



# Living in Lancashire Survey

**Community cohesion**

*June 2012*

[www.lancashire.gov.uk](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk)



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## 1. Executive summary

This wave of Living in Lancashire looked at people's views on community cohesion. The survey was sent by email or by post to all 2,627 members of the panel on 13 June. A reminder was sent on 4 July and the fieldwork ended on 20 July 2012. In total 1,849 questionnaires were returned, giving an overall response rate of 70%.

### 1.1 Key findings

#### 1.1.1 *Common ground*

- Three fifths of respondents agree that people from different backgrounds integrate well with each other in their local area (61% agree). Half of respondents disagree that people from different backgrounds integrate well with each other in the UK (51% disagree).
- Nearly nine tenths of respondents agree that they personally feel part of British society (88%).

#### 1.1.2 *About your local area*

- Nationally, respondents feel that economy and unemployment are the most important issues to tackle (76% and 72% respectively) followed by crime/law and order and health/the NHS (69% and 58% respectively).
- Locally, respondents feel that the most important issues to tackle are unemployment and crime/law and order (64% and 61% respectively) followed by affordable housing (51%).
- Around four fifths of respondents feel it is at least quite important to feel they can influence decisions in their local area (78% say very important or quite important) while only one in six feel it isn't important (15% say either not very important or not at all important).
- Around three in ten respondents would like to be more involved in the decisions that the county council makes affecting their local area (29%) while a further three fifths feel it would depend on the issue (58%).

### **1.1.3 Your outlook**

- Two thirds of respondents feel positive about their relationships with other people (67%), while two fifths feel positive about their financial situation (40%).
- Around three quarters of respondents feel negatively about the way things are going in the UK (77%). Just over a third feel negatively about the way things are going in Lancashire (37%).

### **1.1.4 Informal volunteering**

- Two thirds (65%) of respondents have given unpaid help to someone who was not a relative in the last 12 months with a third giving help at least a few times a month (34%).
- 45% of respondents who had given unpaid help in the last 12 months had done so by providing advice. 36% of respondents had transported or escorted someone while 33% looked after a property or pet.

### **1.1.5 Formal volunteering**

- Two thirds (67%) of respondents haven't done any formal volunteering during the last 12 months. A fifth of respondents volunteer at least a few times a month (20%).
- Respondents who have volunteered in the last 12 months were asked approximately how many hours they volunteered for in the last four weeks. Two thirds of respondents have volunteered for up to 10 hours (66%) while around one in ten have volunteered for more than 20 hours (9%).
- The most common reasons respondents gave for volunteering are to give something back (69%) and to make a positive difference (58%). Fewer than one in six respondents volunteer in order to gain skills (13%), gain work experience (7%) or sample a career (3%).
- Having other things to do with their spare time (42%) or having work commitments (39%) were the most common responses when asked what stops respondents from volunteering or for volunteering more than they do.

### **1.1.6 Immigration**

- Around two fifths of respondents feel that immigrants have integrated either very or fairly well into their local community (42%). Fewer than one in ten respondents feel that immigrants have not integrated into their local community at all (8%).
- Opinion is split on whether immigrants are having a positive or negative effect in respondents' local areas (23% feel they are having a positive effect, 22% feel they are having a negative effect).

### **1.1.7 Tackling intolerance and extremism**

- Around a third of respondents feel that there is now less prejudice based on sexual orientation and disability than there was five years ago (31% say less prejudice for each). However, a fifth of respondents feel that there is now more religious prejudice (21% say more prejudice) and over a quarter of respondents feel there is now more racial prejudice (27% say more prejudice).
- Around one in six respondents say they, or someone close to them, have been verbally abused in the past two years (17%) and one in twenty have been physically abused (4%) because of their age, gender, sexual orientation, disability, race or religion.
- Around three quarters of the respondents who had experienced verbal abuse in the past two years didn't report the abuse (72%). A quarter of respondents reported physical abuse every time it happened (27%) and one in seven reported the abuse on some occasions (15%).
- Around three fifths of respondents think there is now more extremism in the UK than there was two years ago (57%). Around a third of respondents think there is now more extremism in Lancashire than two years ago (35%) while around one in six respondents think there is now more extremism in their local area (16%).

## **1.2 Recommendations**

The Corporate Equality and Cohesion team should use the findings of this report to help identify priorities and develop the Equality and Integration Strategy 2013/16.

## 2. Introduction

Lancashire County Council has used Living in Lancashire regularly since August 2001 (formerly known as Life in Lancashire). A panel of willing participants is recruited and is approached on a regular basis to seek their views on a range of topics and themes. Panel members are voluntary participants in the research and no incentives are given for completion.

The panel has been designed to be a representative cross-section of the county's population. The results for each survey are weighted in order to reflect the demographic profile of the county's population.

The panel provides access to a sufficiently large sample of the population so that reliable results can be reported at a county wide level. It also provides data at a number of sub-area and sub-group levels.

Each wave of Living in Lancashire is themed. Firstly, it enables sufficient coverage on a particular topic to be able to provide insight into that topic. Secondly, it comes across better to the residents completing the questionnaires if there is a clear theme (or 2-3 clear themes) within each survey.

The panel is refreshed periodically. New members are recruited to the panel and some current members are retired on a random basis. This means that the panel remains fresh and is not subject to conditioning ie the views of panel members become too informed with county council services to be representative of the population as a whole.

## 3. Research objectives

The objective of this survey was to look at people's views on community cohesion. Questions looked specifically at:

- areas of common ground in respondents' communities;
- respondents' views on their local area;
- informal and formal volunteering;
- immigration; and
- intolerance and extremism.

## 4. Methodology

This wave of Living in Lancashire was sent to 2,627 members of the panel on 13 June. A reminder was sent on 4 July, with a final closing date of 20 July 2012.

The survey was conducted through a postal questionnaire, and an online version of the same questionnaire being emailed to members who had previously requested to take part online. The postal questionnaire was sent to 1,847 members and the online questionnaire was sent to 780 members.

In total, 1,849 questionnaires were returned, giving an overall response rate of 70%.

The data set is weighted by age, ethnicity and district to reflect the Lancashire overall population, and figures are based on all respondents unless otherwise stated. The weighted responses have been scaled to match the effective response of 1,262, which is the equivalent size of the data if it had not been weighted and was a perfect random sample.

### 4.1 Limitations

The table below shows the sample tolerances that apply to the results in this survey. Sampling tolerances vary with the size of the sample as well as the percentage results.

Number of respondents	50/50 + / -	30/70 + / -	10/90 + / -
50	14%	13%	8%
100	10%	9%	6%
200	7%	6%	4%
500	4%	4%	3%
1,000	3%	3%	2%
2,000	2%	2%	1%

On a question where 50% of the people in a sample of 1,000 respond with a particular answer, the chances are 95 out of 100 that the answer would be between 47% and 53% (ie +/- 3%), versus a complete coverage of the entire Lancashire population using the same procedure.

The following table shows what the percentage differences between two samples on a statistic must be greater than, to be statistically significant.



Size of sample A	Size of sample B	50/50	70/30	90/10
100	100	14%	13%	8%
100	200	12%	11%	7%
500	1,000	5%	5%	3%
2,000	2,000	3%	3%	2%

(Confidence interval at 95% certainty for a comparison of two samples)

For example, where the size of sample A and sample B is 2,000 responses in each and the percentage result in each group you are comparing is around 50% in each category, the difference in the results needs to be more than 3% to be statistically significant. This is to say that the difference in the results of the two groups of people is not due to chance alone and is a statistically valid difference (eg of opinion, service usage).

For each question in the survey, comparisons have been made between different sub-groups of respondents (eg age, gender, disability, ethnicity, geographic area) to look for statistically significant differences in opinion. Statistically valid differences between sub-groups are described in the main body of the report.

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

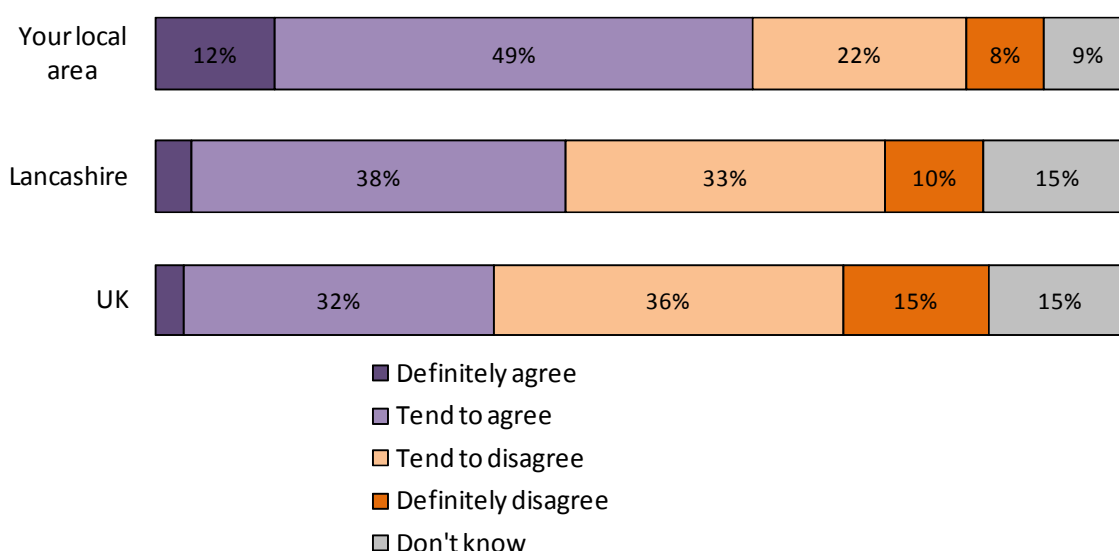
## 5. Main research findings

### 5.1 Common ground

Panel members were asked how well people from different backgrounds integrate with each other. Panel members were asked for their views on this in their local area, in Lancashire as a whole and in the UK.

Three fifths of respondents agree that people from different backgrounds integrate well with each other in their local area (61% agree). Opinion is divided on whether people from different backgrounds integrate well with each other in Lancashire (42% agree and 43% disagree). Half of respondents disagree that people from different backgrounds integrate well with each other in the UK (51% disagree).

**Chart 1 - To what extent do you agree or disagree that people from different backgrounds integrate well with each other in...?**



Base: All respondents (unweighted 1,716, weighted 1,245)

Respondents from Burnley, Hyndburn and Pendle are more likely to disagree that people from different backgrounds integrate well with each other in their local area (50%, 44% and 57% respectively) and also in Lancashire (57%, 60% and 58% respectively).

