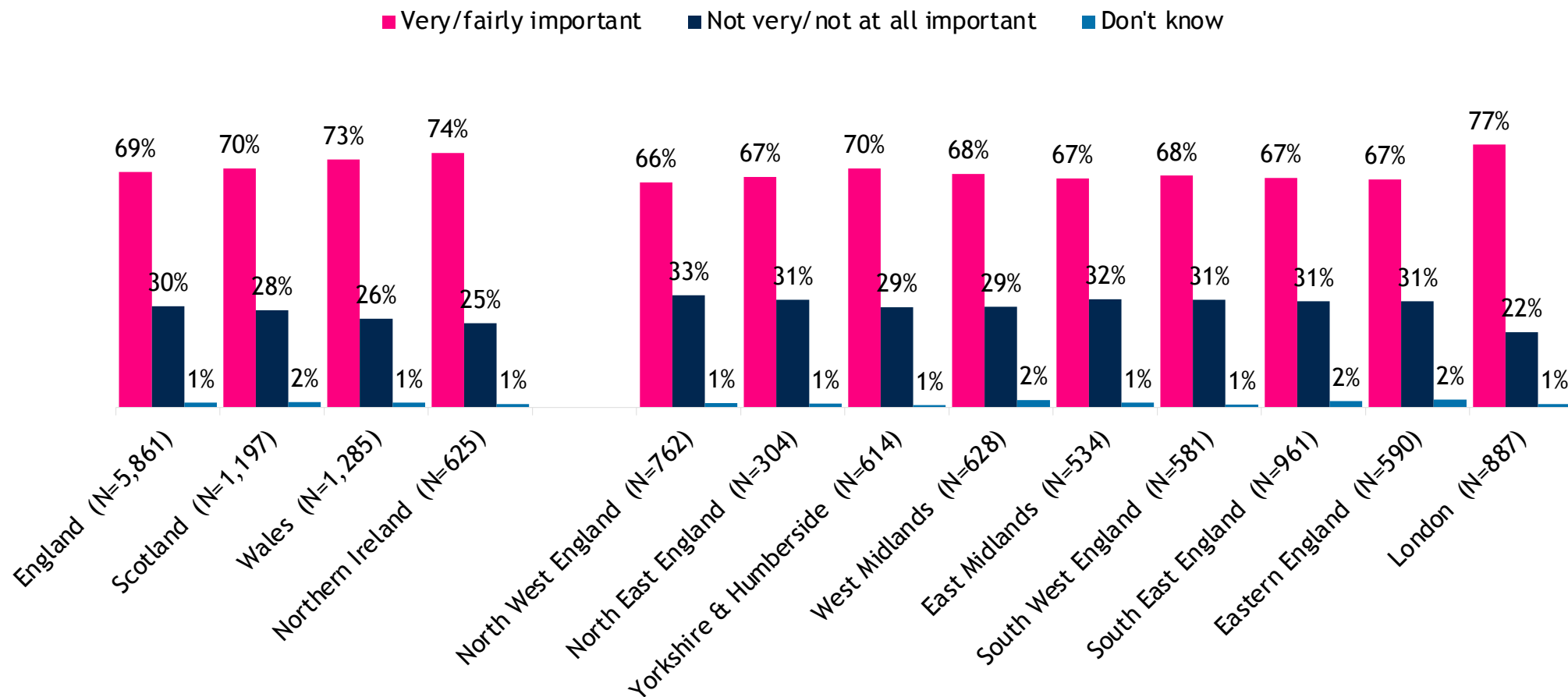
Q2. How important, if at all, is it to you that you feel part of your local community?

Base: Respondents in each country and region

Half of all respondents intend to help out or volunteer in 2023

The proportion of respondents who intend to help out or volunteer in 2023

■ Yes ■ No ■ Don't know

49%

35%

16%
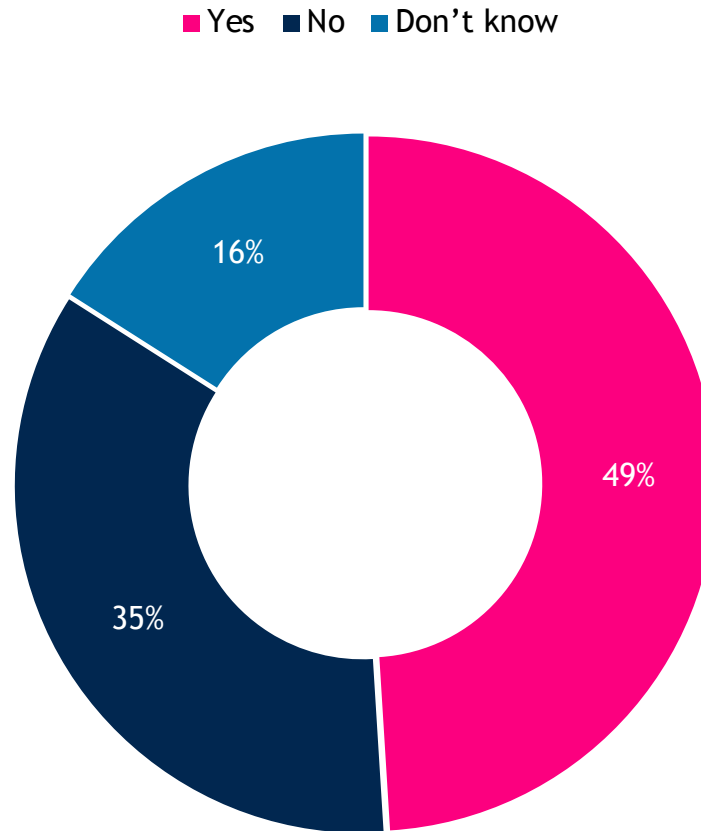
Q3. Thinking of next year (2023) do you intend to help out or volunteer in your local community?

Base: All respondents (n=8968)

Two thirds of 18-34s intend to help out or volunteer in 2023

The proportion of respondents who intend to help out or volunteer in 2023, by age group
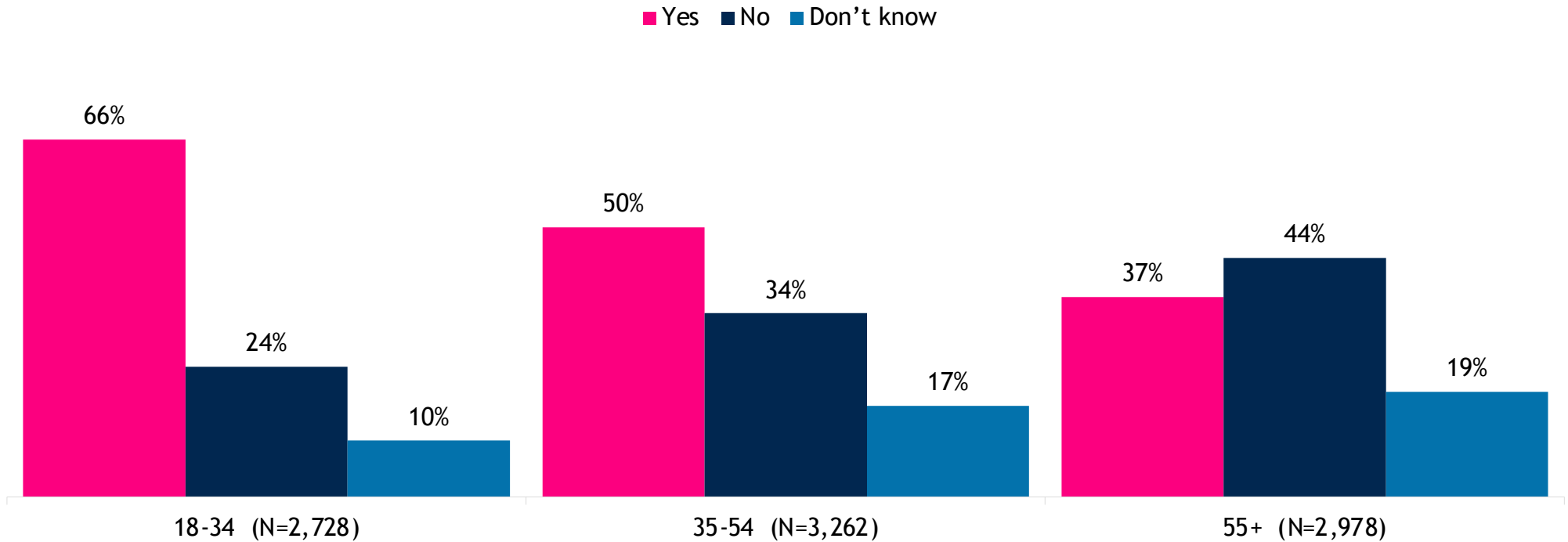
■ Yes ■ No ■ Don't know

66% 24% 10%	50% 34% 17%	37% 44% 19%
18-34 (N=2,728)	35-54 (N=3,262)	55+ (N=2,978)

Q3. Thinking of next year (2023) do you intend to help out or volunteer in your local community?

Base: Respondents in each age group

Seven in ten respondents in all ethnic minority groups intend to help out or volunteer in 2023

The proportion of respondents who intend to help out or volunteer in 2023, by ethnicity
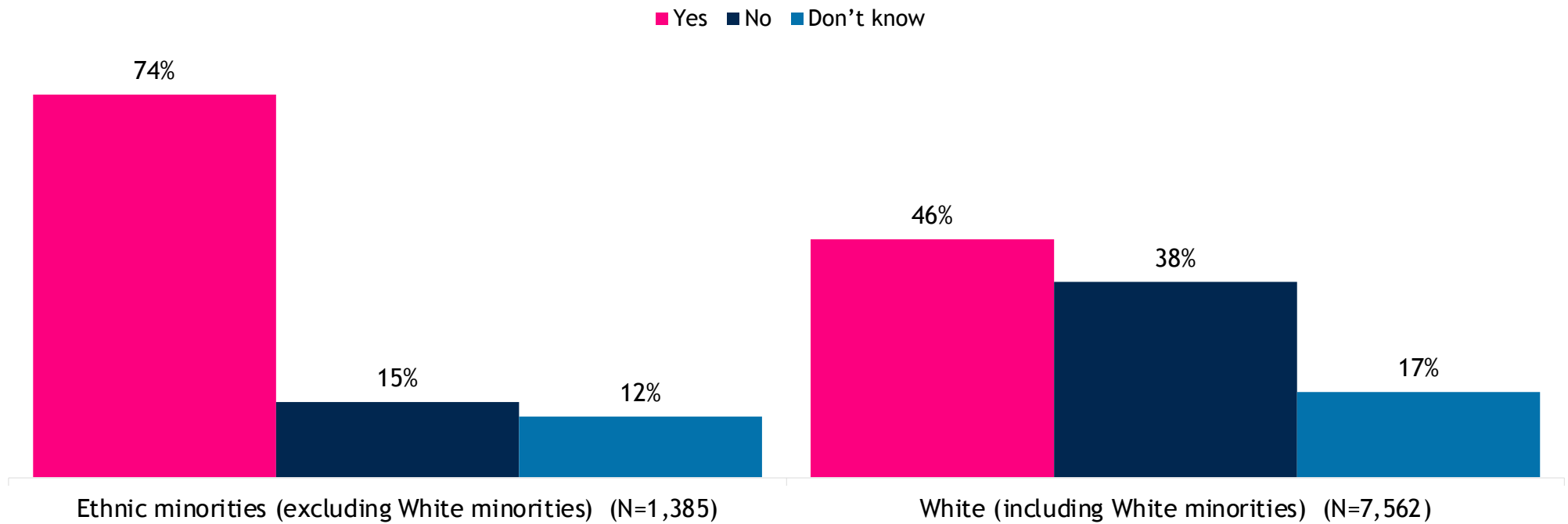
■ Yes ■ No ■ Don't know

74%

46%

38%

15%

12%

17%

Ethnic minorities (excluding White minorities) (N=1,385)

White (including White minorities) (N=7,562)

Q3. Thinking of next year (2023) do you intend to help out or volunteer in your local community?

Base: Respondents in each ethnic group

Those who intend to volunteer are most likely to want to help out in food banks, charity shops, or by supporting older people

The proportion of volunteers who intend to help out in each of the following areas
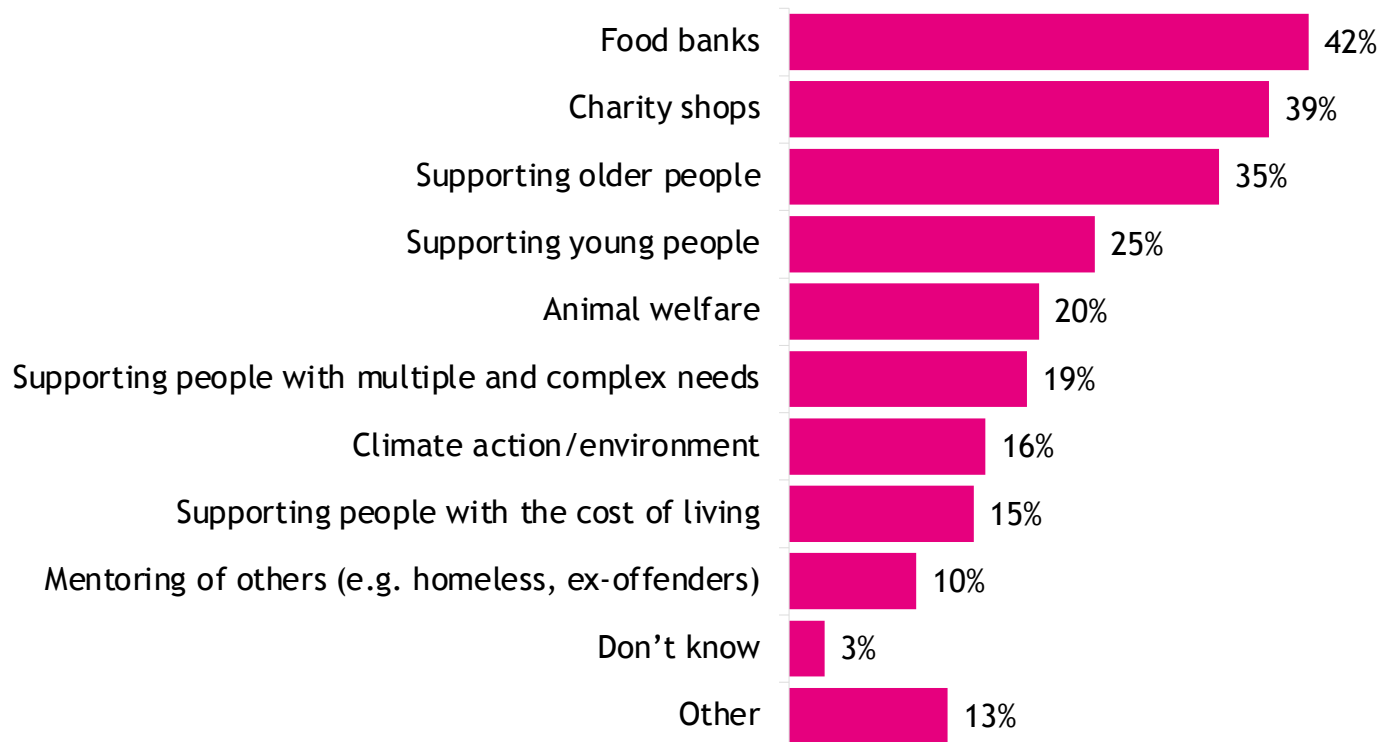
Area	%
Food banks	42%
Charity shops	39%
Supporting older people	35%
Supporting young people	25%
Animal welfare	20%
Supporting people with multiple and complex needs	19%
Climate action/environment	16%
Supporting people with the cost of living	15%
Mentoring of others (e.g. homeless, ex-offenders)	10%
Don't know	3%
Other	13%

Q4. You said that you intend to help out or volunteer in your local community next year. In which of the following areas do you think you might do this?

All respondents who intend to help out or volunteer in their local community in 2022 (n=4640)

Younger people who intend to volunteer are most likely to want to help out in food banks, whereas older people are more likely to help by supporting older people

The proportion of volunteers in each age group who intend to help out in each of the following areas, by age
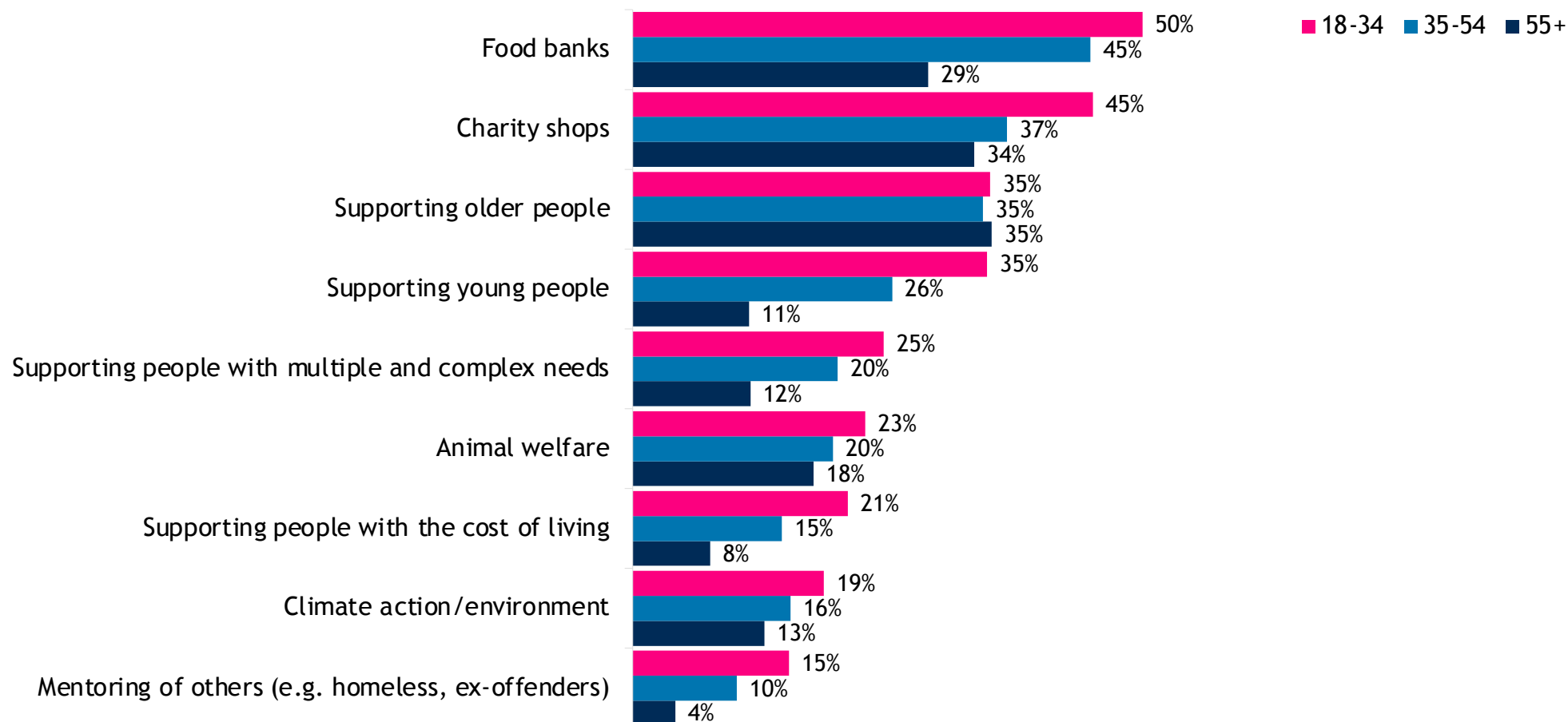
Legend: ■ 18-34 ■ 35-54 ■ 55+

Food banks
- 50%
- 45%
- 29%

Charity shops
- 45%
- 37%
- 34%

Supporting older people
- 35%
- 35%
- 35%

Supporting young people
- 35%
- 26%
- 11%

Supporting people with multiple and complex needs
- 25%
- 20%
- 12%

Animal welfare
- 23%
- 20%
- 18%

Supporting people with the cost of living
- 21%
- 15%
- 8%

Climate action/environment
- 19%
- 16%
- 13%

Mentoring of others (e.g. homeless, ex-offenders)
- 15%
- 10%
- 4%

Q4. You said that you intend to help out or volunteer in your local community next year. In which of the following areas do you think you might do this?

All respondents who intend to help out or volunteer in their local community in 2022 (n=4640)

Three in five respondents say there is a strong community spirit where they live

The proportion of respondents who say that there is a community spirit where they live

■ Very/fairly strong   ■ Not very/not at all strong   ■ Don't know

4%

38%

58%
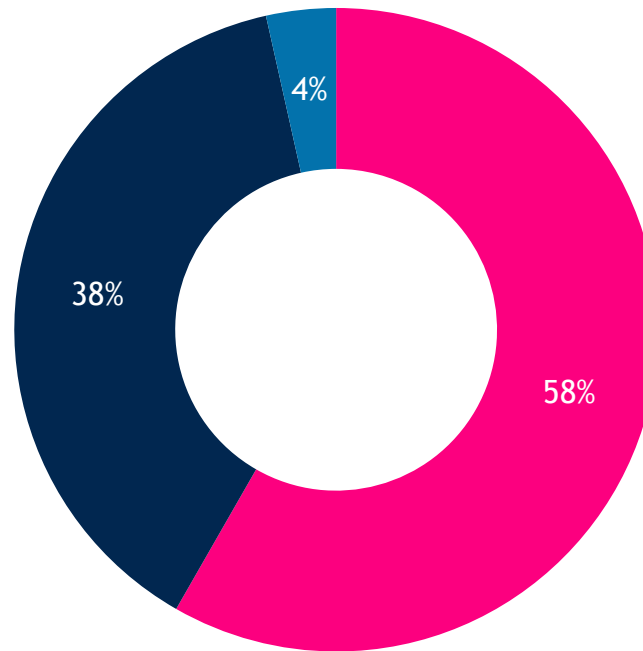
Q5. Thinking about where you live, how strong, if at all, do you think the sense of community spirit is?

Base: All respondents (n=8968)

Respondents living in England are less likely to say that community spirit where they live is strong than those in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland

The proportion of respondents in each region of the UK who say that there is a community spirit where they live
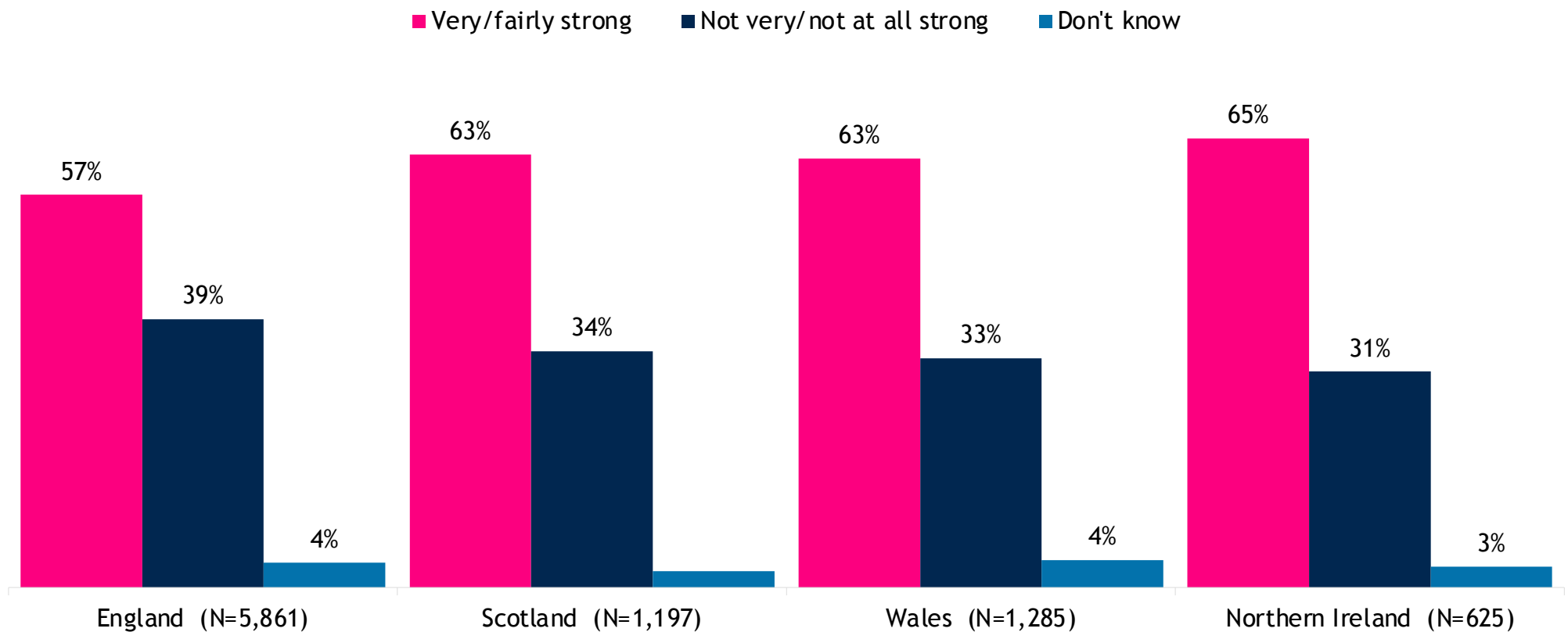
■ Very/fairly strong   ■ Not very/not at all strong   ■ Don't know

	England (N=5,861)	Scotland (N=1,197)	Wales (N=1,285)	Northern Ireland (N=625)
Very/fairly strong	57%	63%	63%	65%
Not very/not at all strong	39%	34%	33%	31%
Don't know	4%	4%	4%	3%

Q5. Thinking about where you live, how strong, if at all, do you think the sense of community spirit is?

Base: Respondents in each country

Two in five respondents say that the COVID-19 pandemic has strengthened community spirit where they live, compared to only one in five who say it has weakened it

The proportion of respondents who say that the COVID-19 pandemic has strengthened the sense of community spirit where they live

- Strengthened
- Neither strengthened nor weakened
- Weakened
- Don't know
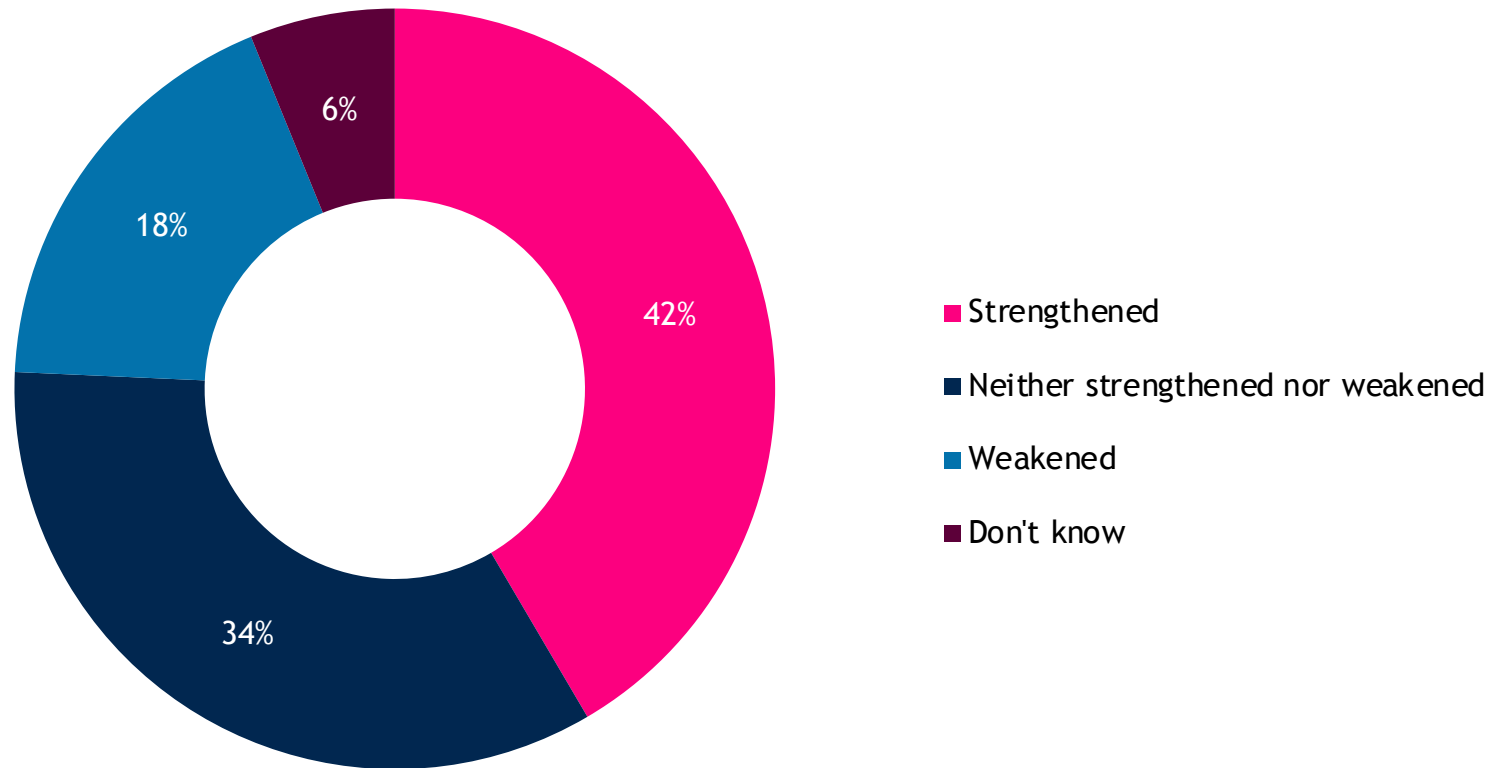
Q6. Thinking about where you live, what impact, if any, do you think the COVID-19 pandemic has had on the sense of community spirit?

