

**Social capital in the North East – how do we measure up?  
April 2008**

**Appendix: data analysis from the General Household  
Survey social capital questions**

## Introduction

The following sections contain the data analysis and interpretation of the questions relating to Social Capital themes taken from the 2004/05 General Household Survey<sup>1</sup>, a major social survey conducted by the Office for National Statistics, which covers the whole of Great Britain and contains 8,700 randomly sampled respondents nationally and 396 in the North East.

The work draws on a set of questions designed to measure Social Capital and uses the following thematic structure in its approach:

- Views about the Neighbourhood
- Civic Participation
- Levels of Trust
- Social Networks and Support
- Social Participation

The findings of the research are presented through figures and tables containing summaries of the survey statistics and relevant narrative. In particular the statistics for the North East responses are presented in context of all the regions of Great Britain, along with an age and socio-economic disaggregation. Box A1 provides more detail on the interpretation of charts and tables.

### **Box A1: Interpretation of Charts and Tables**

The data for the North East is presented in a bar-chart format alongside data for the national average and regions of Great Britain. The figures quoted on the chart relate to the responses from respondents in that region/country. The "bar" illustrates the 95 per cent confidence interval for the responses given, relative to the geographic sample size. If the "bars" for two geographies are overlapping then statistically there is no difference between the responses from the two geographies. Alternatively, if the "bars" for the two geographies are not overlapping then statistically there is a difference in response between the two geographies.

Data for the North East is disaggregated by age using four age groups. These are the younger working age 16-44 year olds; older working age 45-64 year olds; younger retirement age 65-74 year olds; older retirement age 75+ years. The statistics presented in each table represents the proportion of age group.

Data for the North East is also disaggregated by occupation using the National Statistics Socio-economic Classification<sup>2</sup> (NS-SEC). In this exercise the classification has been simplified to five bands, these being Management and Professional occupations; Intermediate occupations; Small Enterprise and own account worker occupations; Lower Supervisory and Technical occupations; Semi Routine and Routine occupations. Not all respondent were classified using this mechanism, therefore the statistics presented in the tables represents the proportion of respondents with that known occupation.

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<sup>1</sup> General Household Survey [www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=5756&Pos=1&ColRank=2&Rank=416](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=5756&Pos=1&ColRank=2&Rank=416)

<sup>2</sup> National Statistics Socio-economic Classification  
[www.statistics.gov.uk/CCI/article.asp?ID=1663&Pos=6&ColRank=2&Rank=224](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/CCI/article.asp?ID=1663&Pos=6&ColRank=2&Rank=224)

## Section 1 General Characteristics of the Survey Respondents

In the North East of England there were 396 respondents who completed the Social Capital Module from the General Household Survey in 2004/5. This sample for the region accounts for 5 per cent of the national survey and represents 1 in 5,325 of the North East adult population.

Table A1 indicates that Forty-four percent of respondents in the North East sample were males, some four percentage points fewer than the gender distribution for the regional population<sup>3</sup>, while female respondents accounted for 56 per cent of the sample.

|             | Population 2005 |      |        | Respondents |      |        |
|-------------|-----------------|------|--------|-------------|------|--------|
|             | Total           | Male | Female | Total       | Male | Female |
| 16-44 years | 49%             | 24%  | 25%    | 40%         | 17%  | 23%    |
| 45-64 years | 31%             | 15%  | 16%    | 31%         | 14%  | 17%    |
| 65-74 years | 11%             | 5%   | 6%     | 16%         | 7%   | 9%     |
| 75+ years   | 9%              | 4%   | 6%     | 13%         | 6%   | 7%     |
|             |                 | 48%  | 52%    |             | 44%  | 56%    |

Source: Mid-Year Population Estimate 2005 and General Household Survey 2004/5 – Office for National Statistics

The sampling frame of the survey selected four key age groups from the adult population of Great Britain. As table A1 shows, in the North East the largest proportion of respondents came from the 16-44 years olds age group, which made up some 40 per cent of respondents, although one-quarter fewer than required for an age distributed representative sample. The proportion of respondents to the survey from the region in the 45-64

years age group was 31 per cent, which was identical to the age distribution of the population in 2005.

Responses from the 65-74 years olds accounted for 16 per cent of respondents, some five-percentage point higher than the regional population distribution (11 per cent), while the 75+ years age group were also over represented with 13 per cent of the sample compared to 9 per cent of the population.

Combining the age and gender attributes of respondents for the North East to the survey, illustrates that 30 per cent fewer 16-44 year old males responded while one-and-half times the proportion of both males and females in the 65-74 years age group responded. However 50 per cent more males and only 17 per cent more females responded than the regional population in the 75+ years age band.

In Census 2001, over 95 per cent of the population of the North East stated their ethnic grouping was "White British". This skewed distribution of the ethnicity of the regional population is also reflected in the survey respondents (Table A2) with over 96 per cent stating their ethnic grouping was "White British".

|  | Number | Percentage |
|--|--------|------------|
| White British                            | 380    | 96%        |
| Other White Background                   | 1      | 0%         |
| Asian or Asian British- Indian           | 1      | 0%         |
| Asian or Asian British - Pakistani       | 4      | 1%         |
| Asian or Asian British – Any Other Asian | 3      | 1%         |
| Black or Black British – Black Caribbean | 1      | 0%         |
| Chinese                                  | 4      | 1%         |
| Other                                    | 2      | 1%         |

Source: General Household Survey 2004/5 – Office for National Statistics

<sup>3</sup> Mid-year population estimates from the Office for National Statistics [www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlink=601](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlink=601)

Respondents to the Social Capital module of the General Household Survey in 2004/5 had a similar distribution of occupations as the National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC) of the North East population at the time of the Census 2001 (Table A3). The largest proportion of respondents in the region at 37 per cent, were classified with "Semi-routine and Routine" occupations marginally higher than at the time of the Census, while second largest group of respondents were from the "Management and

**Table A3: Socio-Economic Classification of Respondents in North East**

|   | Census 2001 | Respondents |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Management and Professional Occupations     | 29%         | 27%         |
| Intermediate Occupations                    | 12%         | 12%         |
| Small employers and own account workers     | 7%          | 4%          |
| Lower Supervisory and Technical Occupations | 11%         | 13%         |
| Semi-routine and Routine Occupations        | 34%         | 37%         |
| Never Worked etc                            | 7%          | 4%          |

Source: Census 2001 and General Household Survey 2004/5 – Office for National Statistics

Professional" occupations, representing 27 per cent of respondents. Twelve per cent of respondents to the survey were from "intermediate" occupations, identical to the proportion in Census 2001, while 13 per cent of respondents had "Lower Supervisory and Technical" occupations and 4 per cent from "Small employers and own account workers" occupations, with a similar proportion of individuals who had never worked.

**How representative is this sample?**

The original sample of 396 respondents in the North East represents 4.6 per cent of the national sample, whilst the population of the region represents 4.4 per cent of the national population. Therefore at the overall level the sample for the region can be said to be a good representative sample.

In terms of gender distribution the sample of respondents is marginally biased towards females, with 4 percentage points less male respondents than the regional population. In terms of age distribution, the 16-44 years age group is under represented in the sample by around one-fifth, while the proportion of responses from 45-64 years age group is consistent with the population distribution. The older age groups are over represented in the sample by around one-and-half times their population size.

The large majority of the resident population of the North East describe themselves as "White British", which is reflected in the sample of respondents. Unfortunately this does not enable further analysis to be undertaken by ethnic status.

The socio-economic distribution of the sample of respondents to the Social Capital module is fairly consistent with that of the population of the region at the time of Census 2001. In terms of the NS-SEC of respondents to the survey, the sample can be said to be a good representative sample of the North East population.

The findings of this study can be generalised to the whole adult population in the North East at the regional level, with a ± 5 percentage point confidence range around the response value. Generalisation of the disaggregated data, to either age band or occupational class, is not recommended due to the limited sample size and wide confidence intervals. The findings of this survey are marginally

skewed towards the female and older person respondent as document above. However, the findings do provide us with an indicative picture.

## Section 2 Views about the Neighbourhood

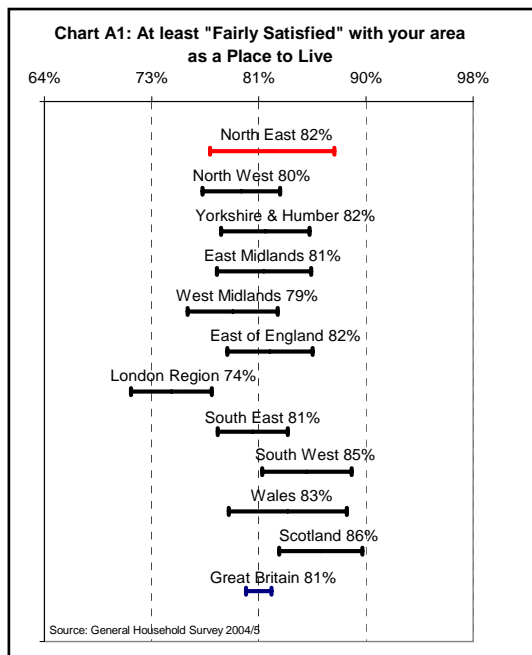
This section of the report investigates the neighbourhoods in which respondents to the survey reside, enquiring particularly about their views on the type of neighbourhood they live in and the type of people they share their neighbourhoods with.

Table A4 illustrates that the largest proportion of respondents from all regions of Great Britain have resided in their local areas for ten-years or more, with this

|                          | Up to 3 Years | 3-10 years | Over 10 years |
|--------------------------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| North East               | 14%           | 16%        | 65%           |
| North West               | 13%           | 15%        | 65%           |
| Yorkshire and the Humber | 17%           | 19%        | 59%           |
| East Midlands            | 15%           | 18%        | 61%           |
| West Midlands            | 15%           | 16%        | 63%           |
| East of England          | 16%           | 20%        | 58%           |
| London Region            | 21%           | 21%        | 50%           |
| South East               | 17%           | 19%        | 58%           |
| South West               | 16%           | 19%        | 60%           |
| Wales                    | 13%           | 16%        | 64%           |
| Scotland                 | 16%           | 19%        | 61%           |
| Great Britain            | 16%           | 18%        | 60%           |

proportion in the North East of England being two-thirds of the regional respondents. Around one-sixth of respondents had recently moved into the area (within the last three years) and a similar proportion had been resident for between three and ten years.

