

Place Survey 2008/9 Chorley

Research report

Prepared by
Corporate Research and Intelligence Team
Policy Unit
Office of the Chief Executive

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1 Executive Summary

The Place Survey is a new postal survey that all county, district and metropolitan councils, and all London boroughs are required to complete. The survey collects 18 of the government's national indicators to measure performance in local authorities and their partnerships. The survey was run jointly between the Lancashire Partnership, Lancashire County Council and the twelve district councils in the county.

The survey fieldwork was between October 2008 and January 2009, and 16,604 people gave their views on areas such as local quality of life, community safety and satisfaction with local services. More than one in three people contacted replied to the survey (36%).

1.1 Key findings

1.1.1 Attitudes to the local area

- In Chorley, five residents in six are satisfied with their local area as a place to live (84%). This is an increase of 8% compared with the same question asked in 2006.
- The most mentioned local priorities are to improve activities for teenagers and road and pavement maintenance.

1.1.2 Community cohesion

- Four in five respondents expressing an opinion in Chorley agree that local people from different backgrounds get on well together (82%). This is significantly higher than the county figure of 74%.

1.1.3 Belonging, influence and getting involved

- In Chorley, close to two people in three answer that they feel they belong to their neighbourhood (64%), which is similar to the county average. About one person in four formally volunteers at least once a month (23%), which is similar to the county average (24%).

1.1.4 Community safety

- The overall measure of perceived anti-social behaviour in Chorley has fallen by 8% since 2006 to 14%. Perceptions of drunk or rowdy behaviour as a problem and drug use or dealing as a problem have both fallen significantly in the district, (to 24% and 28% respectively).

1.1.5 Health and wellbeing

- Three-quarters of Chorley residents rate their own health as very or fairly good (74%), which is the same as the county average.

2 Background and Introduction

The Place Survey is a postal survey that replaces the best value performance indicator surveys which ran from 2000 to 2006. All county, district and metropolitan councils, and all London Boroughs are required to complete the survey. The survey collects 18 of the national indicators that require the views and perceptions of local residents. These include important areas such as perceptions of local quality of life, anti-social behaviour and community cohesion.

The survey was jointly procured by the Lancashire Partnership, Lancashire County Council and the twelve district councils in Lancashire. Ipsos MORI were selected to undertake the mailing and data processing of the survey, and provided the complete results to each authority. Each district submitted their results to the Audit Commission to be weighted by their data supplier, Cobalt Sky. The Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG) finalised and published the results in late June 2009, with corrections in September 2009. The project was managed by, and the data has been analysed by the Corporate Research and Intelligence Team at Lancashire County Council.

3 Methodology

The survey was conducted by a postal methodology according to the guidelines supplied by the Audit Commission. The sampling frame was a random selection of 6000 addresses per district, provided by the Audit Commission from Royal Mail's Postal Address File (PAF). A random sample of addresses were initially selected to mail for each district. Twelve surveys were sent out with the county council and relevant district council branding and information in the questionnaire. Two reminder mailings (including the questionnaire) were sent to non-respondents. The fieldwork period was between October 2008 and January 2009.

Across all 12 Lancashire districts 45,660 questionnaires were sent, and 16,604 were completed. This equates to a 36% response rate, making it one of the largest surveys ever conducted in the county.

The data was weighted by age, ethnicity, gender and the number of people in the household to match current estimates of the proportions in each district. For the county results another factor was included to allow for the differing sizes of district. These weights mean the responses closely match the population profile of the county, and the weighted number of responses matches the total response of 16,604.

(For a description of reliability of survey results and significant differences, see appendix 5.2).

4 Main Research Findings

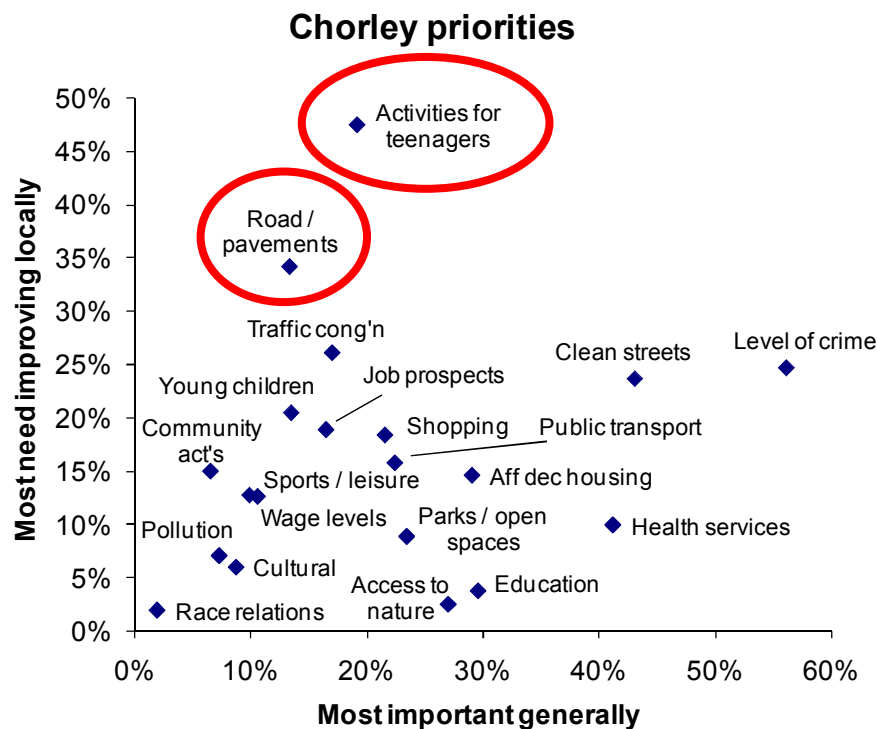
These findings constitute a summary of the main results, including key national indicator scores.