Base: All respondents (n=8968)

Safety on the streets, keeping the area looking nice, and young people having places to go were deemed most important for helping local communities to prosper and thrive in 2023

The proportion of respondents who say that the following areas are important for their local community to thrive in 2023

Category	Percentage
Safety on the streets	70%
Keeping the area looking nice	62%
Young people having places to go and things to do	61%
Community activities that bring people together	53%
Having access to natural, green spaces	51%
Providing welcoming communal spaces	42%
Plenty of sports facilities and clubs for people to join	37%
Other	1%
Don't know	3%
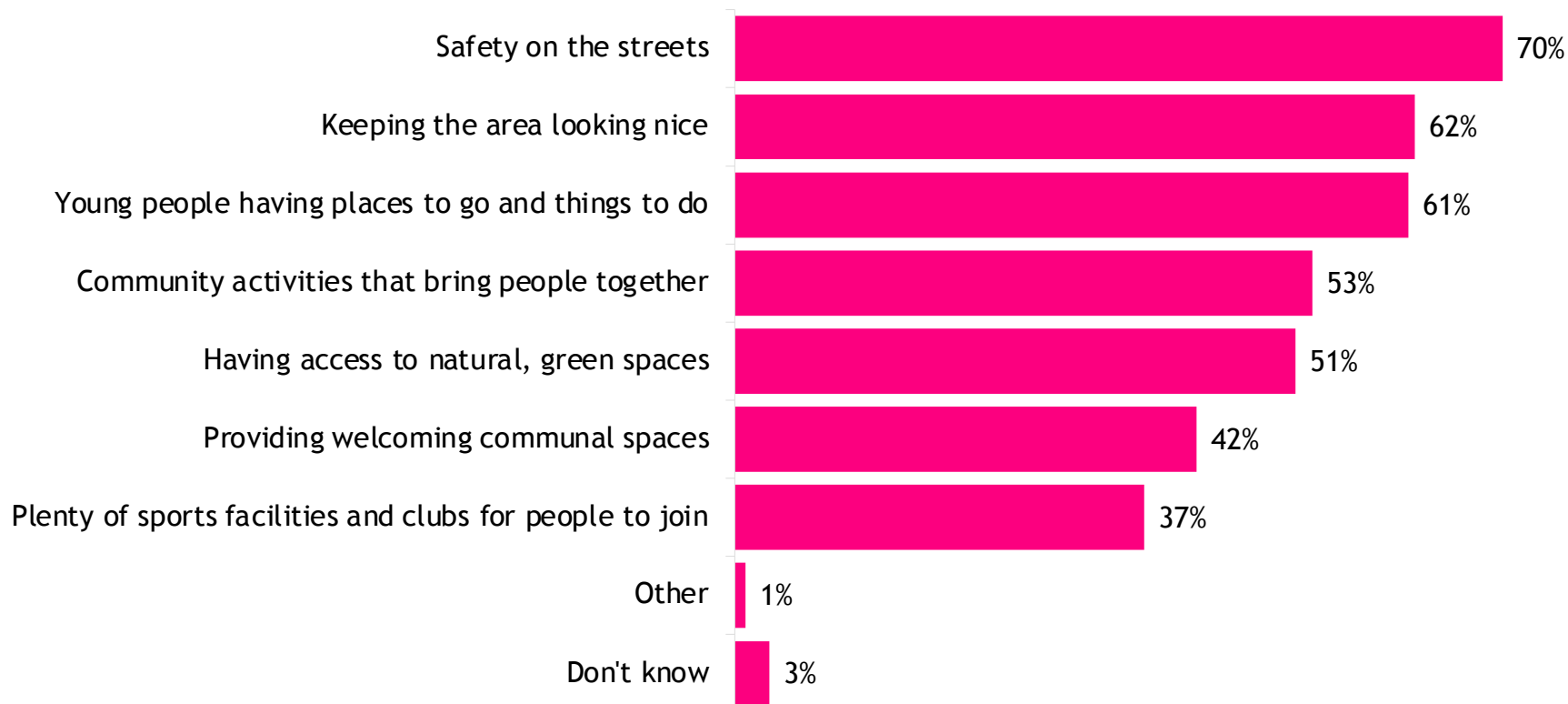
Q7. In order for your local community to prosper and thrive next year (2023), which of the following areas related to the physical environment do you think are most important?

Base: All respondents (n=8968)

Women are more likely than men to prioritise young people having places to go and community activities that bring people together

The proportion of respondents who say that the following areas are important for their local community to thrive in 2023, by gender
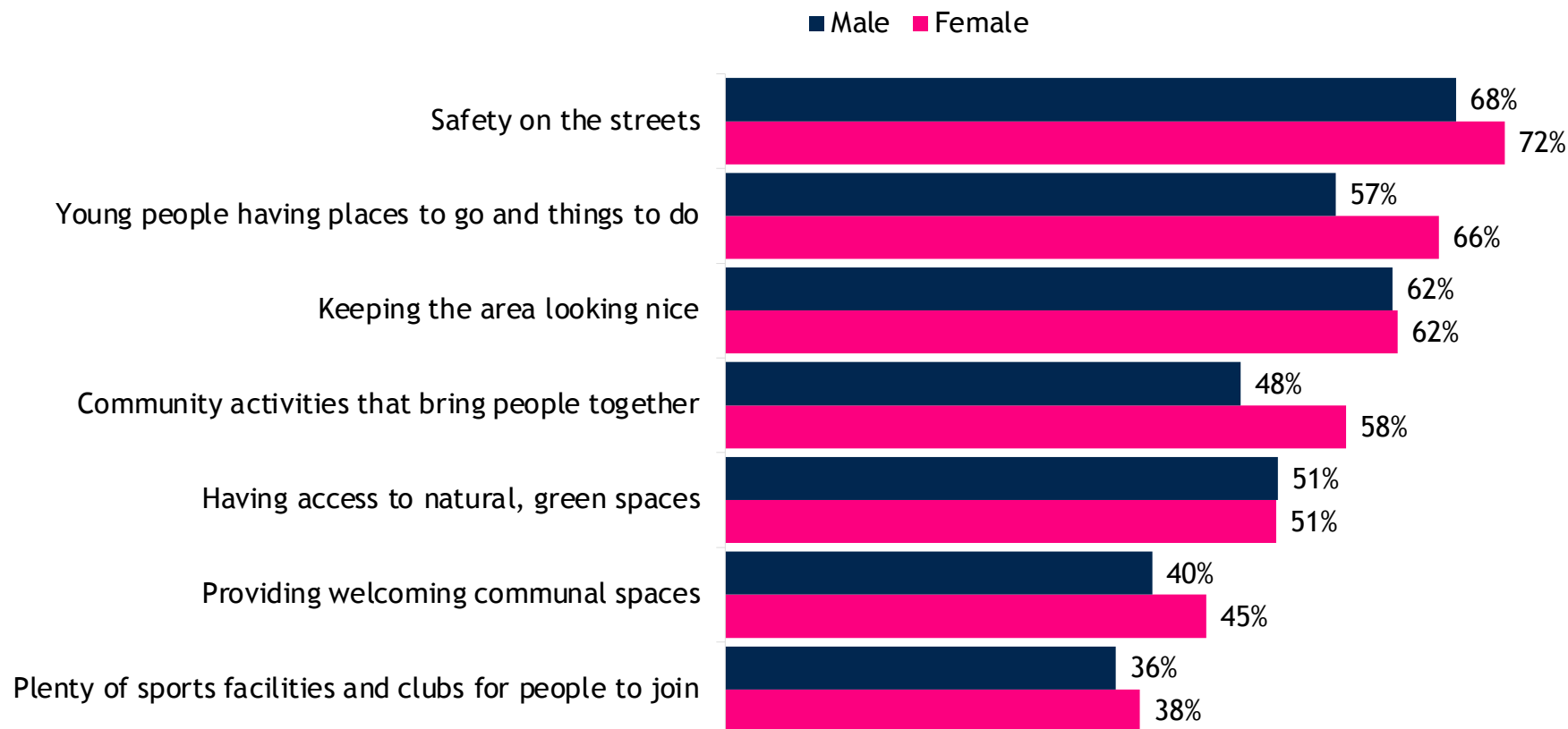
■ Male ■ Female

Area	Male	Female
Safety on the streets	68%	72%
Young people having places to go and things to do	57%	66%
Keeping the area looking nice	62%	62%
Community activities that bring people together	48%	58%
Having access to natural, green spaces	51%	51%
Providing welcoming communal spaces	40%	45%
Plenty of sports facilities and clubs for people to join	36%	38%

Q7. In order for your local community to prosper and thrive next year (2023), which of the following areas related to the physical environment do you think are most important?

Base: Respondents in each gender (Male: n=3865; Female: n=5071)

Older respondents are more likely than younger adults to prioritise keeping the area looking nice and having access to natural green spaces

The proportion of respondents who say that the following areas are important for their local community to thrive in 2023, by age
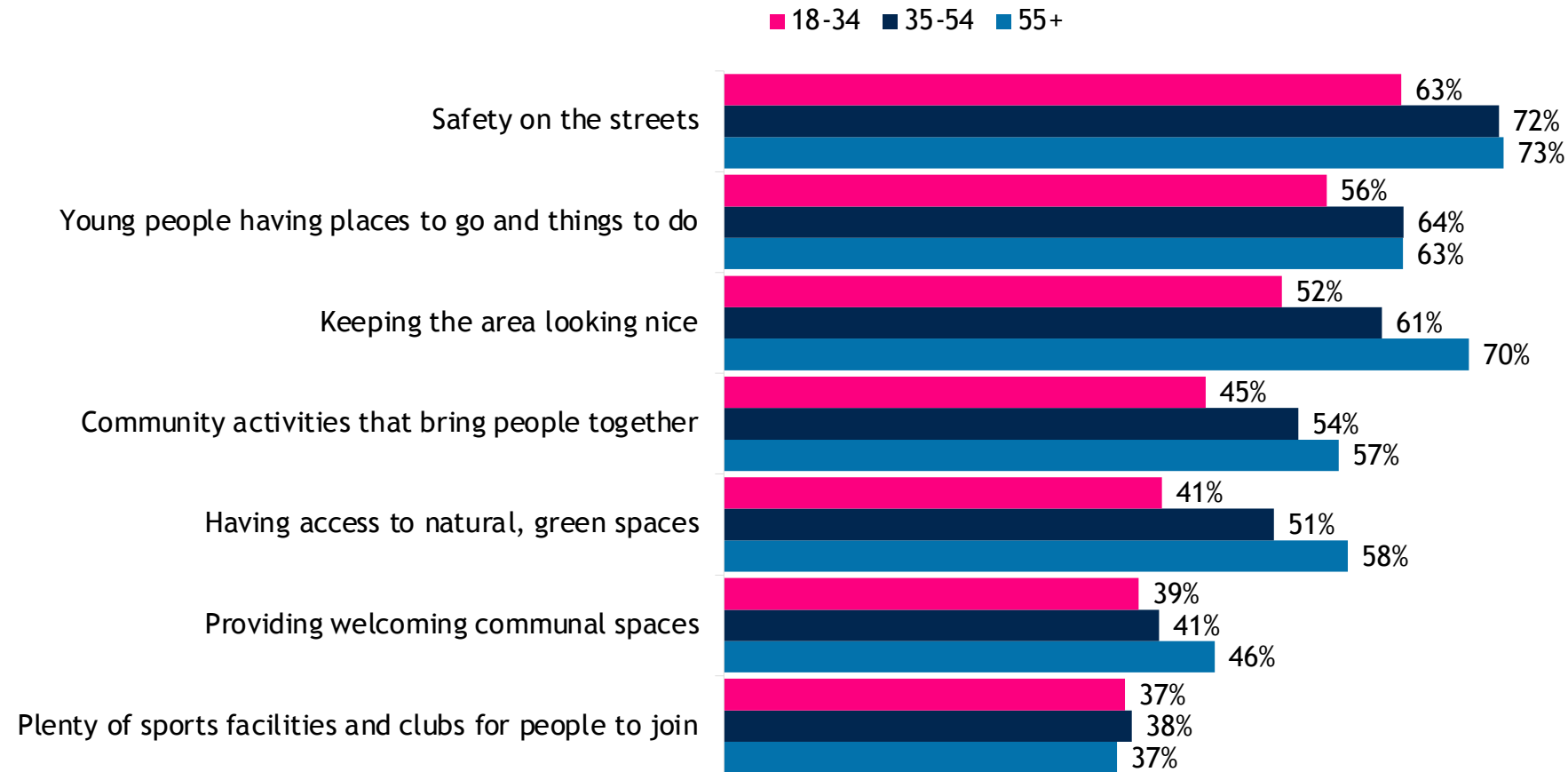
■ 18-34   ■ 35-54   ■ 55+

	18-34	35-54	55+
Safety on the streets	63%	72%	73%
Young people having places to go and things to do	56%	64%	63%
Keeping the area looking nice	52%	61%	70%
Community activities that bring people together	45%	54%	57%
Having access to natural, green spaces	41%	51%	58%
Providing welcoming communal spaces	39%	41%	46%
Plenty of sports facilities and clubs for people to join	37%	38%	37%

Q7. In order for your local community to prosper and thrive next year (2023), which of the following areas related to the physical environment do you think are most important?

Base: Respondents in each age group (18-34 n=2728; 35-54 n=3262; 55+ n=2978)

Disabled people are more likely than non-disabled people to priortise safety on the streets and communal spaces

The proportion of respondents who say that the following areas are important for their local community to thrive in 2023, by disability
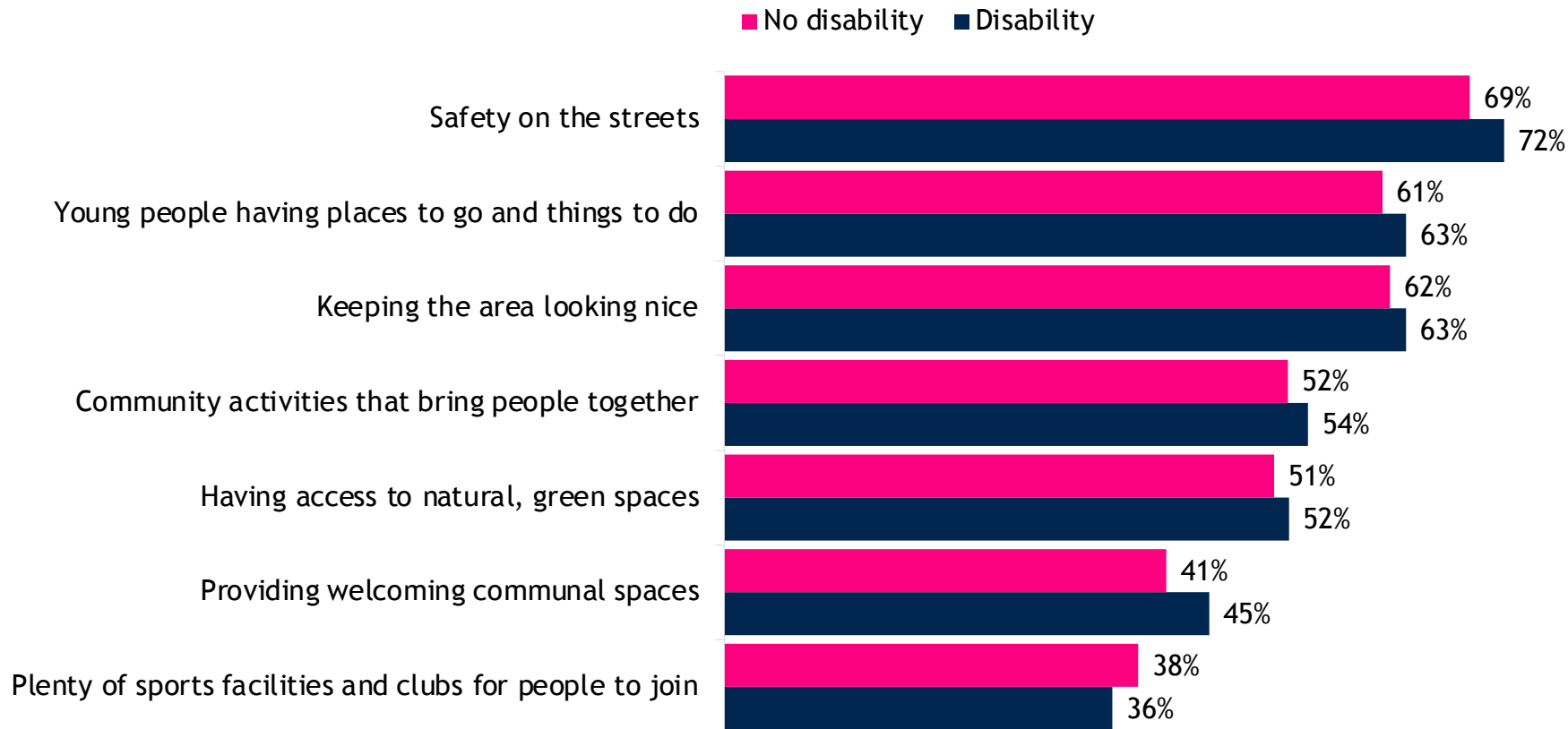
■ No disability ■ Disability

	No disability	Disability
Safety on the streets	69%	72%
Young people having places to go and things to do	61%	63%
Keeping the area looking nice	62%	63%
Community activities that bring people together	52%	54%
Having access to natural, green spaces	51%	52%
Providing welcoming communal spaces	41%	45%
Plenty of sports facilities and clubs for people to join	38%	36%

Q7. In order for your local community to prosper and thrive next year (2023), which of the following areas related to the physical environment do you think are most important?

Base: Respondents who are disabled (n=2976) and non-disabled (n=5889)

Supporting people with the cost of living, reducing loneliness, and people caring and looking out for each other are the most important contributors to community wellbeing for at least half of respondents

The proportion of respondents who say each of the following factors are important for community wellbeing

Factor	Percentage
Integrating people, such as refugees, into the community	20%
Providing support services for substance abuse	22%
Connecting people together on shared interests	28%
Supporting people to find new employment opportunities	29%
Providing support services for people affected by domestic abuse	29%
Providing services to support better ageing	31%
Providing opportunities for people to learn/develop new skills	31%
Support for community projects and charities	33%
Bringing people together from across the community	33%
Providing support services for homelessness	34%
Providing opportunities for people to have a say in what happens locally	35%
Helping people to live healthily and well	38%
Helping the local economy	41%
Providing services for mental health	42%
Preventing youth violence	42%
People caring and looking out for each other	50%
Reducing loneliness and isolation	53%
Supporting people with the rising cost of living	55%

Q8. Thinking about the wellbeing of your local community, which of the following do you see as being most important in the year ahead (2023)?

Base: All respondents (n=8968)

Disabled people are more likely than non-disabled people to prioritise support with the cost of living, reducing loneliness, and providing services for mental health

The proportion of respondents who say each of the following factors are important for community wellbeing, by disability

■ No disability   ■ Disability

Factor	No disability	Disability
Supporting people with the rising cost of living	53%	59%
Reducing loneliness and isolation	51%	57%
People caring and looking out for each other	49%	53%
Providing services for mental health	38%	49%
Preventing youth violence	41%	45%
Helping the local economy	41%	40%
Helping people to live healthily and well	37%	39%
Providing support services for homelessness	31%	38%
Providing opportunities for people to have a say in what happens locally	33%	38%
Support for community projects and charities	32%	35%
Bringing people together from across the community	33%	34%
Providing support services for people affected by domestic abuse	26%	33%
Providing services to support better ageing	29%	33%
Providing opportunities for people to learn/develop new skills	30%	33%
Supporting people to find new employment opportunities	28%	30%
Connecting people together on shared interests	27%	30%
Providing support services for substance abuse	19%	26%
Integrating people, such as refugees, into the community	19%	22%

Q8. Thinking about the wellbeing of your local community, which of the following do you see as being most important in the year ahead (2023)?

Base: Respondents who are disabled (n=2976) and non-disabled (n=5889)

Those in SEGs C2DE are more likely than those in SEGs ABC1 to prioritise support with the cost of living and preventing youth violence

The proportion of respondents who say each of the following factors are important for community wellbeing, by SEG

Legend: ■ ABC1 ■ C2DE

Factor	ABC1	C2DE
Supporting people with the rising cost of living	55%	56%
Reducing loneliness and isolation	53%	52%
People caring and looking out for each other	51%	50%
Preventing youth violence	41%	44%
Providing services for mental health	42%	43%
Helping the local economy	42%	40%
Helping people to live healthily and well	39%	36%
Providing support services for homelessness	33%	34%
Providing opportunities for people to have a say in what happens locally	36%	33%
Bringing people together from across the community	35%	32%
Support for community projects and charities	34%	31%
Providing opportunities for people to learn/develop new skills	31%	30%
Providing services to support better ageing	32%	30%
Providing support services for people affected by domestic abuse	29%	29%
Supporting people to find new employment opportunities	28%	29%
Connecting people together on shared interests	30%	26%
Providing support services for substance abuse	21%	22%
Integrating people, such as refugees, into the community	22%	18%

Q8. Thinking about the wellbeing of your local community, which of the following do you see as being most important in the year ahead (2023)?

Base: Respondents in each SEG (ABC1 n=5431; C2DE n=3537)

Support services for homelessness, domestic abuse, and substance abuse are more of a priority for those in more deprived than less deprived areas

The proportion of respondents who say each of the following factors are important for community wellbeing, by deprivation level

■ Less deprived area   ■ More deprived area

Factor	Less deprived area	More deprived area
Supporting people with the rising cost of living	55%	55%
Reducing loneliness and isolation	53%	52%
People caring and looking out for each other	51%	48%
Preventing youth violence	41%	45%
Providing services for mental health	42%	43%
Helping the local economy	41%	40%
Helping people to live healthily and well	38%	37%
Providing support services for homelessness	32%	36%
Providing opportunities for people to learn/develop new skills	30%	32%
Providing opportunities for people to have a say in what happens locally	36%	31%
Bringing people together from across the community	35%	31%
Providing support services for people affected by domestic abuse	28%	31%
Support for community projects and charities	34%	30%
Supporting people to find new employment opportunities	28%	30%
Providing services to support better ageing	32%	29%
Connecting people together on shared interests	29%	26%
Providing support services for substance abuse	20%	25%
Integrating people, such as refugees, into the community	21%	19%

Q8. Thinking about the wellbeing of your local community, which of the following do you see as being most important in the year ahead (2023)?

Base: Respondents by deprivation level (More deprived area n=3018; Less deprived area n=5950)

At least half of respondents in all regions say that reducing loneliness and isolation is important for community wellbeing

The proportion of respondents in each region who say that reducing loneliness and isolation is important for community wellbeing

Region	%
England (N=5,861)	52%
Scotland (N=1,197)	55%
Wales (N=1,285)	51%
Northern Ireland (N=625)	54%
North West England (N=762)	52%
North East England (N=304)	49%
Yorkshire & Humberside (N=614)	52%
West Midlands (N=628)	53%
East Midlands (N=534)	55%
South West England (N=581)	54%
South East England (N=961)	53%
Eastern England (N=590)	56%
London (N=887)	49%

Q8. Thinking about the wellbeing of your local community, which of the following do you see as being most important in the year ahead (2023)?
Base: Respondents in each country and region

Helping people to live healthily and well is important for community wellbeing for at least a third of respondents across all regions

The proportion of respondents in each region who say that helping people to live healthily and well is important for community wellbeing
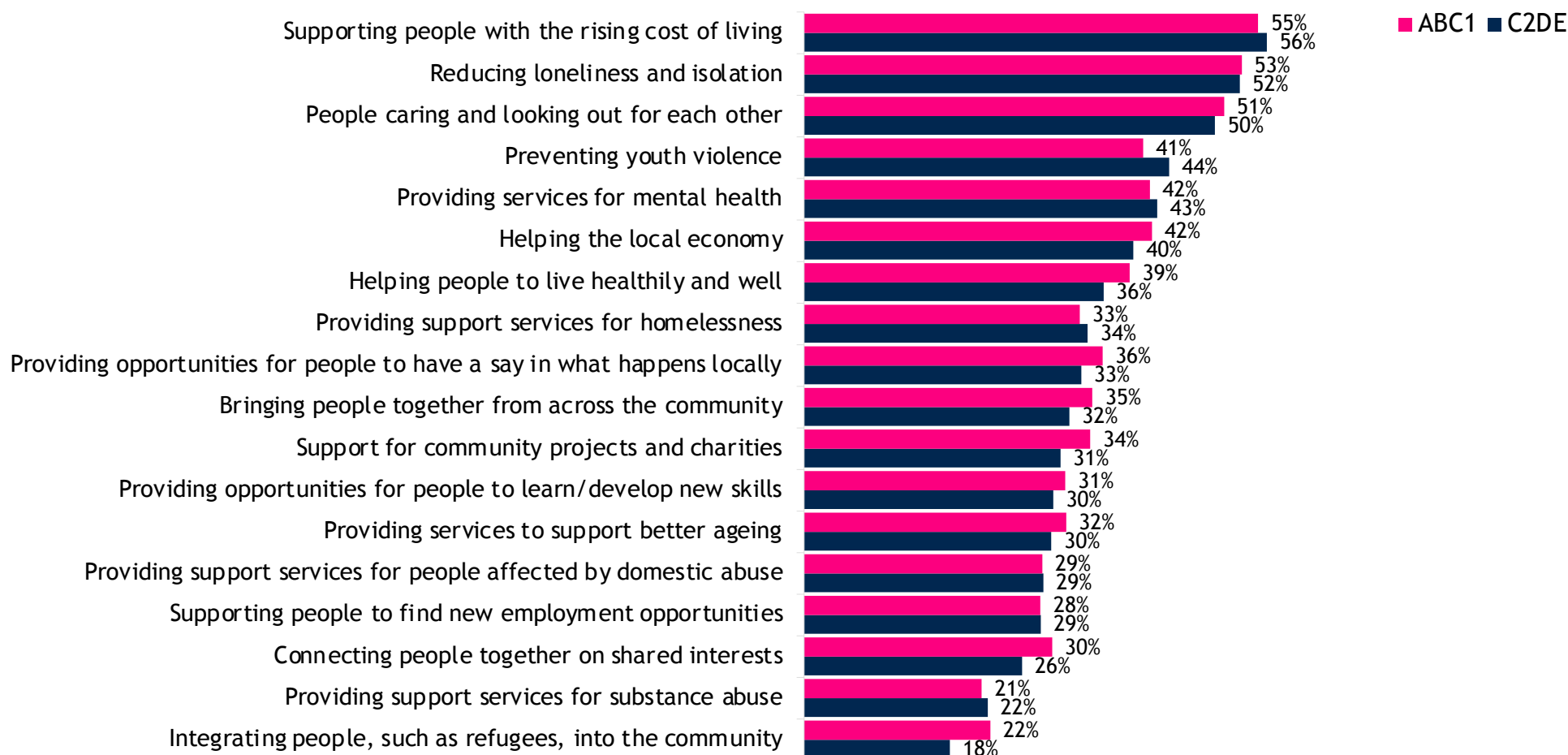

Q8. Thinking about the wellbeing of your local community, which of the following do you see as being most important in the year ahead (2023)?
Base: Respondents in each country and region

Providing services for mental health is most important for those living in Northern Ireland

The proportion of respondents in each region who say that providing services for mental health is important for community wellbeing

Bar chart:

- England (N=5,861): 41%
- Scotland (N=1,197): 42%
- Wales (N=1,285): 45%
- Northern Ireland (N=625): 53%
- North West England (N=762): 43%
- North East England (N=304): 39%
- Yorkshire & Humberside (N=614): 37%
- West Midlands (N=628): 40%
- East Midlands (N=534): 40%
- South West England (N=581): 44%
- South East England (N=961): 42%
- Eastern England (N=590): 42%
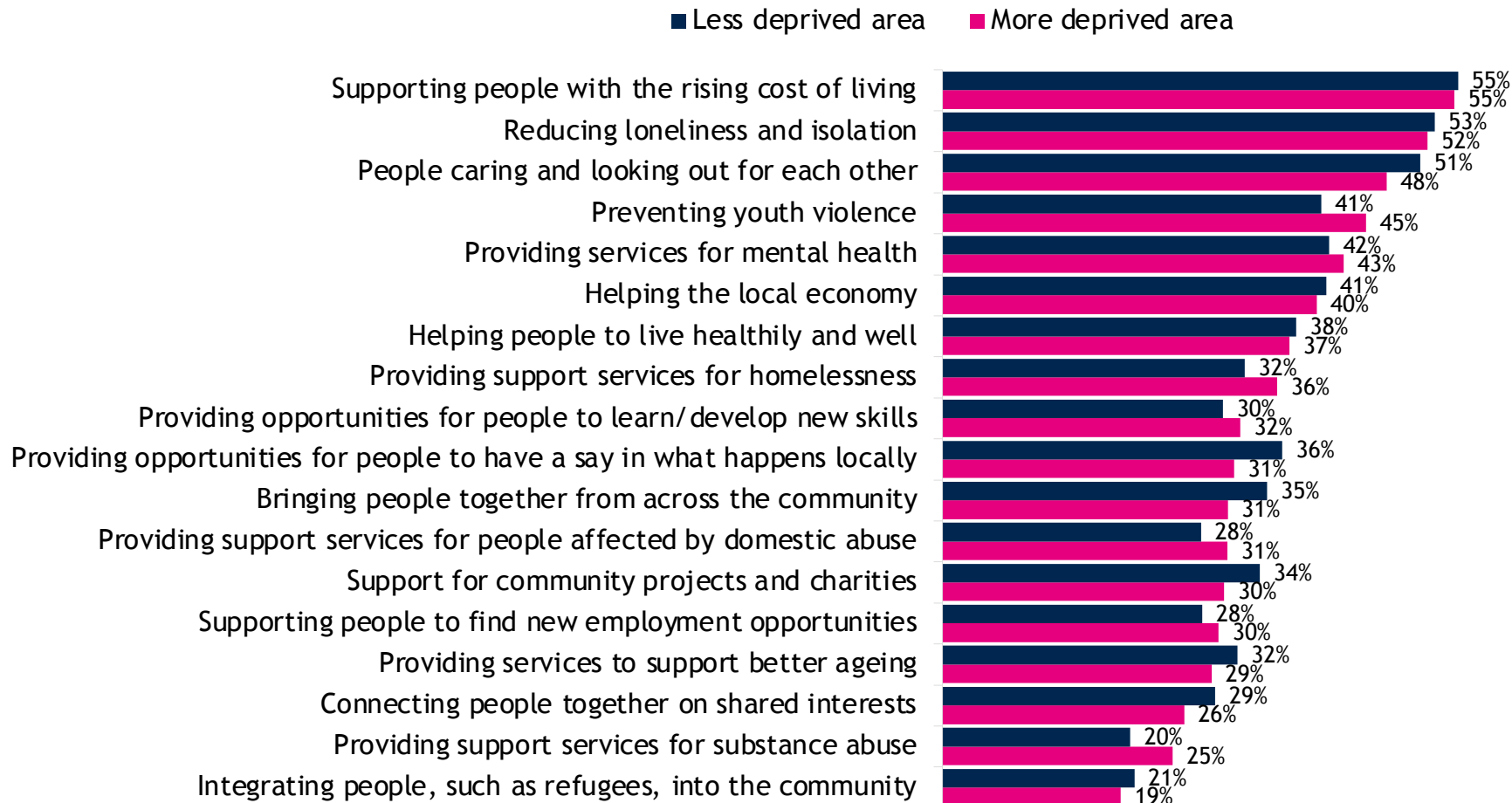- London (N=887): 44%

Q8. Thinking about the wellbeing of your local community, which of the following do you see as being most important in the year ahead (2023)?
Base: Respondents in each country and region

At least one in four respondents across all regions say that providing services to support better ageing is important for community wellbeing

The proportion of respondents in each region who say that providing services to support better ageing is important for community wellbeing

