

# 2005 Citizenship Survey

Active communities topic report

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# Acknowledgements

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The findings and recommendations in the report are those of the consultant authors and do not necessarily represent the views or proposed policies of the Office of the Department for Communities and Local Government.

This research programme was conducted by the Home Office and requests regarding earlier publications from this series should be their Research, Development and Statistics Directorate.

[www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds](http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds)

Under machinery of government changes in May 2006, the responsibilities for this work have now passed to the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG).

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# Introduction

This report presents findings from the 2005 Citizenship Survey. The 2005 survey is the third in a series of surveys carried out previously in 2001 and 2003 to inform the work of Home Office Communities Group. However, following Machinery of Government changes on 5th May 2006, responsibility for this work was split between the new Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) and the new Office of the Third Sector (OTS) in the Cabinet Office.

The majority of this survey now supports work of the DCLG, with the remit to 'promote community cohesion and equality', so is being published by that Department. OTS is responsible for working with the third sector in the key areas of public service delivery, philanthropy, volunteering, building strong communities and social enterprise, so some of this survey, particularly the Active Communities report, helps to support this agenda.

These reports were produced before these changes were announced, so the rest of the report will refer to the Home Office throughout.

The survey contains questions about a number of topics which include: family networks, views of the local area, fear of crime, local services and political institutions, volunteering and charity, civil renewal, racial and religious prejudice and discrimination and views about rights and responsibilities. It also collects demographic data and background information about respondents.

The survey is based on a nationally representative sample of approximately 10,000 adults in England and Wales with an additional sample of around 4,500 from minority ethnic groups. Face-to-face fieldwork was carried out with these samples between March and September 2005 by interviewers from the National Centre for Social Research (NatCen).

Four inter-linked reports have been produced which set out the findings from the survey. These reports are statistical bulletins which are technical reports focussing on presenting and publishing the survey data. The findings in these reports follow on from those in *Early findings from the 2005 Home Office Citizenship Survey* which was published as an online report in November 2005. Further, more policy focussed research using the survey to look in more depth at specific areas will be published by the Home Office over the next year.

The four inter-linked reports are:

- *Cross-cutting themes*: this report compares findings on different topics within the survey and looks at the links between them.
- *Race and faith topic report*: this report explores views about racial and religious prejudice, perceptions of racial discrimination by public service organisations, and experiences of religious and employment-related discrimination.
- *Community cohesion topic report*: this report examines attitudes towards local neighbourhoods, community cohesion, social networks, and views towards rights and responsibilities.
- *Active communities topic report* (the current report): this report looks at people's involvement in volunteering activities, charitable giving, and civil renewal activities.

Each report begins with text and charts describing the findings, with the supporting data given in tables at the end. Key elements of the survey methodology are highlighted in an annex (there is also a separate, full technical report giving details of the methodology in full).

While evidence from the survey is used by the Home Office to inform its policy development and implementation and to monitor its progress against PSA targets<sup>1</sup>, the survey also provides a wealth of information for wider social research and policy development uses. The survey dataset is publicly available for further analysis from the ESRC data archive.

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1. Public Service Agreements (PSAs) form an integral part of the Government's spending plans. PSAs set out each department's aims, objectives and key outcome targets. Progress against PSAs is reported annually.

This report covers England only as the responsibility for the activities covered by the Home Office's Active Communities Directorate only applies to England. The three other reports cover England and Wales. This report is divided into two sections: Volunteering and charitable giving; and Civil renewal

## Volunteering and charitable giving

### Key findings

- Half (50%) of people in England had undertaken formal or informal volunteering at least once a month in the 12 months before interview. This was the same proportion as in 2003 but was a significant increase from the 2001 figure of 47 per cent. This translates as an increase in the number of people in England volunteering from 18.4 million to 20.4 million.
- The proportion of people undertaking informal volunteering at least once a month in the 12 months before interview was 37 per cent, the same proportion as in 2003 but significantly higher than in 2001 (34%).
- Twenty-nine per cent of people in England had undertaken formal volunteering at least once a month in the 12 months before interview. This proportion was similar to that in 2003 (28%) and significantly higher than that in 2001 (27%).
- Participation in voluntary activities at least once a month was considerably higher among people who had formal educational qualifications than among those who had none (55% compared with 38%).
- Forty-three per cent of people who were classified as at risk of social exclusion had undertaken formal or informal volunteering in the 12 months before interview, the same proportion as in 2003.
- Seventy-eight per cent of people in England had given money to charity in the four weeks before interview.

### Volunteering

- The most common forms of help given by people who took part at least once a month in informal voluntary activities were giving advice (52%), transporting or escorting someone (38%) and keeping in touch with someone (38%).
- Among people who took part in formal voluntary activities, the most common types of activity were raising or handling money or taking part in a sponsored event (51%) and organising or helping to run an activity or event (47%). Again, these had been the most common activities in 2003.
- People who took part in informal voluntary activities at least once a month had spent an average of 7.9 hours in the four weeks before interview giving informal help.
- People who took part in formal activities at least once a month spent an average of 11.9 hours on formal voluntary activities in the four weeks before interview.
- The most common barriers to formal volunteering cited by those who did not participate regularly were work commitments (59%), doing other things in your spare time (31%) and looking after the children or home (29%).
- People who did not have any formal qualifications were considerably less likely to participate in informal or formal voluntary activities. Fewer than two-fifths (38%) of people who had no qualifications had participated in either informal or formal volunteering at least once a month in the 12 months before interview, compared with more than half (55%) of those who had qualifications. The difference was largest for formal voluntary activities, with 16 per cent of people who had no qualifications participating at least once a month, compared with 33 per cent of those who had qualifications. Just under three in ten (29%) people who had no formal qualifications participated in informal voluntary activities at least once a month, compared with four in ten (40%) of those who had qualifications. The proportion of people who did not have any qualifications who regularly participated in voluntary activities was the same as in 2003.

- People with a long-term limiting illness or disability were less likely to participate in voluntary activities with 44 per cent of them participating at least once a month compared with 51 per cent of those without an illness or disability. The difference was due to the smaller proportion of people with an illness or disability who participated in formal volunteering at least once a month (23% of people with an illness or disability compared with 30% of people without an illness or disability). People with an illness or disability were not significantly less likely to participate in informal volunteering at least once a month. The proportion of people with an illness or disability participating regularly in voluntary activities has not changed significantly since 2003 when it was 43 per cent.
- Participation in informal and formal volunteering was lower among people from minority ethnic groups, with 44 per cent undertaking either informal or formal volunteering at least once a month, compared with half (50%) of White people. The proportion of people from minority ethnic groups participating in voluntary activities was unchanged from 2003. The difference in participation between minority ethnic groups and White people was slightly larger for formal voluntary activities (24% of people from minority ethnic groups participating compared with 29% of White people) than for informal volunteering (34% compared with 37%). These differences were due to lower participation among Asian and Chinese groups.

### ***Charitable giving***

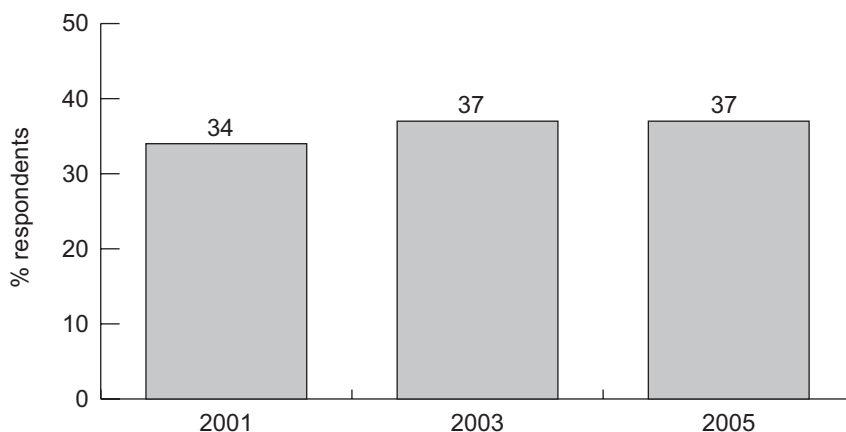
- More than three-quarters (78%) of people in England had given to charity in the four weeks before interview and the average amount given was £15.
- The most common method of charitable giving, used by 31 per cent of people, was buying raffle tickets. The other most popular methods were buying goods from a charity shop, sponsorship, giving to street collections and direct debit, standing order or debit from salary (all used by 21% of people).
- People who gave to charity through collections at a place of worship or through direct debit or similar means had given more on average than people who used other methods.
- People aged between 35 and 49 gave the most to charity on average in the four weeks before interview (£18) and were more likely to use direct debit or similar means to give to charity.
- People who actively practised a religion were more likely to have given to charity.
- People who volunteered were more likely to have given to charity. Eighty-four per cent of people who had undertaken informal or formal volunteering in the 12 months before interview had given to charity in the previous four weeks, compared to 62 per cent of those who had not volunteered.

### **Informal volunteering**

Informal volunteering is defined as giving unpaid help as an individual to someone who is not a relative. In 2005 more than two-thirds (68%) of people had given this kind of help in the 12 months before interview. A lower proportion (37%) had done so at least once a month. In numerical terms, these proportions are equivalent to 27.4 and 14.9 million people in England. The proportion of people participating in informal volunteering at least once a month has remained constant since 2003, but has increased significantly from 34 per cent in 2001 (Tables 1, 2, Figure 1).

An average of 7.9 hours was spent on informal voluntary activities in the four weeks before interview by those who gave informal help at least once a month (Table 2). The average number of hours spent on informal voluntary activities did not change significantly between 2001 and 2005.

**Figure 1 Participation in informal volunteering at least once a month, 2001, 2003, 2005**



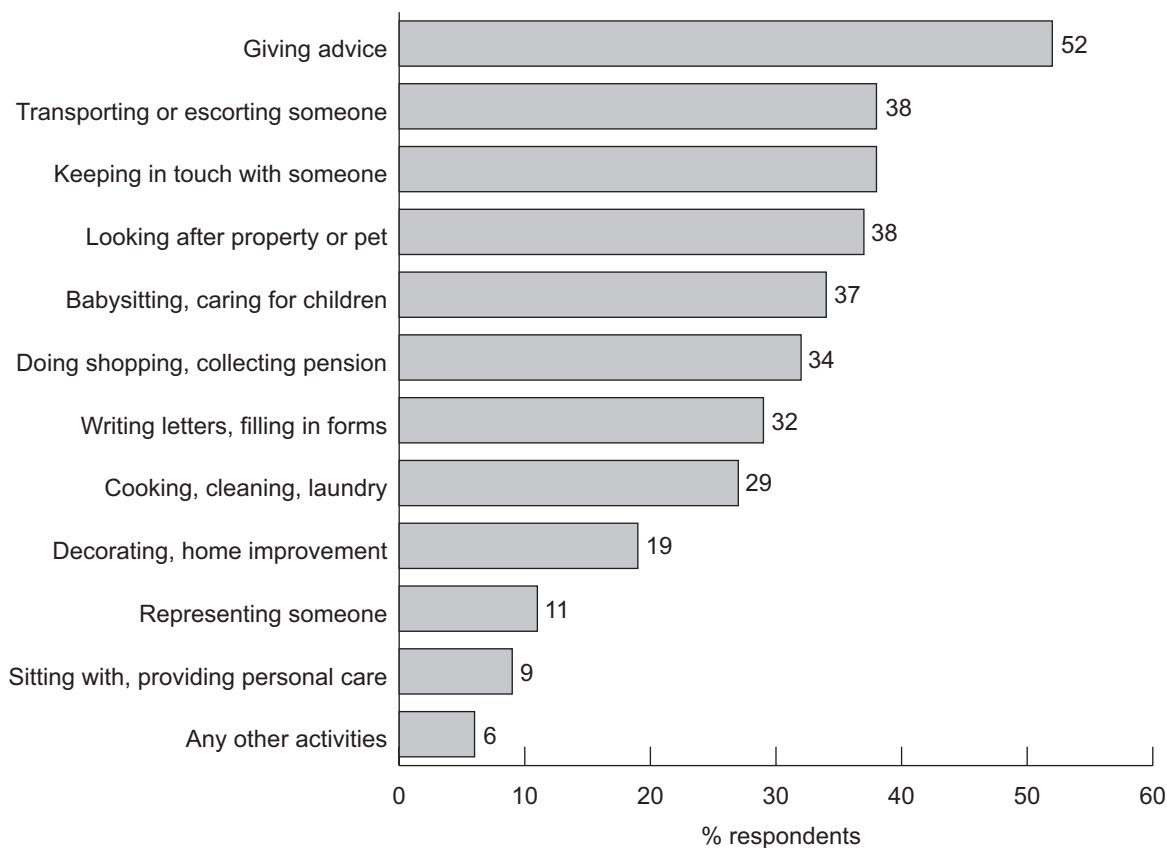
Base: Core sample in England (2001: 9,430, 2003: 8,922, 2005: 9,195)

The most common type of help given by those who participated in informal voluntary activities at least once a month was giving advice (52%). Other kinds of help cited by more than a third of those who participated at least once a month were:

- transporting or escorting someone, for example, to hospital (38%);
- keeping in touch with someone who had difficulty getting about (38%);
- looking after a property or pet for someone who was away (37%); and
- babysitting or caring for children (34%).

(Table 3, Figure 2).

**Figure 2 Types of informal voluntary activities undertaken**



Base: Core sample respondents in England who volunteered informally at least once a month (3,425)

## Formal volunteering

Formal volunteering is defined as unpaid help given as part of groups, clubs or organisations to benefit others or the environment. Overall, 44 per cent of people in England had participated in formal voluntary activities in the 12 months before interview and 29 per cent participated at least once a month. These proportions represent 17.9 and 11.6 million people in England. The proportion of people participating in formal volunteering at least once a month has not changed significantly from 2003, when it was 28 per cent, but there has been a significant increase since 2001 when it was 27 per cent (Tables 1 and 2, Figure 3).