Responses from the London Region differ from the other regions of Great Britain, with only half of respondents living in their local area for a period in excess of ten-years.



The majority of respondents in all regions of Great Britain (Chart A1) are also "fairly satisfied" with their local areas as a place to live. In the North East this figure was 82 per cent, which is not dissimilar to that of other regions in Great Britain, with the exception of London where the level of satisfaction reported was significantly lower than several other regions and as well as the national average.

| By Age Group    | By Occupation                 |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| 16-44 years 75% | Managerial and Profession 91% |
| 45-64 years 86% | Intermediate 91%              |
| 65-74 years 84% | Small Enterprise etc 88%      |
| 75+ years 92%   | Lower Supervisory 88%         |
| Total 82%       | Semi and Routine 79%          |

Table A5 illustrates that the level of satisfaction amongst respondents from the North East was greatest in the over 75s age group at 92 per cent, while only three-quarters of the 16-44 years reported being at least "fairly satisfied with their local area as a place to live". The occupational class of respondents with the lowest levels of satisfaction with their local areas were found to have Routine and Semi-routine occupations, with only 79 per cent of respondents from the North East being "fairly satisfied",

whilst this figure was around 90 per cent amongst the remaining occupational classes.

One-third of respondents (Table A6) from the North East stated that they lived in a neighbourhood where “people helped each other”, whilst more than half of respondents stated “people go their own way”. The proportions of both groups of individuals in the North East are similar to all regions in Great Britain, except in the London Region, where significantly fewer individuals believe they have support from their neighbours.

|                          | Help Each Other | Go own Way | Mixture |
|--------------------------|-----------------|------------|---------|
| North East               | 34%             | 53%        | 9%      |
| North West               | 29%             | 53%        | 11%     |
| Yorkshire and the Humber | 31%             | 53%        | 9%      |
| East Midlands            | 31%             | 54%        | 7%      |
| West Midlands            | 31%             | 51%        | 11%     |
| East of England          | 32%             | 49%        | 12%     |
| London Region            | 23%             | 55%        | 13%     |
| South East               | 30%             | 55%        | 9%      |
| South West               | 32%             | 52%        | 10%     |
| Wales                    | 35%             | 49%        | 9%      |
| Scotland                 | 35%             | 50%        | 10%     |
| Great Britain            | 31%             | 53%        | 10%     |

|             | Help Each Other | Go own Way |
|-------------|-----------------|------------|
| 16-44 years | 30%             | 54%        |
| 45-64 years | 32%             | 57%        |
| 65-74 years | 34%             | 52%        |
| 75+ years   | 48%             | 42%        |
| Total       | 34%             | 53%        |

Table A7 illustrates that approximately 50 per cent of respondents in the over 75s age group from the North East region stated “people helped each other out” in their neighbourhoods, while this figure was around 32 per cent amongst other age groups in the

North East.

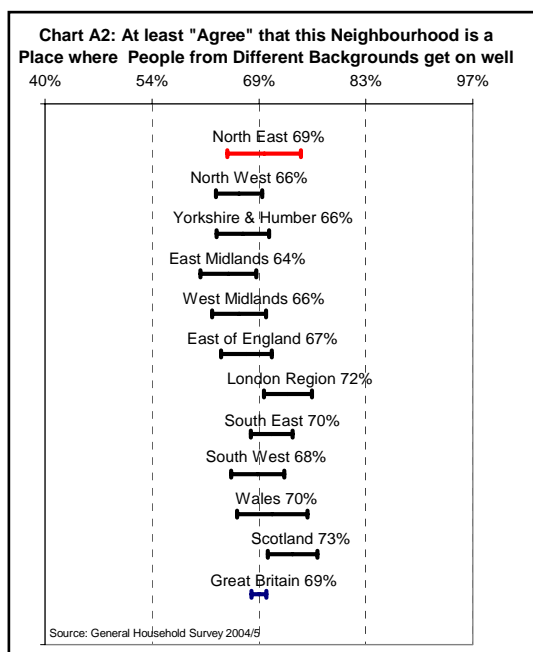
The perception that respondents live in supportive neighbourhoods is lowest amongst those in the Managerial and Professional and Semi and Routine occupations with only 1 in 3 stating “people help each other” (Table A8). However, around 1

|                             | Help Each Other | Go own Way |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------|
| Managerial and Professional | 33%             | 61%        |
| Intermediate                | 46%             | 48%        |
| Small Enterprise etc        | 38%             | 63%        |
| Lower Supervisory           | 47%             | 43%        |
| Semi and Routine            | 31%             | 54%        |

in 2 of respondents amongst the Intermediate and Lower Supervisory occupations reported that their neighbours “helped each other”.

Chart A2 illustrates that the proportion of respondents from the North East who perceive that their neighbourhoods are “a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together” was 69 per cent; not significantly different from the national average or from other regions in Great Britain.

This perception increases with the age of respondents in the region (Table A9), with the highest level amongst the over 75s. The perception is fairly consistent across the



occupational classes, with the highest proportion reported amongst the Intermediate occupations at 79 per cent

Table A10 illustrates that forty-seven percent of the respondents from the North East stated that “most people in the neighbourhood can be trusted”, whilst a further 29 per cent stated “only some can be trusted”. The proportions in the North East are similar to those in most regions in Great Britain, other than in the London Region, where fewer respondents stated that “most people could be trusted”.

Only one-third of respondents from the North East in the 16-44 years age group stated that they felt they could “trust most people in their neighbourhood”, although a higher proportion felt that they could trust “some in the neighbourhood” (Table A11). The levels of trust increases with age as a greater proportion in the older age groups stated that they could trust “most people” in their neighbourhood. The proportion amongst the over 75s age group that perceived that “most of the people in their neighbourhood can be trust” is twice the proportion of the youngest age group.

The majority of respondents in terms of occupational classes stated that “most of the people could be trusted”, except those with Semi and Routine occupations where only one-third of respondents had the same perception (Table A12).

**Table A9: North East Respondents At least “Agree” that People from Different Backgrounds get on well**

| By Age Group |     | By Occupation             |     |
|--------------|-----|---------------------------|-----|
| 16-44 years  | 65% | Managerial and Profession | 76% |
| 45-64 years  | 68% | Intermediate              | 79% |
| 65-74 years  | 73% | Small Enterprise etc      | 73% |
| 75+ years    | 81% | Lower Supervisory         | 73% |
| Total        | 69% | Semi and Routine          | 72% |

**Table A10: Level of Trust with other People in the Neighbourhood**

|                          | Most Trusted | Some Trusted | A Few Trusted |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| North East               | 47%          | 29%          | 15%           |
| North West               | 47%          | 27%          | 13%           |
| Yorkshire and The Humber | 45%          | 26%          | 15%           |
| East Midlands            | 49%          | 25%          | 12%           |
| West Midlands            | 48%          | 25%          | 13%           |
| East of England          | 50%          | 27%          | 10%           |
| London Region            | 28%          | 35%          | 20%           |
| South East               | 53%          | 25%          | 10%           |
| South West               | 58%          | 20%          | 10%           |
| Wales                    | 52%          | 28%          | 8%            |
| Scotland                 | 57%          | 24%          | 10%           |
| Great Britain            | 48%          | 26%          | 12%           |

**Table A11: North East Respondents Trust of Others by Age**

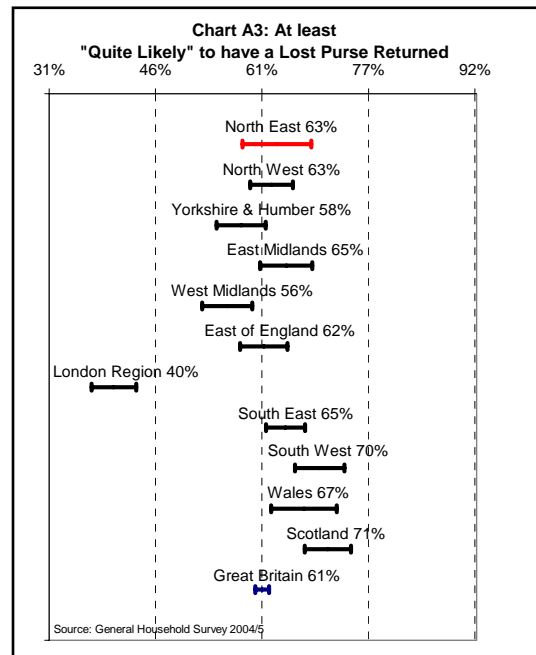
|             | Most Trusted | Some Trusted | A Few Trusted |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 16-44 years | 34%          | 39%          | 17%           |
| 45-64 years | 56%          | 26%          | 16%           |
| 65-74 years | 56%          | 27%          | 16%           |
| 75+ years   | 68%          | 20%          | 10%           |
| Total       | 49%          | 30%          | 16%           |

**Table A12: North East Respondents Neighbourhood Type By Occupation**

|                             | Most Trusted | Some Trusted | A Few Trusted |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Managerial and Professional | 63%          | 29%          | 6%            |
| Intermediate                | 54%          | 26%          | 17%           |
| Small Enterprise etc        | 60%          | 13%          | 20%           |
| Lower Supervisory           | 55%          | 24%          | 12%           |
| Semi and Routine            | 36%          | 37%          | 23%           |



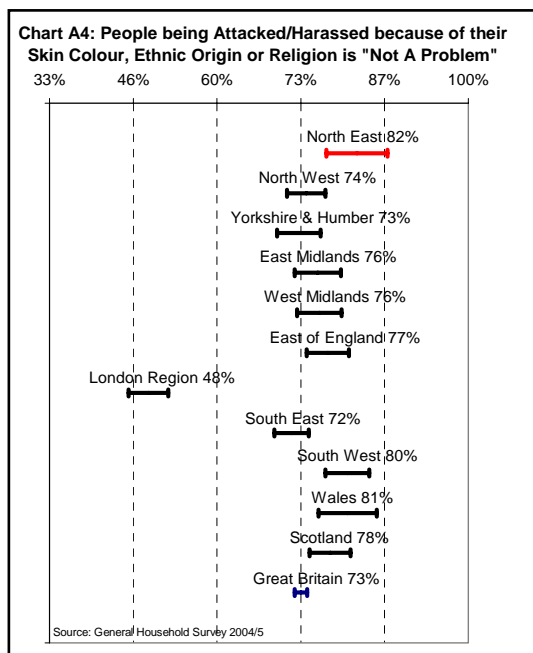
Nearly two-thirds of the respondents from the North East stated that it was “quite likely” that if they lost their purse in their neighbourhood, it would be returned to them, similar to the national response and that of the majority of regions in Great Britain (Chart A3). However, significantly fewer respondents from the London Region felt it would be returned to them compared to all the other regions in Great Britain.



| By Age Group |     | By Occupation             |     |
|--------------|-----|---------------------------|-----|
| 16-44 years  | 53% | Managerial and Profession | 77% |
| 45-64 years  | 70% | Intermediate              | 87% |
| 65-74 years  | 67% | Small Enterprise etc      | 75% |
| 75+ years    | 75% | Lower Supervisory         | 66% |
| Total        | 63% | Semi and Routine          | 58% |

Table A13 illustrates that fewer younger respondents from the North East felt that their purses would be returned to them compared with their elders, with 53 per cent in the 16-44 years age group, compared to over 70 per cent in the 44-64 years and the over 75s age groups saying it was at least “quite likely” that the purse would be returned.

