



# **GLA Young Londoners' Survey 2009 Report**

## **Summary Report**

**Research Study  
Conducted for the  
Greater London  
Authority**

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# Contents

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Executive Summary	3
Introduction	7
1. Civic Involvement	10
2. Crime and Safety	27
3. The Environment	35
4. Transport	38
5. The 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games	43
6. Health and Wellbeing	45
7. Education, Skills and Employment	47
8. Local Governance	53
9. Improving London as a Place to Live	58
Appendices	
1. Marked-up Questionnaire	

# Executive Summary

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This research paints a predominantly positive picture of how young Londoners (11 – 16 years of age) view their lives in London in 2009. While areas of concern and challenges remain, the survey shows improvements since similar research was undertaken in 2004.<sup>1</sup>

Positive trends include an increasing number of young Londoners satisfied with their local neighbourhood, and feeling safe there; more of them playing sport, using libraries, homework clubs or other educational activities and using London's parks, open spaces and nature reserves. Young Londoners are more likely to have taken part in a consultation than in 2004 and feel more able to influence decisions within their school than they did then. Furthermore over half (55%) have engaged in positive activities to influence change and there is strong support for the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games (84% agree that the Games will be good for London).

However, the Young Londoners' Survey raises a number of areas of concern. There remain a significant number of young Londoners that have fallen victim to crime; issues with provision of facilities such as youth clubs and opportunities for young people to engage in their communities and influence decisions; and cases of inconsistent experiences across social, ethnic and geographic groups.

The findings of the report do need to be placed in the context of other research on young Londoners, including the series of Mayor's State of London's Children reports, which in the last issue (2007) found that while London offers its 1.72 million children huge opportunities, it also creates unique problems for many of them.

Comparison with the Annual London Survey, the adult equivalent, shows young people to be more satisfied with both their local neighbourhood and with London as a place to live than their adult counterparts. However, they do share some characteristics with adults such as their concerns regarding safety and policing and the priority they attach to preserving London's green spaces. At the same time, there are significant differences in areas such as transport use and appreciation of London's diversity. This may help the GLA to understand where policy needs to be tailored to young Londoners' needs.

The research gives us an understanding of where young people feel things have improved as well as highlighting a number of significant challenges that need to be addressed. The sections below provide some of the key headlines from the report:

## **Satisfaction**

- Young Londoners' satisfaction with their neighbourhood and with their city as a place to live is high and rising. There can be little doubt that satisfaction levels of 85% and 84% (respectively) reflect a community of young people who are generally happy. Factors driving this satisfaction range from shopping facilities, to increasing enthusiasm about the diversity of the city, young Londoners being more likely than their adult counterparts to cite the mixture of people who live here as one of the 'best things' about the city.

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<sup>1</sup> Source: GLA Young Londoners' Survey, 2004. 1,072 interviews with London residents aged 11-16 interviewed face-to-face in-home between 19<sup>th</sup> June and 4<sup>th</sup> July 2004.  
[http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/children/docs/young\\_londoners\\_survey.pdf](http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/children/docs/young_londoners_survey.pdf)

### **Hobbies and activities**

- There also appear to be substantive, positive changes in the way young Londoners capitalise on their free time. Despite use of television/ computer/MP3 rising by three percentage points, playing sport has risen by 11, use of open spaces by 25, book reading by 30 and going to the library or homework clubs by an impressive 34 percentage points.
- Uptake in activities such as youth clubs and other youth projects has also increased (41% now attend these very or quite often, up from 28% in 2004) and whilst no comparison for 2004 is available, numbers of young people taking part in uniformed children's activities and volunteering are encouraging with 21% and 19% respectively taking part very or quite often.
- Attendance at youth clubs, cultural activities and uniformed groups for children suffer more due to their availability in young Londoners' neighbourhoods than other types of activity (with 19%, 17% and 13% respectively citing this as a barrier to attending). Volunteering is the most likely activity to lose out because of a lack of information with 16% saying they do not do this activity because they do not know where to do it.

### **Getting involved**

- Young people still think they can influence their friends and family, but the real change is their perceived influence on decision-making within their schools. Two in three (67%) believe they can influence what goes on within their school – a rise of 15 points from 2004. This clearly suggests that many schools have provided improved opportunities to the way they engage with their pupils.
- Young people living in inner London are more likely to have been involved in advisory groups such as youth councils than those in outer London, whilst those living in outer London are more likely to have taken part in consultations such as surveys. The fact that there is also a significant difference between the two groups in the level of influence they feel they have in their local area (inner Londoners feel more able to influence decisions than outer Londoners) may suggest that different types of engagement activity have different levels of success in empowering young people.
- More than half (55%) of young Londoners have taken part in at least one activity to influence a change in their area. A less positive story is found when asking those that have not participated why. The dominant reason (51%) is that they have never been asked. Only a small number (7%) say they do not think it would make a difference or that their views wouldn't be taken on board.

### **Safety**

- Although levels of 'feeling safe' are high – 83% of young Londoners say they feel safe in their local neighbourhood, up from 77% in 2004 – there is a striking level of concern about young Londoners' own safety particularly with relation to violent crime and their own peer groups (22% feel unsafe because of teenagers hanging around on the streets).
- The level of policing is also cited as the top 'worst' thing about London, mentioned by three times as many young Londoners as the next issue on the list. Policing levels is also by far the top answer to improving feelings of safety. Together, these factors show policing to be a key issue for young Londoners, in keeping with adults' views in the capital.

- Despite the above concerns about their safety (one in three say they have been the victim of a crime including bullying), young Londoners generally feel safe in their neighbourhood, and indeed safer now than they did in 2004. Concerns for their own safety do (naturally) increase as young people venture from their neighbourhood into the wider city, but it is still true that a strong majority (64%) feel safe wherever they are in the capital.
- However, one in four are worried about knife crime, whilst one in five fear being mugged or attacked, and one in five fear teenagers hanging around streets. The numbers of young people saying they have actually been a victim of these types of violent crime is however much lower – 1% report having been a victim of knife crime whilst 5% say they have experienced mugging or physical attack.
- While those who live in inner London are more likely than their outer London counterparts to cite a number of reasons why they feel unsafe – in the case of knife crime, gun crime, and people using or dealing drugs, more than twice as likely – there is no corresponding difference between inner and outer Londoners when it comes to actually having been a victim of crime.

#### **Transport**

- Buses remain young Londoners' primary mode of transport – 64% say they use them every day or every other day (compared with 6% for the tube and 4% for trains). This represents an increase of seven percentage points since 2004, likely influenced by the provision of free bus fares for under-16s resident in London through the *Zip* card concession.
- The same proportion of young Londoners travel to school by foot now as in 2004 (38%), which would seem to dispel concerns that less young people might walk to school as a result of the *Zip* card concession.

#### **The Environment**

- Environmental concerns appear to have been mitigated somewhat over the last five years. Fewer young people are now concerned about the range of issues mentioned, including graffiti, traffic pollution and litter. However, the total number who still have some concerns on these issues remains high, in the four in five range.

#### **The Olympic and Paralympic Games**

- Young Londoners view the Olympic and Paralympic Games in a much more positive light than adults (84% of young Londoners agree the Games will be a good thing for London compared with 57% of adults). Hardly any young Londoners disagree that the 2012 Games will be good for London (4%). The perceived dividends are based on rising levels of participation in sport for both young people and adults, more tourism and better leisure facilities, though the regeneration of the Olympic area is not something that particularly registers.

#### **Health**

- Young Londoners are content with their own health, an impressive 96% think that their health is either good or very good, and say they undertake as much exercise out of school hours (on average 4 sessions of at least half an hour per week) as they do in school.

- It is important at this point to contrast opinions with reality. For example, The Health Survey for England 2006, *Forecasting Obesity for 2010*, stated that 20% of Londoners aged between 2 and 15 years old were obese in 2003, and predicted rises. Given this, it seems that young Londoners' positive views of their health could well be misplaced.

#### **Education**

- Satisfaction with schools has risen by a significant ten percentage points, with 94% now saying that their school is good. There is also strong sentiment among young Londoners that their schools are equipping them with the education and life skills they need to go on to university or college, and to get the career they want. However, 37% still report that they consider truancy to be a problem in their schools.

#### **Local Governance**

- Over half can name Boris Johnson as Mayor. Half also say they have some awareness of Mayoral policies, although most admit to having a little knowledge rather than a lot. Still, the total number saying they have "a little knowledge" is eight percentage points higher than 2004.
- Although only around four in ten could express an opinion, 38% are satisfied with the Mayor's performance with only 4% saying they were dissatisfied.

# Introduction

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## Background & Objectives

The purpose of this research is to understand more about the lives and views of young Londoners; how they feel about life in the capital, what they do when they are not at school, what their concerns and aspirations are, as well as issues relating to their health, wellbeing and education. It also aims to gauge their awareness and views of the Mayor and his roles and responsibilities.

Young Londoners aged 11-16 years represent around 15% of all Londoners, and yet their influence on the decision-making process across the capital barely reflects the extent of their presence. In recognition of this imbalance, the Young Londoners' Survey is itself intended to provide the kind of voice young people need; giving them influence over the themes and issues that directly affect them.

The Young Londoners' Survey was last conducted in 2004 and this current research builds on baselines laid out in the GLA's study that year. The context of London life has changed in this period, which may have influenced the development of young people's opinions: most recently the economic downturn, a perceived proliferation of knife crime, terrorism in the capital and elsewhere, and an increased focus on environmental issues. This survey will help identify what is important to young Londoners, what they hope for and fear, and what they want in and from life during their formative years and beyond.

## Methodology

ICM Research interviewed a quota sample of 1,025 young Londoners aged 11-16 years on 27th March – 26th April 2009. Interviews were conducted across London using an in home, face-to-face methodology.

## Interpretation of the data

It should be remembered at all times that a sample and not the entire population of young Londoners has been interviewed. Consequently, all results are subject to sampling tolerances, which mean that not all differences are statistically significant.

We can, however, predict the variation between the sample results and the 'true' values (if everyone in the population had been interviewed) from knowledge of the size of the samples on which the results are based and the number of times answers are given. The confidence with which we can make this prediction is usually chosen to be 95% - that is, the chances are 95 times out of 100 that the 'true' value will fall within a specified range. The table below illustrates the predicted ranges for different sample sizes and the percentage results at the 95% confidence level.

## Sampling tolerances

SAMPLE SIZE	SAMPLING TOLERANCES APPLICABLE TO %'S AT OR NEAR		
	10% OR 90% + / -	30% OR 70% + / -	50% + / -
100 interviews	5.88%	8.98%	9.80%
500 interviews	2.63%	4.02%	4.38%
1000 interviews	1.86%	2.84%	3.10%

For example, with a sample size of 1,000 interviews where 50% (the worst case scenario as far as tolerances are concerned) give a particular answer, we can be 95% certain that the 'true' value will fall within the range of 3.1% from the sample result.

When results are compared between separate groups within a sample (say, between men and women), different results may be obtained. The difference may be 'real' or it may occur by chance (because a sample rather than the entire population has been interviewed). To test if the difference is a real one, i.e. if it is 'statistically significant', we again have to know the size of the samples, the % giving a certain answer and the degree of confidence chosen. If we assume the 95% confidence level again, the differences between the results of two separate groups must be greater than the values given in the table below:

SAMPLE SIZES TO BE COMPARED	DIFFERENCES REQUIRED TO BE STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT AT OR NEAR		
	10% OR 90% + / -	30% OR 70% + / -	50% + / -
100 and 100	8.3%	12.7%	13.9%
200 and 200	5.9%	8.9%	9.8%
500 and 500	3.7%	5.7%	6.2%
1000 and 1000	2.6%	4.0%	4.4%



## Social class definitions

Most market research projects classify the population into social grades, usually on the basis of the Market Research Society occupational groupings (MRS, 1991).

They are defined as follows:

A.	Professionals such as doctors, solicitors or dentists, chartered people like architects; fully qualified people with a large degree of responsibility such as senior civil servants, senior business executives and high ranking grades within the armed forces. Retired people, previously grade A, and their widows.
B.	People with very senior jobs such as university lecturers, heads of local government departments, middle management in business organizations, bank managers, police inspectors, and upper grades in the armed forces.
C1.	All others doing non-manual jobs, including nurses, technicians, pharmacists, salesmen, publicans, clerical workers, police sergeants and middle ranks of the armed forces.
C2.	Skilled manual workers, foremen, manual workers with special qualifications such as lorry drivers, security officers and lower grades of the armed forces.
D.	Semi-skilled and unskilled manual workers, including labourers and those serving apprenticeships. Machine minders, farm labourers, lab assistants and postmen.
E.	Those on the lowest levels of subsistence including all those dependent upon the state long-term. Casual workers, and those without a regular income.

## Acknowledgements

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# 1. Civic Involvement

## Living in London

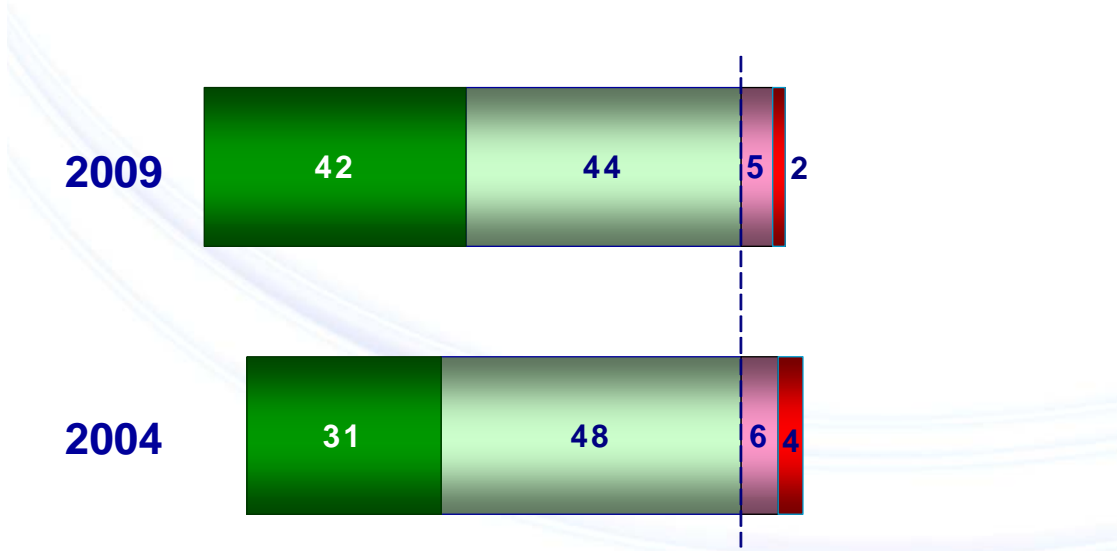
### Satisfaction with local neighbourhood

Young Londoners' satisfaction with their neighbourhood as a place to live is high (85%), having risen by a statistically significant five percentage points since 2004. Moreover, the intensity of satisfaction is relatively high, with almost as many (42%) very satisfied as opposed to quite satisfied. Accordingly, the number who are dissatisfied is low (7%), having fallen from an already low base of 10% in 2004<sup>2</sup>. Hardly anybody is very dissatisfied (2%) or indeed quite dissatisfied (5%).



### Satisfaction with local neighbourhood

■ % Very satisfied   ■ % Quite satisfied   ■ % Quite dissatisfied   ■ % Very dissatisfied



Q2. How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with this neighbourhood as a place to live?  
Base: All respondents (1,025)



There is a slight correlation between age and satisfaction, with the high of 89% satisfaction being observed among 11 year olds, and the 'low' of 80% among those aged 16, although 14 year olds buck the trend somewhat, with a satisfaction score of 88%.

Young people living in the outer London areas are more likely to be satisfied with their neighbourhood than those in inner London (87% compared with 82%).

### Satisfaction with London

Young people are also generally happy with London as a place to live. Overall satisfaction is 84%, marking a statistically significant improvement since 2004, again of some five percentage points.

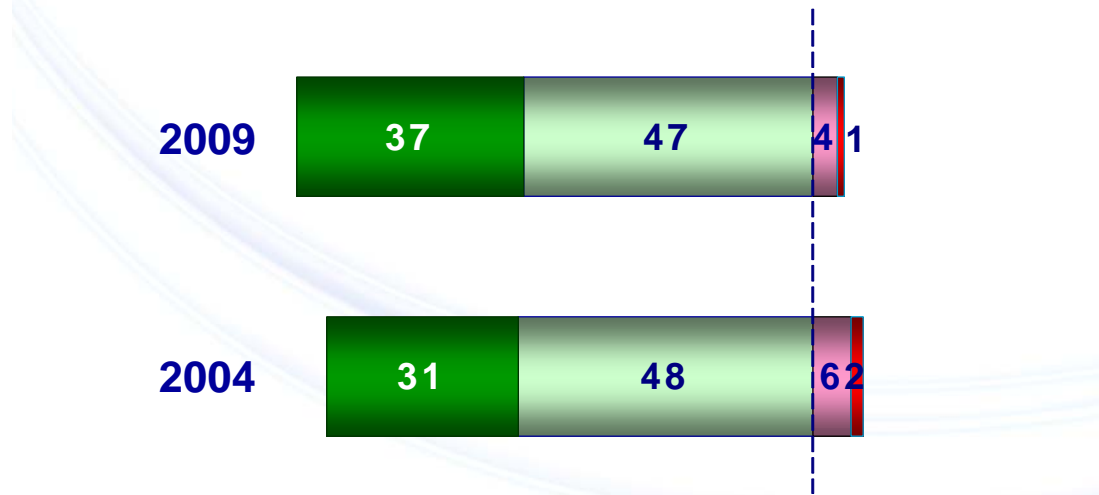
<sup>2</sup> Source: GLA Young Londoners' Survey, 2004. 1,072 interviews with London residents aged 11-16 interviewed face-to-face in-home between 19<sup>th</sup> June and 4<sup>th</sup> July 2004.

Even more positively, the number who are 'very' satisfied has risen statistically significantly by six points to 37%. Dissatisfaction remains around the same at 5%, with only 1% of young Londoners saying they are very dissatisfied with London as a city to live in.

## Satisfaction with London



■ % Very satisfied   ■ % Quite satisfied   ■ % Quite dissatisfied   ■ % Very dissatisfied



Q3. How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with London as a city to live in? *Base: All respondents (1,025)*



Young people at the older end of the survey age spectrum are not only more likely than their younger counterparts to be unhappy with their neighbourhood as a place to live, but also with London as a whole. Just under eight in ten (79%) 15 and 16 year olds describe themselves as satisfied with London compared to 87% of 11 year olds.

There is a clear difference of opinion between those whose parents are in socioeconomic group AB and those from most deprived DE households: nine in ten (88%) ABs are happy with London as a place to live compared to eight in ten (79%) DEs.

Ethnicity is also an important factor, with young white Londoners demonstrating (still high, but relatively) lower satisfaction levels (80%) with their city than those from mixed race (83%), Asian (90%), Black (91%) and Chinese or other backgrounds (90%).

**Q3. And how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with London as a city to live in?**

Base: All respondents (1,025)

		<b>All</b>
		<i>% Satisfied</i>
Age	11	87
	12	86
	13	82
	14	88
	15	79
	16	79
Social class	AB	88
	C1	84
	C2	85
	DE	79
Ethnicity	White	80
	Asian	90
	Black	91

Source: ICM

Satisfaction also varies across gender. Females are more likely to be dissatisfied both with their neighbourhood and London as a place to live. Further gender differences that we will see later in this research such as perception of personal safety may be the driver for this.

The table below also reveals differences between young and adult Londoners. Total satisfaction with both their local neighbourhood and with London is higher among young Londoners than among adults in the city. What is particularly striking is the fact that they are significantly more likely than their older counterparts to be very satisfied with their neighbourhood (42% satisfied compared to 28%) and with London as a place to live (37% versus 25%).

**Q2. How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with this neighbourhood as a place to live?**

**Q3. And how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with London as a city to live in?**

Base: All respondents

	Neighbourhood		London	
	Young Londoners	Adult Londoners <sup>3</sup>	Young Londoners	Adult Londoners
	%	%	%	%
Very satisfied	42	28	37	25
Fairly satisfied	44	55	47	54
Total satisfied	85	83	84	79

Source: ICM

<sup>3</sup> Source: GLA Annual London Survey, 2009. 1,404 interviews with London residents, aged 16+, interviewed, face-to-face, in-home using CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing), during January 2009. When making comparisons between the Young Londoners' Survey and the Annual London Survey, please be aware of the slightly different methodologies used.

