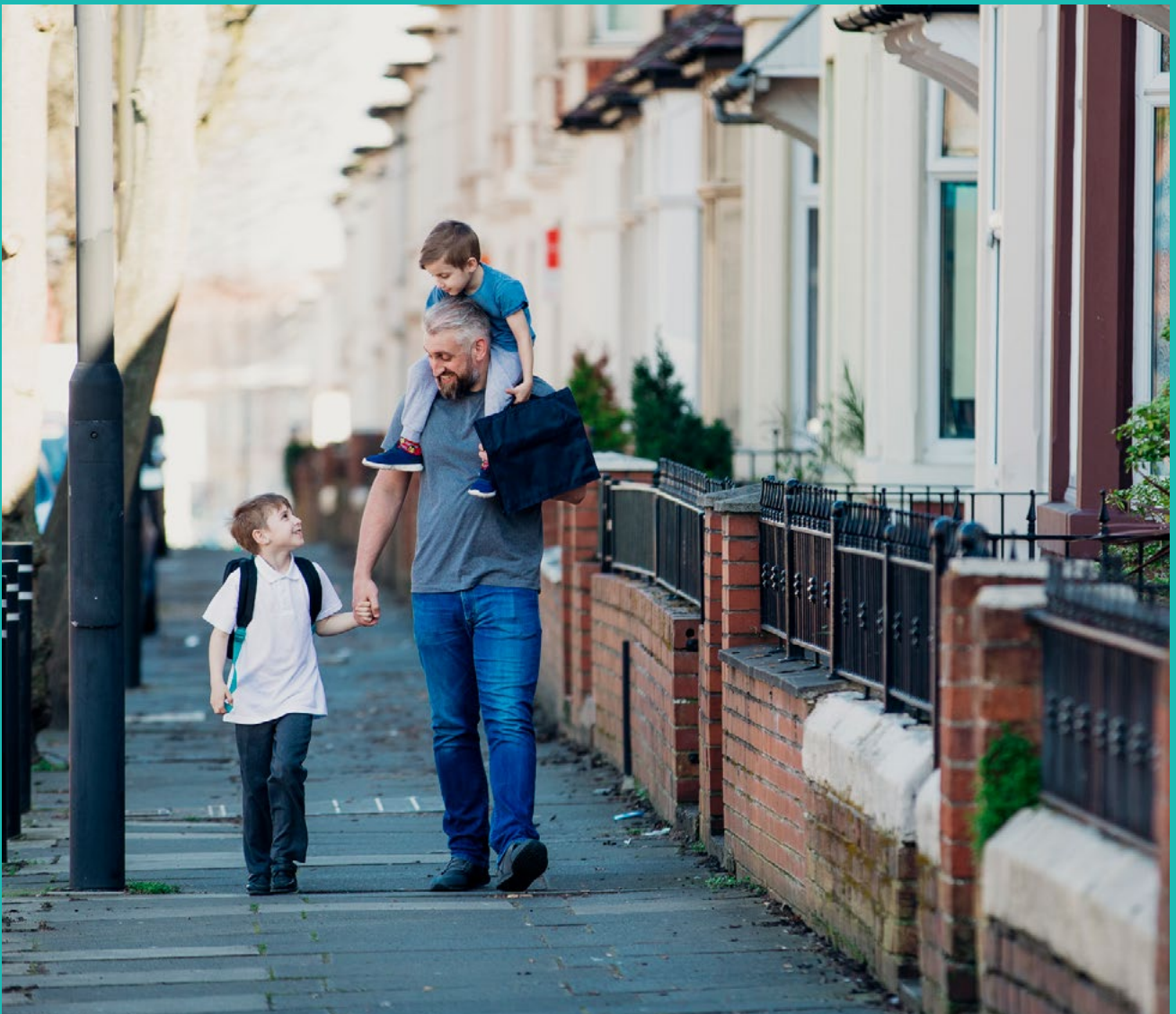




Belonging  
Forum

# Belonging Barometer 2026

Belonging Index and MRP Findings  
April 2026



# Introduction

The Belonging Barometer is a large-scale annual study of how people across the UK experience belonging: in their relationships, their local area, their sense of voice and representation, and their ability to participate in shared life.

As an additional layer of analysis, we use MRP modelling to estimate how these attitudes and experiences are distributed across parliamentary constituencies in Great Britain. This allows us to move beyond national averages and understand how belonging varies from place to place. Alongside the Belonging Index, which brings together a range of measures into an overall constituency score, we also model a series of individual indicators that show where different aspects of belonging are strongest and weakest.

## Constituency key

-  Labour
-  Conservative
-  Liberal Democrats
-  Green Party
-  Scottish National Party
-  Independent
-  Restore Britain
-  Plaid Cymru
-  Reform UK

## The MRP analysis in this section covers:

- Overall Belonging Index score
- Number of close friends
- Life satisfaction
- Loneliness
- Sense of belonging
- Strength of belonging to local area
- Strength of belonging to city or county
- Strength of belonging to the United Kingdom
- Familiarity with neighbours
- Safety near home during the day
- Safety near home after dark
- How well local councillor represents them
- How well the UK government represents them
- How well local MP represents them
- Time spent in pubs and bars
- Time spent in high street venues
- Connection to local community since Covid
- Community change due to migrants and refugees
- Community change due to changes in the physical environment

# Executive summary

The Belonging Barometer's Index and MRP results show that belonging in the UK is uneven, with a clear divide between places that are secure, connected and well served, and those where economic pressure and weaker local conditions make connection harder to sustain.

Overall, the strongest Belonging Index scores are concentrated in affluent constituencies, particularly in London and the South East. Liberal Democrat-held seats are especially prominent at the top of the rankings. Richmond Park, Twickenham and Wimbledon all perform strongly, alongside a smaller number of affluent Labour-held seats such as Hampstead and Highgate and Cities of London and Westminster.

By contrast, the weakest scores are concentrated in post-industrial and more deprived constituencies in the Midlands and North of England, including seats in Wolverhampton, Walsall, Hull, Dudley and Barnsley, most of them Labour-held.

The same pattern runs through the wider MRP findings. Affluent rural, suburban and metropolitan constituencies tend to score higher on life satisfaction, safety, familiarity with neighbours and lower levels of loneliness. Poorer urban and post-industrial areas are more likely to appear among the weakest-performing constituencies on these measures. For example, seats in Birmingham, Bradford, Blackpool, Hull and parts of inner London come up repeatedly among those reporting lower life satisfaction, higher loneliness and lower feelings of safety, especially after dark. The results suggest that belonging is shaped less by abstract ideas of identity and more by whether everyday life is stable, safe and manageable.

There are also differences between aspects of belonging. London performs especially strongly on measures of attachment to local area, city and representation – showing that dense urban communities can still create a strong sense of local identity even where wider pressures are high. But the advantage lies more clearly with affluent and secure places, whatever the area, when the focus shifts to overall belonging, life satisfaction and loneliness. People may report being rooted in their local area while still experiencing the strain of weaker social and economic conditions around them.

The MRP also points to a clear regional pattern. London dominates many of the strongest results, while the Midlands, the North of England, and post-industrial parts of Wales appear more often among the weakest. Scotland and Wales are more mixed: some Scottish constituencies perform strongly on wellbeing and belonging, but Scottish and Welsh seats dominate the constituencies least likely to have a strong sense of belonging to the UK, reflecting different political and national identities.

Overall, the findings reinforce the central message of the Belonging Barometer: belonging is strongest where people are safe, connected, represented and economically secure; and weakest where insecurity and deprivation put those conditions under pressure. The geography of belonging is not random. It reflects a postcode lottery in the everyday foundations that help people be rooted in their communities.



# What is an MRP?

A number of key questions in this report were modelled using MRP analysis. MRP stands for Multilevel Regression and Post-stratification. It is a widely used statistical technique that takes results from a large national survey and estimates what those results will look like in smaller areas, such as parliamentary constituencies.

This matters because it would not be practical to interview enough people in every constituency to produce reliable local results directly. To do that, we would need a survey of hundreds of thousands of people. Instead, MRP uses our national sample of 10,000 respondents and identifies patterns in how different kinds of people answer each question.

It then combines those patterns with detailed information about the make-up of each constituency – such as age, housing tenure, family type, employment and other demographic characteristics – to estimate how people in that area are likely to respond. In other words, MRP allows us to produce robust constituency-level estimates without needing to run a separate large-scale survey in every seat.

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# The Belonging Index

## The Belonging Index results

The results of this year's Belonging Index point to a clear relationship between the socio-economic conditions and the strength of belonging people have within their communities.