People who had participated in formal voluntary activities at least once a month had spent an average of 11.9 hours on these activities in the four weeks before interview (Table 2). The average number of hours spent on formal volunteering did not change significantly between 2001 and 2005.

**Figure 3 Participation in formal volunteering at least once a month, 2001, 2003, 2005**



Base: Core sample in England (2001: 9,430, 2003: 8,922, 2005: 9,195)

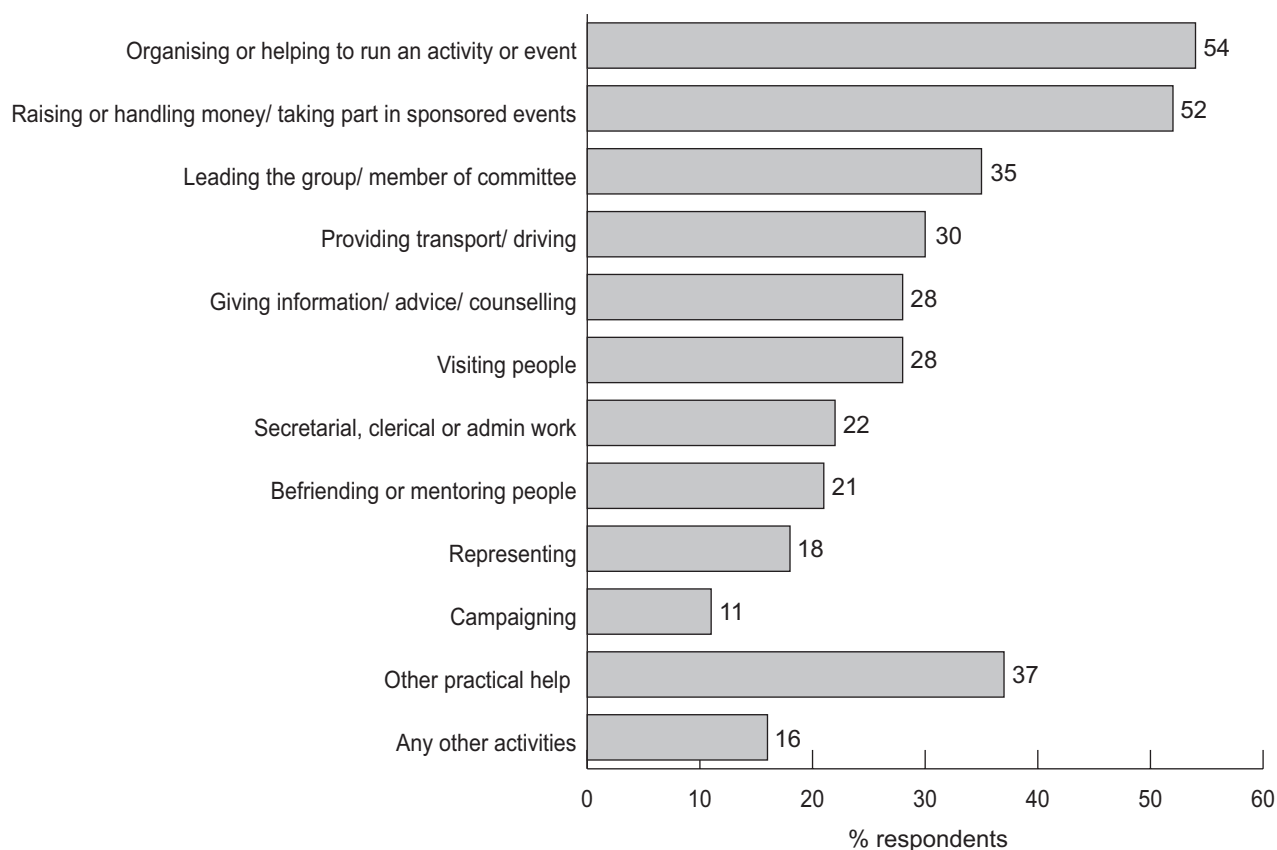
The most common types of activity among those who participated in formal voluntary activities at least once a month were:

- organising or helping to run an activity or event (54%); and
- raising or handling money or taking part in a sponsored event (52%).

Other activities undertaken by more than a fifth of those who participated in formal volunteering at least once a month were:

- leading a group or being a member of a committee (35%);
- providing transport or driving (30%);
- giving information, advice or counselling (28%); and
- visiting people (28%). (Table 4, Figure 4).

**Figure 4 Types of formal voluntary activities undertaken**



Base: All core sample respondents in England who volunteered formally at least once a month (2,643)

Unsurprisingly, most people who participated in formal voluntary activities at least once a month said that they helped a group in the voluntary or community sector (82%). More than a quarter (28%) helped a group in the public sector, while 14 per cent said that they helped a private sector organisation.

As in 2003, by far the most common way that people found out about opportunities for formal volunteering was through personal contact with someone already involved in the group, with more than half (54%) finding out in this way (Table 28). Twenty-three per cent had found out through a friend who was not involved in the group or word of mouth. Other commonly mentioned sources of information were educational institutions (22%), having previously used services provided by the group (21%) and places of worship (19%).

### Barriers and incentives to participation

Almost two-fifths (39%) of people who did not participate in formal voluntary activities or did so infrequently said that they would like to participate or do so more often. The barriers to participation among these people were mainly related to the perceived time commitment involved. The most common barrier was work commitments cited by 59 per cent, while almost a third (31%) said that they did other things in their spare time and 29 per cent said that looking after the children or home prevented them from participating. Lack of awareness of opportunities to participate was also a barrier, with 15 per cent saying they had not heard about opportunities to help and 11 per cent saying they did not know of any groups needing help.

A direct approach for help was the most commonly perceived means of encouraging people to participate in formal voluntary activities, with 42 per cent of people saying they would be more likely to get involved if someone asked them directly. Support was also seen as important, with 35 per cent saying they would be more likely to get involved if friends or family did so as well and 23 per cent saying that having someone already involved in the group to help them would encourage them to participate. Benefits in terms of skills or job prospects were an incentive for some, with a fifth (20%) saying that they would be more likely to participate if they knew it would help them improve their skills or gain qualifications and 18 per cent saying they would be more likely to do so if it benefited their career or job prospects. Being able to participate in formal voluntary activities from home would make a fifth (20%) of people more likely to participate.

## Who participated in formal and informal voluntary activities?

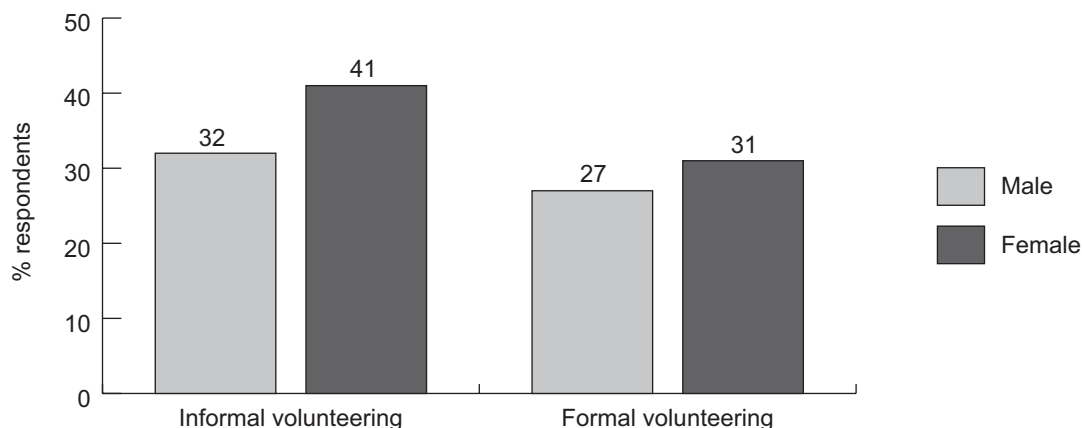
### *Area characteristics*

- People in more affluent areas were more likely to participate regularly in formal voluntary activities. In the least deprived ten per cent of areas (as defined by the Index of Multiple Deprivation), 38 per cent of people had participated in formal voluntary activities at least once a month in the 12 months before interview, compared with 19 per cent of people living in the most deprived ten per cent of areas (Table 8). Participation in informal voluntary activities at least once a month did not vary significantly by the level of deprivation in the area.
- People living in more prosperous areas, according to the ACORN classification, were more likely to participate regularly in formal voluntary activities. Forty per cent of people living in areas defined by ACORN as 'Wealthy Executives' participated at least once a month, compared with 16 per cent in areas defined as 'High-rise hardship' (Table 6). Variations in regular participation in informal volunteering did not show a consistent pattern by ACORN classification.
- Participation in volunteering did not vary significantly by region, with the exception of the North East where people were less likely than people in England as a whole to have participated in formal volunteering. Twenty per cent of people in the North East participated in formal volunteering at least once a month, compared with between 27 per cent and 33 per cent of people in other regions (Table 9). Regular participation in formal volunteering was higher in the South West than in England as a whole (33% compared with 29%).

### *Personal characteristics*

- Young people aged between 16 and 19 were the most likely to participate in informal voluntary activities at least once a month (Table 10). Half (50%) of 16- to 19-year-olds had given informal help at least once a month in the 12 months before interview. Participation in informal voluntary activities declined with age, with those aged 75 or over having the lowest participation rate, at 29 per cent. Participation in formal volunteering followed a different age pattern. Almost a third (32%) of 16- to 19-year-olds undertook formal volunteering at least once a month but this fell to 26 per cent among 20- to 24-year-olds and 25 per cent among 25- to 34-year-olds. Participation levels then rose again to 32 per cent among 35- to 49-year-olds and remained stable before falling to 21 per cent among those aged 75 or over.
- Women were more likely than men to have participated in voluntary activities (Table 10, Figure 5). Participation in informal voluntary activities at least once a month was considerably higher for women than for men (41% compared with 32%). The difference in regular participation for formal volunteering was smaller than for informal volunteering with 31 per cent of women participating at least once a month compared with 27 per cent of men.

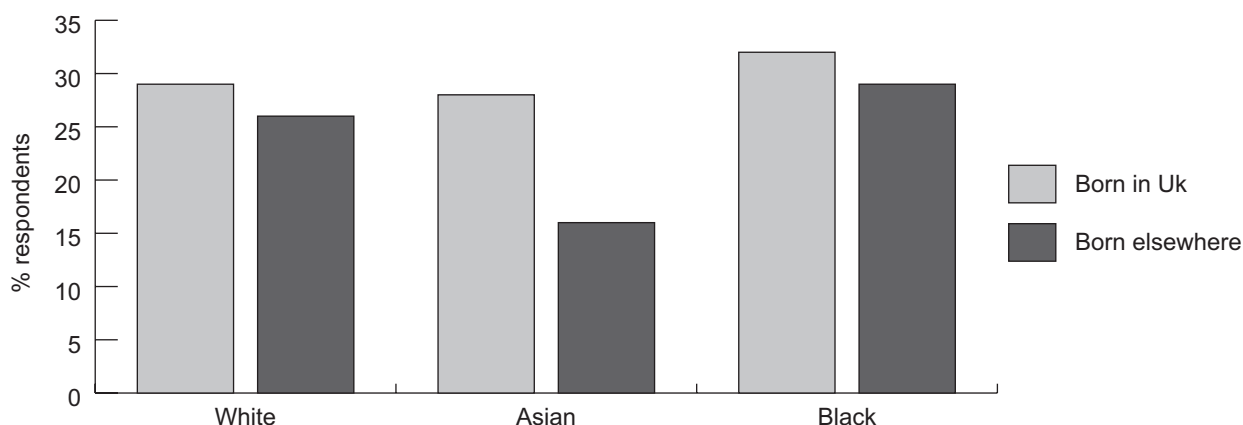
**Figure 5 Participation in voluntary activities at least once a month in the 12 months before interview by sex**



Base: Core sample in England (9,195)

- There were some differences in participation in voluntary activities between ethnic groups (Table 12). Regular participation in informal voluntary activities was highest among mixed race people (44%) and Black people (41%). The lowest levels of participation in informal voluntary activities were found among Asian people (30% participated at least once a month) and Chinese people (31% participated at least once a month). Participation was lower among Bangladeshi people (22%) than among Pakistani people (29%) or Indian people (31%).
- Regular participation in formal volunteering was similar among White people (29%), Black people (30%) and mixed race people (34%). Asian people (20%) and Chinese people (17%) were less likely to have participated in formal volunteering at least once a month. As with informal volunteering, regular participation in formal volunteering was lower for people of Bangladeshi origin (14%) than for people of Indian origin (22%) or people of Pakistani origin (19%).
- Differences in participation in voluntary activities by ethnic group were largely due to lower rates of participation among people born outside the UK (Table 18, Figure 6). There were no statistically significant differences in rates of participation in formal voluntary activities between White, Asian or Black people born in the UK. However, Black people born in the UK were more likely than White or Asian people born in the UK to regularly undertake informal volunteering (45% of Black people compared with 37% of White people and 38% of Asian people).