**London – the best things**

Half (50%) of young people continue to rank the range of shops in the city as the best thing about living in London – the most popular answer in both 2004 and 2009. The second most popular answer - the mixture of people who live here - is cited by a third (36%) of respondents now, statistically significantly more than in 2004 (27%). This would suggest that young Londoners are particularly enthusiastic about the diversity of London and the vibrancy that is associated with it. The third most prevalent answer - the range of things for young people to do - continues to be regarded as one of the best things about living in the city by around a quarter (27% vs 24%) of young Londoners. Schools, the range of parks and open spaces and public transport all score more highly than last time.

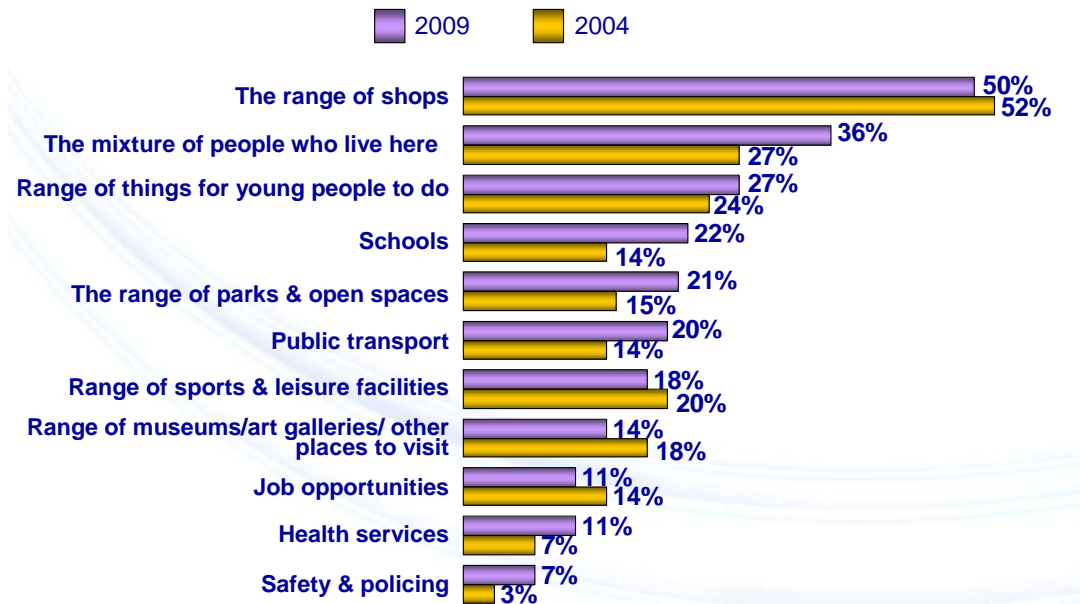
Views on the best things about the city are fairly consistent across the different age groups, although those aged 13 and above are significantly more likely to cite job opportunities than 11 and 12 year olds. 11 year olds are most likely to value the range of parks and open spaces, while more 15 year olds see public transport as the best thing compared with any other age groups.

Those whose parents earn more than £40,000 a year are more likely to cite the range of things for young people to do than those with a parental income of less than £25,000. This is likely to be related to young people from wealthier households being able to afford to undertake more activities. Asian young people are less likely to mention this than white or black young people (19% compared with 27% and 33% respectively), which may relate to the types of activity available and their relevance to different communities' interests and needs.

Young Londoners' views on the best things are different to those of adults. Young people mention London's schools and its range of shops more than adults when polled. Importantly they also seem to value London's diversity more with 36% of young people citing the mixture of people who live here, compared with 23% of adults. On the other hand, young people are less likely to mention public transport or job opportunities. Safety and Policing was mentioned by only a small number of young people, mirroring the opinions of adults.



## Best things about living in London



Q4. What, if anything, would you say are the two or three best things about living in London? *Base: All respondents (1,025)*

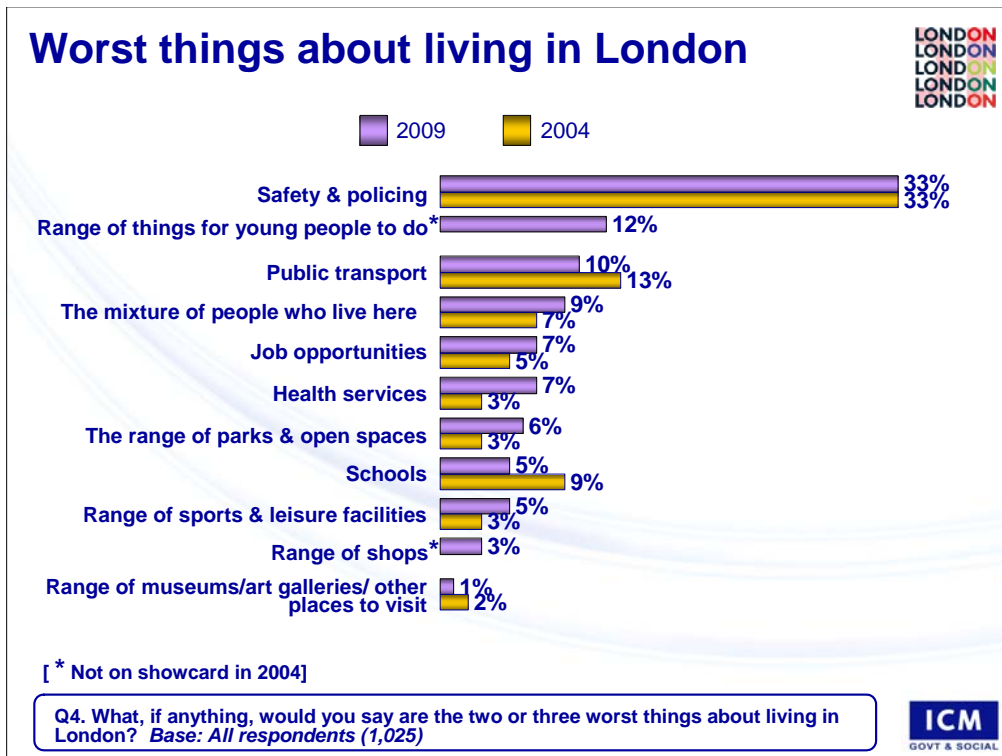


Age and parents' socioeconomic status have some influence on young people's perspectives. Around a quarter of 11-13 year olds believe the range of parks and open spaces is a key attraction compared to only one in seven (16%) 14-16 year olds – probably indicating changing interests around the mid-teen years. 15 year olds, meanwhile, are statistically significantly more likely than all other age groups to cite public transport, with a third (32%) seeing this as one of the best things about London. Not surprisingly, the mention of job opportunities increases with age, being of little interest to 11 year olds (4%) but more of a concern to 16 year olds (15%). ABs are also twice as likely to cite job opportunities (18%) than their counterparts in other social and economic groups such as DEs (9%).

One fifth (22%) of children with AB parents believe the range of museums, galleries and other visitor attractions is one of the best things about living in London, falling to just under one in eight C1s, C2s and DEs.

### London – the worst things

A third (33%) of young people believe that safety and policing is one of the worst things about living in London, which marks no change on 2004 results, but is by some distance the most prevalent answer. A new option – “the range of things for young people to do” – is cited by just over one in ten (12%) and is the second most popular answer. One in ten (10%) believe public transport is one of the most negative aspects of living in the capital, although there has been a 3-point improvement since 2004.



More than a third (37%) of girls believe that safety and policing is one of the worst things about living in London compared to 29% of boys (possibly linked to the fact, as we shall see later in the report, that girls tend to feel more unsafe than boys). They are also statistically significantly more likely than their male counterparts to mention public transport (12%) and the mixture of people who live in the city (11%). On the other hand, more boys than girls object to the range of sports and leisure facilities available (7% and 3% respectively).

Opinions also differ according to age. Generally speaking, older young Londoners are more critical than their younger peers of the range of things for young people to do, and with schools. This is particularly evident when comparing 11 and 12 year olds with those aged 15-16. It is worth noting though that whilst 12% cite the 'range of things for young people to do' as a 'worst thing' about living in London, 27% say that it's a 'best thing'.

Those living in outer London areas are more likely than those in Inner London to cite 'the range of things for young people to do' (14% versus 8%) which could arise from accessibility issues with nearby options being fewer in lower density parts of the city.

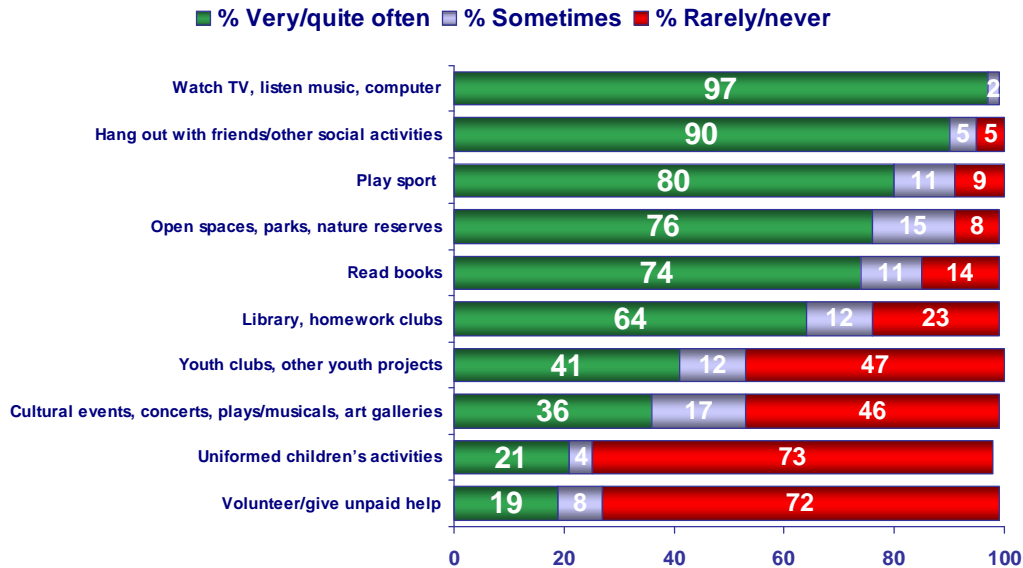
The opinions of young people on this are consistent with those of adults - about a third of both groups cite safety and policing as one of the worst things about living in London.

## Activities

Almost all (97%) young people in London frequently do things at home like watching television, listening to music or going on the computer. Nine in ten (90%) regularly hang out with friends or do other social activities. Four fifths (80%) play sport quite often or very often and three quarters (76%) are regular users of open spaces, parks

and nature reserves. One fifth (19%) often volunteer or give unpaid help – the least popular activity from the list of options.

## Hobbies and activities



Q6. How often do you do each of the following types of activity? *Base: All respondents (1,025)*



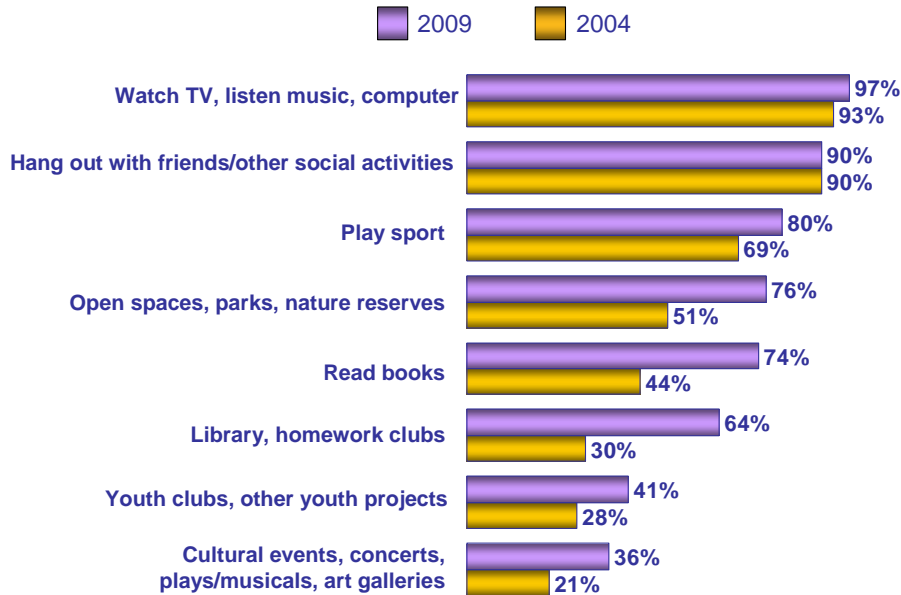
The number of young people who say they often watch television/listen to music/go on the computer at home has risen by four percentage points since 2004, while the number who regularly hang out with their friends has not changed. Comparisons with the 2004 study reveal some positive developments in terms of how young people are spending their time.

There has been an 11-point increase in young people regularly playing sport (80%), and the number who use open spaces, parks and nature reserves has risen from a half (51%) to three quarters (76%). Even larger increases can be seen in the percentage who are reading books (up 30 percentage points to 74%) and going to the library/homework clubs/other educational activities, with as many as two thirds (64%) now saying that they do compared to three in ten (30%) in the last survey. Young people may be more likely to recognise the importance of study in this time of declining employment.





## Hobbies and activities (2)



Q4. What, if anything, would you say are the two or three worst things about living in London? *Base: All respondents (1,025)*



Attendance of youth clubs/other youth projects and of cultural events both remain relatively low (41% and 36% respectively) but these too have seen statistically significant increases on the 2004 equivalents (28% and 22% respectively). Although not recorded in the 2004 survey, the numbers that attend uniformed children's activities are encouraging with 21% of young people saying they attend these either very or quite often.

These results are encouraging for the GLA and suggest that policy initiatives to improve literacy, increase physical exercise and expand facilities for young people have all had some success. Nevertheless, there is scope for more work to be done to encourage further, and equal, take-up of opportunities across different groups of young Londoners.

ABs are statistically significantly more likely than their peers to go to library or homework clubs, with three quarters (73%) going very/quite often compared to three fifths (61%) of DEs.

While a quarter (25%) of ABs never attend cultural events, this figure rises to a third (36%) among DEs. Even more striking is the contrast in the numbers who read books. Half (51%) of ABs read books very or quite often falling to a third of C1/C2s and only a quarter (25%) of DEs. This all indicates that young people from middle class homes have higher than average access to cultural and educational activities.

As the table below shows, geographic location also has a bearing on an individual's likelihood to undertake certain activities. Where there is a statistically significant difference between inner and outer Londoners' propensity to do an activity, it is indicated with an asterisk. Those in inner London are more likely than outer London residents to be involved in activities where some kind of provision is required such as attending youth clubs, going to cultural events or volunteering. Conversely, more

outer Londoners undertake activities that require no facilities such as watching television and listening to music and hanging out with friends. They are also more likely to play sport.

As noted earlier in the report, outer Londoners are more likely than inner Londoners to cite 'the range of things for young people to do' as one of the worst things about living in London. It is likely then, that the difference in levels of take-up of activities between inner and outer London is related to different levels of provision across different boroughs, perhaps coupled with varying levels of promotion of facilities, both of which would affect access.

**Q6. How often do you do each of the following types of activity?**

Base: All respondents (1,025)

	% saying 'Very/quite often'	
	Inner London	Outer London
Things at home like watching TV, listening to music or going on the computer	95	98*
Go to the library or homework clubs or other educational activities	64	64
Go to open spaces like parks or nature reserves	77	76
Go to youth clubs or other youth projects such as youth councils	48*	37
Go to cultural events like music concerts, plays/musicals or art galleries/activities	41*	34
Hang out with friends or other social activities	84	93*
Play sport (including physical activities such as dance)	32	42*
Read books	71	76
Attend uniformed children's activities such as the Junior Red Cross or Air Training Cadets	24	19
Work as a volunteer or give unpaid help to any groups, clubs or organisations	23*	16

Source: ICM

Young white Londoners are statistically more likely to say they 'never' take part in a number of the activities listed than their non-white counterparts, particularly young black Londoners. Given the differences we have seen by geographic location, and the different ethnic population make-up of inner and outer London Boroughs (i.e. a higher proportion of Black and Minority Ethnic groups in inner London areas), it is possible that geographic variation in the provision and promotion of activities in these areas, is driving these ethnic differences.

The table below shows all those activities where there is a statistically significant difference between white and black young people in the number who say they 'never' participate. It is notable that on a range of activities that could help develop 'life skills' such as attending youth clubs and taking part in uniformed activities and voluntary work, young white Londoners are more likely never to take part. This is also the case for activities related to learning such as attending homework clubs, going to cultural events and reading books. However, this list of activities is not exhaustive, and there could be other activities that show a converse picture.

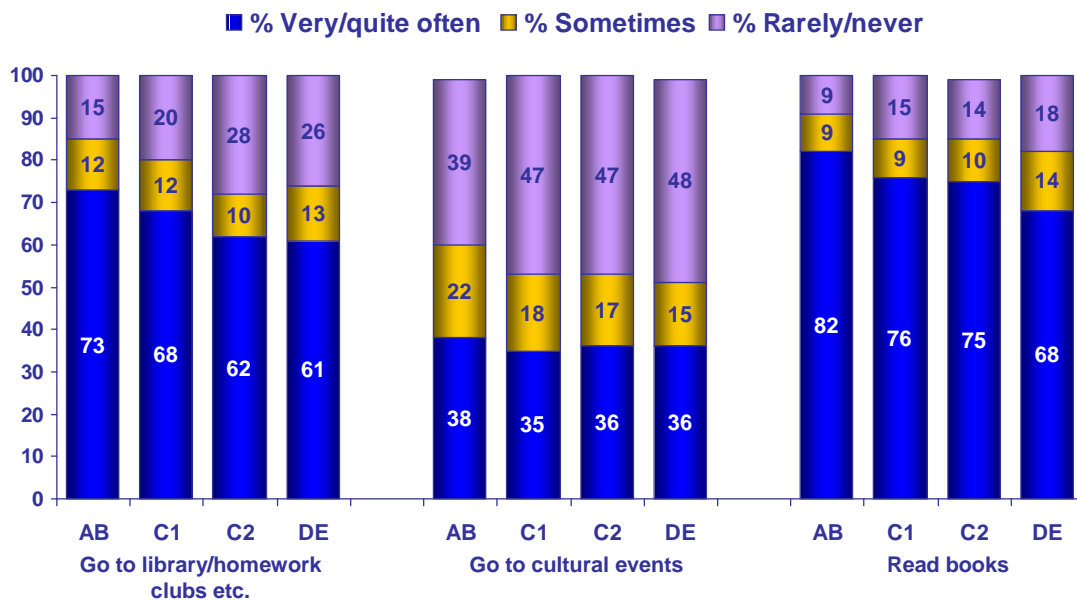
**Q6. How often do you do each of the following types of activity?**

Base: All respondents (1,025)

	% saying 'Never'	
	White	Black
Go to open spaces like parks or nature reserves	3	0
Go to youth clubs or other youth projects such as youth councils	37	25
Go to cultural events like music concerts, plays/musicals or art galleries/activities	36	19
Read books	9	2
Attend uniformed children's activities such as the Junior Red Cross or Air Training Cadets	70	59
Work as a volunteer or give unpaid help to any groups, clubs or organisations	68	53

Source: ICM

**Hobbies and activities (3)**



Q6. How often do you do each of the following types of activity? Base: All respondents (1,025)



In terms of age, there is evidence that the younger age groups are more engaged than the older ones. A quarter (23%) of 16 year olds never attend library/homework clubs compared to around one in ten 11 to 14 year olds. As many as 85% of 11 year olds go to open spaces quite or very often, falling away to seven in ten (70%) 16 year olds.

The likelihood of playing sport declines with age: nine in ten (93%) 11 year olds play very/quite often, dropping to seven in ten (71%) 16 year olds. While only 1% of the former say they never do sport, as many as 12% of the latter give this response. There is a similar story with reading, with nine in ten (89%) 11 year olds reading very/quite often, falling to a quarter (74%) of 14 year olds and six in ten (59%) 16 year olds. 15% of 16 year olds never read a book.

Some gender differences also emerge. Boys are more likely than girls to go to open spaces very/quite often (80% and 73% respectively) or to play sport (86% and 73%). In addition, significantly more girls (38%) than boys (31%) say they never go to youth clubs. Overall though, analysis shows that socioeconomic status and age have more bearing on young people's hobbies and activities than gender.

**Not taking part**

The principal reasons given for not taking part in activities are "I have other things to do", "Nothing stops me - I just don't want to" and "Not enough time". Youth projects, cultural events and uniformed activities are said not to be available in their area by some young people. Around one in six (16%) say a lack of awareness about where to go to take part is the reason they do not volunteer. Although not one of the top three reasons given, it is worth noting that one in ten (10%) say they do not go to youth clubs or other youth projects because they do not know where to go.

Affordability is cited as a reason by 1% or less in all cases, except for going to cultural events. Over one in ten (13%) say they do not go to cultural events because they cannot always afford to. Older respondents are also more likely to say this is an issue (19% of 14-16 year olds compared to 8% of 11-13 year olds).