Areas with the strongest scores are heavily concentrated in affluent areas of central and outer London, specifically in the southwest of the city, predominantly held by the Liberal Democrats. These are characterised by higher incomes, better

quality local amenities and lower crime rates – all key to a sense of belonging to one's community.

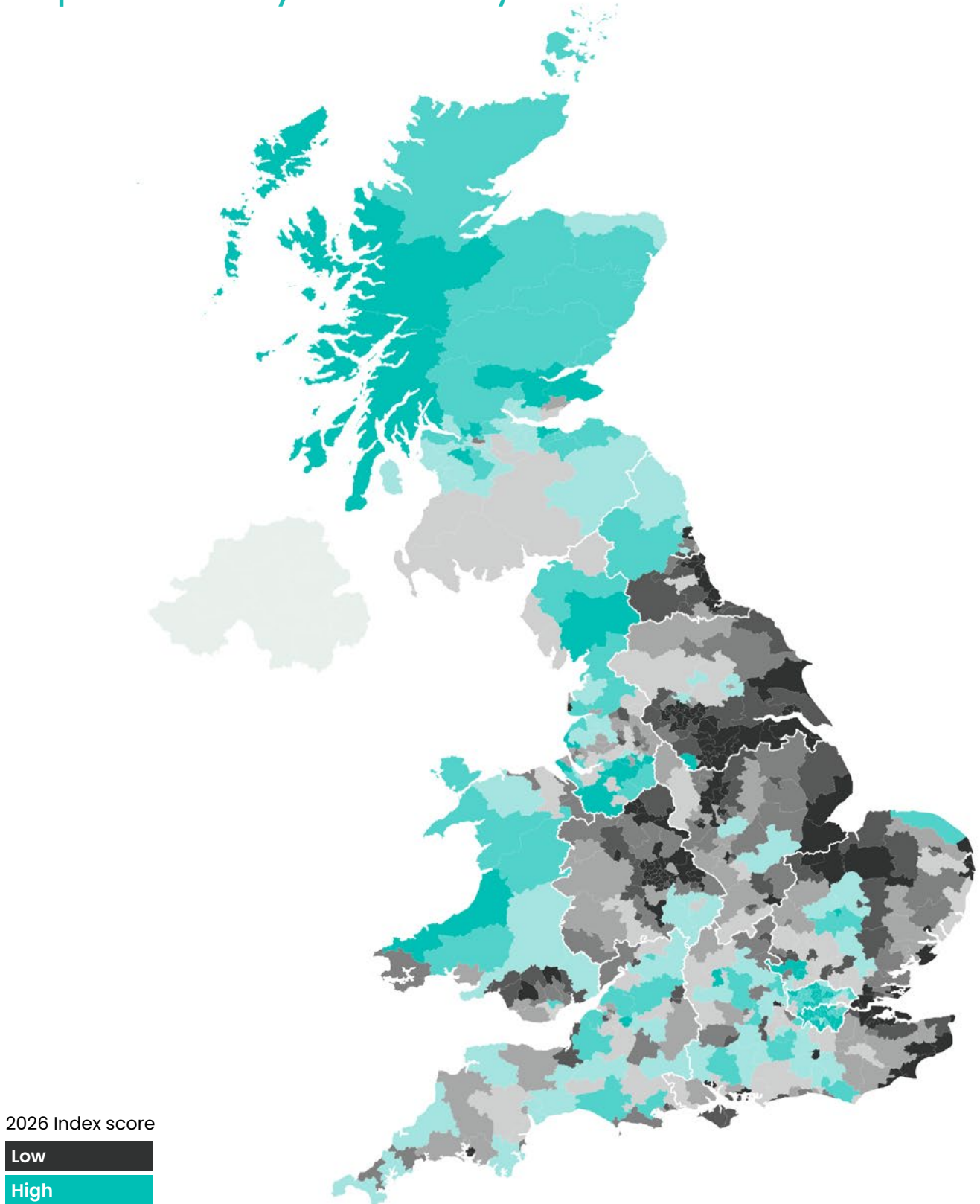
In contrast, the lowest index scores are overwhelmingly concentrated in constituencies located in the Midlands and North of England, specifically in post-industrial areas of the UK such as Wolverhampton, Walsall and Hull. These constituencies are mostly urban and Labour-held.

Top 10 index score	Bottom 10 index score
<p><b>1</b> <b>Richmond Park</b> (LD, Sarah Olney) Kingston upon Thames; Richmond upon Thames, London</p>	<p><b>1</b> <b>Tipton and Wednesbury</b> (Lab, Antonia Bance) West Midlands, West Midlands</p>
<p><b>2</b> <b>Twickenham</b> (LD, Munira Wilson) Richmond upon Thames, London</p>	<p><b>2</b> <b>Wolverhampton South East</b> (Lab, Pat McFadden) West Midlands, West Midlands</p>
<p><b>3</b> <b>Wimbledon</b> (LD, Paul Kohler) Kingston upon Thames; Merton, London</p>	<p><b>3</b> <b>Kingston upon Hull East</b> (Lab, Karl Turner) Humberside, Yorks/Humber</p>
<p><b>4</b> <b>Kingston and Surbiton</b> (LD, Ed Davey) Kingston upon Thames, London</p>	<p><b>4</b> <b>Great Grimsby and Cleethorpes</b> (Lab, Melanie Onn) Humberside, Yorks/Humber</p>
<p><b>5</b> <b>Hornsey and Friern Barnet</b> (Lab, Catherine West) Barnet; Haringey, London</p>	<p><b>5</b> <b>Walsall and Bloxwich</b> (Lab, Valerie Vaz) West Midlands, West Midlands</p>
<p><b>6</b> <b>Mid Dunbartonshire</b> (LD, Susan Murray) East Dunbartonshire; North Lanarkshire</p>	<p><b>6</b> <b>Bradford South</b> (Lab, Judith Cummins) West Yorkshire, Yorkshire and the Humber</p>
<p><b>7</b> <b>Westmorland and Lonsdale</b> (LD, Tim Farron) Cumbria, North West</p>	<p><b>7</b> <b>Birmingham Erdington</b> (Lab, Paulette Hamilton) West Midlands, West Midlands</p>
<p><b>8</b> <b>Hampstead and Highgate</b> (Lab, Tulip Siddiq) Camden; Haringey, London</p>	<p><b>8</b> <b>Wolverhampton North East</b> (Lab, Sureena Brackenridge) West Midlands, West Midlands</p>
<p><b>9</b> <b>Cheadle</b> (LD, Tom Morrison) Greater Manchester, North West</p>	<p><b>9</b> <b>Dudley</b> (Lab, Sonia Kumar) West Midlands, West Midlands</p>
<p><b>10</b> <b>Cities of London and Westminster</b> (Lab, Rachel Blake) City; Westminster, London</p>	<p><b>10</b> <b>Barnsley South</b> (Lab, Stephanie Peacock) South Yorkshire, Yorkshire and the Humber</p>



# Belonging Barometer 2026

Belonging Index score by  
UK parliamentary constituency





# Key MRP results

## Number of friends

### Not counting your family, how many close friends do you have?

Highest % of “0 close friends”  
vs Highest % of “10 or more”

There is a large degree of geographic variation in the top ten constituencies which report having no close friends. There is a common pattern, however, that many are in post-industrial areas of Wales and Northern England. The areas with the highest number of people reporting ten or more close friends are more geographically mixed but are largely located in suburban and urban areas, including several in London and Birmingham.