**Figure 6 Participation in formal volunteering at least once a month by whether born in UK within ethnic group**



Base: Combined sample in England (White: 8,453, Asian: 2,501, Black: 1,580)

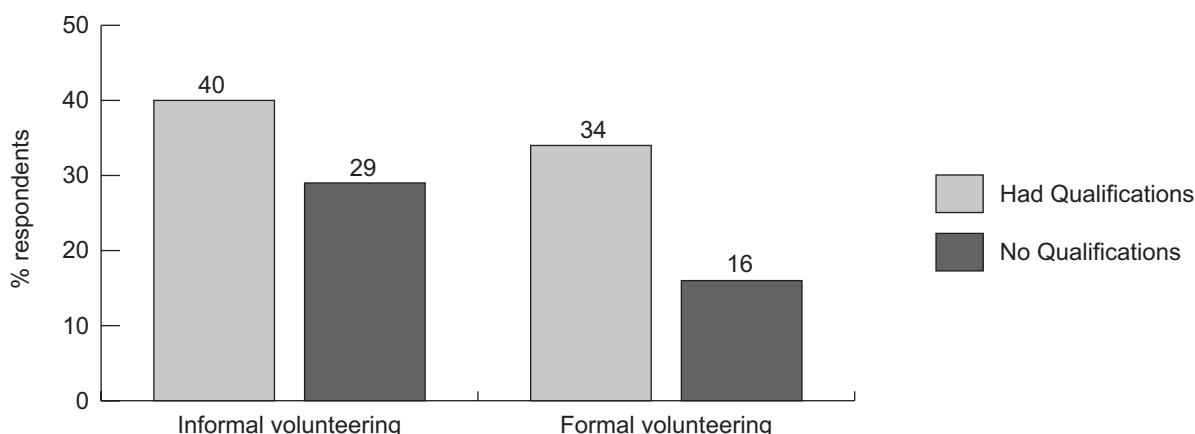
- People who actively practised a religion were more likely to participate in formal volunteering than those who did not. This was particularly true for White people, with 43 per cent of those who practised a religion participating at least once a month compared with 24 per cent of those who did not, and for Black people (36% of those who practised a religion compared with 18% of those who did not) (Table 19). Participation in informal voluntary activities was also higher among people who actively practised a religion.
- Parents who had a youngest child of school age had high levels of participation in formal voluntary activities (Table 11). Forty-two per cent of parents with a youngest child aged between five and nine and 39 per cent with a youngest child aged between ten and 15 participated in formal volunteering at least once a month in the 12 months before interview. People with a youngest child aged between five and 15 also had high levels of participation in informal volunteering but this relationship was not significant when other factors were controlled for.
- People who had a long-term limiting illness or disability were less likely to participate regularly in formal volunteering (23% compared with 30%) (Table 30). However, there was not a significant difference in regular participation in informal voluntary activities between people who had a long-term illness or disability and those who did not.

### ***Socio-economic characteristics***

Levels of participation in voluntary activities also varied by indicators of socio-economic status and educational attainment.

- People in 'routine occupations' or who had never worked or were long-term unemployed were less likely than other people to undertake informal volunteering or formal volunteering on a regular basis (Table 20). People in higher or lower 'managerial and professional occupations' had higher levels of participation in formal volunteering than other people. Thirty-seven per cent of people in higher managerial and professional occupations participated in formal volunteering at least once a month while just 16 per cent of people in routine occupations did so.
- People in employment were slightly more likely to have given informal help and undertaken formal volunteering at least once a month in the 12 months before interview (Table 21). Thirty-eight per cent of people who were employed and 35 per cent of those who were economically inactive regularly participated in informal voluntary activities, while 30 per cent and 27 per cent respectively undertook formal volunteering regularly.
- People who did not have any formal qualifications were less likely to have participated in informal or formal volunteering than people who had qualifications (Table 22, Figure 7). Two-fifths (40%) of people who had qualifications participated in informal volunteering at least once a month compared with 29 per cent of people who did not have any qualifications. Participation in informal volunteering at least once a month was similar among all those who had qualifications of GCSE A-C or above. Monthly participation in formal volunteering was highest among people who had higher education level qualifications and declined among those with lower qualification levels. People who did not have any qualifications were only half as likely as people with qualifications to participate in formal volunteering at least once a month (16% compared with 34%).

**Figure 7 Participation in voluntary activities at least once a month in the 12 months before interview by whether had any qualifications**



Base: Core sample in England excluding people aged 70 or over (7,250)

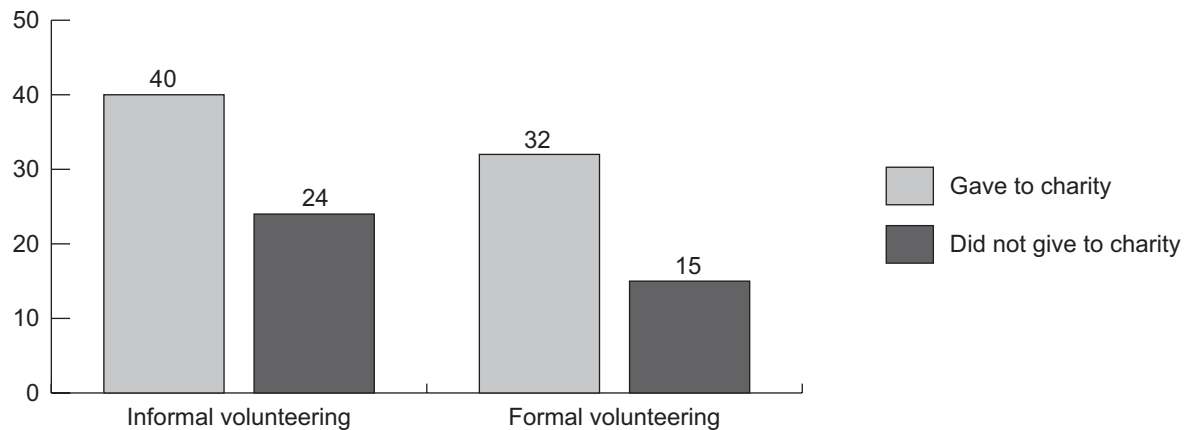
### ***Views of the neighbourhood***

- There was a positive relationship between having a sense of belonging to the neighbourhood and participation in informal and formal voluntary activities (Table 27). Higher rates of monthly participation in formal volunteering were also related to trust in local people, but there was not a corresponding relationship for participation in informal volunteering (Table 25). A third (33%) of those who said that ‘many’ of the people in their neighbourhood could be trusted participated in formal activities at least once a month compared with 24 per cent who said that only ‘a few’ could be trusted. Levels of participation in formal volunteering were also relatively high among people who agreed that local people pulled together to improve the neighbourhood (Table 24). More than a third (34%) of people who definitely agreed that this was the case undertook formal volunteering at least once a month but this fell to less than a quarter (23%) among those who definitely disagreed.
- People who felt that they could influence local decision-making were more likely to participate in voluntary activities. More than a third (35%) of people who agreed that they could influence decisions affecting the local area had participated in formal volunteering at least once a month in the 12 months before interview, compared with just over a quarter (26%) of people who did not think they could influence local decisions. People who thought they could influence local decision-making were also more likely to have undertaken informal volunteering at least once a month than people who did not think they could influence decisions (42% compared with 35%).

### ***Relationship between participation in voluntary activities and charitable giving***

There was a strong positive association between giving money to charity and participation in voluntary activities. This was true for both informal and formal voluntary activities. Two-fifths (40%) of people who had given to charity in the four weeks before interview undertook informal volunteering at least once a month compared with less than a quarter (24%) of those who had not given to charity (Figure 8). People who had given to charity in the four weeks before interview were also more likely than those who had not given to undertake formal volunteering at least once a month (32% compared with 15%).

**Figure 8 Participation in voluntary activities at least once a month by whether gave to charity in four weeks before interview**



Base: Core sample in England (9,195)

### Employer-supported volunteering

Some employers support schemes to enable their employees to help with community projects or to assist voluntary and community organisations. The schemes may involve employees providing practical help to these groups ('volunteering') or donating money ('giving').

Almost a quarter (24%) of employees worked for an employer who had a scheme for volunteering (Table 5). Two-fifths (40%) of these had participated in this scheme in the 12 months before interview while under a fifth (17%) participated at least once a month. Employees who had participated in employer-supported volunteering at least once a month in the last 12 months had spent an average of 8.8 hours helping as part of this scheme in the four weeks before interview (Table 2).

The most common way that time employees spent on employer-supported volunteering schemes was accounted for was for employees to do it in their own time outside working hours, with 43 per cent saying this was the case. Almost a quarter (24%) received paid time off to volunteer on the employer scheme, up to a maximum amount of time, while 17 per cent received time off in lieu and 15 per cent accounted for the time through flexitime.

More than a quarter (28%) of employees worked for an employer with a scheme for giving and almost half (49%) of these employees had contributed to the scheme in the 12 months before interview (Table 5).

### Help given and received from family members outside the household

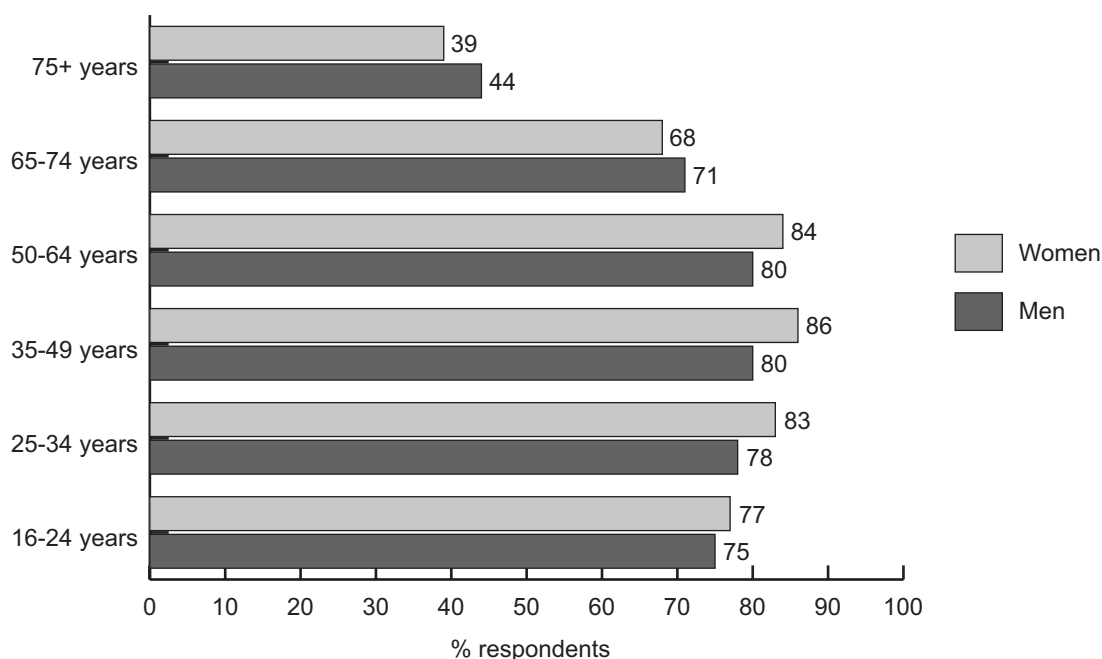
This section focuses on the help and support which people provided to and received from relatives living outside the respondent's household, during the 12 months before interview. These relatives could either be living in the UK or abroad. The definition of help and support was left up to the respondent, but it excluded financial help. Giving help to family members is not considered a form of volunteering.

- Three-quarters (76%) of people in England said they had given help to relatives outside the household in the preceding 12 months. Seventy-one per cent of people had received help from a relative outside of the household. Immediate family members (mother, father, brothers and sisters) were the most likely providers and recipients of help and support. Thirty-five per cent of people gave help and support to their mother and 29 per cent received it from their mother, while 23 per cent gave help and support to their father and 22 per cent received help and support from their father (Table 99).

## Personal characteristics

- Providing help and support to relatives outside the household was most common among people aged between 25 and 64. There was a reduction in giving help and support after the age of 64, so that people aged 75 or over were less likely than any other age group to be the providers of help and support. Thirty-nine per cent of women and 44 per cent of men aged 75 and over gave help and support compared to 84 per cent of women and 80 per cent of men aged between 50 and 64 years. There were few differences in the extent to which women and men gave help and support to relatives, although women between the ages of 35 and 49 were more likely to provide help and support than men of the same age group. Eighty-six per cent of women in this age group gave help and support to relatives compared to 80 per cent of men (Figure 9, Table 100).