Respondents from the Lower Supervisory (66 per cent) and Semi-Routine occupations (58 per cent) least expected their purses to be returned, whilst 87 per cent of respondents with Intermediate occupations were more trusting of people in their neighbourhood (Table A13).



When asked about attacks on individuals within their neighbourhoods (Chart A4), 82 per cent of respondents from the North East stated that there was “no problem” with violence or harassment relating to skin colour, ethnic origins or religious beliefs.

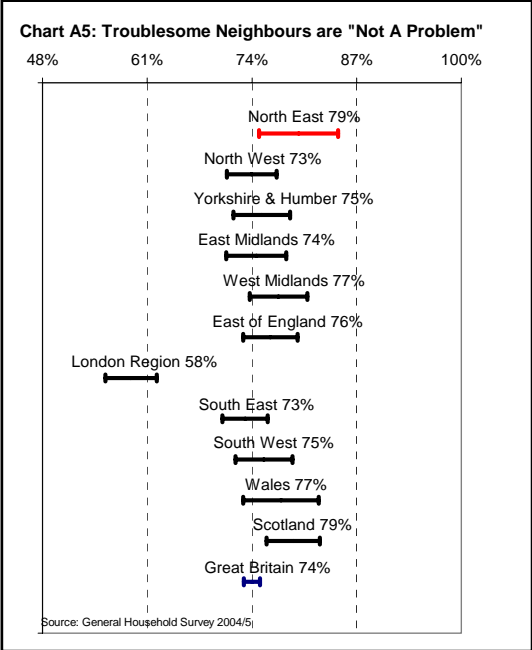
The proportion in the North East stating that there was “no problem” was significantly greater than the national average and exceeding the proportions in Yorkshire and Humber, London Region and the South East.

Table A14 illustrates that respondents over 45 years old in the North East are less likely to think there is a problem in their neighbourhood with “racially” motivated attacks or harassment, with around 88 per cent responding that there was “no problem”. However, among the 16-44 years age group only 74 per cent of respondents believed there was “not a problem”. Over 90 per cent of respondents from the Managerial and Professional, Small Enterprise etc and Lower Supervisory occupations stated there was “not a problem” with this type of behaviour, whilst only 84 per cent of the remaining occupations agreed with the statement.

**Table A14: North East Respondents People being Attacked or Harassed because of their Skin Colour, Ethnic Origin or Religion is "Not A Problem"**

| By Age Group |     | By Occupation               |      |
|--------------|-----|-----------------------------|------|
| 16-44 years  | 74% | Managerial and Professional | 93%  |
| 45-64 years  | 87% | Intermediate                | 84%  |
| 65-74 years  | 88% | Small Enterprise etc        | 100% |
| 75+ years    | 88% | Lower Supervisory           | 90%  |
| Total        | 82% | Semi and Routine            | 84%  |

Nearly 80 per cent of respondents from the North East stated that they had no problems with troublesome neighbours, which was not dissimilar to the national proportion or that of the majority of regions (Chart A5). Again fewer respondents from the London Region stated that there was “not a problem” with troublesome neighbours, significantly lower than all regions in Great Britain.



**Table A15: North East Respondents Troublesome Neighbours are "Not A Problem"**

| By Age Group |     | By Occupation               |     |
|--------------|-----|-----------------------------|-----|
| 16-44 years  | 66% | Managerial and Professional | 90% |
| 45-64 years  | 84% | Intermediate                | 83% |
| 65-74 years  | 94% | Small Enterprise etc        | 94% |
| 75+ years    | 88% | Lower Supervisory           | 86% |
| Total        | 79% | Semi and Routine            | 76% |

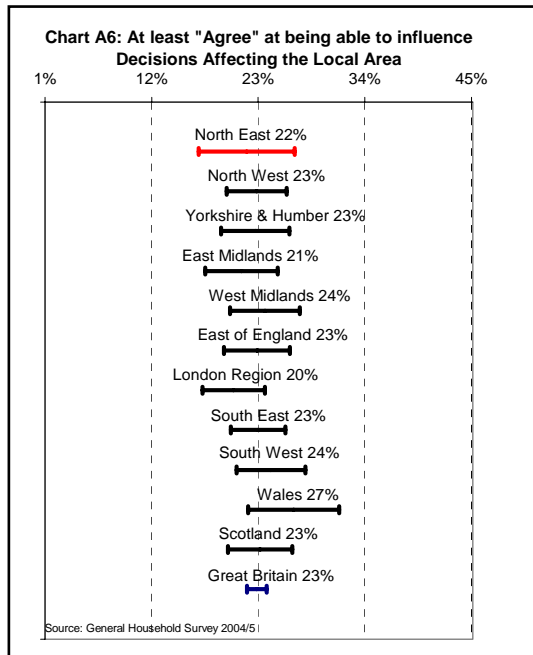
Problems with troublesome neighbours were more likely among the younger age group in the North East, with only two-thirds of respondents from the 16-44 years age group stating troublesome neighbours were “not a problem” (Table A15). Over 84 per cent of respondents in the older age groups stated that there was “not a problem” with troublesome neighbours.

Those respondents with Semi and Routine occupations appeared to have more experience of troublesome neighbours than other respondents, with only 76 per cent of this group stating there was no problem, whilst over 90 per cent of respondents with Managerial and Professional and Small Enterprise etc occupations perceived troublesome neighbours were “not a problem”.

### Section 3 Civic Participation

This section investigates the levels of Civic Participation amongst respondents within Great Britain, in terms of influencing decisions that affect them both locally and nationally.

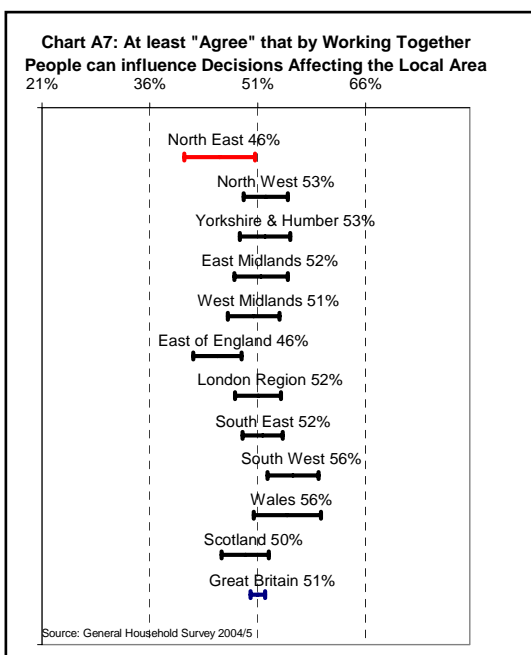
Chart A6 illustrates that only 22 per cent of respondents from the North East agreed that they felt able to influence decisions affecting their local areas, which was no different from all other regions in Great Britain.



In the North East, those individuals that felt most able to influence local decisions belonged to the 65-74 year age group, with 30 per cent reporting this perception, whilst agreement amongst the other age groups was around 20 per cent of the samples (Table A16).

| By Age Group |     | By Occupation             |     |
|--------------|-----|---------------------------|-----|
| 16-44 years  | 18% | Managerial and Profession | 25% |
| 45-64 years  | 22% | Intermediate              | 22% |
| 65-74 years  | 30% | Small Enterprise etc      | 25% |
| 75+ years    | 21% | Lower Supervisory         | 27% |
| Total        | 22% | Semi and Routine          | 21% |

No occupational class felt more empowered to influence than any of the others, with between a fifth and around a quarter of each occupational group believing they can influence local decisions.



However the proportion of respondents across the regions of Great Britain that felt able to influence decisions about their local area more than doubled when "people work together". Chart A7 illustrates that in the North East 46 per cent of respondents felt able to influence decision about their local area by working with others. This proportion, although low compared to the rest of Great Britain, is statistically no different from any other region apart from the South West, where the perception of influence is greater than in the North East.

Table A17 illustrates that the perception of greatest influence is again in the 65-74 years age group in the North East, with 50 per cent of respondents feeling able to influence decisions about their local area when working with others. The members of the higher occupational classes also felt more empowered than the other groups, with between 53 per cent and 59 per cent agreeing that they are able to influence decisions whilst working with other people.

| By Age Group |     | By Occupation             |     |
|--------------|-----|---------------------------|-----|
| 16-44 years  | 44% | Managerial and Profession | 53% |
| 45-64 years  | 48% | Intermediate              | 59% |
| 65-74 years  | 50% | Small Enterprise etc      | 56% |
| 75+ years    | 44% | Lower Supervisory         | 45% |
| Total        | 46% | Semi and Routine          | 44% |

When asked about the actions the respondents had taken in the last 12 months in response to a local issue, 71 per cent of North East respondents stated that no action had been taken, compared to 66 per cent of respondents nationally (Table A18).

|  | % North East Respondents | % Great Britain Respondents |
|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Contact Local radio or TV or Newspaper | 5%                       | 2%                          |
| Contact an Appropriate organisation    | 8%                       | 11%                         |
| Contact a Councillor or MP             | 7%                       | 8%                          |
| Attend a Public meeting                | 5%                       | 6%                          |
| Attend a Tenants residents             | 3%                       | 4%                          |
| Attend a Protest meeting               | 1%                       | 2%                          |
| Help Organise a Petition               | 5%                       | 3%                          |
| No problems                            | 5%                       | 6%                          |
| None of above                          | 71%                      | 66%                         |

When action was taken the most popular form taken by respondents from the North East included "contacting an appropriate organisation" or "contacting a councillor or MP", although fewer individuals carried out these activities than nationally.