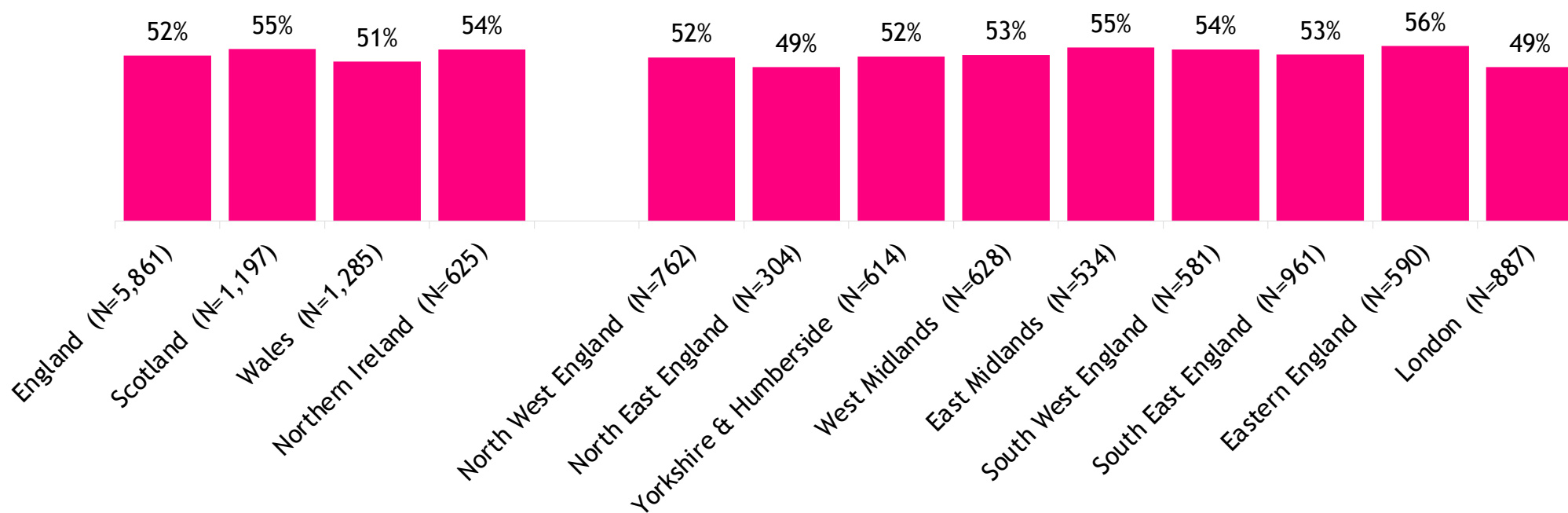| Region	Percentage
England (N=5,861)	31%
Scotland (N=1,197)	31%
Wales (N=1,285)	27%
Northern Ireland (N=625)	29%
North West England (N=762)	31%
North East England (N=304)	26%
Yorkshire & Humberside (N=614)	27%
West Midlands (N=628)	29%
East Midlands (N=534)	31%
South West England (N=581)	32%
South East England (N=961)	34%
Eastern England (N=590)	35%
London (N=887)	29%

Q8. Thinking about the wellbeing of your local community, which of the following do you see as being most important in the year ahead (2023)?
Base: Respondents in each country and region

Almost half of respondents in London say that preventing youth violence is important for community wellbeing

The proportion of respondents in each region who say that preventing youth violence is important for community wellbeing

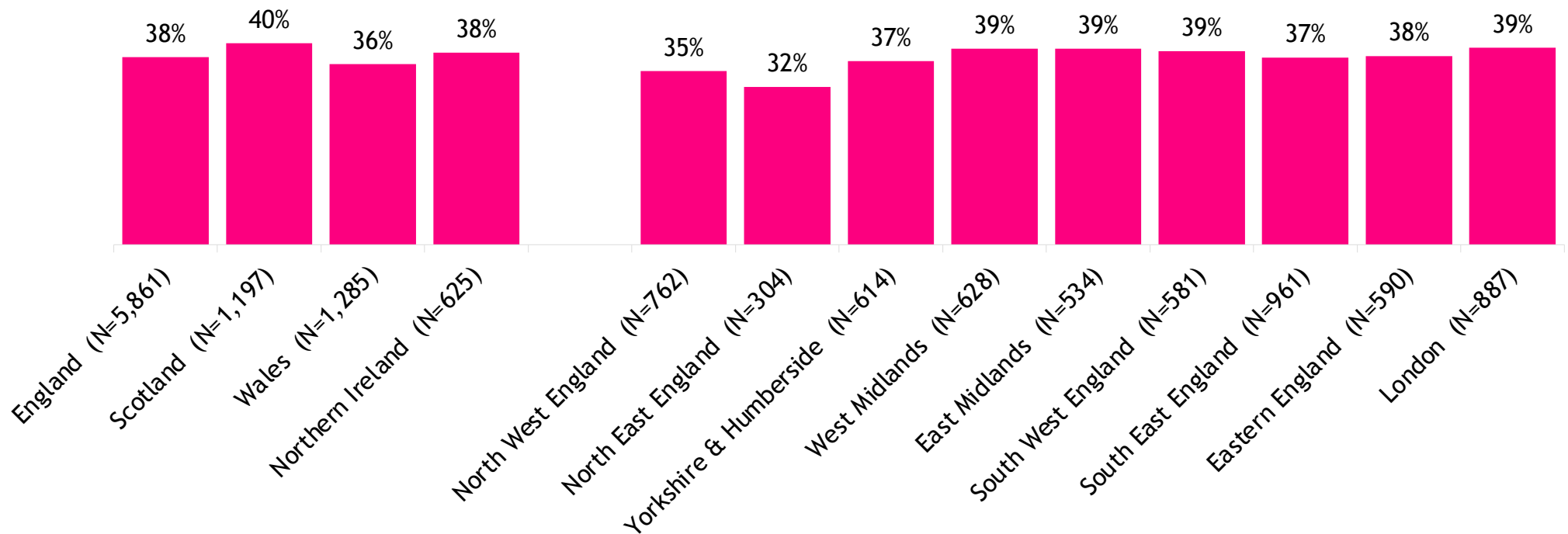| Region	%
England (N=5,861)	43%
Scotland (N=1,197)	40%
Wales (N=1,285)	39%
Northern Ireland (N=625)	38%
North West England (N=762)	43%
North East England (N=304)	38%
Yorkshire & Humberside (N=614)	45%
West Midlands (N=628)	44%
East Midlands (N=534)	42%
South West England (N=581)	37%
South East England (N=961)	44%
Eastern England (N=590)	38%
London (N=887)	49%

Q8. Thinking about the wellbeing of your local community, which of the following do you see as being most important in the year ahead (2023)?
Base: Respondents in each country and region

Respondents in North East England are less likely to say that bringing people together is important for community wellbeing

The proportion of respondents in each region who say that bringing people together is important for community wellbeing

Region	%
England (N=5,861)	33%
Scotland (N=1,197)	36%
Wales (N=1,285)	33%
Northern Ireland (N=625)	35%
North West England (N=762)	33%
North East England (N=304)	27%
Yorkshire & Humberside (N=614)	31%
West Midlands (N=628)	34%
East Midlands (N=534)	35%
South West England (N=581)	37%
South East England (N=961)	33%
Eastern England (N=590)	34%
London (N=887)	32%

Q8. Thinking about the wellbeing of your local community, which of the following do you see as being most important in the year ahead (2023)?
Base: Respondents in each country and region

Connecting people together on shared interests is important for at least one in four across all regions

The proportion of respondents in each region who say that connecting people together on shared interests is important for community wellbeing
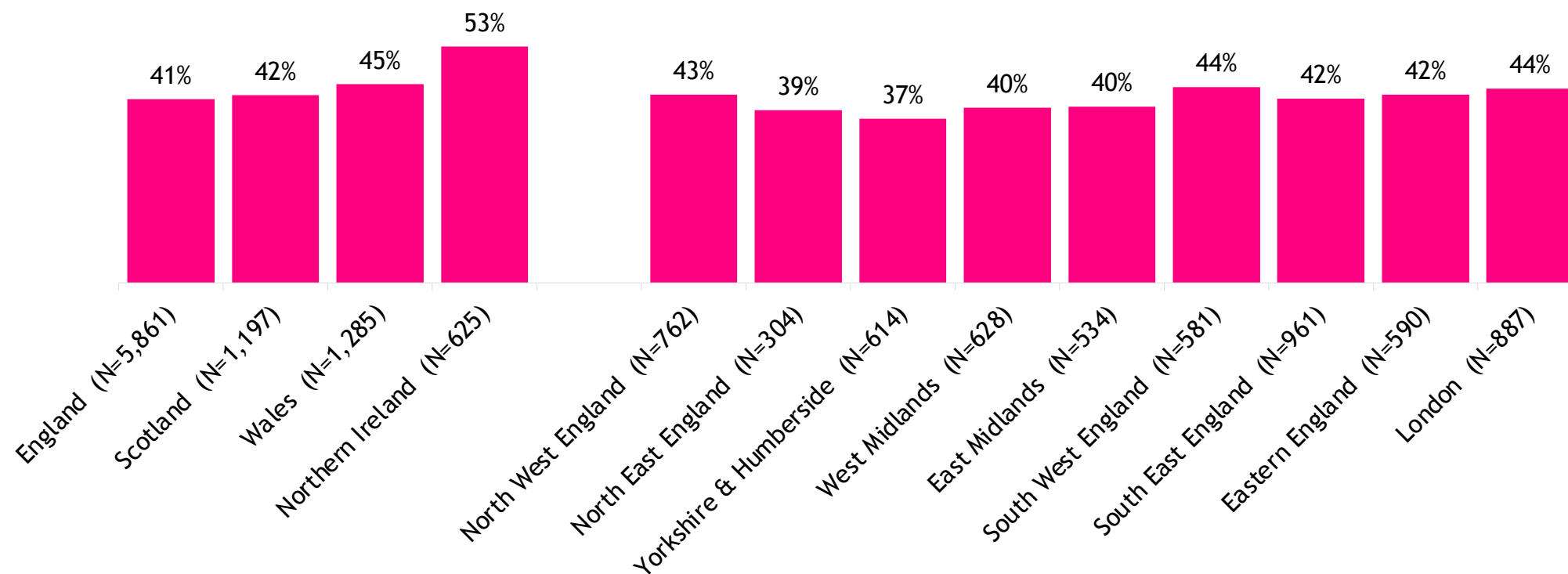

Q8. Thinking about the wellbeing of your local community, which of the following do you see as being most important in the year ahead (2023)?
Base: Respondents in each country and region

Integrating people is more important for respondents living in London than for those in other English regions

The proportion of respondents in each region who say that integrating people is important for community wellbeing

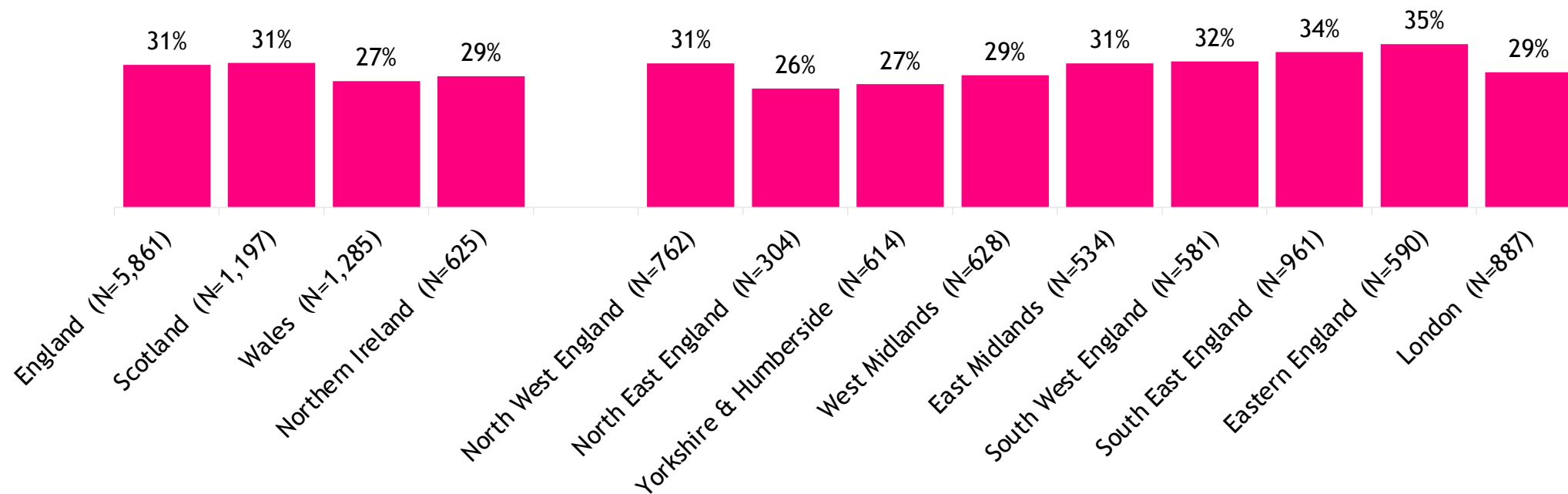| Region	%
England (N=5,861)	20%
Scotland (N=1,197)	22%
Wales (N=1,285)	23%
Northern Ireland (N=625)	18%
North West England (N=762)	18%
North East England (N=304)	18%
Yorkshire & Humberside (N=614)	19%
West Midlands (N=628)	17%
East Midlands (N=534)	20%
South West England (N=581)	21%
South East England (N=961)	19%
Eastern England (N=590)	20%
London (N=887)	25%

Q8. Thinking about the wellbeing of your local community, which of the following do you see as being most important in the year ahead (2023)?
Base: Respondents in each country and region

Less than three in ten across all regions say that providing support services for substance abuse is important for community wellbeing

The proportion of respondents in each region who say that providing support services for susbtance abuse is important for community wellbeing
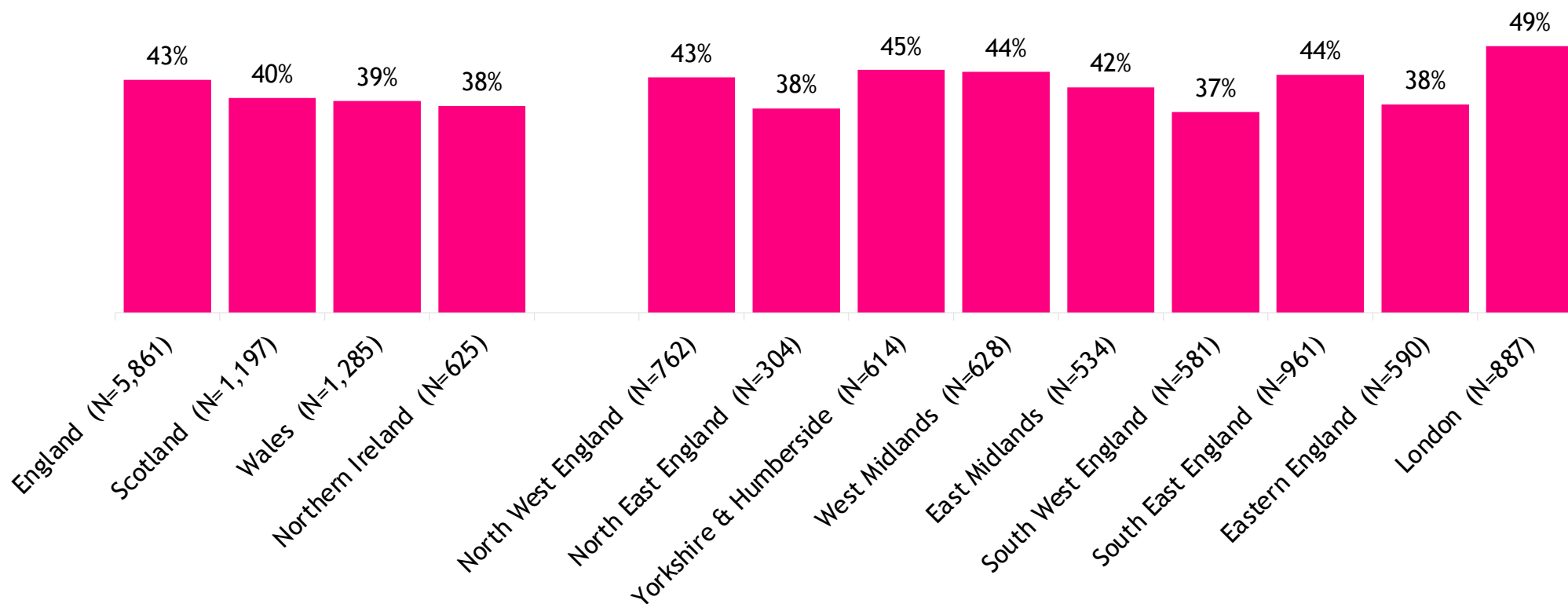

Q8. Thinking about the wellbeing of your local community, which of the following do you see as being most important in the year ahead (2023)?
Base: Respondents in each country and region

Providing domestic abuse support services is more important for community wellbeing for respondents who live in London than for those in other English regions

The proportion of respondents in each region who say that providing domestic abuse support services is important for community wellbeing

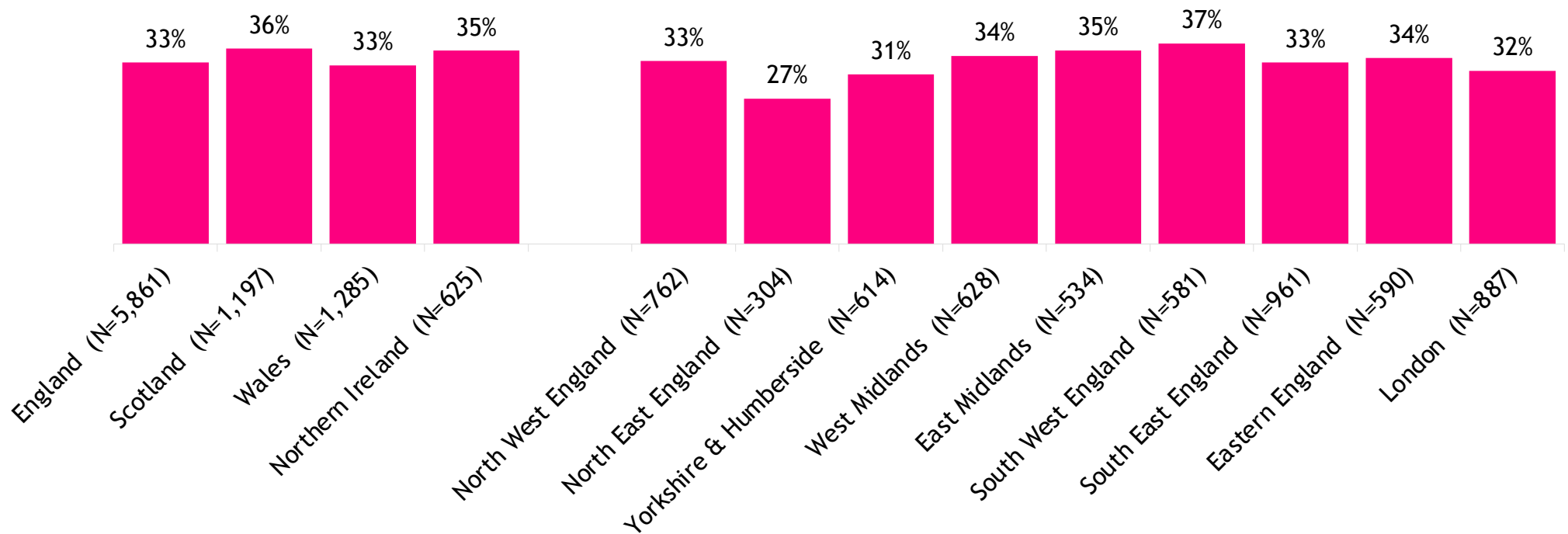| Region	%
England (N=5,861)	29%
Scotland (N=1,197)	28%
Wales (N=1,285)	29%
Northern Ireland (N=625)	28%
North West England (N=762)	27%
North East England (N=304)	27%
Yorkshire & Humberside (N=614)	30%
West Midlands (N=628)	25%
East Midlands (N=534)	29%
South West England (N=581)	30%
South East England (N=961)	28%
Eastern England (N=590)	27%
London (N=887)	34%

Q8. Thinking about the wellbeing of your local community, which of the following do you see as being most important in the year ahead (2023)?
Base: Respondents in each country and region

Respondents in London are more likely than those in other English regions to say that homelessness support services are important for community wellbeing

The proportion of respondents in each region who say that providing homelessness support services is important for community wellbeing
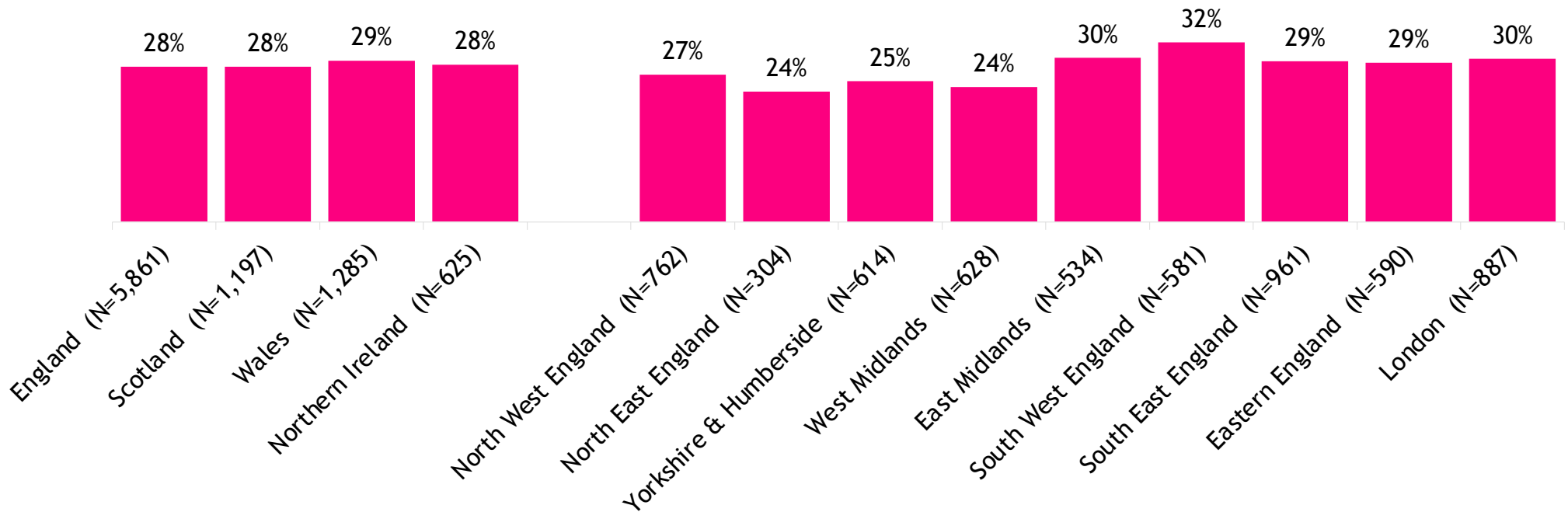

Q8. Thinking about the wellbeing of your local community, which of the following do you see as being most important in the year ahead (2023)?
Base: Respondents in each country and region

Respondents in London are more likely than those in other English regions to say opportunities to learn or develop skills are important for community wellbeing, and those in North East England are less likely to say this

The proportion of respondents in each region who say that providing opportunities for people to learn new skills is important for community wellbeing

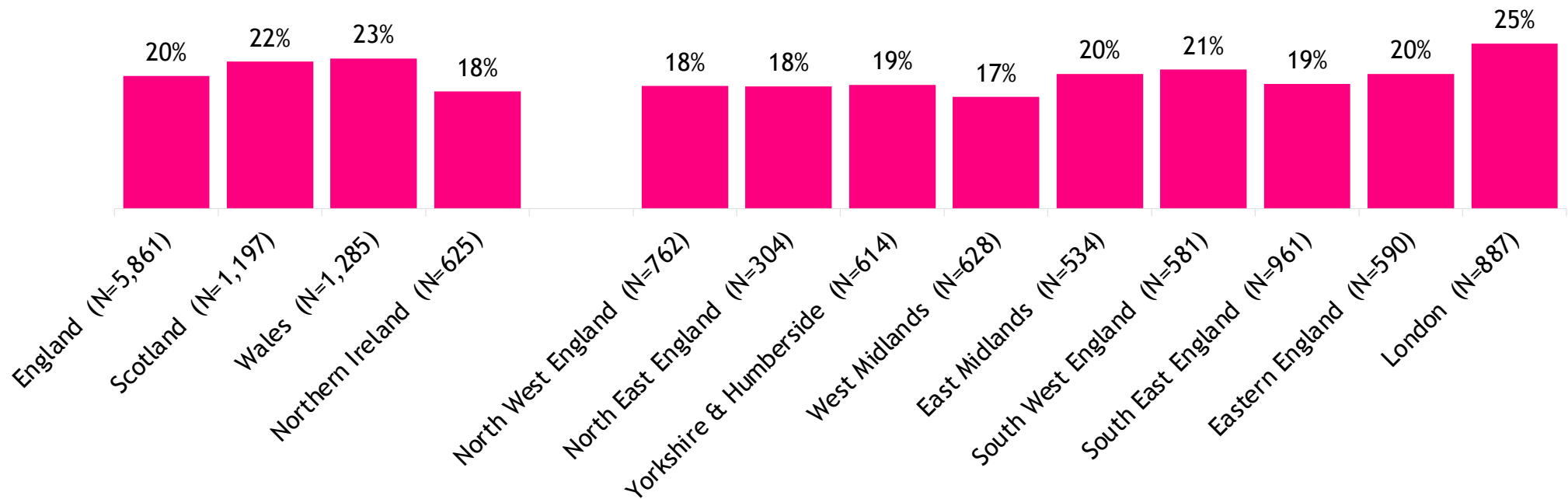| Region	%
England (N=5,861)	31%
Scotland (N=1,197)	32%
Wales (N=1,285)	32%
Northern Ireland (N=625)	32%
North West England (N=762)	29%
North East England (N=304)	22%
Yorkshire & Humberside (N=614)	28%
West Midlands (N=628)	32%
East Midlands (N=534)	31%
South West England (N=581)	31%
South East England (N=961)	31%
Eastern England (N=590)	27%
London (N=887)	37%

Q8. Thinking about the wellbeing of your local community, which of the following do you see as being most important in the year ahead (2023)?
Base: Respondents in each country and region

Around a third of respondents across all countries and English regions say that providing opportunities for people to have a say in what happens locally is important for community wellbeing

The proportion of respondents in each region who say that providing opportunities for people to have a say in what happens is important for community wellbeing

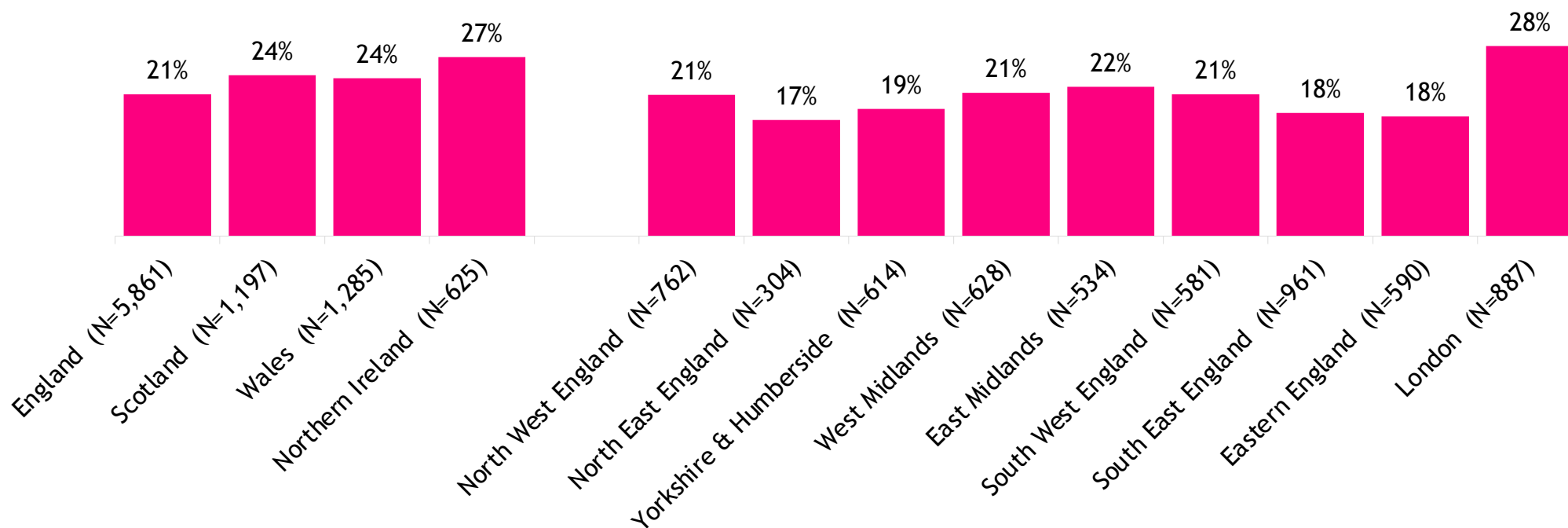| Region	%
England (N=5,861)	35%
Scotland (N=1,197)	35%
Wales (N=1,285)	34%
Northern Ireland (N=625)	35%
North West England (N=762)	35%
North East England (N=304)	29%
Yorkshire & Humberside (N=614)	35%
West Midlands (N=628)	31%
East Midlands (N=534)	37%
South West England (N=581)	37%
South East England (N=961)	34%
Eastern England (N=590)	38%
London (N=887)	34%

Q8. Thinking about the wellbeing of your local community, which of the following do you see as being most important in the year ahead (2023)?
Base: Respondents in each country and region

Respondents in London are more likely than those in other English regions to say that supporting people to find new employment opportunities is important for community wellbeing

The proportion of respondents in each region who say that supporting people to find new employment opportunities is important for community wellbeing