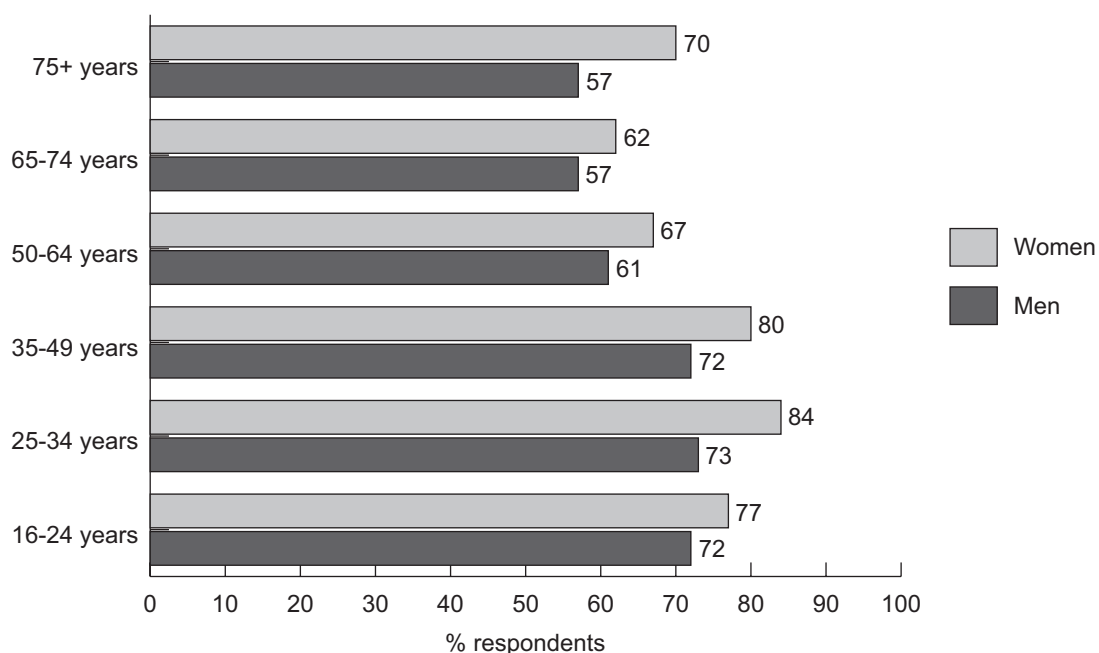
**Figure 9 Percentage who had given help and support to a relative outside the household in the previous 12 months**



Base: Core sample in England (9,008)

- Receiving help and support from relatives outside the household was most common between the ages of 25 and 49, after which it decreased. However, this pattern was not the same for both men and women. Between the ages of 50 and 74 the receipt of help and support did decrease for women, but after the age of 74 it increased again. Seventy per cent of women aged 75 or over received help and support, which was higher than for women aged between 65 and 74 (62%), whilst 57 per cent of men aged 75 or over received help and support, which was the same proportion as for men aged between 65 and 74.
- Women were more likely than men to be the recipients of help and support, particularly women aged between 25 and 34 years and those aged 75 or over. Eighty-four per cent of women aged between 25 and 34 years received help and support from relatives compared to 73 per cent of men of the same age (Figure 10, Table 100).

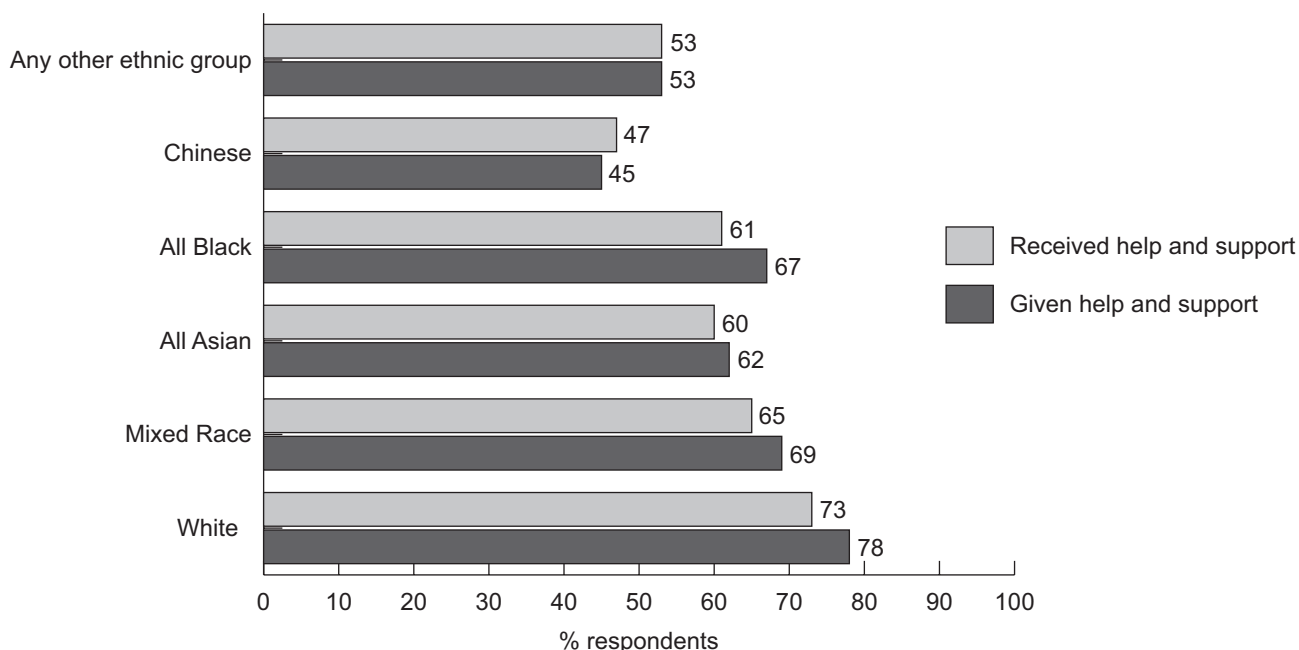
**Figure 10 Percentage who had received help and support from a relative outside the household in the previous 12 months**



Base: Core sample in England (9,022)

- There were some differences in the provision and receipt of help according to ethnicity. White people were the most likely to have given help and support in the 12 months prior to interview (78%) and Chinese people were the least likely to have done so (45%). White people were also the most likely to have received help and support from relatives (73%) and Chinese people were the least likely (47%) (Figure 11, Table 101).

**Figure 11 Help given to and received from relatives outside the household in the previous 12 months, by ethnic group**



Base: Combined sample in England (13,193)

## Charitable giving

More than three-quarters (78%) of people living in England had given money to charity in the four weeks before interview. The average amount given to charity in the four weeks prior to interview was £15.17. More than half (51%) of those who gave to charity had given less than £10, while a small minority (7%) gave more than £50 (Table 54).

## Who participated in charitable giving?

### *Area characteristics*

- People living in more affluent areas were more likely to have given money to charity. In the least deprived ten per cent of areas 85 per cent of people had given money in the last four weeks, while in the most deprived ten per cent of areas 72 per cent had done so. Those in less deprived areas tended to have given larger amounts to charity. People living in areas defined as 'Wealthy Executives' were the most likely to have given to charity (85%) while those in areas of 'Inner City Adversity' were the least likely (66%).
- There were few regional differences in charitable giving, although people in London were less likely than people in England as a whole to have given to charity (75%). However, people in London gave the highest average amount to charity, £19.35. A third (33%) of people in London who had given to charity in the previous four weeks had given £20 or more. This is likely to reflect higher average incomes in London and the difference did not remain significant when other factors, including income, were controlled for (Table 57).

### *Personal characteristics*

- People aged 16 to 24 and those aged 65 or over were less likely than people in other age groups to have given to charity in the four weeks before interview. People aged 35 to 49 gave the highest average amount to charity, £17.97. Nearly half of people aged 16 to 19 who had given to charity gave less than £5 (Table 58).
- Women were more likely than men to have given to charity in the last four weeks (81% compared with 76%). There was no significant difference in the amounts men and women had given to charity.
- The proportion of White people who had given to charity in the four weeks before interview (79%) was slightly higher than that of Asian people (74%) and Black people (71%). There were no significant differences in the amounts that people from different ethnic backgrounds had given to charity (Table 59).
- People who described their religion as Christian were the most likely to have given to charity in the last four weeks (80%) while people who said they were Muslim were the least likely (71%). Muslims who gave to charity gave more on average than those of other religions, with an average of £18.93 (Table 60). People who actively practised a religion were more likely to have given to charity and gave more on average to charity than those who did not.

### *Socio-economic characteristics*

- Perhaps not surprisingly, charitable giving was more common among people in employment (82%) than those who were economically inactive (73%), and was higher among people in higher socio-economic groups. Eighty-seven per cent of people in higher managerial and professional occupations had given to charity in the last four weeks, while 69 per cent of people in routine occupations had done so. People in higher socio-economic groups also gave higher amounts on average, with those in higher managerial and professional occupations giving an average of £24.43 (Table 64).

- People with higher incomes were more likely to have given to charity. Nine in ten (90%) people whose income was £75,000 or above had given to charity compared to 73 per cent of people whose income was below £5,000. Unsurprisingly, people with high incomes also gave more on average. People whose income was £75,000 or above had given an average amount of £41.36 while people who earned £5,000 or less had given £11.14 on average.
- People with higher qualifications were more likely to have given to charity in the last four weeks. Eighty-six per cent of people with higher education qualifications had given to charity in the last four weeks while 68 per cent of people with no qualifications had done so. People with higher qualifications also gave higher amounts to charity on average, with those with a degree giving the most, £23.51 on average (Table 66).

### **Participation in voluntary activities**

People who participated in voluntary activities were more likely to have given to charity. Among people who participated in informal volunteering at least once a month, 86 per cent had given to charity compared with 74 per cent of people who had not participated, while 89 per cent of people who participated in formal volunteering had given, compared with 74 per cent of people who did not formally volunteer (Table 32).

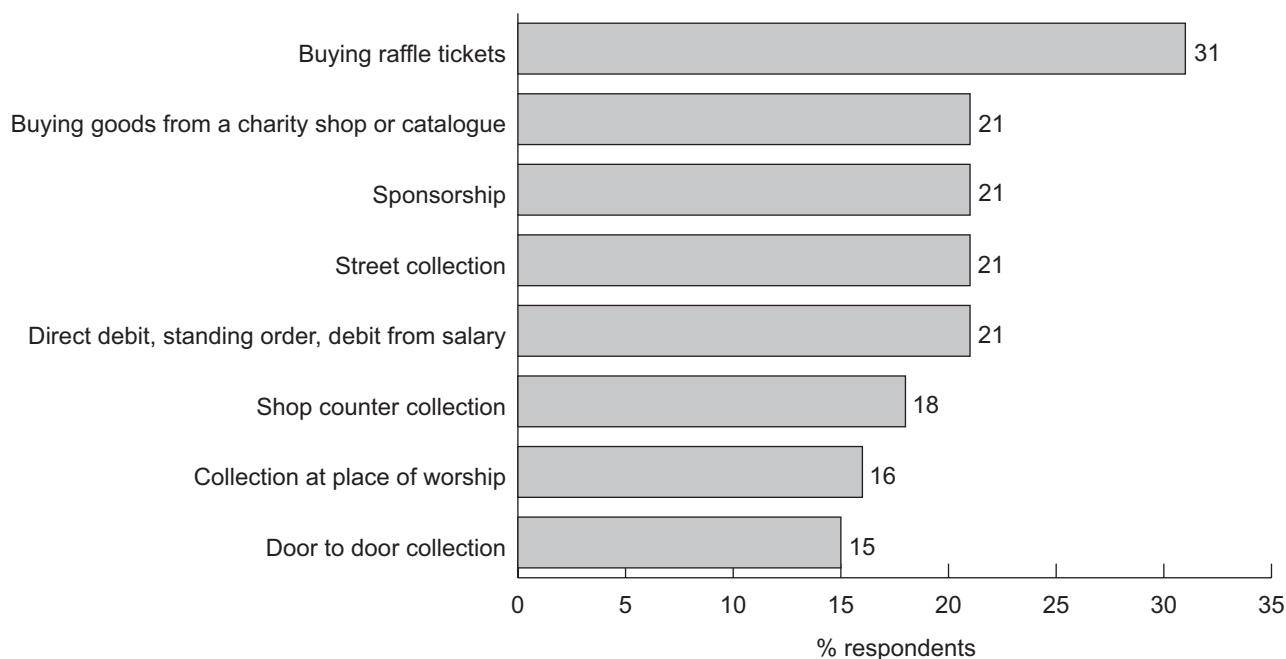
### **Methods of charitable giving**

The most common method of charitable giving was buying raffle tickets, which 31 per cent of people said they had done in the four weeks before interview (Table 31, Figure 12). Other common methods of giving to charity were:

- buying goods from a charity shop or catalogue (21%);
- sponsorship (21%);
- street collection (21%); and
- direct debit, standing order, covenant or debit from salary (21%).

Buying raffle tickets and buying goods from a charity shop or catalogue differ from other forms of giving in that they are not purely altruistic – the former involves the chance of winning a material reward while the latter involves the acquisition of goods.

**Figure 12 Most common methods of charitable giving in four weeks before interview**



Base: Core sample in England (9,195)

- Methods of giving associated with giving higher average amounts of money were donations through direct debit or similar forms, sponsorship and collections at places of worship. People who gave money to charity solely through a direct debit or a similar method had given, on average, £17.20 in the four weeks before interview. People who had only given through sponsorship had given an average of £16.26. (Table 54).
- People who lived in areas described as 'Flourishing Families' were the most likely to give to charity through collections at work (20%) and by buying raffle tickets (38%) (Table 33). People most likely to give through direct debit lived in areas described as 'Prosperous Professionals' (32%) and 'Wealthy Executives' (30%). Only four per cent of people living in 'High Rise Hardship' areas had given to charity through direct debit. People living in 'Prudent Pensioners' areas were the most likely to have bought goods from a charity shop or catalogue, with 31 per cent having given to charity in this way. The likelihood of giving via direct debit or to a door-to-door collection decreased with the level of deprivation in the area, but this pattern was not seen with other forms of giving (Table 35).
- There were some differences between regions in the popularity of different methods of giving (Table 36). People living in the North East were the most likely to have given to a door-to-door collection (21%). People living in London were less likely than people in other regions to have bought raffle tickets, but were more likely to have given to beggars<sup>2</sup>.
- The likelihood of giving to a door-to-door collection increased with age and people aged 65 or over were the most likely to have given to a collection in a place of worship (Table 37). Younger people were the most likely to have given to a shop counter collection, with 30 per cent of 16- to 19-year-olds having given in this way, and the likelihood of this form of giving decreased with age. More than a fifth (21%) of 16- to 19-year-olds and 20 per cent of 20- to 24-year-olds had given to beggars but the likelihood of doing this fell considerably after the age of 25 and continued to fall, so that only three per cent of people aged 75 or over had given to beggars. People aged between 35 and 49 were the most likely to have given through direct debit.
- There were also some differences by ethnic group in methods of giving (Table 38). Nearly two fifths (38%) of Asian people and 35 per cent of Black people had given to a collection in a place of worship while 15 per cent of White people had given in this way. White people were more likely than people of other ethnic origins to give through sponsorship or buying raffle tickets, while Black people were more likely than White or Asian people to have given to beggars.
- People in higher socio-economic groups were more likely to have given through direct debits or sponsorship (Table 46). People with degree level qualifications were more likely than those with lower or no qualifications to have given through direct debit or similar means (Table 48).