For further information please contact Steven Knuckey, Principal Research and Intelligence Officer (steven.knuckey@lancashire.gov.uk).

4.1 Attitudes to the local area

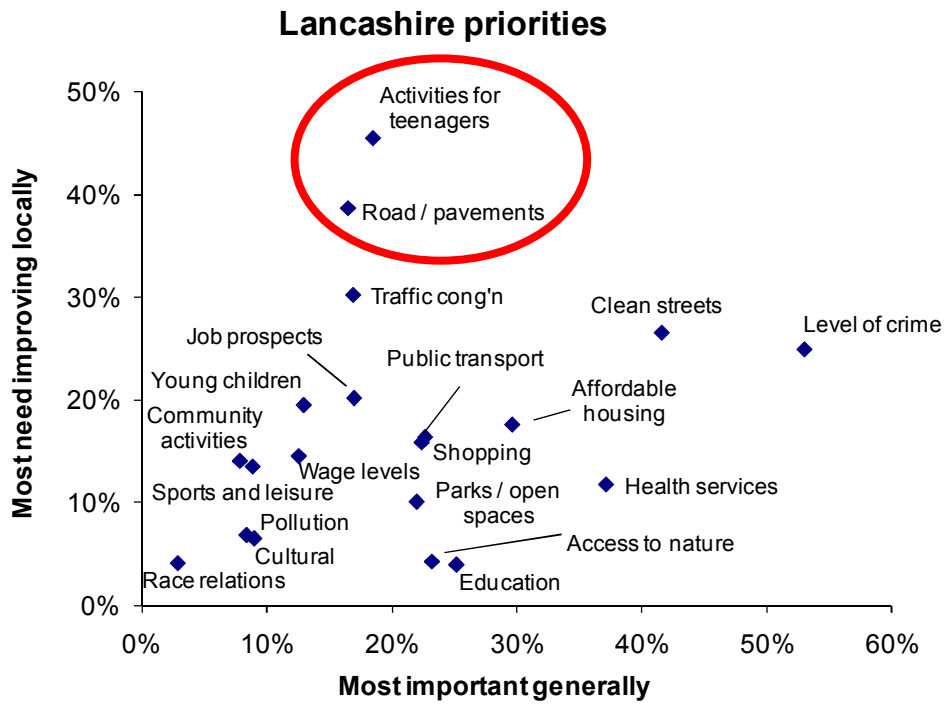
The first questions on the Place Survey looked into people's preferences for local improvement. Activities for teenagers and road and pavement maintenance are the aspects Chorley residents feel most need improving locally, whereas clean streets and the level of crime are considered the most important priorities for an area generally.

**Thinking generally, which of the things below would you say are most important in making somewhere a good place to live?
And thinking about this local area, which of the things below, if any, do you think most need improving?**



Base: All Chorley respondents (1287)

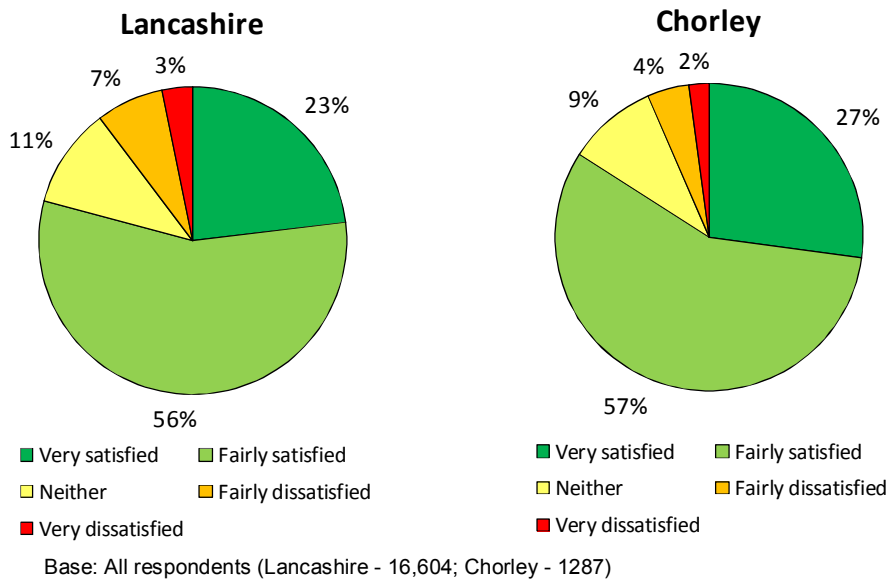
The same priorities for Lancashire are shown in the chart below for comparison.



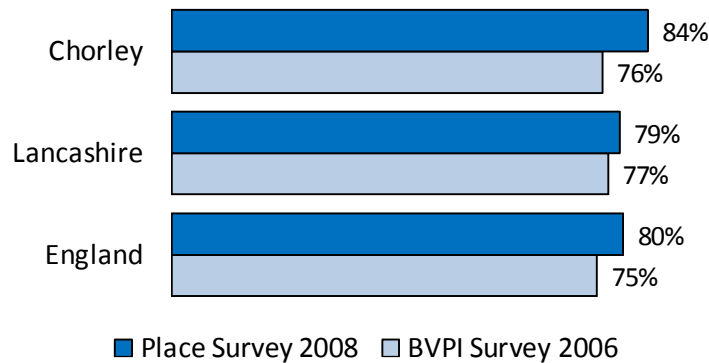
Base: All Lancashire respondents (16,604)

Respondents were next asked for their satisfaction with their local area as a place to live. Residents of Chorley are more satisfied with their local area as a place to live (84%) compared to the county overall (79%). This level of satisfaction has increased by 8% compared with the same question asked on the BVPI 2006 survey, which is greater than the national increase of 5%.

Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your local area as a place to live?



NI 5 – Overall satisfaction with the local area as a place to live

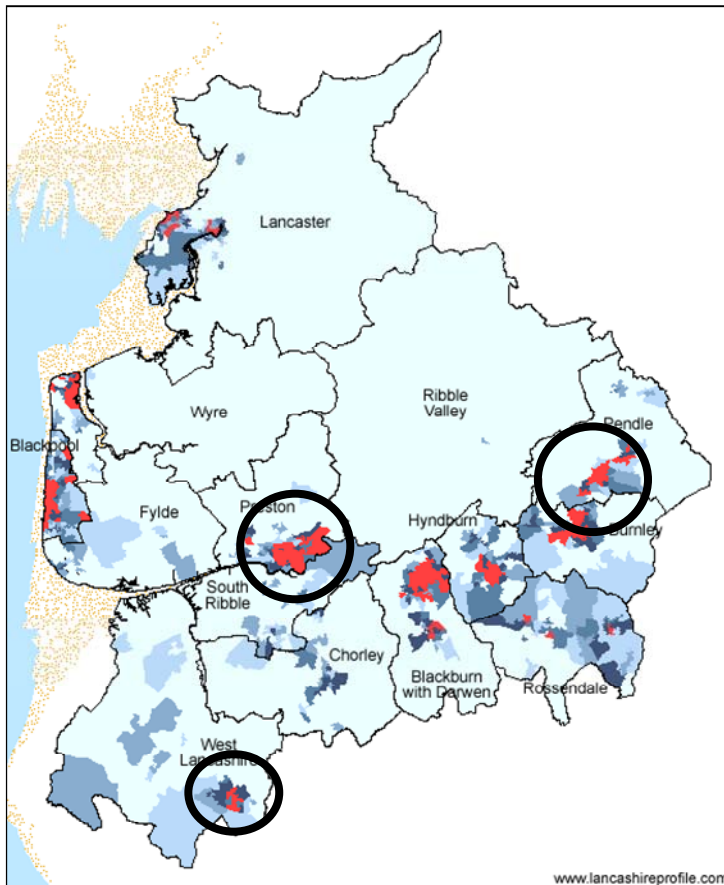


Satisfaction with the local area is strongly linked the level of local deprivation. Only about three in five residents of the 20% most deprived areas in the Lancashire are satisfied with their local area (58%). In comparison, nine in ten residents are satisfied in the 20% least deprived areas in the county (90%).

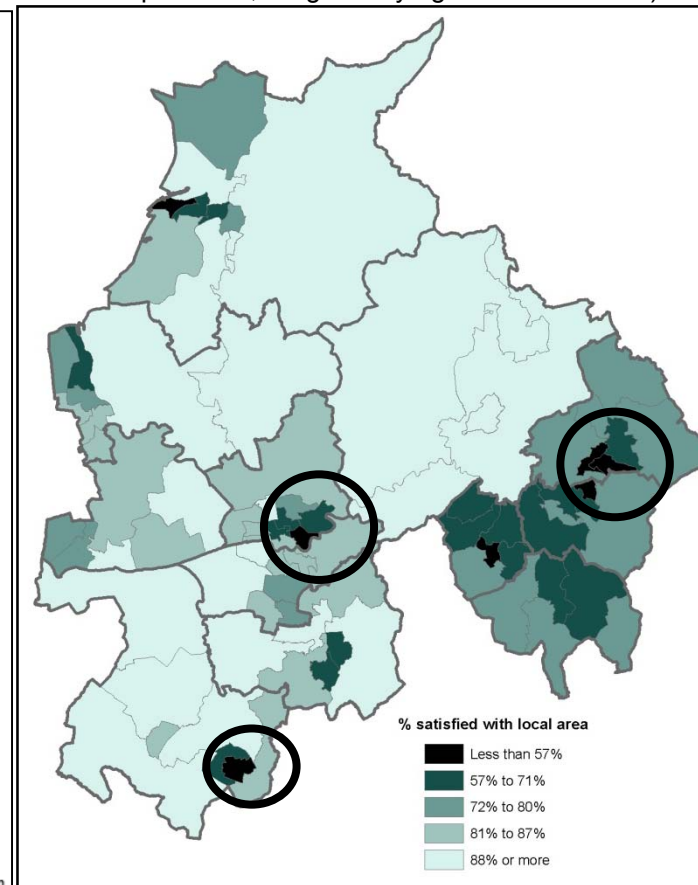
The maps on the next page compare the levels of deprivation in the county from the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 with the levels of local satisfaction from the survey. The areas of highest deprivation in dark blue and red closely match the areas of lowest satisfaction on the second map in dark green and black.

Comparison between levels of deprivation and local satisfaction

Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007
(Areas in 10% most deprived nationally shown in red)



NI 5 – Overall satisfaction with local area by electoral district (Each area contains around 200 respondents, weighted by age to district levels).