Marginally more North Easterners "contacted the local radio or newspaper" or "helped organise a petition" in response to a local issue compared to respondents in Great Britain as a whole.

When asked about actions taken to show concern over a national issue (Table A19), over 90 per cent of respondents from the North East stated they had taken

|  | Proportion North East Respondents | Proportion GB Respondents |
|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Contact Local radio or TV or Newspaper | 1%                                | 2%                        |
| Contact an Appropriate organisation    | 1%                                | 2%                        |
| Contact an MP                          | 3%                                | 3%                        |
| Attend a Public meeting                | 1%                                | 1%                        |
| Attend a Protest meeting               | 1%                                | 2%                        |
| Help Organise a Petition               | 0%                                | 1%                        |
| None of above                          | 91%                               | 87%                       |

no action in the last 12 months, marginally more than the national average. When respondents from the North East took action, it was most likely to be in "contact with an MP" over the issue.

## Section 4 Levels of Trust

In this section the levels of Trust of respondents are investigated amongst people in general and with the public services and the political system in Great Britain.

In the earlier section relating to views on local areas, there were 47 per cent of respondents from the North East who stated that they trusted “most people in their neighbourhoods”; a similar proportion to other regions in Great Britain. When asked more broadly whether people could be trusted in general, around 29 per cent of respondents in the region felt that “most people could be trusted”, while nearly twice the proportion of individuals in North East stated that one “can’t be too careful in dealing with people”.

The proportion within the North East that felt that “most people could be trusted” was similar to the national average and that of all the regions in Great Britain (Table A20). The majority of individuals in all regions felt that they “can’t be too careful in dealing with people”, although this was a smaller proportion in the East of England than in the North East and the other northern and midland regions.

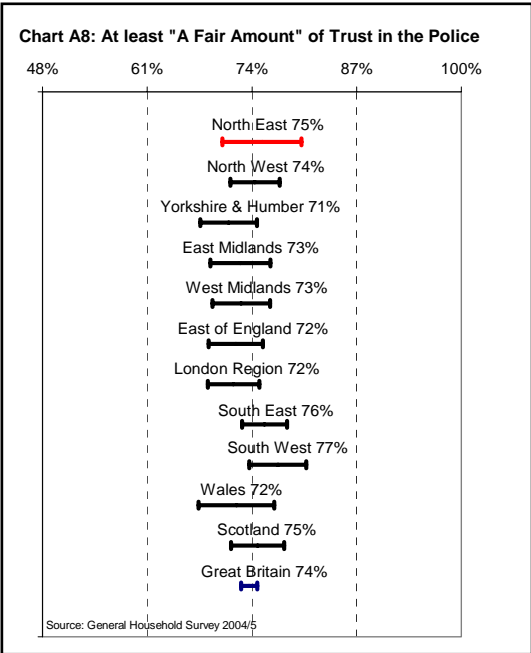
|                          | Most People can be Trusted | Can't be too careful in dealing with people | Depends on people /circumstances |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| North East               | 29%                        | 56%   | 10%                              |
| North West               | 32%                        | 54%   | 8%                               |
| Yorkshire and The Humber | 28%                        | 56%   | 9%                               |
| East Midlands            | 28%                        | 59%   | 7%                               |
| West Midlands            | 26%                        | 58%   | 11%                              |
| East of England          | 34%                        | 45%   | 14%                              |
| London Region            | 23%                        | 50%   | 18%                              |
| South East               | 32%                        | 52%   | 9%                               |
| South West               | 33%                        | 51%   | 11%                              |
| Wales                    | 38%                        | 47%   | 8%                               |
| Scotland                 | 38%                        | 47%   | 10%                              |
| Great Britain            | 31%                        | 52%   | 11%                              |

In the North East, respondents from the over 75s age group were the most trusting in the region, with 46 per cent of the group stating “generally most people can be trusted”, which is nearly twice the proportion with the same view in the youngest age group (Table A21).

| By Age Group |     | By Occupation             |     |
|--------------|-----|---------------------------|-----|
| 16-44 years  | 24% | Managerial and Profession | 43% |
| 45-64 years  | 27% | Intermediate              | 28% |
| 65-74 years  | 31% | Small Enterprise etc      | 20% |
| 75+ years    | 46% | Lower Supervisory         | 37% |
| Total        | 29% | Semi and Routine          | 21% |

Individuals from the Managerial and Professional and Lower Supervisory occupations were the most trusting with around 40 per cent of respondents feeling able to “generally trust most people”, whereas only half this proportion was able to from the Small Enterprise etc and Semi and Routine occupations in the region.

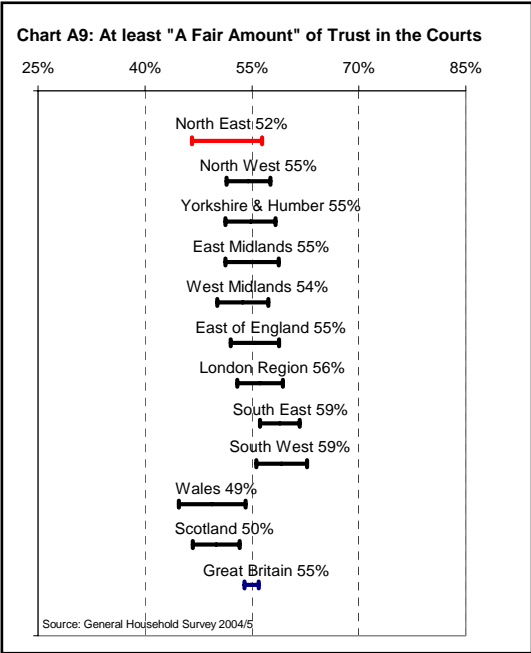
Chart A8 illustrates that the majority of the respondents from the North East stated that at least they trusted the police “a fair amount”, not too dissimilar to that of the national average or rates for the regions of Great Britain.



Trust in the Police is greatest amongst the 65-74 year age group in the North East at 83 per cent, while trust amongst the younger age group (16-44 years) is at 75 per cent (Table A22). There is also variation by occupation, with around 90 per cent of the higher occupational classes, compared to 63 per cent with the Lower Supervisory occupations.

| By Age Group |     | By Occupation             |     |
|--------------|-----|---------------------------|-----|
| 16-44 years  | 75% | Managerial and Profession | 89% |
| 45-64 years  | 72% | Intermediate              | 89% |
| 65-74 years  | 83% | Small Enterprise etc      | 81% |
| 75+ years    | 73% | Lower Supervisory         | 63% |
| Total        | 75% | Semi and Routine          | 75% |

Nationally 55 per cent of respondents stated that they trust the “courts” in Great Britain, while in the North East marginally fewer respondents expressed at least “a fair amount” of Trust in the Courts (Chart A9). Across the regions of Great Britain, respondents in Wales and Scotland had significantly less trust in the courts than in the South East and South West of England, whilst trust amongst the northern regions were very similar to the national average.

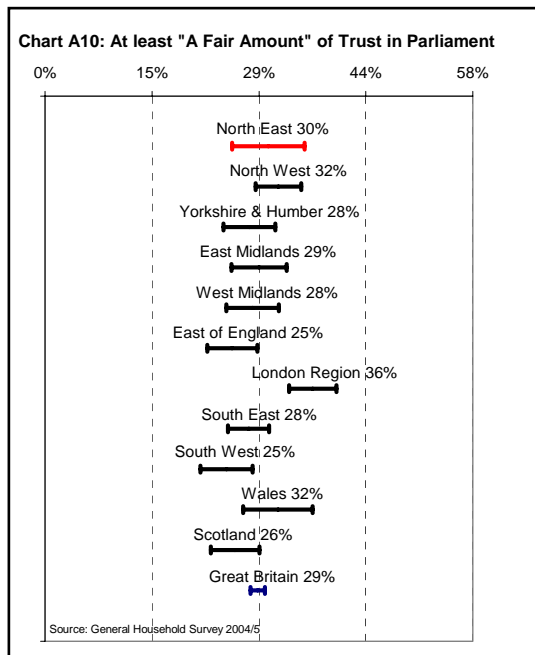


In the North East nearly two-thirds of respondents in the younger age group had “a fair amount” of trust in the courts, a level of trust that decays with age, to around 38 per cent in the over 75 years group (Table A23). However, around one-third of the over 65s age group had no experience of the courts, which was over twice the proportions of the 16-44 year olds.

| By Age Group |     | By Occupation             |     |
|--------------|-----|---------------------------|-----|
| 16-44 years  | 58% | Managerial and Profession | 70% |
| 45-64 years  | 52% | Intermediate              | 57% |
| 65-74 years  | 45% | Small Enterprise etc      | 44% |
| 75+ years    | 38% | Lower Supervisory         | 45% |
| Total        | 52% | Semi and Routine          | 44% |

Trust in the courts is greatest amongst the Managerial and Professional occupations at 70 per cent of respondents in the North East, while the levels amongst the three lower occupational groups are around 45 per cent.

The proportion of respondent from the North East of England who stated that they have “a fair amount” of trust in Parliament was 30 per cent, marginally above the rate nationally, but no different from any other regions in Great Britain (Chart A10). However there were significantly more respondents from the London Region expressing trust in Parliament than of six of the regions of Great Britain (South West, East of England, Scotland, South East, West Midlands and Yorkshire and the Humber).

