

Southwark's Community Issues and Needs: Future Trends and Discussion

Most VCS organisations in Southwark see the overall situation faced by the people they support getting 'worse' (56%) or 'much worse' (22%) over the next five years, with only a minority (16%) seeing things getting better.

What does the future look like?

- **A growing population.** Southwark is a growing borough and is forecast to have 50,000 more residents by 2030¹, leading to increased overcrowding. This will increase demand for council housing and add to the already long waiting list².
- **An ageing population.** By 2022, there will be 700,000 fewer people aged 16 to 49 in the UK - but 3.7 million more people aged between 50 and State Pension age. If the over 50s continue to leave the workforce in line with previous

norms we would suffer serious labour and skills shortages, which simply could not be filled by immigration alone³. Pressure on end of life care in Lambeth and Southwark will increase, with a predicted growth in demand of 17% by 2030 and there will be a need for services to deal with increased comorbidities, including dementia, and fewer people with cancer⁴.

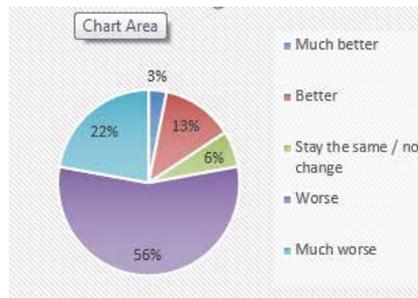


Figure 60: Do you see the overall situation faced by the people you support getting better or worse over the next five years?



Local charities said:

"Local charities said: There will be more and more people living in denser and denser accommodations. Schools and parks and youth facilities are not being build to accommodate. Social care and services is labour intensive. Blue sky thinking is needed to make connections and solve intractable and entrenched problems".

Local charities said:

"Our caseload has become increasingly complex which has led to pressure on staff and other participants".

1. Southwark Health and Wellbeing Board Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (Estimates taken from ONS national statistics) (<https://www.southwarkstats.com/public.php?d=D0002&p=P0002&s=S0001>)

2. Investing in Council Housing.

3. A New Vision for Older Workers: 'Retain, Retrain, Recruit'. Report to Government by Dr Ros Altmann CBE Business Champion for Older Workers, 2015.

4. Need for End of life care in Lambeth & Southwark, Dr Alison Furey Lambeth & Southwark Public Health Department.

- **Reduced employment.**

Employment projections for London by sector and trend-based projections by borough show that Southwark has a downward trend⁵. This makes sense both from economic projections and the fact that early unemployment has a significant negative effect on employment opportunities later in life; coupled with the fact that there are not enough jobs available in London for the number of people searching⁶. The long-term unemployed have a higher risk of poor physical and mental health, and unemployment is associated with increased levels of unhealthy behaviours such as smoking and alcohol consumption and decreased physical exercise⁷. And the health and social effects resulting from a long period of unemployment can be long-lasting⁸. This situation is likely to become increasingly difficult for young people, men over 50 and those with lower education or skills⁹.

- **More cuts to funding.** Leading to services being

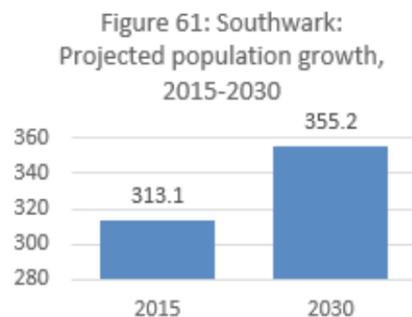


Figure 61: Southwark: Projected population growth, 2015-2030

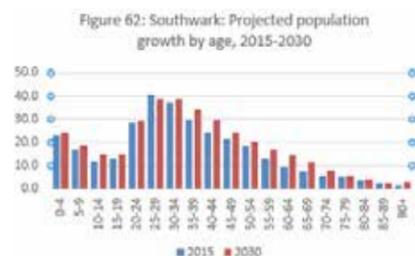


Figure 62: Southwark: Projected population growth by age, 2015-2030

squeezed even more, particularly in the short-term, coupled with rising demand. The extent to which these cuts can be absorbed through efficiency drives or restructuring will lessen, and frontline services will be affected. At the same time demand for services is likely to grow as welfare reform makes life harder for vulnerable