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2. Giving to beggars was included as a separate category in 2005, in a change from 2003.

## Civil renewal

Civil renewal is the development of strong, active, and empowered communities, in which people are able to do things for themselves, define the problems they face, and tackle them in partnership with public bodies. The Citizenship Survey has chosen to group civil renewal activities into three strands, which it asks about separately:

- civic activism, which refers to involvement either in direct decision-making about local services or issues, or in the actual provision of these services by taking on a role such as a local councillor, school governor or magistrate;
- civic consultation, which refers to active engagement in consultation about local services or issues through activities such as attending a consultation group or completing a questionnaire about these services; and
- civic participation, which covers wider forms of engagement in democratic processes, such as contacting an elected representative, taking part in a public demonstration or protest, or signing a petition.

This section of the report briefly examines engagement in civil renewal activities as a whole, and then looks at each of the strands separately. It then goes on to discuss the related issues of people's perceptions of their abilities to influence decisions (political efficacy) and of the collective efficacy of their neighbourhood.

### Key findings

- Civic activist activities had been undertaken by four per cent of people in England at least once a month in the 12 months before interview, while nine per cent had participated on at least one occasion in the 12 months prior to interview.
- Civic consultation activities had been undertaken by two per cent of people in England at least once a month in the 12 months before interview, and by 20 per cent of people on at least one occasion in the 12 months prior to interview.
- Civic participation activities had been undertaken by two per cent of people in England at least once a month in the 12 months before interview, while 38 per cent of people had undertaken civic participation activities on at least one occasion in the 12 months before interview. The proportion of people undertaking civic participation activities was the same as in 2003.
- Almost two-fifths (39%) of people in England felt that they could influence decisions affecting their local area, a similar proportion as in 2003 (38%). More than a fifth (22%) felt they could influence decisions affecting Britain, a small but significant increase from 2003 when it was 20 per cent.
- The situations in which people were most likely to think that people in their area would intervene were: if there was a fight in the neighbourhood (82%), if children were spray-painting graffiti (79%) and to help solve a community problem (78%).
- More than two-thirds (68%) of people felt that people in their neighbourhood pull together to improve the neighbourhood.
- Trust in institutions was higher for the police and the courts than for Parliament and local councils. Seventy-nine per cent of people trusted the police, a similar proportion to that in 2003 and 2001 (80 per cent for both surveys). Seventy per cent of people trusted the courts, a decrease from 73 per cent in 2003 and 2001. Fewer than two-fifths (37%) of people trusted Parliament, a similar proportion to 2003 (38%) and 2001 (36%).

### ***Civic activism***

- The specific community role most commonly undertaken by those engaged in civic activism was being a school governor, undertaken by 12 per cent of those engaged in civic activism. Ninety-two per cent of those involved in civic activism had been part of a group making decisions on local services.
- People aged between 35 and 64 were the most likely to have participated in civic activism.
- People with higher qualification levels were more likely than people with lower qualification levels to have participated in civic activism, while people who had no qualifications were less likely than people who had qualifications to have participated.
- Participation in civic activism was strongly linked to a sense of being able to influence local decision-making.

### ***Civic consultation***

- The most common type of civic consultation activity undertaken was completing a questionnaire about local services or problems which 69 per cent of people engaged in civic consultation had done. Twenty-nine per cent had attended a public meeting about local services or problems.
- People aged between 35 and 64 were the most likely to have taken part in civic consultation.
- People with higher incomes were more likely to have taken part in civic consultation than those with lower incomes.

### ***Civic participation***

- The most popular type of civic participation activity was signing a petition which 60 per cent of people who undertook civic participation had done. Almost a third (32%) had contacted an official working for the local council.
- People aged between 35 and 64 were more likely than younger or older people to have engaged in civic participation activities.
- People in higher socio-economic groups were more likely to have engaged in civic participation with half of people in managerial and professional occupations having participated.

### ***Influencing decisions and collective efficacy***

- Black and Asian people were more likely to think that they could influence decisions in the local area and in Britain.
- People with higher level qualifications were more likely than those with lower qualifications to think that they could influence decisions, particularly in the local area.
- People who lived in more affluent areas were more likely to think that people in the neighbourhood would intervene if there were problems in the neighbourhood.
- People living in London were less likely to think that people would intervene if there were problems in the neighbourhood.

### ***Trust in institutions***

- Seventy-nine per cent of people trusted the police which was similar to both 2003 and 2001 (80% for both years). Seventy per cent of people trusted the courts, which was a significant decrease from 73 per cent in 2003 and 2001.

- Fifty-seven per cent of people trusted their local council which was a significant increase from 54 per cent in 2003 and 52 per cent in 2001. Fewer than two-fifths (37%) of people trusted Parliament, a similar proportion to 2003 (38%) and 2001 (36%).
- Fewer than half (47%) of people in London trusted the Greater London Assembly.
- Younger people were more likely than older people to trust the courts, Parliament and their local council. However, people aged 75 and above were more likely to trust the police than any other age group. Eighty-five per cent of people aged 75 and over trusted the police compared to 76 per cent of people aged between 16 and 19 years.
- People born outside the UK were more likely to trust institutions than those born in the UK, particularly Parliament and local councils (52% of people born outside the UK trusted Parliament compared to 35% born in the UK).

## All civil renewal activities

Slightly less than half (47%) of all people in England had carried out at least one form of civil renewal activity in the 12 months before interview and seven per cent had done so at least once a month.

Detailed profiles of people engaging in each of the specific strands of civil renewal are given below. An overview of participation in civil renewal as a whole reveals that people were more likely to engage in civil renewal activities if:

- they were aged between 35 and 64. More than half of this age group (53%) participated compared with 40 per cent of those aged 16 to 24 engaging and 33 per cent of those aged 75 and over engaging;
- they were White (48%) than if they were Black (42%) or Asian (36%);
- they were actively practising a religion (52%) than if they were not (45%);
- they had a higher socio-economic classification, with 62 per cent of those in higher managerial and professional occupations engaging compared to 35 per cent of those in routine occupations;
- they had higher levels of qualifications, with 62 per cent of those with degree level qualifications engaging compared to 35 per cent of those with no qualifications.

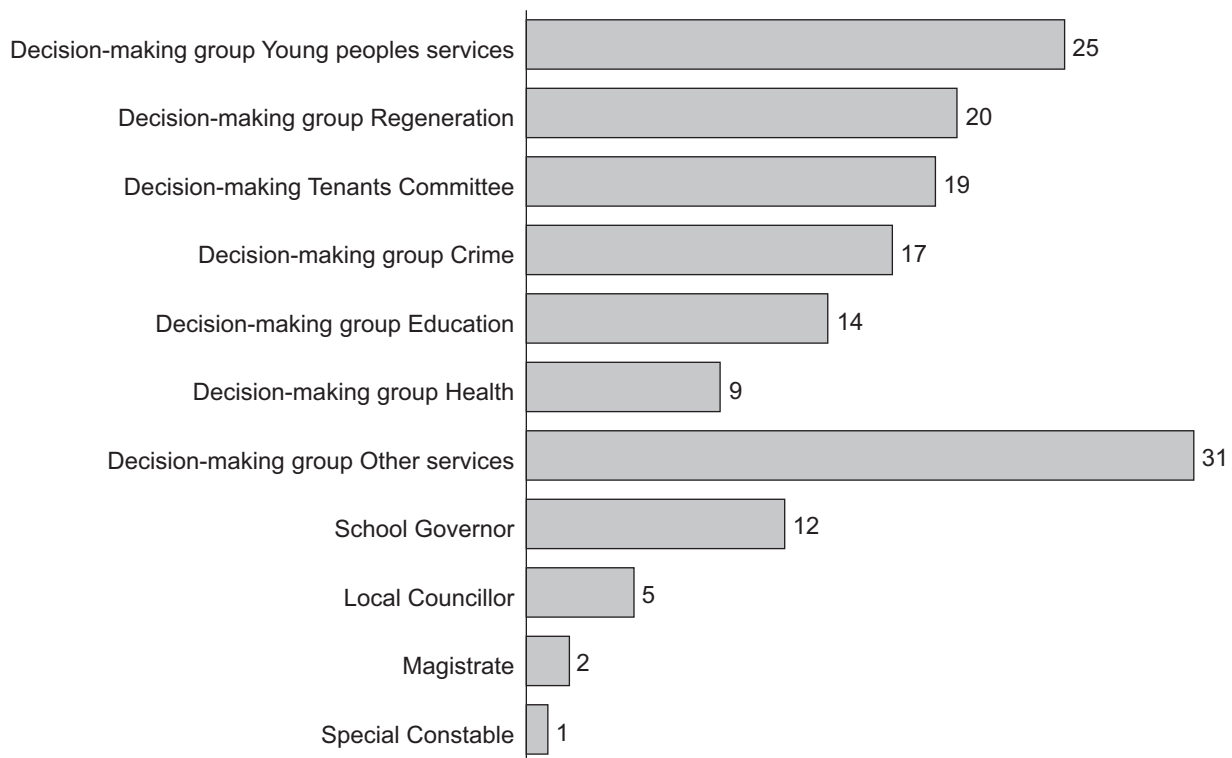
## Civic activism

The Citizenship Survey introduced new questions in 2005 to measure people's involvement in civic activism. These questions asked about undertaking specific responsibilities in the community (being a councillor, a school governor, a magistrate or a special constable) and involvement in groups which had a decision-making role in local services.

Nearly one in ten people in England (9%) had undertaken at least one civic activism activity in the 12 months before interview. A smaller proportion (4%) had engaged in civic activism at least once a month (Table 67).

Of the specific roles in the community which people were asked about, the most common was being a school governor which 12 per cent of people involved in civic activism had done while five per cent had been a local councillor. Involvement in groups making decisions about local services was more common than the specific community roles with 25 per cent of people involved in civic activism belonging to a group that made decisions on local services for young people, 20 per cent to a group making decisions about local regeneration and 19 per cent to a decision-making committee of a tenants' group (Table 68, Figure 13).

**Figure 13 Types of activity undertaken by people who had participated in civic activist activities in the 12 months before interview**



Base: Core sample respondents in England who engaged in civic activism (862)

People who engaged in civic activism were asked what benefits they felt they got from these activities. Involvement in the community appeared to be the key factor rather than personal benefits. A sense of involvement in the community and being able to make a difference in the community were both seen by 68 per cent of those involved as benefits of civic activism while 58 per cent cited getting to know people in the community as a benefit. Enjoyment was also important with more than half (54%) saying that they benefited from enjoyment or interest in the activity they did. Fewer people cited building self-esteem or confidence (26%) or learning new skills or career development (21%) as benefits of involvement in civic activism.

### ***Who participated in civic activism activities?***

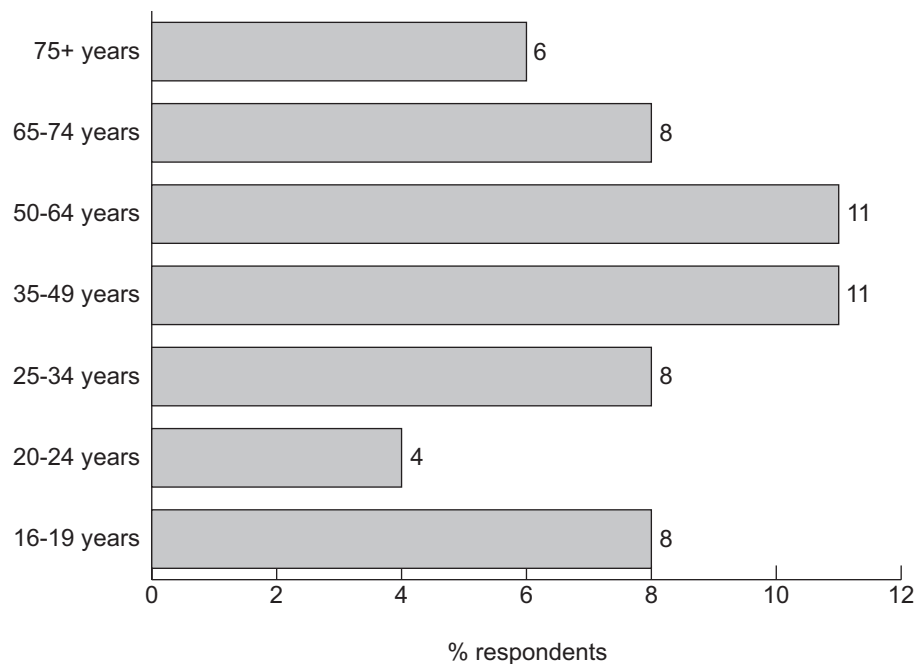
#### ***Area characteristics***

- There was not a clear association between the wealth of an area and participation in civic activism, with similar levels of participation in the more affluent areas, as defined by the Index of Multiple Deprivation, and more deprived areas (Table 72). People living in areas described by ACORN as 'Wealthy Executives' were more likely to have engaged in civic activism (13%) than, for example, people living in areas described as 'Struggling Families' (6%) but were not significantly more likely to have engaged than those in 'Inner City Adversity' areas (10%). The ACORN type of an area did not have a significant effect on participation when other factors were taken into account (Table 70).
- The region where people lived was not associated with participation in civic activism (Table 73).