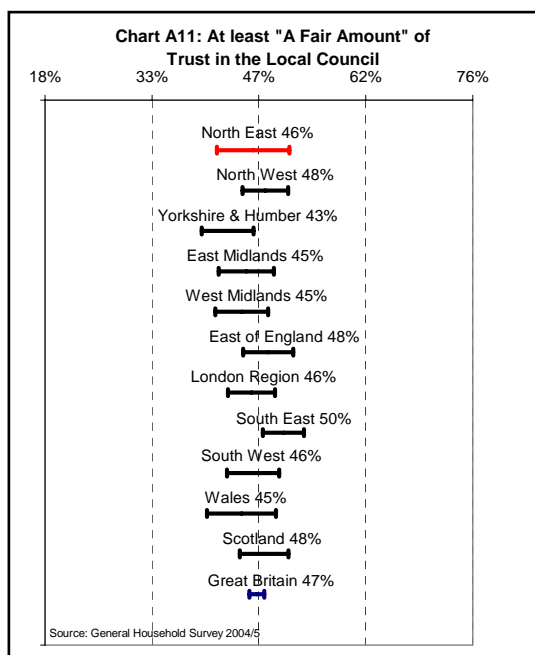


The younger generations in the North East tend to trust Parliament less than the older age groups, with only 26per cent of the 16-44 year age group expressing this view, whilst this proportion rises to 37 per cent amongst the over 75 years age group (Table A24).

| By Age Group |     | By Occupation             |     |
|--------------|-----|---------------------------|-----|
| 16-44 years  | 26% | Managerial and Profession | 40% |
| 45-64 years  | 30% | Intermediate              | 35% |
| 65-74 years  | 36% | Small Enterprise etc      | 25% |
| 75+ years    | 37% | Lower Supervisory         | 29% |
| Total        | 30% | Semi and Routine          | 27% |

The Managerial and Professional occupational groups in the North East also have the highest levels of trust in Parliament, with 40 per cent of respondents expressing this view, while only 25 per cent of those in Small Enterprise etc occupations have the same level of trust.

Parliament, with 40 per cent of respondents expressing this view, while only 25 per cent of those in Small Enterprise etc occupations have the same level of trust.



Levels of trust in local authorities was higher, with 47 per cent of respondents nationally stating they had trust in their local councils, as illustrated in Chart A11. In the North East this proportion was marginally lower at 46 per cent, but it was no different statistically from any of the regions in Great Britain.

Table A25 illustrates that older generations in the North East are more trusting of their local authorities, with nearly two-thirds of respondents aged over 75 expressing “a fair amount” of trust, while only 45 per cent of respondents from the remaining age groups expressed this view.

Respondents from the Managerial and Professional occupations and the Small Enterprise etc occupations had the highest level of trust in the councils with 55 per cent of respondents with this view, whilst amongst other occupations, the level of trust was lower at 45 per cent.

| <b>Table A25: North East Respondents<br/>At least "A Fair Amount" of Trust in the Local Council</b> |     |                               |
|---|-----|-------------------------------|
| By Age Group  |     | By Occupation                 |
| 16-44 years   | 47% | Managerial and Profession 55% |
| 45-64 years   | 42% | Intermediate 46%              |
| 65-74 years   | 41% | Small Enterprise etc 56%      |
| 75+ years   | 62% | Lower Supervisory 45%         |
| Total   | 46% | Semi and Routine 45%          |

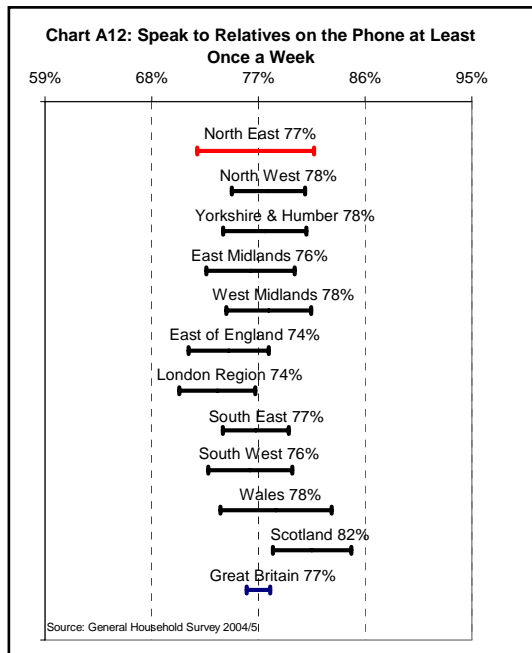


## Section 5 Social Networks and Support

In this section the levels and modes of communication between respondents and their relatives, friends and neighbours were investigated, along with aspects of their social support networks.

### Communication with Relatives

Seventy-seven percent of respondents from the North East speak to their relatives on the telephone at least once a week (Chart A12), which is identical to the national rate and is no different to other regions in Great Britain.



The 45-64 years age group has the largest proportion of respondents who speak to their relatives by telephone most frequently at 80 per cent in the North East (Table A26). The over 75s age group were less likely to regularly speak to relatives on the telephone, but 71 per cent of the age group still did so on a weekly basis.

**Table A26: North East Respondents Speak to Relatives at least "once a week"**

| By Age Group | By Occupation             |     |
|--------------|---------------------------|-----|
| 16-44 years  | Managerial and Profession | 79% |
| 45-64 years  | Intermediate              | 91% |
| 65-74 years  | Small Enterprise etc      | 88% |
| 75+ years    | Lower Supervisory         | 76% |
| Total        | Semi and Routine          | 79% |

Greatest use of the telephone when communicating with relatives occurs

amongst North East respondents from the Intermediate and Small Enterprise etc occupations with around 89 per cent reporting at least weekly communication,

compared to the lowest usage being 76 per cent of those in lower supervisory occupations.

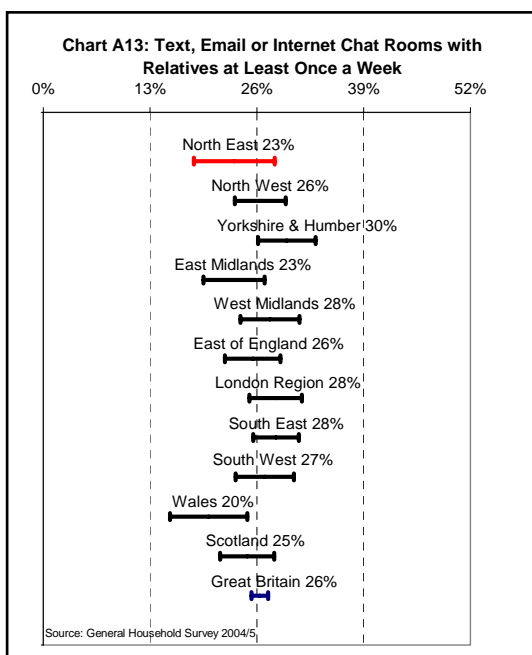


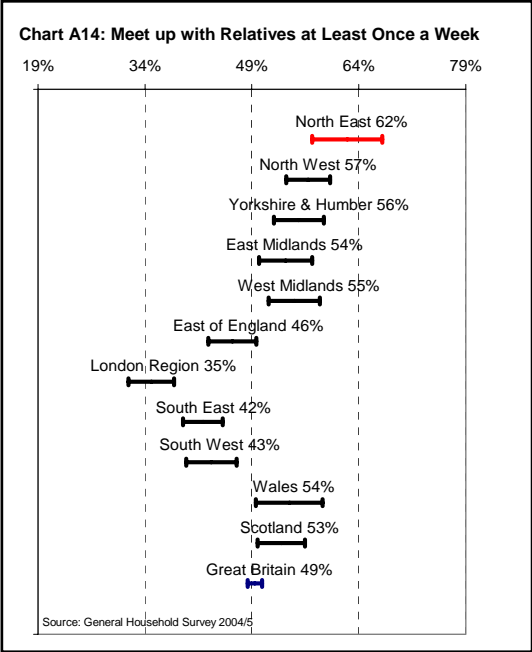
Chart A13 illustrates that the proportion of respondents from the North East who use other electronic means for communication between themselves and their relatives on a weekly basis is around 23 per cent, which is marginally lower than the national proportion, but is no different from other regions of Great Britain.

**Table A27: North East Respondents Text etc Relatives at least "once a week"**

| By Age Group | By Occupation             |     |
|--------------|---------------------------|-----|
| 16-44 years  | Managerial and Profession | 24% |
| 45-64 years  | Intermediate              | 30% |
| 65-74 years  | Small Enterprise etc      | 0%  |
| 75+ years    | Lower Supervisory         | 20% |
| Total        | Semi and Routine          | 26% |

Text, emails or internet chat rooms are used by over 40 per cent of the 16-44 year age group in the North East to communicate with relatives on a weekly basis, and it is predominantly this age group that is using this means of communication (Table A27). Between 20 per cent and 30 per cent of respondents from each occupational class use this approach to communication with relatives, except for those from Small Enterprise etc occupations where no respondents stated this approach.

The region with the largest proportion of respondents that meet up with relatives at least once a week was from those based in North East of England, where 62 per cent meet up with relatives at least once week (Chart A14). The proportion for the North East is significantly greater than the national rate at 49 per cent and is significantly greater than the southern regions of England (East of England, London Region, South East and South West.)



There is clearly a north south divide in the frequency of “meeting-up”, with all the regions (and countries) of Great Britain not in the south of England having significantly higher levels of “face-to-face” interaction with relatives than those in the south of England.

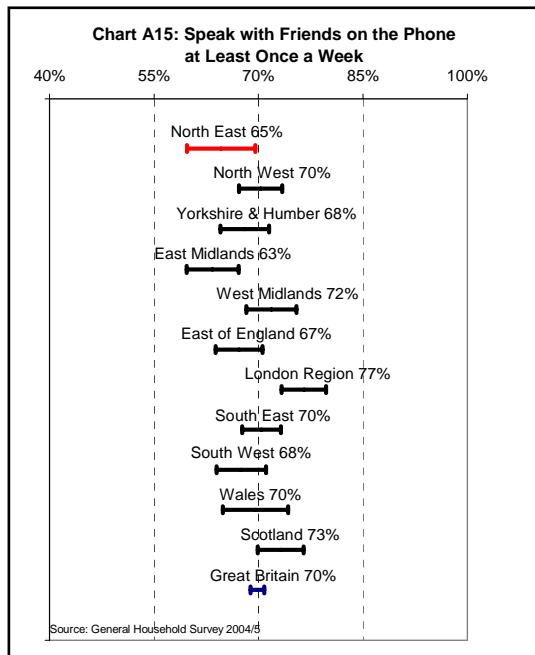
| By Age Group |     | By Occupation             |     |
|--------------|-----|---------------------------|-----|
| 16-44 years  | 53% | Managerial and Profession | 59% |
| 45-64 years  | 68% | Intermediate              | 78% |
| 65-74 years  | 70% | Small Enterprise etc      | 69% |
| 75+ years    | 67% | Lower Supervisory         | 61% |
| Total        | 62% | Semi and Routine          | 66% |

Over two-thirds of the over 44 year olds in the North East meet-up with relatives on a weekly basis, whereas only one-half of the under 44 years do – similar to national rate.

