B1 unhelpful bonding: increasing social capital can lead to stronger bonds between people who are alike in ethnicity or socioeconomic status. In turn this can lead to territorial exclusion, prejudice and marginalisation of other groups. This can then undermine further improvements in local social connection and sense of security.
neighbourhood social connection and sense of security

bonding between people who are alike

unhelpful bonding

B1

territorial exclusion, prejudice, marginalisation

prejudice undermines community organisations

B2

presence and strength of neighbourhood organisations in the public interest

Similarly, these patterns of exclusion and marginalisation can also undermine neighbourhood organisations (B2).
R2 connection and action: Stakeholders proposed that improving the physical quality of neighbourhoods (including quality of green space and “third spaces” or other places where locals could meet) leads to greater neighbourhood-level social connections – either directly or through longer tenure. In turn, these connections can enhance community capacity to take action in the neighbourhood by strengthening local organisations that act in the public interest. Stronger and truly representative organisations can lead to increased ownership, pride and responsibility for the neighbourhood and houses. Investment of resources into improving the physical quality of the neighbourhood and houses can also contribute to these outcomes. Unhelpful bonding and territorial exclusion, prejudice, and marginalisation can undermine these positive connections and actions.
It was suggested that greater social connection and sense of security from crime leads to greater ownership, pride and sense of responsibility by residents. This leads to greater investment of resources by residents, landlords and local government into the physical aspects of houses and neighbourhoods. Improved houses and neighbourhoods (including amenities, green spaces and other places for locals to meet) make people want to stay longer and increases investment of resources into physical qualities that make people want to stay: connection and sense of security from crime leads to greater ownership, pride and sense of responsibility by residents. This leads to greater investment of resources by residents, landlords and local government into the physical aspects of houses and neighbourhoods. Improved houses and neighbourhoods (including amenities, green spaces and other places for locals to meet) make people want to stay longer and increases investment of resources into physical qualities that make people want to stay.
neighbourhood social connection and sense of security

length of tenure

bonding between people who are alike

unhelpful bonding

territorial exclusion, prejudice, marginalisation

prejudice undermines community organisations

presence and strength of neighbourhood organisations in the public interest

physical qualities that make people want to stay

connection and action

ownership, pride and responsibility for neighbourhood and houses

community empowerment

investment of resources into physical quality of neighbourhood and houses

ability to successfully gain external resources

R3 community empowerment: the strengthening of local public interest organisations through improvements to the physical quality of neighbourhoods was also considered to lead to greater ability of these organisations to attract external funding and other resources, enabling further improvements to the physical environment.
R4 housing improvements help people stay: as well as making residents want to stay in an area, improvements to houses (including energy efficiency improvements) may reduce household running costs and improve tenure security, allowing people to stay longer and further enhancing neighbourhood social connection.
neighbourhood social connection and sense of security

- length of tenure, ownership, pride and responsibility for neighbourhood and houses
- income loss from letting fees and moving
- ability to pay rent or mortgage
- ability to successfully gain external resources
- bonding between people who are alike
- territorial exclusion, prejudice, marginalisation
- presence and strength of neighbourhood organisations in the public interest

Tenure security also means greater income to pay the mortgage, as frequent house moves incur letting fees, bonds and removal costs (R7 less moves save money).

bonding between people who are alike

- unhelpful bonding
- prejudice undermines community organisations

physical qualities that make people want to stay

- connection and action
- presence and strength of neighbourhood organisations in the public interest

investment of resources into physical quality of neighbourhood and houses

- community empowerment
- ability to successfully gain external resources

housing improvements help people stay

- household running costs
- energy efficiency of low income housing stock

- length of tenure
- ownership, pride and responsibility for neighbourhood and houses
neighbourhood social connection and sense of security

length of tenure, ownership, pride and responsibility for neighbourhood and houses

+ ability to pay rent or mortgage

+ tenure security

+ employment and income security

housing and job security

income loss from letting fees and moving

- household running costs

- energy efficiency of low income housing stock

+ investment of resources into physical quality of neighbourhood and houses

community empowerment

+ ability to successfully gain external resources

bonding between people who are alike

- territorial exclusion, prejudice, marginalisation

- prejudice undermines community organisations

- presence and strength of neighbourhood organisations in the public interest

- unhelpful bonding

- physical qualities that make people want to stay

- connection and action

The mutually reinforcing links between employment and income security are shown in R6 housing and job security
Lower educational attainment leads to intergeneration entrenchment in poor neighbourhoods (R9 instability entrenches poor education).

- School changes per child
  - Employment and income security
  - Income loss from letting fees and moving
  - Ability to pay rent or mortgage

- Tenure security
  - Length of tenure
  - Ownership, pride and responsibility for neighbourhood and houses

- Neighbourhood social connection and sense of security
  - Bonding between people who are alike
  - Unhelpful bonding
  - Territorial exclusion, prejudice, marginalisation

- Presence and strength of neighbourhood organisations in the public interest
- Investment of resources into physical quality of neighbourhood and houses
- Housing improvements help people stay connected and action community empowerment
- Energy efficiency of low income housing stock
- Ability to successfully gain external resources

- School education attainment
- Physical qualities that make people want to stay
- Prejudice undermines community organisations

- Forced to move to worse neighbourhoods
- Instability entrenches poor education
  - Housing and job security

- Less moves save money
- Household running costs

- Ability to successfully gain external resources
- Investment of resources into physical quality of neighbourhood and houses
- Housing improvements help people stay connected and action community empowerment
- Energy efficiency of low income housing stock
- Ability to successfully gain external resources

- Bonding between people who are alike
Two patterns of reinforcement are possible – one reinforcing improvements in material circumstances through movement and others entrenching intergenerational poverty. Central to both is the differential quality of schools between localities, in itself reinforcing (R5 differential in school quality).
School moves can still be detrimental to children’s educational outcomes (B3 moving up has its drawbacks).
Higher income and employment security means greater resources to make house moves on the basis of school quality, leading to reinforcement of improved education, employment and housing prospects (R11 moving up the social ladder).

school education attainment

- quality of school education
- school changes per child
- likelihood of moving for better schools
- differential in school quality
- forced to move to worse neighbourhoods
- instability entrenches poor education
- housing improvements help people stay
- investment of resources into physical quality of neighbourhood and houses
- ability to successfully gain external resources

employment and income security

- resources to choose better prospects
- resources to choose better neighbourhoods
- moving up has its drawbacks
- moving up the social ladder
- ability to pay rent or mortgage
- less moves save money
- energy efficiency of low income housing stock

housing and job security

- investment of resources into physical quality of neighbourhood and houses
- ability to successfully gain external resources
- presence and strength of neighbourhood organisations in the public interest
- community empowerment
- bonding between people who are alike

bonding between people who are alike

- territorial exclusion, prejudice, marginalisation
- prejudice undermines community organisations
- presence and strength of neighbourhood organisations in the public interest
- community empowerment

- unhelpful bonding
- bonding between people who are alike

- physical qualities that make people want to stay
- connection and action
- ownership, pride and responsibility for neighbourhood and houses
- community empowerment