Top 10 for no close friends			Top 10 for 10+ friends		
1	<b>Blaenau Gwent and Rhymney</b> (Lab, Nick Smith) Blaenau Gwent; Caerphilly, Wales	13.6%	1	<b>Harrow East</b> (Con, Bob Blackman) Brent; Harrow, London	12.2%
2	<b>Rhondda and Ogmore</b> (Lab, Chris Bryant) Bridgend; Rhondda Cynon Taf, Wales	13.5%	2	<b>Sefton Central</b> (Lab, Bill Esterson) Merseyside, North West	12.1%
3	<b>Blackpool South</b> (Lab, Chris Webb) Lancashire, North West	13.5%	3	<b>Leicester East</b> (Con, Shivani Raja) Leicestershire, East Midlands	12.1%
4	<b>Great Grimsby and Cleethorpes</b> (Lab, Melanie Onn) Humberside, Yorks/Humber	13.2%	4	<b>Ilford North</b> (Lab, Wes Streeting) Redbridge, London	12.0%
5	<b>Kingston upon Hull East</b> (Lab, Karl Turner) Humberside, Yorks/Humber	13.0%	5	<b>Birmingham Perry Barr</b> (Ind, Ayoub Khan) West Midlands, West Midlands	11.9%
6	<b>Glenrothes and Mid Fife</b> (Lab, Richard Baker) Fife, Scotland	13.0%	6	<b>Ruislip, Northwood and Pinner</b> (Con, David Simmonds) Harrow; Hillingdon, London	11.9%
7	<b>Easington</b> (Lab, Grahame Morris) County Durham, North East	12.9%	7	<b>Wirral West</b> (Lab, Matthew Patrick) Merseyside, North West	11.9%
8	<b>Aberafan Maesteg</b> (Lab, Stephen Kinnock) Bridgend; Neath Port Talbot, Wales	12.8%	8	<b>Birmingham Hall Green and Moseley</b> (Lab, Tahir Ali) West Midlands, West Midlands	11.7%
9	<b>Middlesbrough and Thornaby East</b> (Lab, Andy McDonald) North Yorkshire, North East	12.7%	9	<b>East Renfrewshire</b> (Lab, Blair McDougall) East Renfrewshire, Scotland	11.7%
10	<b>Wolverhampton South East</b> (Lab, Pat McFadden) West Midlands, West Midlands	12.6%	10	<b>Ilford South</b> (Lab, Jas Athwal) Barking and Dagenham; Redbridge, London	11.7%

## Life satisfaction

### Overall, how satisfied are you with your life nowadays?

Highest % of “6–10 satisfied” vs  
Highest % of “0–4 satisfied”

There is a large degree of variation in life satisfaction across constituencies. Life satisfaction is evidently intrinsically linked to economic circumstances, as each of the highest-ranking constituencies reporting the highest levels of life dissatisfaction are among the most deprived in the UK. All of these areas are urban, whereas the constituencies that have the highest ranking for life satisfaction are all rural and generally affluent.

Top 10 for life satisfaction		Top 10 for life dissatisfaction			
1	<b>Mid Dunbartonshire (LD, Susan Murray)</b> East Dunbartonshire; North Lanarkshire, Scotland	74.6%	1	<b>Birmingham Ladywood (Lab, Shabana Mahmood)</b> West Midlands, West Midlands	26.6%
2	<b>East Renfrewshire (Lab, Blair McDougall)</b> East Renfrewshire, Scotland	74.5%	2	<b>Tottenham (Lab, David Lammy)</b> Hackney; Haringey, London	25.2%
3	<b>Wetherby and Easingwold (Con, Alec Shelbrooke)</b> North Yorkshire; West Yorkshire, Yorks/Humber	74.2%	3	<b>Hackney South and Shoreditch (Lab, Meg Hillier)</b> Hackney, London	25.1%
4	<b>Harpenden and Berkhamsted (LD, Victoria Collins)</b> Hertfordshire, Anglia	74.2%	4	<b>Liverpool Riverside (Lab, Kim Johnson)</b> Merseyside, North West	24.9%
5	<b>Kenilworth and Southam (Con, Jeremy Wright)</b> Warwickshire, West Midlands	74.2%	5	<b>Wolverhampton South East (Lab, Pat McFadden)</b> West Midlands, West Midlands	24.9%
6	<b>North East Hampshire (LD, Alex Brewer)</b> Hampshire, South East	74.0%	6	<b>Hackney North and Stoke Newington (Lab, Diane Abbott)</b> Hackney, London	24.6%
7	<b>North Somerset (Lab, Sadik Al-Hassan)</b> Avon, South West	73.9%	7	<b>Leeds South (Lab, Hilary Benn)</b> West Yorkshire, Yorks/Humber	24.5%
8	<b>Sheffield Hallam (Lab, Olivia Blake)</b> South Yorkshire, Yorks/Humber	73.8%	8	<b>Blackpool South (Lab, Chris Webb)</b> Lancashire, North West	24.4%
9	<b>Wirral West (Lab, Matthew Patrick)</b> Merseyside, North West	73.8%	9	<b>Kingston upon Hull East (Lab, Karl Turner)</b> Humberside, Yorks/Humber	24.4%
10	<b>Chester South and Eddisbury (Con, Aphra Brandreth)</b> Cheshire, North West	73.8%	10	<b>Queen’s Park and Maida Vale (Lab, Georgia Gould)</b> Brent; Westminster, London	24.4%



## Loneliness

### How often do you feel lonely?

Highest % of “Often or some of the time” vs  
Highest % of “Hardly ever or never”

The data highlights that the top ten constituencies that report feeling lonely often in the UK are in urban areas, with half of them located in London. These constituencies rank as being among the most deprived in the UK, highlighting the link between economic deprivation and loneliness. Conversely, the ten constituencies that report experiencing loneliness the least often are all located in more affluent rural areas.

Top 10 for often feeling lonely			Top 10 for rarely feeling lonely		
1	<b>Bethnal Green and Stepney</b> (Lab, Rushanara Ali) Tower Hamlets, London	39.8%	1	<b>Christchurch</b> (Con, Christopher Chope) Dorset, South West	52.2%
2	<b>Birmingham Ladywood</b> (Lab, Shabana Mahmood) West Midlands, West Midlands	39.2%	2	<b>New Forest West</b> (Con, Desmond Swayne) Hampshire, South East	51.7%
3	<b>Manchester Rusholme</b> (Lab, Afzal Khan) Greater Manchester, North West	38.9%	3	<b>North Norfolk</b> (LD, Steffan Aqarone) Norfolk, Anglia	51.4%
4	<b>Poplar and Limehouse</b> (Lab, Apsana Begum) Tower Hamlets, London	38.8%	4	<b>Honiton and Sidmouth</b> (LD, Richard Foord) Devon, South West	51.3%
5	<b>Liverpool Riverside</b> (Lab, Kim Johnson) Merseyside, North West	38.0%	5	<b>South Shropshire</b> (Con, Stuart Anderson) Shropshire, West Midlands	51.1%
6	<b>Leeds Central and Headingley</b> (Lab, Alex Sobel) West Yorkshire, Yorks/Humber	38.0%	6	<b>West Dorset</b> (LD, Edward Morello) Dorset, South West	51.1%
7	<b>Stratford and Bow</b> (Lab, Uma Kumaran) Newham; Tower Hamlets, London	37.5%	7	<b>Arundel and South Downs</b> (Con, Andrew Griffith) West Sussex, South East	51.1%
8	<b>Hackney South and Shoreditch</b> (Lab, Meg Hillier) Hackney, London	37.3%	8	<b>Wirral West</b> (Lab, Matthew Patrick) Merseyside, North West	51.1%
9	<b>Holborn and St Pancras</b> (Lab, Keir Starmer) Camden, London	37.1%	9	<b>Wetherby and Easingwold</b> (Con, Alec Shelbrooke) North Yorkshire; West Yorkshire, Yorks/ Humber	50.8%
10	<b>Sheffield Central</b> (Lab, Abtisam Mohamed) South Yorkshire, Yorks/Humber	37.1%	10	<b>Bexhill and Battle</b> (Con, Kieran Mullan) East Sussex, South East	50.8%

## Belonging

### How much, or how little, do you feel like you “belong”?

Highest % of “Completely or mostly” vs  
Highest % of “Not really or not at all”

Constituencies that report the highest sense of belonging in the UK are exclusively in affluent areas, with five of them clustered in South West London. At the other end of the spectrum, the ten areas with the lowest sense of belonging are largely made up of post-industrial areas and more deprived areas of Northern England, Wales and the Midlands.