Respondents in the North East from the Intermediate occupations classification were the group with the largest proportion that met-up with relatives at least weekly, with 78 per cent of this group doing so, where as just under 60 per cent of Managerial and Professional occupations stated this level of frequency.

**Communication with Friends**

Respondents from the North East reported that they often communicated with friends via the telephone, with 65 per cent stating that they do so at least once per week (Chart A15). Nationally there were marginally more respondents stating this frequency of contact, but the proportion in the North East was no different from all other regions in Great Britain, except for the London Region, where a significantly greater proportion were in contact at least weekly. The proportion in the London Region was also significantly greater than four other regions in Great Britain: Yorkshire and Humber, East of England, East Midlands and the South West.



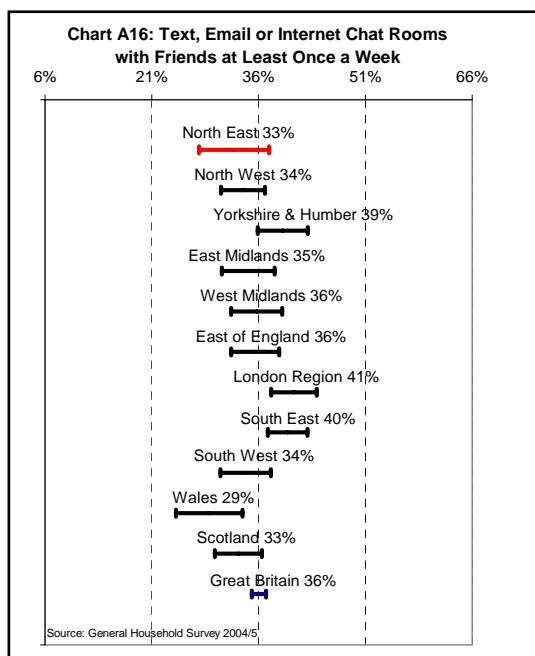
**Table A29: North East Respondents Speak to Friends at least "once a week"**

| By Age Group |     | By Occupation             |     |
|--------------|-----|---------------------------|-----|
| 16-44 years  | 77% | Managerial and Profession | 72% |
| 45-64 years  | 61% | Intermediate              | 80% |
| 65-74 years  | 59% | Small Enterprise etc      | 69% |
| 75+ years    | 44% | Lower Supervisory         | 61% |
| Total        | 65% | Semi and Routine          | 62% |

Table A29 illustrates that in the North East the youngest age group tends to speak with friends more frequently on the telephone than other age groups, with 77 per cent of respondents doing so at least once a week, the proportion decaying with age such that only 44 per cent of the over 75s age group do so weekly.

Eighty per cent of those in Intermediate occupations contact friends at least weekly via the telephone, whilst only around 60 per cent in the Lower Supervisory and Semi and Routine occupations frequently contact their friends using this mode of communication.

Around half the proportion of respondents, both in the North East and nationally, use other electronic modes of communication to contact friends when compared to the telephone (Chart A16). In the North East around 33 per cent of



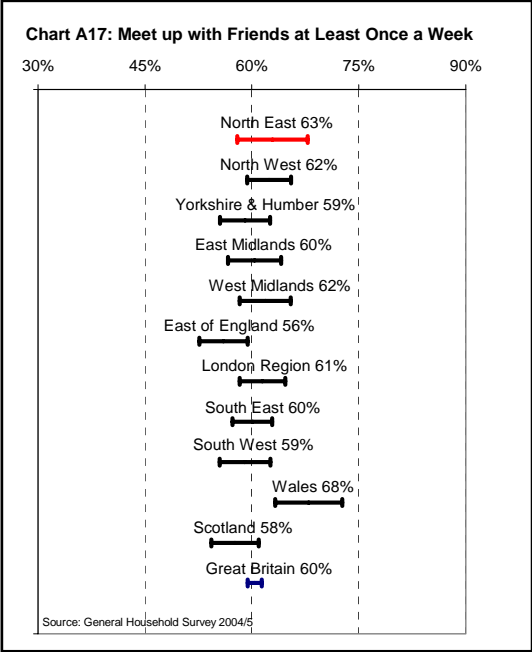
respondents regularly use electronic communication with friends, while nationally this figure is 36 per cent. The rate for the North East is no different from all other regions, however, this mode of communication is used less widely in Wales to contact friends than in the London Region and the South East.

**Table A30: North East Respondents Text etc Friends at least "once a week"**

| By Age Group |     | By Occupation             |     |
|--------------|-----|---------------------------|-----|
| 16-44 years  | 61% | Managerial and Profession | 50% |
| 45-64 years  | 23% | Intermediate              | 35% |
| 65-74 years  | 5%  | Small Enterprise etc      | 13% |
| 75+ years    | 4%  | Lower Supervisory         | 18% |
| Total        | 33% | Semi and Routine          | 29% |

In the North East, use of electronic communications is again most prevalent among younger generations, with the majority of respondents in the 16-44 year age group using this mode of communication to contact friends at least once a week, compared to a very small minority of the over 65s age group (Table A30). Around half the respondents with Managerial and Professional occupations and one-third of the Intermediate and Semi and Routine occupations use text or emails etc to contact friends at least once a week.

Chart A17 illustrates that 63 per cent of respondents from the North East stated that they meet up with friends at least once a week, marginally more than the national average, but no different to the proportion of respondents in any of the regions of Great Britain. However, the population in Wales are significantly more sociable with friends than those in the East of England and in Scotland.



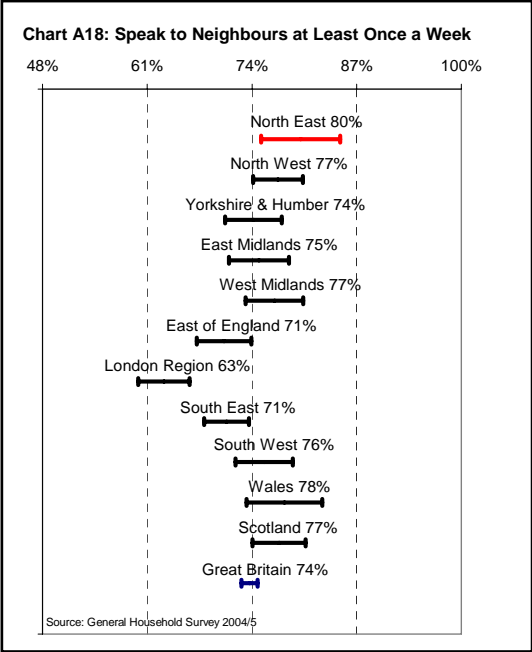
The 65-74 years age group in the North East are the most sociable with friends, with 70 per cent of this group meeting up at least once a week (Table A31). Around two-thirds of respondents in each of the occupational classes stated that they met up with friends at least once a week.

| By Age Group    | By Occupation                 |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| 16-44 years 65% | Managerial and Profession 66% |
| 45-64 years 61% | Intermediate 65%              |
| 65-74 years 70% | Small Enterprise etc 69%      |
| 75+ years 52%   | Lower Supervisory 67%         |
| Total 63%       | Semi and Routine 63%          |

**Communication with Neighbours**

The proportion of respondents that speak with their neighbours at least once a week in the North East is 80 per cent, which is by far the largest proportion in all regions of Great Britain and is significantly greater than the national rate and in the regions of East of England, London Region and the South East.

The proportion in the London Region is significantly lower than all other regions in Great Britain (Chart A18).



| By Age Group    | By Occupation                 |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| 16-44 years 75% | Managerial and Profession 75% |
| 45-64 years 78% | Intermediate 89%              |
| 65-74 years 95% | Small Enterprise etc 75%      |
| 75+ years 81%   | Lower Supervisory 88%         |
| Total 80%       | Semi and Routine 90%          |

Nearly all of the respondents from the North East in the 65-74 year age group reported that they spoke to their neighbours at least once a week (Table A32). The age group with the least contact with neighbours was the 16-44 year olds, where 75 per cent were in contact at least weekly. Around 90 per cent of respondents with Intermediate, Lower Supervisory and Semi and Routine occupations had the same degree of contact

with their neighbours, compared to 75 per cent of those in the managerial and Professional and small enterprise etc occupations.

**Social Support Networks**

Table A33 illustrates that 94 per cent of respondents from the North East reported that if they were ill in bed, there would be someone to ask for assistance. The proportion for the region was no different to the national average or to any other region in Great Britain.

**Table A33: People to ask, if help is needed whilst ill?**

|                          |     |
|--------------------------|-----|
| North East               | 94% |
| North West               | 92% |
| Yorkshire and The Humber | 92% |
| East Midlands            | 91% |
| West Midlands            | 92% |
| East of England          | 91% |
| London Region            | 89% |
| South East               | 91% |
| South West               | 93% |
| Wales                    | 91% |
| Scotland                 | 94% |
| Great Britain            | 92% |

**Table A34: People who would be asked to help if ill**

|                        | Proportion North East Respondents | Proportion GB Respondents |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Partner                | 52%                               | 55%                       |
| Other Household Member | 18%                               | 19%                       |
| Relative               | 76%                               | 68%                       |
| Friend                 | 51%                               | 54%                       |
| Neighbour              | 45%                               | 38%                       |
| Work colleague         | 13%                               | 12%                       |
| Voluntary Organisation | 4%                                | 4%                        |
| Other                  | 4%                                | 3%                        |

When queried who would be asked, significantly more respondents from the North East identified relatives and neighbours as the people they were likely to ask than the national average. However, relatives, partners and friends were the top three likely choices for help both in the North East and Great Britain as a whole (Table A34).

The majority of respondents from all regions of Great Britain stated that they were able to ask someone about borrowing money if they were experiencing a short-term financial difficulty, although in the North East 15 per cent of respondents would have difficulty finding someone to speak to (Table A35).