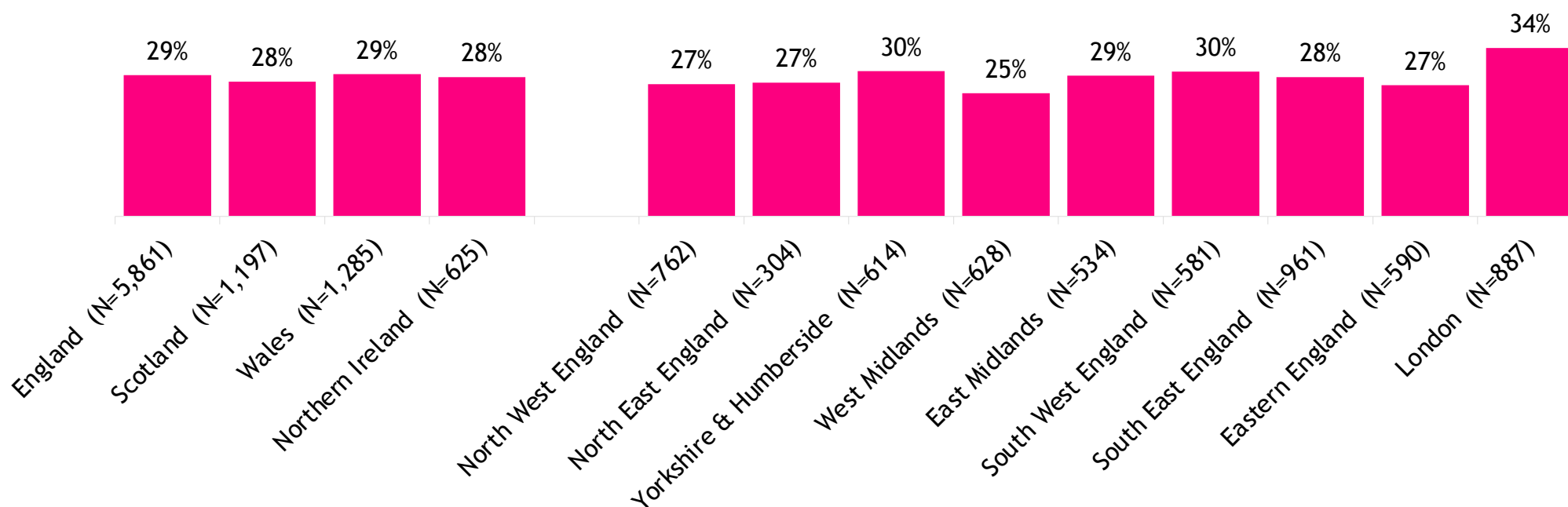|	
England (N=5,861)	28%
Scotland (N=1,197)	31%
Wales (N=1,285)	28%
Northern Ireland (N=625)	30%
North West England (N=762)	27%
North East England (N=304)	26%
Yorkshire & Humberside (N=614)	23%
West Midlands (N=628)	27%
East Midlands (N=534)	31%
South West England (N=581)	28%
South East England (N=961)	29%
Eastern England (N=590)	24%
London (N=887)	35%

Q8. Thinking about the wellbeing of your local community, which of the following do you see as being most important in the year ahead (2023)?
Base: Respondents in each country and region

At least two in five respondents in all regions say that helping the local economy is important for community wellbeing

The proportion of respondents in each region who say that helping the local economy is important for community wellbeing

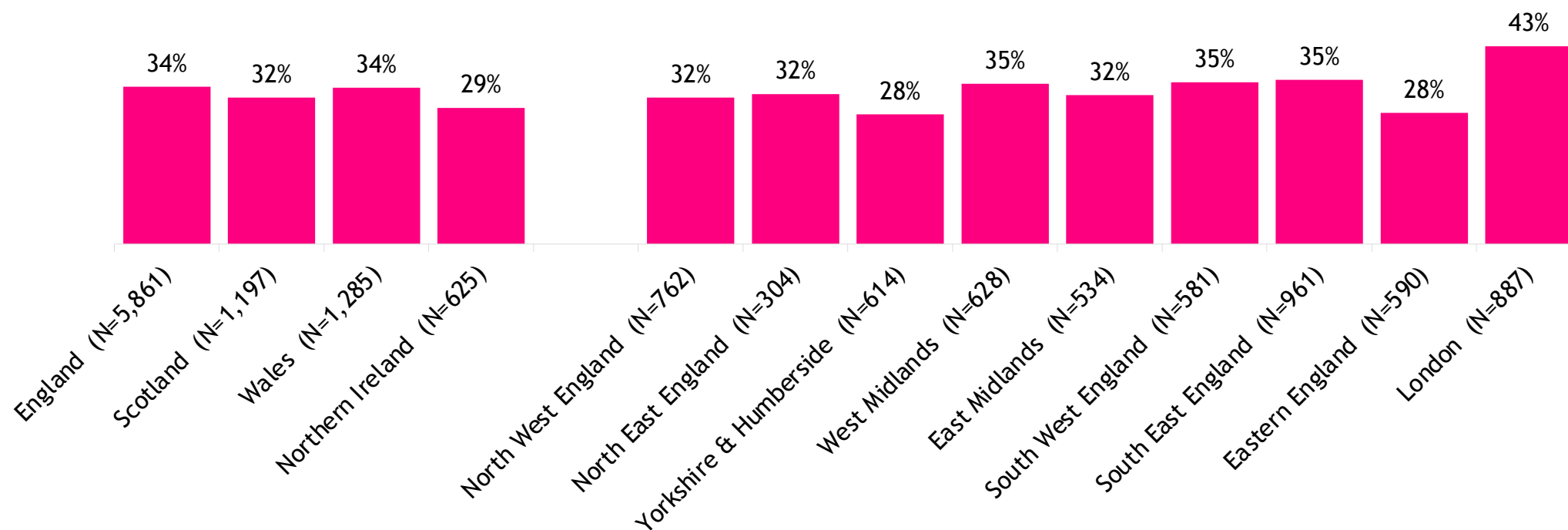| Region	%
England (N=5,861)	41%
Scotland (N=1,197)	41%
Wales (N=1,285)	40%
Northern Ireland (N=625)	43%
North West England (N=762)	41%
North East England (N=304)	35%
Yorkshire & Humberside (N=614)	40%
West Midlands (N=628)	37%
East Midlands (N=534)	42%
South West England (N=581)	44%
South East England (N=961)	40%
Eastern England (N=590)	42%
London (N=887)	44%

Q8. Thinking about the wellbeing of your local community, which of the following do you see as being most important in the year ahead (2023)?
Base: Respondents in each country and region

People caring and looking out for each other is important for more than half of respondents in Yorkshire, East Midlands, South East England, and East of England

The proportion of respondents in each region who say that people caring and looking out for each other is important for community wellbeing
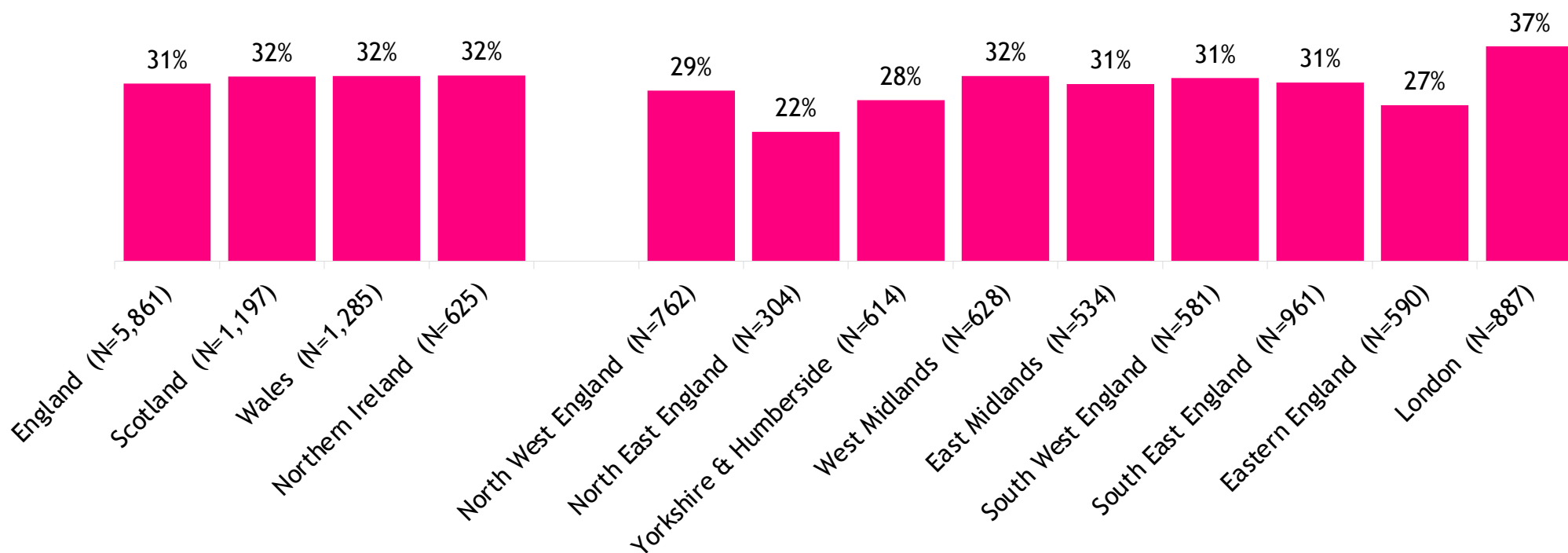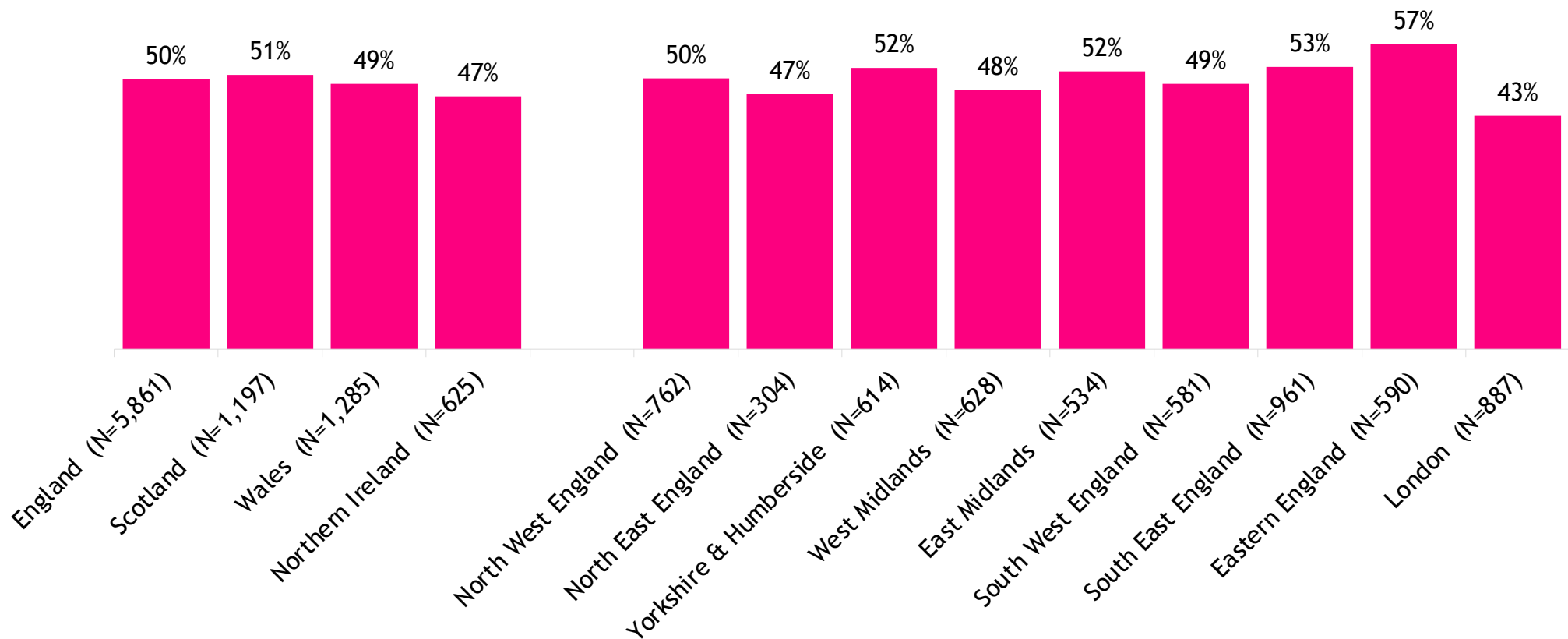

Q8. Thinking about the wellbeing of your local community, which of the following do you see as being most important in the year ahead (2023)?
Base: Respondents in each country and region

Those in North East England are the least likely to say that support for community projects is important for community wellbeing

The proportion of respondents in each region who say that support for community projects and charities is important for community wellbeing
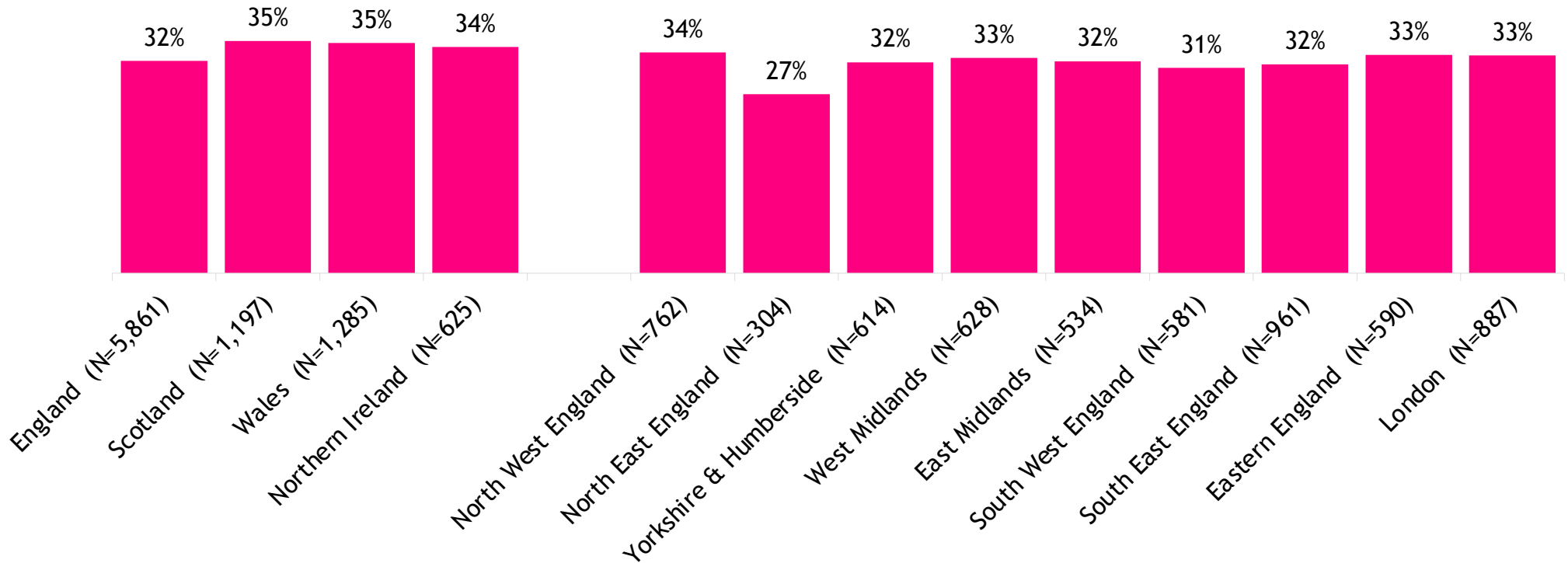
Bar chart values:
- England (N=5,861): 32%
- Scotland (N=1,197): 35%
- Wales (N=1,285): 35%
- Northern Ireland (N=625): 34%
- North West England (N=762): 34%
- North East England (N=304): 27%
- Yorkshire & Humberside (N=614): 32%
- West Midlands (N=628): 33%
- East Midlands (N=534): 32%
- South West England (N=581): 31%
- South East England (N=961): 32%
- Eastern England (N=590): 33%
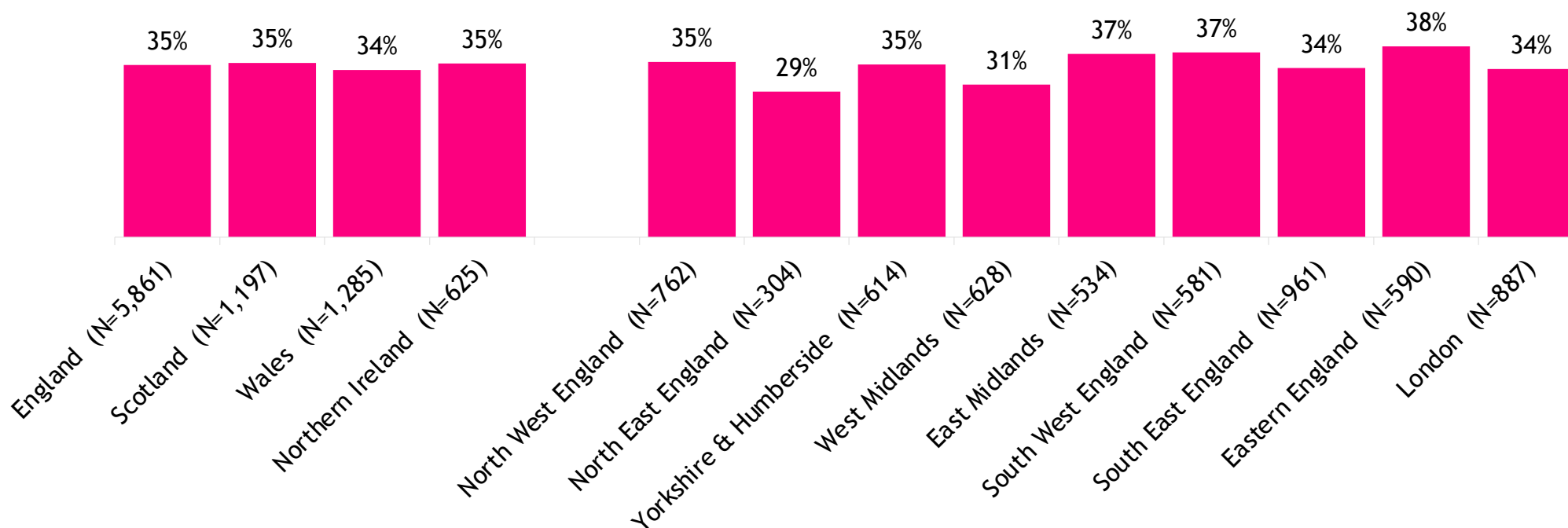- London (N=887): 33%

Q8. Thinking about the wellbeing of your local community, which of the following do you see as being most important in the year ahead (2023)?
Base: Respondents in each country and region

Over half of all respondents in each region say supporting people with the rising cost of living is important for community wellbeing

The proportion of respondents in each region who say that suppoting people with the rising cost of living is important for community wellbeing

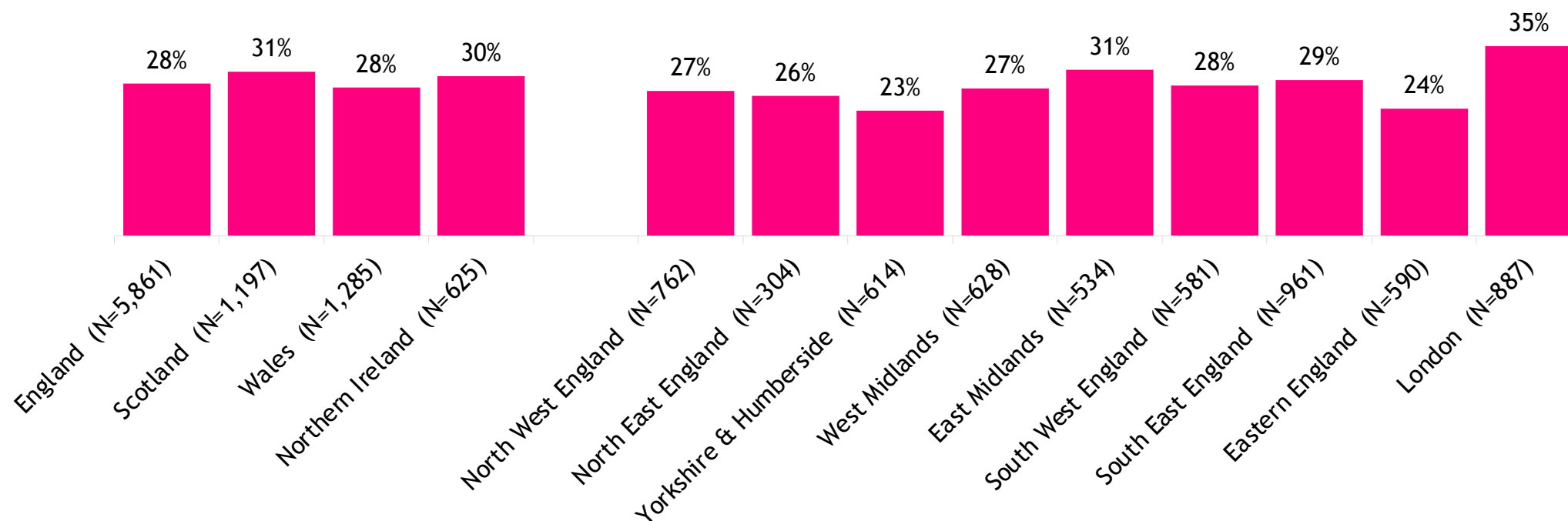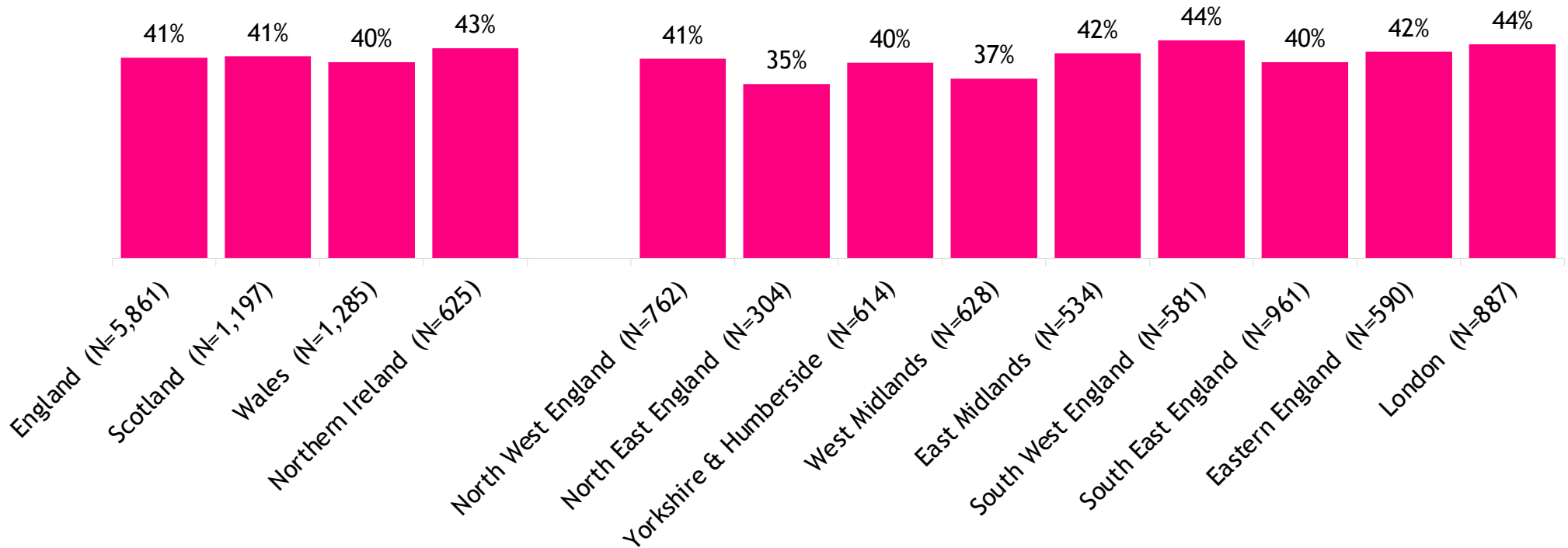| Region	%
England (N=5,861)	55%
Scotland (N=1,197)	59%
Wales (N=1,285)	54%
Northern Ireland (N=625)	59%
North West England (N=762)	52%
North East England (N=304)	60%
Yorkshire & Humberside (N=614)	54%
West Midlands (N=628)	53%
East Midlands (N=534)	58%
South West England (N=581)	56%
South East England (N=961)	53%
Eastern England (N=590)	58%
London (N=887)	54%
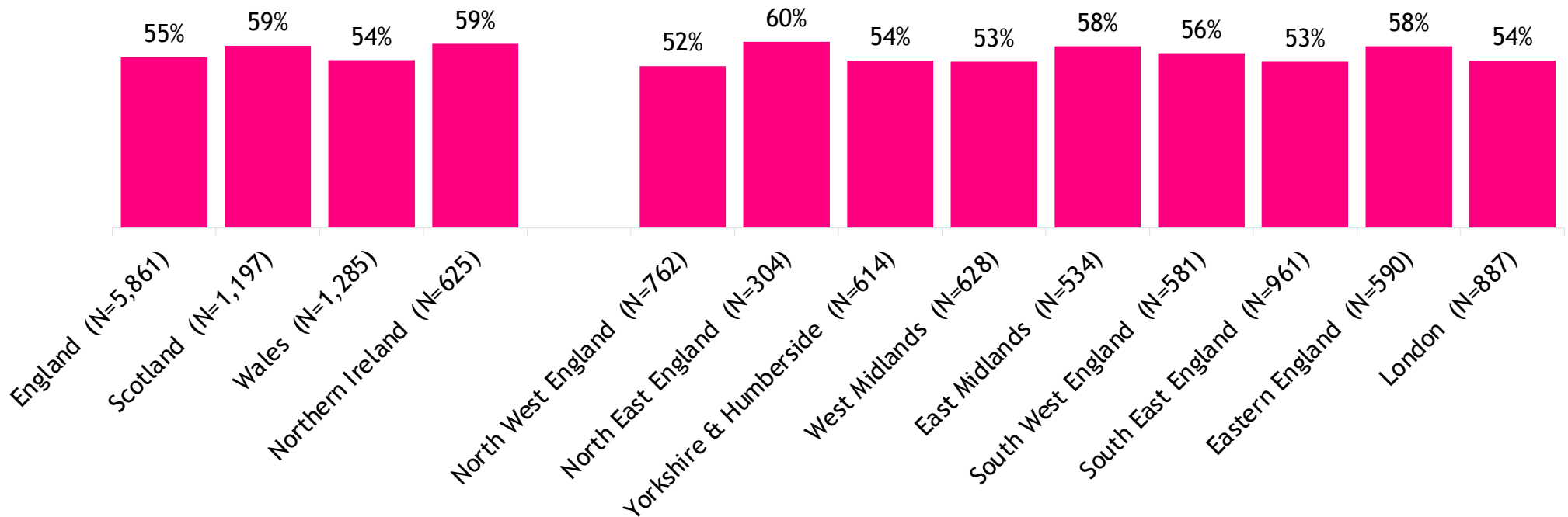
Q8. Thinking about the wellbeing of your local community, which of the following do you see as being most important in the year ahead (2023)?
Base: Respondents in each country and region

Over seven in ten respondents feel their communities are doing well regarding access to green spaces, education facilities and community and public spaces, compared with other communities in the UK

The proportion of respondents that say their community is doing well or not in the following areas compared to other communities in the UK
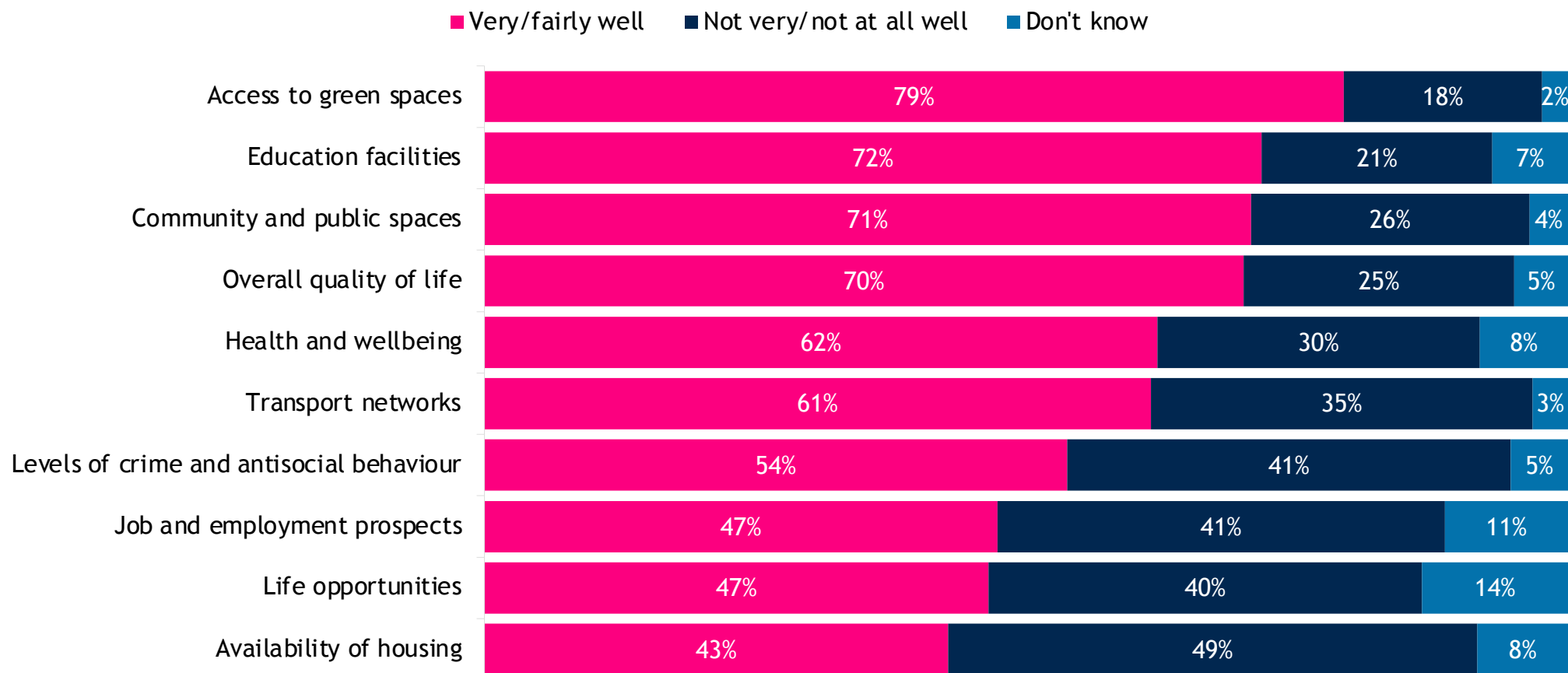
Legend: ■ Very/fairly well ■ Not very/not at all well ■ Don't know

Area	Very/fairly well	Not very/not at all well	Don't know
Access to green spaces	79%	18%	2%
Education facilities	72%	21%	7%
Community and public spaces	71%	26%	4%
Overall quality of life	70%	25%	5%
Health and wellbeing	62%	30%	8%
Transport networks	61%	35%	3%
Levels of crime and antisocial behaviour	54%	41%	5%
Job and employment prospects	47%	41%	11%
Life opportunities	47%	40%	14%
Availability of housing	43%	49%	8%

How well do you think your local community is faring in each of the following areas, compared to other communities in the UK?
Base: All respondents (n=8968)

Respondents from lower SEGs are less likely than those in higher SEGs to say that their local community is faring well (comparatively) across all areas, except transport networks

The proportion of respondents that say their community is doing well among the following areas, compared to other communities in the UK, by SEG

■ ABC1   ■ C2DE

Area	ABC1	C2DE
Access to green spaces	82%	77%
Education facilities	75%	68%
Community and public spaces	74%	67%
Overall quality of life	74%	65%
Transport networks	61%	62%
Health and wellbeing	64%	60%
Levels of crime and antisocial behaviour	57%	50%
Job and employment prospects	51%	44%
Life opportunities	49%	43%
Availability of housing	44%	41%

How well do you think your local community is faring in each of the following areas, compared to other communities in the UK?