BME respondents are more likely to agree that people from different backgrounds integrate well with each other in Lancashire (58% agree) and in the UK (57% agree).

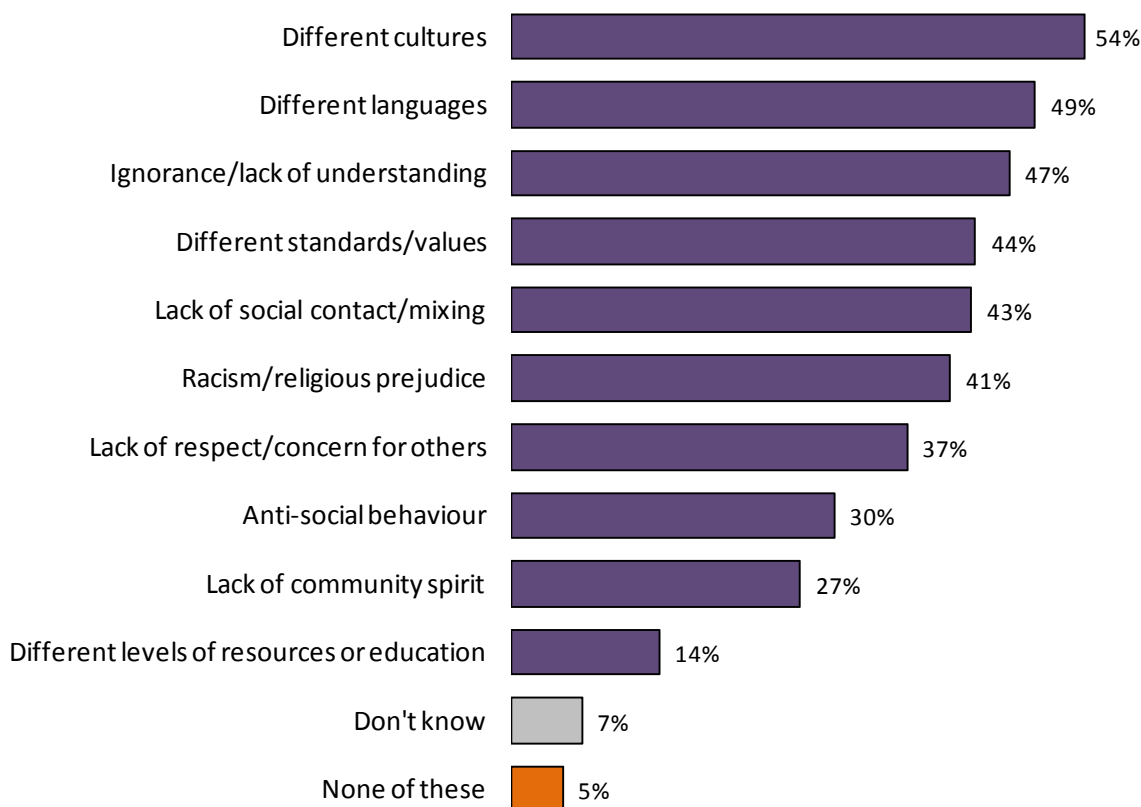
Male respondents are more likely to disagree that people from different backgrounds integrate well with each other in their local area (35% disagree), in Lancashire (47% disagree) and in the UK (54% disagree).

Respondents aged 60 and over are also more likely to disagree that people from different backgrounds integrate well with each other in the UK (55% disagree).

Respondents who disagree that people from different backgrounds integrate well with each other in their local area are more likely to disagree that people integrate well with each other in Lancashire and in the UK. For example, three quarters of respondents who definitely disagree that people from different backgrounds integrate well in their local area also definitely disagree that people from different backgrounds integrate well in Lancashire (77%).

Panel members were then asked what sorts of things they think prevent people from different backgrounds integrating better with each other in their local area. The most common responses were different cultures (54%), different languages (49%) and ignorance/lack of understanding (47%).

**Chart 2 - In your local area, what sorts of things, if any, do you think most prevent people from different backgrounds integrating better with each other?**



Base: All respondents (unweighted 1,829, weighted 1,315)

Respondents from Burnley are more likely to think that different cultures (69%), different languages (65%), racism/religious prejudice (60%) and lack of respect/concern for others (55%) most prevent people from different backgrounds integrating better with each other. Respondents from Ribble Valley are more likely to think that different cultures most prevent people from different backgrounds integrating better with each other (70%).

Respondents aged 60 and over are less likely to think that ignorance/lack of understanding prevents people integrating better with each other (38%) while

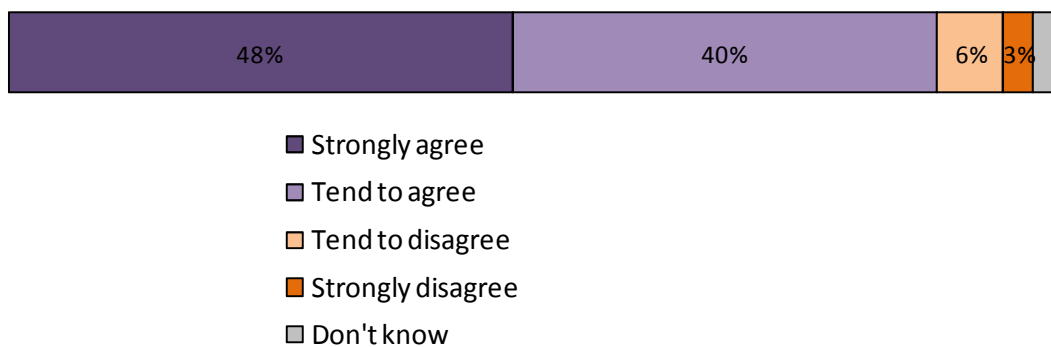
respondents aged 25-44 are more likely to think that ignorance/lack of understanding prevents people integrating better with each other (55%).

Disabled respondents are more likely to think that lack of respect/concern for others most prevents people integrating better with each other (44%).

BME respondents are more likely to think that anti-social behaviour (40%) and different levels of resources or education (23%) most prevent people from different backgrounds integrating better with each other.

Nearly nine tenths of respondents agree that they personally feel part of British society (88%).

**Chart 3 - To what extent do you agree or disagree that you personally feel part of British society?**

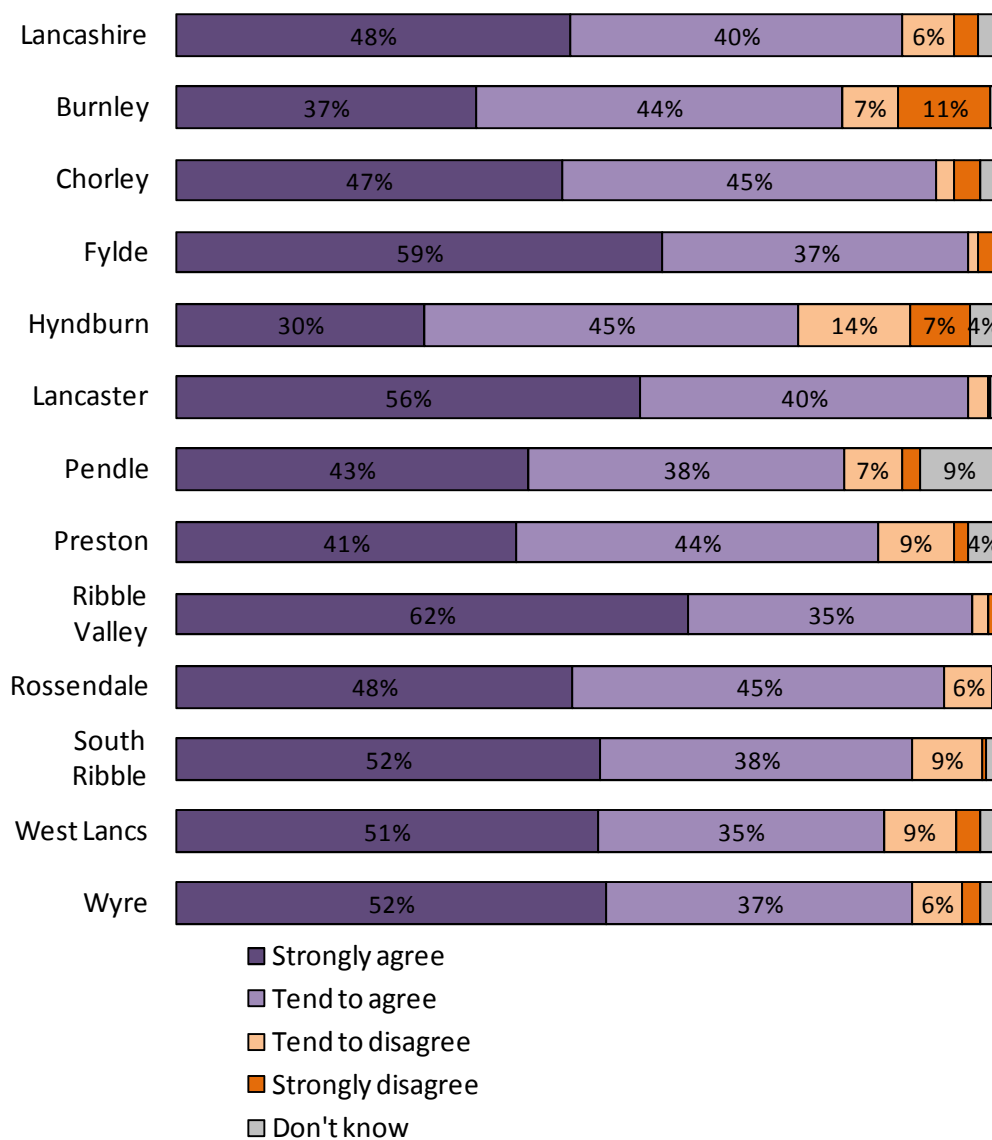


Base: All respondents (unweighted 1,839, weighted 1,321)

Respondents aged 60 and over are more likely to agree that they feel part of British society (92%) while BME respondents are less likely to agree (77%).

Chart 4 below shows the responses to this question by district. Respondents from Burnley and Hyndburn are more likely to disagree that they feel part of British society (18% and 21% disagree respectively).