#### ***Personal characteristics***

- Participation in civic activism increased with age, (although 16- to 19-year-olds were more likely to be involved than 20- to 24-year-olds), and then declined for those aged 65 or over. People aged between 35 and 64 were the most likely to have engaged in civic activism with 11 per cent of this age group participating (Table 74, Figure 14). There was no difference in participation between men and women.

**Figure 14 Participation in civic activism by age**



Base: Core sample in England (9,195)

- Differences in civic activist activity between ethnic groups were not large. Black people were more likely to participate, with 12 per cent taking part, compared to nine per cent of White people and eight per cent of Asian people (Table 76). Ethnicity did not have a significant effect on participation in civic activism when other factors were controlled for.
- People who were actively practising a religion were more likely than other people to have engaged in civic activism (12% compared with 8%), but there were few differences in engagement by type of religion.
- The likelihood of participating in civic activism declined as the amount of television that people reported watching increased, although this relationship was not very strong.

### **Socio-economic characteristics**

- People with higher incomes were more likely to be involved in civic activism activities, with 17 per cent of people with incomes of £75,000 or more undertaking one of these activities compared with eight per cent of those whose income was under £15,000. However, income did not have a significant association with involvement in civic activism when other factors were controlled for.
- Socio-economic classification was related to engagement in civic activism, with those in managerial occupations most likely to have engaged (Table 81). People in higher managerial and professional occupations were most likely to have undertaken any civic activism (16%) and those in routine occupations least likely (4%).
- There was also a strong relationship between civic activism and educational qualifications with people with higher qualification levels more likely to participate (Table 83). People with degree level qualifications (15%) and those with higher education qualifications below degree level (14%) were the most likely to participate in civic activism while people without any formal qualifications were the least likely to participate (5%).

## ***Views of local area***

- People who felt a strong sense of attachment to the neighbourhood were more likely to have participated in civic activism. Twelve per cent of people who felt they belonged 'very strongly' to their neighbourhood had engaged in civic activism compared with four per cent who felt they belonged 'not at all strongly' (Table 89).

## ***Outcomes of engagement in civic activism***

- There was a strong relationship between involvement in civic activism and sense of local efficacy. Nearly three-fifths (58%) of people involved in civic activism agreed that they could influence decisions affecting the local area compared with 37 per cent of people who were not involved in civic activism. People involved in civic activism were also more likely than those who were not involved to think that they could influence decisions affecting Britain (29% compared with 21%).
- There was an association between civic activism and sense of collective efficacy. People who had engaged in civic activist activities were more likely to think that local people would intervene in different situations, with the exception of a child being rude to an adult where there was no difference. However, the differences were not large. Just over four-fifths (82%) of people who had engaged in civic activism thought that local people would help to solve a community problem compared to 78 per cent of other people. Only the associations with intervening if local children were playing truant or a fight broke out were significant when other factors were controlled for.

## **Civic consultation**

In addition to the questions on civic activism, a further new question in the 2005 Citizenship Survey was introduced to measure people's participation in civic consultation. This asked whether people had taken part in consultation about local services or problems in the local area by:

- completing a questionnaire;
- attending a public meeting; and
- being involved in a group set up to discuss local services or problems in the local area.

A fifth (20%) of people in England had been involved in at least one of the forms of civic consultation in the 12 months before interview, with two per cent involved in consultation at least once a month (Table 67). Nearly seven out of ten people (69%) who had been involved in civic consultation had done so by completing a questionnaire, with 29 per cent having attended a public meeting and 23 per cent having been involved in a group set up to discuss local services or problems (Table 68).

## ***Who participated in civic consultation?***

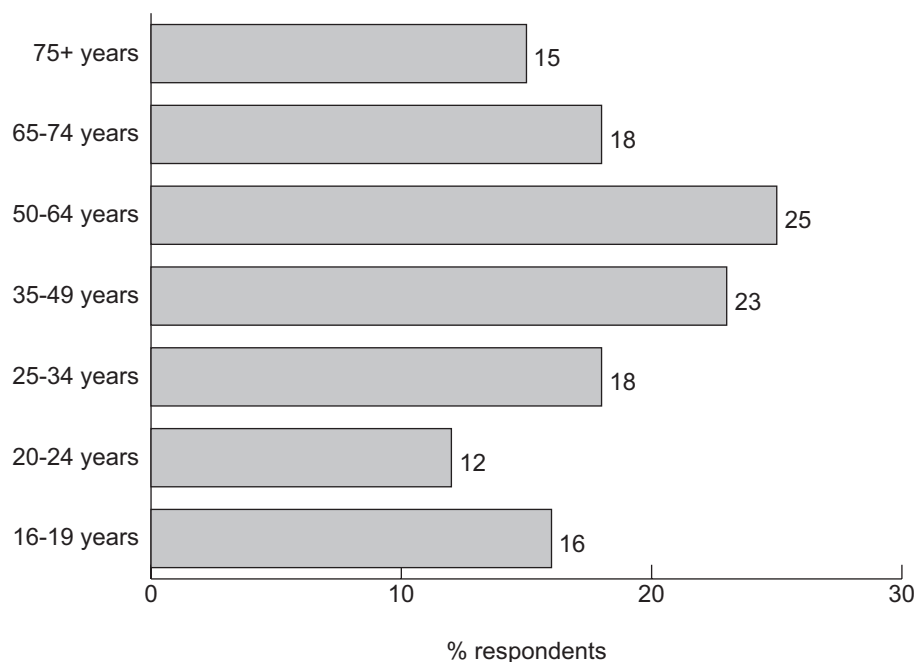
### ***Area characteristics***

- People who lived in areas classified by ACORN as better off were more likely to have participated in civic consultation, with 32 per cent of those in areas described as 'Wealthy Executives' having participated compared to 17 per cent of those in 'Struggling Families' areas and 20 per cent of those in 'Inner City Adversity' areas. The association between ACORN area and participation was not significant when other factors were controlled for (Table 70). There was no clear association between participation in consultation and affluence of the area as measured by the Index of Multiple Deprivation (Table 72).
- There were few differences in participation in civic consultation by region (Table 73).

### Personal characteristics

- A similar association was seen between participation in civic consultation and age as for civic activism, with participation broadly increasing with age so that it was highest for those aged 35 to 64 and then declined for those aged 65 and over (Table 74, Figure 15). Men and women were equally likely to participate.

**Figure 15 Participation in civic consultation by age**



Base: Core sample in England (9,195)

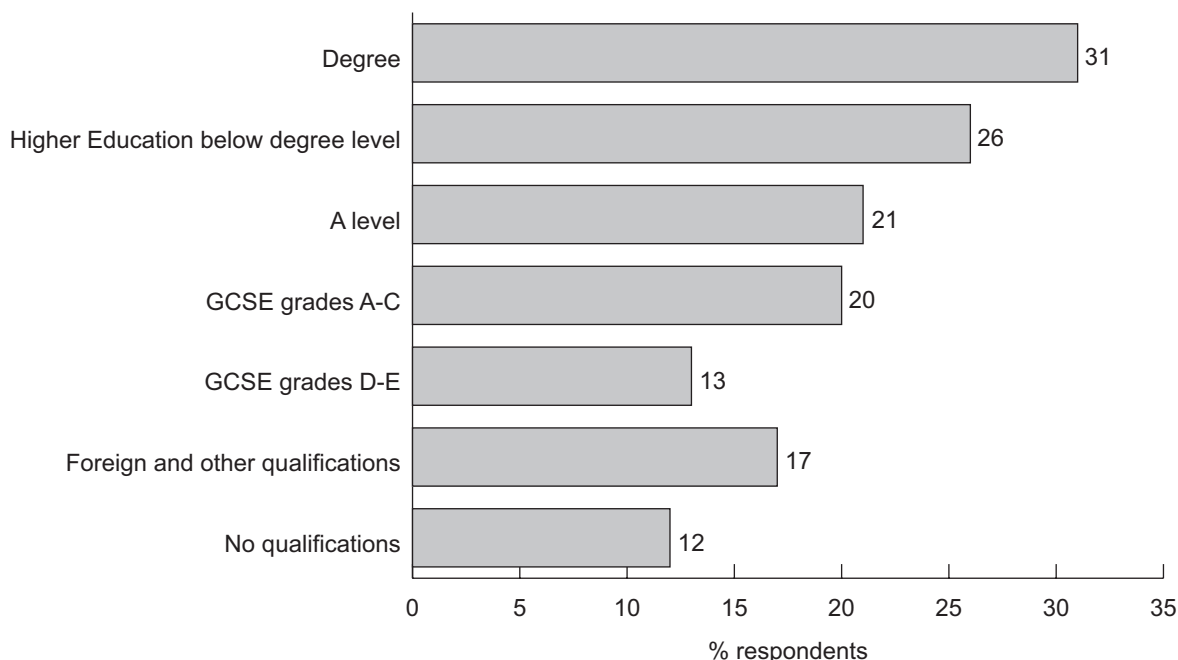
- Asian people were slightly less likely to participate in civic consultation than people from other ethnic groups, with 16 per cent of Asian people participating compared to 20 per cent of White and Black people (Table 76). Asian people born outside the UK were less likely to participate (14%) than Asians born in the UK (22%) (Table 79).
- People who described themselves as being of 'other' religions (religions other than Christianity, Hinduism, Islam and Sikhism) were more likely to participate in civic consultation (24%) than Christians (20%) and Muslims (18%). Hindus and Sikhs were least likely to participate (13% of each group).
- People who actively practised a religion were more likely to participate in civic consultation (24%) than other people (19%).

### Socio-economic characteristics

- There was an association between income and involvement in civic consultation. Just under a fifth (19%) of those with incomes under £20,000 had participated in civic consultation, compared to a quarter (25%) of those with incomes between £20,000 and £49,999 and 30 per cent of those with incomes of £50,000 or more.
- Similarly, socio-economic classification was related to participation in civic consultation, with those in managerial and professional occupations most likely to be involved (between 29% and 31%) and those in routine occupations together with those who had never worked or who were long-term unemployed least likely to be involved (12%) (Table 81).

- Level of educational qualifications was strongly related to participation in civic consultation, with higher qualification levels associated with being more likely to participate. Participation was most likely among those with degree level qualifications (31%) and least likely among those with no qualifications (12%) (Table 83, Figure 16).

**Figure 16 Participation in civic consultation by qualifications**



Base: Core sample in England aged under 70 (7,250)

### **Views of local area**

- There was an association between feeling a strong sense of belonging to the neighbourhood and participation in civic consultation. Those who felt they belonged to the neighbourhood ‘very strongly’ were most likely to have participated (23%) and those who felt they belonged ‘not at all strongly’ were least likely (13%) (Table 89).
- Participation in civic consultation was also associated with trusting people in the neighbourhood, with people who felt that many people could be trusted more likely to participate (23%) than those who felt few (17%) or none could be trusted (15%) (Table 86). There was also an association between participation and thinking people in the neighbourhood pulled together to improve it (Table 85). Holding these views did not have a significant effect on participation in civic consultation when other factors were controlled for.

### **Outcomes of engagement in civic consultation**

- A potential outcome of involvement in civic consultation is increased satisfaction with local services as the individual has a say in the shaping of these services. However, people who were involved in civic consultation were in fact slightly less likely to be satisfied with local services. For example, 59 per cent of those who were involved in civic consultation were satisfied with local public transport compared to 65 per cent of those who were not involved. People who were involved in civic consultation were also less satisfied with other local services: police, council or housing association housing, street cleaning, services for young people and schools, although the associations with satisfaction with housing and schools were not significant when other factors were controlled for. The lower levels of satisfaction might indicate that people who are dissatisfied with local services may be more likely to participate in consultation to voice their concerns. There was no difference between those who had been involved in civic consultation and those who had not been involved in satisfaction with local health services.

- People's sense of local efficacy was strongly associated with their involvement in civic consultation. Just under half (49%) of people who had been involved in civic consultation agreed that they could influence decisions affecting the local area compared with 36 per cent of those who had not been involved. There was a smaller difference in those agreeing that they could influence decisions affecting Britain between those who had been involved in civic consultation and those who had not been involved (25% compared to 21%).
- Assessments of collective efficacy were associated with involvement in civic consultation. People who had been involved in civic consultation were more likely than those who had not been involved to say that people in the neighbourhood would intervene in a number of situations (except when a child was rude to an adult, where there was no difference). The association with saying people would intervene if a fight broke out was not significant when other factors were controlled for, while the associations with thinking people would intervene in situations relating to truancy and graffiti remained significant. Those who had been involved in civic consultation were also more likely to say that people in their neighbourhood would participate to help solve a community problem.

## Civic participation

Civic participation is defined as undertaking at least one of the following activities:

- contacting a local councillor;
- contacting an official working for the local council;
- contacting an MP;
- contacting a government official;
- contacting an elected member of the Greater London Assembly (for people living in London);
- contacting an official working for the Greater London Assembly (for people living in London);
- attending a public meeting or rally;
- taking part in a public demonstration; and
- signing a petition.