Again the issue of different levels of provision between inner and outer London arises here. Those in outer London are more likely to say they do not do an activity because it is not available in their area for both youth clubs (22% compared to 11% of inner Londoners) and uniformed children's activities (15% versus 10%). As already suggested, geographical variations in provision of activities may drive subgroup variations (for example ethnic variations) in levels of take-up.

**Top 3 reasons for not doing activities**



	Things at home like watching TV, listening to music, going on computer	Go to library, homework clubs/other educational activities	Go to open spaces, parks, nature reserves	Go to youth clubs, other youth projects such as youth councils	Go to cultural events, music concerts, plays/musicals, art galleries etc.
<b>1</b>	I have other things to do (22%)	I have other things to do (31%)	I have other things to do (33%)	I have other things to do (25%)	I have other things to do (23%)
<b>2</b>	Nothing stops me – I just don't want to (22%)	Nothing stops me – I just don't want to (31%)	Nothing stops me – I just don't want to (20%)	Nothing stops me – I just don't want to (22%)	Nothing stops me – I just don't want to (17%)
<b>3</b>	My parents/carers prevent me (12%)	Not enough time (13%)	Not enough time (19%)	It is not available in my area (19%)	It is not available in my area (17%)

Q7. You say that you [INSERT ACTIVITY] sometimes, rarely or never, which of the reasons shown on the card stops you from doing [ACTIVITY] more often? Base: All respondents (1,025)





## Top 3 reasons for not doing activities

	Hang out with friends or other social activities	Play sport (including physical activities such as dance)	Read books	Attend uniformed children's activities e.g. Junior Red Cross/Air Training Cadets	Work as volunteer/given unpaid help to any groups, clubs, organisations
1	I have other things to do (34%)	I have other things to do (30%)	Nothing stops me – I just don't want to (34%)	Nothing stops me – I just don't want to (32%)	Nothing stops me – I just don't want to (25%)
2	Not enough time (23%)	Nothing stops me – I just don't want to (22%)	I have other things to do (30%)	I have other things to do (22%)	I have other things to do (21%)
3	My parents/carers prevent me (18%)	Not enough time (22%)	Not enough time (16%)	It is not available in my area (19%)	I don't know where to go to do it (16%)

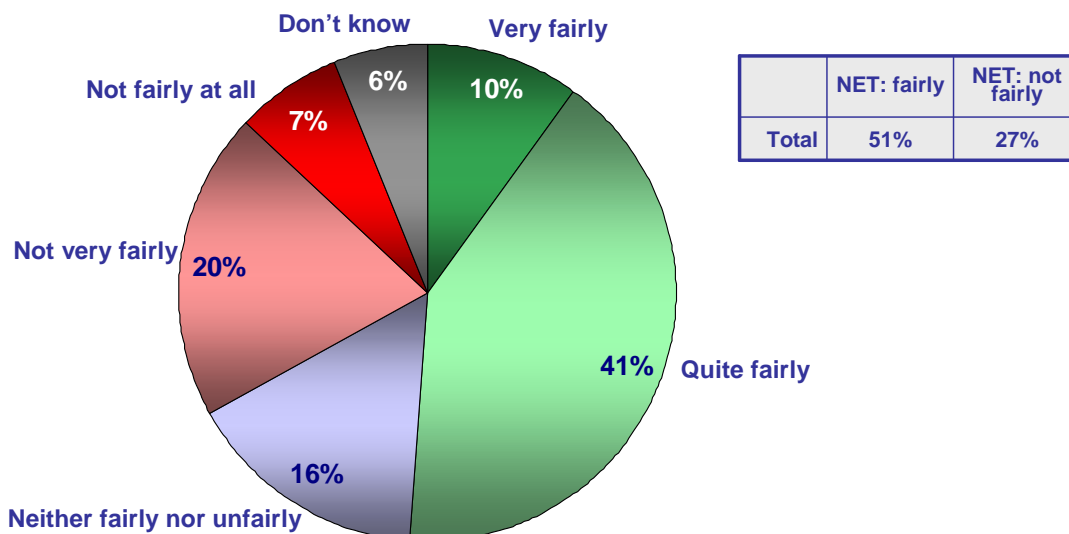
Q7. You say that you [INSERT ACTIVITY] sometimes, rarely or never, which of the reasons shown on the card stops you from doing [ACTIVITY] more often? *Base: All respondents (1,025)*



## Information

Nationally, there is widespread and ongoing debate about what some see as the excessively negative portrayal of young people in the media and it seems young Londoners themselves are divided on this issue, although they tend to be more positive than negative, with half (51%) believing their portrayal is fair and a quarter (27%) that it is not. Around one fifth (22%) either do not know or are neutral on this question.

## Media and young people



Q8. The media, such as television and newspapers, has a strong part to play in what the public think about certain groups of people, for example young people. Thinking about the way young people are portrayed in the media, do you think that they are portrayed...?  
 Base: All respondents (1,025)



The perception that the media's portrayal of young people is unfair increases with age with as many as two fifths (40%) of 16 year olds holding this opinion, compared to only one fifth of 11 and 12 year olds. This may be related to the fact that teenagers are more likely to be the subject of negative news stories than younger children.

Four in ten (39%) ABs find media portrayal of young people unfair, statistically significantly more than any other group. White young people (30%) are also statistically significantly more likely to argue that media coverage is unfair than Asian or Black young people (both 20%).

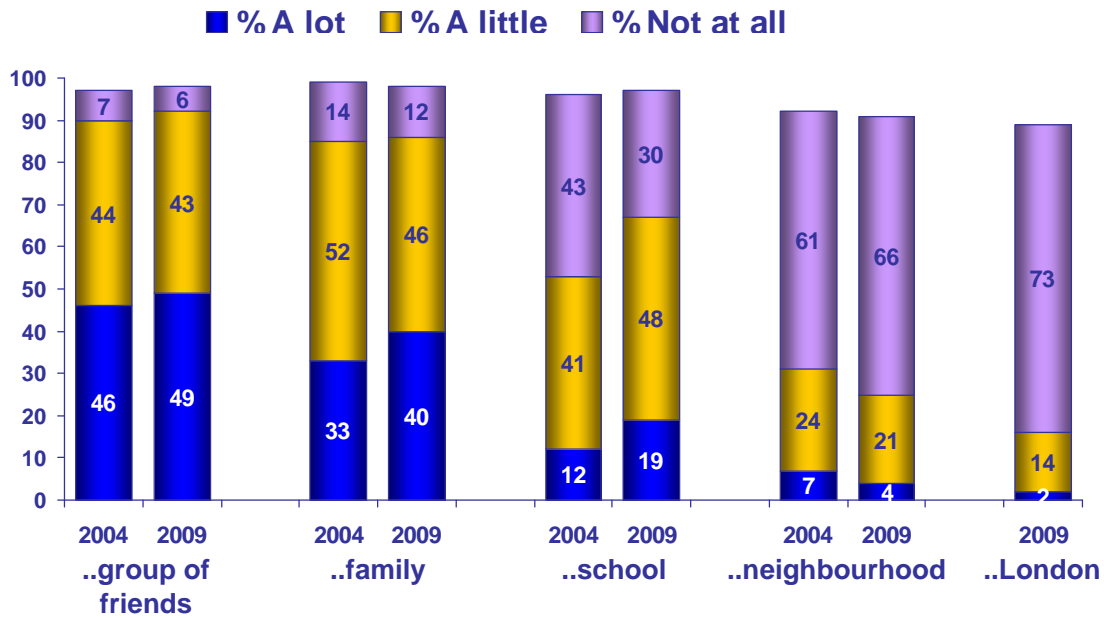
## Getting involved/having a say

### Influencing decisions

Young people were asked about the extent to which they feel they can influence decisions. Nine in ten (92%) think they can influence decisions in their group of friends a lot or a little, marking no significant change since 2004. A similar number (86%) feel they can influence decisions in their family; again this is little different to the previous study. Self-reported influence within schools, however, has risen by 15 percentage points to 67%, which implies that schools have provided improved

opportunities in the ways in which they engage with and involve their pupils since 2004<sup>4</sup>. Perceived capacity to affect decisions at a local level has dropped slightly with a quarter (25%) believing they have a lot or a little influence. Finally, one in fifteen (16%) believe they can have a bearing on decisions in London but three quarters (73%) say they have no influence at all on what happens in the capital.

## Influence



Q9. How much do you think you can influence decisions in your ...? Would you say a lot, a little or not at all? Base: All respondents (1,025)



Residents of inner London are significantly more likely than their outer London counterparts to feel they can influence decisions at both the neighbourhood and London level, as the table below shows.

Q9. How much do you think you can influence decisions in...			
Base: All respondents (1,025)			
		Inner London	Outer London
	%	%	%
<b>...your local area or neighbourhood</b>			
A lot	7	7	3
A little	25	25	19
<b>...London</b>			
A lot	4	4	2
A little	18	18	12

Source: ICM

White young Londoners are significantly less likely to feel they can influence decisions in London with one in ten (11%) feeling they have a little influence, compared to 25% of mixed race, 17% of Asian and 19% of black young Londoners.

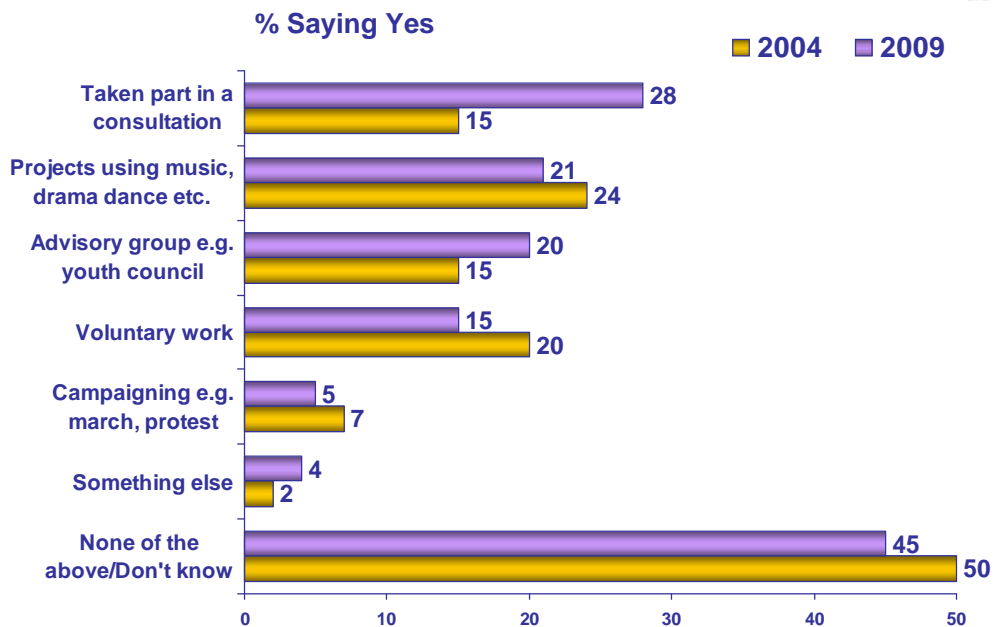
<sup>4</sup> For instance, through mechanisms such as youth councils.

Variations in young people's perceptions of their ability to influence change may be related to the areas of London in which they live; certain areas have had more targeted engagement work for marginalised groups and young people living in those areas may be feeling more engaged as a result.

### Influencing a change

Just under three in ten (28%) young Londoners have taken part in a consultation, double the figure in 2004. Around one fifth have been involved in projects using music, drama, dance etc. (21%) or had active involvement in a youth council or other advisory group (20%). The number who have done voluntary work has dropped slightly and now stands at one in seven (15%) while one in twenty have been involved in a form of campaigning (5%). The proportion of young people in London who have not done any of these things has dropped – although not significantly – by five percentage points to 45%.

## Influencing a change in local area



Q10. Have you ever done any of the following activities in order to influence a change in your local area? Base: All respondents (1,025)



Those in inner London are more likely to be involved in advisory groups such as youth councils than those in outer London (24% and 18% respectively), whereas those in outer London are more likely to have taken part in a consultation (31% compared to 23%).



**Q10. Have you ever done any of the following activities in order to influence a change in your local area?**

	All	White	Asian/Asian British	Black/Black British
<i>Base:</i>	(1,025)	(602)	(167)	(163)
<b>ANY</b>	55	51	63	62
Taken part in a consultation	28	27	30	31
Projects using music, drama dance etc.	21	18	27	24
Advisory group e.g. youth council	20	16	24	31
Voluntary work	15	12	21	20
Campaigning e.g. march, protest	5	5	8	6
Something else	4	3	4	6
<b>None of the above</b>	43	47	35	35

*Source: ICM*

Some significant differences in levels of participation can be observed between ethnic groups. Asian and black young people are both statistically significantly more likely than white young people to have taken part in at least one of these activities (63%, 62% and 51% respectively). In particular, both groups are more likely to have had active involvement in an advisory group such as a youth council, or to have done voluntary work. Young Asians are significantly more likely than both white and black young people to have been involved in helping with making decisions in other ways, like projects, using music, drama, dance etc.

As we have already seen, young black and young Asian Londoners are both more likely to feel they can influence a change in London. The fact that they are also more likely to have engaged in at least one activity to influence change is probably not coincidental. They may be feeling more engaged as a result of taking part in such activities – or they may have taken part because of their view that they can make a difference.

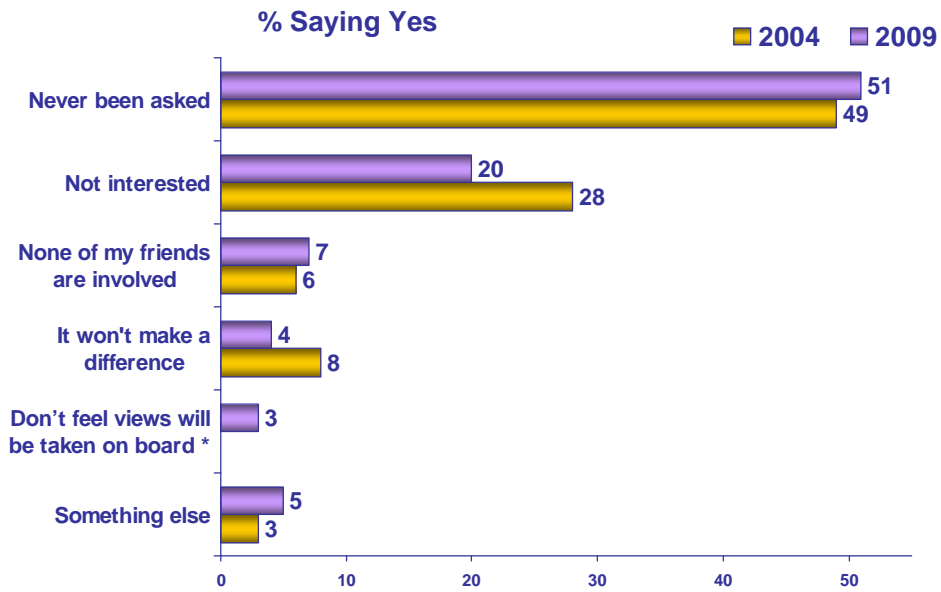
As we might expect, 15 and 16 year olds are more likely than their 11 and 12 year old counterparts to have taken part in a consultation (30% compared to 23%) or to have been involved in a campaign such as a march or protest (9% compared to 2%). Less easy to explain is the fact that only one in ten (10%) children of AB parents have taken part in projects using music, drama, dance etc. compared to just under a quarter (23%) of other young people.

#### ***Never influenced a change***

Less than half of young Londoners have not taken part in any of the activities to influence change that they were asked about. As in 2004, the predominant reason for not getting involved – cited by half (51%) of them – is that they have never been asked. One fifth (20%) say they are not interested and 7% that none of their friends are involved. The number saying it will not make a difference has fallen – although not significantly – to 4%, and 3% feel their views will not be taken on board.



## If not, why not?



[ \* Not on showcard in 2004]

Q11. Which of the following best describes why you have never done any of these activities? *Base: All who have not done anything to influence a change in their local area (428)*



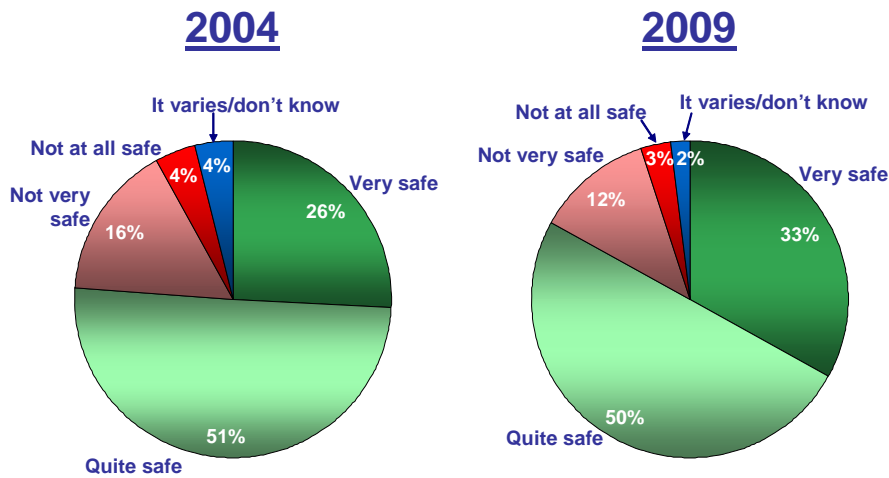
## 2. Crime and Safety

### Feeling safe

#### *In neighbourhood/area*

Just as young people's satisfaction with their neighbourhood has increased, so too has there been a statistically significant rise in the number of young Londoners who feel safe in their neighbourhood/area - from 77% to 83%. The number who feel quite safe has stayed the same at around half (50%) while the number that feel very safe has risen from a quarter (26%) to a third (33%). One in ten (12%) say they do not feel very safe and 3% do not feel safe at all.

#### Safety in local neighbourhood/area



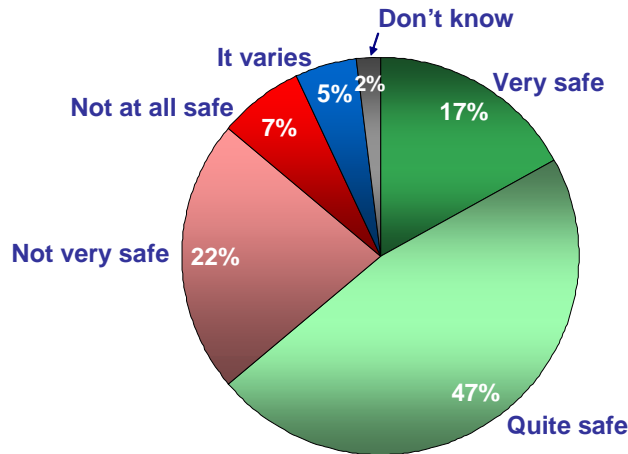
Q12. How safe do you feel in your neighbourhood/area? Base: All respondents (1,025)



**In London**

However, young people do not necessarily feel as safe in London as a whole as they do in their own neighbourhood. Two thirds (64%) do feel safe in London, but this is 19-points lower than the score for safety in their neighbourhood. While a third said they felt very safe in their neighbourhood, only 17% say they feel very safe in London. A fifth (22%) do not feel very safe and 7% do not feel at all safe. One in twenty (5%) say that it varies.

**Safety in London**



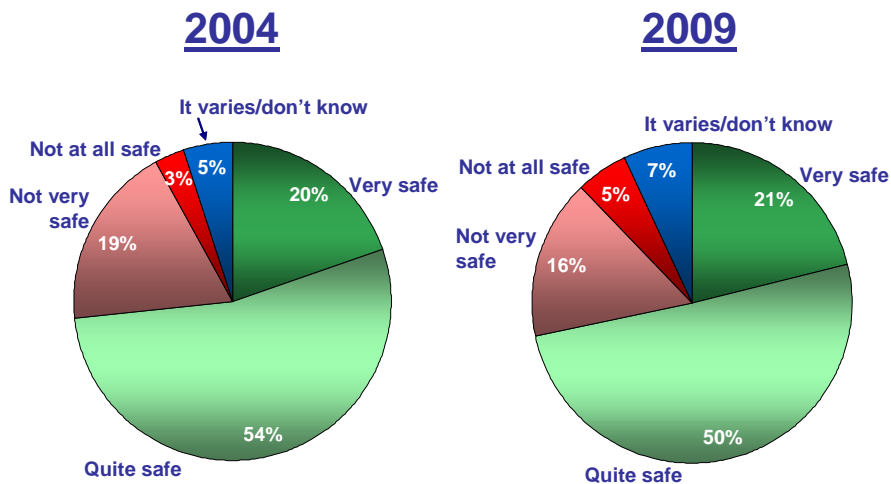
Q13. How safe do you feel in London? Base: All respondents (1,025)



**On public transport**

Young people's feeling of security on public transport has stayed broadly the same since 2004. A fifth (21%) feel very safe, half (50%) feel quite safe, three in twenty (16%) do not feel very safe and one in twenty (5%) do not feel at all safe.