**Chart 4 - To what extent do you agree or disagree that you personally feel part of British society? – by district**

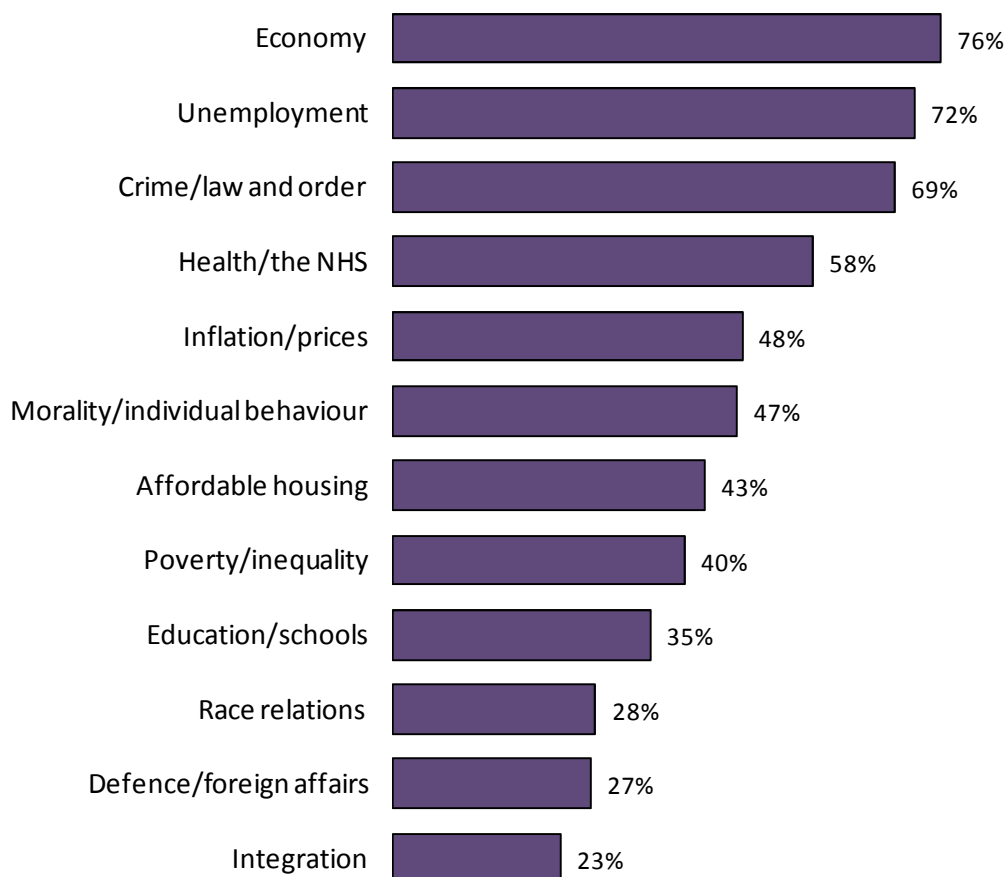


Base: All respondents (unweighted 1,839, weighted 1,321)

## 5.2 About your local area

Respondents were asked which of a number of issues they feel are most important to tackle nationally now. Economy and unemployment were the most common responses (76% and 72% respectively) followed by crime/law and order, and health/the NHS (69% and 58% respectively).

**Chart 5 - Which of the following issues do you think are most important to tackle nationally now?**



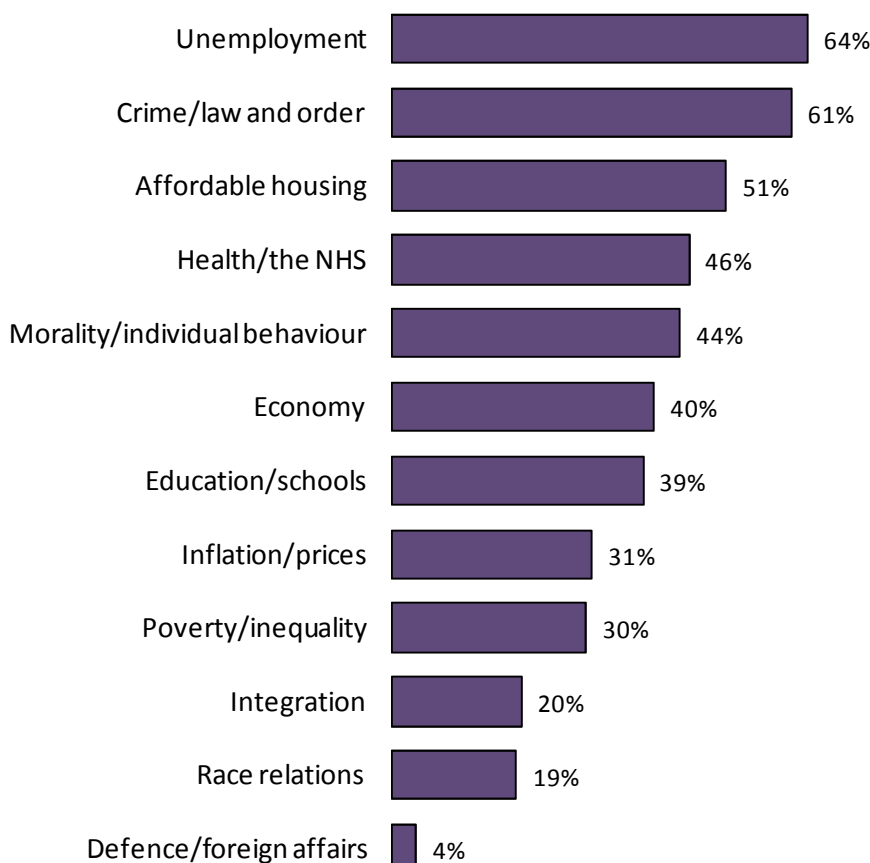
Base: All respondents (unweighted 1,828, weighted 1,315)

In Rossendale, health/the NHS is thought to be more important to tackle nationally than crime/law and order (health/the NHS 67%, crime/law and order 63%).



Respondents were then asked which of the issues they think are most important to tackle locally. Unemployment and crime/law and order are important issues for people locally as well as nationally (64% for unemployment and 61% for crime/law and order). Respondents also feel that affordable housing is an issue which is important to tackle locally now (51%).

**Chart 6 - Which of the following issues do you think are most important to tackle locally now?**

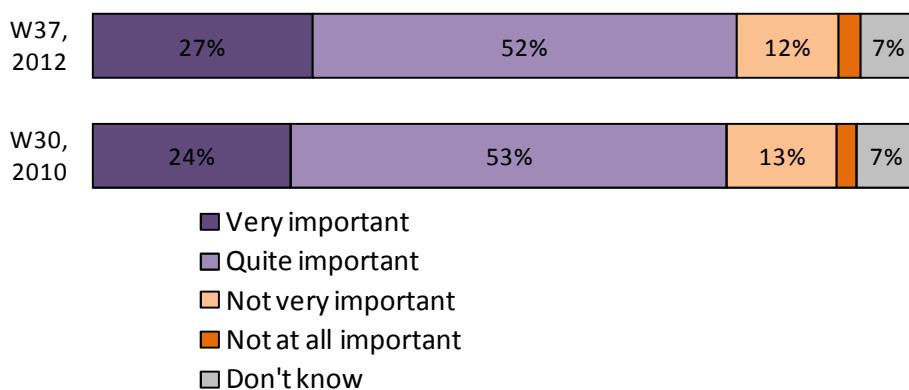


Base: All respondents (unweighted 1,773, weighted 1,275)

Crime/law and order is thought to be the most important issue to tackle locally in Burnley (80%) and Preston (72%). In Pendle, crime/law and order is thought to be the most important issue to tackle locally (64%) and economy (49%) is thought to be more important than affordable housing (37%). In Rossendale, health/the NHS (59%) and affordable housing (57%) are thought to be more important to tackle locally than crime/law and order (56%).

Respondents were asked how important it is to them to feel they can influence decisions in their local area. Around four fifths of respondents feel it is at least quite important to feel they can influence decisions in their local area (78% say very important or quite important) while only one in six feel it isn't important (15% say either not very important or not at all important). This question was also asked in September 2010 (wave 30) and responses have not changed significantly since then.

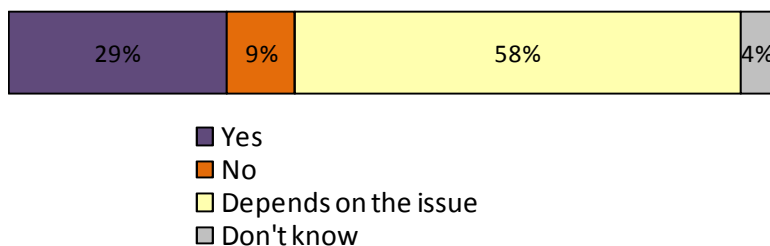
**Chart 7 - How important is it for you personally to feel that you can influence decisions in your local area? Would you say it is...?**



Base: W37: All respondents (unweighted 1,840, weighted 1,321)  
 W30: All respondents (unweighted 2,751, weighted 2,074)

Respondents were then asked if they would like to be more involved in the decisions that Lancashire County Council makes that affect their local area. Around three in ten respondents would like to be more involved (29%) while a further three fifths feel it would depend on the issue (58%).