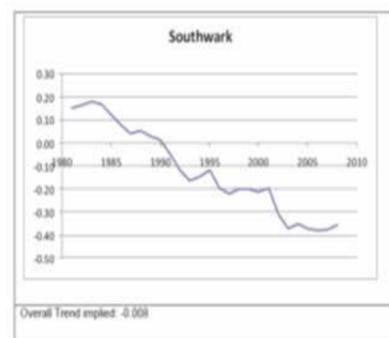


Figure 63: Projected employment trends in Southwark

- groups. This will result in fewer services, a move towards more targeted and conditional services, and an increase in service charges.
- **Increasing 'gentrification' and poverty inequalities.** Regeneration and gentrification seem set to roll out on an ever grander scale in Southwark, meaning less affordable housing. (The new affordable rent tenure at between 60% and 80% market rents in London will require household incomes of £33,375 - £44,500 without claiming housing benefit).

The introduction of Universal Credit caps, in 2013, is likely to result in much of this type of housing being inaccessible even to London households that are able to claim benefits¹⁰. While this may push some poorer people out of Southwark, this process will also widen the gap between the rich and poor, both in reality and in perceptual terms with a potential increase in prejudice and mistrust between 'communities'. Social isolation is also likely to increase under these circumstances, as is the increasing loss of 'community'. This will also lead to a worsening of child poverty, and increased levels of disaffection amongst young people, whose economic prospects seem set to worsen as a result of this process and of changes to welfare benefits and public sector cuts. The Institute for Fiscal Studies predicts that child and working-age poverty will increase across the UK over the next decade¹¹. Homelessness and overcrowding are also likely to increase.

- **Negative future impacts of child poverty.** Child poverty has far-reaching consequences for individuals, including increased risk of physical and mental health issues, developmental and social problems both immediately and throughout their life-course¹². Negative modelling experienced in poor childhood situations is likely to replicate in later life leading to a vicious spiral of poorer life experiences.
- **More welfare benefit changes.** The government has already introduced £18 billion of welfare savings as part of its austerity programme over the last five years and has suggested there may be £10 billion more to come¹³.
- While the level of out of work benefit claims has fallen in the capital in the last five years, almost 90 per cent of households with one or two children affected by the benefit Cap live in London¹⁴. When the cap is lowered to £23,000, an additional 20,000 households in London will be capped¹⁵.

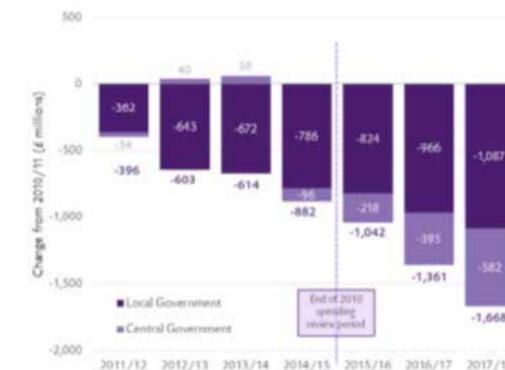


Figure 64: Projected change in spending on the voluntary sector by central/local government 2010/11 - 2017/18

Local charities said:

"Demographics will change (people with more disposable income will move in) which will isolate existing (poorer) residents further, the nature of local shops will change, rents will increase and it may be more difficult to find services relevant to their needs".

5. GLA Economics: Working Paper 51 Employment projections for London by sector and trend-based projections by borough, Jonathan Hoffman, Justin Ram and Elizabeth Smart, December 2011.

6. UCL Institute of Health Equality, 2012: The Impact of the Economic Downturn and Policy Changes on Health Inequalities in London.

7. Ibid

8. Ibid.

9. Ibid.

10. The affordable housing con. London Tenants Federation, 2011.

11. In UCL Institute of Health Equality, 2012: The Impact of the Economic Downturn and Policy Changes on Health Inequalities in London.

12. Ibid.

13. In UCL Institute of Health Equality, 2012: The Impact of the Economic Downturn and Policy Changes on Health Inequalities in London.

14. GLA Intelligence (2015) Benefit Cap in London. IN No Child Left Behind, 2016.

15. NPI (2015) London's Poverty Profile. IN No Child Left Behind, 2016.

- Universal Credit (UC) is progressive and is judged by experts as likely to reduce poverty overall, however when considered alongside the rest of the tax and benefit reforms, poverty is expected to increase significantly more across the UK in 2015–16 (and beyond) than it would were the reforms not implemented¹⁶. For example, the government predicted that 36,000 households in Greater London would have their benefits reduced by the household benefit cap in 2013/14, which limited the total amount a workless household can receive in benefits¹⁷.
- The welfare changes are likely to particularly impact low income households, especially workless and low-paid households, households with children, lone parents (more than 90% of whom are women, possibly also women in couples), larger families, minority ethnic households, and disabled people who are reassessed and considered ineligible for the Personal Independence Payment¹⁸.