**Safety on public transport**



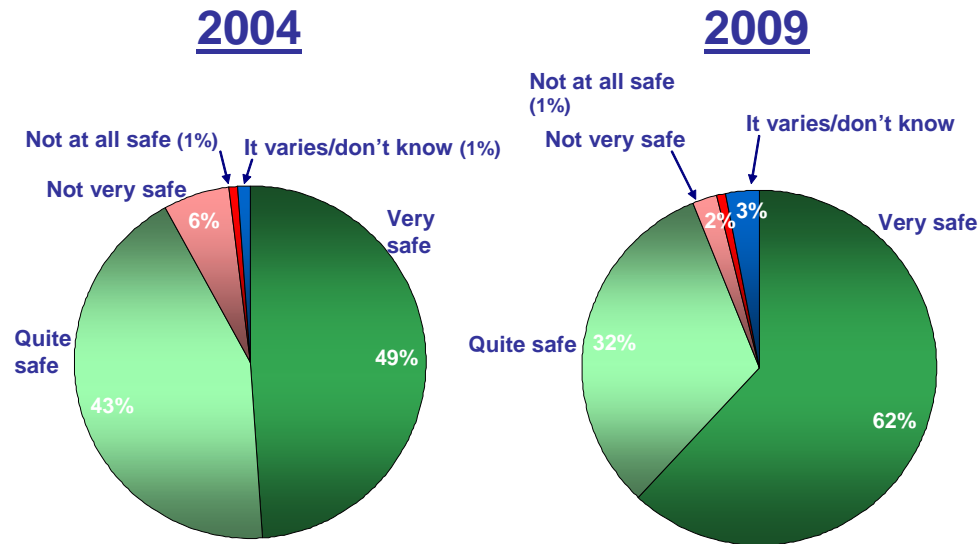
Q14. How safe do you feel on public transport? Base: All respondents (1,025)



**At school**

Safety of pupils is a key aspiration for any school (and parents) and it is encouraging that 62% feel very safe and 32% feel quite safe at school making a near-universal total 94% saying they feel safe. The remaining 6% however account for approximately 30,000 young Londoners, with a third of them (2%) not feeling very safe, and a small number (1%) not feeling safe at all. The remainder (3%) either say that it varies or are unable to answer the question.

**Safety at school**



Q15. How safe do you feel at school? Base: All respondents (1,025)

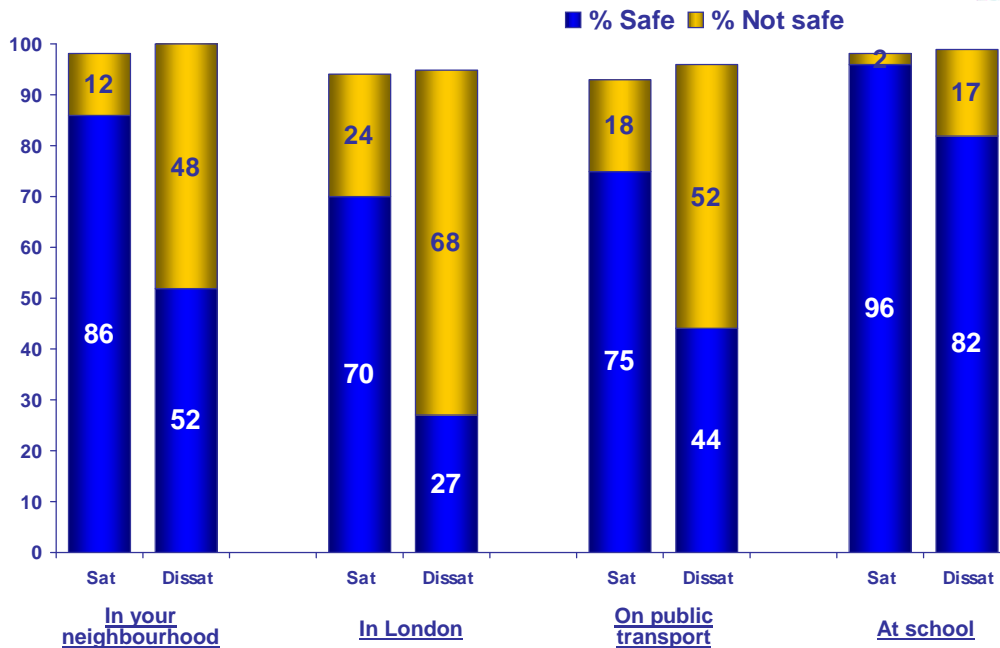


More girls than boys feel unsafe in their neighbourhood (18% compared to 12%) and on public transport (24% and 18%), although there is no significant difference between how safe girls and boys feel in London as a whole.

There is some correlation between feelings of safety and young people's satisfaction with London as a place to live. The chart below shows, for each question on safety, the responses of those who are satisfied and dissatisfied with London as a city to live in. For example, 86% of young people who are satisfied with London as a city to live in feel safe in their neighbourhood, but only 52% of those who are dissatisfied with London say that they feel safe. Three quarters (75%) of young people who are happy with the capital as a place to live feel safe on public transport compared to less than half (44%) of those who are dissatisfied. We can therefore speculate that a key driver of satisfaction for young Londoners is likely to be their experience and perception of safety on public transport.



## Satisfaction with London and feeling safe



Q12-15. How safe do you feel...? Base: All respondents (1,025)



Given the correlation between satisfaction and feelings of safety, it is not surprising therefore that the highly satisfied ABs are also more likely to feel safe in their neighbourhood than DEs (87% and 79% respectively). It is reasonable to speculate that young people from AB households are more likely to be living in 'safer' areas and that this contributes to their relative satisfaction with living in London.

There does not appear to be a strong correlation between ethnicity and feelings of safety, except when it comes to public transport where black youngsters are significantly more likely than any other group to say they feel very safe (37% compared to 21% overall). Section 4 shows that young black Londoners are more likely to use buses every day than their white and Asian counterparts – 62% compared with 51% and 39%. Accordingly, this difference in perceived safety may well be a case of feeling safe where there is familiarity.

As on other questions, an inner and outer London split is evident; with more outer Londoners feeling safe in their neighbourhood than inner Londoners (86% versus 77%).

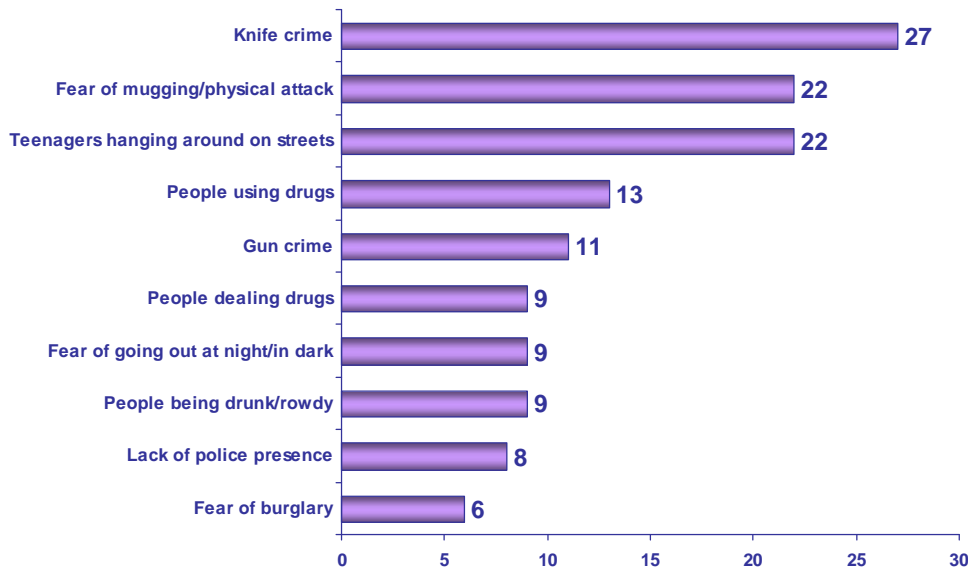
### Reasons for feeling unsafe

The principal reason for not feeling safe is knife crime, cited by just under three in ten (27%) young people. This may be related to the extensive media coverage of knife crime over the past few years as although this research cannot quantify the degree to which this fear is based on personal experience, the survey does show that only 1% of young Londoners aged 11 - 16 say they have been a victim of knife crime. Fear of mugging/physical attack and teenagers hanging around on the streets are both cited by a fifth (22%). People using drugs causes one in ten (13%) young people to feel unsafe in their local area, as does gun crime (11%).



## Feeling unsafe

### Top 10 reasons



Q16. Thinking about safety, for what reasons, if any, do you feel unsafe in your local area? Base: All respondents (1,025)



As noted above, more girls than boys feel unsafe in their local area. The table below shows the main reasons why they feel threatened.

<b>Q16. Thinking about safety, for what reasons, if any, do you feel unsafe in your local area?</b>			
	<b>All</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
	<i>Base:</i> (1,025)	(502)	(523)
Teenagers hanging around on the streets	22	19	24
People using drugs	13	11	16
Fear of going out at night/in the dark	9	7	11
People dealing drugs	9	6	11

Source: ICM

As previously mentioned, no clear correlation is evident between a young person's ethnicity and their likelihood to feel safe in their local area. However, we can now see that young black people are statistically significantly more likely than their counterparts to cite a number of reasons why they feel unsafe in their local area. The table below highlights the significant differences. Most striking is the fact that one quarter (26%) of young black people feel unsafe because of gun crime, compared to less than one in ten (9%) young whites and Asians (7%). There is also a large disparity on the issue of knife crime, with almost two fifths (38%) young black people feeling unsafe because of it, compared to a quarter (27%) of whites and less than one fifth (18%) of Asians.

**Q16. Thinking about safety, for what reasons, if any, do you feel unsafe in your local area?**

	All	White	Asian/Asian British	Black/Black British
<i>Base:</i>	(1,025)	(602)	(167)	(163)
Knife crime	27	27	18	38
Fear of mugging/physical attack	22	22	14	23
Teenagers hanging around on streets	22	24	13	22
People using drugs	13	11	11	21
Gun crime	11	9	7	26
People dealing drugs	9	7	8	16

Source: ICM

Just as there is ethnic variation, so too there is a clear divide between inner and outer London with more than twice as many young people in inner London saying they feel unsafe because of knife crime, gun crime and people using or dealing drugs. However, as we will see below, inner Londoners are not more likely than outer Londoners to have experienced crime. Their higher levels of fear may be because young people are more likely to see the types of activity that they consider to be a threat and by their own admission, their concerns also come from what they see in the media about crime (they are four times more likely than outer Londoners to cite this as a reason for feeling unsafe). It may be that there is some relationship between the ethnic and geographical variations on this question, but it is beyond the scope of this study to understand how one might influence the other.

**Q16. Thinking about safety, for what reasons, if any, do you feel unsafe in your local area?**

*Base: All respondents (1,025)*

	Inner London	Outer London
	%	%
Knife crime	40	20
People using drugs	23	8
Gun crime	19	7
People dealing drugs	13	6
Media reports about crime	8	2

Source: ICM

Comparison with the 2009 Annual London Survey shows that young Londoners' reasons for feeling unsafe are not dissimilar to those of adults. The biggest difference is in fear of being burgled (cited by 34% of adults and 6% of young Londoners), which considering a young person probably has comparatively less in the way of belongings is not surprising. However, interestingly this research shows that young people fear teenagers hanging around on streets at least as much as adults (22% compared with 16%). The survey did not include a question to probe whether or not they, or someone they know, have been the victim of any crime at the hands of other young people, so we do not know to what extent their fears are based on experience. Another notable difference is that young people are less likely than adults to be concerned by people using and dealing drugs.



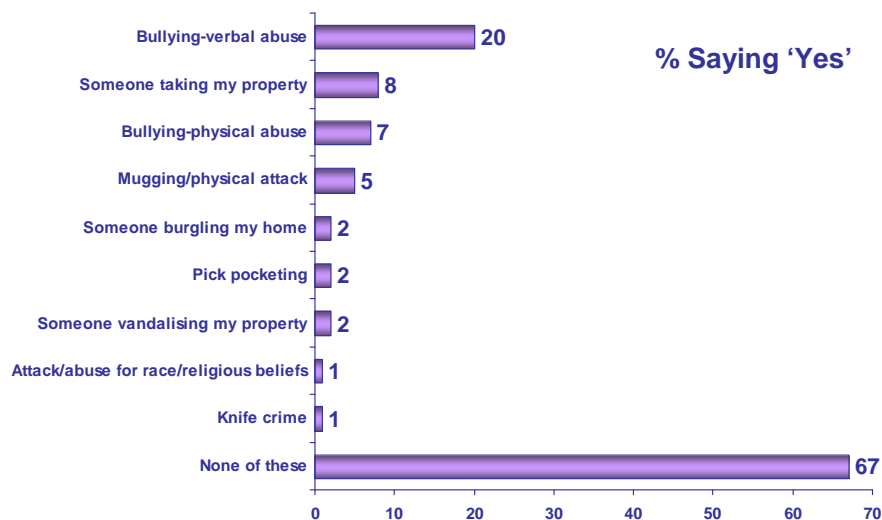
## Young people's experience of crime

Two thirds (67%) of young people have not been a victim of any of the types of crime that they were asked about. One fifth (20%) have experienced bullying in the form of verbal abuse. 8% have had property taken from them and 7% have been the victim of physical bullying. One in twenty (5%) have been subject to a mugging or other physical attack. One in fifty has experienced their home being burgled, pick pocketing or their property being vandalised (each 2%).

Only 1% consider themselves to have been attacked or abused because of their race or their religious beliefs, and the same proportion have been the victim of knife crime.

It is important to note that while these figures are low, 1% still translates into around 5,000 young Londoners and as such, it is not trivial. To take another example, the seemingly small 5% of young people who report having been a victim of mugging or physical attack equates to around 25,000 young people. These figures indicate that continuing to tackle crime towards young people in London remains a key challenge.

### Victim of crime



Q17. Have you personally ever been the victim of any of the things shown on this card?  
Base: All respondents (1,025)



As we saw, there are differences in how groups perceive certain threats – based on gender, ethnicity and geographic location. However young people's experiences do not always differ along similar lines. For example, while more inner Londoners than outer Londoners fear knife crime, it is the latter who are more likely to have been a victim of such crime.

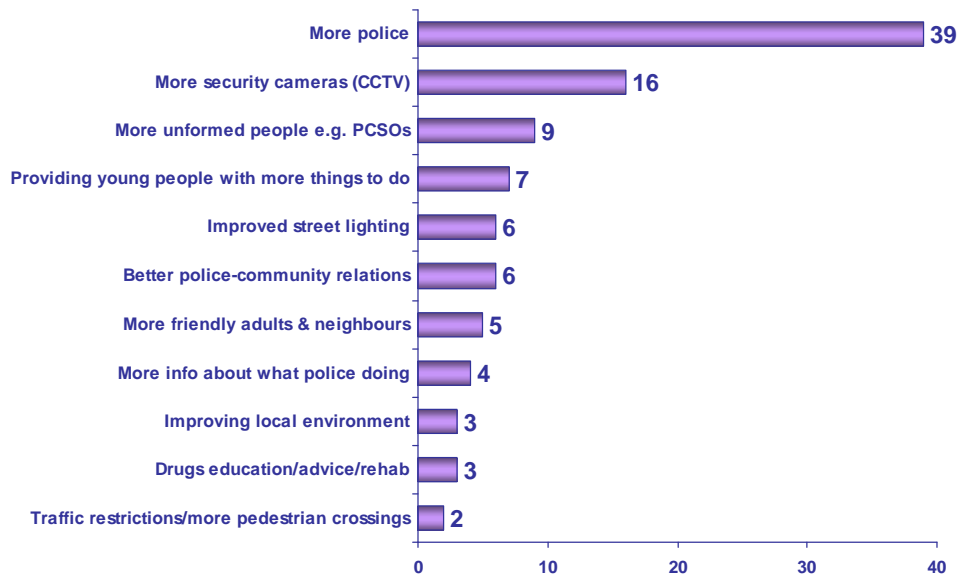
Girls and ethnic minorities are more likely to have been a victim of attack or abuse due to their race or religious beliefs (1% overall, compared to 2% of girls and 3% of both black and Asian young people). But, aside from these examples, there are very few significant subgroup differences.

## Feeling safer

Two fifths (39%) say more police would do the most to make them feel safer in their neighbourhood. One in six (16%) would like more security cameras. These are the most popular answers, with all of the other options being chosen by less than one in ten. 9% want more uniformed people to help police such as Police and Community Support Officers (PCSOs), 7% think providing young people with more things to do would improve safety, 6% favour improved street lighting and better police-community relations (6%), followed by more friendly adults and neighbours (5%). The other options score 3% or less.

Outer Londoners favour more police (44% compared with 30%) and inner Londoners prefer more security cameras (20% versus 14%) and more things for young people to do (10% and 5% respectively).

## Feeling safer in local neighbourhood



Q18. Which one of the following would most make you feel safer in your neighbourhood/area? *Base: All respondents (1,025)*

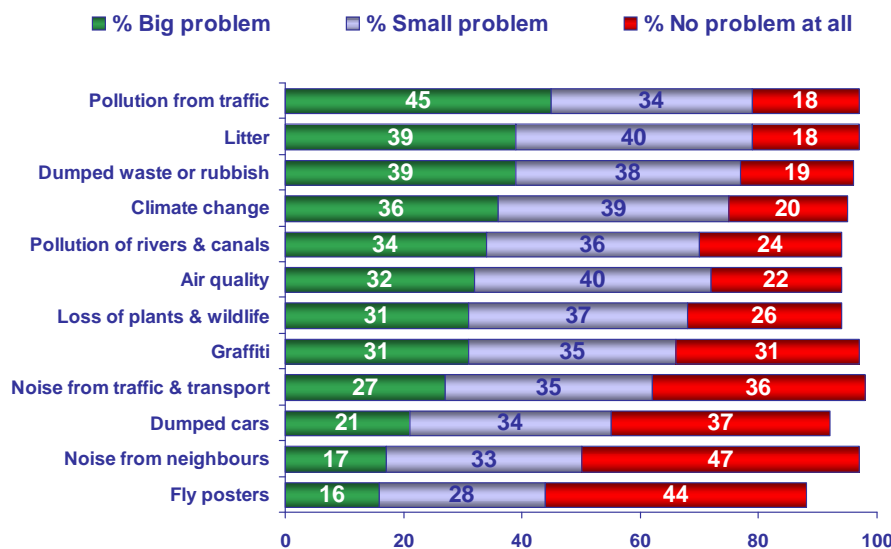


## 3. The Environment

### Quality of the environment in London

On the subject of the quality of the environment in London, no single issue, of those put forward, is considered to be a big problem by a majority of young people. Pollution from traffic is considered the most problematic (45% believe it is a big problem), followed by litter (39%) and dumped waste or rubbish (also 39%). Climate change is only considered a big problem for the quality of the environment in London by around a third (36%), as is pollution of rivers and canals (34%) and air quality (32%).

### Quality of the environment

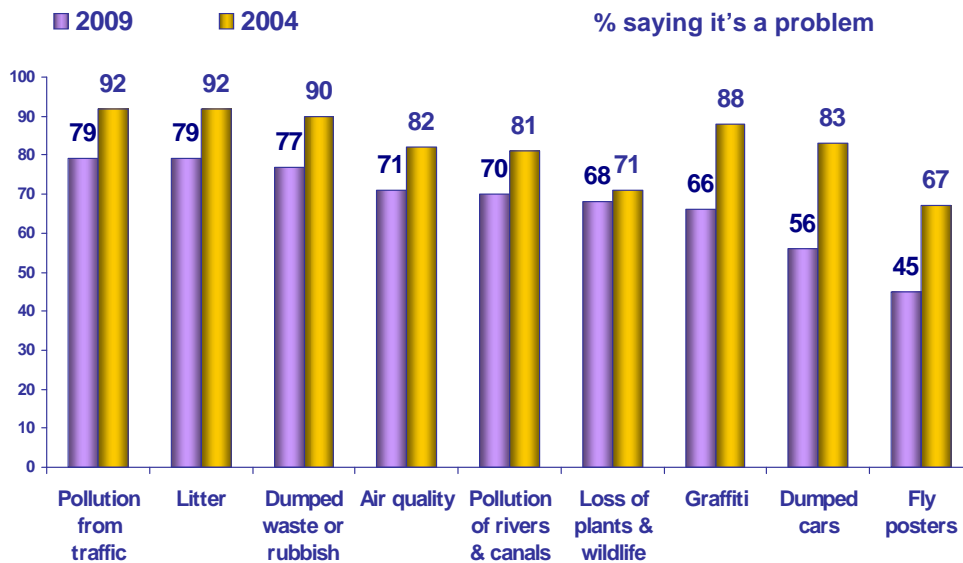


Q19. Thinking about the quality of the environment in London, how much of a problem, if at all, do you consider the following to be? Base: All respondents (1,025)



What is notable is the extent to which perceptions of each of these issues as a problem have *fallen* since the 2004 survey. In particular, graffiti which was considered a problem by approaching nine in ten (88%) young people in 2004 is now only considered to be so by two thirds (66%). Similar disparities can be seen on the issue of dumped cars and fly posters. This suggests that much has been done over the past five years to deal with these environmental problems. In fact, on all measures, less young people believe there is a problem than in 2004. Pollution from traffic, litter and dumped waste or rubbish were all considered a problem by around nine in ten in 2004 and are now viewed as such by around eight in ten.