**Chart 8 - Generally speaking, would you like to be more involved in the decisions that Lancashire County Council makes that affect your local area?**

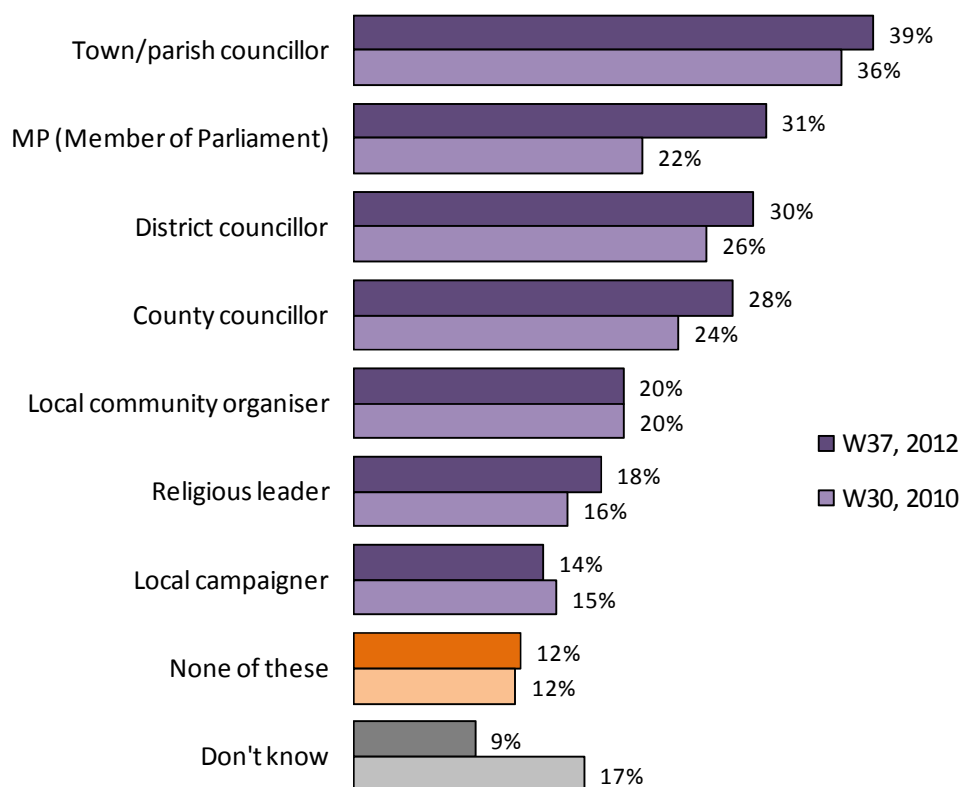


Base: All respondents (unweighted 1,817, weighted 1,308)

Respondents aged 25-44 are less likely to say that they don't want to be more involved in decisions that Lancashire County Council makes (4% say no). BME respondents are more likely to say they would like to be more involved in the decisions that Lancashire County Council makes that affect their local area (43% say yes). Male respondents are also more likely to say they would like to be more involved in the decisions that Lancashire County Council makes (35% say yes) while female respondents are more likely to say that it would depend on the issue (64%).

Panel members were asked about community leaders in their area. Again, this question was also asked in September 2010 (wave 30). The most common response in both waves was town and parish councillors (39% in 2012, 36% in 2010). The proportion of respondents who feel their MP is a local community leader has increased from 22% in 2010 to 31% in 2012. Around a tenth of respondents say they wouldn't describe any of the options given as a local community leader in their area (12%).

**Chart 9 - Which, if any, of the following people would you describe as a local community leader in your area?**



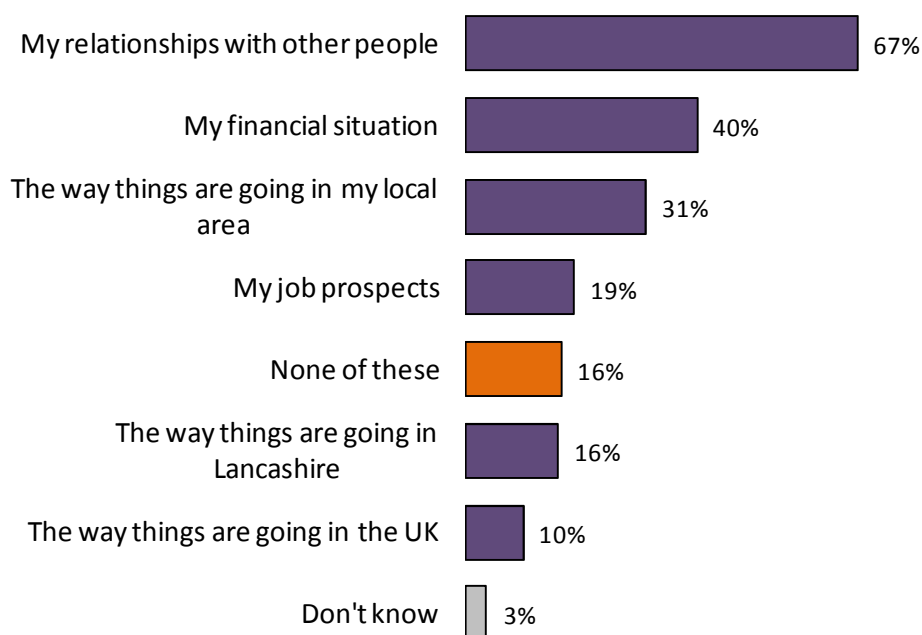
Base: W37: All respondents (unweighted 1,839, weighted 1,320)  
 W30: All respondents (unweighted 2,755, weighted 2,072)

BME respondents are more likely to describe religious leaders as local community leaders in their area (29%).

### 5.3 Your outlook

Panel members were given a list of topics and were asked which, if any, they feel positive about. Two thirds of respondents feel positive about their relationships with other people (67%) while two fifths feel positive about their financial situation (40%). One in six respondents don't feel positive about any of the topics given (16% answered 'none of these').

**Chart 10 - Which, if any, of the following do you feel positive about?**



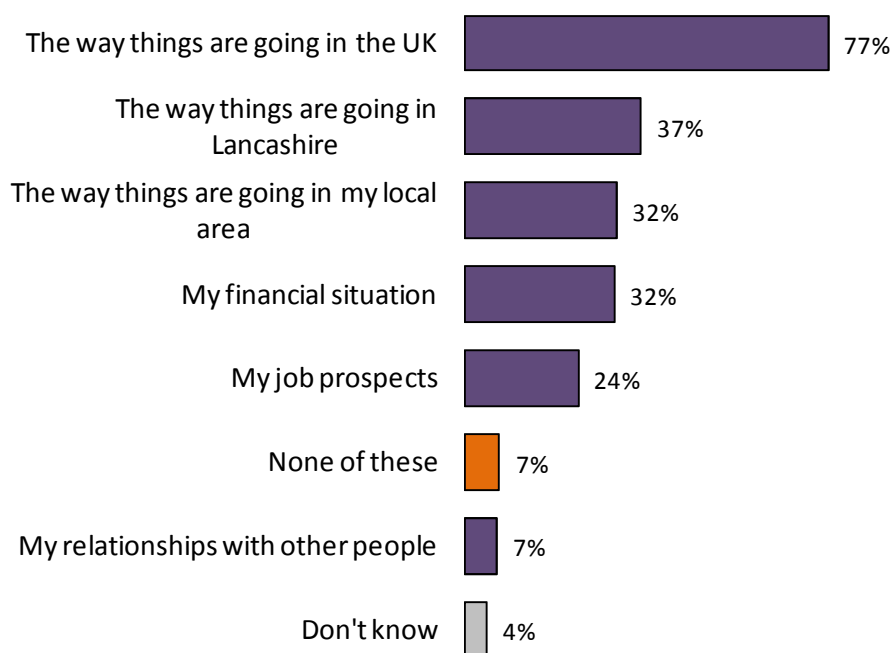
Base: All respondents (unweighted 1,834, weighted 1,318)

25-44 year olds are less likely to say they feel positive about their financial situation (30%) but more likely to say they feel positive about their job prospects (29%). Respondents aged 60 and over are less likely to say they feel positive about their job prospects (4%), possibly because they no longer see job prospects as important.

Female respondents are more likely to feel positive about their relationships with other people (72%). BME respondents are more likely to feel positive about the way things are going in the UK (21%) but also more likely to say they don't feel positive about any of the options (23%). Disabled respondents are less likely to feel positive about their job prospects (8%).

Respondents were given the same list and asked which options they feel negative about. Around three quarters of respondents feel negatively about the way things are going in the UK (77%). Just over a third feel negatively about the way things are going in Lancashire (37%).

**Chart 11 - Which, if any, of the following do you feel negative about?**



Base: All respondents (unweighted 1,811, weighted 1,304)

25-44 year olds are more likely to say they feel negative about their financial situation (40%). 25-44 year olds are also more likely to say they feel negative about their job prospects (35%) despite the fact that, in the previous question, this age group were more likely to say they feel positive about their job prospects. The fact that job prospects had a high response to both questions from the 25-44 age group suggests that it is a major issue to this age group.

White respondents are more likely to feel negative about the way things are going in the UK (79%). BME respondents are more likely to feel negative about their job prospects (37%).

Disabled respondents are more likely to feel negative about their financial situation (36%).

## 5.4 Informal volunteering

Panel members were given a series of situations and asked who, if anyone, they would ask for help in each situation.

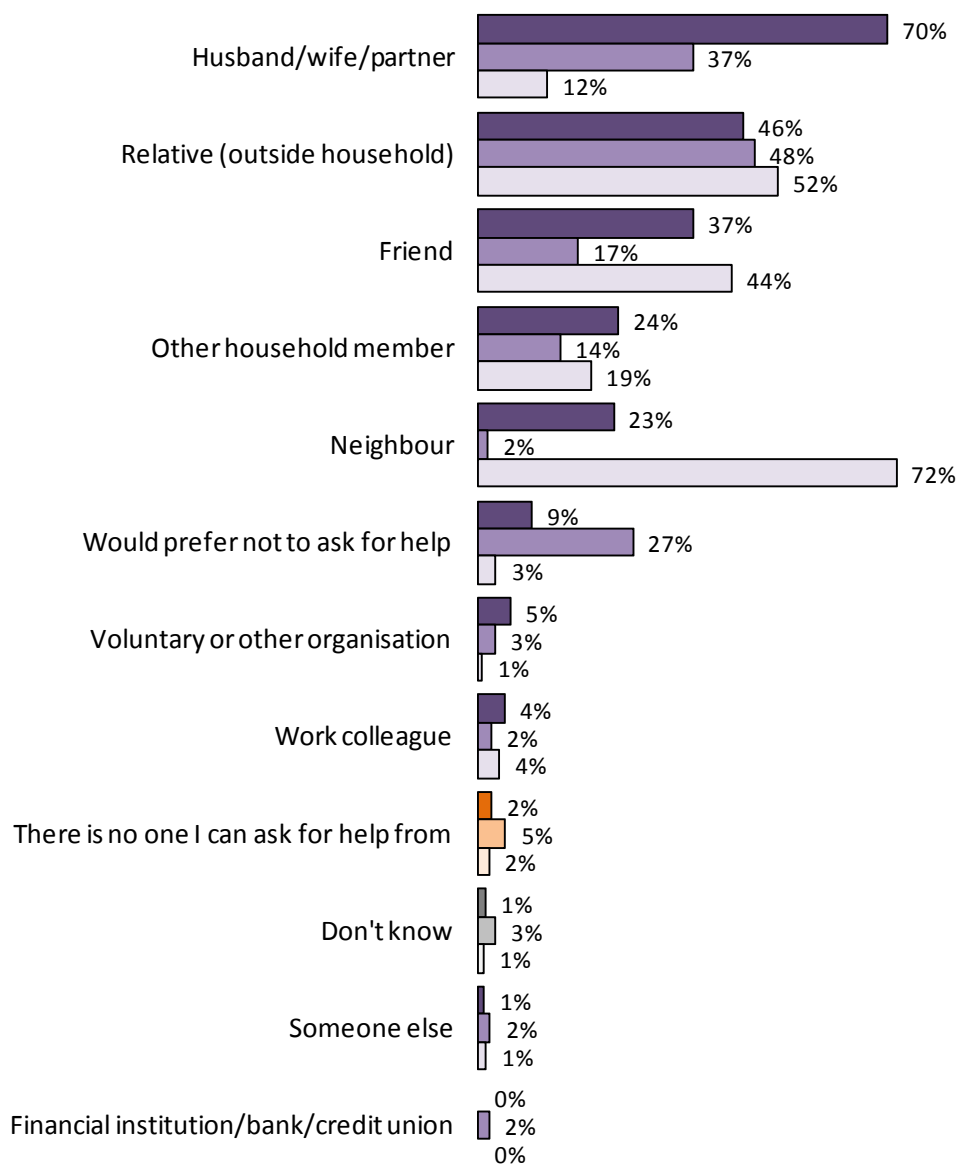
The responses to each situation are quite different. When ill in bed and needing help at home, respondents are most likely to say they would ask their husband, wife or partner for help (70%), followed by a relative outside the household (46%).