**Table A35: People to ask to borrow money from, if in Financial Difficulty?**

|                          |     |
|--------------------------|-----|
| North East               | 85% |
| North West               | 85% |
| Yorkshire and The Humber | 86% |
| East Midlands            | 84% |
| West Midlands            | 86% |
| East of England          | 85% |
| London Region            | 81% |
| South East               | 87% |
| South West               | 85% |
| Wales                    | 86% |
| Scotland                 | 85% |
| Great Britain            | 85% |

**Table A36: People who would be asked to help if in Financial Difficulty**

|                        | Proportion North East Respondents | Proportion GB Respondents |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Partner                | 33%                               | 38%                       |
| Other Household Member | 9%                                | 12%                       |
| Relative               | 78%                               | 73%                       |
| Friend                 | 31%                               | 32%                       |
| Neighbour              | 5%                                | 4%                        |
| Work colleague         | 5%                                | 6%                        |
| Voluntary Organisation | 1%                                | 1%                        |
| Other                  | 1%                                | 2%                        |

Of those individuals able to speak to someone if in financial difficulty (Table A36), 78 per cent cited a relative as the most likely individual to be contacted, followed by a partner or a friend. The preferences of respondents from the North East are no different from the national sample.

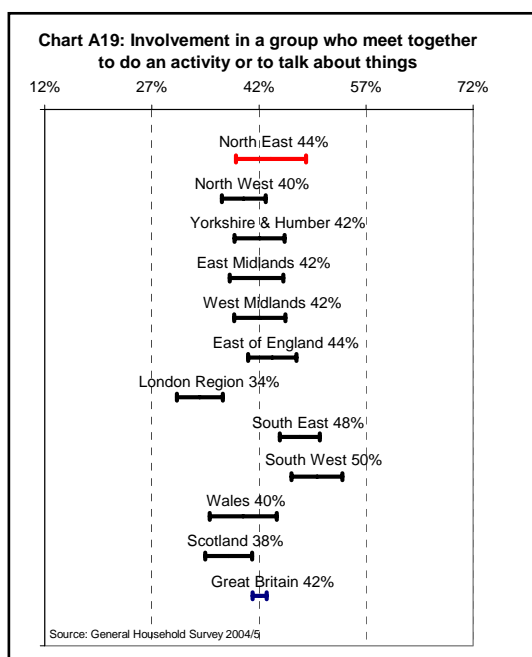
Additionally from the survey analysis, 58 per cent of respondents from the North East stated that there were 5 or more people they could turn to for comfort and

support in a time of serious personal crisis. This proportion was no different from the proportions in the any other region in Great Britain.

## Section 6 Social Participation

In this section the level of participation that respondents have in informal and formal organisations is investigated, along with unpaid help provided to others.

Chart A19 illustrates that in the North East, 44 per cent of respondents stated that they had participated in informal groups and organisations in the last 12 months, such as those getting together to talk about things or share an activity. This level is no different to the proportion at the national level or from respondents in other regions in Great Britain, other than in the London Region, where fewer respondents than in the North East are involved. Participation in informal groups is highest amongst respondents in the South East and South West of England, where participation exceeds that of the regions of the North West, London Region, Wales and Scotland.



Participation in informal groups amongst respondents from the North East is around 45 per cent in all age groups except the over 75s, where participation falls to 29 per cent (Table A37).

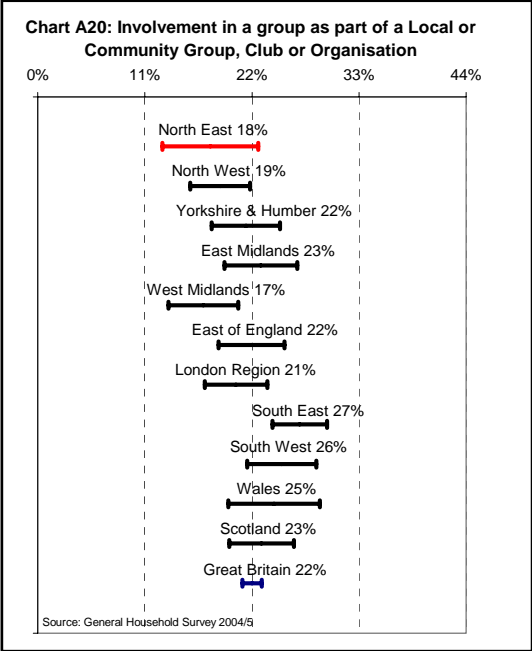
In the North East, the highest level of informal participation by occupational grouping is in the Managerial and Professional and Intermediate occupations with at least 57 per cent of respondents involved.

| Table A37: North East Respondents Involvement in a group who meet together to do an activity or to talk about things |     |                           |     |
|--|-----|---------------------------|-----|
| By Age Group   |     | By Occupation             |     |
| 16-44 years  | 49% | Managerial and Profession | 58% |
| 45-64 years  | 45% | Intermediate              | 57% |
| 65-74 years  | 41% | Small Enterprise etc      | 40% |
| 75+ years  | 29% | Lower Supervisory         | 35% |
| Total  | 44% | Semi and Routine          | 39% |

The informal groups or organisations that respondents from the North East are involved with are likely to be sport/exercise groups or hobbies/social Clubs (Table A38). The proportion of people involved in these types of groups and organisations in the region is not dissimilar to the national rate

|   | % North East Respondents | % GB Respondents |
|---|--------------------------|------------------|
| Hobbies/ Social Clubs                   | 39%                      | 39%              |
| Sports/Exercise Groups                  | 45%                      | 49%              |
| Local Community or Neighbourhood Groups | 12%                      | 12%              |
| Groups for Children or Young People     | 10%                      | 11%              |
| Adult Education                         | 7%                       | 11%              |
| Groups for Older People                 | 7%                       | 6%               |
| Environmental Groups                    | 1%                       | 2%               |
| Health, Disability and Welfare Groups   | 9%                       | 8%               |
| Political Groups                        | 0%                       | 2%               |
| Trade Union                             | 3%                       | 2%               |
| Religious Groups                        | 13%                      | 16%              |
| Other Groups                            | 9%                       | 9%               |

Fewer respondents nationally and in the North East have been involved with more formal organisations, such as a local community group or residents association over the last 12 months compared to those involved with informal groups.. In the North East only 18 per cent of respondents have been involved in such activity, which is significantly lower than the proportion involved in the South East region of England (27 per cent), but no different from the remaining regions or the national level. (Chart A20)



| By Age Group | By Occupation |                           |     |
|--------------|---------------|---------------------------|-----|
| 16-44 years  | 19%           | Managerial and Profession | 22% |
| 45-64 years  | 19%           | Intermediate              | 30% |
| 65-74 years  | 22%           | Small Enterprise etc      | 33% |
| 75+ years    | 10%           | Lower Supervisory         | 6%  |
| Total        | 18%           | Semi and Routine          | 15% |

Table A39 illustrates that the proportion of respondent involved in more formal groups is consistent across the age groups within the region, except in the over 75s where participation falls to only 10 per cent.

Around one-third of respondents with Intermediate and Small Enterprise etc occupations are involved with the more

formal groups and organisations, while this figure is only 15 per cent among the Semi and Routine occupations and only 6 per cent amongst the Lower Supervisory occupations.

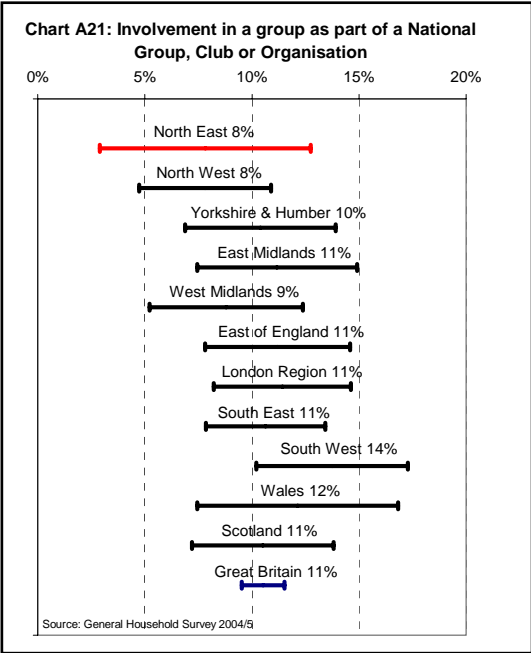


The types of formal groups and organisations that respondents from the North East are involved in are most likely to be religious groups, local community groups, sports/exercise groups or groups for children or young people (Table A40). The types of group that respondents from the North East are involved in are not dissimilar to those of the national respondents.

**Table A40: The types of groups involved in that are part of a Local or Community Group, Club or Organisation**

|   | % North East Respondents | % GB Respondents |
|---|--------------------------|------------------|
| Hobbies/ Social Clubs                   | 18%                      | 18%              |
| Sports/Exercise Groups                  | 25%                      | 28%              |
| Local Community or Neighbourhood Groups | 32%                      | 29%              |
| Groups for Children or Young People     | 22%                      | 15%              |
| Adult Education                         | 0%                       | 4%               |
| Groups for Older People                 | 4%                       | 5%               |
| Environmental Groups                    | 1%                       | 3%               |
| Health, Disability and Welfare Groups   | 6%                       | 4%               |
| Political Groups                        | 1%                       | 2%               |
| Trade Union                             | 1%                       | 1%               |
| Religious Groups                        | 32%                      | 30%              |
| Other Groups                            | 4%                       | 7%               |

Only 8 per cent of respondent from the North East in the last 12 months have been involved in any other group activity as part of a national group, club or organisation (Chart A21). This proportion is no different from the national average or the proportion from other regions in Great Britain.



Respondents in the age group 16-44 years from the North East are most likely to be involved with a national groups etc, although only 11 per cent of this age group are actually involved (Table A41).