## Quality of the environment (2)



Q19. Thinking about the quality of the environment in London, how much of a problem, if at all, do you consider the following to be? Base: All respondents (1,025)

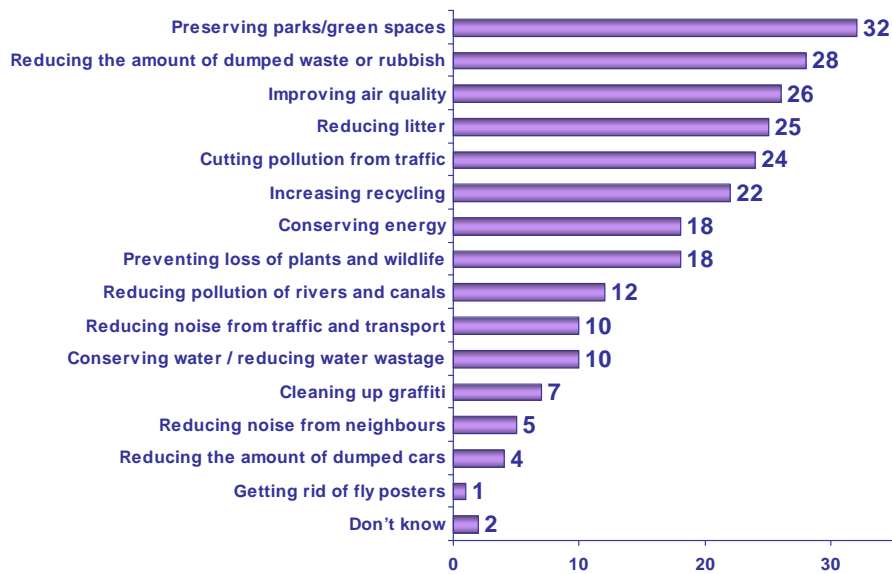


## Priorities for improvement

Young people's priorities for improving the quality of the environment in London are preserving parks/green spaces<sup>5</sup> (32%), reducing the amount of dumped waste or rubbish (28%), improving air quality (26%), reducing litter (25%) and cutting pollution from traffic (24%).

<sup>5</sup> A priority which is shared by adults in the capital, who also ranked this among their top priorities for improving the quality of the environment in London, in the Annual London Survey.

### Quality of the environment (3)



Q20. Thinking about improving the quality of the environment in London, which two or three of these, if any, do you think should be a priority? Base: All respondents (1,025)



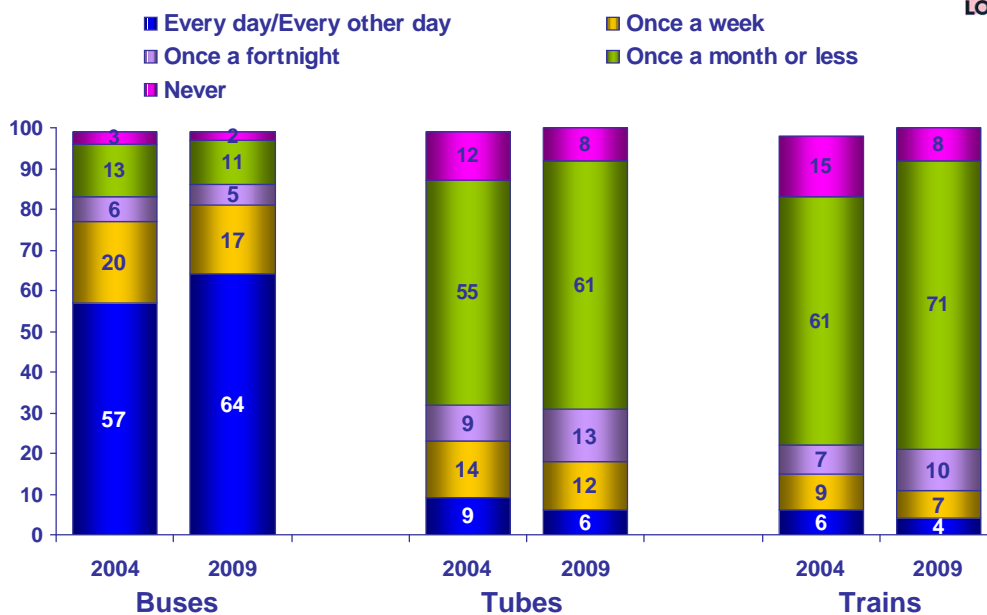
The only significant difference across demographic groups is found in attitudes to recycling. Young people from socioeconomic groups AB, C1 and C2 all regard increasing recycling as a higher priority than DEs, with a third (32%) of ABs citing this as a priority compared to around one in seven (15%) of DEs. Other research has shown that DE adults recycle less and this suggests perhaps that DE young people should be prioritised in recycling awareness and educational initiatives.

## 4. Transport

### Use of public transport

Young people's main mode of transport, remains overwhelmingly, the bus, regular use of which has stayed broadly the same, although statistically significantly more young people are taking the bus daily or every other day – up seven percentage points to 64% since 2004. This is possibly linked to the introduction of free bus travel for 11 to 15 year olds since the last survey. Use of tubes and trains has stayed broadly the same, although the numbers taking the train at least once a month have risen from 83% to 92%.

### Use of public transport



Q21-23. How often do you use [mode of transport] in London? Base: All respondents (1,025)



The tendency to use the bus every day increases with age, which we might expect given the freedom that using public transport provides. One third (35%) of 11 year olds use the bus every day, rising to three fifths (60%) of 16 year olds. Tube use is also greater among the older cohorts. Almost three in ten (27%) 16 year olds and a quarter (24%) of 15 year olds use the tubes at least once a week, falling to one in ten (10%) of 11 year olds.

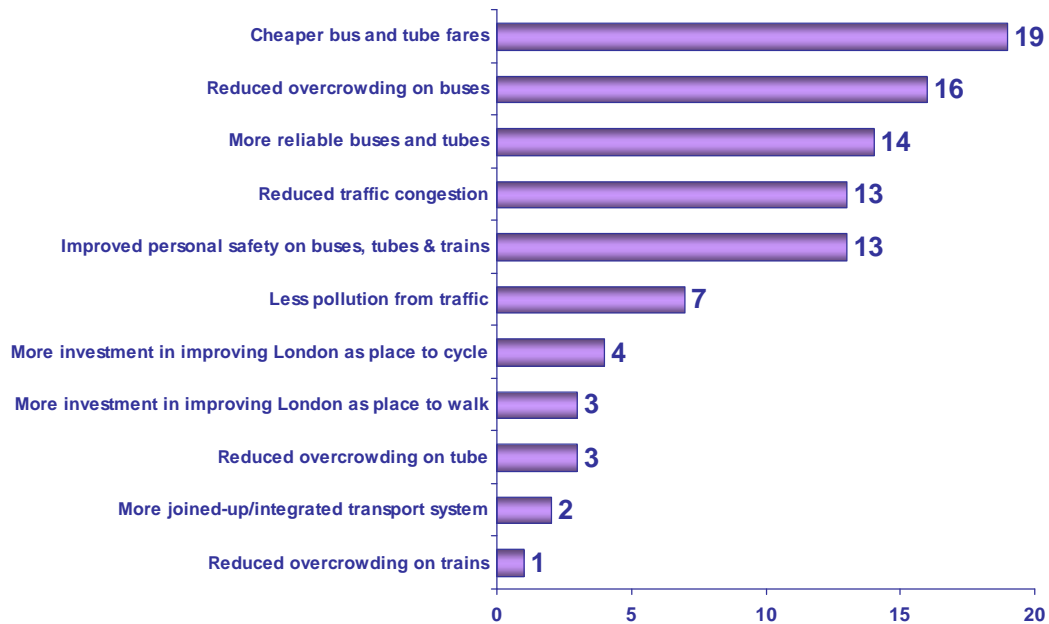
Young black Londoners are more likely to use buses every day than their white and Asian counterparts – 62% compared with 51% and 39% respectively.

The 2009 Annual London Survey shows that while adults use buses more on a regular basis than other form of public transport in London, unlike young people they also use other modes of transport on a regular basis. Young Londoners will presumably begin to travel more regularly on tubes and trains as their travel becomes more independent.

## Improving London's transport

The single most popular option for improving London's transport is for cheaper bus and tube fares, favoured by one fifth (19%). Reduced overcrowding on buses is the preference for one in six (16%) and 14% would like more reliable tubes and buses.

## Improving London's transport



Q24. Which one of the things shown on this card do you think would most improve London's transport? *Base: All respondents (1,025)*



The desire for cheaper bus and tube fares is driven by 15 and 16 year olds who are much more likely to choose this option than younger children. A quarter (26%) of them would like fares to be lower, while this is the preferred choice for only 15% of 11 to 14 year olds. Considering that bus journeys are free for all under-16s resident in London under Mayoral and TfL policy, this is perhaps more of a comment on tube fares. As already noted, 15 and 16 year olds are more likely to use the tube, which would explain their higher level of priority they place on reducing fares.

The table overleaf demonstrates how preferences change according to the age of the young person:



## Improving London's transport (2)

	11 to 12 year olds	13 to 14 year olds		15 to 16 year olds	
1	Improved personal safety on buses/tube/trains (17%)	Reduced overcrowding on buses (18%)	More reliable buses & trains (18%)	Cheaper bus & tube fares (26%)	
2	Cheaper bus & tube fares (15%)		Cheaper bus & tube fares (15%)		Reduced overcrowding on buses (18%)
3	Reduced traffic congestion (13%)	Improved personal safety on buses/tube/trains (11%)	Reduced traffic congestion (11%)	More reliable buses & trains (13%)	Reduced traffic congestion (13%)

Q24. Which one of the things shown on this card do you think would most improve London's transport? *Base: All respondents (1,025)*



## Travelling to school

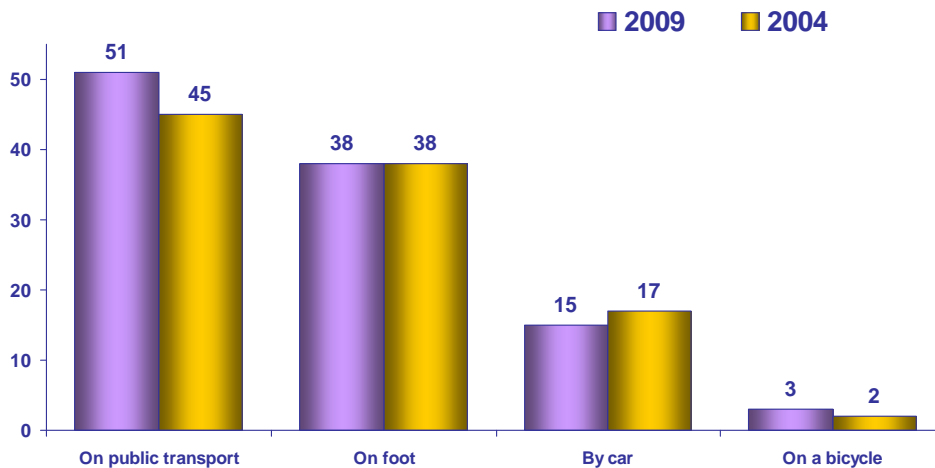
### *Usual mode of transport*

There is little change since 2004 in the ways in which young people in London travel to school. Public transport continues to be the most popular mode, used by half (51%) with no significant increase since 2004. Two fifths (38%) walk, three in twenty (15%) are taken by car and a small minority (3%) go by bicycle.





## Travelling to school (1)



Q25. In which of the following ways do you usually travel to school? Base: All respondents (1,025)



As might be expected because of geographical spread, residents of inner London are more likely to go to school by foot (45%) than those in outer London (34%) and less likely to travel to school by car (7% and 19% respectively). This may also relate to traffic congestion in inner London making car use a less attractive option, and in any case car ownership is likely to be lower in inner London given the availability of public transport.

Use of public transport to travel to school increases with age from around a third (36%) of 11 year olds, to three fifths (61%) of 16 year olds. 11 year olds are statistically significantly more likely than older age groups to travel to school by foot (50%) or in the car (24%). These findings suggest that the mode of transport is influenced by parental concerns for safety; it may be the case that at a younger age, some parents prefer to escort children to school by foot or in the car but as they get older allow them to go by public transport. This too might explain the difference between the number of 16 year olds and 11 year olds that cycle to school (7% versus 1%).

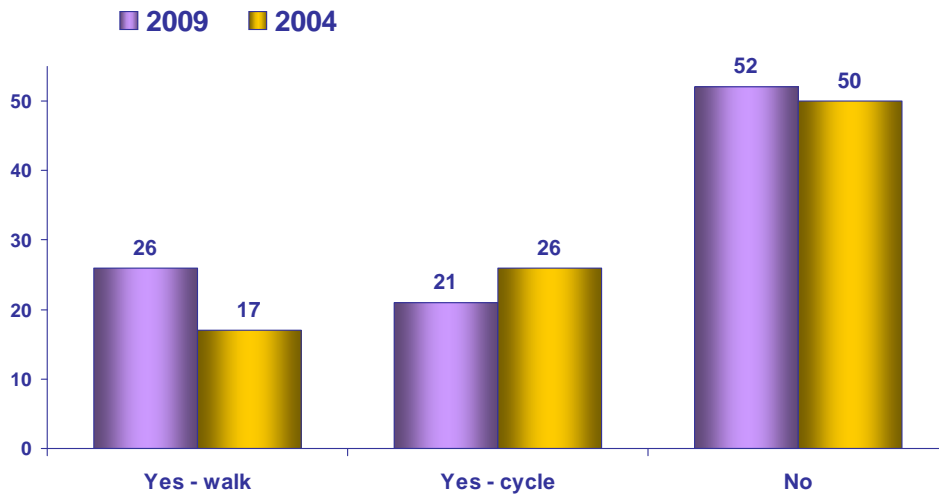
Ethnicity also has some bearing here with young Asian people much less likely to use public transport (39%) than white (50%), mixed race (62%) or black (64%) young people.

### ***Walking/cycling***

A quarter (26%) would like to walk to school if they could and a fifth (21%) would like to cycle. Half (52%) of young people however would not like to walk or cycle to school, which is not a significant change since 2004 (50%).

More C2DE young people walk to school than ABC1s (44% and 32% respectively). This might relate to affordability and whether different social groups are likely to school their children locally or further away.

## Travelling to school (2)

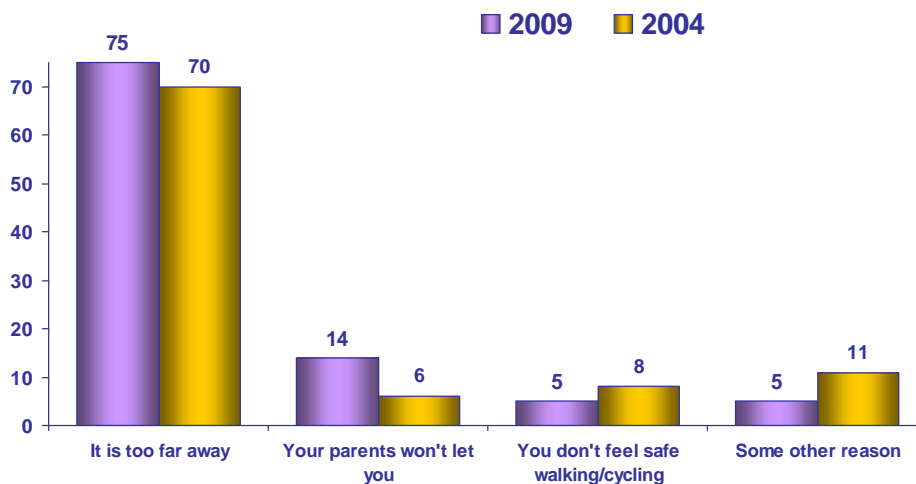


Q26. If you could, would you like to walk or cycle to school? Base: All respondents who do not travel by foot/bicycle (2004 = 662; 2009 = 608)



The overwhelming reason for this, cited by three quarters (75%), is that the school is too far away. 14% say their parents will not let them and for one in twenty (5%) safety is an issue.

## Travelling to school (3)



Q27. Is that because...? Base: All respondents who would not walk/cycle to school (2004 = 320; 2009 = 306)



There is little subgroup variation on this issue, although twice as many boys as girls would like to cycle to school if they could (28% and 14% respectively). A quarter (24%) of 11 to 12 year olds say the reason they would not like to walk or cycle to school is that their parents will not let them, compared to one in ten (10%) of 15 to 16 year olds. As might be expected, parental concerns and influence are greater for the younger cohorts.

## 5. The 2012 Olympic and Paralympic games

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### The Games and London

Overall, half of young Londoners (52%) strongly agree that the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games will be good for London. A further third (32%) tend to agree that this will be the case. Hardly anyone (2%) tends to disagree and the same number strongly disagree. 7% are ambivalent about the impact of the Games on London.

It is interesting to note that those who consider themselves satisfied with London as a city to live in are statistically significantly more likely than those who are dissatisfied to agree that the Games will be good for the capital. So a positive outlook on the city as it currently is tends to lead to more optimism about how it will be affected by the 2012 Games. That said, a considerable proportion – three fifths – of those who are dissatisfied with London do agree that the Games will be good for the capital.

Young people are far more optimistic about the 2012 Games than adults in London. This survey shows 84% of young people agree that the Games will be good for London, whereas only 57% of adults think the same<sup>6</sup>. This difference in opinion is shown to be all the more acute when you see that 52% of young people strongly agree, compared to 20% of adults.

### Perceived long-term benefits of the Games

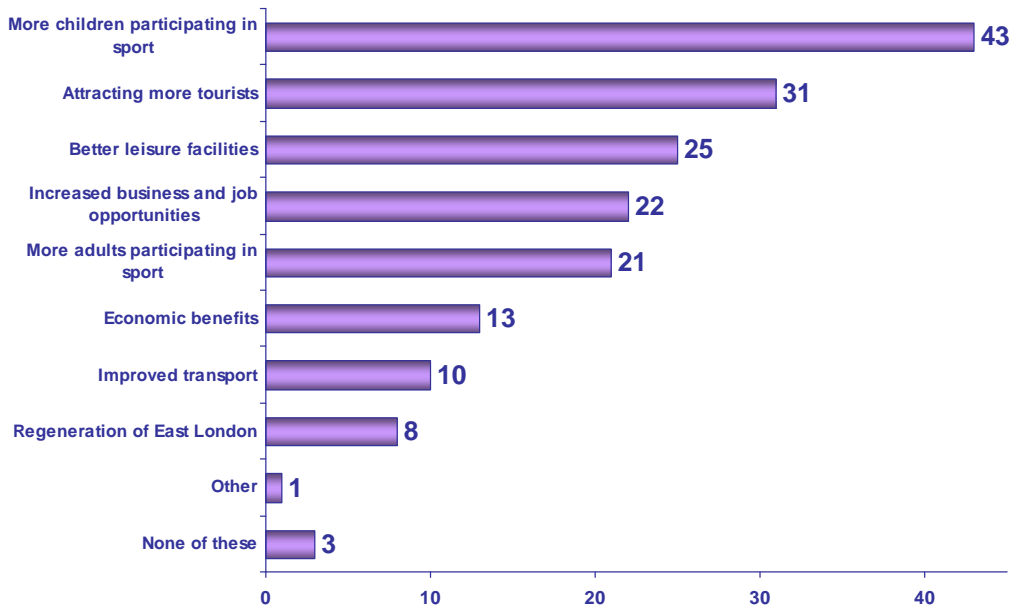
Young people's greatest hope for the Games is that they will result in more children participating in sport (43%). A third (31%) believe they will attract more tourists and a quarter (25%) that they will generate better leisure facilities. A fifth say the Games will increase business and job opportunities (22%) or that they will lead to more adults participating in sport (21%). Economic benefits in general are cited by 13% and improved transport by one in ten (10%). The regeneration of East London is seen as a long-term benefit by only 8% of young Londoners, although given the age of respondents, this is not necessarily an outcome we would expect them to identify.