Base: Respondents in each SEG (ABC1 n=5431; C2DE n=3537)

Respondents living in the most deprived areas are much less likely than those in less deprived areas to say that their community is doing well in all of the areas tested

The proportion of respondents that say their community is doing well among the following areas, compared to other communities in the UK, by deprivation level

■ Less deprived area   ■ More deprived area

Area	Less deprived	More deprived
Access to green spaces	84%	71%
Education facilities	74%	67%
Transport networks	60%	65%
Community and public spaces	75%	62%
Overall quality of life	76%	58%
Health and wellbeing	66%	54%
Job and employment prospects	50%	42%
Levels of crime and antisocial behaviour	60%	41%
Life opportunities	50%	40%
Availability of housing	45%	39%

How well do you think your local community is faring in each of the following areas, compared to other communities in the UK?

Base: Respondents by deprivation level (More deprived area n=3018; Less deprived area n=5950)

Respondents in North East England are much less likely than those in other English regions to say that their community is faring well (comparatively) with regard to life opportunities

The proportion of respondents in each region who say their community is faring well or not for life opportunities, compared to other communities in the UK

Legend: Very/fairly well · Not very/not at all well · Don't know

Region	Very/fairly well	Not very/not at all well	Don't know
England (N=5,861)	47%	39%	14%
Scotland (N=1,197)	47%	40%	13%
Wales (N=1,285)	44%	45%	11%
Northern Ireland (N=625)	45%	46%	9%
North West England (N=762)	42%	43%	14%
North East England (N=304)	39%	47%	13%
Yorkshire & Humberside (N=614)	42%	42%	16%
West Midlands (N=628)	50%	40%	10%
East Midlands (N=534)	45%	40%	16%
South West England (N=581)	44%	42%	14%
South East England (N=961)	50%	34%	16%
Eastern England (N=590)	49%	34%	17%
London (N=887)	50%	39%	11%

Life opportunities: How well do you think your local community is faring in each of the following areas, compared to other communities in the UK?

Base: Respondents in each country and region

Respondents are more split on whether their community fares well for job and employment prospects, with those in South East England most likely to say their community fares well (comparatively) in this area

The proportion of respondents in each region who say their community is faring well or not for job and employment prospects, compared to other communities in the UK

■ Very/fairly well ■ Not very/not at all well ■ Don't know

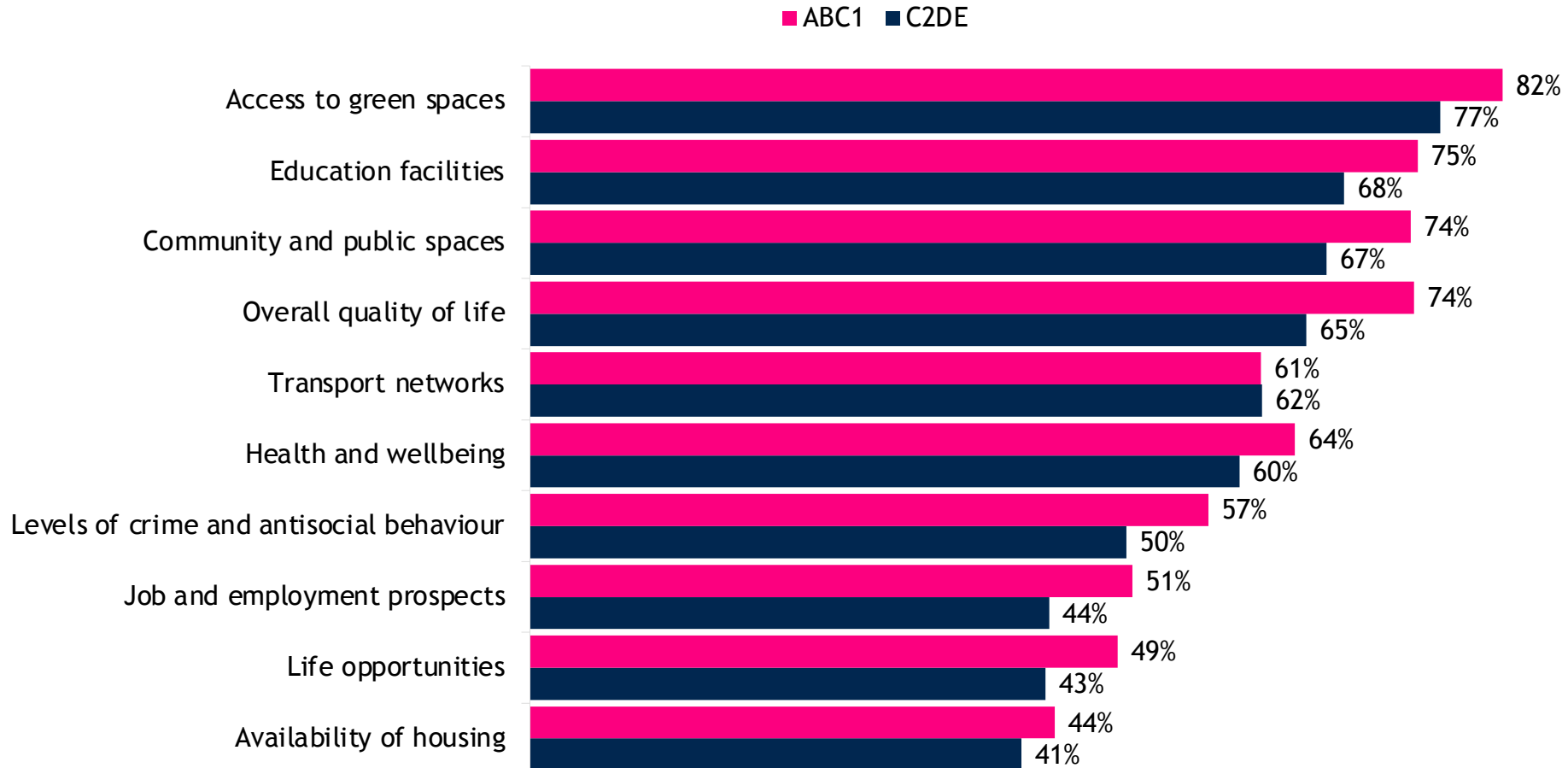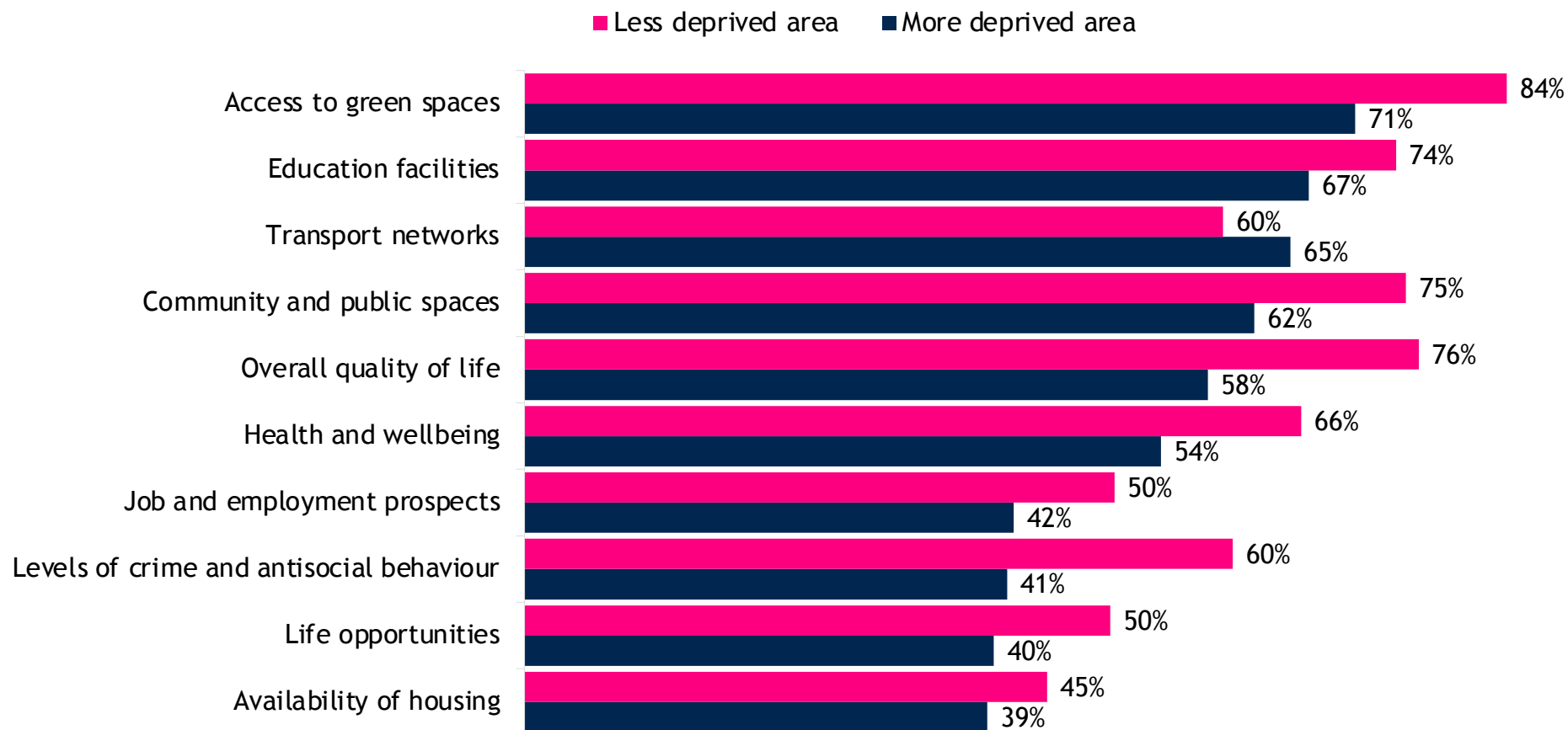| Region	Very/fairly well	Not very/not at all well	Don't know
England (N=5,861)	48%	40%	12%
Scotland (N=1,197)	42%	47%	11%
Wales (N=1,285)	42%	48%	10%
Northern Ireland (N=625)	47%	47%	6%
North West England (N=762)	47%	41%	12%
North East England (N=304)	42%	49%	9%
Yorkshire & Humberside (N=614)	42%	45%	13%
West Midlands (N=628)	50%	42%	8%
East Midlands (N=534)	49%	39%	11%
South West England (N=581)	47%	43%	10%
South East England (N=961)	52%	34%	13%
Eastern England (N=590)	48%	36%	16%
London (N=887)	50%	39%	10%

Job and employment prospects: How well do you think your local community is faring in each of the following areas, compared to other communities in the UK?

Base: Respondents in each country and region

Respondents in London are the English region most likely to say their community fares well (comparatively) for transport networks, while those in South West England are least likely to do so

The proportion of respondents in each region who say their community is faring well or not for transport networks, compared to other communities in the UK

■ Very/fairly well ■ Not very/not at all well ■ Don't know

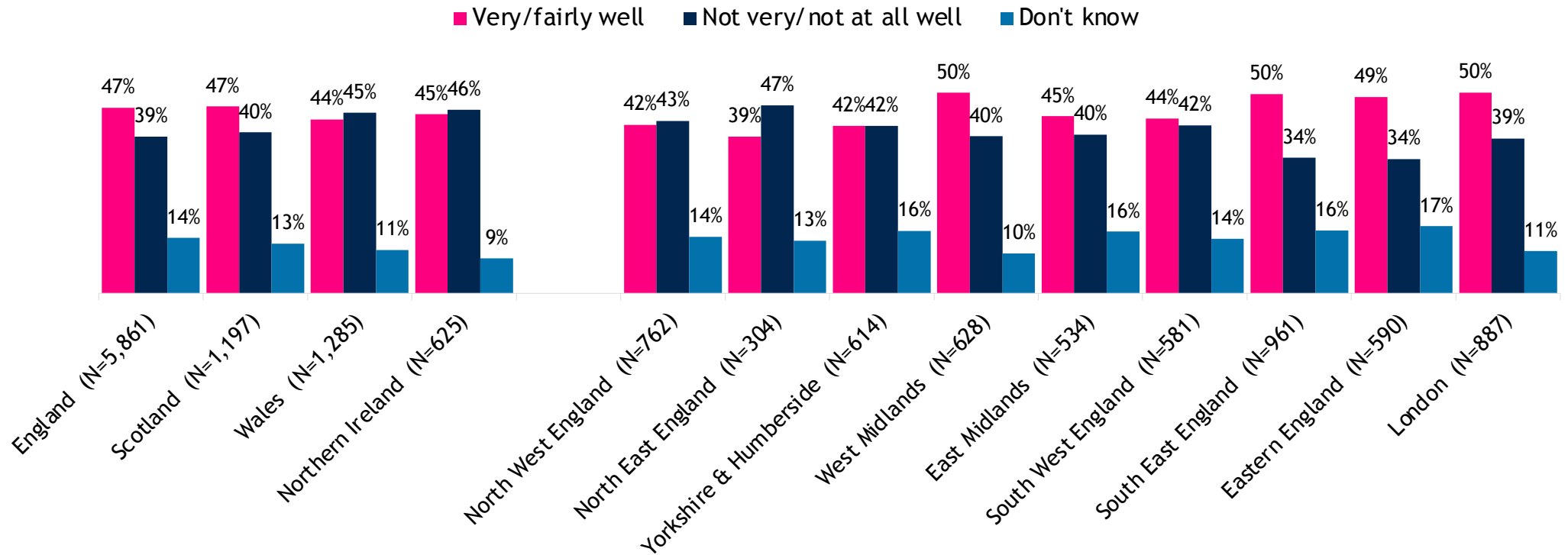| Region	Very/fairly well	Not very/not at all well	Don't know
England (N=5,861)	63%	34%	3%
Scotland (N=1,197)	59%	38%	3%
Wales (N=1,285)	54%	43%	3%
Northern Ireland (N=625)	51%	46%	
North West England (N=762)	67%	30%	3%
North East England (N=304)	59%	38%	
Yorkshire & Humberside (N=614)	61%	36%	3%
West Midlands (N=628)	63%	34%	4%
East Midlands (N=534)	53%	44%	3%
South West England (N=581)	45%	52%	3%
South East England (N=961)	64%	33%	4%
Eastern England (N=590)	54%	42%	4%
London (N=887)	83%	15%	

Transport networks: How well do you think your local community is faring in each of the following areas, compared to other communities in the UK?

Base: Respondents in each country and region

Respondents in North East England are the English region least likely to say their community fares well (comparatively) for health and wellbeing

The proportion of respondents in each region who say their community is faring well or not for health and wellbeing, compared to other communities in the UK

■ Very/fairly well　　**■ Not very/not at all well**　　**■ Don't know**

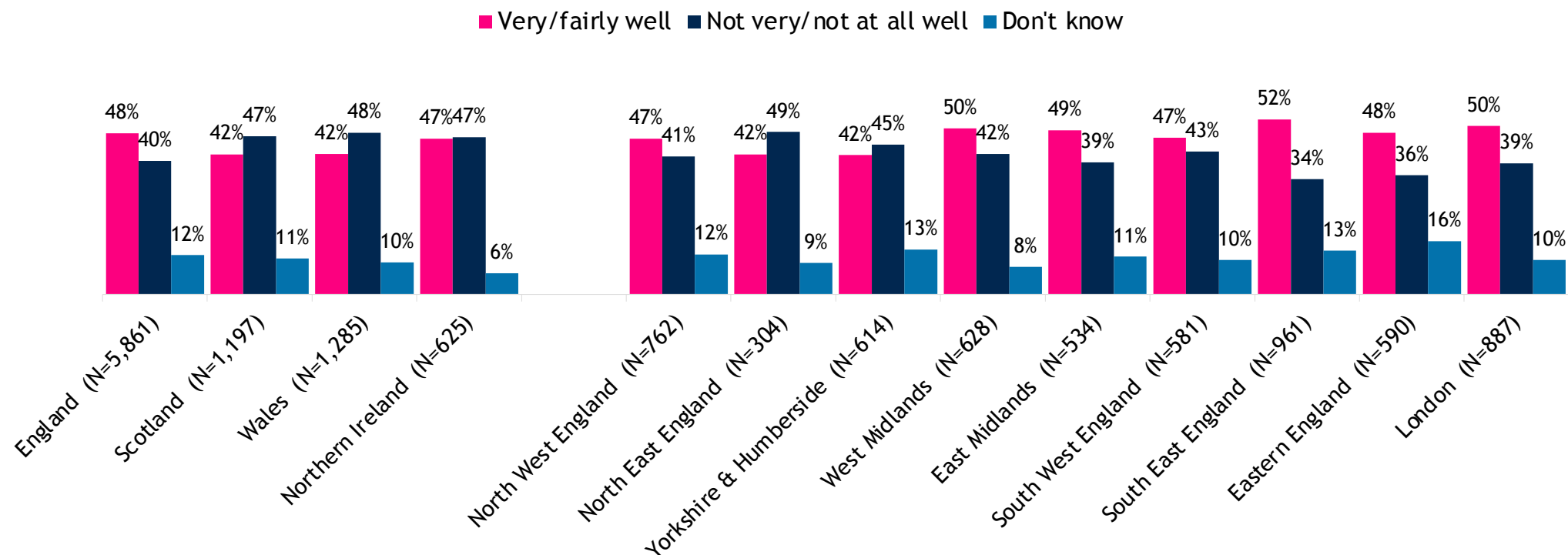| Region	Very/fairly well	Not very/not at all well	Don't know
England (N=5,861)	62%	29%	8%
Scotland (N=1,197)	62%	30%	7%
Wales (N=1,285)	61%	31%	7%
Northern Ireland (N=625)	61%	34%	5%
North West England (N=762)	57%	34%	9%
North East England (N=304)	54%	37%	8%
Yorkshire & Humberside (N=614)	61%	30%	9%
West Midlands (N=628)	61%	31%	7%
East Midlands (N=534)	63%	30%	7%
South West England (N=581)	63%	29%	8%
South East England (N=961)	67%	25%	9%
Eastern England (N=590)	64%	25%	11%
London (N=887)	63%	30%	7%

Health and wellbeing: How well do you think your local community is faring in each of the following areas, compared to other communities in the UK?

Base: Respondents in each country and region

A majority of respondents in each region say that their community fares well (comparatively) with regard to education facilities

The proportion of respondents in each region who say their community is faring well or not for education facilities, compared to other communities in the UK

Legend: ■ Very/fairly well ■ Not very/not at all well ■ Don't know

Region	Very/fairly well	Not very/not at all well	Don't know
England (N=5,861)	72%	21%	7%
Scotland (N=1,197)	73%	21%	6%
Wales (N=1,285)	70%	23%	7%
Northern Ireland (N=625)	74%	22%	4%
North West England (N=762)	71%	23%	7%
North East England (N=304)	68%	21%	11%
Yorkshire & Humberside (N=614)	75%	19%	6%
West Midlands (N=628)	70%	24%	6%
East Midlands (N=534)	69%	23%	8%
South West England (N=581)	70%	22%	7%
South East England (N=961)	72%	20%	8%
Eastern England (N=590)	73%	19%	8%
London (N=887)	74%	20%	6%

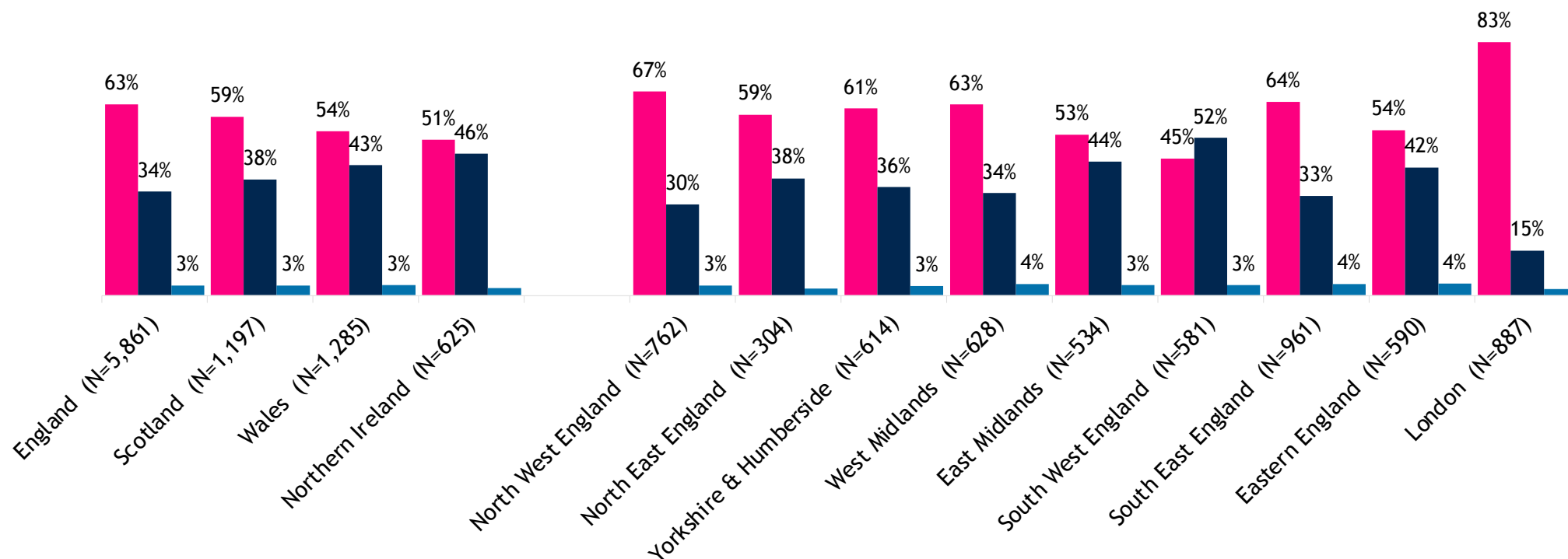Education facilities: How well do you think your local community is faring in each of the following areas, compared to other communities in the UK?

Base: Respondents in each country and region

At least three in five respondents in all regions say that their community fares well (comparatively) for overall quality of life

The proportion of respondents in each region who say their community is faring well or not for overall quality of life, compared to other communities in the UK

Legend: ■ Very/fairly well   ■ Not very/not at all well   ■ Don't know

Region	Very/fairly well	Not very/not at all well	Don't know
England (N=5,861)	70%	25%	5%
Scotland (N=1,197)	72%	24%	4%
Wales (N=1,285)	70%	25%	4%
Northern Ireland (N=625)	74%	24%	
North West England (N=762)	65%	31%	4%
North East England (N=304)	63%	29%	8%
Yorkshire & Humberside (N=614)	66%	27%	6%
West Midlands (N=628)	67%	29%	5%
East Midlands (N=534)	73%	21%	6%
South West England (N=581)	75%	20%	5%
South East England (N=961)	72%	23%	5%
Eastern England (N=590)	78%	18%	4%
London (N=887)	66%	28%	6%

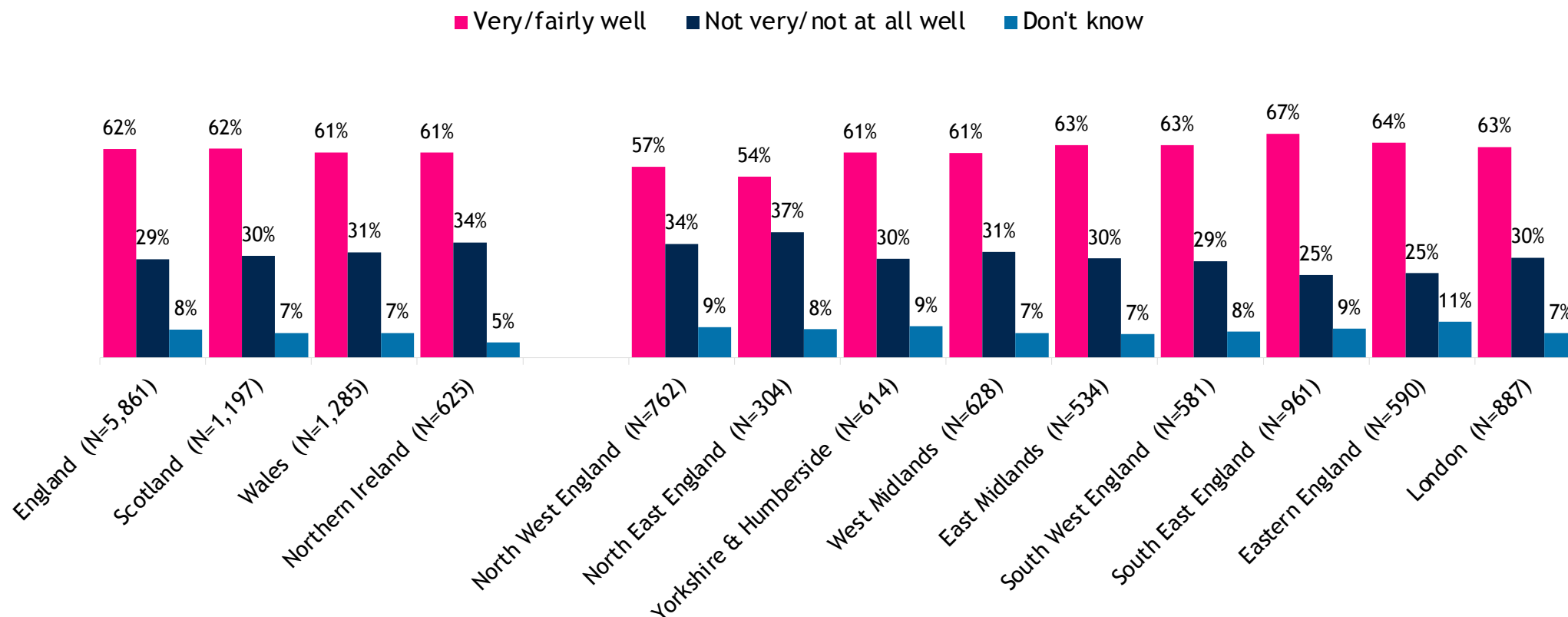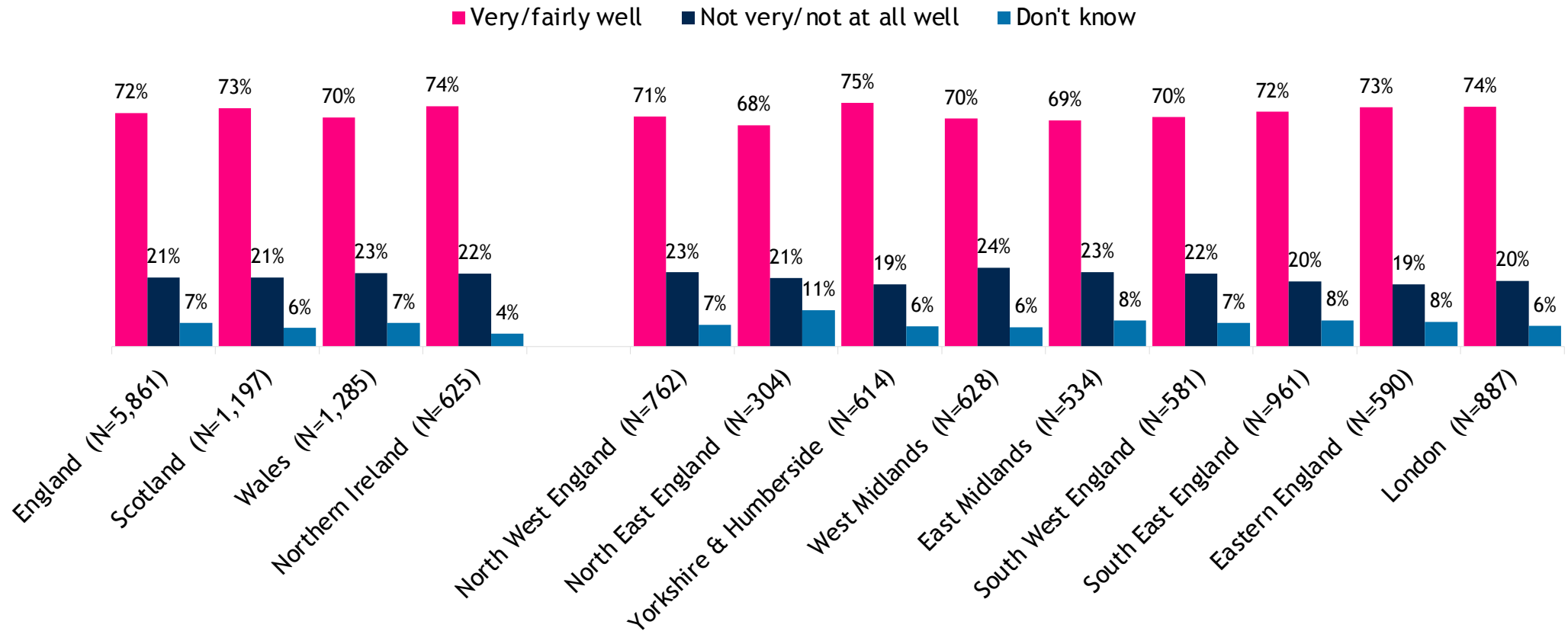Overall quality of life: How well do you think your local community is faring in each of the following areas, compared to other communities in the UK?