- Estimates suggested that between 82,000 and 133,000 London households will be unable to afford their homes following the reforms, with only 36% of London's housing affordable to those receiving Housing Benefit by 2016 (compared to 75 per cent before the reforms). This would particularly affect families with children and private tenants¹⁹.

The effect of the welfare reforms was a particular worry for Southwark VCS.

The effect of many of these reforms and changes is to make Southwark even more unaffordable for poorer households. London becomes increasingly unaffordable and unequal at an even greater rate than previously²⁰.

Local charities said:

"We are very concerned about the introduction of UC [Universal Credit: with regards to disabled people]".

Universal Credit will replace all existing benefits and tax credits in an attempt to simplify the benefits system. Universal Credit will be introduced in October 2013 for new claimants, with existing claimants moving over between April 2014 and October 2017, thus a significant number are likely to remain on the existing system during the period with which this report is concerned (58). The complexity of the existing benefit and tax credit system is likely to have contributed to the low take-up of benefits, particularly among some groups, therefore the Universal Credit may increase benefit take-up.

Conditionality measures in the 2011 Welfare Reform Bill, to be implemented from January 2012.

—Lone parent conditionality: Lone parents with a child aged 5 or over moved from Income Support (IS) to Job Seeker's Allowance (JSA)/ Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) – previously this was the case for lone parents with a child aged 7 or over.

—Claimant commitment: A claimant commitment introduced for those on JSA, ESA and IS, which clearly sets out a claimant's responsibilities in return for benefit payments. Claimants must accept these before they are paid.

—Sanction reform: JSA, ESA and IS sanctions have been reformed in an effort to encourage compliance more effectively. There is no consistent set of sanctions.

—Hardship payments: Hardship payments made to a JSA or UC claimant will now be recoverable and time-limited.

- **Worsening health and wellbeing.** Evidence from previous economic downturns suggests that across the population in London there will be short term and long term health effects²¹, including worse infectious disease outcomes such as tuberculosis and HIV, and an increase in mental health problems, including depression, and possibly lower levels of wellbeing. Evidence from past recessions also suggests that inequalities in health according to socioeconomic group, level of education and geographical area are likely to widen following the economic crisis.

- **Worsening mental health issues.** With the increasing pressures of all the changes and worsening situations described, it is inevitable that mental health will decline for many people in Southwark. Research suggests that there may be more suicides and attempted suicides, alongside the possibility of increased levels of homicides and domestic violence²². Combined with cuts (under-funding), changes to benefits and increasing lack of provision of good, long-term mental health services, this is a ticking



Figure 65: Poverty and inequality in London – the effects of tax and benefit reforms

time bomb. Preventative measures now would lessen the future impact.

- **Increased immigration.** Immigration levels are set to continue to increase at least in the short term²³. This will likely lead to increased tensions in and between communities in Southwark and a potential further fracturing of 'the community' into segregated communities.

community' into segregated communities.

Local charities said:

"The difference between affluent and deprived areas is becoming more prominent in Southwark, with areas on or near the river and in the south becoming increasingly unaffordable whilst the areas in the middle of the borough are becoming more deprived".

16. Ibid.

17. Ibid.

18. Ibid.

19. Ibid.

20. LSE London Policy Briefing (2011) Poverty and Inequality in London: anticipating the effects of tax and benefit reforms. London: LSE. IN LVSC/Trust for London: Impact of Welfare Reform in London, June 2013.

21. UCL Institute of Health Equality, 2012: The Impact of the Economic Downturn and Policy Changes on Health Inequalities in London

22. Ibid.

23. Figure taken from: Trajectory, the futures partnership: Trends and Foresight Report 6 Community Cohesion Prepared for Big Lottery Fund April 2015.

- **Brexit.** At the time of finishing this report the historical referendum vote by Britain to leave Europe has just taken place. It is still too early to judge how this will affect the UK and Southwark, although it seems fair to say that any changes to immigration policy could impact on Southwark disproportionately compared with other parts of London and the UK. There is much speculation that the economy may worsen, with knock-on effects on all of the above, and it has even been suggested that charities could face a double-whammy of cuts in government funding and a fall in donations after the Brexit vote²⁴.