Top 10 for feeling a sense of belonging		Top 10 for not feeling a sense of belonging			
1	<b>Richmond Park (LD, Sarah Olney)</b> Kingston upon Thames; Richmond upon Thames, London	51.8%	1	<b>Great Grimsby and Cleethorpes (Lab, Melanie Onn)</b> Humberside, Yorks/Humber	30.9%
2	<b>Esher and Walton (LD, Monica Harding)</b> Surrey, South East	51.5%	2	<b>Blaenau Gwent and Rhymney (Lab, Nick Smith)</b> Blaenau Gwent; Caerphilly, Wales	27.8%
3	<b>Wimbledon (LD, Paul Kohler)</b> Kingston upon Thames; Merton, London	51.2%	3	<b>Kingston upon Hull East (Lab, Karl Turner)</b> Humberside, Yorks/Humber	27.7%
4	<b>Twickenham (LD, Munira Wilson)</b> Richmond upon Thames, London	50.4%	4	<b>Stoke-on-Trent North (Lab, David Williams)</b> Staffordshire, West Midlands	27.5%
5	<b>St Albans (LD, Daisy Cooper)</b> Hertfordshire, Anglia	50.1%	5	<b>Rhondda and Ogmore (Lab, Chris Bryant)</b> Bridgend; Rhondda Cynon Taf, Wales	27.5%
6	<b>Altrincham and Sale West (Lab, Connor Rand)</b> Greater Manchester, North West	49.8%	6	<b>Great Yarmouth (RB, Rupert Lowe)</b> Norfolk, Anglia	27.3%
7	<b>East Renfrewshire (Lab, Blair McDougall)</b> East Renfrewshire, Scotland	49.7%	7	<b>Mansfield (Lab, Steve Yemm)</b> Nottinghamshire, East Midlands	27.3%
8	<b>Guildford (LD, Zöe Franklin)</b> Surrey, South East	49.7%	8	<b>Telford (Lab, Shaun Davies)</b> Shropshire, West Midlands	27.2%
9	<b>South Cambridgeshire (LD, Pippa Heylings)</b> Cambridgeshire, Anglia	49.6%	9	<b>Bishop Auckland (Lab, Sam Rushworth)</b> County Durham, North East	27.0%
10	<b>Chelsea and Fulham (Lab, Ben Coleman)</b> Hammersmith & Fulham; Kensington & Chelsea, London	49.3%	10	<b>Wolverhampton North East (Lab, Sureena Brackenridge)</b> West Midlands, West Midlands	26.9%



Belonging is strongest where people are safe, connected, represented and economically secure; and weakest where insecurity and deprivation put those conditions under pressure.

## Strength of belonging to local area

### How strongly do you feel you belong to... your local area?

Highest % of “Very or fairly strongly” vs  
Highest % of “Not that strongly or not  
strongly at all”

Urban areas of London dominate the top ten constituencies that report having the strongest sense of belonging to their local area. Both areas with significant degrees of deprivation in East London are included in the top ten. Post-industrial and rural areas located in Wales and Northern England make up eight of the ten areas with the weakest sense of belonging to their local area.

Top 10 for feeling strongly to local area			Top 10 for not feeling strongly to local area		
1	<b>Harrow East</b> (Con, Bob Blackman) Brent; Harrow, London	66.0%	1	<b>Blackpool South</b> (Lab, Chris Webb) Lancashire, North West	48.3%
2	<b>East Ham</b> (Lab, Stephen Timms) Newham, London	65.2%	2	<b>Kingston upon Hull East</b> (Lab, Karl Turner) Humberside, Yorks/Humber	48.2%
3	<b>Iford North</b> (Lab, Wes Streeting) Redbridge, London	65.2%	3	<b>Great Grimsby and Cleethorpes</b> (Lab, Melanie Onn) Humberside, Yorks/Humber	47.8%
4	<b>Brent West</b> (Lab, Barry Gardiner) Brent, London	65.0%	4	<b>Blaenau Gwent and Rhymney</b> (Lab, Nick Smith) Blaenau Gwent; Caerphilly, Wales	47.4%
5	<b>Iford South</b> (Lab, Jas Athwal) Barking and Dagenham; Redbridge, London	64.9%	5	<b>Torbay</b> (LD, Steve Darling) Devon, South West	46.9%
6	<b>Wimbledon</b> (LD, Paul Kohler) Kingston upon Thames; Merton, London	64.7%	6	<b>Rhondda and Ogmore</b> (Lab, Chris Bryant) Bridgend; Rhondda Cynon Taf, Wales	46.6%
7	<b>Bethnal Green and Stepney</b> (Lab, Rushanara Ali) Tower Hamlets, London	64.4%	7	<b>Barnsley South</b> (Lab, Stephanie Peacock) South Yorkshire, Yorks/Humber	46.2%
8	<b>Chelsea and Fulham</b> (Lab, Ben Coleman) Hammersmith & Fulham; Kensington & Chelsea, London	64.3%	8	<b>Glenrothes and Mid Fife</b> (Lab, Richard Baker) Fife, Scotland	46.1%
9	<b>Harrow West</b> (Lab, Gareth Thomas) Harrow, London	64.1%	9	<b>Merthyr Tydfil and Aberdare</b> (Lab, Gerald Jones) Merthyr Tydfil; Rhondda Cynon Taf, Wales	45.7%
10	<b>Mid Bedfordshire</b> (Con, Blake Stephenson) Bedfordshire, Anglia	64.0%	10	<b>Easington</b> (Lab, Grahame Morris) County Durham, North East	45.7%

## Strength of belonging to city or county

### How strongly do you feel you belong to... your city or county?

Highest % of “Very or fairly strongly” vs  
Highest % of “Not that strongly or not  
strongly at all”

London constituencies report the strongest sense of belonging to their city, particularly those with high degrees of affluence within them, holding all top ten spots. Post-industrial constituencies in the Midlands contrastingly hold nine of the ten areas with the weakest sense of belonging to their city/country.

Top 10 for feeling strongly to city or county		Top 10 for not feeling strongly to city or county			
1	<b>Battersea</b> (Lab, Marsha De Cordova) Wandsworth, London	76.3%	1	<b>Bolsover</b> (Lab, Natalie Fleet) Derbyshire, East Midlands	49.2%
2	<b>Putney</b> (Lab, Fleur Anderson) Wandsworth, London	76.2%	2	<b>Mansfield</b> (Lab, Steve Yemm) Nottinghamshire, East Midlands	49.2%
3	<b>Tooting</b> (Lab, Rosena Allin-Khan) Wandsworth, London	76.1%	3	<b>Boston and Skegness</b> (RUK, Richard Tice) Lincolnshire, East Midlands	49.0%
4	<b>Hampstead and Highgate</b> (Lab, Tulip Siddiq) Camden; Haringey, London	76.0%	4	<b>Stoke-on-Trent North</b> (Lab, David Williams) Staffordshire, West Midlands	48.5%
5	<b>Hammersmith and Chiswick</b> (Lab, Andy Slaughter) Hammersmith & Fulham; Hounslow, London	75.7%	5	<b>Erewash</b> (Lab, Adam Thompson) Derbyshire, East Midlands	48.4%
6	<b>Richmond Park</b> (LD, Sarah Olney) Kingston upon Thames; Richmond upon Thames, London	75.0%	6	<b>Amber Valley</b> (Lab, Linsey Farnsworth) Derbyshire, East Midlands	48.3%
7	<b>Ealing Central and Acton</b> (Lab, Rupa Huq) Ealing; Hammersmith & Fulham, London	74.7%	7	<b>Tipton and Wednesbury</b> (Lab, Antonia Bance) West Midlands, West Midlands	48.3%
8	<b>Islington South and Finsbury</b> (Lab, Emily Thornberry) Hackney; Islington, London	74.6%	8	<b>Great Grimsby and Cleethorpes</b> (Lab, Melanie Onn) Humberside, Yorks/Humber	48.1%
9	<b>Hornsey and Friern Barnet</b> (Lab, Catherine West) Barnet; Haringey, London	74.6%	9	<b>Ashfield</b> (RUK, Lee Anderson) Humberside, Yorks/Humber	48.0%
10	<b>Clapham and Brixton Hill</b> (Lab, Bell Ribeiro-Addy) Lambeth, London	74.5%	10	<b>Louth and Horncastle</b> (Con, Victoria Atkins) Lincolnshire, East Midlands	47.6%

## Strength of belonging to United Kingdom

### How strongly do you feel you belong to... the United Kingdom?

Highest % of “Very or fairly strongly” vs  
Highest % of “Not that strongly or not  
strongly at all”

In terms of strength of belonging to the UK, London again dominates, accounting for eight of the top ten constituencies. The remaining two are in nearby home counties. These constituencies are also characterised by relatively high levels of affluence. By contrast, all areas reporting a weaker sense of belonging to the United Kingdom are located in Scotland and Wales, which likely reflects the presence of stronger nationalist sentiment in these nations.