Base: Respondents in each country and region

Respondents across all regions are much more likely to say that their community is faring well (comparatively) with regard to community and public spaces

The proportion of respondents in each region who say their community is faring well or not for community and public spaces, compared to other communities in the UK

Legend: ■ Very/fairly well ■ Not very/not at all well ■ Don't know

Region	Very/fairly well	Not very/not at all well	Don't know
England (N=5,861)	71%	25%	4%
Scotland (N=1,197)	71%	25%	4%
Wales (N=1,285)	66%	29%	4%
Northern Ireland (N=625)	68%	30%	
North West England (N=762)	67%	28%	5%
North East England (N=304)	67%	31%	
Yorkshire & Humberside (N=614)	65%	31%	3%
West Midlands (N=628)	64%	32%	4%
East Midlands (N=534)	73%	24%	3%
South West England (N=581)	77%	19%	4%
South East England (N=961)	75%	22%	3%
Eastern England (N=590)	75%	22%	3%
London (N=887)	72%	24%	3%

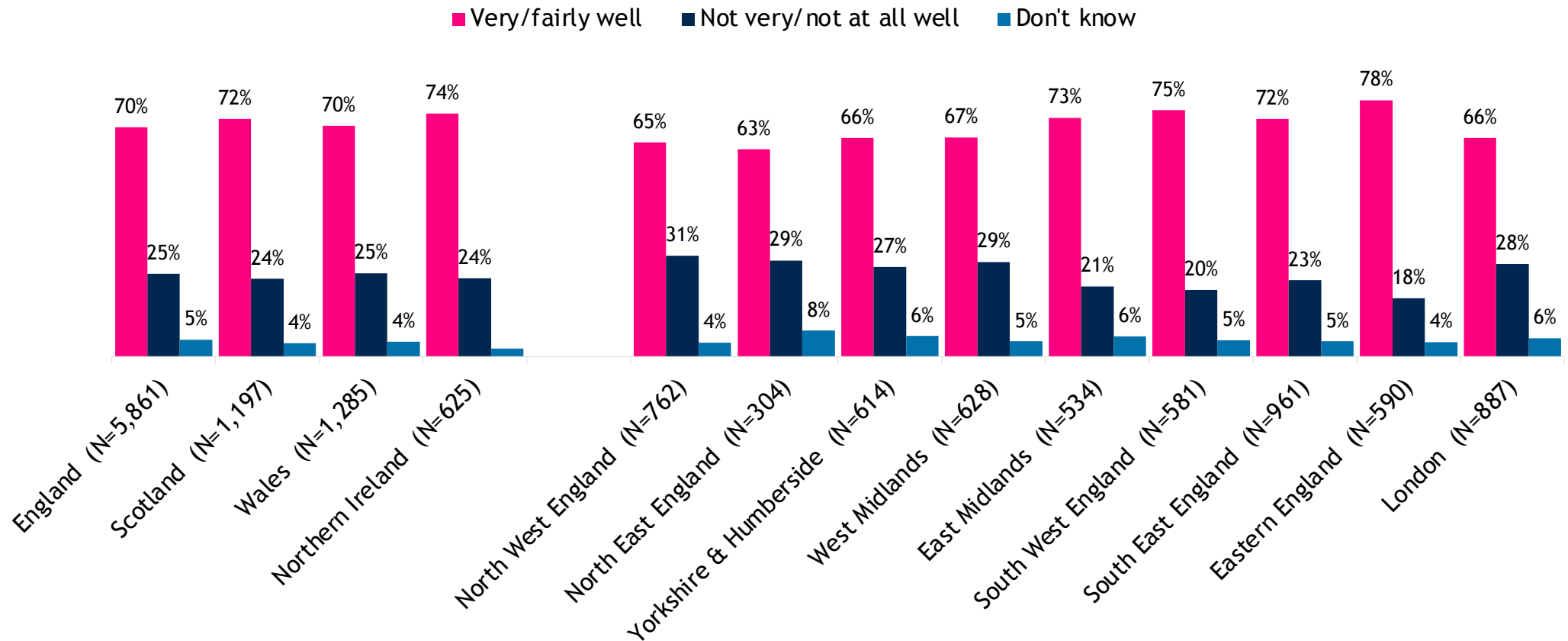Community and public spaces: How well do you think your local community is faring in each of the following areas, compared to other communities in the UK?

Base: Respondents in each country and region

Respondents in London and South West England are more likely than those in other English regions to say that their community is not faring well (comparatively) in regard to housing availability

The proportion of respondents in each region who say their community is faring well or not for housing availability, compared to other communities in the UK

Legend: ■ Very/fairly well ■ Not very/not at all well ■ Don't know

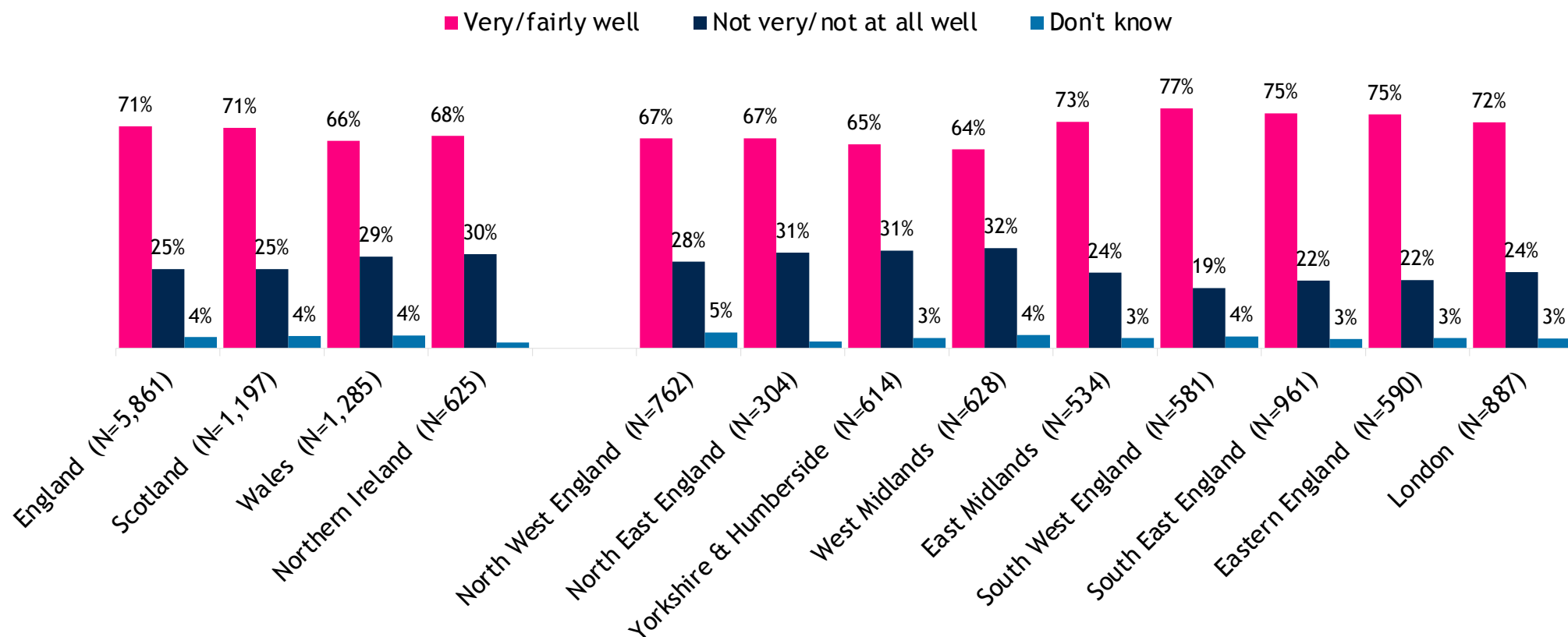| Region	Very/fairly well	Not very/not at all well	Don't know
England (N=5,861)	43%	48%	9%
Scotland (N=1,197)	43%	50%	7%
Wales (N=1,285)	38%	54%	8%
Northern Ireland (N=625)	41%	53%	5%
North West England (N=762)	46%	46%	8%
North East England (N=304)	40%	48%	12%
Yorkshire & Humberside (N=614)	44%	47%	9%
West Midlands (N=628)	44%	49%	7%
East Midlands (N=534)	49%	41%	10%
South West England (N=581)	39%	55%	7%
South East England (N=961)	43%	48%	9%
Eastern England (N=590)	43%	47%	9%
London (N=887)	40%	52%	8%

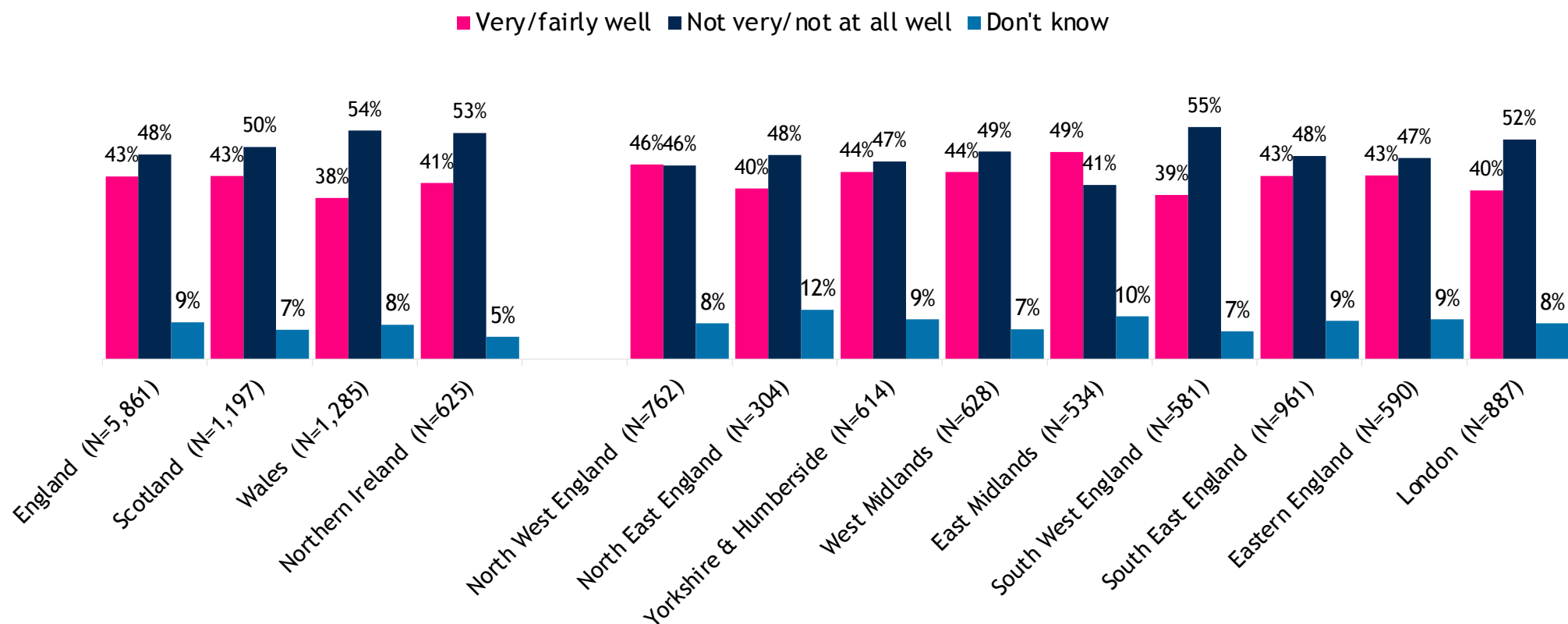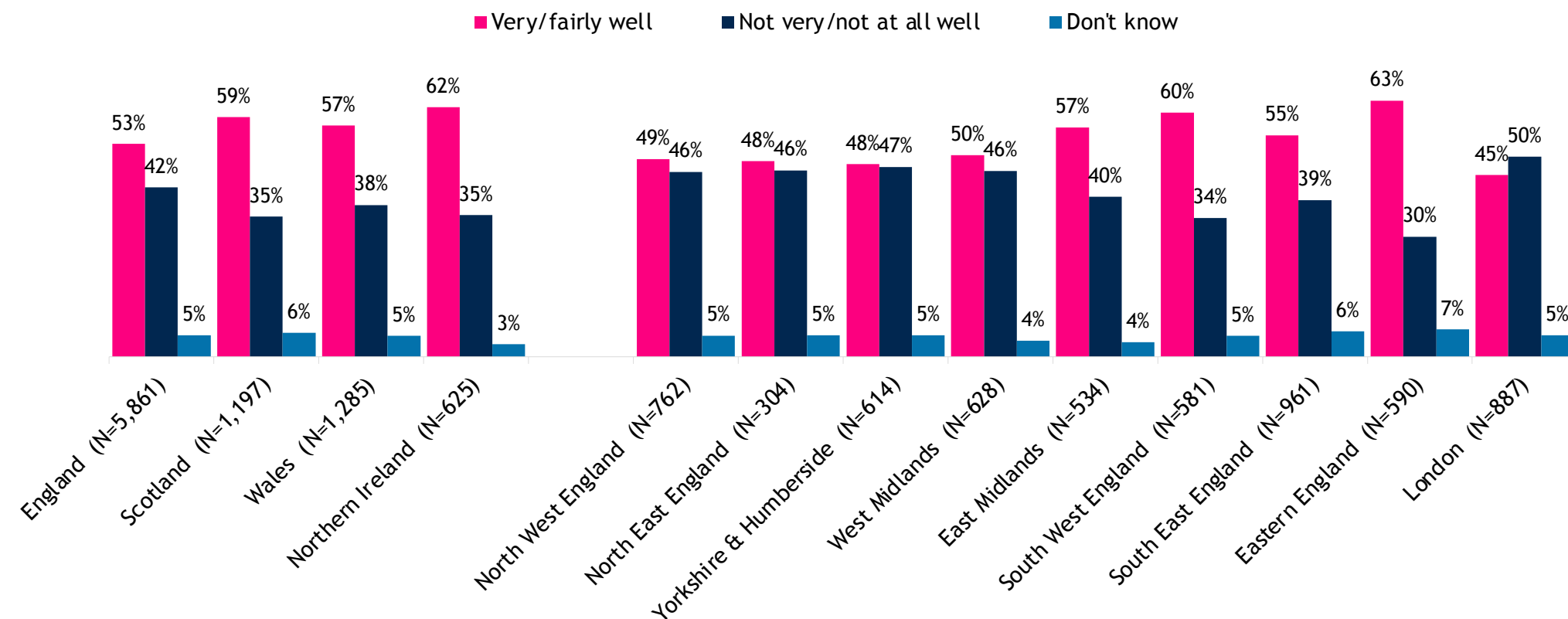Availability of housing: How well do you think your local community is faring in each of the following areas, compared to other communities in the UK?

Base: Respondents in each country and region

Respondents living in the North of England, West Midlands and London are split on whether their local community is faring well or not (comparatively) for levels of crime and antisocial behaviour

The proportion of respondents in each region who say their community is faring well or not for levels of crime and antisocial behaviour, compared to other communities in the UK

■ Very/fairly well   ■ Not very/not at all well   ■ Don't know

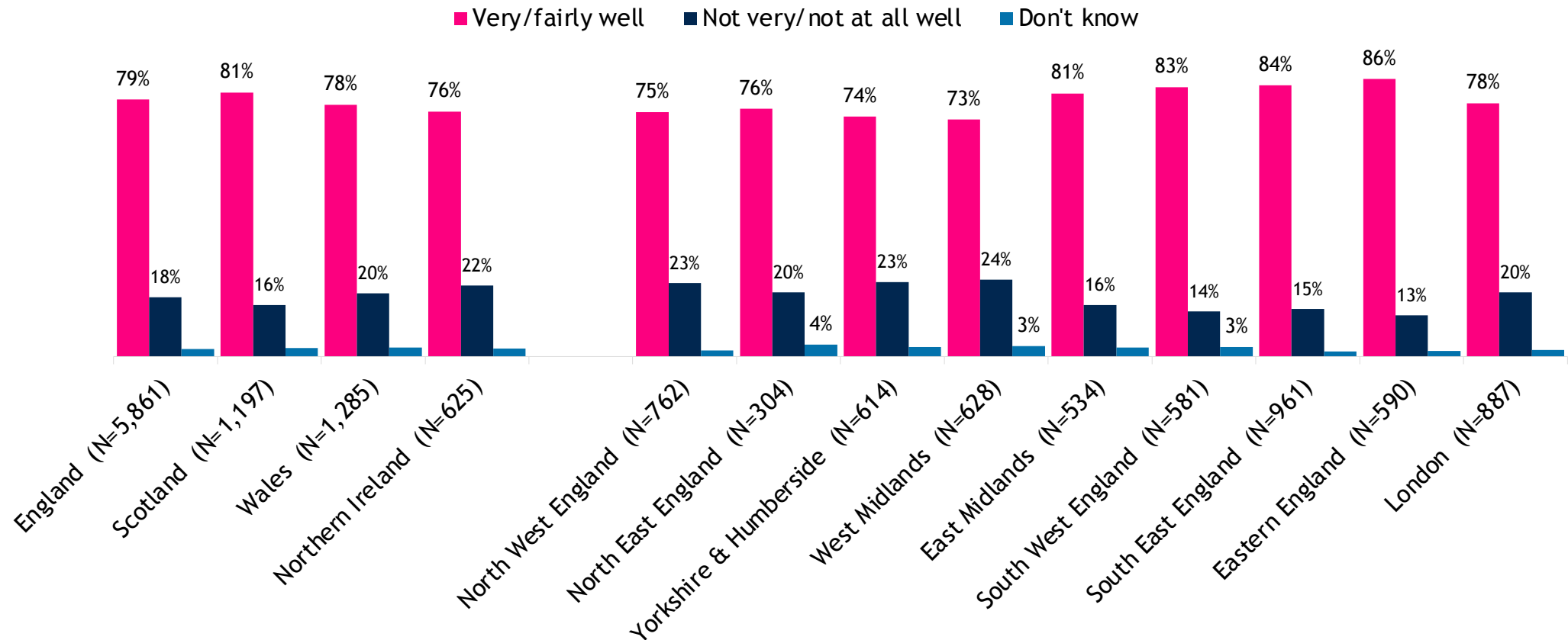| Region	Very/fairly well	Not very/not at all well	Don't know
England (N=5,861)	53%	42%	5%
Scotland (N=1,197)	59%	35%	6%
Wales (N=1,285)	57%	38%	5%
Northern Ireland (N=625)	62%	35%	3%
North West England (N=762)	49%	46%	5%
North East England (N=304)	48%	46%	5%
Yorkshire & Humberside (N=614)	48%	47%	5%
West Midlands (N=628)	50%	46%	4%
East Midlands (N=534)	57%	40%	4%
South West England (N=581)	60%	34%	5%
South East England (N=961)	55%	39%	6%
Eastern England (N=590)	63%	30%	7%
London (N=887)	45%	50%	5%

Levels of crime and antisocial behaviour: How well do you think your local community is faring in each of the following areas, compared to other communities in the UK?

Base: Respondents in each country and region

Over seven in ten respondents in each country and region say their community is faring well (comparatively) for access to green spaces

The proportion of respondents in each region who say their community is faring well or not for access to green spaces, compared to other communities in the UK

■ Very/fairly well   ■ Not very/not at all well   ■ Don't know

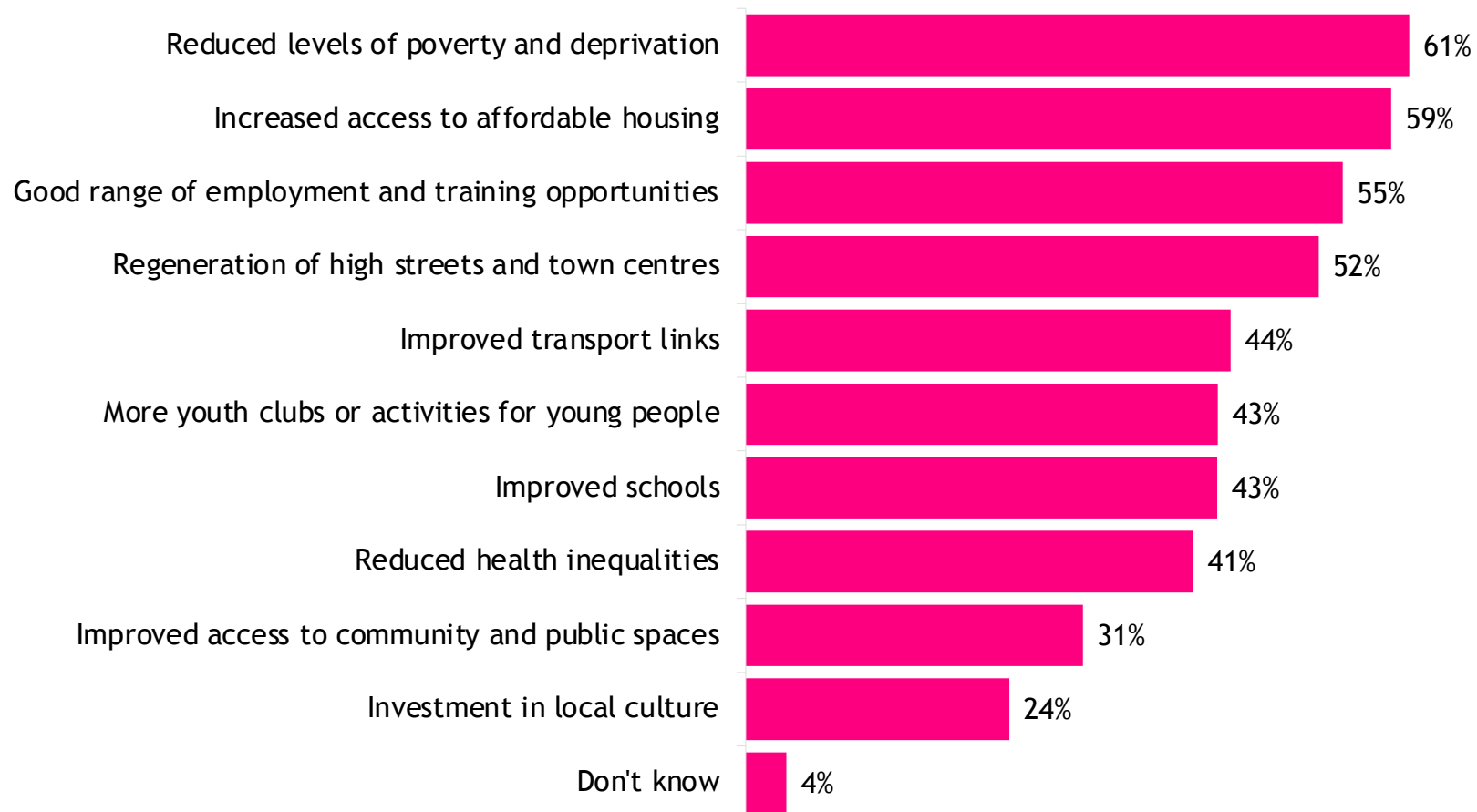| Region	Very/fairly well	Not very/not at all well
England (N=5,861)	79%	18%
Scotland (N=1,197)	81%	16%
Wales (N=1,285)	78%	20%
Northern Ireland (N=625)	76%	22%
North West England (N=762)	75%	23%
North East England (N=304)	76%	20%
Yorkshire & Humberside (N=614)	74%	23%
West Midlands (N=628)	73%	24%
East Midlands (N=534)	81%	16%
South West England (N=581)	83%	14%
South East England (N=961)	84%	15%
Eastern England (N=590)	86%	13%
London (N=887)	78%	20%

Access to green spaces: How well do you think your local community is faring in each of the following areas, compared to other communities in the UK?

Base: Respondents in each country and region

Reducing poverty, increasing access to affordable housing, and employment opportunities are considered the most important factors in helping an area to level up

The proportion of respondents who say the following factors are important in helping an area to level up

Factor	%
Reduced levels of poverty and deprivation	61%
Increased access to affordable housing	59%
Good range of employment and training opportunities	55%
Regeneration of high streets and town centres	52%
Improved transport links	44%
More youth clubs or activities for young people	43%
Improved schools	43%
Reduced health inequalities	41%
Improved access to community and public spaces	31%
Investment in local culture	24%
Don't know	4%

Which of the following do you think are most important in helping an area to level up?

Base: All respondents (n=8968)

Women are more likely than men to say that reducing levels of poverty and increasing access to affordable housing are the most important factors in helping an area to level up

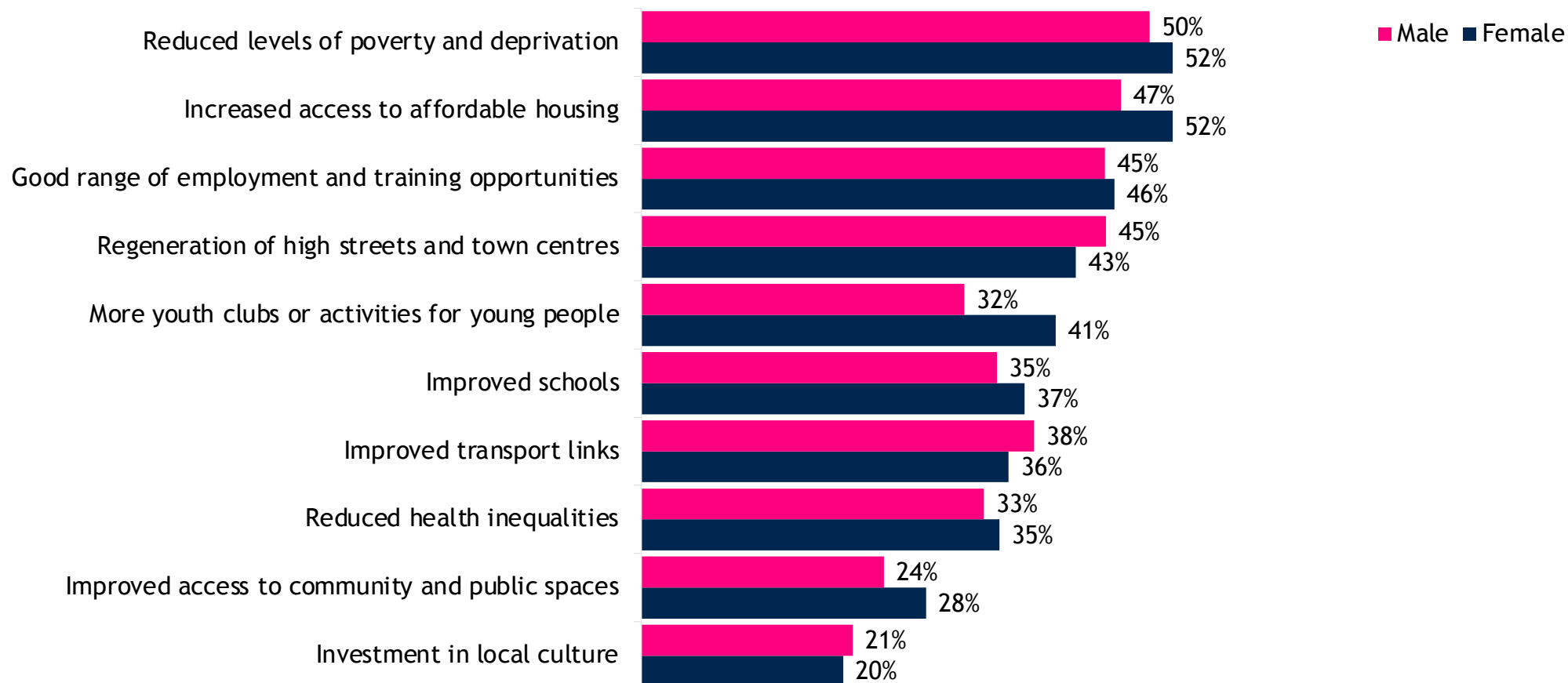The proportion of respondents who say the following factors are important in helping an area to level up by gender

Legend: ■ Male ■ Female

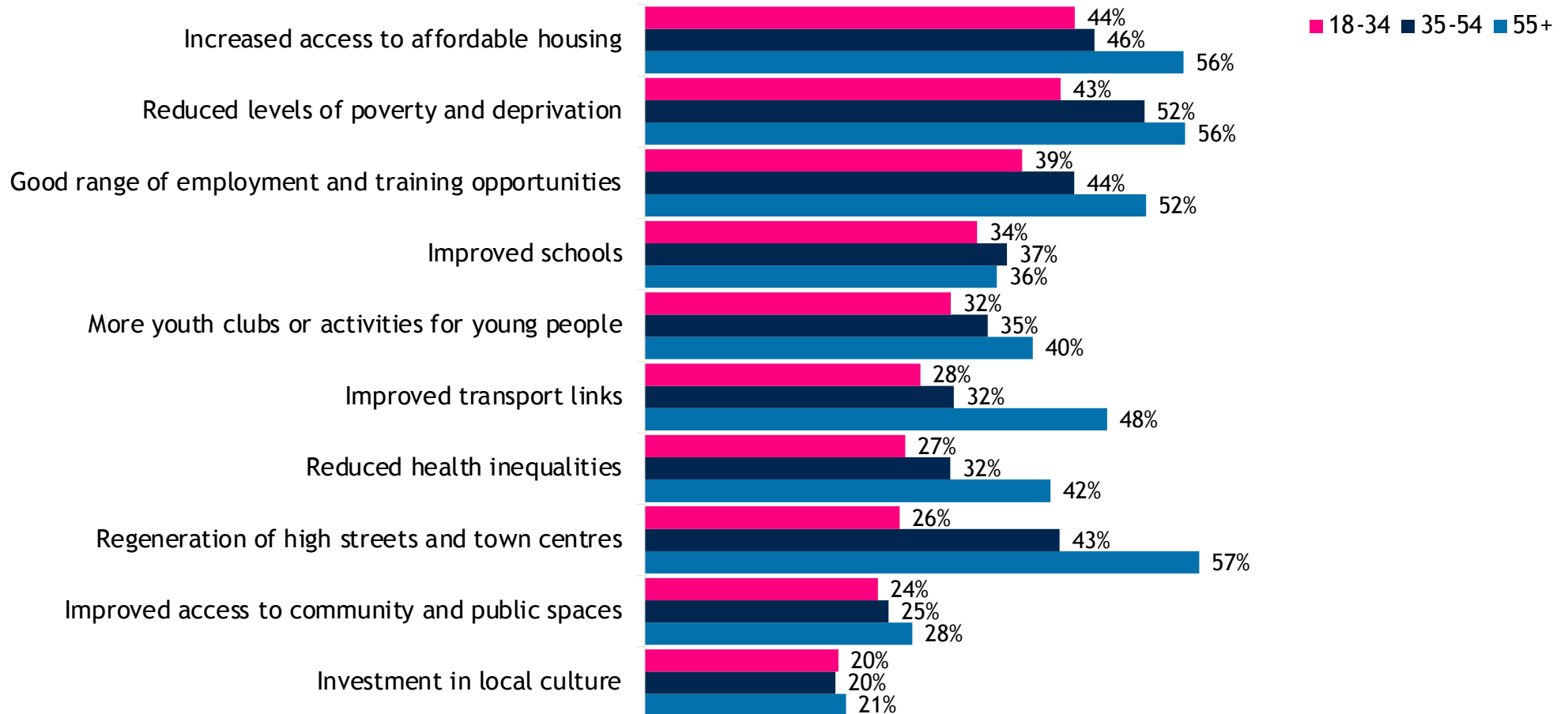| Factor	Male	Female
Reduced levels of poverty and deprivation	50%	52%
Increased access to affordable housing	47%	52%
Good range of employment and training opportunities	45%	46%
Regeneration of high streets and town centres	45%	43%
More youth clubs or activities for young people	32%	41%
Improved schools	35%	37%
Improved transport links	38%	36%
Reduced health inequalities	33%	35%
Improved access to community and public spaces	24%	28%
Investment in local culture	21%	20%

Which of the following do you think are most important in helping an area to level up?