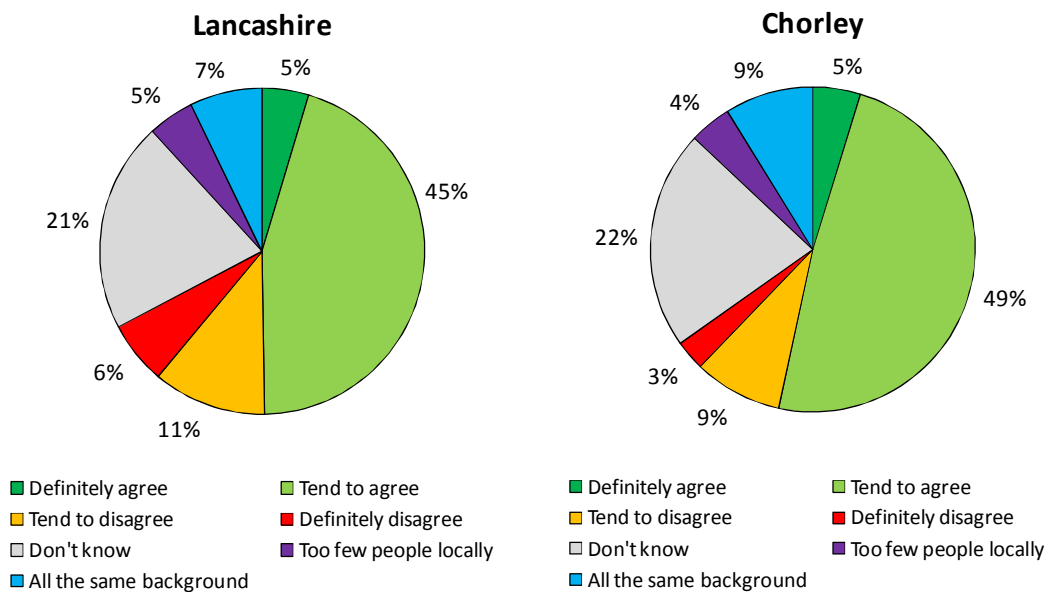


Source: Lancashire Profile (http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/office_of_the_chief_executive/lancashireprofile/index.asp), Place Survey 2008

4.2 Community Cohesion

Several questions on the survey looked into feelings of community in the local area. Key amongst these is the question below, looking into how well people from different backgrounds get on together. This is shown in the chart below.

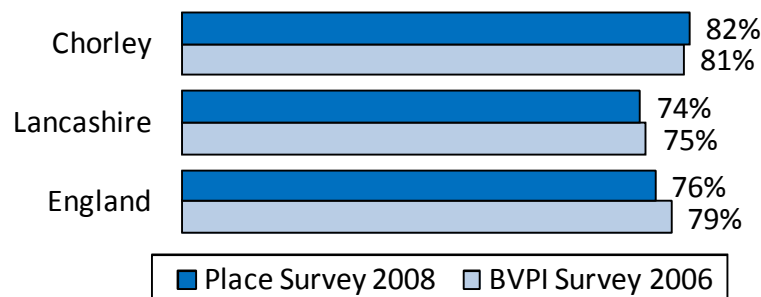
To what extent do you agree or disagree that this local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together?



Base: All respondents (Lancashire - 16,604; Chorley - 1287)

Excluding the proportion giving “don’t know”, “too few people in local area” and “all the same background” answers, the proportion agreeing gives the figure for the first national indicator - NI 1. This is one of the main measures nationally for community cohesion, and is 74% on the current survey for Lancashire. Chorley is significantly higher with 82% agreeing that people from different backgrounds get along well locally.

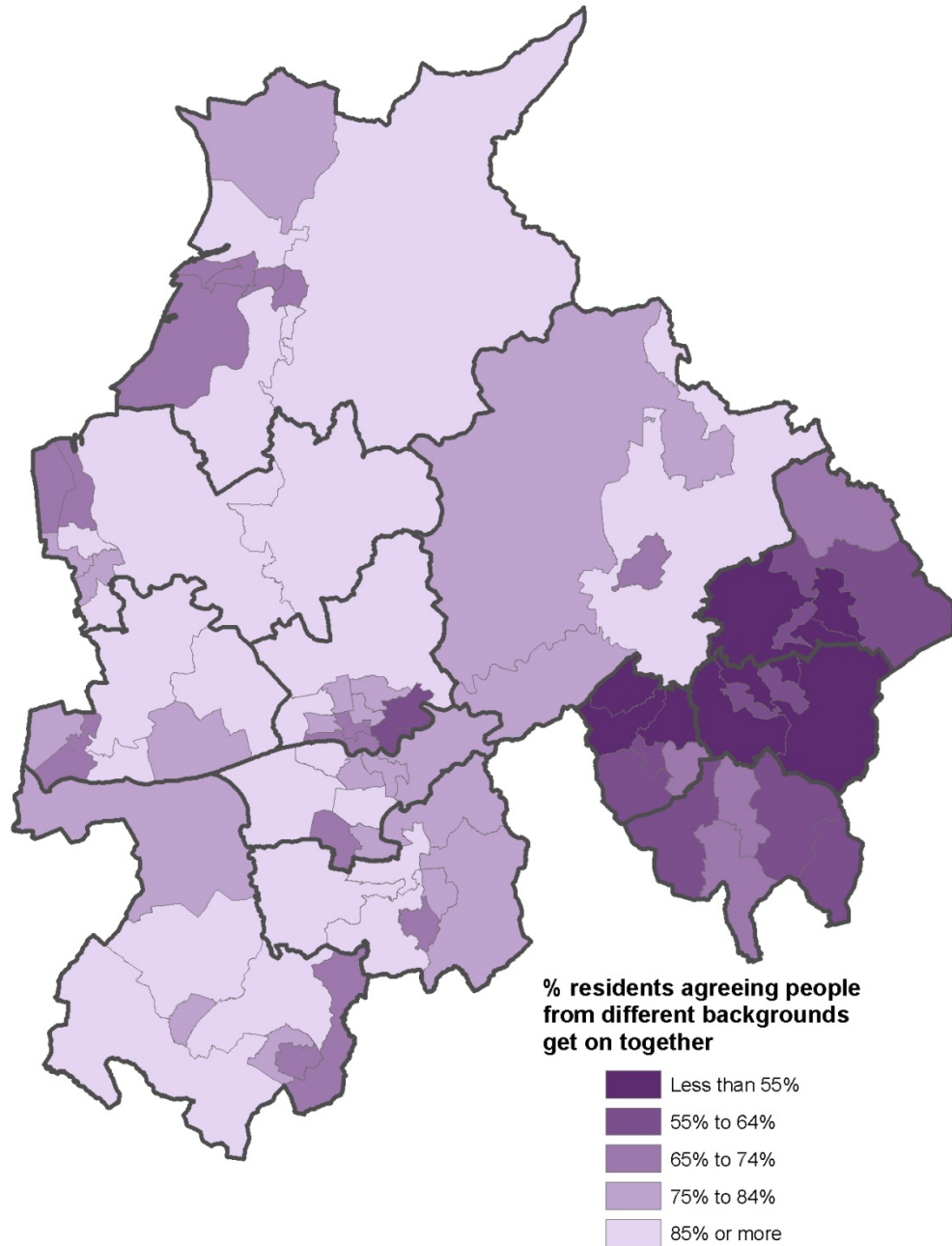
NI 1 - % of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area