Top 10 for feeling strongly to United Kingdom		Top 10 for not feeling strongly to United Kingdom			
1	<b>Chelsea and Fulham (Lab, Ben Coleman)</b> Hammersmith & Fulham; Kensington & Chelsea, London	75.6%	1	<b>Glenrothes and Mid Fife (Lab, Richard Baker)</b> Fife, Scotland	43.1%
2	<b>Kensington and Bayswater (Lab, Joe Powell)</b> Kensington & Chelsea; Westminster, London	75.1%	2	<b>Dwyfor Meirionnydd (PC, Liz Saville Roberts)</b> Denbighshire; Gwynedd, Wales	41.9%
3	<b>Richmond Park (LD, Sarah Olney)</b> Kingston upon Thames; Richmond upon Thames, London	75.1%	3	<b>Kilmarnock and Loudoun (Lab, Lillian Jones)</b> East Ayrshire, Scotland	41.7%
4	<b>Cities of London and Westminster (Lab, Rachel Blake)</b> City; Westminster, London	75.0%	4	<b>Dundee Central (SNP, Chris Law)</b> Dundee City, Scotland	41.7%
5	<b>Harrow East (Con, Bob Blackman)</b> Brent; Harrow, London	74.9%	5	<b>Cowdenbeath and Kirkcaldy (Lab, Melanie Ward)</b> Fife, Scotland	41.1%
6	<b>Wimbledon (LD, Paul Kohler)</b> Kingston upon Thames; Merton, London	74.8%	6	<b>West Dunbartonshire (Lab, Douglas McAllister)</b> Glasgow City; West Dunbartonshire, Scotland	40.7%
7	<b>Ruislip, Northwood and Pinner (Con, David Simmonds)</b> Harrow; Hillingdon, London	74.7%	7	<b>Arbroath and Broughty Ferry (SNP, Stephen Gethins)</b> Angus; Dundee City, Scotland	40.7%
8	<b>Chesham and Amersham (LD, Sarah Green)</b> Buckinghamshire, South East	74.4%	8	<b>Alloa and Grangemouth (Lab, Brian Leishman)</b> Clackmannanshire; Falkirk, Scotland	40.7%
9	<b>Finchley and Golders Green (Lab, Sarah Sackman)</b> Harrow, London	74.1%	9	<b>North Ayrshire and Arran (Lab, Irene Campbell)</b> North Ayrshire, Scotland	40.7%
10	<b>Godalming and Ash (Con, Jeremy Hunt)</b> Surrey, South East	74.1%	10	<b>Cumbernauld and Kirkintilloch (Lab, Katrina Murray)</b> East Dunbartonshire; North Lanarkshire, Scotland	40.6%

## Familiarity with neighbours

### How well would you say you know your neighbours?

Highest % of “Very or fairly well” vs

Highest % of “Not that well or not well at all”

High levels of familiarity with neighbours are geographically mixed between urban and rural areas. They are in different parts of the country but are united by being relatively affluent areas. In contrast, the ten constituencies that report being least familiar with their neighbours all rank as some of the most deprived in the United Kingdom, highlighting the link between socio-economic conditions and familiarity with one’s neighbours.

Top 10 for feeling familiar with neighbours			Bottom 10 for not feeling familiar with neighbours		
1	<b>Ruislip, Northwood and Pinner</b> (Con, David Simmonds) Harrow; Hillingdon, London	65.2%	1	<b>Liverpool Riverside</b> (Lab, Kim Johnson) Merseyside, North West	48.9%
2	<b>Harrow East</b> (Con, Bob Blackman) Brent; Harrow, London	64.9%	2	<b>Leeds Central and Headingley</b> (Lab, Alex Sobel) West Yorkshire, Yorks/Humber	47.9%
3	<b>Chesham and Amersham</b> (LD, Sarah Green) Buckinghamshire, South East	64.4%	3	<b>Blackpool South</b> (Lab, Chris Webb) Lancashire, North West	47.8%
4	<b>Arundel and South Downs</b> (Con, Andrew Griffith) West Sussex, South East	64.1%	4	<b>Rhondda and Ogmore</b> (Lab, Chris Bryant) Bridgend; Rhondda Cynon Taf, Wales	47.8%
5	<b>Christchurch</b> (Con, Christopher Chope) Dorset, South West	64.0%	5	<b>Glasgow North</b> (Lab, Martin Rhodes) Glasgow City, Scotland	47.6%
6	<b>Beaconsfield</b> (Con, Joy Morrissey) Buckinghamshire, South East	64.0%	6	<b>Dundee Central</b> (SNP, Chris Law) Dundee City, Scotland	47.4%
7	<b>Hertsmere</b> (Con, Oliver Dowden) Hertfordshire, Anglia	63.8%	7	<b>Sheffield Central</b> (Lab, Abtisam Mohamed) South Yorkshire, Yorks/Humber	47.3%
8	<b>New Forest West</b> (Con, Desmond Swayne) Hampshire, South East	63.7%	8	<b>Blaenau Gwent and Rhymney</b> (Lab, Nick Smith) Blaenau Gwent; Caerphilly, Wales	47.1%
9	<b>Wetherby and Easingwold</b> (Con, Alec Shelbrooke) North Yorkshire; West Yorkshire, Yorks/Humber	63.7%	9	<b>Glasgow North East</b> (Lab, Maureen Burke) Glasgow City, Scotland	47.1%
10	<b>Chipping Barnet</b> (Lab, Dan Tomlinson) Barnet, London	63.6%	10	<b>Kingston upon Hull East</b> (Lab, Karl Turner) Humberside, Yorks/Humber	47.0%



Dense urban communities can create a strong sense of local identity – even where wider pressures are high. But the advantage lies more clearly with affluent and secure places, whatever the area.

## Safety walking on own during day near home

### Thinking of your personal safety, how safe or unsafe would you feel... During day near home

Highest % of “Very or fairly safe” vs Highest % of “Fairly or very unsafe”

The constituencies people report feeling safest in during the day are all located in rural affluent areas in different parts of the UK. People are more likely to report feeling unsafe in urban areas of cities in Birmingham, Bradford and London with high levels of deprivation.

Top 10 for feeling safe during day near home			Top 10 for not feeling safe during day near home		
1	<b>Arundel and South Downs</b> (Con, Andrew Griffith) West Sussex, South East	93.0%	1	<b>Birmingham Ladywood</b> (Lab, Shabana Mahmood) West Midlands, West Midlands	29.6%
2	<b>Chesham and Amersham</b> (LD, Sarah Green) Buckinghamshire, South East	92.3%	2	<b>Bradford West</b> (Lab, Naz Shah) West Yorkshire, Yorks/Humber	27.4%
3	<b>Henley and Thame</b> (LD, Freddie Van Mierlo) Oxfordshire, South East	92.2%	3	<b>Birmingham Perry Barr</b> (Ind, Ayoub Khan) West Midlands, West Midlands	25.9%
4	<b>South Cotswolds</b> (LD, Roz Savage) Gloucestershire; Wiltshire, South West	92.1%	4	<b>Bradford East</b> (Lab, Imran Hussain) West Yorkshire, Yorks/Humber	24.7%
5	<b>Mid Buckinghamshire</b> (Con, Greg Smith) Buckinghamshire, South East	92.0%	5	<b>Birmingham Hodge Hill &amp; Solihull North</b> (Lab, Liam Byrne) West Midlands, West Midlands	23.8%
6	<b>Wetherby and Easingwold</b> (Con, Alec Shelbrooke) North Yorkshire; West Yorkshire, Yorks/Humber	92.0%	6	<b>Blackburn</b> (Ind, Adnan Hussain) Lancashire, North West	23.7%
7	<b>Central Devon</b> (Con, Mel Stride) Devon, South West	92.0%	7	<b>Birmingham Hall Green and Moseley</b> (Lab, Tahir Ali) West Midlands, West Midlands	23.5%
8	<b>Ceredigion Preseli</b> (PC, Ben Lake) Ceredigion; Pembrokeshire, Wales	92.0%	8	<b>Manchester Rusholme</b> (Lab, Afzal Khan) Greater Manchester, North West	23.5%
9	<b>Westmorland and Lonsdale</b> (LD, Tim Farron) Cumbria, North West	91.9%	9	<b>East Ham</b> (Lab, Stephen Timms) Newham, London	23.4%
10	<b>Kenilworth and Southam</b> (Con, Jeremy Wright) Warwickshire, West Midlands	91.9%	10	<b>Bethnal Green and Stepney</b> (Lab, Rushanara Ali) Tower Hamlets, London	23.4%

## How well the UK government represents them

**Thinking about the following, how well or poorly do you think each one represents your views and interests as a voter? The UK government.**

Highest % of “Very or quite well” vs Highest % of “Quite or very badly”

Reform UK represents the top three constituencies reporting dissatisfaction with how well the UK government is representing them, followed by two constituencies represented by the Green Party, suggesting that dissatisfaction is particularly high in areas represented by non-traditional parties which have experienced a recent rise in support.

By contrast, constituencies most likely to think they are well represented are unsurprisingly represented by the Labour Party and overwhelmingly located in urban inner London constituencies.