Base: Respondents in each gender (Male: n=3865; Female: n=5071)

Over 55s are more than twice as likely as 18-34s to say that regeneration of high streets and town centres are important in helping an area to level up

The proportion of respondents who say the following factors are important in helping an area to level up, by age

Legend: ■ 18-34 ■ 35-54 ■ 55+

Increased access to affordable housing
- 18-34: 44%
- 35-54: 46%
- 55+: 56%

Reduced levels of poverty and deprivation
- 18-34: 43%
- 35-54: 52%
- 55+: 56%

Good range of employment and training opportunities
- 18-34: 39%
- 35-54: 44%
- 55+: 52%

Improved schools
- 18-34: 34%
- 35-54: 37%
- 55+: 36%

More youth clubs or activities for young people
- 18-34: 32%
- 35-54: 35%
- 55+: 40%

Improved transport links
- 18-34: 28%
- 35-54: 32%
- 55+: 48%

Reduced health inequalities
- 18-34: 27%
- 35-54: 32%
- 55+: 42%

Regeneration of high streets and town centres
- 18-34: 26%
- 35-54: 43%
- 55+: 57%

Improved access to community and public spaces
- 18-34: 24%
- 35-54: 25%
- 55+: 28%

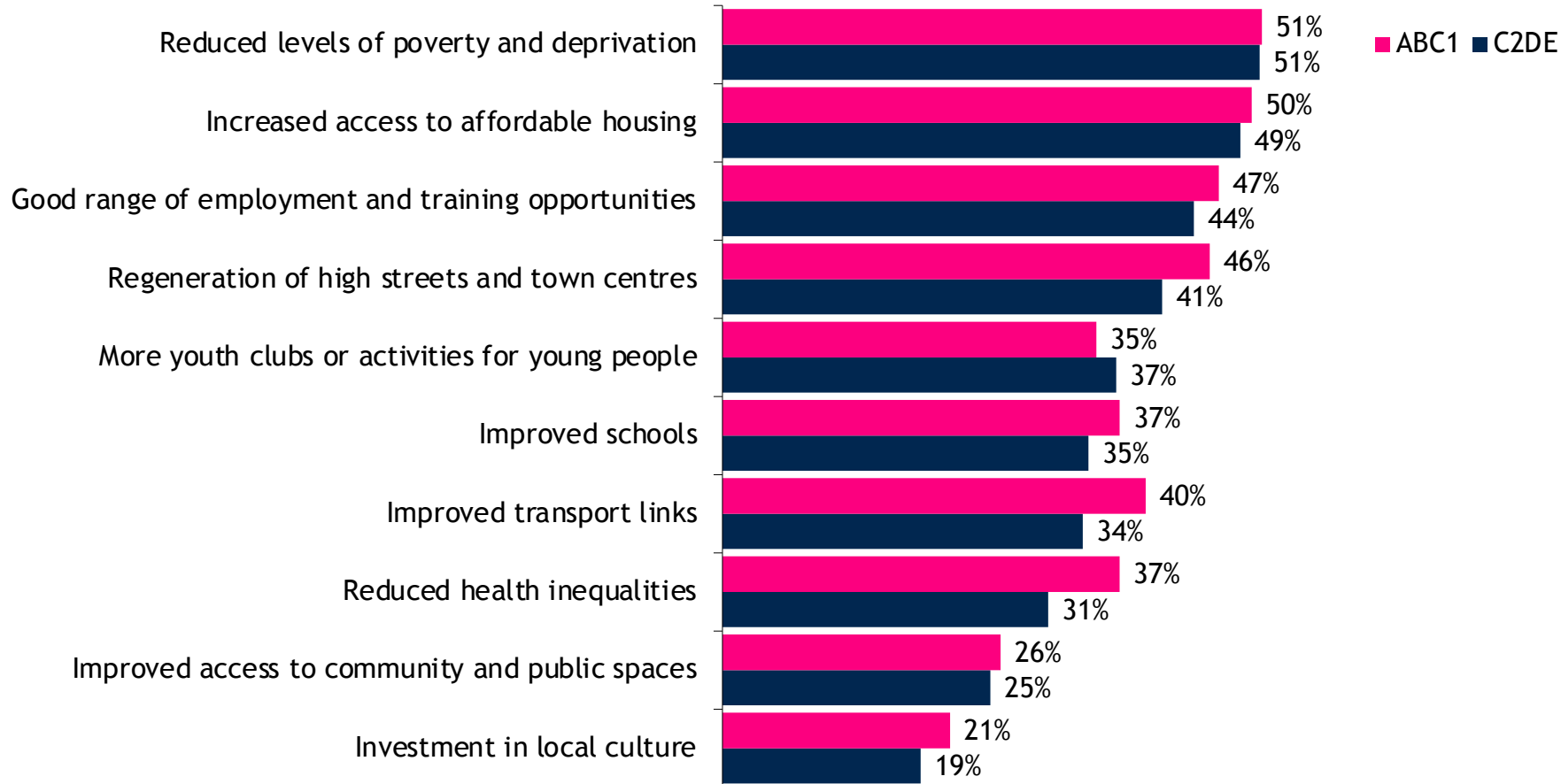**Investment in local culture**
- 18-34: 20%
- 35-54: 20%
- 55+: 21%

Which of the following do you think are most important in helping an area to level up?
Base: Respondents in each age group (18-34 n=2728; 35-54 n=3262; 55+ n=2978)

Those from higher SEGs are more likely than those from lower SEGs to say that employment opportunities, regeneration of high streets, and improved transport links are important factors for an area to level up

The proportion of respondents who say the following factors are important in helping an area to level up, by SEG
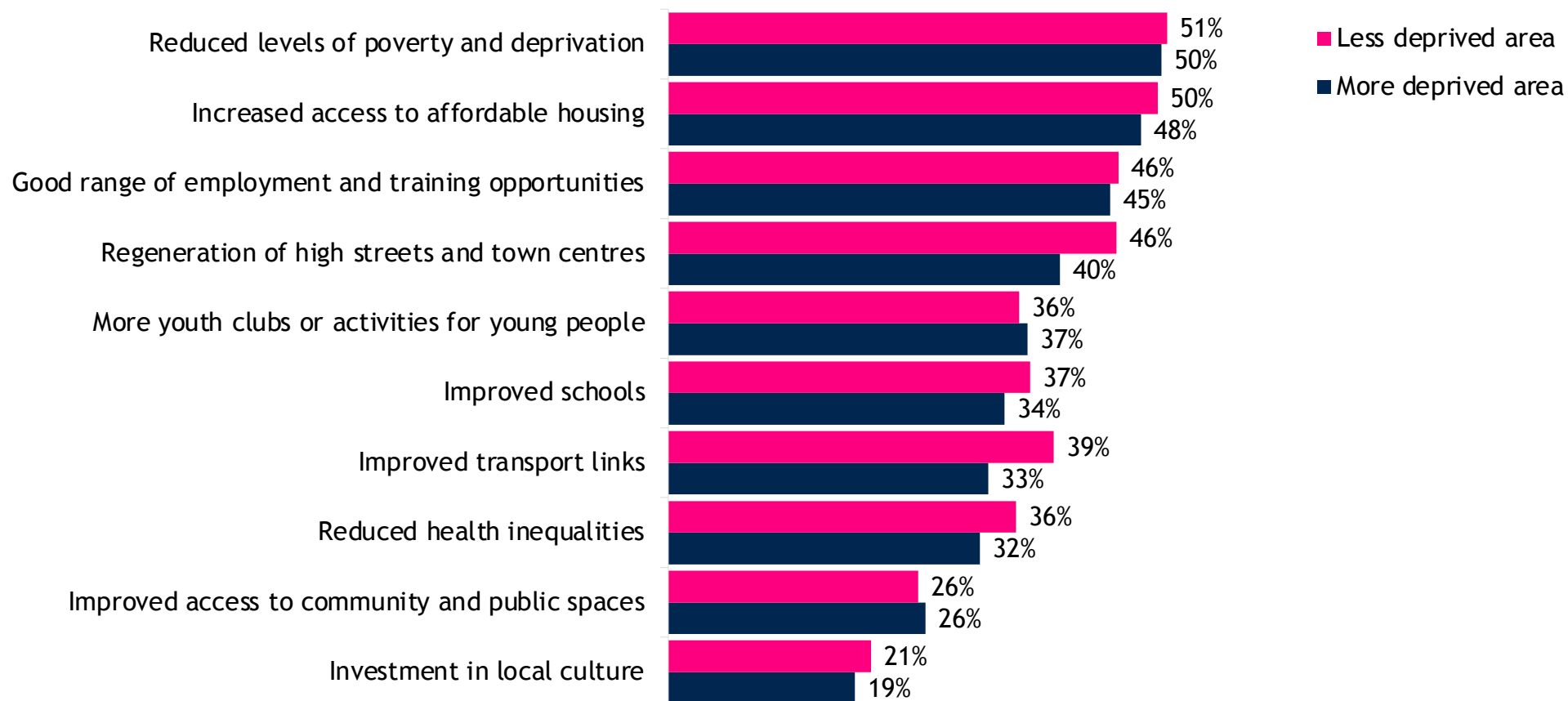

■ABC1 ■C2DE

Factor	ABC1	C2DE
Reduced levels of poverty and deprivation	51%	51%
Increased access to affordable housing	50%	49%
Good range of employment and training opportunities	47%	44%
Regeneration of high streets and town centres	46%	41%
More youth clubs or activities for young people	35%	37%
Improved schools	37%	35%
Improved transport links	40%	34%
Reduced health inequalities	37%	31%
Improved access to community and public spaces	26%	25%
Investment in local culture	21%	19%

Which of the following do you think are most important in helping an area to level up?

Base: Respondents in each SEG (ABC1 n=5431; C2DE n=3537)

Those living in less deprived areas are more likely to say that access to affordable housing, regeneration of high streets, and improved transport links are important in helping an area to level up

The proportion of respondents who say the following factors are important in helping an area to level up, by IMD ranking

Legend:
- ■ Less deprived area
- ■ More deprived area

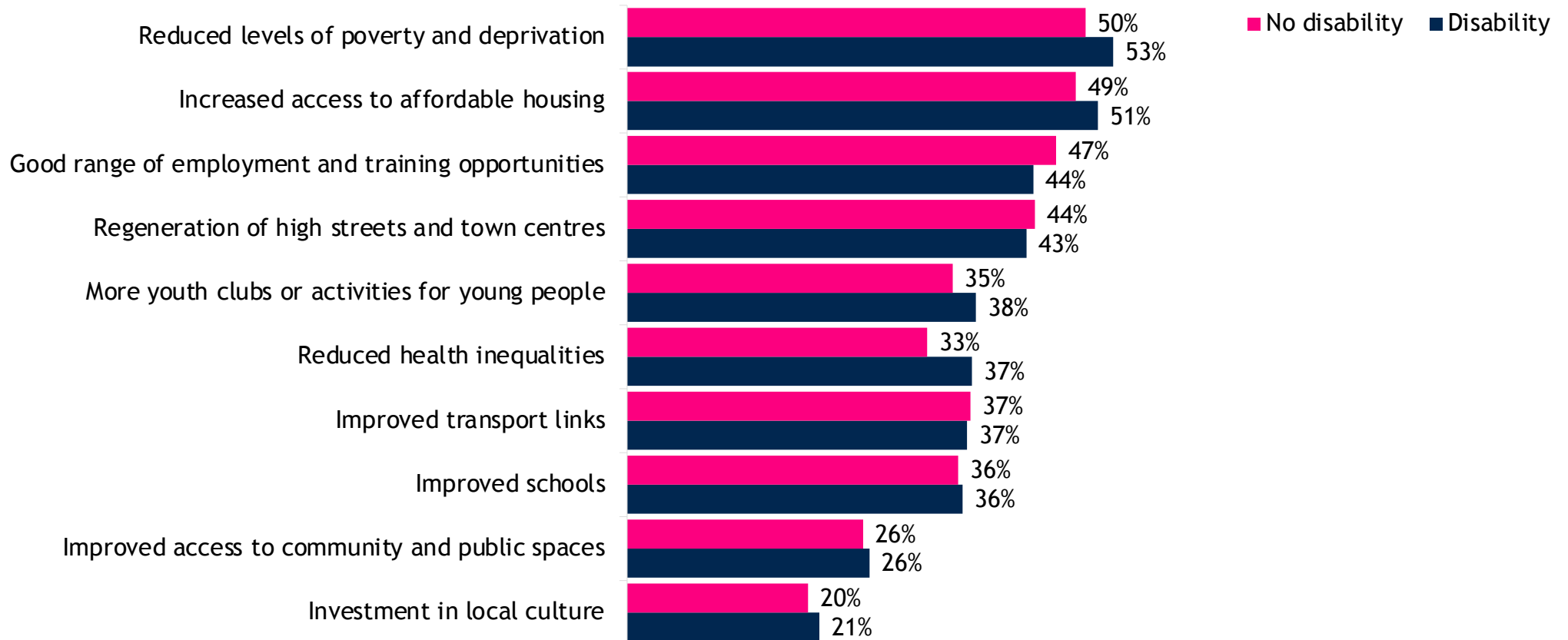| Factor	Less deprived area	More deprived area
Reduced levels of poverty and deprivation	51%	50%
Increased access to affordable housing	50%	48%
Good range of employment and training opportunities	46%	45%
Regeneration of high streets and town centres	46%	40%
More youth clubs or activities for young people	36%	37%
Improved schools	37%	34%
Improved transport links	39%	33%
Reduced health inequalities	36%	32%
Improved access to community and public spaces	26%	26%
Investment in local culture	21%	19%

Which of the following do you think are most important in helping an area to level up?

Base: Respondents by deprivation level (More deprived area n=3018; Less deprived area n=5950)

Respondents who have a disability are more likely to say that reducing poverty, access to affordable housing, and youth clubs are important in helping an area to level up

The proportion of respondents who say the following factors are important in helping an area to level up, by disability
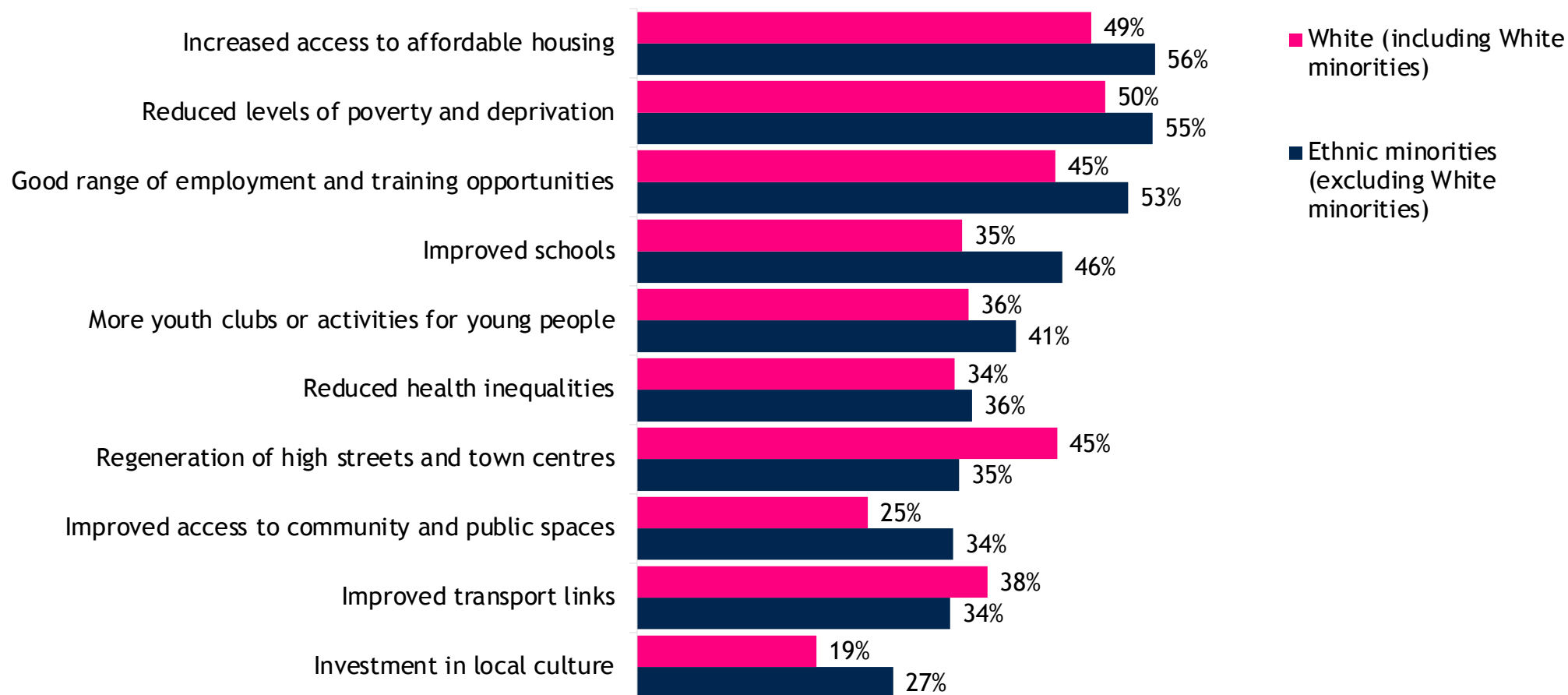
No disability ■ **Disability** ■

Factor	No disability	Disability
Reduced levels of poverty and deprivation	50%	53%
Increased access to affordable housing	49%	51%
Good range of employment and training opportunities	47%	44%
Regeneration of high streets and town centres	44%	43%
More youth clubs or activities for young people	35%	38%
Reduced health inequalities	33%	37%
Improved transport links	37%	37%
Improved schools	36%	36%
Improved access to community and public spaces	26%	26%
Investment in local culture	20%	21%

Which of the following do you think are most important in helping an area to level up?

Base: Respondents by disability

White respondents are more likely than ethnic minorities to say that regeneration of high streets and improved transport links are important in helping an area to level up

The proportion of respondents who say the following factors are important in helping an area to level up


Legend:
- ■ White (including White minorities)
- ■ Ethnic minorities (excluding White minorities)

Factor	White	Ethnic minorities
Increased access to affordable housing	49%	56%
Reduced levels of poverty and deprivation	50%	55%
Good range of employment and training opportunities	45%	53%
Improved schools	35%	46%
More youth clubs or activities for young people	36%	41%
Reduced health inequalities	34%	36%
Regeneration of high streets and town centres	45%	35%
Improved access to community and public spaces	25%	34%
Improved transport links	38%	34%
Investment in local culture	19%	27%

Which of the following do you think are most important in helping an area to level up?

Base: Respondents in each gender (Male: n=3865; Female: n=5071)

Half of respondents in East Midlands and South West England say that improved transport links are important in helping an area to level up

The proportion of respondents in each region who say that improved transport links are important in helping an area to level up
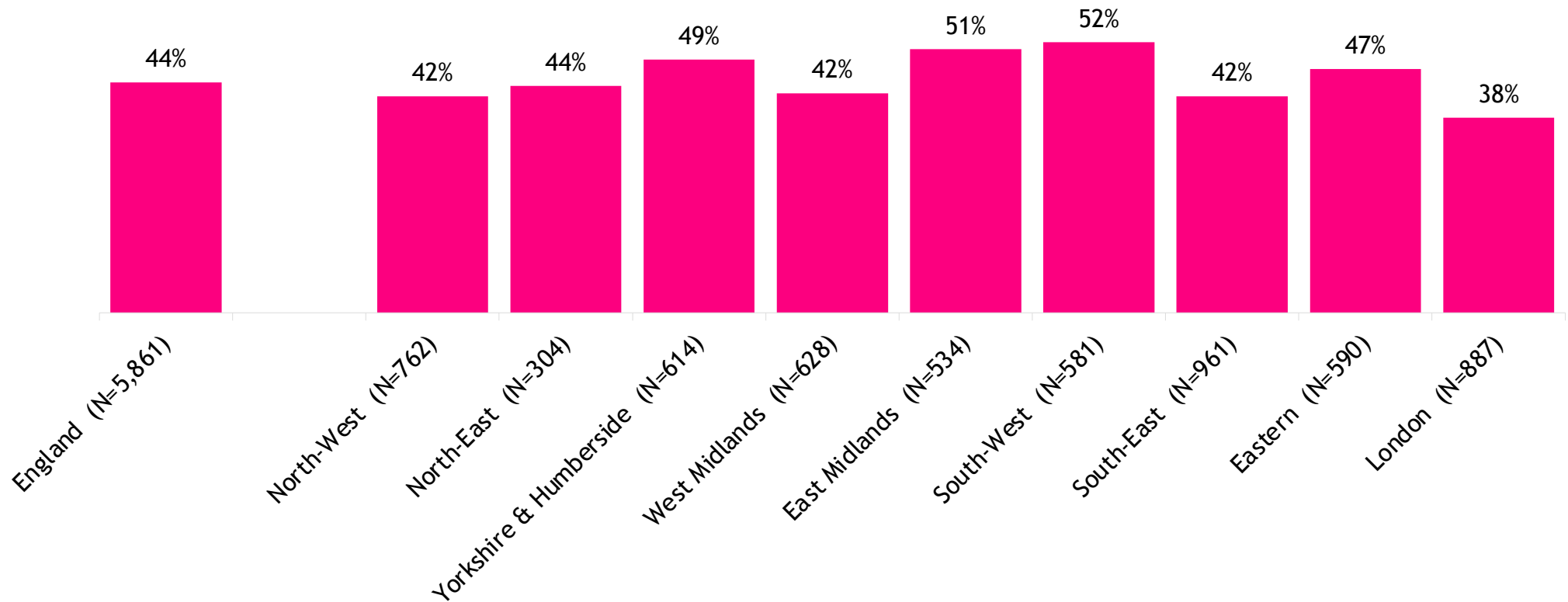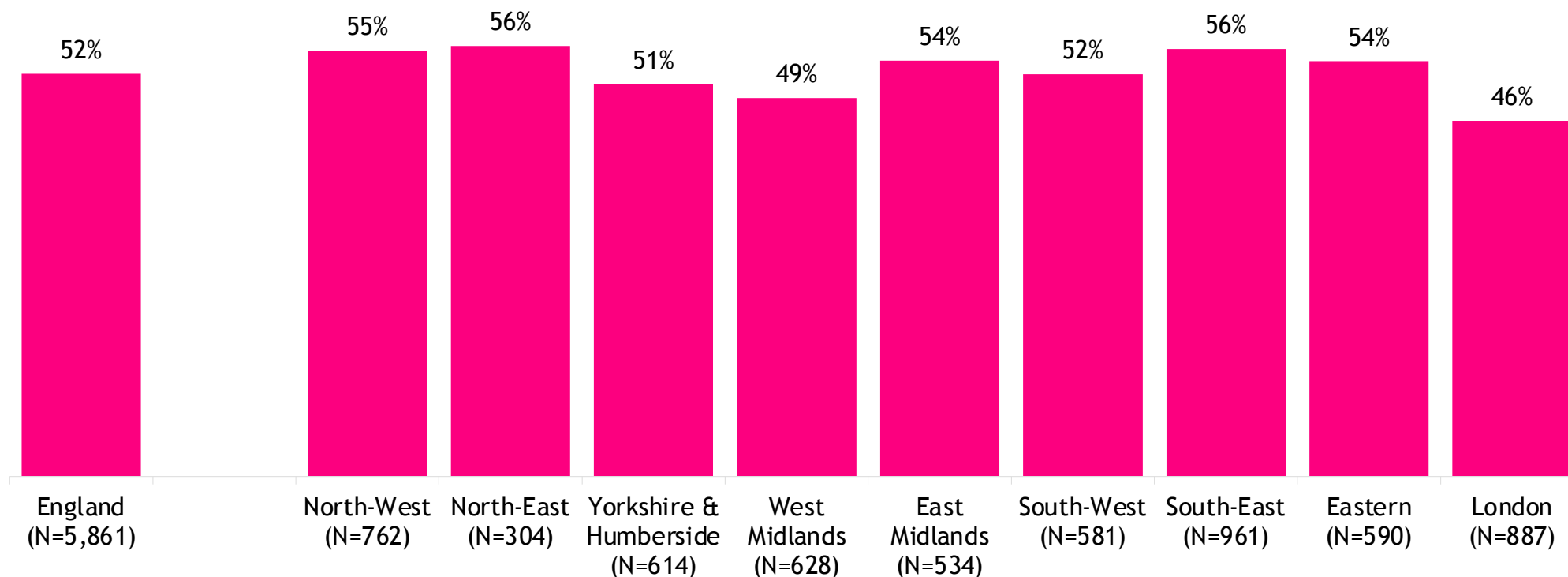

Which of the following do you think are most important in helping an area to level up?

Base: Respondents in each country and region

At least two in five respondents in each region say that regeneration of high streets and town centres are important in helping an area to level up

The proportion of respondents in each region who say that regeneration of high streets and town centres are important in helping an area to level up
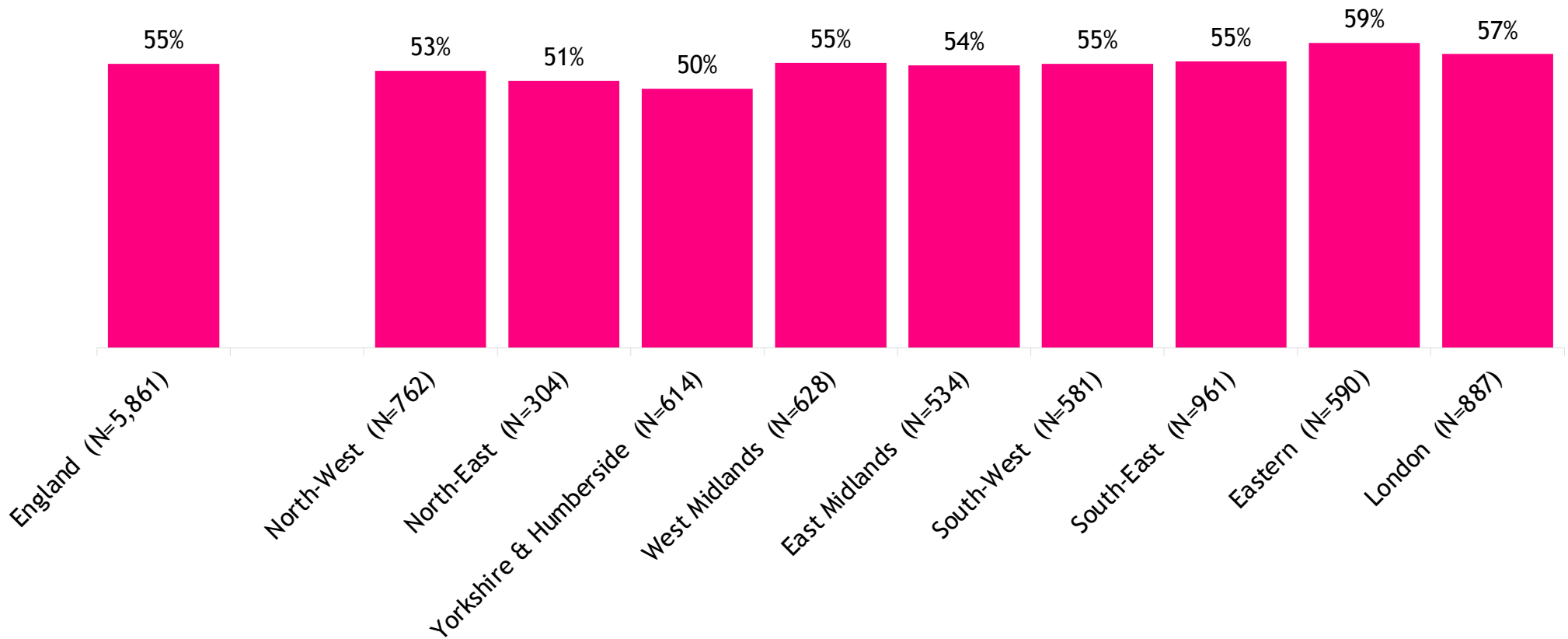
Region	%
England (N=5,861)	52%
North-West (N=762)	55%
North-East (N=304)	56%
Yorkshire & Humberside (N=614)	51%
West Midlands (N=628)	49%
East Midlands (N=534)	54%
South-West (N=581)	52%
South-East (N=961)	56%
Eastern (N=590)	54%
London (N=887)	46%

Which of the following do you think are most important in helping an area to level up?

Base: Respondents in each country and region

Respondents in East England and London are the most likely to say that employment and training opportunities are important in helping an area to level up

The proportion of respondents in each region who say that a good range of employment and training opportunities are important in helping an area to level up
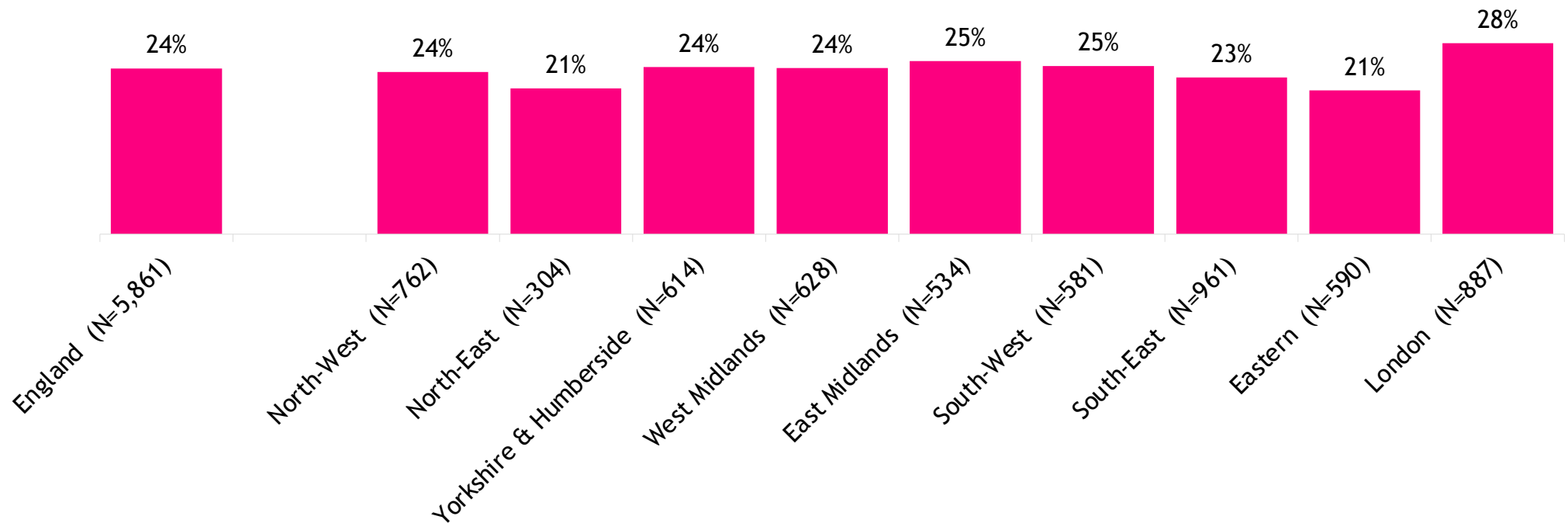

Region	Percentage
England (N=5,861)	55%
North-West (N=762)	53%
North-East (N=304)	51%
Yorkshire & Humberside (N=614)	50%
West Midlands (N=628)	55%
East Midlands (N=534)	54%
South-West (N=581)	55%
South-East (N=961)	55%
Eastern (N=590)	59%
London (N=887)	57%

Which of the following do you think are most important in helping an area to level up?