1. Discussion – A Tale of Two Southwarks

Many of the issues and needs highlighted in this report are not unique to Southwark, which shares many characteristics with neighbouring Inner London and London boroughs, but some issues are more Southwark-shaped.

Southwark has partly been shaped by a changing London. Studies have shown that over the last decade to fifteen years,

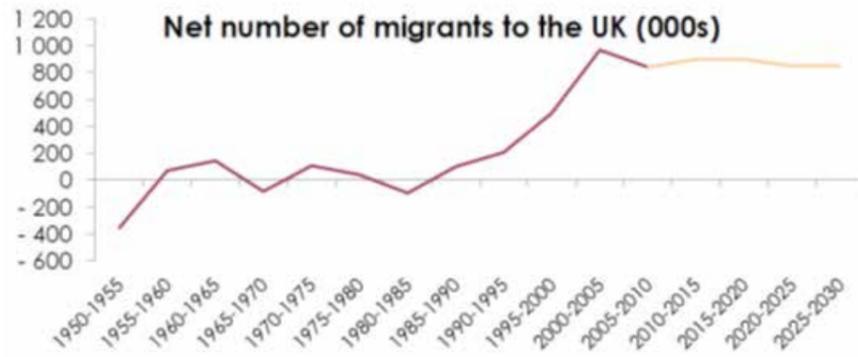


Figure 66: Net immigration to the UK, 1950 - 2030

the characteristics of Inner and Outer London have undergone 'a form of socio-economic osmosis', with the differences between the two zones becoming less defined²⁵. This includes the fact that poverty rates in inner East London boroughs (including Southwark) have fallen overall, while rates in many outer London boroughs have risen. This is partly due to many inner East London boroughs seeing a growth in the share of those working in higher professional occupations (while Outer West London boroughs have seen this share decrease). While these changes may affect the average poverty results for the borough, they do not change the reality for many, since the effect is largely due to migration.

Local charities said:

"The Brexit debate has led to negative rhetoric and climate for migrants. Many of our beneficiaries are EU citizens who will be affected by changes to access to welfare and so will face even more poverty".

In 2013 Boris Johnson identified some of London's major health challenges as: childhood obesity, mental ill health and health inequalities²⁶, all of which are seen in Southwark. Yet while this may mean that London-wide initiatives and policies might help to alleviate these problems, they still need to be tackled at street level as well.

Southwark is also influenced by what is happening in the wider social and economic structure of Britain. The Centre for Local Economic Strategies (CLES) has commented that: 'Increasingly England is characterised by differences at the regional, local and neighbourhood level. The gap between the rich and the poor is growing and increasingly the economies of our towns and cities are characterised by stark and unsustainable differences in income and spending power... This has led to some commentators, quite rightly, highlighting that we now have 'twin track' cities'²⁷.

Neither is the picture static. Factors such as the national and global economy, cyclical and political factors mean that factors seldom stay constant. For example, five years ago this report

would have highlighted that Southwark had an issue with childhood immunisation levels which were significantly worse than London or national averages; but by 2014/15 these levels were all significantly better than regional averages and around the England average²⁸.

Or similarly, in 2010, the percentage of 16-18 year olds Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEETs) was significantly worse than London or national averages (8.4% vs 6% nationally) but dropped to 4.4% in 2011; back up in 2012 (7.7%); and down again in 2014 (2% against a national average of 4.7%). Or teenage pregnancy rates, which have more than halved over the period, from 69.3 per 1,000 in 2007-09 (provisional) to 20.6 per 1,000 in 2013, following a huge reduction nationwide from 40.2 to 24.3 per 1,000, leaving Southwark still significantly behind national averages (although improving from being near the worst in England in 2007-09).

over the... period [2001-2011], London's geography of wealth and poverty changed dramatically. The old assumption that inner London boroughs are poorer than outer London boroughs became an exception in just over ten years. Wealthier, higher-skilled residents have moved into inner East London while poorer, lower-skilled people have moved to the more affordable parts of outer London. However, alongside this unprecedented increase in higher-skilled residents, the proportion of children and old people in inner East London who live in poverty is still the highest in the country. The number of private renters has risen in all parts of London, back to its mid-1970s level as a share of tenure.