Top 10 for feeling well represented by the UK government			Top 10 for feeling badly represented by the UK government		
1	<b>Battersea</b> (Lab, Marsha De Cordova) Wandsworth, London	28.7%	1	<b>Clacton</b> (RUK, Nigel Farage) Essex, Anglia	69.2%
2	<b>Tooting</b> (Lab, Rosena Allin-Khan) Wandsworth, London	28.6%	2	<b>Boston and Skegness</b> (RUK, Richard Tice) Lincolnshire, East Midlands	68.6%
3	<b>Clapham and Brixton Hill</b> (Lab, Bell Ribeiro-Addy) Lambeth, London	28.3%	3	<b>Ashfield</b> (RUK, Lee Anderson) Nottinghamshire, East Midlands	68.3%
4	<b>Hackney South and Shoreditch</b> (Lab, Meg Hillier) Hackney, London	28.0%	4	<b>North Herefordshire</b> (Green, Ellie Chowns) Herefordshire, West Midlands	68.0%
5	<b>Kensington and Bayswater</b> (Lab, Joe Powell) Kensington & Chelsea; Westminster, London	27.9%	5	<b>Waveney Valley</b> (Green, Adrian Ramsay) Norfolk; Suffolk, Anglia	67.6%
6	<b>Cities of London and Westminster</b> (Lab, Rachel Blake) City; Westminster, London	27.5%	6	<b>Louth and Horncastle</b> (Con, Victoria Atkins) Lincolnshire, East Midlands	67.6%
7	<b>Islington South and Finsbury</b> (Lab, Emily Thornberry) Hackney; Islington, London	27.5%	7	<b>Ceredigion Preseli</b> (PC, Ben Lake) Ceredigion; Pembrokeshire, Wales	67.2%
8	<b>Vauxhall and Camberwell Green</b> (Lab, Florence Eshalomi) Lambeth; Southwark, London	27.3%	8	<b>Dwyfor Meirionnydd</b> (PC, Liz Saville Roberts) Denbighshire; Gwynedd, Wales	67.2%
9	<b>Hampstead and Highgate</b> (Lab, Tulip Siddiq) Camden; Haringey, London	27.1%	9	<b>South Holland and the Deepings</b> (Con, John Hayes) Lincolnshire, East Midlands	67.0%
10	<b>Peckham</b> (Lab, Miatta Fahnbulleh) Southwark, London	27.0%	10	<b>Bridlington and the Wolds</b> (Con, Charlie Dewhurst) Humberside, Yorks/Humber	66.9%

## Safety walking on own at night near home

### Thinking of your personal safety, how safe or unsafe would you feel... After dark near home

Highest % of “Very or fairly safe” vs Highest % of “Fairly or very unsafe”

Similarly to the previous question, constituencies people feel safest in at night are also located in rural affluent areas in different parts of the UK. In terms of where people do not feel safe at night, urban areas of cities with high levels of deprivation score highest, particularly London and Birmingham.

Top 10 for feeling safe at night near home			Top 10 for not feeling safe at night near home		
1	<b>West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine</b> (Con, Andrew Bowie) Aberdeenshire, Scotland	84.0%	1	<b>Birmingham Ladywood</b> (Lab, Shabana Mahmood) West Midlands, West Midlands	44.6%
2	<b>Arundel and South Downs</b> (Con, Andrew Griffith) West Sussex, South East	83.1%	2	<b>East Ham</b> (Lab, Stephen Timms) Newham, London	42.8%
3	<b>Kenilworth and Southam</b> (Con, Jeremy Wright) Warwickshire, West Midlands	82.7%	3	<b>Birmingham Perry Barr</b> (Ind, Ayoub Khan) West Midlands, West Midlands	42.2%
4	<b>Gordon and Buchan</b> (Con, Harriet Cross) Aberdeenshire, Scotland	82.4%	4	<b>Birmingham Hodge Hill &amp; Solihull North</b> (Lab, Liam Byrne) West Midlands, West Midlands	41.9%
5	<b>Dwyfor Meirionnydd</b> (PC, Liz Saville Roberts) Denbighshire; Gwynedd, Wales	82.3%	5	<b>Leicester East</b> (Con, Shivani Raja) Leicestershire, East Midlands	41.9%
6	<b>Wetherby and Easingwold</b> (Con, Alec Shelbrooke) North Yorkshire; West Yorkshire, Yorks/Humber	82.3%	6	<b>Tottenham</b> (Lab, David Lammy) Hackney; Haringey, London	41.9%
7	<b>Ceredigion Preseli</b> (PC, Ben Lake) Ceredigion; Pembrokeshire, Wales	81.9%	7	<b>Wolverhampton South East</b> (Lab, Pat McFadden) West Midlands, West Midlands	41.5%
8	<b>Derbyshire Dales</b> (Lab, John Whitby) Derbyshire, East Midlands	81.5%	8	<b>Tipton and Wednesbury</b> (Lab, Antonia Bance) West Midlands, West Midlands	41.1%
9	<b>Chester South and Eddisbury</b> (Con, Aphra Brandreth) Cheshire, North West	81.3%	9	<b>West Ham and Beckton</b> (Lab, James Asser) Newham, London	40.9%
10	<b>Henley and Thame</b> (LD, Freddie Van Mierlo) Oxfordshire, South East	81.3%	10	<b>Bradford West</b> (Lab, Naz Shah) West Yorkshire, Yorks/Humber	40.8%

## How well local councillor represents them

**Thinking about the following, how well or poorly do you think each one represents your views and interests as a voter? Your local councillor.**

Highest % of “Very or quite well” vs Highest % of “Quite or very badly”

The constituencies where people are best represented by their local councillor are all located in London and mostly located in areas held by the Labour party. Many of these constituencies also rank as some of the most affluent in London. The ten constituencies that feel badly represented by their local councillors are predominantly located in rural and post-industrial areas of the Midlands and North of England.

Top 10 for feeling well represented by local councillor		Top 10 for feeling badly represented by local councillor			
1	<b>Richmond Park (LD, Sarah Olney)</b> Kingston upon Thames; Richmond upon Thames, London	39.7%	1	<b>Great Grimsby and Cleethorpes (Lab, Melanie Onn)</b> Humberside, Yorks/Humber	31.7%
2	<b>Hornsey and Friern Barnet (Lab, Catherine West)</b> Barnet; Haringey, London	34.4%	2	<b>Ashfield (RUK, Lee Anderson)</b> Nottinghamshire, East Midlands	31.6%
3	<b>Tooting (Lab, Rosena Allin-Khan)</b> Wandsworth, London	34.4%	3	<b>Kingston upon Hull East (Lab, Karl Turner)</b> Humberside, Yorks/Humber	31.4%
4	<b>Kingston and Surbiton (LD, Ed Davey)</b> Kingston upon Thames, London	34.1%	4	<b>Telford (Lab, Shaun Davies)</b> Shropshire, West Midlands	31.4%
5	<b>Cities of London and Westminster (Lab, Rachel Blake)</b> City; Westminster, London	33.9%	5	<b>Stockton North (Lab, Chris McDonald)</b> Cleveland, North East	31.2%
6	<b>Battersea (Lab, Marsha De Cordova)</b> Wandsworth, London	33.7%	6	<b>Alyn and Deeside (Lab, Mark Tami)</b> Flintshire, Wales	31.0%
7	<b>Hammersmith and Chiswick (Lab, Andy Slaughter)</b> Hammersmith & Fulham; Hounslow, London	33.4%	7	<b>Rossendale and Darwen (Lab, Andy MacNae)</b> Lancashire, North West	31.0%
8	<b>Hampstead and Highgate (Lab, Tulip Siddiq)</b> Camden; Haringey, London	33.3%	8	<b>Pontefract, Castleford and Knottingley (Lab, Yvette Cooper)</b> West Yorkshire, Yorks/Humber	30.9%
9	<b>Putney (Lab, Fleur Anderson)</b> Wandsworth, London	33.0%	9	<b>Stoke-on-Trent North (Lab, David Williams)</b> Staffordshire, West Midlands	30.9%
10	<b>Islington North (Ind, Jeremy Corbyn)</b> Islington, London	32.9%	10	<b>Rawmarsh and Conisbrough (Lab, John Healey)</b> South Yorkshire, Yorks/Humber	30.9%

## How well local MP represents them

**Thinking about the following, how well or poorly do you think each one represents your views and interests as a voter? Your MP.**

Highest % of “Very or quite well” vs Highest % of “Quite or very badly”

Labour-held constituencies in Wales make up half of the top-ranking constituencies where voters report being badly represented by their local MP. The other constituencies in this list are located in rural areas of Northern England, specifically Yorkshire. Conversely, the ten areas that constituents are best represented by their local MP are in London, many of them in more affluent areas of the city.