If respondents were in financial difficulty and needed to borrow some money for a few days, they are more likely to ask a relative outside the household (48%) followed by their husband, wife or partner (37%) although around a quarter of respondents said they would prefer not to ask for help in that situation (27%).

When going on holiday and needing someone to look after their house, respondents are most likely to say they would ask a neighbour (72%), a relative outside the household (52%) or a friend (44%).

At least one in twenty respondents feel there is no one they could ask for help in any of these situations.

**Chart 12 - Who, if anyone, would you ask for help in each of the following situations?**



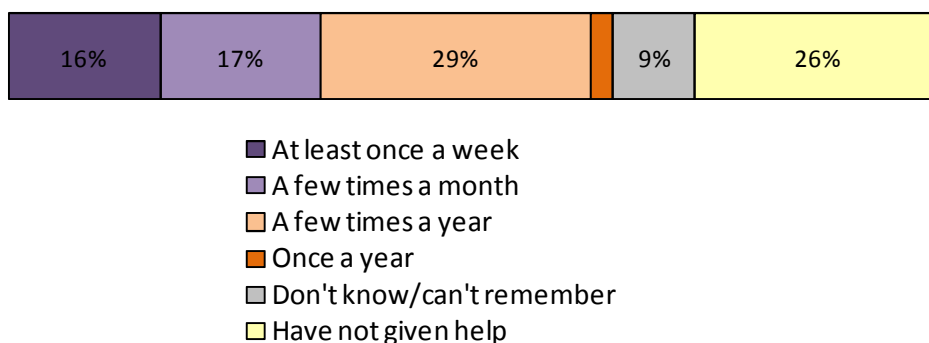
- You are ill in bed and need help at home
- You are in financial difficulty and need to borrow some money to see you through the next few days
- You are going on holiday and need someone to keep an eye on your house

Base: All respondents (unweighted 1,653, weighted 1,223)



Two thirds of respondents have given unpaid help to someone who was not a relative in the last 12 months (65%) with a third giving help at least a few times a month (34%).

**Chart 13 - On average, how often during the last 12 months have you given unpaid help to someone who was not a relative?**

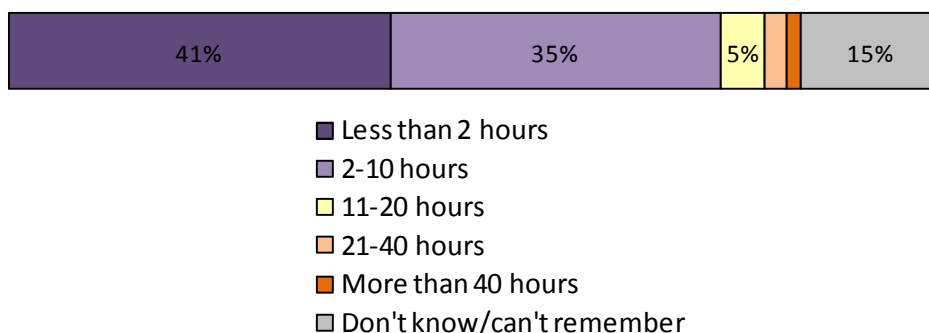


Base: All respondents (unweighted 1,800, weighted 1,296)

Disabled respondents and female respondents are more likely to have given unpaid help to someone who was not a relative at least a few times a month (36% for both).

Respondents who have given unpaid help to someone who was not a relative in the last 12 months were asked how many hours in the last four weeks they have given help. Three quarters of respondents have given up to 10 hours of unpaid help (76%). A small proportion of respondents have given over 20 hours of unpaid help in the last four weeks (4%).

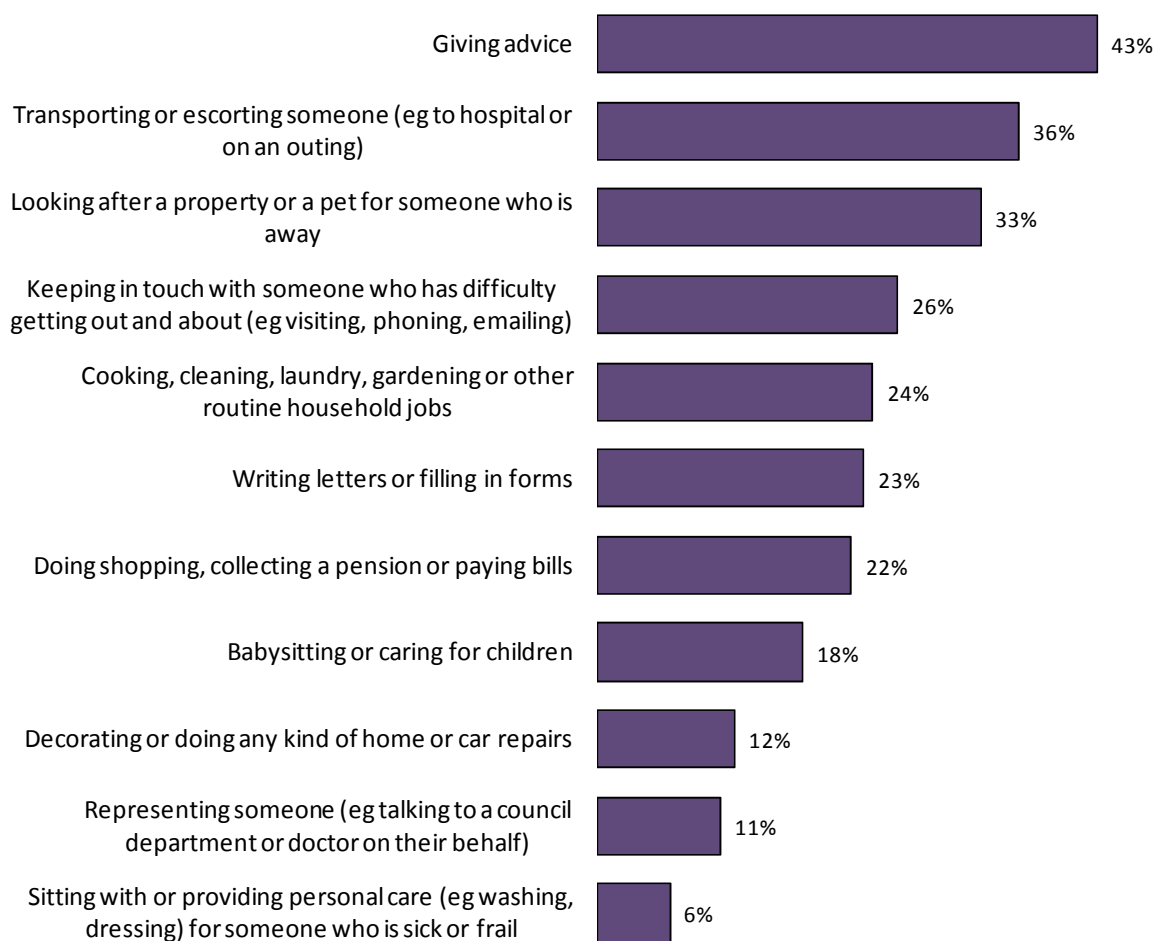
**Chart 14 - Approximately how many hours in the last four weeks have you given unpaid help to someone who was not a relative?**



Base: Respondents who have given unpaid help in the last 12 months (unweighted 1,333, weighted 955)

Respondents who have given unpaid help in the last 12 months were asked how they had given help. The most common responses were to have given advice (43%), have transported or escorted someone (36%) or have looked after a property or pet for someone when they were away (33%).

**Chart 15 - In which of the following ways have you given unpaid help to someone who was not a relative in the last 12 months?**

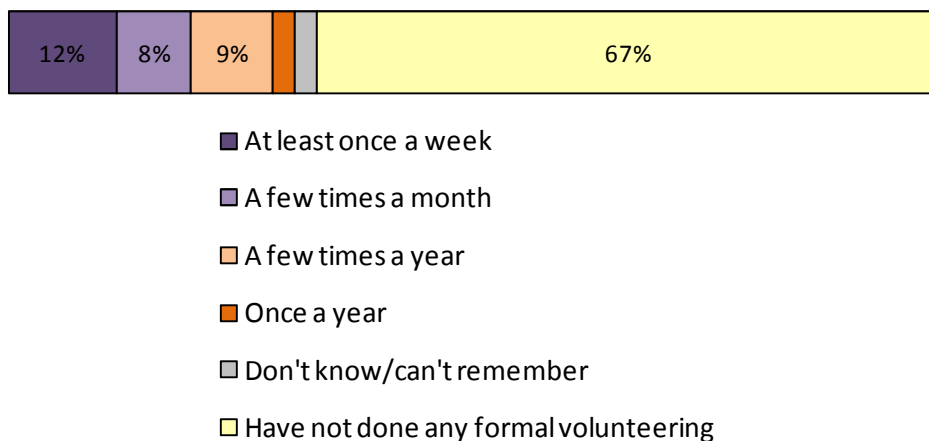


Base: Respondents who have given unpaid help in the last 12 months (unweighted 1,270, weighted 902)

## 5.5 Formal volunteering

Panel members were then asked about formal volunteering. Two thirds of respondents haven't done any formal volunteering during the last 12 months (67%). A fifth of respondents volunteer at least a few times a month (20%).