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<sup>6</sup> Annual London Survey, 2009.



## The Games (2)



Q29. And what long-term benefits, if any, do you think will result from the Games? Base: All respondents (1,025)



16 year olds seem to prove that cynicism comes with age, being significantly more likely than any other age group to say that none of the benefits listed will result from the Games (8% compared to 3% overall – still a relatively low number). However, they are also the most likely to believe that it will result in increased business and job opportunities with a third (32%) of them giving this answer, compared to only three in twenty (16%) of 11 to 12 year olds. While younger children might not yet think in these terms, it is clearly an issue engaging the minds of teenagers as they get older.

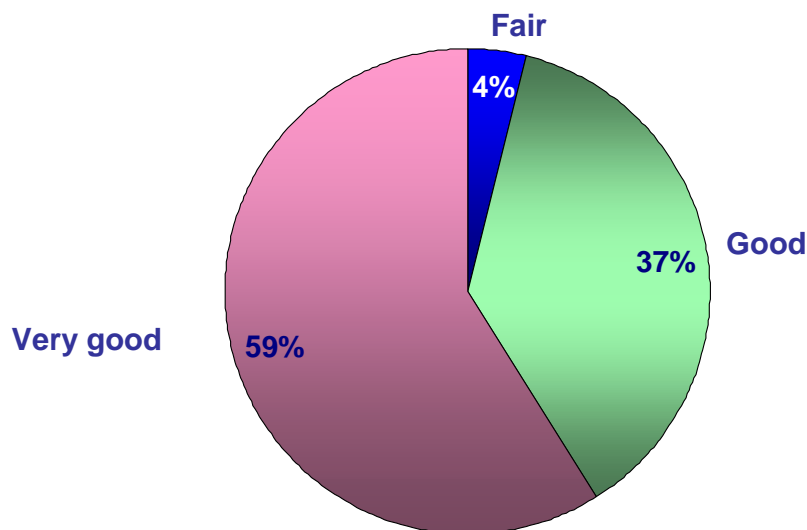
Inner Londoners expect more long-term benefits from the Games than those in outer London, although this seems to be in the areas that are likely to benefit them directly, including more children participating in sport (49% versus 40%), better leisure facilities (30% versus 22%) and improved transport (15% versus 7%).

## 6. Health & Wellbeing

### General health

Three fifths (59%) of young people in London say that their health is very good and just under two fifths (37%) that it is good. Only one in twenty (4%) describe their health as fair and less than 1% report that they are in bad or very bad health. However, this picture may be misleading. For example, The Health Survey for England 2006, *Forecasting Obesity for 2010*, states that 20% of Londoners aged between 2 and 15 years old were obese in 2003, and predicts rises. Given this, it seems that young Londoners' perceived levels of health might not be in line with reality.

### General health



Q30. How is your health in general? Would you say it was... Base: All respondents (1,025)



### Physical exercise

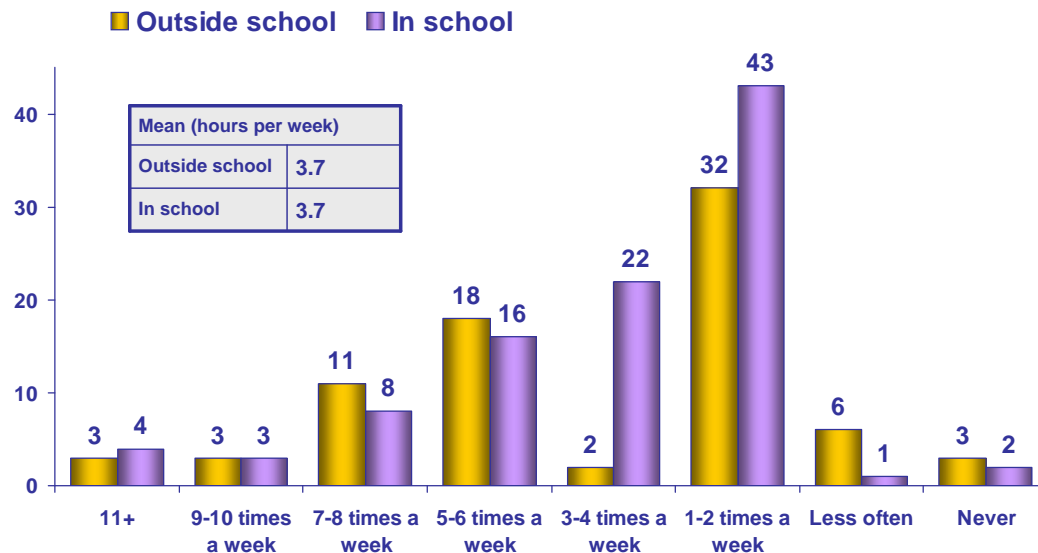
On average, young people in London do physical exercise 4 times per week in school and 4 times per week outside school.

Looking first of all at the amount of exercise that young people are doing in school, two fifths (43%) are doing exercise one to two times per week, a fifth (22%) three to four times and 16% are exercising five to six times per week. One in seven (15%) are taking part in physical exercise seven times per week or more. At the other end of the scale, 6% exercise less than once a week and 3% - potentially around 15,000 young Londoners - say they do not do any physical exercise at all in school.

It is encouraging to note that most young people are exercising outside of school. A third of them (32%), fit in one to two exercise sessions per week, a fifth (20%) between three and six sessions and 17% do physical exercise seven times per week or more. Not all of them however, manage to exercise regularly outside of school,

with one in twenty (6%) saying they do less than once a week and 3% that they do no exercise at all outside of school.

## Physical exercise



Q31. How many times a week do you get at least 30 minutes of physical exercise including sports and other activities such as dance (a) outside school and (b) in school?  
Base: All respondents (1,025)



In terms of sub-group differences, there is some evidence that boys are more likely than girls to take part in sport outside of school (as noted on p.17 boys are more likely than girls to say that they play sport often). The table below shows where significant differences are recorded between the sexes. Twice as many girls as boys say they do exercise less than once a week (8% and 4% respectively), while five times as many never do exercise (5% compared to 1%). The differences in school hours are less marked, presumably because of the compulsion to attend physical education classes. When given the option to exercise outside of school, girls are certainly less active than boys, even when including 'other activities such as dance'.

**Q31a. How many times a week do you get at least 30 minutes of physical exercise including sports and other activities such as dance outside school?**

	All	Male	Female
Base:	(1,025)	(502)	(523)
11+ times a week	3	4	2
9-10 times a week	3	3	3
7-8 times a week	11	13	9
5-6 times a week	18	24	13
3-4 times a week	23	22	23
1-2 times a week	32	29	35
Less often	6	4	8
Never	3	1	5

Source: ICM

# 7. Education, Skills & Employment

## School

### Satisfaction

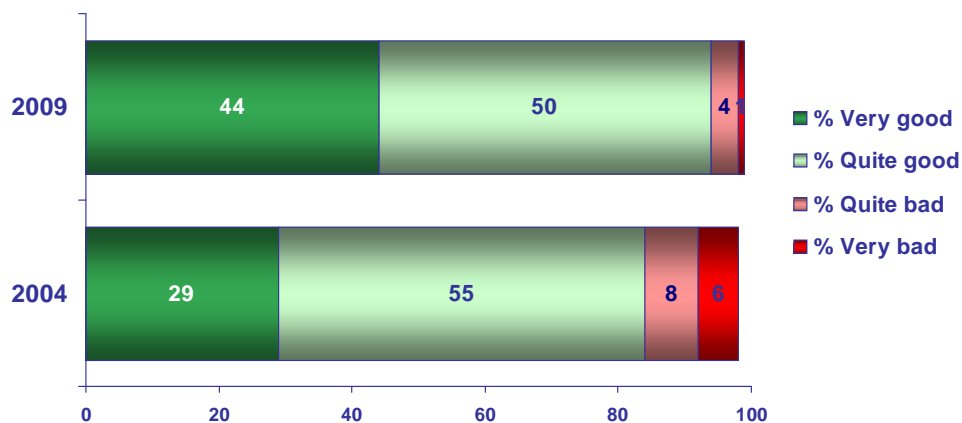
There has been a statistically significant increase of ten percentage points (to 94%) in the proportion of young people who think that their school is good. This is largely accounted for by a 15 point increase in those who say their school is very good, with 44% overall saying so. Half (50%) of young people in London think their school is quite good.

One in twenty are negative about their school, with 4% saying it is quite bad and 1% very bad – these findings also mark considerable improvements since 2004, with the number who believe their school to be bad having more than halved to 5%.

### Satisfaction with school



	2004	2009
NET: Good	84	94
NET: Bad	14	5



Q32. How good or bad do you think your school is? Would you say... Base: All respondents (1,025)



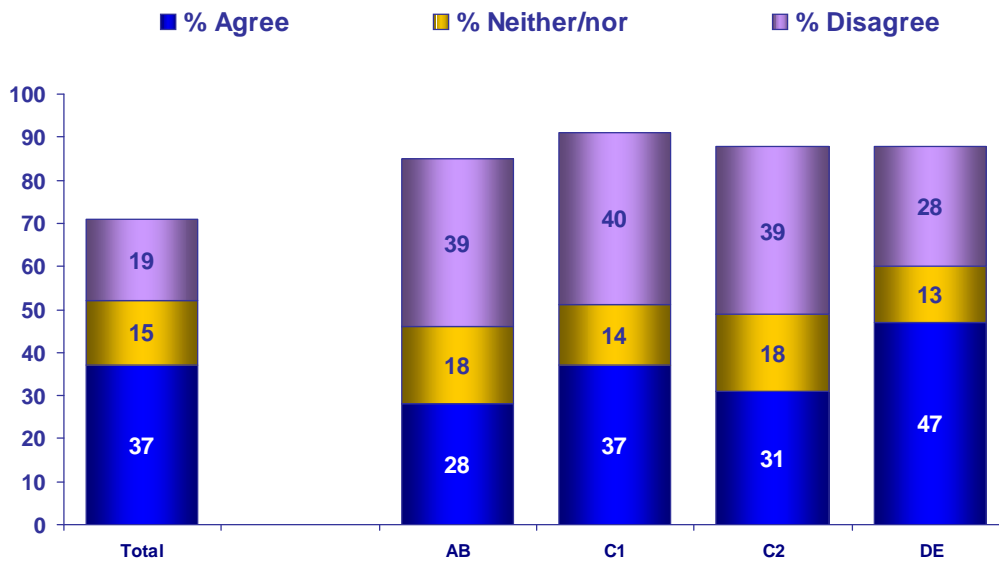
ABC1 young people are more likely to rate their schools as good than DEs (50% compared with 38%).

### Truancy

Truancy is thought to be a problem at their school by around a third (37%) of young Londoners. Three in twenty (15%) are ambivalent, neither agreeing nor disagreeing, while a fifth (19%) do not regard truancy as a problem.



## Truancy



Q33. To what extent do you agree with the following statement: "Truancy is a problem at my school"? Base: All respondents (1,025)



There is a correlation between social class and perception of truancy as a problem. Among AB young people, 28% view truancy as an issue, rising to almost half (47%) of DEs. This may be one factor behind DEs being less likely than ABs to think their school is good.

## Preparing for the future

### Skills

As well as being broadly positive about their schools, the majority of young people are also optimistic that their education is providing them with the skills they will need to go on to university or college (84%) and to get the career that they want (79%). Only 6% say the opposite is true in both cases. There are also relatively high numbers who say that they do not know (10% and 15% respectively), which is not surprising given that not all young people aged between 11 and 16 can be expected to have begun to consider their future career. This is particularly true of the youngest cohort – 11 year olds – of whom around a quarter feel unable to answer each of these questions.

As well as being more likely to rate their school highly, ABC1s are also more likely to consider that their school is preparing them for progression to university or college (89% compared to 81% of C2DEs). There is however no difference in the perception that their school is giving them the skills they need to get the career that they want. This may suggest there is a greater tendency among C2DEs to aspire to a career which does not require a university or college education.

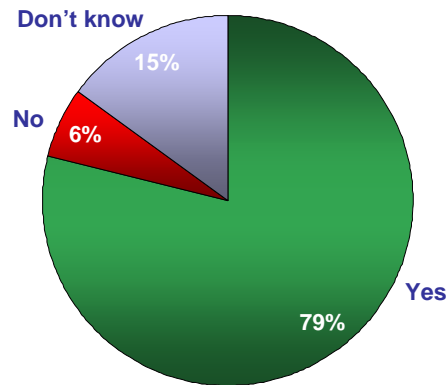
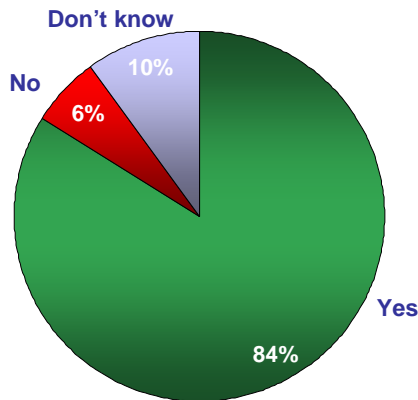


## Is your education giving you the skills to...



...go on to university or college?

...get the career that you want?



Q34. Thinking about the education you are currently receiving, do you think that it is giving you the skills that you will need to...? Base: All respondents (1,025)

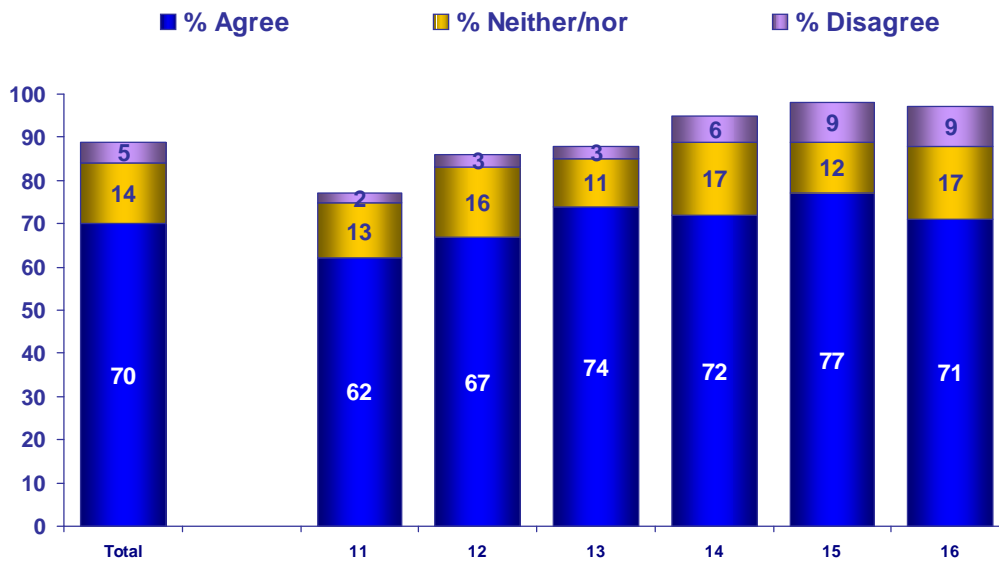


### Careers advice

Seven in ten (70%) young Londoners agree that appropriate careers advice, training and employment support is available for young people. 14% neither agree nor disagree and one in twenty (5%) disagree that this is the case.

Just as 11 year olds were less sure that their school was preparing them for their future career, so are they less positive than older age groups about the provision of careers advice (62% agreed it was appropriate). This may be because they do not receive such advice at their age, or else training and employment support is likely to be fairly irrelevant at this stage in their education. More encouragingly, around three quarters (74%) of 13 to 15 year olds agree that appropriate support and advice is available. This could be a result of a greater understanding of what they need as they begin to do more research into their future, although agreement falls slightly among 16 year olds.

## Careers advice



Q35. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "Appropriate careers advice, training and employment support is available for young people"? Base: All respondents (1,025)

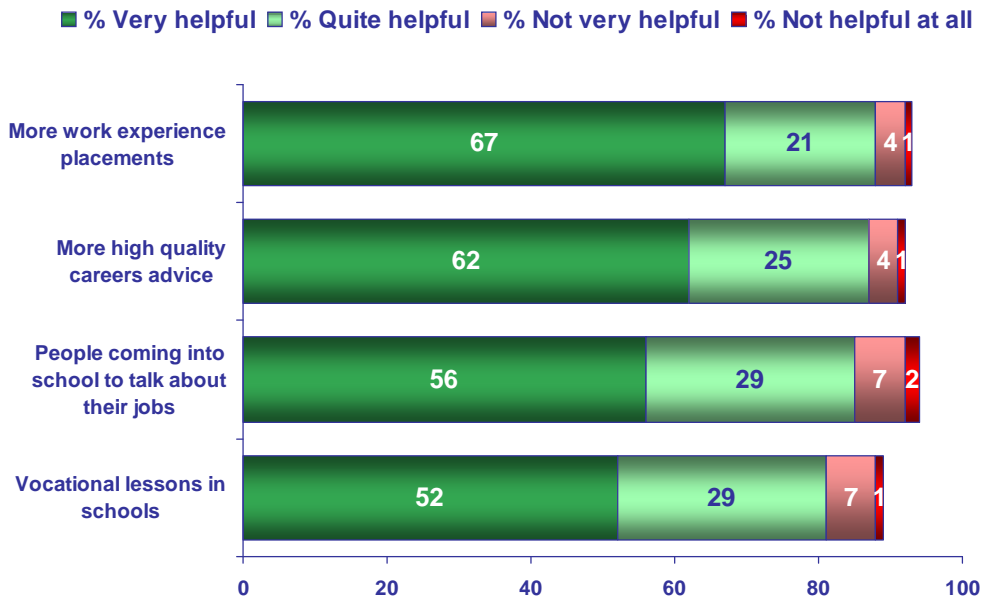


### Practical help

The most popular suggestion for preparing young people for their future in the workplace is providing more work experience placements, which two thirds (67%) believe would be very helpful and a fifth (21%) quite helpful. While we have seen a majority believe that appropriate careers advice is *available*, most would favour more *high-quality* careers advice, with three fifths (62%) regarding this as a very helpful suggestion and a quarter (25%) quite helpful. Just over half (56%) think that people coming into school to talk about their jobs would be very helpful and three in ten (29%) think this would be quite helpful. The least popular suggestion is vocational lessons in school, although this is still considered a very helpful idea by half (52%) and quite helpful by another 29%.



## Preparing for future in the workplace



Q36. How helpful do you think each of the following would be in preparing you for your future in the workplace? *Base: All respondents (1,025)*

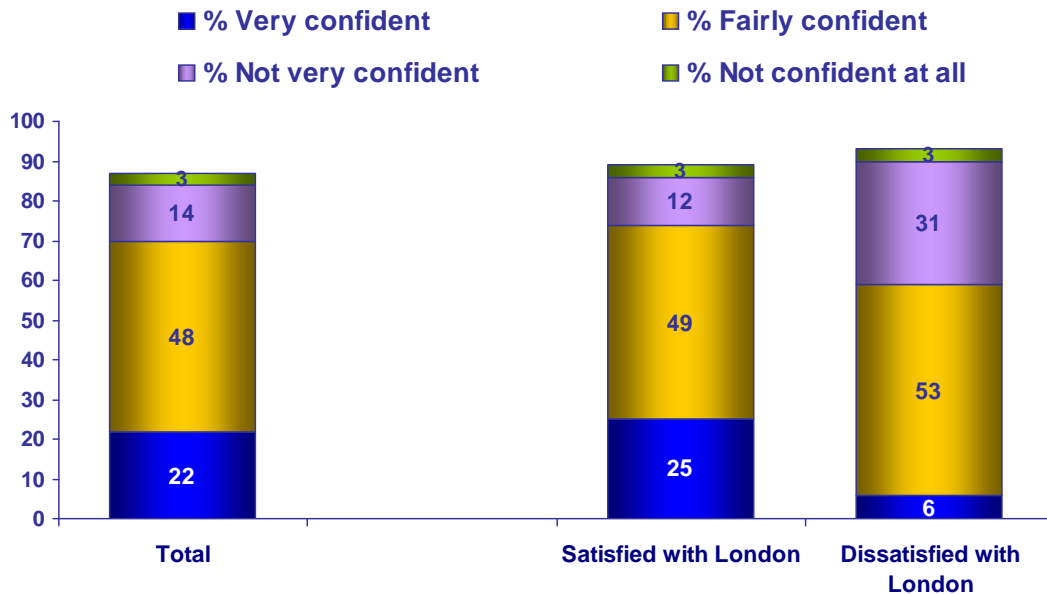


### **Job opportunities**

Given the context in which the survey was conducted with the economic downturn dominating media headlines, overall confidence that London can provide job opportunities in the future might be described as relatively high at 70%, with a fifth (22%) feeling very confident and half (48%) fairly confident. Not all young people are quite so optimistic though, with three in twenty (14%) saying they are not very confident and 3% not confident at all.