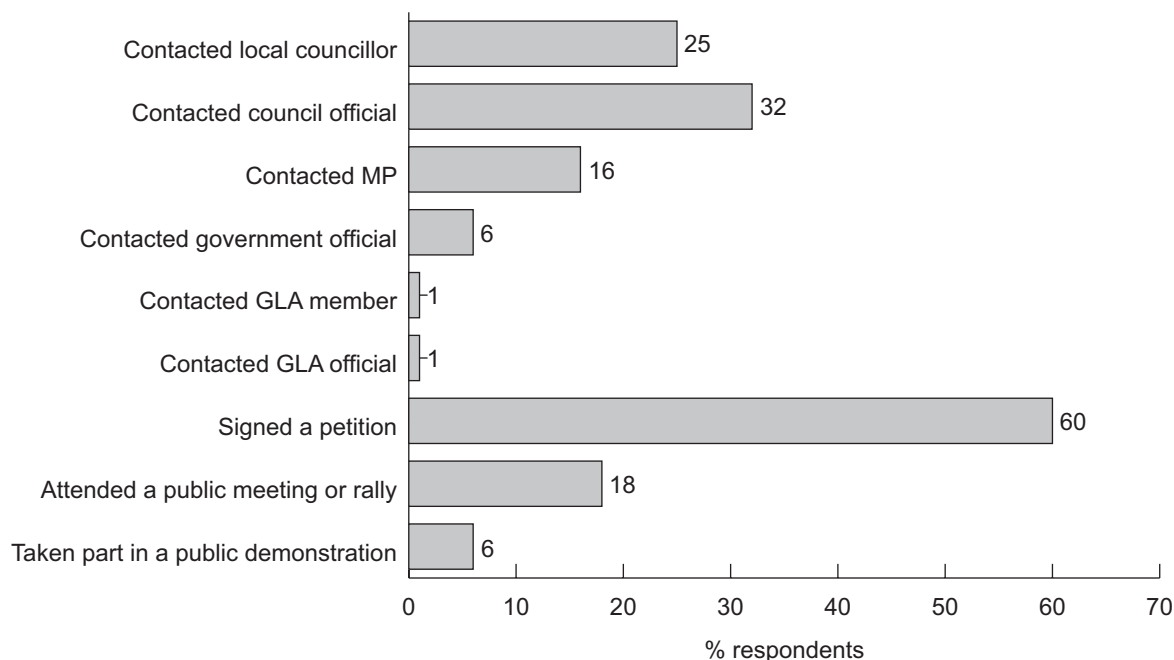
Respondents were instructed to exclude contact with officials and elected representatives over personal issues, for example housing repairs.

In 2005, nearly two-fifths (38%) of people in England had done one or more of these activities in the 12 months before interview, but only two per cent had done so at least once a month (Table 67). The proportion engaging in civic participation in the last 12 months represents 15.5 million people in England. The proportion of people engaged in civic participation was unchanged from 2003 and 2001 but there was a slight but significant fall in the proportion participating at least once a month from three per cent in 2003.

As in 2003, the most common civic participation activity was signing a petition, with three-fifths (60%) of those who had engaged in civic participation activities having done this (Table 68, Figure 17). Signing a petition can be considered as the civic participation activity involving the least effort. More than half (55%) of those who had signed a petition had not undertaken any other form of civic participation activity in the last 12 months. Excluding people who had only signed a petition would reduce the proportion of people who had engaged in civic participation activities from 38 per cent to 29 per cent.

A quarter (25%) of people who engaged in civic participation activities had contacted a local councillor in the last 12 months, almost a third (32%) had contacted an official working for the local council and about one in six (16%) had contacted an MP. Just six per cent had contacted a government official. Elected members of the Greater London Assembly had been contacted by four per cent of people engaged in civic participation who lived in London. Nearly a fifth (18%) of people engaged in civic participation activities in England had attended a public meeting or rally while six per cent had taken part in a public demonstration. The proportion of people taking part in a demonstration had fallen from ten per cent in 2003, suggesting that the increase in 2003 may have been due to exceptional issues in that year such as the war in Iraq.

**Figure 17** Types of activity undertaken by people who had engaged in civic participation activities in the 12 months before interview



Base: Core sample respondents in England who undertook civic participation activities (3,574)

### ***Who engaged in civic participation activities?***

#### ***Area characteristics***

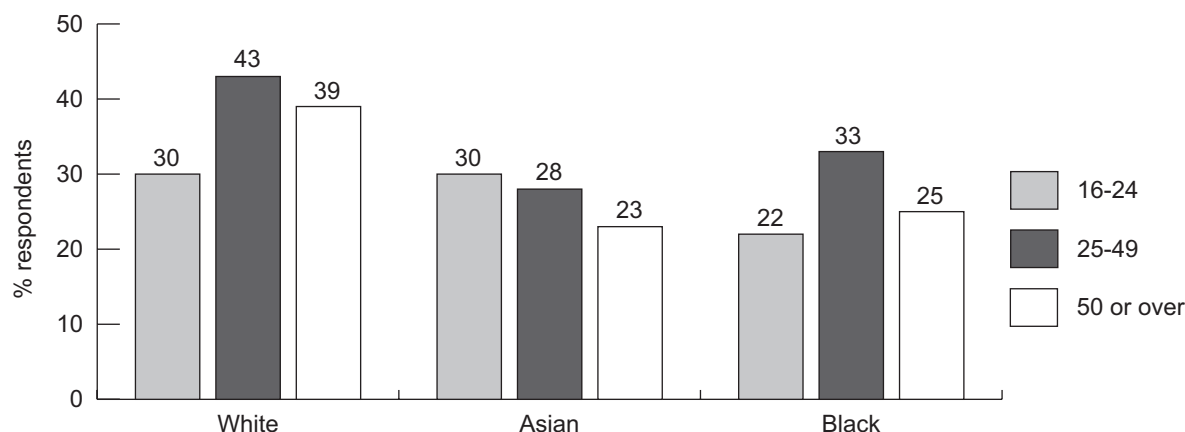
- Civic participation appeared to be higher in areas with low levels of deprivation according to the Index of Multiple Deprivation (Table 72). In the ten per cent of areas with the least deprivation, 43 per cent of people had engaged in civic participation activities in the last 12 months, but only a third (33%) of people in the most deprived ten per cent had done so. However, this relationship was not found to be significant when regression analysis controlling for other variables was conducted, indicating that the relationship was explained more by personal characteristics than by area characteristics. People living in areas characterised by ACORN as 'Wealthy Executives' and 'Prosperous Professionals' were the most likely to have undertaken civic activities (Table 70).
- Regional variations in civic participation were not very great and did not demonstrate the 'north south divide' seen in 2003 (Table 73). The North East had the lowest level of participation with 27 per cent of people having engaged in civic participation activities. However, participation in Yorkshire and Humberside which had recorded low rates in 2001 and 2003 (32% in 2003) was 37 per cent, a similar level to that seen in London (38%) and the East of England (36%).

#### ***Personal characteristics***

- Engagement in civic participation activities was higher in the middle age groups (35- to 64-year-olds) with 43 per cent of people in these groups participating (Table 74). Participation fell to 28 per cent in the youngest age group, 16- to 19-year-olds, and to 27 per cent in the oldest group, 75 or over. There were no differences in the level of civic participation between men and women.
- Among ethnic groups, White people had the highest levels of civic participation at 39 per cent while Chinese people had the lowest (25%) (Table 76). Twenty-nine per cent of Black people and 28 per cent of Asian people had engaged in civic participation activities in the last 12 months. The differences in participation levels by ethnic group were smaller for people born in the UK, with 35 per cent of Asian people and 34 per cent of Black people born in the UK participating compared with 40 per cent of White people born in the UK (Table 79).

- The 2003 Citizenship Survey found that engagement in civic participation activities followed different age patterns for different ethnic groups. In 2005, there were no significant differences in participation among Black or Asian people of different ages. Among White people participation was highest for the middle age group, 25- to 49-year-olds, but remained nearly as high for those aged 50 or over. In a change from 2003, participation among young Asian people was no higher than for young White people. Young Black people had a lower participation rate than White and Asian people of the same age group (Table 77, Figure 18).

**Figure 18 Participation in civic activities in 12 months before interview by age within ethnic group**



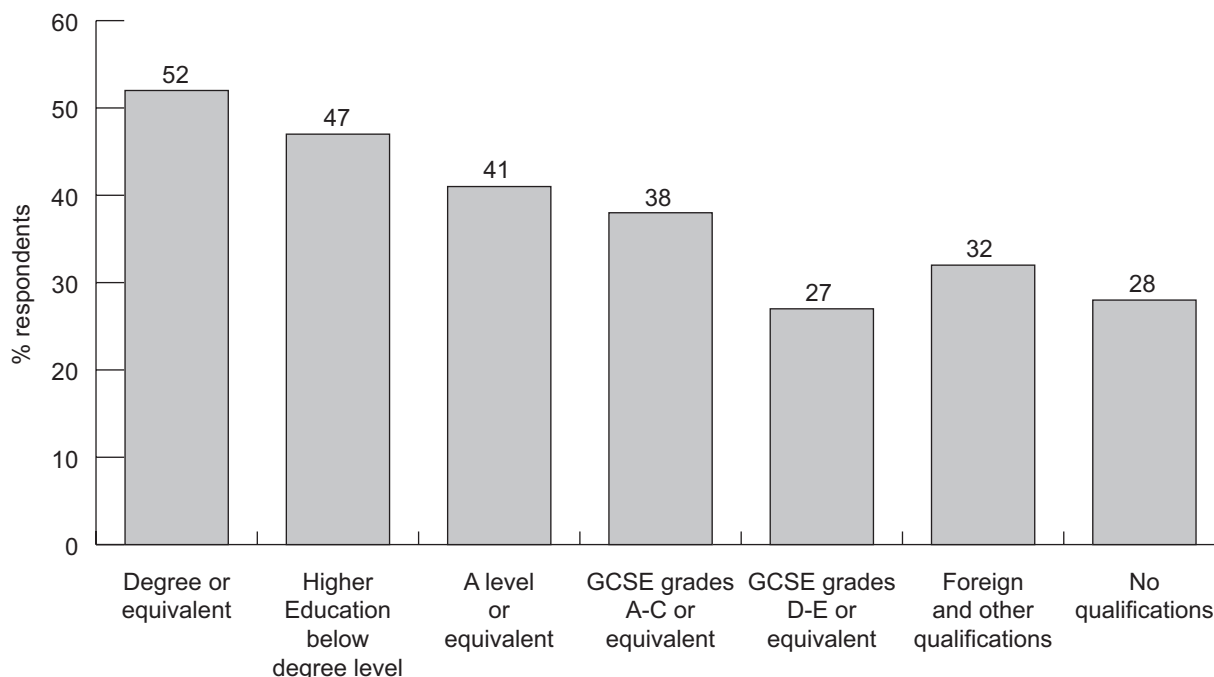
Base: Combined sample in England (White: 8,453, Asian: 2,501, Black: 1,580)

- White people who actively practised a religion were more likely than those not actively practising a religion to have engaged in civic participation activities but this was not the case for Black and Asian people where there was no difference between those who practised a religion and those who did not (Table 80).

### **Socio-economic characteristics**

- Civic participation was higher among higher socio-economic groups (Table 81). Half (50%) of people in managerial and professional occupations had undertaken civic participation activities in the last 12 months but this declined to 28 per cent among those in routine occupations and those who had never worked. Participation was also slightly higher among people in employment compared to those who were inactive (40 per cent compared with 35 per cent) (Table 82).
- Civic participation was also higher among people with higher qualification levels. More than half (52%) of people with degree level qualifications had undertaken civic participation activities in the last 12 months. There was a considerable drop in the participation rate between those who had GCSE grade A-C level qualifications and those who had GCSE D-E or equivalent qualifications, from 38 per cent to 27 per cent. Among people with no formal qualifications engagement in civic participation activities was 28 per cent (Table 83, Figure 19).

**Figure 19 Civic participation by qualification level in 12 months before interview**



Base: Core sample in England (9,195)

### ***Views of the neighbourhood***

- Civic participation did not show the same relationship with views of the neighbourhood that participation in voluntary activities did. People who enjoyed living in their neighbourhood or agreed that people pull together to improve the neighbourhood were not more or less likely than other people to engage in civic activities. However, civic participation did increase with the extent to which people thought other people in their neighbourhood could be trusted (Table 86). The participation level of people who thought many people in their neighbourhood could be trusted was 43 per cent but fell to 33 per cent among those who thought only a few people could be trusted.
- There was not a significant relationship between overall civic participation and the extent to which people felt they belonged to the neighbourhood. However, people who felt they belonged ‘very strongly’ to the neighbourhood were slightly more likely to participate at least once a month (Table 89).

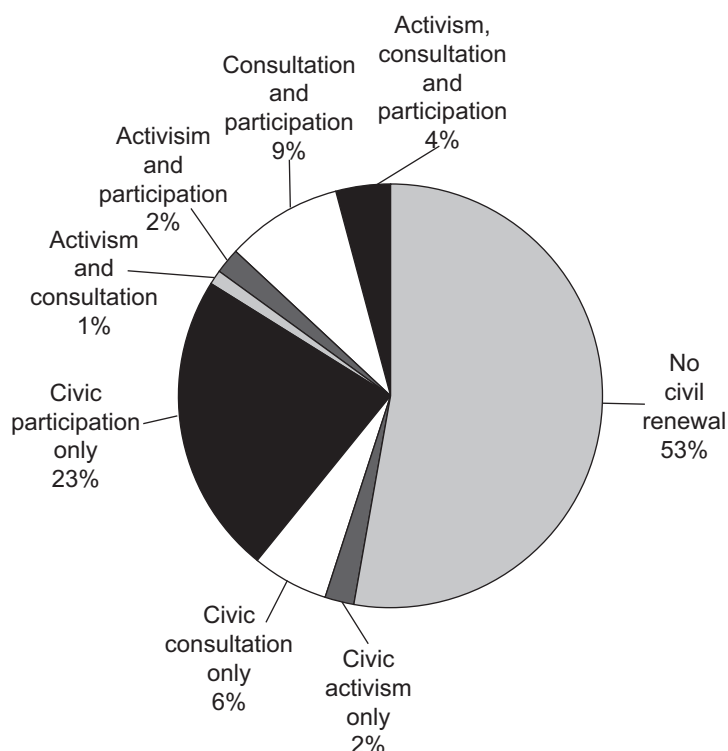
### ***Civic participation and political and collective efficacy***

- There was a relationship between civic participation and sense of political efficacy at the local level. People who took part in civic participation activities were more likely to agree that they could influence decisions affecting the local area than those who did not (44% compared with 35%). People who had engaged in civic participation activities were no more likely, however, to think that they could influence decisions affecting Britain.
- People who had engaged in civic participation tended to have a stronger sense of collective efficacy, although differences were not large. Four-fifths (80%) of people who had engaged in civic participation thought that people in the neighbourhood would participate in solving a community problem, compared with 77 per cent of people who had not taken part in civic participation activities. People who had engaged in civic participation activities were also slightly more likely to think that people in the neighbourhood would intervene if there were a fight nearby or if children were spray-painting graffiti.