**Table A41: North East Respondents Involvement in a group as part of a National Group, Club or Organisation**

| By Age Group    | By Occupation                 |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| 16-44 years 11% | Managerial and Profession 12% |
| 45-64 years 6%  | Intermediate 11%              |
| 65-74 years 8%  | Small Enterprise etc 7%       |
| 75+ years 4%    | Lower Supervisory 6%          |
| Total 8%        | Semi and Routine 4%           |

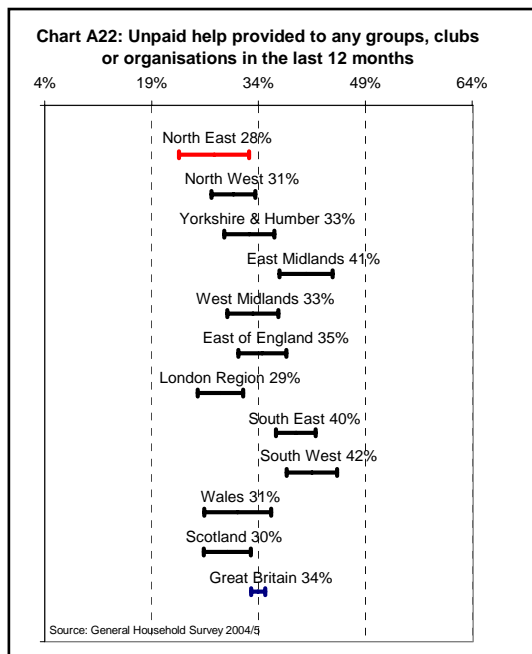
Similarly around 11 per cent of respondents with Managerial and Professional and Intermediate occupations are involved with national groups etc, marginally higher proportions than in other occupations.

The types of national groups etc that respondents from the North East are most likely to be involved in are health groups or environmental groups, with national respondents also likely to be involved with political groups or hobbies/social clubs (Table A42).

In the last 12 months 28 per cent of respondents from the North East have voluntarily provided unpaid help to groups, clubs or organisations (Chart A22). The proportion in the North East is no different from the national rate, but is certainly lower than the proportions of individuals providing unpaid help in the regions of the East Midlands, South East and South West. Other regions where the provision of unpaid help is below these best performing regions are the North West, the London Region, Wales and Scotland.

**Table A42: The types of groups involved in that are part of a National Group, Club or Organisation**

|   | % North East Respondents | % GB Respondents |
|---|--------------------------|------------------|
| Hobbies/ Social Clubs                   | 6%                       | 12%              |
| Sports/Exercise Groups                  | 10%                      | 11%              |
| Local Community or Neighbourhood Groups | 10%                      | 7%               |
| Groups for Children or Young People     | 6%                       | 7%               |
| Adult Education                         | 0%                       | 3%               |
| Groups for Older People                 | 6%                       | 4%               |
| Environmental Groups                    | 13%                      | 10%              |
| Health, Disability and Welfare Groups   | 16%                      | 16%              |
| Political Groups                        | 6%                       | 12%              |
| Trade Union                             | 0%                       | 5%               |
| Religious Groups                        | 3%                       | 10%              |
| Other Groups                            | 26%                      | 23%              |



Respondents from the North East are most likely to provide unpaid help to groups, clubs or organisations if they are under 65 years of age, with around one-third of individuals in each age group providing assistance, while this proportion falls to 15 per cent amongst the over 75s (Table A43).

**Table A43: North East Respondents Unpaid help provided to any groups, clubs or organisations in the last 12 months**

| By Age Group | By Occupation             |     |
|--------------|---------------------------|-----|
| 16-44 years  | Managerial and Profession | 45% |
| 45-64 years  | Intermediate              | 52% |
| 65-74 years  | Small Enterprise etc      | 27% |
| 75+ years    | Lower Supervisory         | 22% |
| Total        | Semi and Routine          | 16% |

Occupational groups from the North East who are most likely to provide unpaid help are the Intermediate and Managerial and Professional groups, with approximately half of respondents providing this assistance. The proportion of respondents that provide unpaid help from the Intermediate occupations is more than double that of the other occupations, with only 16 per cent of respondents from the Semi and Routine occupations volunteering in this way.

The most popular activities undertaken by those respondents who provide unpaid help to groups, clubs or organisations in the North East are raising or handling money, organising an event or providing other practical help such as at a school or religious group (Table A44). The types of groups in which the respondents from the North East participated in are no different from the national rate.

**Table A44: The types of unpaid help provided to any groups, club or organisation**

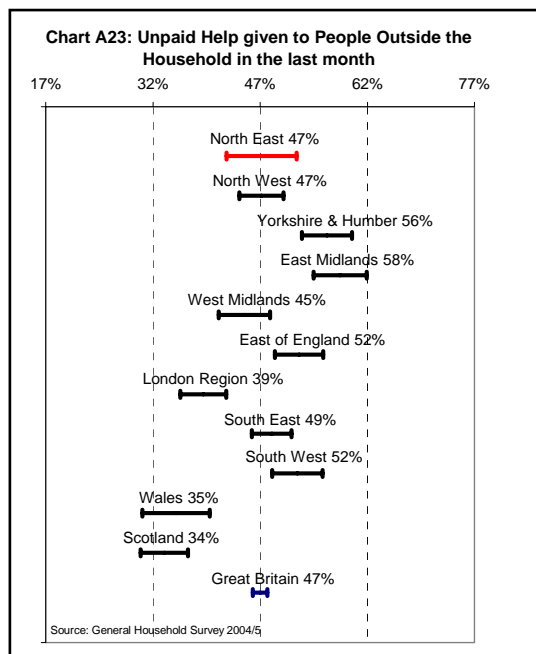
|                                       | % North East Respondents | % GB Respondents |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| Raising or handling Money             | 13%                      | 17%              |
| Leader a group/committee              | 5%                       | 8%               |
| Organising or helping to run an event | 11%                      | 12%              |
| Visiting people                       | 6%                       | 6%               |
| Befriending or Mentoring              | 3%                       | 4%               |
| Giving advise or counselling          | 4%                       | 6%               |
| Administrative work                   | 3%                       | 4%               |
| Providing transport                   | 4%                       | 6%               |
| Representing                          | 3%                       | 2%               |
| Campaigning                           | 1%                       | 2%               |
| Other Practical help                  | 7%                       | 10%              |
| Any other help                        | 3%                       | 3%               |

Of the 28 per cent of respondents in the North East that had provided unpaid help to groups, clubs and organisations in the last 12 months, 29 per cent do so at least once per week, a similar proportion provide unpaid help at least once a month, whilst 17 per cent provide support quarterly and a further quarter of respondents provide support less often (Table A45). A larger proportion of individuals nationally provide unpaid help on a weekly basis, while a similar proportion of individuals to those in the North East provide

**Table A45: The frequency that Volunteers provide unpaid help to groups, clubs or organisations**

|                                  | % North East Volunteers | % GB Volunteers |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| At least once per week           | 29%                     | 35%             |
| At least once per month          | 29%                     | 25%             |
| At least once every three months | 17%                     | 16%             |
| Less often                       | 25%                     | 23%             |
| Other                            | 0%                      | 1%              |

assistance less frequently.



**Table A46: Types of Unpaid Help Given to Those Outside the Household**

|                          | Domestic Work | Transport Errands | Child Care | Teaching /Coaching | Emotional Support | Other Support |
|--------------------------|---------------|-------------------|------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| North East               | 25%           | 25%               | 18%        | 6%                 | 24%               | 2%            |
| North West               | 18%           | 24%               | 18%        | 6%                 | 24%               | 2%            |
| Yorkshire and The Humber | 23%           | 25%               | 23%        | 9%                 | 30%               | 3%            |
| East Midlands            | 24%           | 28%               | 21%        | 10%                | 29%               | 3%            |
| West Midlands            | 19%           | 22%               | 17%        | 6%                 | 22%               | 2%            |
| East of England          | 18%           | 24%               | 20%        | 9%                 | 28%               | 3%            |
| London Region            | 14%           | 14%               | 12%        | 8%                 | 23%               | 2%            |
| South East               | 17%           | 21%               | 18%        | 9%                 | 30%               | 3%            |
| South West               | 23%           | 27%               | 18%        | 8%                 | 28%               | 2%            |
| Wales                    | 17%           | 18%               | 11%        | 5%                 | 15%               | 2%            |
| Scotland                 | 14%           | 15%               | 10%        | 4%                 | 16%               | 1%            |
| Great Britain            | 19%           | 22%               | 17%        | 7%                 | 25%               | 3%            |

Chart A23 illustrates that 47 per cent of respondents from the North East stated that they had provided unpaid help to people outside their household in the last month, which was no different to the proportion nationally, although it was greater than the proportions of individuals in the London Region, Wales and

Scotland. However more individuals in the regions of Yorkshire and Humber and East Midlands had provided assistance than in the North East.

The most popular unpaid activities provided by respondents in the North East to people outside their households are domestic work, transport and errands and emotional support, with around 25 per cent of respondents providing this type of help (Table A46).

The proportion of individuals in the North East that provide domestic help is greater than the national rate and exceeds the proportions for London Region and Scotland. Similar differences exist amongst those providing transport and errands.

Table A47 illustrates that the respondents from the North East with Managerial and Professional occupations have the highest proportion of individuals who provide unpaid help to people outside their households, across all types of help. Over one-third of these individuals provide help in the form of domestic work, transport and errands and emotional support, while nearly 25 per cent provide child care support. Those respondents in Lower Supervisory occupations and those who are unemployed etc are less likely to volunteer than other occupations, although nearly 20 per cent of respondents in these occupations provide unpaid domestic help to people outside their household.

|                             | Domestic Work | Transport Errands | Child Care | Teaching /Coaching | Emotional Support | Other Support |
|-----------------------------|---------------|-------------------|------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Managerial and Professional | 34%           | 37%               | 23%        | 13%                | 37%               | 3%            |
| Intermediate                | 25%           | 33%               | 19%        | 8%                 | 31%               | 2%            |
| Small Enterprise etc        | 25%           | 25%               | 13%        | 0%                 | 19%               | 0%            |
| Lower Supervisory           | 18%           | 18%               | 12%        | 0%                 | 12%               | 2%            |
| Semi and Routine            | 23%           | 20%               | 19%        | 2%                 | 20%               | 3%            |
| Never Worked/Unemployed     | 18%           | 12%               | 12%        | 6%                 | 6%                | 0%            |
| Not Classified              | 11%           | 0%                | 0%         | 0%                 | 11%               | 0%            |

The proportion of respondents who provide unpaid teaching/coaching support is highest in the Managerial and Professional occupations with 13 per cent of individuals providing such support, whilst four of the other occupational groups provide less than half this figure.