Base: All respondents expressing an opinion (ie excluding don't know, all same background and too few people answers)

The map below gives the values for NI 1 by electoral division. The chart shows a difference between areas of eastern and western Lancashire for this measure.

NI 1 - People who believe people from different backgrounds get along by county council electoral division



Base: all people expressing an opinion (ie excluding don't know, all same background and too few people answers)

4.3 Belonging, Influence and Getting Involved

A number of questions on the Place Survey asked about feelings of belonging and influence. The first of these asked how strongly people felt they belong to their immediate neighbourhood¹, giving the second national indicator, as shown below. The figures for Lancashire and Chorley are very similar (63% and 64% respectively).

NI 2 - % of people who feel that they belong to their neighbourhood



Base: All respondents (Lancashire - 16,604; Chorley - 1287)

To measure civic participation, the survey asked whether respondents had undertaken a range of specific civic activities in the last year (for example taking part in local decision-making groups on local crime or education, or being a local councillor). One person in seven answered that they have done at least one of these activities in the last 12 months, both for Lancashire and Chorley.

NI 3 – Civic participation in the local area



Base: All respondents (Lancashire - 16,604; Chorley - 1287)

Both across Lancashire and Chorley, one person in four takes part in formal volunteering at least once a month with a group, club, or organisation.

NI 6 - Participation in regular volunteering at least once a month

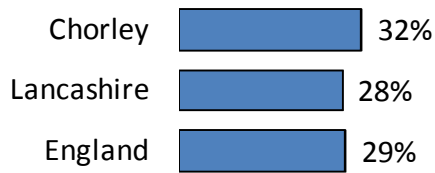


Base: All respondents (Lancashire - 16,604; Chorley - 1287)

The respondents were also asked whether they feel they can influence decisions in their local area. Across the county just over a quarter agree they can influence decisions (28%). The figures for Chorley were slightly higher than the county average (32%).

¹ While the 'local area' was defined in the survey as within a 10-15 minute walk of home, the meaning of "immediate neighbourhood" was left to the individual respondent.

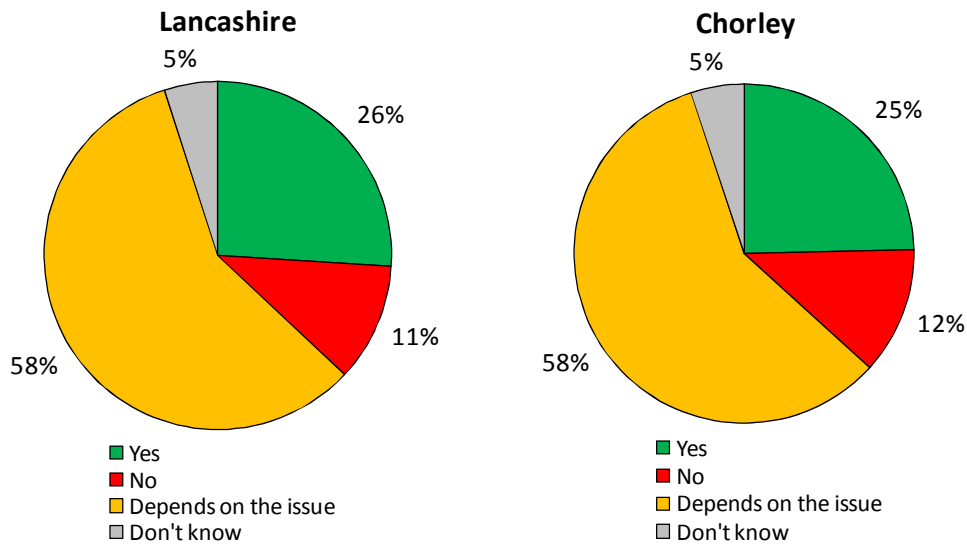
NI 4 – Feeling of influence locally



Base: All respondents (Lancashire - 16,604; Chorley - 1287)

Following on from this, respondents were also asked whether respondents wanted be more involved in local decisions. In both Lancashire and Chorley, only one person in four actually wants to be more involved, (similar to the national average). This highlights the challenges in increasing community engagement levels.