## Future job opportunities



Q37. Thinking about the current economic climate, how confident are you that London as a city can provide the job opportunities you want in the future? *Base: All respondents (1,025)*



There is a clear difference of opinion between those who are satisfied with London as a city to live in and those who are not. Just as an upbeat opinion of the city is correlated with more positive views about the benefits of the Olympics, so it is linked to young people's assessments about London's future economic performance. A quarter (25%) of those who are satisfied with London are very confident about its capacity to provide job opportunities in the future, compared to only one in twenty (6%) of those who are dissatisfied. Total confidence is significantly higher among the former (71% compared to 59%).

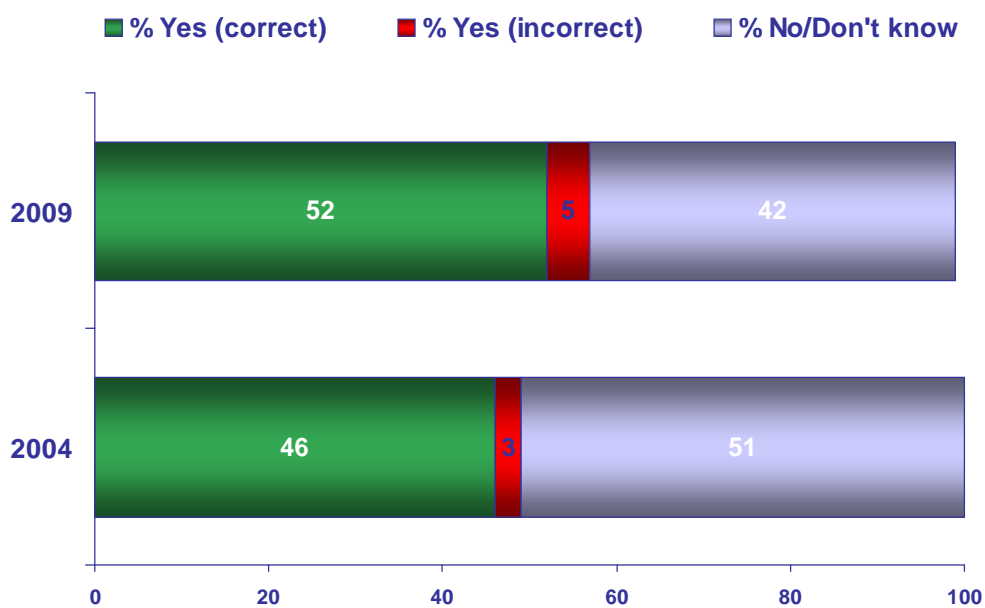
Seven in ten (72%) of those who attend what they deem to be a good school are confident that London can provide job opportunities for them in the future, compared to a half (51%) of those who consider a school they consider to be bad.

## 8. Local Governance

### Recognition of the Mayor

Half (52%) of 11 to 16 year olds in London can correctly name Boris Johnson as the Mayor of London, compared to 77% of adult Londoners<sup>7</sup>. A further one in twenty (5%) venture an answer but are incorrect and four in ten (42%) say they do not know. Awareness has not changed significantly since 2004 when 46% knew that Ken Livingstone was the Mayor.

### Do you know the name of the London Mayor?



Q38. Do you know the name of the London Mayor? *Base: All respondents (1,025)*



The fact that awareness increases with age is not particularly surprising. Two fifths (42%) of 11 year olds can name the Mayor rising to three fifths (60%) of 15 to 16 year olds. The latter are statistically significantly more likely than their 11 to 13 year old counterparts to be able to name Boris Johnson.

Social class also influences awareness. In fact, moving across the socioeconomic spectrum from AB to DE, ability to name the Mayor declines from seven in ten (69%) among the former to two fifths (40%) among the latter.

<sup>7</sup> Annual London Survey (ALS), GLA, 2009

**Q38. Do you know the name of the London Mayor?**

Base: All respondents (1,025)

	Total	11	12	13	14	15	16	AB	C1	C2	DE
Boris Johnson	52	42	47	47	58	61	60	69	56	55	40
Other	5	8	5	6	4	6	2	5	4	6	6
Don't know	42	51	48	46	38	33	38	26	40	38	54

Source: ICM

**Awareness of what the Mayor is doing**

Half of young Londoners feel they have some knowledge of what the Mayor is doing – 6% saying they know a lot and 44%, a little. While the proportion who know a lot has not significantly changed since last time, there has been a statistically significant eight-point increase in those who know a little.

Furthermore, the number who know nothing at all has dropped significantly, with a quarter (26%) giving this response compared to over two fifths (43%) in 2004.

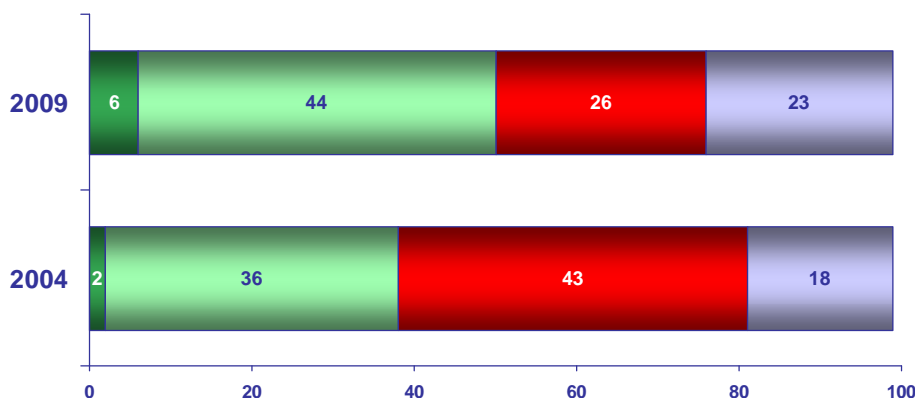
We can infer that those who feel unable to answer this question and respond 'don't know' are not particularly knowledgeable about what the Mayor is doing. If we add these to the "nothing at all" category and compare the 2009 results to 2004, we still see a significant decrease of some 11 percentage points in those who are not knowledgeable down from 61% to 50%.

**Awareness of what the Mayor is doing**



	2004	2009
A lot/a little	39	51
Nothing at all/Don't know	61	50

■ % A lot   ■ % A little   ■ % Nothing at all   ■ % Don't know



Q39. How much would you say you know about what the Mayor is doing? Base: All respondents (1,025)



Just as the older cohorts are more likely to know the name of the Mayor, so too do they claim greater awareness of what he is doing. Knowledge increases with age from 45% of 11 to 12 year olds to 56% of 15 to 16 year olds.

The correlation between awareness of the Mayor and socioeconomic group continues with knowledge of what he is doing falling from three fifths (60%) of ABs to two fifths (41%) of DEs.

**Q39. How much do you know about what the Mayor is doing?**

Base: All respondents (1,025)

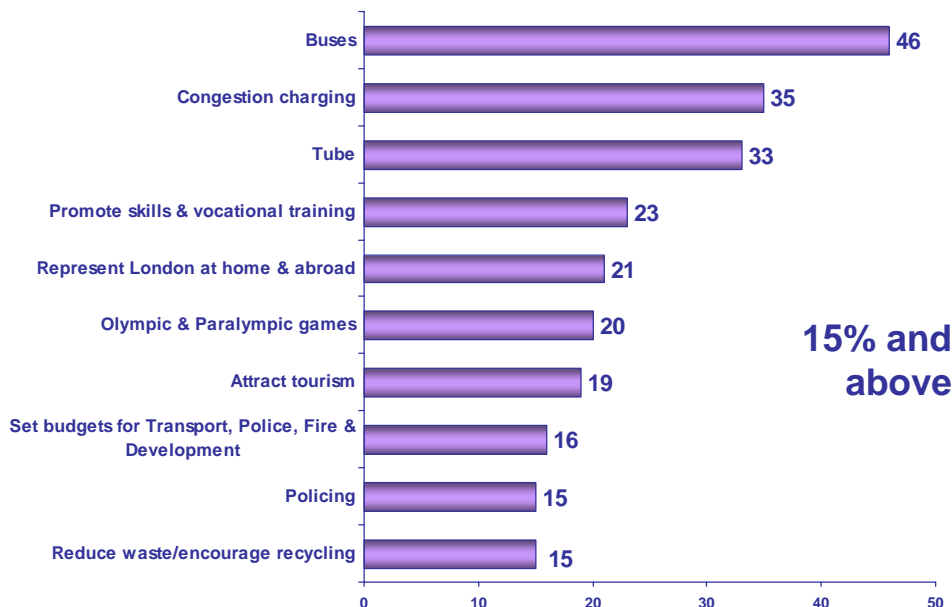
	Total	11 to 12	13 to 14	15 to 16	AB	C1	C2	DE
A lot/a little	51	45	51	56	60	55	53	41
Nothing at all/Don't know	50	57	49	44	41	45	47	60

Source: ICM

**Knowledge of the Mayor's role**

Just under half (46%) name buses as one of the Mayor's responsibilities, a third (35%) mention congestion charging and a similar proportion (33%) say that he has responsibility for the tube. Just under a quarter (23%) believe that the Mayor is responsible for promoting skills and vocational training and a fifth (21%) that he represents London at home and abroad. The Olympic and Paralympic games and attracting tourism are also named by a fifth of young people (20% and 19% respectively). Three in twenty (16%) say he sets budgets for transport, police, fire and development authorities and a similar number cite policing (15%) and reducing waste/encouraging recycling (15%).

**Knowledge of the Mayor's role (1)**

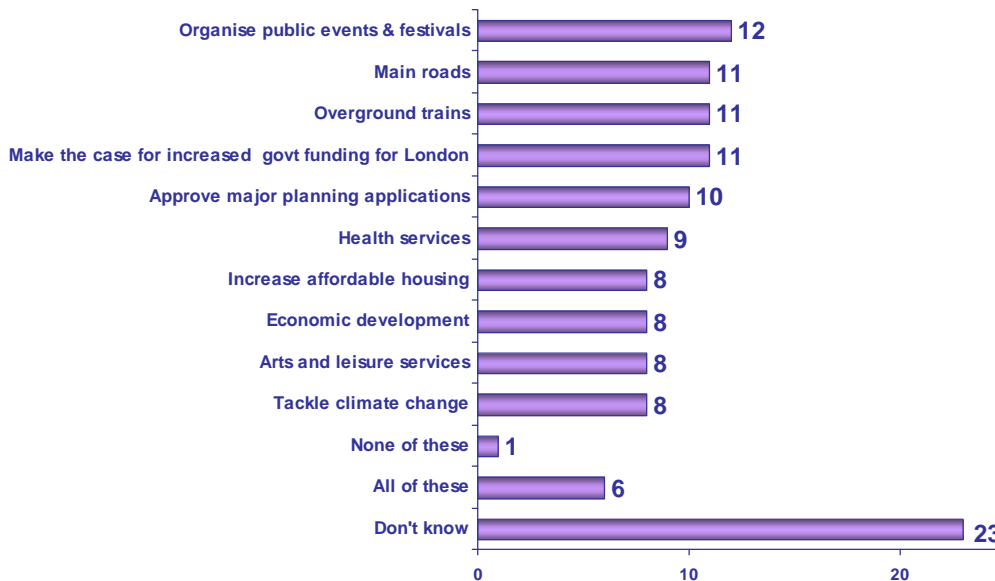


Q40. Looking at this list, please tell me which of these, if any, the Mayor of London has responsibility for. This is not a test, just tell us what you think. Base: All respondents (1,025)



One in ten (12%) believe he is responsible for organising public events and festivals and a further one in ten say main roads (11%), overground trains (11%), making the case for increased central government funding for London (11%) and approving major planning applications (10%). Health services, increasing affordable housing, economic development, arts and leisure services and tackling climate change are all thought to be responsibilities of the Mayor by less than a tenth of young Londoners. A quarter (23%) say that they do not know and one in twenty (6%) believe he is responsible for all the policy areas on the list.

## Knowledge of the Mayor's role (2)



Q40. Looking at this list, please tell me which of these, if any, the Mayor of London has responsibility for. This is not a test, just tell us what you think. Base: All respondents (1,025)



Much has been made of the problems of engaging young people in politics within the context of a wider debate about political apathy. These findings suggest that engagement does increase with age but only three fifths of 15 to 16 year olds know the name of the Mayor and just over half claim to have any notion of what he is doing. The correlation between socioeconomic status and political awareness also points to the work that needs to be done to engage lower socioeconomic groups in the political process.

## Satisfaction with the Mayor

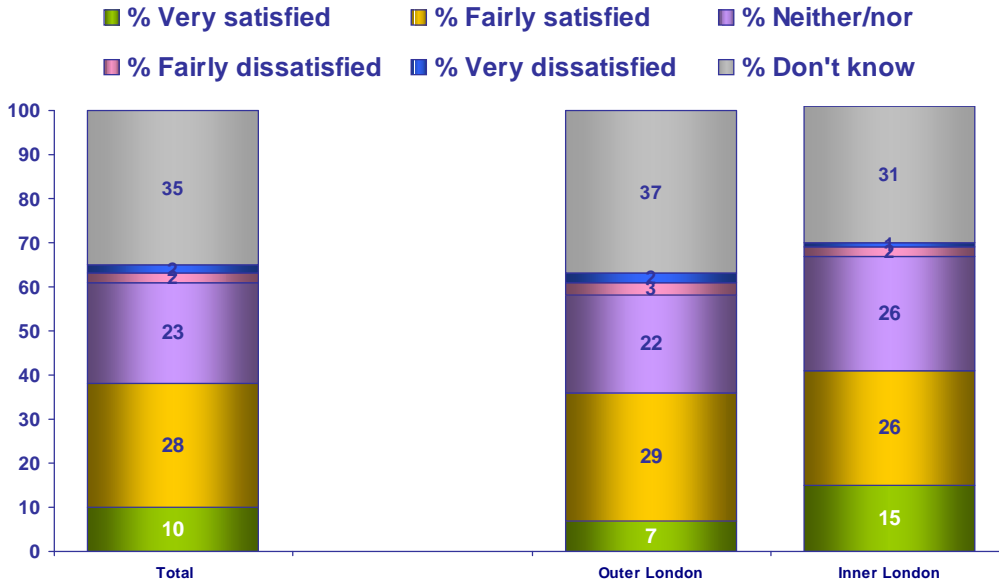
Young people's detachment from politics surfaces again in the question on satisfaction with the Mayor. A quarter (23%) are neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with the job Boris Johnson is doing, while a third (35%) say they do not know. This means only two fifths of respondents have expressed an opinion either way. One in ten (10%) are very satisfied with the Mayor's performance and three in ten (28%) are



quite satisfied. This means total satisfaction of 38%, which is higher than the 30% recorded for adults.<sup>8</sup>

Dissatisfaction is very low with 2% fairly dissatisfied and 2% very dissatisfied.

## Satisfaction with the Mayor



Q41. How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the way Boris Johnson is doing his job as Mayor of London? *Base: All respondents (1,025)*



While the Mayor had strong electoral support from outer London, young people from inner London are twice as likely as their outer London counterparts to be very satisfied with his performance (15% and 7% respectively).

<sup>8</sup> Annual London Survey 2009, GLA.

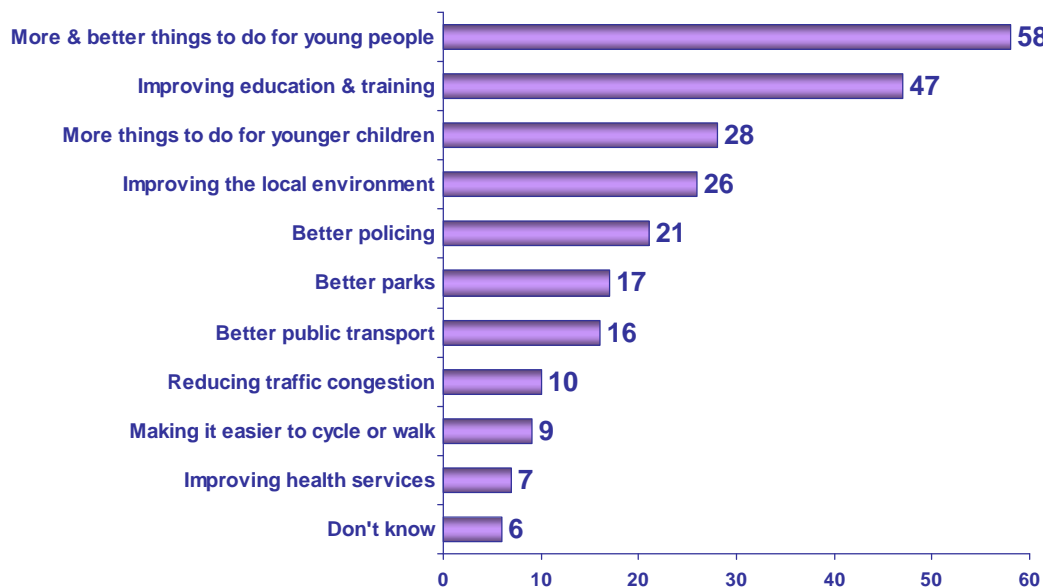
## 9. Improving London as a Place to Live

In terms of improving London as a place to live for children and young people, young Londoners' principal concerns appear to be leisure and education. Three fifths (58%) think more and better things to do for young people should be a priority.<sup>9</sup> Just under half (47%) would like improved education and training, 28% want more things to do for younger children and 17% prioritise better parks.

There is some desire for improved public services with a fifth (21%) prioritising better policing and a small minority (7%) wanting improved health services.

Transport comes further down the list. 16% would like better public transport, one in ten (10%) cite reduced traffic congestion and a similar proportion (9%) think it should be made easier to cycle or walk in the city.

### Children and young people



Q42. Thinking about children and young people generally, what do you think should be the top two or three priorities to improve London as a place to live for children and young people? Base: All respondents (1,025)



16 year olds were found to have significantly high levels of dissatisfaction with the range of things for young people to do in London when asked what were the worst things about living in the capital. It is unsurprising therefore that 63% of this age group believe more and better things to do for young people should be a priority for improving London – significantly higher than 11 year olds of whom 52% give this answer.

A fifth (22%) of ABs would prioritise better public transport, which ties in with the fact that ABs were more likely than any other group to say public transport is one of the

<sup>9</sup> Note that a quarter (27%) of young Londoners consider the range of things for young people to do to be one of the best things about London, while one in ten (12%) say it is one of the worst things.

worst things about living in London. Meanwhile, one third (34%) of DEs would like more things to do for young children, significantly more than ABC1s.

Improved education and training is cited as a priority for over half (53%) of both Asian and black young people, compared to 43% of whites. This may be because they are more ambitious at this stage than their white counterparts, or on the other hand it could be because they have had worse experiences in education and training so far.

As noted above, there is a link between satisfaction with London as a place to live and feelings of safety. Young people who are satisfied with London feel safer in their neighbourhood than those who are not. It is perhaps not surprising then that on the question of priorities for improvement, young people who are dissatisfied with London are statistically significantly more likely to want better policing (31% compared to 20% of those who are satisfied).

## Appendix 1: Marked-up Questionnaire

Q1 First of all, can I ask your age?