Base: Respondents in each country and region

Respondents living in London are most likely to say that investment in local culture is important in helping an area to level up

The proportion of respondents in each region who say that investment in local culture is important in helping an area to level up
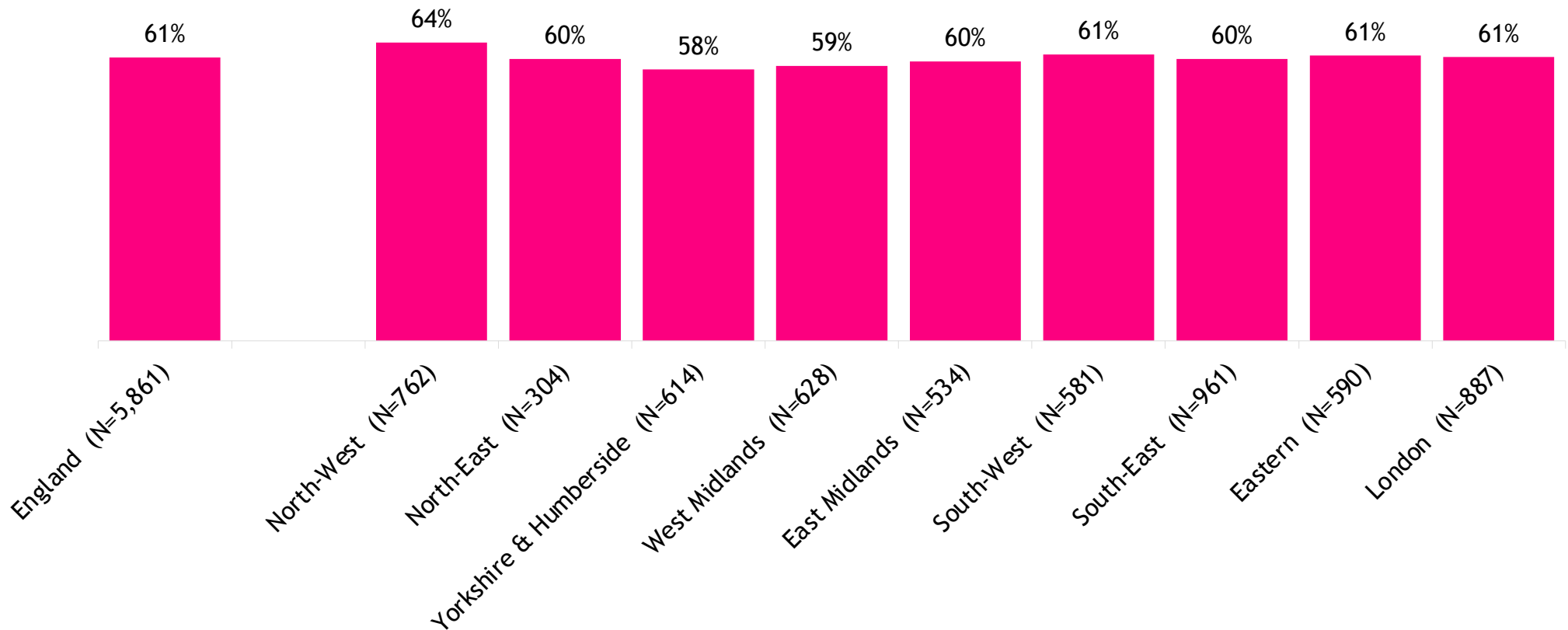

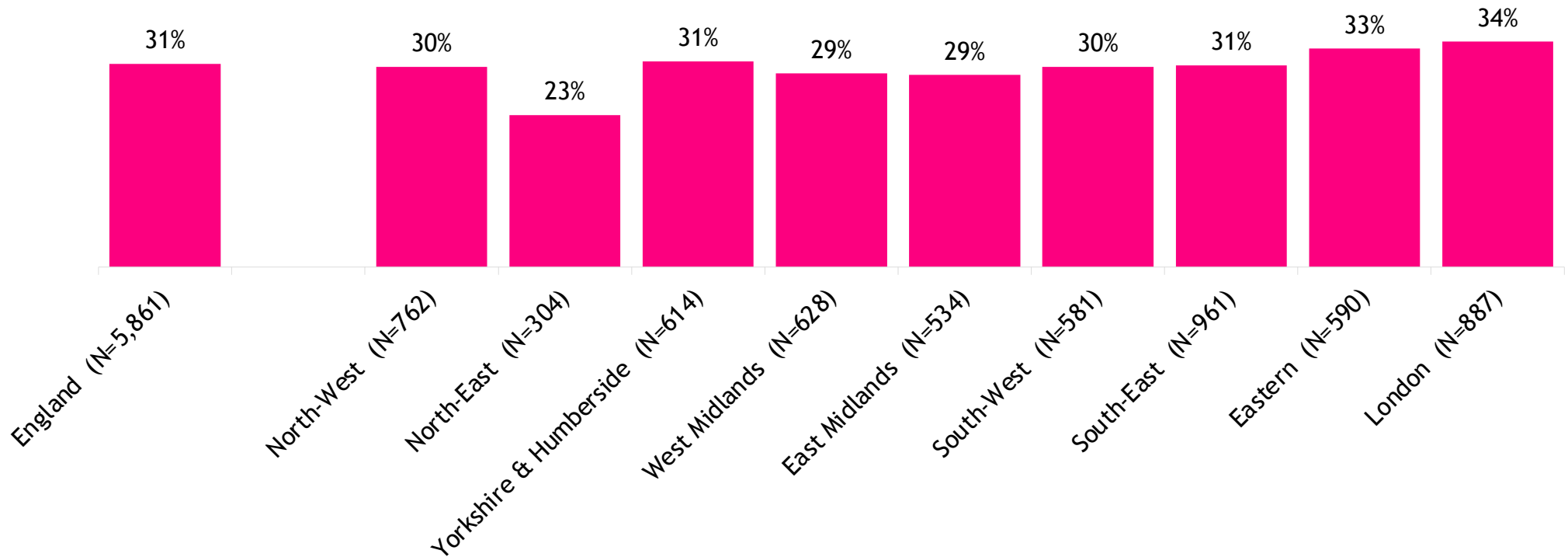| Region	Percentage
England (N=5,861)	24%
North-West (N=762)	24%
North-East (N=304)	21%
Yorkshire & Humberside (N=614)	24%
West Midlands (N=628)	24%
East Midlands (N=534)	25%
South-West (N=581)	25%
South-East (N=961)	23%
Eastern (N=590)	21%
London (N=887)	28%

Which of the following do you think are most important in helping an area to level up?

Base: Respondents in each country and region

Respondents in North West England are most likely to say that reducing levels of poverty and deprivation is important in helping an area to level up

The proportion of respondents in each region who say that reducing levels of poverty and deprivation is important in helping an area to level up

England (N=5,861)	North-West (N=762)	North-East (N=304)	Yorkshire & Humberside (N=614)	West Midlands (N=628)	East Midlands (N=534)	South-West (N=581)	South-East (N=961)	Eastern (N=590)	London (N=887)
61%	64%	60%	58%	59%	60%	61%	60%	61%	61%

Which of the following do you think are most important in helping an area to level up?

Base: Respondents in each country and region

Respondents in North East England are the least likely to say that improved access to community and public spaces is important in helping an area to level up

The proportion of respondents in each region who say that improved access to community and public spaces is important in helping an area to level up
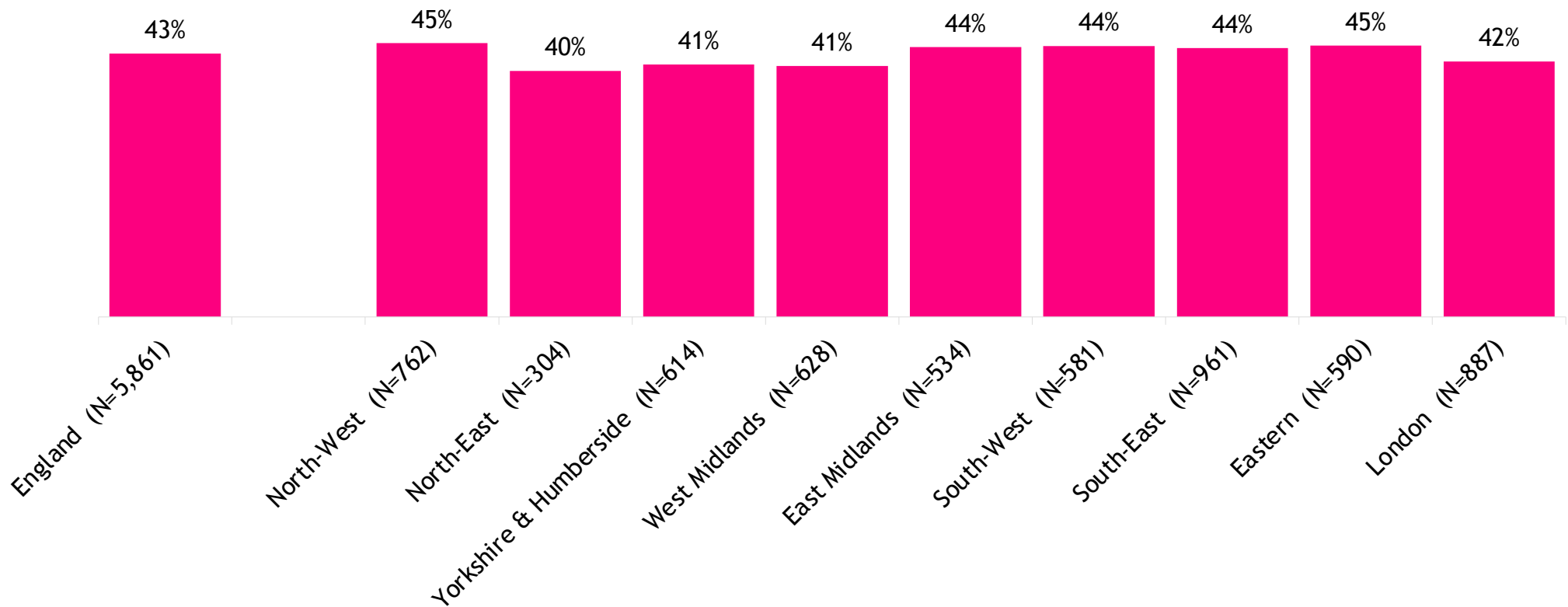

Which of the following do you think are most important in helping an area to level up?

Base: Respondents in each country and region

Around two in five respondents in each region say more youth clubs or activites for young people are important in helping an area to level up

The proportion of respondents in each region who say that more youth clubs or activities for young people are important in helping an area to level up
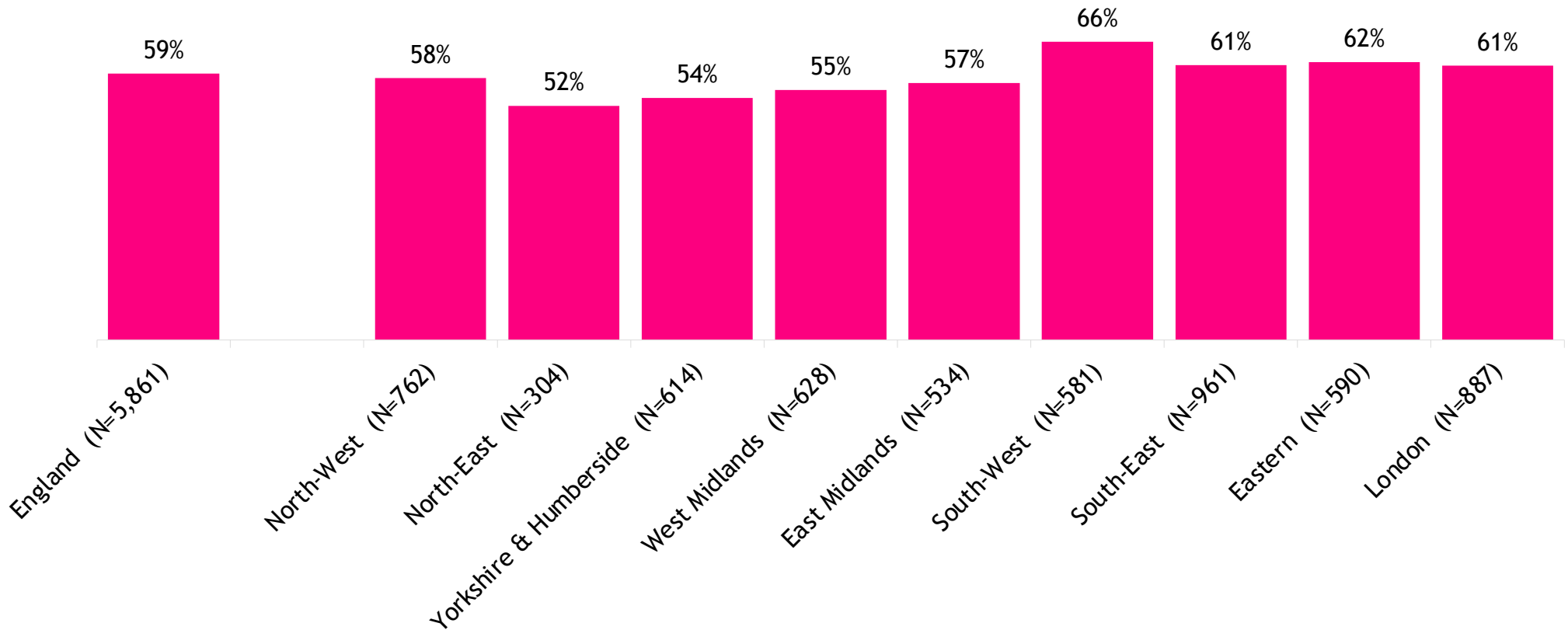

Region	%
England (N=5,861)	43%
North-West (N=762)	45%
North-East (N=304)	40%
Yorkshire & Humberside (N=614)	41%
West Midlands (N=628)	41%
East Midlands (N=534)	44%
South-West (N=581)	44%
South-East (N=961)	44%
Eastern (N=590)	45%
London (N=887)	42%

Which of the following do you think are most important in helping an area to level up?

Base: Respondents in each country and region

Those in South West England are most likely to say that increased access to affordable housing is important in helping an area to level up

The proportion of respondents in each region who say that increased access to affordable housing is important in helping an area to level up
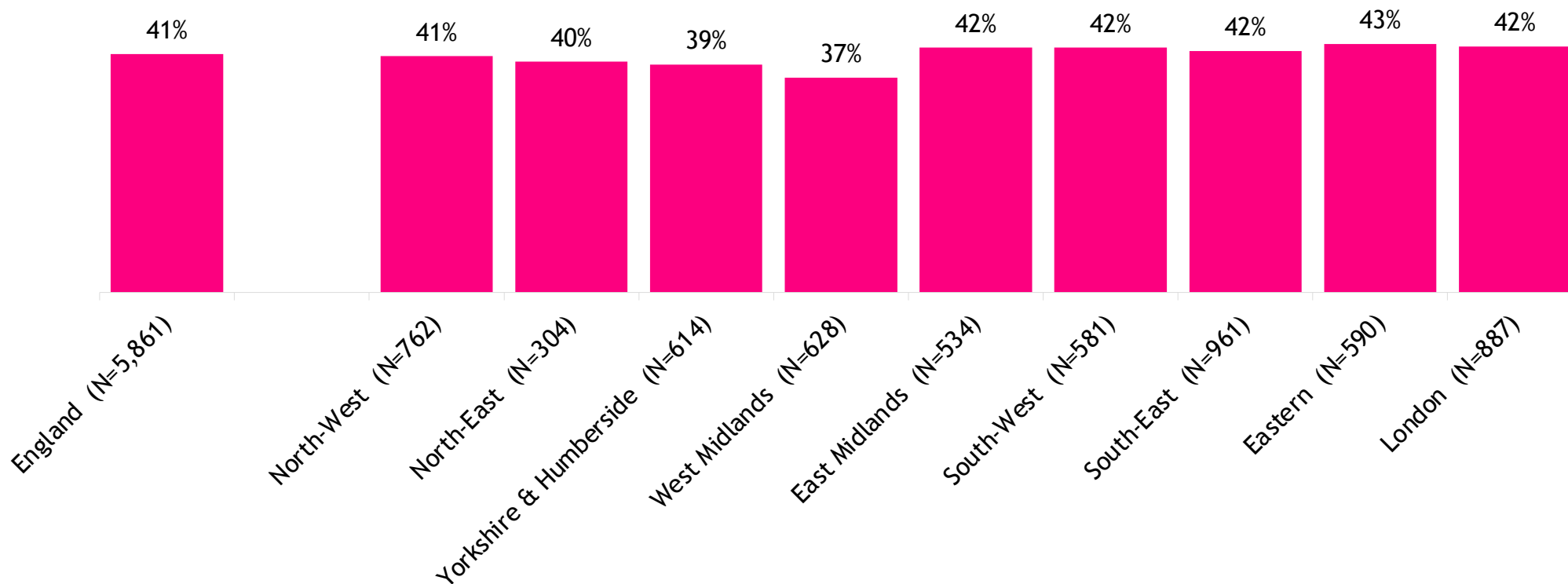

Which of the following do you think are most important in helping an area to level up?

Base: Respondents in each country and region

Around two in five respondents in each region say that reducing health inequalities is important in helping an area to level up

The proportion of respondents in each region who say that reducing health inequalities is important in helping an area to level up
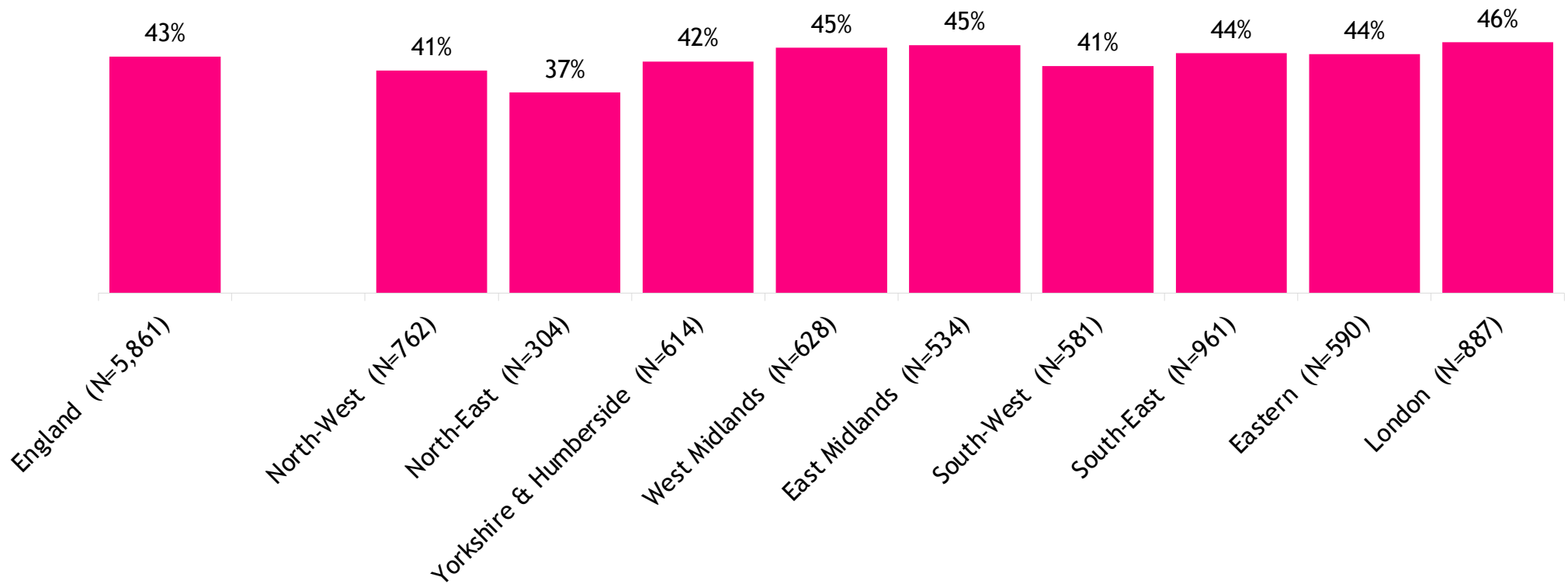

Which of the following do you think are most important in helping an area to level up?

Base: Respondents in each country and region

Those in North East England are the least likely to say that improved schools are the most important factor in helping an area to level up

The proportion of respondents in each region who say that improved schools are important in helping an area to level up

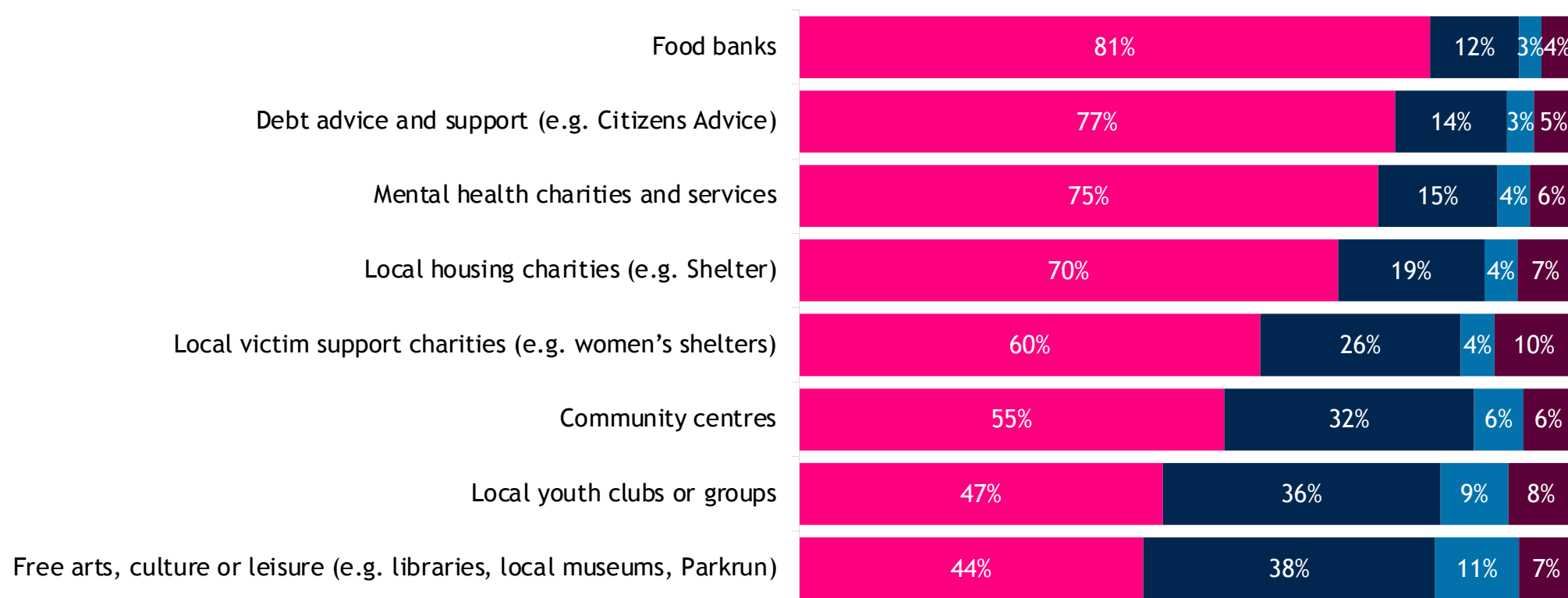| England (N=5,861)	North-West (N=762)	North-East (N=304)	Yorkshire & Humberside (N=614)	West Midlands (N=628)	East Midlands (N=534)	South-West (N=581)	South-East (N=961)	Eastern (N=590)	London (N=887)
43%	41%	37%	42%	45%	45%	41%	44%	44%	46%

Which of the following do you think are most important in helping an area to level up?

Base: Respondents in each country and region

Around four in five respondents expect the demand for food banks and financial advice charities to increase as a result of the rising cost of living

The proportion of respondents who expect the following support services to be in demand as a result of the rising cost of living

■ Increase demand ■ Stay about the same ■ Decrease demand ■ Don't know

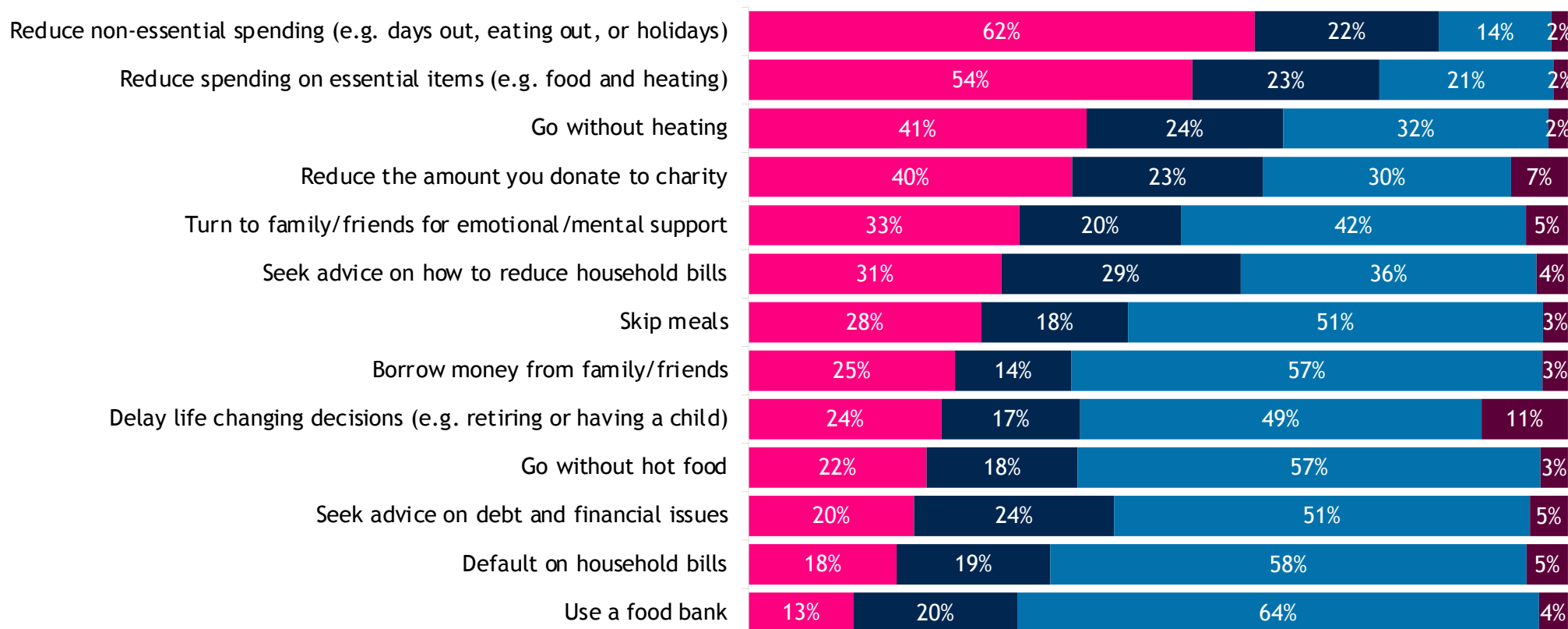| Service	Increase demand	Stay about the same	Decrease demand	Don't know
Food banks	81%	12%	3%	4%
Debt advice and support (e.g. Citizens Advice)	77%	14%	3%	5%
Mental health charities and services	75%	15%	4%	6%
Local housing charities (e.g. Shelter)	70%	19%	4%	7%
Local victim support charities (e.g. women's shelters)	60%	26%	4%	10%
Community centres	55%	32%	6%	6%
Local youth clubs or groups	47%	36%	9%	8%
Free arts, culture or leisure (e.g. libraries, local museums, Parkrun)	44%	38%	11%	7%

What impact, if any, do you think the rising cost of living will have on demand for the following community-based support services in your local community?
Base: All respondents (n=8968)

Over half of respondents have already reduced their spending with a further one in five expecting to do this in the next six months

The proportion of respondents who have done or plan to do the following as a result of the rising cost of living

■ I've already done this   ■ I've not done this yet but will/may in the next six months   ■ I've not done this and don't anticipate doing it in the future   ■ Don't know

	I've already done this	I've not done this yet but will/may in the next six months	I've not done this and don't anticipate doing it in the future	Don't know
Reduce non-essential spending (e.g. days out, eating out, or holidays)	62%	22%	14%	2%
Reduce spending on essential items (e.g. food and heating)	54%	23%	21%	2%
Go without heating	41%	24%	32%	2%
Reduce the amount you donate to charity	40%	23%	30%	7%
Turn to family/friends for emotional/mental support	33%	20%	42%	5%
Seek advice on how to reduce household bills	31%	29%	36%	4%
Skip meals	28%	18%	51%	3%
Borrow money from family/friends	25%	14%	57%	3%
Delay life changing decisions (e.g. retiring or having a child)	24%	17%	49%	11%
Go without hot food	22%	18%	57%	3%
Seek advice on debt and financial issues	20%	24%	51%	5%
Default on household bills	18%	19%	58%	5%
Use a food bank	13%	20%	64%	4%

Which of the following, if any, have you done or do you plan to do as a result of the rising cost of living?
Base: All respondents (n=8968)

COMMUNITY FUND

The National Lottery Community Fund is the largest funder of community activity in the UK.

We're proud to award money raised by National Lottery players to communities across England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, and to work closely with Government to distribute vital grants and funding from key Government programmes and initiatives.

Our funding has a positive impact and makes a difference to people's lives. We support projects focused on things that matter, including economic prosperity, employment, young people, mental health, loneliness and helping the UK reach net zero by 2050.

Thanks to the support of National Lottery players, our funding is open to everyone. We're privileged to be able to work with the smallest of local groups right up to UK-wide charities, enabling people and communities to bring their ambitions to life.

Find out more

Visit our website: tnlcommunityfund.org.uk
Email: pressoffice@tnlcommunityfund.org.uk
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May 2023

Monkstown Boxing Club, Northern Ireland