Inside Out, 2015

24. Third Sector magazine: 'Academic Paul Palmer warns of 'double whammy' threat to charity finances'. Liam Kay, 24 June 2016.

25. INSIDE OUT: THE NEW GEOGRAPHY OF WEALTH AND POVERTY IN LONDON. Kat Hanna & Nicolas Bosetti December 2015. Centre for London. Southwark is classified as "Inner East".

26. No Child Left Behind, 2016.

27. Turok, I., Bailey, N., Atkinson, R., Bramley, G., Docherty, I., Gibb, K., Goodlad, R., Hastings, A., Kintrea, K., Kirk, K., Leibovitz, J., Lever, W., Morgan, J., Paddison, R., and Sterling, R. (2003) Twin track cities? Linking prosperity and cohesion in Glasgow and Edinburgh, Department of Urban Studies, University of Glasgow and School of Planning and Housing, Heriot-Watt University IN McInroy, N. (2007) A new wave of place renaissance: Shaping a fairer England. Centre for Local Economic Strategies (CLES).

28. Child Health Profile, PHE.

But some issues in Southwark have remained at poor levels over the last five years, indicating that measures are not or have not yet made a difference²⁹:

- First time entrants to the youth justice system has remained high compared to regional and national averages.
- The rate of family homelessness has increased (from 4.2 per 1,000 in 2007/08 to 5.8 in 1,000 in 2014/15), while the national average has remained fairly static (1.9 to 1.8).
- Obesity in 4–5 year olds has remained high over the period (13.4% in 2010/11 and 12.9% in 2014/15 against a national average of 9.4% and 9.1%).
- Obesity in 10–11 year olds has increased over the period faster than the national average (26.3% in 2010/11 and 27.8% in 2014/15 against a national average of 19% and 19.1%). Southwark has consistently had the worst rate of obesity in England at this age.
- Hospital admissions for asthma (under 19) have risen alongside national averages (from 240.4 per 100,000 in 2011/12 to 278.1 per 100,000

in 2014/15 alongside national averages of 193.9 in 2011/12 and 216.1 in 2014/15).

- The proportion of children living in poverty has steadily declined over the period (from 32.3% in 2009 to 27.6% in 2014/15) but so have national averages (21.9% in 2009 to 18.6% in 2014/15), meaning that Southwark remains significantly below London and national averages.
- Some statistics hide the reality. As previously noted, in 2014, the highest growth in Gross Domestic Household Income per head in NUTS3 local areas was in Lewisham and Southwark at 5.3%³⁰ however the average belies the reality which is that large numbers of higher-skilled earners moving into the area, attracted by the redevelopments, etc, push the average up while leaving other workers languishing at the bottom of the wage scale.

Community and Opportunity

- Underlying, and being reinforced by, many of the issues Southwark is currently facing (and

will face in future) are some common themes which cluster around issues of community and opportunity:

- **Community:** Social isolation is increasing alongside a loss of 'community' (the loss of familiar places, people and family) decreasing a sense of belonging. Research has shown that those most likely to feel a high sense of life satisfaction are those

Welfare reforms, in particular those affecting housing, have hit families in London hard. Changes to Local Housing Allowance, combined with the 'Bedroom Tax' and Benefit Cap have been particularly difficult for families due to the shortage of reasonably priced and sized housing in London.

No Child Left Behind

who feel they belong to their neighbourhood. Southwark has, for centuries, been a vibrantly diverse community, with immigrants from a large variety of countries settling here and forming communities within communities. The current programme of regeneration and gentrification, alongside other changes, may result in a greater homogenisation of Southwark's population, pockmarked with ghettos of difference rather than an integrated whole. Just 14% of those taking part in the 2011 London riots felt that they were 'part of British society'³¹.

- **Opportunity:** People living in Southwark experience different levels of life opportunities which are largely governed by the issues outlined in this report. Opportunities vary according to which of the 'two cities' of Southwark you live in. These differences are exacerbated mainly by increasing levels of poverty and inequality. Poverty – literal poverty and poverty of opportunities and choices – clearly plays an important mediating

role in many of the issues faced by Southwark residents. 86% of young people interviewed after the 2011 London riots posited poverty as the chief cause of their unrest, while 70% cited inequality³². And at its extreme poverty kills: People in the lowest socio-economic class are ten times more likely to commit suicide³³. Inequality may act on a more psychological level. The 'haves' and the 'have nots' have become more polarised and more extreme, particularly in London, and particularly in Southwark where increasing 'gentrification' and poverty inequalities widens the gaps both in reality and in perceptual terms. This can increase misperceptions and mistrust between communities.