	%
11	17
12	17
13	17
14	16
15	17
16	16
Don't know/Refuse	0

## Civic & Community Involvement

### WHERE YOU LIVE

⇒ **SHOW CARD Q2/Q3**

Q2 How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with this neighbourhood as a place to live? Would you say...READ OUT. SINGLE CODE

	2004 %	2009 %
Very satisfied	31	42
Fairly satisfied	48	44
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	10	7
Fairly dissatisfied	6	5
Very dissatisfied	4	2
Don't know	*	1

⇒ **SHOW CARD Q3**

Q3 And how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with London as a city to live in? Would you say...READ OUT. SINGLE CODE

	2004 %	2009 %
Very satisfied	31	37
Fairly satisfied	48	47
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	12	9
Fairly dissatisfied	6	4
Very dissatisfied	2	1
Don't know	1	2

⇒ **SHOW CARD Q4/Q5**

**Q4** What, if anything, would you say are the two or three best things about living in London? **DO NOT READ OUT. MULTI CODE UP TO 3.**

	2004 %	2009 %
The range of shops	52	50
The mixture of people who live here	27	36
The range of things for young people to do	24 <sup>1</sup>	27
Schools	14	22
The range of parks and open spaces	15	21
Public transport	14	20
The range of sports and leisure facilities	20	18
The range of museums, art galleries and other places to go or visit	18	14
Job opportunities	14	11
Health services	7	11
Safety and policing	3 <sup>2</sup>	7
Other	*	1
None of these		*
Nothing	8	1
Don't know		5

⇒ **SHOW CARD Q4/Q5**

**Q5** What, if anything, would you say are the two or three worst things about living in London? **DO NOT READ OUT. MULTI CODE UP TO 3.**

	2004 %	2009 %
Safety and policing	33	33
The range of things for young people to do	N/A	12
Public transport	13	10
The mixture of people who live here	7	9
Job opportunities	5	7
Health services	3	7
The range of parks and open spaces	3	6
Schools	9	5
The range of sports and leisure facilities	3	5
The range of shops	*	3
The range of museums, art galleries and other places to go or visit	2	1
Other	*	2
None of these		5
Nothing	11	15
Don't know		19

<sup>1</sup> Wording in 2004 was "Lots of things for kids to do"

<sup>2</sup> Wording in 2004 was "Safety in London/low crime rates"

## THINGS TO DO

⇒ **SHOW CARD Q6**

**Q6** How often do you do each of the following types of activity? **READ OUT. SINGLE CODE EACH.**

**1 = Very often (at least every day or two)**

**2 = Quite often (at least once a week)**

**3 = Sometimes (at least once a month)**

**4 = Rarely (once or twice a year)**

**5 = Never**

			Very often %	Quite often %	Some-times %	Rarely %	Never %	Don't know %
A	Things at home, like watching TV, listening to music or going on the computer	2004 %	70	23	5	1	1	*
		2009 %	76	21	2	*	*	*
B	Go to the library or homework clubs or other educational activities	2004 %	8	22	25	20	24	1
		2009 %	19	45	12	10	14	0
C	Go to open spaces like parks or nature reserves	2004 %	16	35	31	11	6	2
		2009 %	25	51	15	6	2	*
D	Go to youth clubs or other youth projects such as youth councils	2004 %	11	29	12	12	34	1
		2009 %	9	19	17	16	39	1
E	Go to cultural events like music concerts, plays/musicals or art galleries/activities	2004 %	6	16	25	27	26	1
		2009 %	8	29	17	15	30	*
F	Hang out with friends or other social activities	2004 %	61	29	7	1	2	*
		2009 %	54	36	5	2	3	*
G	Play sport (including physical activities such as dance) <sup>3</sup>	2004 %	37	32	16	6	8	1
		2009 %	39	41	11	4	5	*
H	Read books	2004 %	15	29	26	15	15	1
		2009 %	34	40	11	8	7	*
I	Attend uniformed children's activities such as the Junior Red Cross or Air Training Cadets	2009 %	5	16	4	6	67	2
J	Work as a volunteer or give unpaid help to any groups, clubs or organisations	2009 %	3	16	8	8	63	2

<sup>3</sup> 2004 wording was "Playing sport"

⇒ **SHOW CARD Q7**

**Q7** You say that you [INSERT ACTIVITY FROM Q6] sometimes, rarely or never, which of the reasons shown on the card stops you from doing [ACTIVITY] more often? **MULTICODE FOR EACH MENTIONED AT Q6**

*Base: All who do each activity sometimes, rarely or never.*

	A At home	B Educat- ional activities	C Open spaces	D Youth clubs	E Cultural events	F Social activities	G Play sport	H Read books	I Uniform ed activities	J Volunt- eer
<i>Base:</i>	(26)	(383)	(240)	(602)	(651)	(102)	(210)	(273)	(799)	(811)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
I can't always afford to	N/A	*	*	1	13	1	1	0	1	*
It is not easy for me to get there – can't get the transport	N/A	1	2	2	4	0	2	0	1	*
It is not available in my area	N/A	7	7	19	17	4	5	1	13	8
I don't know where to go to do it	N/A	5	3	10	8	2	5	1	8	16
My parents/carers prevent me	12	3	13	9	6	18	1	0	1	4
I have other things to do	22	31	33	25	23	34	30	30	22	21
Nothing stops me - I just don't want to	22	31	20	22	17	12	22	34	32	25
Not enough time	0	13	19	10	11	23	22	16	11	13
I tried it but it wasn't for me	0	3	1	3	2	2	4	8	6	3
Something else	4	5	3	2	2	7	3	4	3	3
Don't know	48	9	5	5	8	4	7	9	6	11

## INFORMATION

⇒ **SHOW CARD Q8**

**Q8** The media, such as television and newspapers, has a strong part to play in what the public think about certain groups of people, for example young people. Thinking about the way young people are portrayed in the media, do you think that they are portrayed...**READ OUT. SINGLE CODE.**

	%
Very fairly	10
Quite fairly	41
Neither fairly/nor unfairly	16
Not very fairly	20
Not fairly at all	7
Don't know	6

## GETTING INVOLVED/HAVING YOUR SAY

**Q9** How much do you think you can influence decisions in .....**READ OUT?** Would you say a lot, a little or not at all? **SINGLE CODE EACH.**

			A lot	A little	Not at all	Don't know
(a) Your group of friends	2004	%	46	44	7	3
	2009	%	49	43	6	2
(b) Your family	2004	%	33	52	14	2
	2009	%	40	46	12	2
(c) Your school	2004	%	12	41	43	4
	2009	%	19	48	30	3
(d) Your local area or neighbourhood	2004	%	7	24	61	7
	2009	%	4	21	66	9
(e) London	2009	%	2	14	73	11

⇒ **SHOW CARD Q10**

**Q10** Have you ever done any of the following activities in order to influence a change in your local area? **DO NOT READ OUT. MULTI CODE OK**

	2004 %	2009 %
Taken part in a consultation, like filling in a questionnaire	15	28
Helping with making decisions in other ways, like projects using music, drama, dance, video or art	24	21
Active involvement – like being a member of a school or youth council, planning an event or being on an advisory group	15	20
Voluntary work, like helping a local charity, fundraising or sponsored activities	20	15
Campaigning – like going on a march, protest or signing a petition	7	5
Something else	2	4
None of the above	50	43
Don't know		2

**Q11** Which of the following best describes why you have never done any of those activities? **READ OUT MULTI CODE OK**

*Base: all who have not done any activities to influence a change in their local area (428)*

	2004 %	2009 %
Never been asked	49	51
Not interested	28	20
None of my friends are involved	6	7
It won't make a difference	8	4
I don't feel my views will be taken on board	N/A	3
Something else	3	5
Don't know	12	13



## Crime & Safety

How safe do you feel.....? Is that....? READ OUT. SINGLE CODE

**Q12 In your neighbourhood/area?**

	2004 %	2009 %
Very safe	26	33
Quite safe	51	50
Not very safe	16	12
Not at all safe	4	3
It varies		2
Don't know	4	*

**Q13 In London**

	%
Very safe	17
Quite safe	47
Not very safe	22
Not at all safe	7
It varies	5
Don't know	2

**Q14 On public transport**

	2004 %	2009 %
Very safe	20	21
Quite safe	54	50
Not very safe	19	16
Not at all safe	3	5
It varies		6
Don't know	5	1

**Q15 At school**

	2004 %	2009 %
Very safe	49	62
Quite safe	43	32
Not very safe	6	2
Not at all safe	1	1
It varies		2
Don't know	1	1

**Q16 Thinking about safety, for what reasons, if any, do you feel unsafe in your local area? DO NOT PROMPT. MULTICODE**

	%
Knife crime	27
Fear of being mugged or physically attacked	22
Teenagers hanging around on the streets	22
People using drugs	13
Gun crime	11
People dealing drugs	9
Fear of going out at night/in the dark	9
People being drunk or rowdy in the streets	9
Lack of police presence	8
Fear of burglary	6
Fear of attack or harassment due to race or religious beliefs	4
Fear of sexual attack or harassment	4
Fear of homophobic bullying or attack	4
People sleeping rough or begging	4
Media reports about crime	4
Vandalism and other deliberate damage to property	4
Lack of adequate street lighting	3
Noise or nuisance from neighbours	3
Pickpockets	3
Run-down local environment (graffiti, litter, fly-tipping, derelict buildings)	3
Nuisance / dangerous dogs	3
Volume / speed of traffic	2
Abandoned or burnt out cars	*
I do not feel unsafe in my local area	25
Don't know/no opinion	11

⇒ **SHOW CARD Q17**

**Q17 Have you personally ever been the victim of any of the things shown on this card? IF YES: Which one(s)? DO NOT READ OUT. MULTI-CODE OK**

	%
Bullying – verbal abuse	20
Someone taking my property	8
Bullying – physical abuse	7
Mugging or physical attack	5
Someone burgling my home	2
Pick pocketing	2
Someone vandalising my property	2
Attack or abuse due to race or religious beliefs	1
Knife crime	1
Gun crime	*
Other	*
None of these	67
Don't know	2

⇒ **SHOW CARD Q18**

**Q18** Which one of the following would most make you feel safer in your neighbourhood/area? **DO NOT READ OUT. CODE ONE**

	%
More police	39
More security cameras (CCTV)	16
More uniformed people who help police such as PCSOs (Police and Community Support Officers)	9
Providing young people with more things to do / community centres	7
Improved street lighting	6
Better relations between the police and the community	6
More friendly adults and neighbours	5
More information about what the police are doing to prevent crime	4
Improving the local environment e.g. removing graffiti, abandoned vehicles etc	3
Drugs education / advice / rehabilitation	3
Traffic restrictions / more pedestrian crossings	2
Other	1
Don't know	11

## Environment

⇒ **SHOW CARD Q19**

**Q19** Thinking about the quality of the environment in London, how much of a problem, if at all, do you consider the following to be? **READ OUT. SINGLE CODE EACH**

	Big problem		Small problem		No problem at all		Don't know	
	2004	2009	2004	2009	2004	2009	2007	2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Air quality	43	32	39	40	10	22	8	7
Climate change	N/A	36	N/A	39	N/A	20	N/A	5
Loss of plants and wildlife	34	31	37	37	21	26	8	6
Pollution of rivers and canals	52	34	29	36	12	24	6	6
Pollution from traffic	67	45	25	34	5	18	2	3
Dumped waste or rubbish	62	39	28	38	7	19	3	4
Dumped cars	49	21	34	34	13	37	4	8
Noise from neighbours	N/A	17	N/A	33	N/A	47	N/A	3
Noise from traffic and transport	N/A	27	N/A	35	N/A	36	N/A	3
Litter	60	39	32	40	6	18	2	3
Graffiti	54	31	33	35	10	31	2	3
Fly posters	N/A	16	N/A	28	N/A	44	N/A	11

⇒ **SHOW CARD Q20**

**Q20** Thinking about improving the quality of the environment in London, which two or three of these, if any, do you think should be a priority? **DO NOT READ OUT. MULTICODE UP TO THREE.**

	%
Preserving parks/green spaces	32
Reducing the amount of dumped waste or rubbish	28
Improving air quality	26
Reducing litter	25
Cutting pollution from traffic	24
Increasing recycling	22
Preventing loss of plants and wildlife	18
Conserving energy	18
Reducing pollution of rivers and canals	12
Conserving water / reducing water wastage	10
Reducing noise from traffic and transport	10
Cleaning up graffiti	7
Reducing noise from neighbours	5
Reducing the amount of dumped cars	4
Getting rid of fly posters	1
Don't know	2

## Transport

**How often do you use:**

**Q21** Buses in London

**Q22** Tubes in London

**Q23** Trains in London

⇒ **SHOWCARD Q21-Q23**

**SINGLE CODE EACH.**

	Q21 Buses		Q22 Tubes		Q23 Trains	
	2004 %	2009 %	2004 %	2009 %	2004 %	2009 %
Every day	46	51	4	2	3	2
Every other day	11	13	5	4	3	2
Once a week	20	17	14	12	9	7
Once a fortnight	6	5	9	13	7	10
Once a month	3	3	18	16	16	15
Once every few months	3	3	9	15	11	19
Less often	7	5	28	30	34	37
Never	3	2	12	8	15	8
Don't know	1	1	1	1	2	1

⇒ **SHOW CARD Q24**

**Q24** Which **ONE** of the things shown on this card do you think would most improve London's transport? **DO NOT READ OUT. CODE ONE**

	%
Cheaper bus and tube fares	19
Reduced overcrowding on the buses	16
More reliable buses and tubes	14
Reduced traffic congestion	13
Improved personal safety on buses, the tube and trains	13
Less pollution from traffic	7
More investment in improving London as a place to cycle	4
More investment in improving	3

London as a place to walk	
Reduced overcrowding on the tube	3
A more joined-up/integrated transport system	2
Reduced overcrowding on the trains	1
Something else	1
Don't know	13

**Q25 In which of the following ways do you usually travel to school? READ OUT. MULTI CODE**

	2004	2009
	%	%
On public transport	45	51
On foot	38	38
By car	17	15
On a bicycle	2	3
Don't know	1	1

**Q26 If you could, would you like to walk or cycle to school?**

*Base: All respondents who do not travel by foot/bicycle*

	2004	2009
	%	%
<i>Base:</i>	<i>(662)</i>	<i>(608)</i>
Yes – walk	17	26
Yes – cycle	26	21
No	50	52
Don't know	9	4

⇒ **IF NO, ASK:**

**Q27 Is that because....READ OUT**

*Base: All respondents who would not walk or cycle to school*

	2004	2009
	%	%
<i>Base:</i>	<i>(320)</i>	<i>(306)</i>
It is too far away	70	75
Your parents won't let you	6	14
You don't feel safe cycling or walking	8	5
Some other reason	11	5
Don't know	6	2

## The Olympics

⇒ **ASK ALL**

**Q28 In July 2005, the International Olympic Committee announced that London will host the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games. From what you have seen or heard, how strongly do you agree or disagree that the Games will be good for London? READ OUT. SINGLE CODE.**

	%
Strongly agree	52
Tend to agree	32
Neither agree or disagree	7
Tend to disagree	2
Strongly disagree	2
Don't know/No opinion	5

**Q29 And what long-term benefits, if any, do you think will result from the games? DO NOT READ OUT. MULTICODE**

	%
More children participating in sport	43
Attracting more tourists	31
Better leisure facilities	25
Increased business and job opportunities	22
More adults participating in sport	21
Economic benefits	13
Improved transport	10
Regeneration of East London	8
Other	1
None of these	3
Don't know	12

## Health & Wellbeing

**Q30 How is your health in general? Would you say it was... READ OUT. SINGLE CODE**

	%
Very good	59
Good	37
Fair	4
Bad	*
Very bad	*
Don't know	*

**Q31 How many times a week do you get at least 30 minutes of physical exercise including sports and other activities such as dance (a) outside school and (b) in school?**

	(a) outside school	(b) in school
	%	%
11+ times a week	3	4
9-10 times a week	3	3
7-8 times a week	11	8
5-6 times a week	18	16
3-4 times a week	2	22
1-2 times a week	26	34
Once a week	7	9
Less often	6	1
Never	3	2
Don't know	1	1

## Education, Skills & Employment

**Q32 How good or bad do you think your school is? Would you say....READ OUT**

	2004	2009
	%	%
Very good	29	44
Quite good	55	50
Quite bad	8	4
Very bad	6	1
Don't know	2	1

**Q33 To what extent do you agree with the following statement: “Truancy is a problem at my school”? READ OUT. SINGLE CODE**

	%
Strongly agree	12
Tend to agree	25
Neither agree or disagree	15
Tend to disagree	17
Strongly disagree	19
Don't know/No opinion	11

**Q34 Thinking about the education you are currently receiving, do you think that it is giving you the skills that you will need to.. READ OUT**

	Yes	No	DK
	%	%	%
(a) Go on to university or college	84	6	10
b) Get the career that you want	79	6	15

⇒ **SHOWCARD Q35**

**Q35 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: “Appropriate careers advice, training and employment support is available for young people”?**

	%
Strongly agree	23
Tend to agree	47
Neither agree or disagree	14
Tend to disagree	4
Strongly disagree	2
Don't know/No opinion	10

⇒ **SHOWCARD Q36**

**Q36 How helpful do you think each of the following would be in preparing you for your future in the workplace? READ OUT. SINGLE CODE EACH**

	Very helpful	Quite helpful	Not very helpful	Not helpful at all	Don't know
	%	%	%	%	%
(a) More work experience placements	67	21	4	1	7
(b) More high quality careers advice	62	25	4	1	7
(c) Vocational lessons in schools	52	29	7	1	9
(d) People coming into school to talk about their jobs	56	29	7	2	6

⇒ **SHOWCARD Q37**

**Q37 Thinking about the current economic climate, how confident are you that London as a city can provide the job opportunities you want in the future?**

	%
Very confident	22
Fairly confident	48
Not very confident	14
Not confident at all	3
Don't know/no opinion	13

## Local Governance

⇒ **ASK ALL**

**Q38 Do you know the name of the London Mayor?**

	2004 %	2009 %
Correct	46	52
Other	3	5
No/Don't Know	51	42

**Q39 How much would you say you know about what the Mayor is doing? READ OUT. SINGLE CODE**

	2004 %	2009 %
A lot	2	6
A little	36	44
Nothing at all	43	26
Don't know	18	23

**SHOW CARD Q40**

**Q40 Looking at this list, please tell me which of these, if any, the Mayor of London has responsibility for. This is not a test, just tell us what you think. DO NOT READ OUT. MULTICODE**

	%
Buses	46
Congestion charging	35
Tube	33
Education Promoting skills and vocational training in London	23
Representing London at home and abroad	21
The Olympic and Paralympic games	20
Attracting tourism to London	19
Setting budgets for Transport, Police, Fire and Development authorities	16
Reducing waste/ encouraging recycling	15
Policing	15
Organising public events and festivals	12
Main roads	11
Making the case for increased central government funding for London	11
Overground trains	11
Approving major planning applications	10
Health services	9
Tackling climate change	8
Arts and leisure services	8
Economic development	8
Increasing affordable housing	8
Other	*
None of these	1
All of these	6
Don't know	23



**Q41 How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the way Boris Johnson is doing his job as Mayor of London?**

	%
Very satisfied	10
Fairly satisfied	28
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	23
Fairly dissatisfied	2
Very dissatisfied	2
Don't know	35

## Images of London

⇒ **SHOW CARD Q42**

**Q42 Thinking about children and young people generally, what do you think should be the top two or three priorities to improve London as a place to live for children and young people? READ OUT. CODE UP TO THREE**

	%
More and better things to do for young people	58
Improving education and training	47
More things to do for younger children	28
Improving the local environment	26
Better policing	21
Better parks	17
Better public transport	16
Reducing traffic congestion	10
Making it easier to cycle or walk	9
Improving health services	7
Other	*
Don't know	6

## Classifications

⇒ **SHOW CARD ETHNIC ORIGIN**

**Q43** And which of these best describes your ethnic origin?

	%
<b>WHITE</b>	
British	54
Irish	1
Other white background	4
<b>MIXED</b>	
White & black Caribbean	3
White & Black African	1
White & Asian	1
Other mixed background	1
<b>ASIAN OR ASIAN BRITISH</b>	
Indian	4
Pakistani	5
Bangladeshi	3
Other Asian background	4
<b>BLACK OR BLACK BRITISH</b>	
Caribbean	5
African	9
Other black background	2
<b>CHINESE OR OTHER ETHNIC GROUP</b>	
Chinese	1
Other background	1
Other	1
Don't know/Refused	*

**Q44** What type of school do you go to? **READ OUT. SINGLE CODE**

	%
Comprehensive	60
Academy	7
Private/independent	4
Other	1
Don't know/Refused	27

**Q45** From where do you prefer to get your information about what is happening in London? **READ OUT. MULTICODE**

	%
Friends and family	39
National television	38
The internet / online	36
Local newspapers	26
National newspapers	21
Local / regional television	20
Magazines	5
Other	2

		%
<b>SEX OF CHILD:</b>		
	Male	49
	Female	51
<b>TENURE: - ask parent</b>		
	Own outright	5
	Own with mortgage	38
	Council rent	42
	Private rent/other	12
	Refused	3
<b>SOCIAL CLASS (FROM OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD): - ask parent</b>		
	AB	14
	C1	26
	C2	26
	DE	30
	Refused	4
<b>CARS IN HOUSEHOLD – ask parent</b>		
	One	42
	Two	27
	Three +	4
	None	24
	Refused	3
<b>INCOME (SHOW CARD) – ask parent</b>		
	Under £5000	3
	£5001-£10,000	2
	£10001-£15000	4
	£15001-£20000	3
	£20001-£25000	5
	£25001-£30000	5
	£30001-£40000	6
	£40001-£50000	2
	£50001-£60000	*
	£60001-£80000	*
	£80001+	*
	Don't know/refused	70