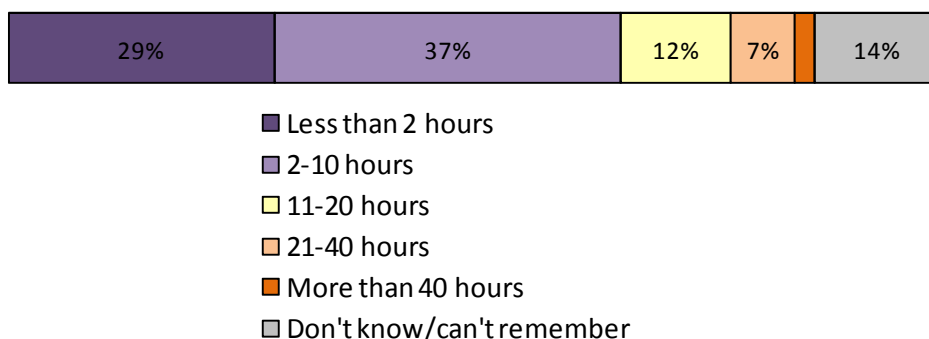
**Chart 16 - On average, how often during the last 12 months have you done any formal volunteering?**



Base: All respondents (unweighted 1,802, weighted 1,293)

Respondents who have volunteered in the last 12 months were asked approximately how many hours they volunteered for in the last four weeks. Two thirds of respondents have volunteered for up to 10 hours (66%) while around one in ten have volunteered for more than 20 hours (9%).

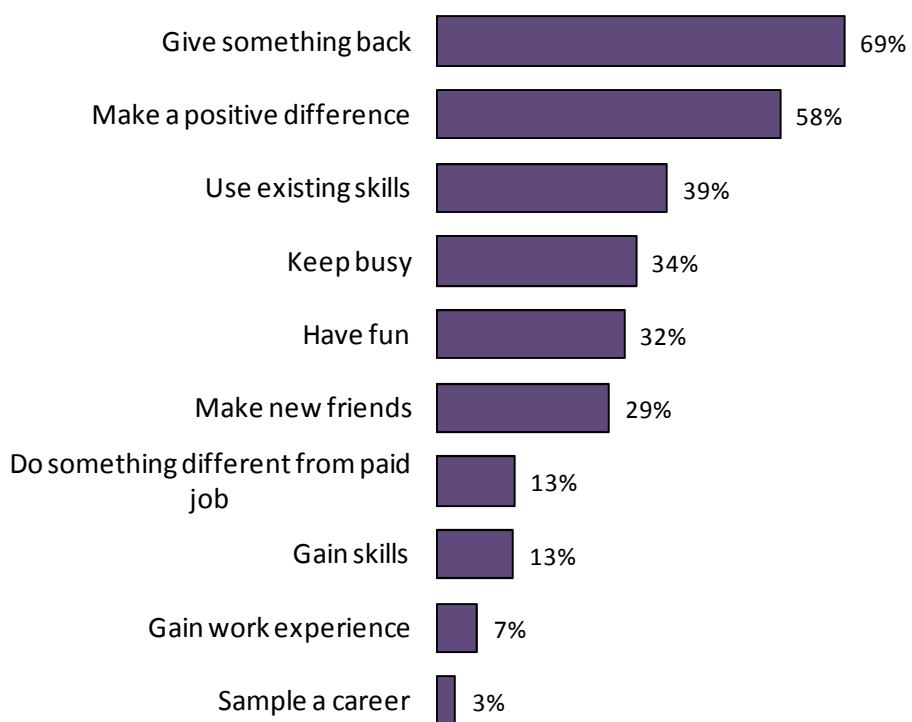
**Chart 17 - Approximately how many hours in the last four weeks have you done any formal volunteering?**



Base: Respondents who have volunteered in the last 12 months (unweighted 671, weighted 470)

The most common reasons respondents gave for volunteering are to give something back (69%) and to make a positive difference (58%). Fewer than one in six respondents volunteer in order to gain skills (13%), gain work experience (7%) or sample a career (3%).

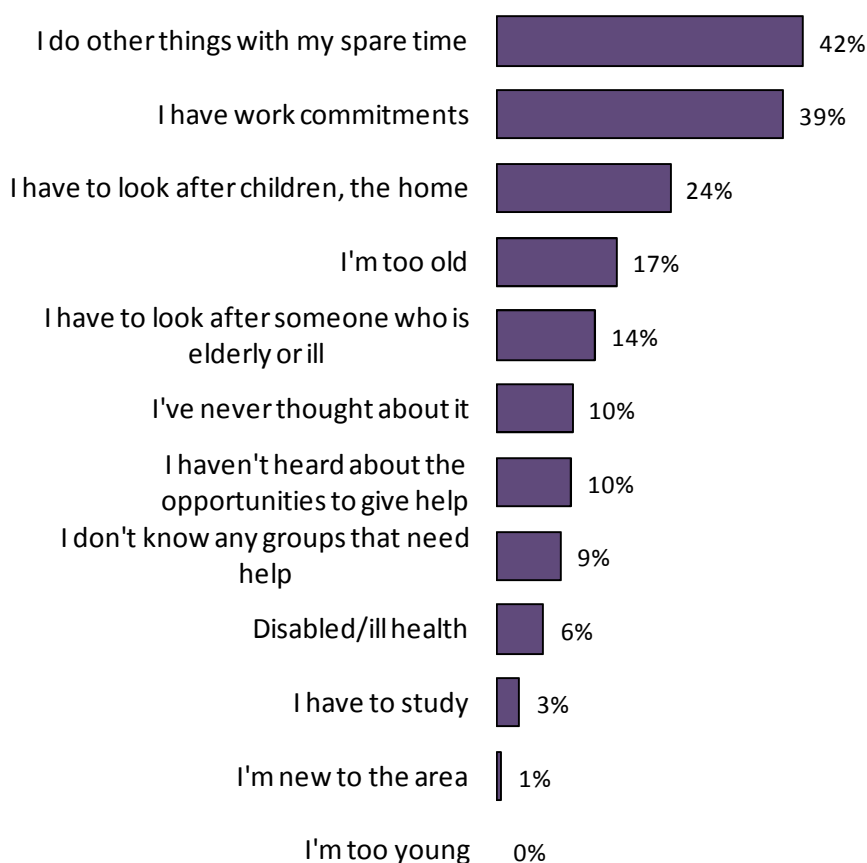
**Chart 18 - Please tell us why you volunteer.**



Base: Respondents who have volunteered in the last 12 months (unweighted 626, weighted 444)

All panel members were asked what stops them from volunteering, or from volunteering more. The most common responses were that they do other things with their spare time (42%) or have work commitments (39%).

**Chart 19 - Please tell us what stops you from volunteering, or from volunteering more.**



Base: All respondents (unweighted 1,717, weighted 1,247)

Female and BME respondents are more likely to say that looking after children or the home stops them from volunteering or volunteering more (30% and 37% respectively)

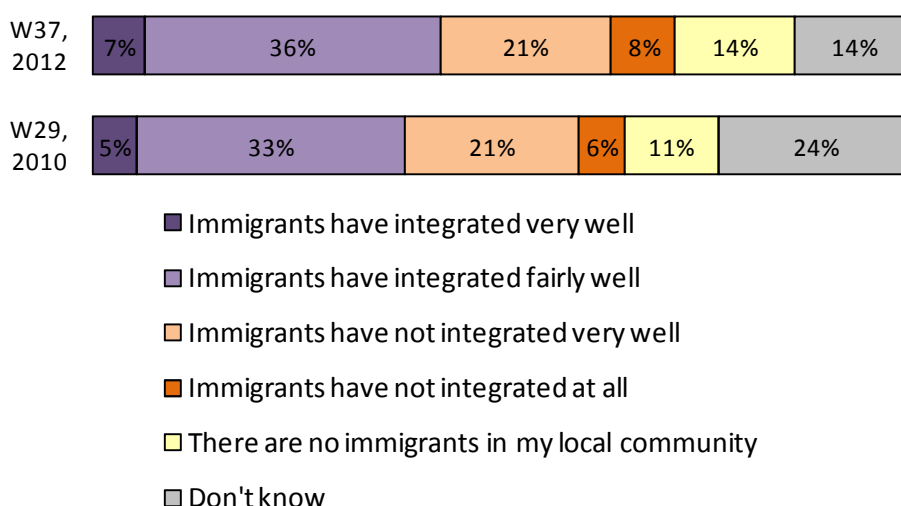
## 5.6 Immigration

Panel members were asked a couple of questions about immigrants in their local area. These questions were also asked in June 2010 (wave 29) as part of a larger questionnaire about immigration.

Around two fifths of respondents feel that immigrants have integrated either very or fairly well into their local community (42%). Less than one in ten respondents feel that immigrants have not integrated into their local community at all (8%).

The number of people who have an opinion on this question has increased since 2010 with only 14% of respondents saying 'don't know' now compared to around a quarter in 2010 (24%).

**Chart 20 - Thinking about the way that immigrants have become part of your local community (eg through work, making friends), would you say that...?**



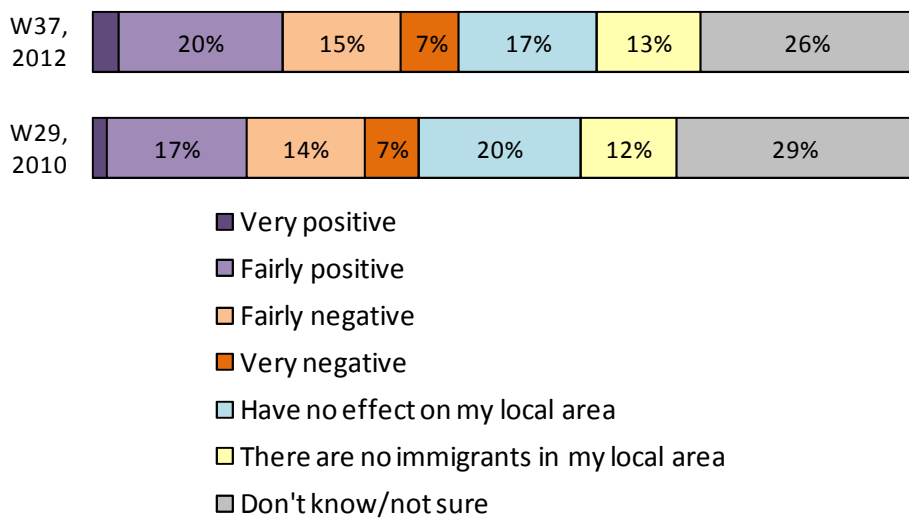
Base: W37: All respondents (unweighted 1,818, weighted 1,308)  
 W29: All respondents (unweighted 2,026, weighted 1,493)

Respondents from Burnley, Hyndburn and Pendle are more likely to say that immigrants have not integrated very well or have not integrated at all (Burnley 48%, Hyndburn 50% and Pendle 42%). Male respondents are also more likely to say that immigrants have not integrated very well or have not integrated at all (35%).