The picture presented here, along with the projected future trends, threatens to undermine some of Southwark's distinctive and positive qualities, with its rich history of diversity and vibrant communities, driving difference underground, and creating a hidden Southwark where those with poorer life opportunities struggle to survive.

This is not the first report to discover that social isolation in Britain is increasing. A number of recent reports have shown that loneliness has become an epidemic among young adults, while severe loneliness in England blights the lives of 700,000 men and 1.1m women over 50³⁴, and is rising with astonishing speed, leading social commentator George Monbiot to call this 'the age of loneliness'³⁵.

"Social isolation is as potent a cause of early death as smoking 15 cigarettes a day; loneliness, research suggests, is twice as deadly as obesity. Dementia, high blood pressure, alcoholism and accidents – all these, like depression, paranoia, anxiety and suicide, become more prevalent when connections are cut. We cannot cope alone".

George Monbiot

29. Source of figures: Child Health Profiles for the last five years, PHE.

30. Regional gross disposable household income (GDHI): 1997 to 2014.

31. The Guardian / LSE: Reading the Riots: Investigating England's summer of disorder, 2012.

32. Ibid.

33. file:///C:/Users/Cat/Downloads/LandS_PH_factsheet_suicide_v5.3.pdf

34. Independent Age. Isolation: the emerging crisis for older men.

35. <https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2014/oct/14/age-of-loneliness-killing-us>

A loss of community in 21st century Britain appears to be widespread. A report prepared for Big Lottery Fund in April 2015 talked about a decline in community cohesion, 'with falls across the country in belonging, relationships and willingness to help the local area'³⁶. This is central to our wellbeing, since research has shown that those most likely to feel a high sense of life satisfaction are those that feel they belong to their neighbourhood³⁷.

This is not just a Southwark phenomenon, but it has a specific Southwark feel to it, as the particular conditions in Southwark combine to make the 'perfect storm'. It is the old adage that it is not how much or little you have, but how much that is relative to others which makes us satisfied or dissatisfied. Recent research has revealed inequality in Britain to be at 40-year high³⁸. The 'haves' and the 'have nots' have become more polarised and more extreme, particularly in London.

The fact that Southwark is 'two cities', with huge inequalities, with a number of different communities thrown together with a sorry lack of integration, makes it a melting pot of

frustrations and anxieties. Many (though not all) of the issues and needs outlined in this report have their roots in or are exacerbated by the '**two Southwarks**'. These conditions have been themselves exacerbated by the economic downturn and ensuing austerity measures which have trimmed back the edges of the support network for citizens and left them more exposed to these elements; and a regeneration programme which is literally building walls between richer and poorer.

There are issues of power and control – or, more accurately, a loss of a sense of power and control – by residents, and little hope of things getting better in future, which sometimes leads to disengagement and apathy, and sometimes leads to anger and blaming.

Cultural considerations are utterly absent from the housing debate, which is a serious oversight: these impacts should be factored into decisions alongside cost and other factors.

Demos: Changing Places

The decline in community cohesion correlates with another trend we have observed over the course of the downturn – a shift in personal ethics and wider outlook. Generally, people are less global or altruistic in their perspective. They are more likely to support causes that are local or which directly affect them – for some, their specific ethical concerns have changed. This narrowing in outlook may explain the rise in prejudice, the rise in anti-immigration sentiment, and at its most extreme, the direct impacts, such as hate crime.

Community Cohesion, Trajectory

Local charities said:

"The problem is apathy, residents won't even go to events on neighbouring estates, attendance at local Tenant Resident Association (TRA) meetings is low".

All of these issues and emotions can lead to the narrowing of perspectives which have been noted: to exaggerated territoriality and an in-group/out-group mentality with various scapegoats in the firing line: the government, the council, planners, the rich, immigrants, the voluntary sector, etc.

There is a sense, however, in which these strong feelings, although negatively expressed and sometimes distasteful, can hold a positive message: They indicate that for many, attachment to their local area remains strong. This is in line with national figures which show this resilience of attachment to place. It is this strength of feeling which augers well for a place-based giving scheme which can help people to build a better, more resilient and integrated community which offers better choices and opportunities for all.

Local charities said:

"There is little support, encouragement and communication from the Council and between the diverse communities in Southwark".