Generally speaking, would you like to be more involved in the decisions that affect your local area?



Base: All respondents (Lancashire - 16,604; Chorley - 1287)

The survey also included questions on perceptions of local services. Two of the key questions are given below, with half of people in Chorley feeling that local services act on the concerns of local residents (50%) and 44% consider that services promote residents' interests. (National comparisons are yet to be released for this question).

Here are some things that people have said about their local public services. To what extent do you think that these statements apply to public services in your local area?

Local public services.....



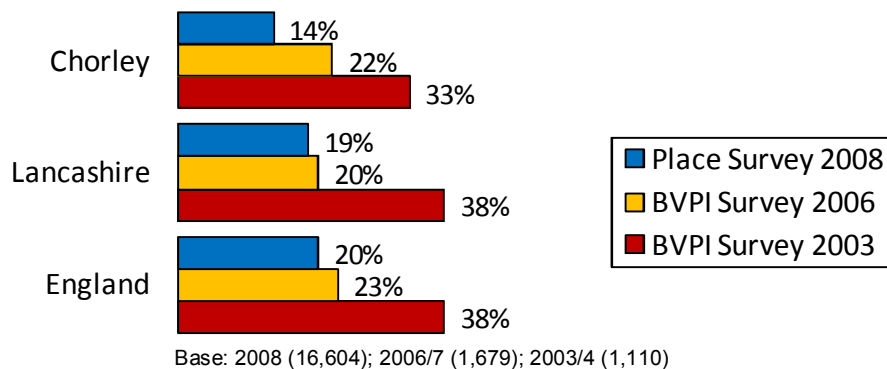
% of respondents answering "a great deal" or "to some extent"
Base: All respondents (Lancashire - 16,604; Chorley - 1287)

4.4 Community Safety

One of the main sections of the Place Survey was on aspects of community safety, particularly perceptions of anti-social behaviour. Questions on seven aspects of anti-social behaviour were combined together make the overall measure of perceived anti-social behaviour used by the Home Office, (NI 17 - % rating anti-social behaviour as problem in their area). The same questions were asked both in 2006 and 2003, and these figures are compared in the chart below.

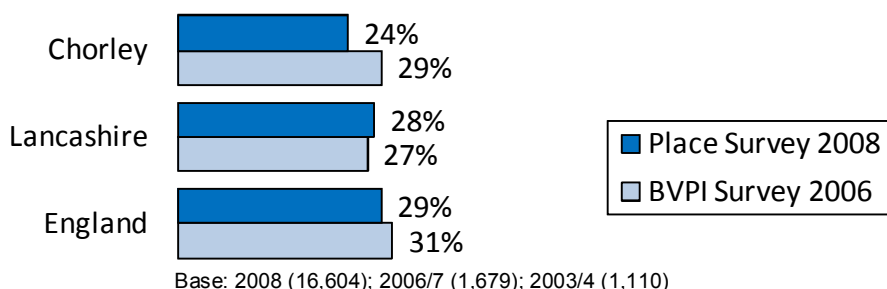
One Chorley resident in seven rates anti-social behaviour as high using the measure (14%), a fall of 8% compared with 2006. This fall means the district is now significantly lower than the county and national average, which was not the case in 2006.

NI 17 - % rating anti-social behaviour as problem in their area by district



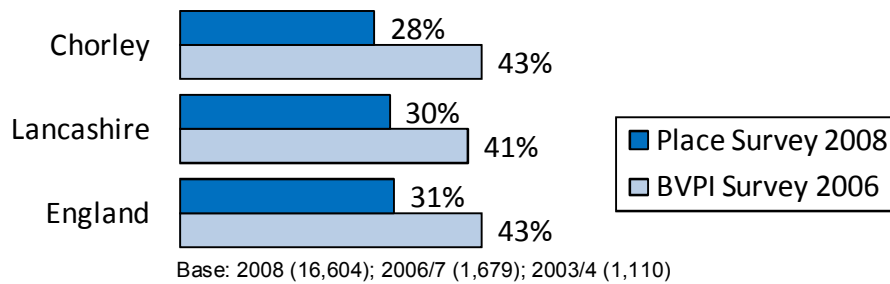
Two of the aspects of anti-social behaviour are themselves national indicators. These are the perceptions of drunk or rowdy behaviour and drug use or dealing. The proportion of respondents rating each of these as a fairly or very big problem locally are shown in the two charts below, both for the Place Survey in 2008 and the BVPI 2006 survey, (these results were not published for 2003).

NI 41 - Perceptions of drunk or rowdy behavior as a very or fairly big problem



Across Lancashire, 28% rated drunk or rowdy behaviour as a problem locally, whereas in Chorley this was 24%. The proportion rating it as a problem has fallen by 5% compared with 2006.