Opinion is split on whether immigrants are having a positive or negative effect in respondents' local area (23% feel they are having a positive effect, 22% feel they are having a negative effect). However, two fifths of respondents either didn't know or said there are no immigrants in their local area.

Responses to this question have not changed significantly since 2010.

**Chart 21 - What effect are immigrants having in your local area?**



Base: W37: All respondents (unweighted 1,811, weighted 1,306)  
 W29: All respondents (unweighted 2,006, weighted 1,480)

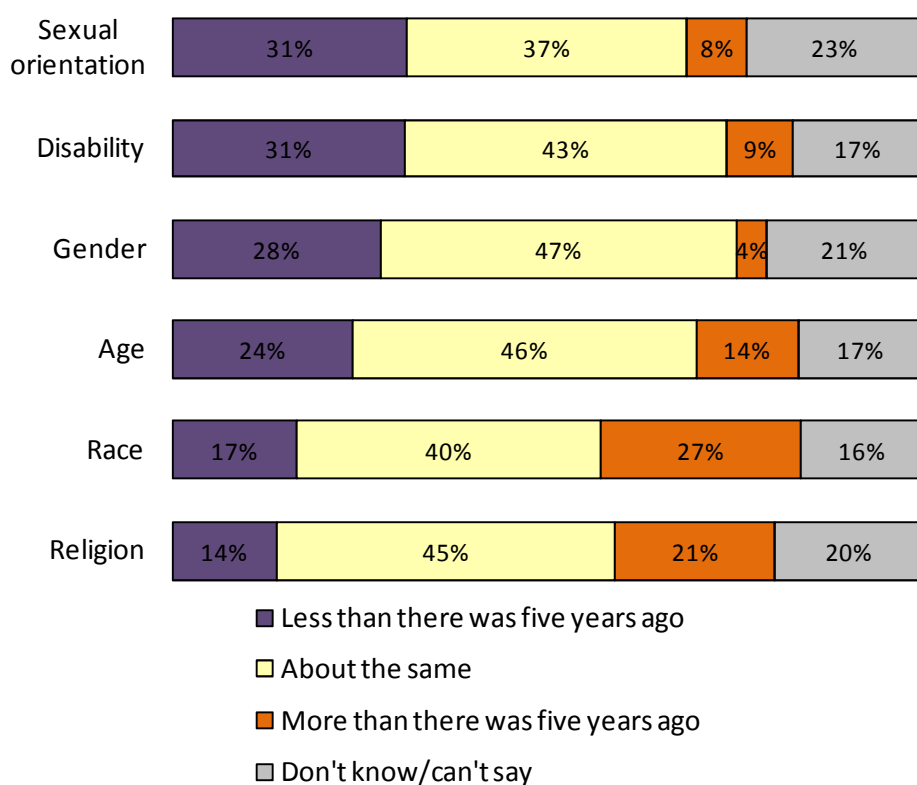
BME respondents are more likely to feel that immigrants are having a positive effect in their local area (50%).

## 5.7 Tackling intolerance and extremism

Respondents were asked about the level of prejudice in Lancashire today compared to five years ago for several different characteristics – age, disability, gender, race, religion and sexual orientation.

For all characteristics, roughly two fifths of respondents feel that the level of prejudice in Lancashire is about the same as it was five years ago. Around a third of respondents feel that there is now less prejudice based on sexual orientation and disability than there was five years ago (31% for each). However, a fifth of respondents feel that there is now more religious prejudice (21%) and over a quarter of respondents feel there is now more racial prejudice (27%).

**Chart 22 - Thinking about prejudice in Lancashire today, for each of the following characteristics, do you think there is now less prejudice than there was five years ago, about the same, or more than there was five years ago?**



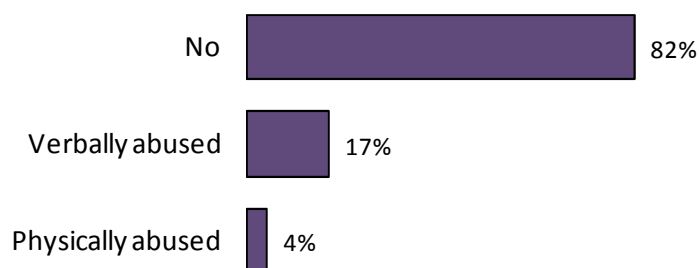
Base: All respondents (unweighted 1,649, weighted 1,205)

Disabled respondents are more likely to think that there is now more disability prejudice in Lancashire today than there was five years ago (15%).



Panel members were asked if they, or someone close to them, have been verbally or physically abused because of age, disability, gender, race, religion or sexual orientation in the past two years. Around four fifths of respondents said that they haven't (82%). However, around one in six respondents say they, or someone close to them, have been verbally abused (17%) and one in twenty have been physically abused (4%) in the past two years. Three in a hundred respondents, or someone close to them, have been both verbally and physically abused (3%).

**Chart 23 - In the past two years, have you or someone close to you been verbally or physically abused because of age, gender, sexual orientation, disability, race or religion?**



Base: All respondents (unweighted 1,824, weighted 1,310)

Respondents from Burnley and BME respondents are more likely to say that they or someone close to them has been verbally abused (34% and 38% respectively). BME respondents are also more likely to say that they or someone close to them has been physically abused (15%).

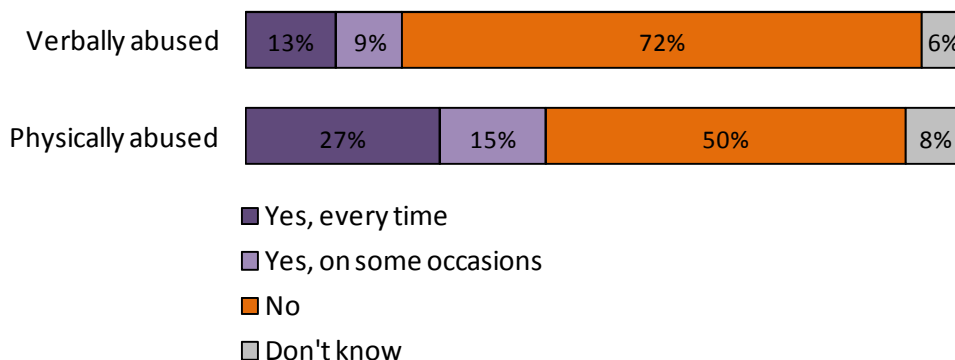
Table 1 shows the responses to this question by district. This shows a wide range between the districts in the proportion of respondents that have been verbally or physically abused.

**Table 1 – In the past two years, have you or someone close to you been verbally or physically abused because of age, gender, sexual orientation, disability, race or religion? – by district**

	No	Verbally abused	Physically abused
<b>Lancashire</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>4%</b>
Burnley	66%	34%	11%
Chorley	85%	15%	0%
Fylde	87%	14%	2%
Hyndburn	78%	21%	4%
Lancaster	87%	12%	2%
Pendle	70%	29%	12%
Preston	80%	16%	6%
Ribble Valley	82%	17%	1%
Rossendale	85%	13%	4%
South Ribble	87%	13%	2%
West Lancs	90%	11%	1%
Wyre	86%	14%	2%

Around three quarters of the respondents who have experienced verbal abuse in the past two years say the abuse was not reported (72%). Physical abuse is more likely to have been reported with a quarter of respondents saying physical abuse was reported every time it had happened (27%) and one in seven saying the abuse was reported on some occasions (15%).

**Chart 24 - Did you, the victim, or a witness report the abuse?**

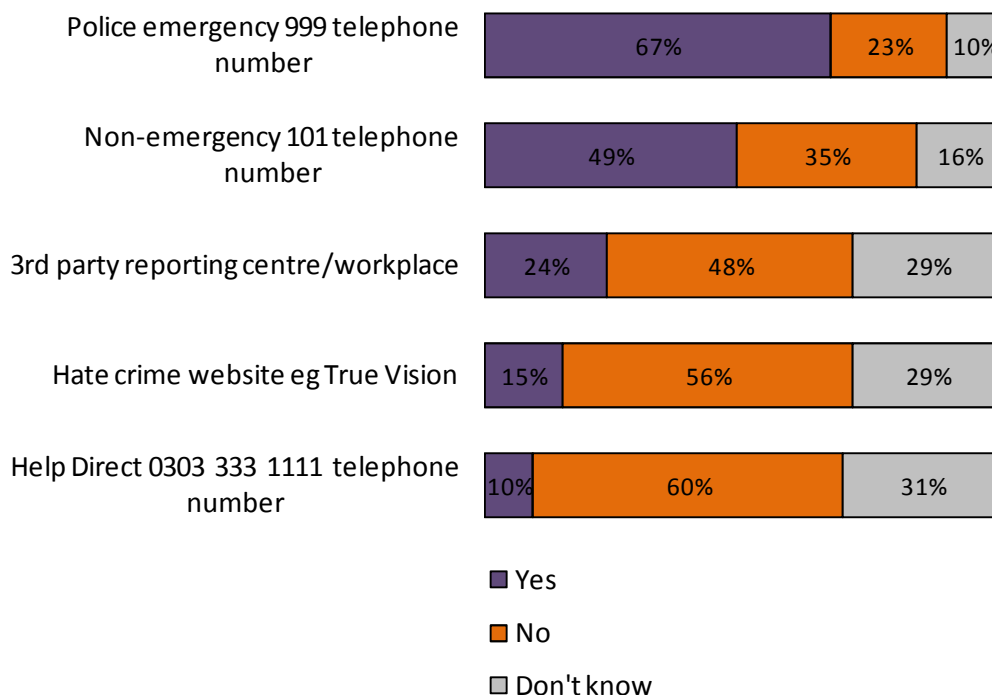


Base: Respondents who experienced verbal or physical abuse (unweighted 273, weighted 239)

Female respondents are more likely to say that the verbal abuse they experienced was not reported (80% say no). Disabled respondents are more likely to say that the physical abuse they experienced was not reported (66% say no).