One of the most striking features of cities is that they are often very spatially divided between rich and poor. This is not new, but this is the point. The very persistence of these patterns through time suggests that successive waves of economic growth have not done enough to help lift some neighbourhoods out of poverty. Or, to put it another way, growth has not been sufficiently inclusive.

JRF: Disconnected Neighbourhoods, 2016

Local charities said:

"[The problem is] Central government policies and lack of local champions on health and affordable housing issues".

Some observers see a link between our individualistic society and the possible increase in common mental health disorders in the last 50 years, and research shows that mental health problems occur more frequently in unequal societies that leave behind more vulnerable people. By squandering 'social capital' in the individualistic pursuit of greater wealth, or treating social networks as incidental, are we neglecting a part of life that makes us happy and keeps us healthy for longer?

The Lonely Society?

Local charities said:

"[The problem is the] Increase of people from abroad and demand on all services which are under resourced."

36. Trajectory, The Futures Partnership: Trends and Foresight Report 6: Community Cohesion. Prepared for Big Lottery Fund, April 2015.

37. Understanding Society, 2011-12.

38. D Dorling et al, Poverty, wealth and place in Britain, 1968 to 2005 (York: Joseph Rowntree Foundation 2007).

Why invest in the voluntary and community sector?

The voluntary and community sector plays a number of key roles in supporting stronger local communities. It has been proven to be exceptionally good at spending its money locally⁴⁰, and encouraging more embedded and inclusive economic growth⁴¹. The VCS has an economic delivery track record that outperforms other sectors⁴²; it contributes to business success through place-shaping activity which enriches the lives of workers⁴³; while its ability to mobilise social power and build self-reliant communities is second to none. The VCS is known for excelling in areas and communities of poor economic activity, having the ability to draw down valuable additional investment into those areas, garnering and grow community assets, to support the co-design and coproduction of services, to change social norms, and to build self-help, wellbeing and community-resilient models of organisation⁴⁴.

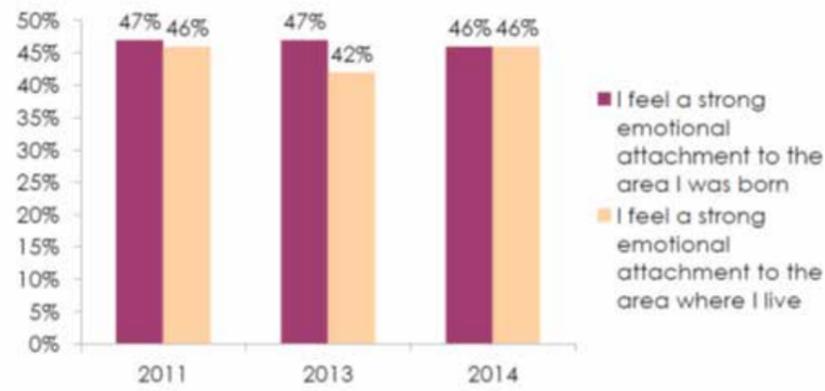


Figure 67: Level of attachment to their local area³⁹

Local charities said:

"The faith groups are insular and do not support outside of their congregation. Fact".

Local charities said:

"Tension is rising between the communities as some sections of the community are being blamed for the deprivation".

Local charities said:

"Our council is doing its best to support the most vulnerable, but the government appears not to care about our sort of community. "

2. Appendix 1: Additional Findings

Online survey of Community Southwark members

The online survey was sent to 847 VCS organisations. Just over one third of these (301, 35.5%) opened the email invitation despite three reminders being sent. 94 organisations took part in the survey (11% of the original sample; 31% of the organisations which opened the email).

The majority of organisations deal with 'young people' (N=55), followed by 'Black, Asian, Minority Ethnic & Refugee Groups' (N=48) and 'people living in poverty' (N=48). Other beneficiaries included tenants and residents and students⁴⁵.

51 respondents answered this question. Nearly three-quarters (72%) work across Southwark. Other areas included Bankside, Lambeth, Lewisham and Merton.