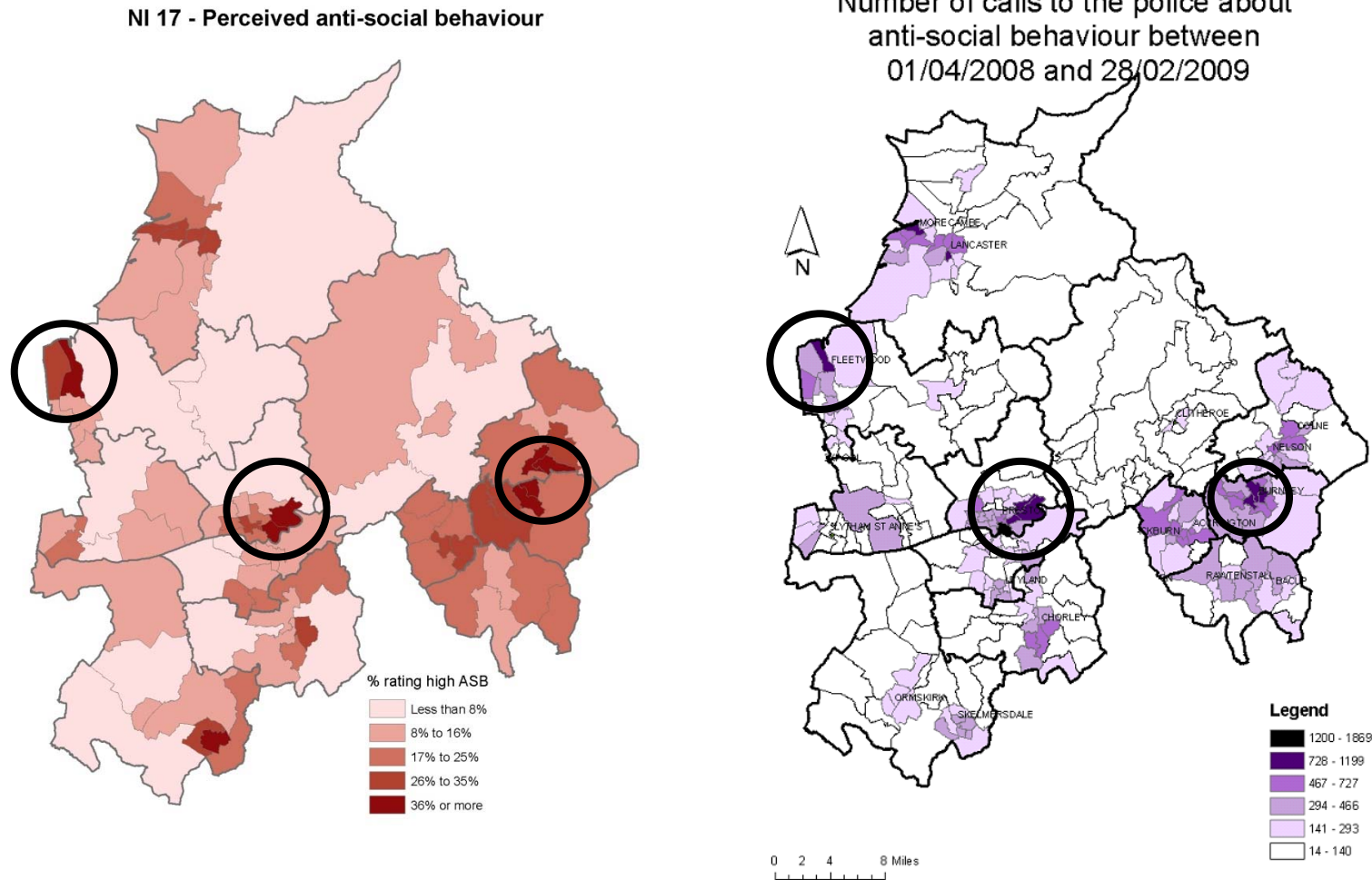
NI 42 - Perceptions of drug use or drug dealing as a very or fairly big problem



The proportion rating drug use or dealing as a problem has fallen by 15% in Chorley, which is slightly larger than the national fall. The final proportion of 28% is just less than the national average.

Similarly to overall satisfaction with the local area, the perceptions of anti-social behaviour are strongly linked to the level of local deprivation. Perceptions of anti-social behaviour increase with deprivation, with the scores for NI 17 rising from only 6% rating anti-social behaviour as high in the 20% least deprived areas of the county, up to 46% in the most deprived 20% of areas. The map overleaf maps the scores of NI 17 (perceived ASB) by electoral district, which gives a similar profile to that seen earlier for satisfaction with the local area. The second map shows the number of calls about ASB made to the police in 2008/9. The areas with the highest numbers of calls tend to also have the highest perceptions of ASB, adding further weight to the findings of the survey.

Comparison between perceived high anti-social behaviour and calls to police about anti-social behaviour

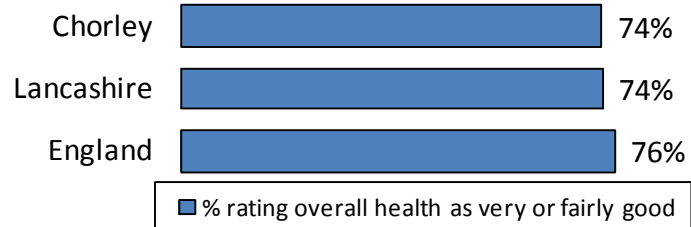


Base: Place Survey; Multi Agency Data Exchange (MADE, www.safellancashire.co.uk/made)

4.5 Health and Wellbeing

The main question about health on the Place Survey asked for a self assessment of overall health. This gives the data for the national indicator NI 119, and is shown in the chart below². Chorley's score of 74% is the same as the Lancashire average.

NI 119 - How is your health in general? Would you say it is...