Top 10 for feeling well represented by local MP			Top 10 for feeling badly represented by local MP		
1	<b>Twickenham (LD, Munira Wilson)</b> Richmond upon Thames, London	43.4%	1	<b>Llanelli (Lab, Nia Griffith)</b> Carmarthenshire, Wales	38.8%
2	<b>Wimbledon (LD, Paul Kohler)</b> Kingston upon Thames; Merton, London	41.3%	2	<b>Rhondda and Ogmore (Lab, Chris Bryant)</b> Bridgend; Rhondda Cynon Taf, Wales	38.7%
3	<b>Hornsey and Friern Barnet (Lab, Catherine West)</b> Barnet; Haringey, London	41.0%	3	<b>Barnsley South (Lab, Stephanie Peacock)</b> South Yorkshire, Yorks/Humber	38.5%
4	<b>Bermondsey and Old Southwark (Lab, Neil Coyle)</b> Southwark, London	40.9%	4	<b>Easington (Lab, Grahame Morris)</b> County Durham, North East	38.4%
5	<b>Richmond Park (LD, Sarah Olney)</b> Kingston upon Thames; Richmond upon Thames, London	40.4%	5	<b>Rawmarsh and Conisbrough (Lab, John Healey)</b> South Yorkshire, Yorks/Humber	38.2%
6	<b>Hampstead and Highgate (Lab, Tulip Siddiq)</b> Camden; Haringey, London	39.6%	6	<b>Aberafan Maesteg (Lab, Stephen Kinnock)</b> Bridgend; Neath Port Talbot, Wales	38.1%
7	<b>Finchley and Golders Green (Lab, Sarah Sackman)</b> Barnet, London	39.2%	7	<b>Alyn and Deeside (Lab, Mark Tami)</b> Flintshire, Wales	38.0%
8	<b>Clapham and Brixton Hill (Lab, Bell Ribeiro-Addy)</b> Lambeth, London	38.8%	8	<b>Kingston upon Hull East (Lab, Karl Turner)</b> Humberside, Yorks/Humber	37.8%
9	<b>Kensington and Bayswater (Lab, Joe Powell)</b> Kensington & Chelsea; Westminster, London	38.8%	9	<b>Merthyr Tydfil and Aberdare (Lab, Gerald Jones)</b> Merthyr Tydfil; Rhondda Cynon Taf, Wales	37.8%
10	<b>Vauxhall and Camberwell Green (Lab, Florence Eshalomi)</b> Lambeth; Southwark, London	38.6%	10	<b>Normanton and Hemsworth (Lab, Jon Trickett)</b> West Yorkshire, Yorks/Humber	37.8%

## Time spent in pubs

**Which, if any, of the following are places you spend free time when you're not either at work or at home? Pubs or Bars**

Highest % that picked each answer

Constituencies which are most likely to spend time in pubs and bars are mixed. However, there is a tilt toward urban areas of cities in the North that have strong student populations.

At the other end, half of the top ten constituencies least likely to spend time in pubs are relatively culturally diverse, which means they may be prioritising other places. This is not a uniform trend, however, as included in this group are affluent seats in Buckinghamshire like Beaconsfield and Chesham and Amersham.

Top 10 for spending time in pubs and bars			Bottom 10 for spending time in pubs and bars		
1	<b>Sheffield Hallam (Lab, Olivia Blake)</b> South Yorkshire, Yorks/Humber	44.2%	632	<b>Harrow East (Con, Bob Blackman)</b> Brent; Harrow, London	14.9%
2	<b>Newcastle upon Tyne North (Lab, Catherine McKinnell)</b> Tyne and Wear, North East	39.0%	631	<b>Leicester East (Con, Shivani Raja)</b> Leicestershire, East Midlands	16.5%
3	<b>City of Durham (Lab, Mary Foy)</b> County Durham, North East	38.9%	630	<b>Caerfyrddin (PC, Ann Davies)</b> Carmarthenshire, Wales	19.2%
4	<b>York Outer (Lab, Luke Charters)</b> North Yorkshire, Yorks/Humber	38.5%	629	<b>Ruislip, Northwood and Pinner (Con, David Simmonds)</b> Harrow; Hillingdon, London	19.3%
5	<b>Hinckley and Bosworth (Con, Luke Evans)</b> Leicestershire, East Midlands	38.5%	628	<b>Slough (Lab, Tan Dhesi)</b> Berkshire, South East	19.3%
6	<b>Kingston and Surbiton (LD, Ed Davey)</b> Kingston upon Thames, London	38.1%	627	<b>East Ham (Lab, Stephen Timms)</b> Newham, London	19.4%
7	<b>Edinburgh West (LD, Christine Jardine)</b> City of Edinburgh, Scotland	38.1%	626	<b>Beaconsfield (Con, Joy Morrissey)</b> Buckinghamshire, South East	19.4%
8	<b>Westmorland and Lonsdale (LD, Tim Farron)</b> Cumbria, North West	37.4%	625	<b>Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland (Lab, Luke Myer)</b> Cleveland, North East	19.9%
9	<b>Twickenham (LD, Munira Wilson)</b> Richmond upon Thames, London	37.4%	624	<b>Chesham and Amersham (LD, Sarah Green)</b> Buckinghamshire, South East	20.1%
10	<b>Cambridge (Lab, Daniel Zeichner)</b> Cambridgeshire, Anglia	37.2%	623	<b>Ilford South (Lab, Jas Athwal)</b> Barking and Dagenham; Redbridge, London	20.2%



The geography of belonging is not random. It reflects a postcode lottery in the everyday foundations that help people be rooted in their communities.

## Time spent in high street venues

**Which, if any, of the following are places you spend free time when you're not either at work or at home? High street venues.**

Highest % vs lowest % that picked each answer

Eight of the ten constituencies that say they value spending time in high street venues such as bus stations or supermarkets are located in Lib Dem areas and spread in a range of different regions around the country. What unites these constituencies is being ranked in generally affluent areas. By contrast, of the ten areas people are least likely to spend time in the high street, five are in less affluent and post-industrial areas of the North of England. This group is more mixed, however, as the young and urban Bristol Central and remote Caithness in Scotland also feature.

Top 10 for spending time in high street venues			Bottom 10 for spending time in high street venues		
1	<b>Westmorland and Lonsdale (LD, Tim Farron)</b> Cumbria, North West	37.5%	632	<b>Kingston upon Hull North &amp; Cottingham (Lab, Diana Johnson)</b> Humberside, Yorks/Humber	18.4%
2	<b>Harpenden and Berkhamsted (LD, Victoria Collins)</b> Hertfordshire, Anglia	37.0%	631	<b>Ashton-under-Lyne (Lab, Angela Rayner)</b> Greater Manchester, North West	18.5%
3	<b>Sheffield Hallam (Lab, Olivia Blake)</b> South Yorkshire, Yorks/Humber	36.8%	630	<b>Kingston upon Hull West and Haltemprice (Lab, Emma Hardy)</b> Humberside, Yorks/Humber	19.0%
4	<b>Horsham (LD, John Milne)</b> West Sussex, South East	36.3%	629	<b>Sheffield Central (Lab, Abtisam Mohamed)</b> South Yorkshire, Yorks/Humber	19.2%
5	<b>York Outer (Lab, Luke Charters)</b> North Yorkshire, Yorks/Humber	36.2%	628	<b>Bristol Central (Green, Carla Denyer)</b> Avon, South West	19.3%
6	<b>Twickenham (LD, Munira Wilson)</b> Richmond upon Thames, London	36.2%	627	<b>Middlesbrough South &amp; East Cleveland (Lab, Luke Myer)</b> Cleveland, North East	19.7%
7	<b>Thornbury and Yate (LD, Claire Young)</b> Avon, South West	36.1%	626	<b>Ayr, Carrick and Cumnock (Lab, Elaine Stewart)</b> East Ayrshire; South Ayrshire, Scotland	19.8%
8	<b>South Cotswolds (LD, Roz Savage)</b> Gloucestershire; Wiltshire, South West	36.1%	625	<b>Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross (LD, Jamie Stone)</b> Highland, Scotland	19.8%
9	<b>Chelmsford (LD, Marie Goldman)</b> Essex, Anglia	35.8%	624	<b>Faversham and Mid Kent (Con, Helen Whately)</b> Kent, South East	19.9%
10	<b>South Cambridgeshire (LD, Pippa Heylings)</b> Cambridgeshire, Anglia	35.7%	623	<b>Caerfyrddin (PC, Ann Davies)</b> Carmarthenshire, Wales	20.2%

## Connection to local community since 2020

**Since the Covid pandemic, would you say you now feel more or less connected to each of the following than you did then? Your local community.**

Highest % of those saying 'A lot and little more connected now' and 'A lot and little less connected now'

Affluent areas, particularly in London, are overrepresented among constituencies where residents report feeling most connected to their local community since the Covid pandemic. By contrast, the ten areas reporting weakest connections tend to be more deprived, urban, and geographically dispersed across the UK.