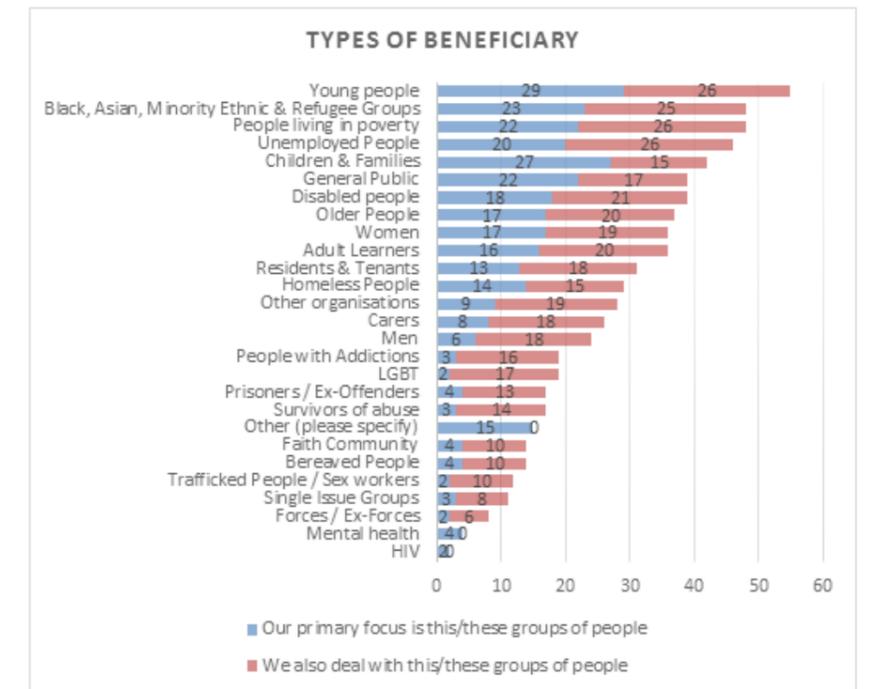


Figure 68: Please tell us which types of beneficiary you serve... (Tick as many as apply)

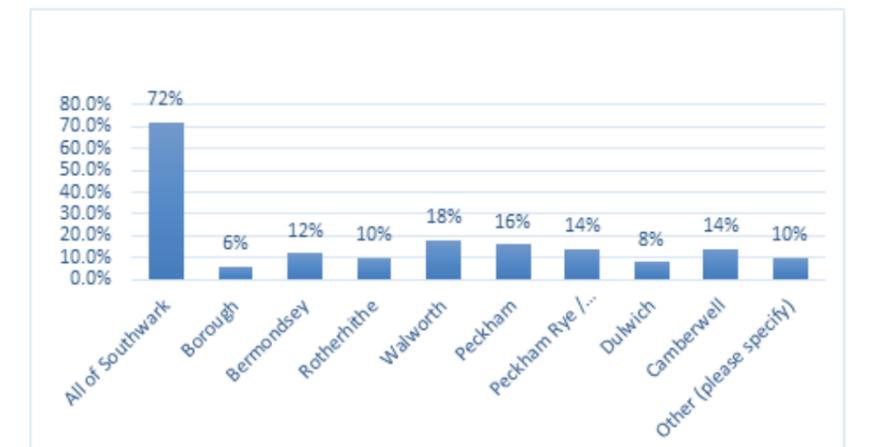


Figure 69: Please tell us which area(s) in Southwark you serve... (Tick as many as apply)

39. Trajectory Global Foresight, IN Trajectory, The Futures Partnership: Trends and Foresight Report 6 Community Cohesion Prepared for Big Lottery Fund April 2015.

40. See Local Multiplier research: Research and development activity in support of social enterprise in the StepClever Zone of North Liverpool and South Sefton (CLES: March 2009).

41. Thriving Places: Developing the voluntary and community sector's role in local economies and the life of local places. 2014. Centre for Local Economic Strategies (CLES) and Voluntary Sector North West (VSNW).

42. Understanding the Contribution of the Third Sector in Learning and Skills, IFF Research Ltd (Learning & Skills Council: 2009): http://readingroom.lsc.gov.uk/lsc/National/Understanding_the_Contribution_of_the_Third_Sector_in_LSC_-_Summary_Report.pdf

43. Wellbeing and Civil Society (Working Paper 112), Fujiwara, D., Oroyemi, P., & McKinnon (DWP: 2013): https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/221227/WP112.pdf

44. Thriving Places: Developing the voluntary and community sector's role in local economies and the life of local places. 2014. Centre for Local Economic Strategies (CLES) and Voluntary Sector North West (VSNW).

45. It should be noted that the subject matter of the survey probably attracted certain organisations to fill it in, however responses are broadly in line with findings from the focus groups and interviews carried out.