Base: All respondents (Lancashire - 16,604; Chorley - 1287)

² A similar question is used by the Office for National Statistics along with other statistics to estimate average life expectancy in an area

5 Appendix

5.1 National Indicator Scores by District

NI	Lancashire	Burnley	Chorley	Fylde	Hyndburn	Lancaster	Pendle	Preston	Ribble Valley	Rossendale	South Ribble	West Lancs	Wyre	England
NI 1 - people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area	74.0%	55.7%	81.9%	85.5%	58.2%	79.8%	52.4%	76.2%	79.4%	61.0%	81.0%	83.6%	83.3%	76.4%
NI 2 - people who feel that they belong to their neighbourhood	62.9%	60.5%	63.6%	66.1%	58.6%	59.5%	60.2%	57.8%	73.2%	62.2%	61.4%	67.3%	67.5%	58.7%
NI 3 - Civic participation in the local area	13.6%	13.4%	13.8%	13.6%	14.6%	14.2%	13.7%	15.1%	15.7%	15.4%	12.9%	11.8%	11.1%	14.0%
NI 4 - People who feel they can influence decisions in their locality	28.3%	25.8%	31.7%	26.7%	27.1%	26.3%	28.5%	32.1%	31.0%	24.9%	29.9%	27.3%	27.5%	28.9%
NI 5 - Overall / general satisfaction with local area	79.2%	68.6%	84.0%	85.8%	68.2%	80.1%	66.2%	77.5%	94.2%	71.7%	83.7%	82.5%	84.2%	79.7%
NI 6 - Participation in regular volunteering	23.9%	18.5%	22.8%	26.1%	25.0%	25.7%	23.8%	24.9%	29.5%	23.0%	23.1%	23.7%	22.3%	23.2%
NI 17 - % rating ASB as problem in their area	18.6%	33.8%	13.6%	11.3%	23.2%	17.3%	31.0%	23.1%	7.9%	19.3%	13.6%	17.2%	14.6%	20.0%
NI 21 - Dealing with local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime by the local council and police	29.8%	22.8%	30.5%	32.2%	27.5%	29.2%	24.0%	32.2%	40.1%	24.0%	30.8%	30.3%	33.3%	26.3%
NI 22 - Parents taking responsibility for the behaviour of their children in the area	30.6%	23.8%	33.2%	37.5%	21.8%	31.5%	21.8%	30.0%	50.0%	25.8%	28.3%	37.3%	28.6%	29.6%

NI	Lancashire	Burnley	Chorley	Fylde	Hyndburn	Lancaster	Pendle	Preston	Ribble Valley	Rossendale	South Ribble	West Lancs	Wyre	England
NI 23 - Perceptions that people in the area treat one another with respect and consideration	29.4%	42.3%	23.7%	22.2%	39.9%	28.2%	46.8%	30.4%	14.9%	36.4%	25.9%	23.8%	23.9%	31.2%
NI 27 - Understanding of local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime by the local council and police	28.4%	22.5%	28.2%	34.7%	27.8%	28.9%	21.6%	32.5%	29.9%	24.9%	28.0%	28.9%	31.3%	24.8%
NI 37 - Awareness of civil protection arrangements in the local area	14.5%	14.2%	15.1%	14.7%	11.8%	16.2%	13.9%	14.0%	16.5%	11.6%	14.3%	13.2%	17.1%	15.3%
NI 41 - Perceptions of drunk or rowdy behaviour as a problem	28.0%	37.4%	24.2%	25.5%	34.6%	28.1%	39.4%	28.3%	18.2%	31.0%	25.2%	21.5%	26.0%	29.0%
NI 42 - Perceptions of drug use or drug dealing as a problem	29.8%	41.9%	27.7%	22.9%	34.3%	26.6%	46.0%	31.9%	15.5%	36.3%	24.2%	26.8%	25.9%	30.5%
NI 119 - Self-reported measure of people's overall health and wellbeing	73.7%	71.7%	73.5%	77.7%	71.1%	74.8%	68.6%	72.8%	80.1%	72.3%	76.1%	75.7%	72.6%	75.8%
NI 138 - Satisfaction of people over 65 with both home and neighbourhood	84.1%	74.4%	84.2%	90.2%	79.1%	85.1%	75.2%	81.3%	93.2%	76.1%	88.0%	86.2%	88.1%	83.9%
NI 139 - The extent to which older people receive the support they need to live independently at home	32.9%	33.2%	33.2%	34.1%	34.3%	35.1%	35.9%	29.9%	39.0%	30.0%	32.2%	27.5%	32.4%	30.0%
NI 140 - Fair treatment by local services	70.8%	64.3%	73.4%	73.8%	66.8%	66.2%	66.1%	69.4%	80.9%	65.0%	77.2%	73.7%	74.4%	

5.2 Limitations

The table below shows the sample tolerances that apply to the results in this survey, which is the certainty on the accuracy of a statistic that depends on the value and the number of respondents. The very large size of the survey means that this uncertainty is very low.

Number of respondents	50/50 + / -	30/70 + / -	10/90 + / -
100	10%	9%	6%
200	7%	6%	4%
1000	3%	3%	2%
2000	2%	2%	1%
5000	3%	3%	2%
10000	1.0%	0.9%	0.6%
15000	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%

For example, on a question where 50% of 1000 people respond with a particular answer (eg the answer for a district), the chances are 95 out of 100 that the true answer would be between 47% and 53% (ie +/- 3%).

In charts or tables where responses do not add up to 100%, this is due to multiple responses or computer rounding.

Some of the questions on the Place Survey were asked in the BVPI 2003 and BVPI 2006 surveys, which were undertaken by all local authorities in England and Wales in the respective years. Where possible, these figures have been included for comparison. However differences in methodology, questions asked and their order mean that any differences could be due to the differing surveys rather than a real effect. In particular, the Lancashire figure for the Place Survey is made up of a combination of 12 district surveys weighted to account for their different sizes, whereas the BVPI surveys for Lancashire were single county surveys with no district weighting.