Two thirds of respondents know that verbal and physical abuse can be reported to the police emergency 999 telephone number (67%) while around half know it can be reported to the non-emergency 101 telephone number (49%).

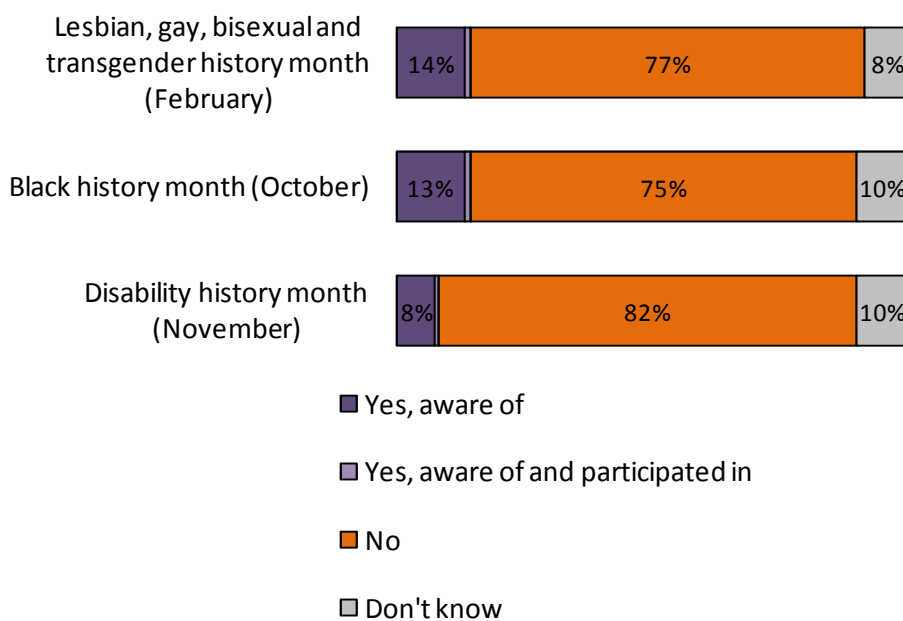
**Chart 25 - Did you know you can report verbal and physical abuse to...?**



Base: All respondents (unweighted 1,540, weighted 1,145)

Panel members were asked if they were aware of a number of events throughout the year. The majority of respondents have not heard of these events. Around one in six respondents are aware of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) history month (14%) and black history month (13%) while 1% of respondents are aware of these events and have participated in them. Awareness of disability history month (which has only been running since 2010) is lower with just under a tenth of respondents aware of this (8%).

**Chart 26 - Are you aware of any of the following?**



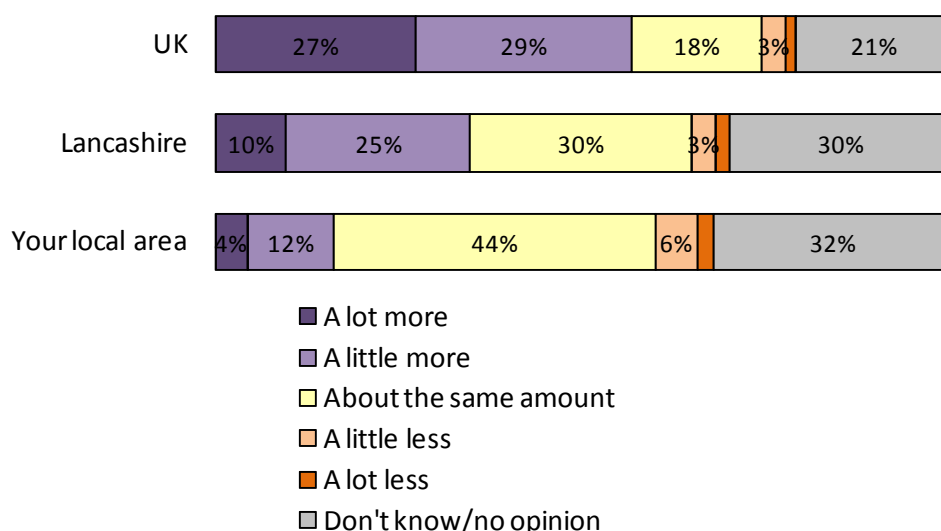
Base: All respondents (unweighted 1,766, weighted 1,275)

Awareness of the events varied slightly between districts. Awareness of LGBT history month was lowest in Chorley and Fylde (10% and 11% respectively) and highest in South Ribble (20%). Awareness of black history month was lowest in Pendle (8%) and highest in Lancaster and Rossendale (23% and 20% respectively). Awareness of disability history month was lowest in Ribble Valley (3%) and highest in Hyndburn (13%).

Panel members were asked about extremism in their local area, in Lancashire and in the UK. Extremism was defined as beliefs and attitudes which might lead to, or seek to justify, violence or other criminal behaviour.

Around three fifths of respondents think there is now more extremism in the UK than there was two years ago (57%) with around a quarter thinking there is now a lot more extremism (27%). Around a third of respondents think there is now more extremism in Lancashire than two years ago (35%) while around one in six respondents think there is now more extremism in their local area (16%).

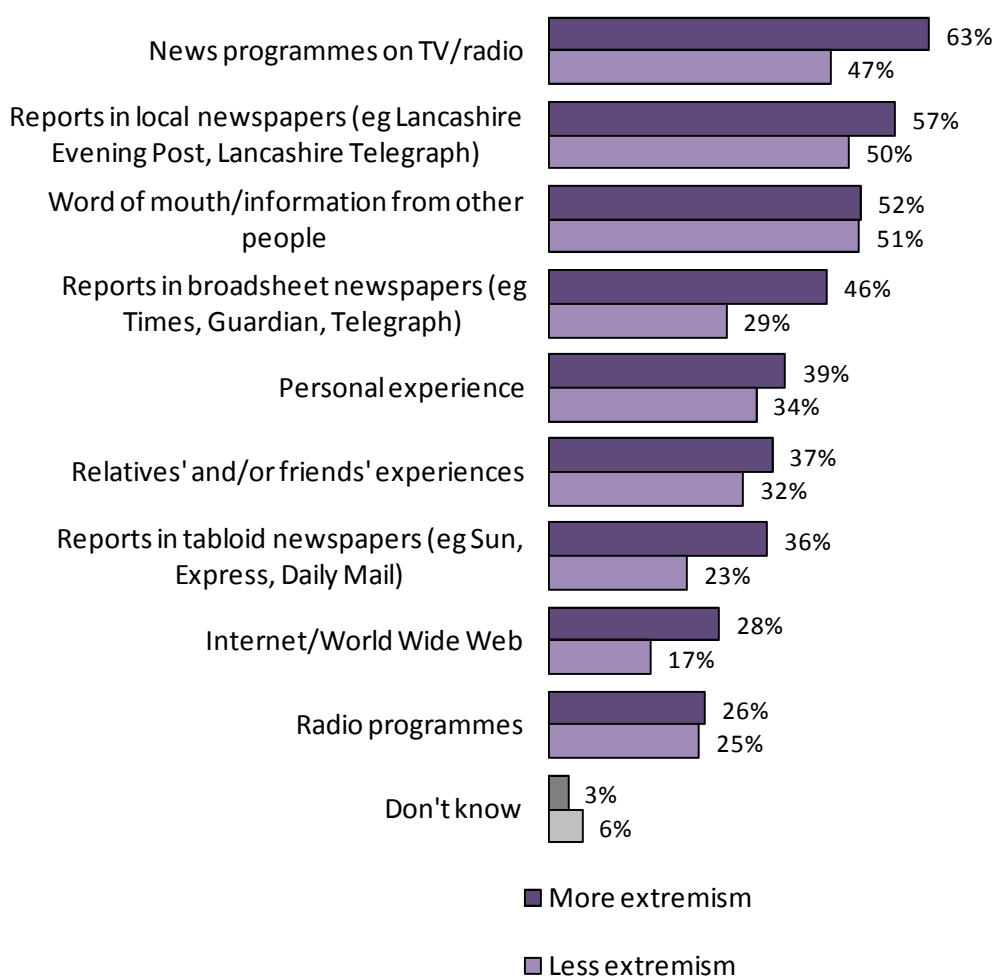
**Chart 27 - Thinking about the following areas, do you think there is more or less extremism than two years ago?**



Base: All respondents (unweighted 1,779, weighted 1,284)

Respondents were then asked why they think there is now more or less extremism in their local area than there was two years ago. The most common responses from those who think there is now more extremism in their local area are news programmes on TV and radio (63%), reports in local newspapers (57%) and word of mouth (53%). Interestingly, these were also the most common responses from those who think there is now less extremism (word of mouth 51%, reports in local newspapers 50%, news programmes on TV and radio 47%).

**Chart 28 - Thinking about your response to the last question, why do you think there is more or less extremism in your local area than there was two years ago?**



Base: Respondents who think there is more extremism in their local area (unweighted 291, weighted 208)  
 Respondents who think there is less extremism in their local area (unweighted 146, weighted 103)

## 6. Recommendations

The Corporate Equality and Cohesion team should use the findings of this report to help identify priorities and develop the Equality and Integration Strategy 2013/16.



## Appendix 1: Socio-Economic-Group Definitions

These groups are based on Market Research Society definitions and on the respondent. They are graded as A, B, C1, C2, D and E. For analysis these are grouped as AB, C1, C2 and DE.

### Group A

- Professional people, very senior managers in business or commerce or top-level civil servants
- Retired people, previously grade A, and their widows

### Group B

- Middle management executives in large organisations, with appropriate qualifications
- Principle officers in local government and civil service
- Top management or owners of small business concerns, educational and service establishments
- Retired people, previously grade B, and their widows

### Group C1

- Junior management, owners of small establishments, and all others in non-manual positions
- Jobs in this group have very varied responsibilities and educational requirements
- Retired people, previously grade C1, and their widows

### Group C2

- All skilled manual workers, and those manual workers with responsibility for other people
- Retired people, previously grade C2, with pensions from their job
- Widows, if receiving pensions from their late partner's job

### Group D

- All semi skilled and unskilled manual workers, and apprentices and trainees to skilled workers
- Retired people, previously grade D, with pensions from their late job
- Widows, if receiving pensions from their late partner's job

### Group E

- All those entirely dependent on the state long term, through sickness, unemployment, old age or other reasons
- Those unemployed for a period exceeding six months (otherwise classified on previous occupation)
- Casual workers and those without a regular income