Top 10 for feeling more connected to local community		Bottom 10 for feeling less connected to local community			
1	<b>Kensington and Bayswater</b> (Lab, Joe Powell) Kensington & Chelsea; Westminster, London	35.3%	1	<b>Stoke-on-Trent Central</b> (Lab, Gareth Snell) Staffordshire, West Midlands	33.2%
2	<b>Cities of London and Westminster</b> (Lab, Rachel Blake) City; Westminster, London	34.5%	2	<b>Wolverhampton South East</b> (Lab, Pat McFadden) West Midlands, West Midlands	32.6%
3	<b>Chelsea and Fulham</b> (Lab, Ben Coleman) Hammersmith & Fulham; Kensington & Chelsea, London	33.8%	3	<b>Southampton Itchen</b> (Lab, Darren Paffey) Hampshire, South East	32.5%
4	<b>Altrincham and Sale West</b> (Lab, Connor Rand) Greater Manchester, North West	33.3%	4	<b>Southampton Test</b> (Lab, Satvir Kaur) Hampshire, South East	32.4%
5	<b>Chester South and Eddisbury</b> (Con, Aphra Brandreth) Cheshire, North West	33.0%	5	<b>Tipton and Wednesbury</b> (Lab, Antonia Bance) West Midlands, West Midlands	32.3%
6	<b>Tatton</b> (Con, Esther McVey) Cheshire, North West	32.7%	6	<b>Portsmouth South</b> (Lab, Stephen Morgan) Hampshire, South East	32.1%
7	<b>Wetherby and Easingwold</b> (Con, Alec Shelbrooke) North Yorkshire; West Yorkshire, Yorks/Humber	32.5%	7	<b>Stoke-on-Trent North</b> (Lab, David Williams) Staffordshire, West Midlands	31.7%
8	<b>Battersea</b> (Lab, Marsha De Cordova) Wandsworth, London	32.3%	8	<b>Telford</b> (Lab, Shaun Davies) Shropshire, West Midlands	31.4%
9	<b>Manchester Withington</b> (Lab, Jeff Smith) Greater Manchester, North West	32.0%	9	<b>Wolverhampton North East</b> (Lab, Sureena Brackenridge) West Midlands, West Midlands	31.1%
10	<b>Hampstead and Highgate</b> (Lab, Tulip Siddiq) Camden; Haringey, London	31.8%	10	<b>Portsmouth North</b> (Lab, Amanda Martin) Hampshire, South East	31.0%

## Community change due to migrants and refugees

**Since the Covid pandemic, has your local community experienced any of the following types of change? Please note these changes may have been positive, negative, or a mixture of both. “My local community has experienced changes in... the number of migrants and refugees arriving.”**

Highest % selected vs Lowest % selected

Constituencies in the North of England dominate the areas reporting the most change due to migrants and refugees entering their community. Urban constituencies in Bristol and Brighton held by the Green Party, and whom have a lot of young people living in, are the least likely to say that immigration has changed their community. The remaining constituencies in the bottom 10 are predominantly rural areas held by the Lib Dems or the two urban constituencies held by the Green Party.

Top 10 for community change			Bottom 10 for community change		
1	<b>Barnsley South</b> (Lab, Stephanie Peacock) South Yorkshire, Yorks/Humber	51.2%	632	<b>Brighton Pavilion</b> (Green, Siân Berry) East Sussex, South East	11.1%
2	<b>Hartlepool</b> (Lab, Jonathan Brash) Cleveland, North East	49.6%	631	<b>Bristol Central</b> (Green, Carla Denyer) Avon, South West	13.0%
3	<b>Rotherham</b> (Lab, Sarah Champion) South Yorkshire, Yorks/Humber	49.4%	630	<b>South Cambridgeshire</b> (LD, Pippa Heylings) Cambridgeshire, Anglia	16.3%
4	<b>Ashfield</b> (RUK, Lee Anderson) Nottinghamshire, East Midlands	49.3%	629	<b>Winchester</b> (LD, Danny Chambers) Hampshire, South East	17.0%
5	<b>Barnsley North</b> (Lab, Dan Jarvis) South Yorkshire, Yorks/Humber	48.6%	628	<b>Orkney and Shetland</b> (LD, Alistair Carmichael) Orkney Islands; Shetland Islands, Scotland	17.3%
6	<b>Clacton</b> (RUK, Nigel Farage) Essex, Anglia	47.7%	627	<b>Henley and Thame</b> (LD, Freddie Van Mierlo) Oxfordshire, South East	17.5%
7	<b>Kingston upon Hull East</b> (Lab, Karl Turner) Humberside, Yorks/Humber	47.6%	626	<b>Glastonbury and Somerton</b> (LD, Sarah Dyke) Somerset, South West	17.6%
8	<b>Rawmarsh and Conisbrough</b> (Lab, John Healey) South Yorkshire, Yorks/Humber	46.8%	625	<b>West Dorset</b> (LD, Edward Morello) Dorset, South West	17.7%
9	<b>Pontefract, Castleford and Knottingley</b> (Lab, Yvette Cooper) West Yorkshire, Yorks/Humber	46.1%	624	<b>Ely and East Cambridgeshire</b> (LD, Charlotte Cane) Cambridgeshire, Anglia	17.9%
10	<b>Houghton and Sunderland South</b> (Lab, Bridget Phillipson) Tyne and Wear, North East	46.0%	623	<b>Chesham and Amersham</b> (LD, Sarah Green) Buckinghamshire, South East	18.1%

## Community change due to changes in built environment

**Since the Covid pandemic, has your local community experienced any of the following types of change? Please note these changes may have been positive, negative, or a mixture of both. “Changes in the physical environment (e.g. new buildings or road changes)”**

Highest % selected vs Lowest % selected

Constituencies most likely to report changes in their local physical environment are primarily located in London and the South East, particularly in either denser or more affluent areas that are likely to have more visible investment and regeneration. Conversely, areas most likely to report the least change in their physical environment are located in rural and post-industrial areas of Wales, Scotland and Northern England where investment and development is less frequent.

Top 10 for community change due to changing physical environment			Bottom 10 for community change due to changing physical environment		
1	<b>Harpenden and Berkhamsted (LD, Victoria Collins)</b> Hertfordshire, Anglia	33.5%	632	<b>Ynys Mon (PC, Llinos Medi)</b> Isle of Anglesey, Wales	14.3%
2	<b>Hampstead and Highgate (Lab, Tulip Siddiq)</b> Camden; Haringey, London	32.9%	631	<b>Caerfyrddin (PC, Ann Davies)</b> Carmarthenshire, Wales	14.7%
3	<b>Epsom and Ewell (LD, Helen Maguire)</b> Surrey, South East	32.3%	630	<b>Blyth and Ashington (Lab, Ian Lavery)</b> Northumberland, North East	14.8%
4	<b>Dulwich and West Norwood (Lab, Helen Hayes)</b> Lambeth; Southwark, London	32.1%	629	<b>Angus and Perthshire Glens (SNP, Dave Doogan)</b> Angus; Perth and Kinross, Scotland	15.2%
5	<b>Hornsey and Friern Barnet (Lab, Catherine West)</b> Barnet; Haringey, London	31.7%	628	<b>Bradford South (Lab, Judith Cummins)</b> West Yorkshire, Yorks/Humber	15.2%
6	<b>Queen’s Park and Maida Vale (Lab, Georgia Gould)</b> Brent; Westminster, London	31.5%	627	<b>Burnley (Lab, Oliver Ryan)</b> Lancashire, North West	15.2%
7	<b>Clapham and Brixton Hill (Lab, Bell Ribeiro-Addy)</b> Lambeth, London	31.4%	626	<b>Leicester East (Con, Shivani Raja)</b> Leicestershire, East Midlands	15.3%
8	<b>Lewisham West and East Dulwich (Lab, Ellie Reeves)</b> Lewisham; Southwark, London	31.4%	625	<b>Ayr, Carrick and Cumnock (Lab, Elaine Stewart)</b> East Ayrshire; South Ayrshire, Scotland	15.3%
9	<b>Islington South and Finsbury (Lab, Emily Thornberry)</b> Hackney; Islington, London	31.4%	624	<b>Argyll, Bute and South Lochaber (SNP, Brendan O’Hara)</b> Argyll and Bute; Highland, Scotland	15.5%
10	<b>South West Hertfordshire (Con, Gagan Mohindra)</b> Hertfordshire, Anglia	31.3%	623	<b>Central Ayrshire (Lab, Alan Gemmell)</b> North Ayrshire; South Ayrshire, Scotland	15.8%



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