## Links between the civil renewal strands

There were links between civic activism, civic consultation and civic participation. Sixteen per cent of all respondents engaged in more than one of these activities in the 12 months before interview, comprising 12 per cent who had undertaken two different strands and four per cent having undertaken all three strands (Figure 20). However, there were distinct groups who had undertaken only one kind of activity with nearly a quarter (23%) of people having undertaken civic participation activities only, six per cent having participated in civic consultation only and two per cent having engaged in civic activism only.

**Figure 20 Participation in civil renewal strands in the 12 months before interview**



Base: Core sample in England (9,195)

## Links between voluntary activities and civil renewal

### ***Volunteering, civic activism and civic consultation***

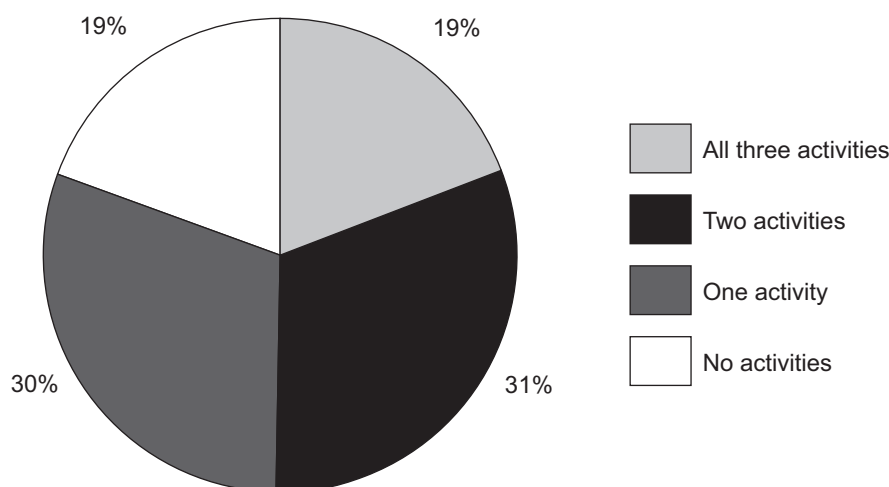
There were some links between engagement in civic activism, formal and informal volunteering. Two per cent of people had undertaken civic activism and either formal or informal volunteering, and seven per cent had undertaken all three activities. However, some activities may have been counted as both formal volunteering and civic activism, as respondents were asked to include activities under civic activism that they had already mentioned earlier in the interview.

There were stronger links between undertaking volunteering activities and civic consultation. The majority of people had undertaken at least one of civic consultation, formal volunteering or informal volunteering, with just over a fifth of people (22%) having not undertaken any of these. Seven per cent of people had undertaken civic consultation as well as one of either formal or informal volunteering and 11 per cent had undertaken all three activities.

### ***Volunteering and civic participation***

The majority of people in England had undertaken either civic participation, informal volunteering or formal volunteering, with fewer than a fifth (19%) of people having not undertaken any activities (Figure 21). The pattern of overlap between activities was consistent with that found in 2003, with just under a fifth (19%) of people undertaking all three activities in the 12 months before interview. Informal activities were the most common single type of activity, with 21 per cent of people only undertaking informal volunteering compared with five per cent who had only undertaken formal volunteering and five per cent who had only undertaken civic participation.

**Figure 21 Civic participation, formal volunteering and informal volunteering in 12 months before interview**



Base: Core sample in England (9,195)

***How do the characteristics of people who participate in different activities compare?***

The profiles of people who engaged in the different civil renewal strands and voluntary activities were not identical although there were some similarities.

- Participation in both civic consultation and voluntary activities tended to be higher in more affluent areas. There was not a significant association with the affluence of the area for civic activism or civic participation activities. Levels of participation in informal volunteering, formal volunteering and civic participation activities were lower in the North East than in the rest of England.
- The age profiles of people who engaged in civic activism, civic consultation and civic participation were very similar, with those in the middle age groups, aged between 35 and 64, the most likely to participate. The pattern was similar for formal volunteering participants, although participation declined among the over 50s. Informal volunteering had a younger age profile with 16- to 19-year-olds the most likely to participate and participation declining with age.
- Women were more likely than men to participate in voluntary activities but engagement in civil renewal did not vary by sex.
- Black people were slightly less likely to undertake civic activism than people from other ethnic groups and Asian people were slightly less likely than people from other ethnic groups to participate in civic consultation. White people were more likely to engage in civic participation than other ethnic groups, while participation among Black and Asian people was similar. White people and Black people had similar levels of participation in voluntary activities while Asian people were less likely to participate.
- The socio-economic profiles of people who undertook civic activism, civic consultation, civic participation and voluntary activities were very similar with people in managerial and professional occupations more likely to participate in each type of activity. People who had qualifications of degree level were more likely than people who had lower level or no qualifications to have undertaken each type of activity.
- The views of the neighbourhood held by people who engaged in civic activism and civic consultation were very similar to those who undertook volunteering with each group more likely to have a strong sense of belonging to the neighbourhood and to think that many people in the neighbourhood could be trusted than people who did not participate in each activity. People who engaged in civic participation were also more likely to trust people in the neighbourhood but were not more likely to feel strongly that they belonged to the neighbourhood.

# Influencing decisions and collective efficacy

## Influencing decisions

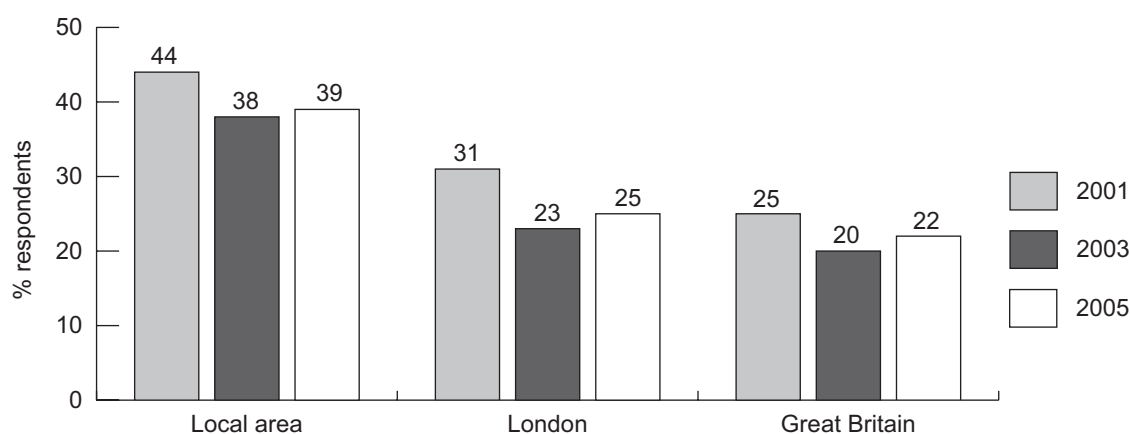
The survey asked two questions to measure people's sense of political efficacy:

- Do you agree or disagree that you can influence decisions affecting your local area?
- Do you agree or disagree that you can influence decisions affecting Britain?

People living in London were also asked if they felt they could influence decisions affecting London.

As in 2003, the majority of people did not feel they could influence decisions. Nearly two-fifths (39%) of people in England agreed that they could influence decisions affecting their local area while just over a fifth (22%) agreed that they could influence decisions affecting Britain (Table 90). Only a quarter (25%) of people in London thought that they could influence decisions affecting London. The proportion of people who thought they could influence decisions in the local area had not changed significantly since 2003 when it was 38 per cent. The proportion who thought they could influence decisions affecting Britain had increased slightly from 20 per cent in 2003 (Table 91, Figure 22).

**Figure 22 Whether people feel able to influence decisions affecting their local area, London and Great Britain: 2001, 2003 and 2005**



Base: Core sample in England (2001: 9.430, 2003: 8.922, 2005: 9.195)

- People in the middle age groups were more likely to think that they could influence decisions affecting the local area (Table 92). Forty per cent of 25- to 34-year-olds and 41 per cent of 35- to 49-year-olds agreed they could influence local decisions but this fell to 34 per cent for 16- to 24-year-olds and 35 per cent for those aged 65 or over. Younger people were also less likely to agree that they could influence decisions affecting Britain, with 18 per cent of 16- to 19-year-olds and 17 per cent of 20- to 24-year-olds agreeing this was the case. People aged 75 or over were the most likely to think they could influence decisions affecting Britain with 25 per cent agreeing.
- Black and Asian people were more likely than people of other ethnic groups to agree that they could influence decisions in their local area (Table 93). Half (50%) of Black people and 47 per cent of Asian people agreed that they could influence decisions in the local area compared with 38 per cent of White people and 28 per cent of Chinese people. There was a similar pattern for influencing decisions affecting Britain with 34 per cent of Asian people and 32 per cent of Black people saying they could influence decisions compared with 21 per cent of White people and 16 per cent of Chinese people.

- People who had higher level qualifications were more likely than those with lower level qualifications to agree they could influence decisions (Table 94). Just under half (47%) of people who had higher education level qualifications agreed they could influence decisions affecting the local area while between 36 per cent and 38 per cent of people who had qualifications below higher education level thought they could do so. A third (33%) of people who had no qualifications thought they could influence decisions affecting the local area. There was a similar pattern for influencing decisions affecting Britain although the differences according to qualification level were smaller.
- Similarly, people in managerial and professional occupations were more likely than others to think they could influence decisions affecting the local area (Table 95). Nearly half (46%) of people in higher managerial and professional occupations felt they could influence decisions affecting the local area, compared with 29 per cent of those who had never worked. While those in higher managerial occupations were slightly more likely than those who had never worked to agree they could influence decisions affecting Britain, there were otherwise no significant differences by socio-economic group.

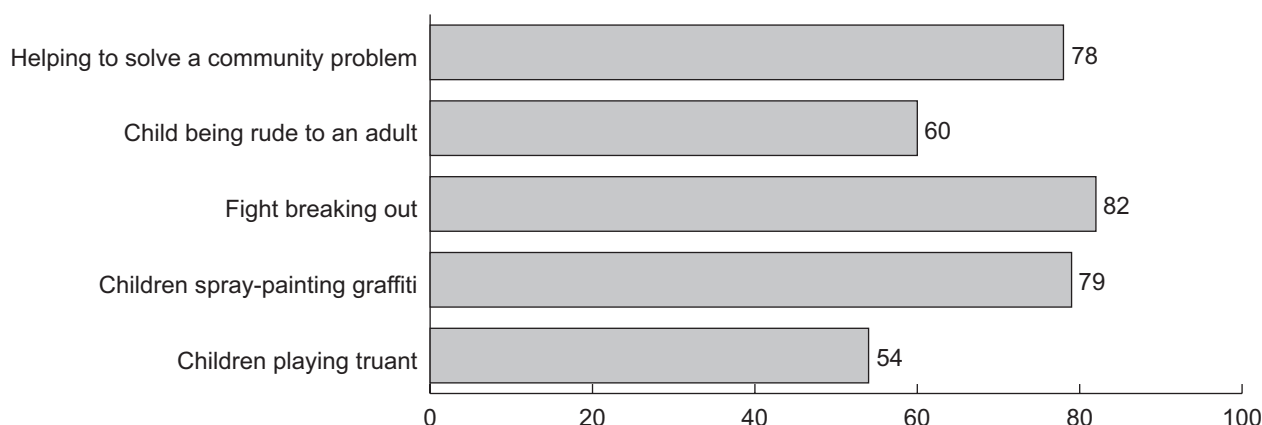
## Collective efficacy

New questions were introduced in the 2005 survey to measure people's sense of collective efficacy in their neighbourhood. Several of these questions looked at perceptions of how likely people in the neighbourhood would be to intervene in different situations, specifically:

- if children were playing truant;
- if children were spray-painting graffiti;
- if there was a fight in the neighbourhood;
- if a child was being rude to an adult; and
- to help solve a community problem.

On three of the measures – spray-painting graffiti, a fight in the neighbourhood and solving a community problem – there was a high level of perceived collective efficacy. More than four-fifths of people (82%) thought it was likely that if there was a fight in their neighbourhood people would do something about it, while 79 per cent thought it likely that people would intervene if children were spraying graffiti and a similar proportion (78%) thought that people in the neighbourhood would help solve a community problem. (Figure 23). There were lower levels of perceived efficacy for children playing truant, with 54 per cent of people saying it was likely people would intervene, and a child being rude to an adult, with 60 per cent saying people would intervene. It may be that these scenarios are less likely to be perceived as disturbing the neighbourhood in the same way as graffiti or a fight breaking out.

**Figure 23 Percentage of people who think people in the neighbourhood would be likely to intervene in different situations**



Base: Core sample in England (9,195)

- People who lived in more affluent areas tended to have a stronger sense of collective efficacy. The proportion of people who thought it likely that local people would intervene if children were spray-painting graffiti fell from 92 per cent in the least deprived ten per cent of areas to 58 per cent in the ten per cent most deprived.

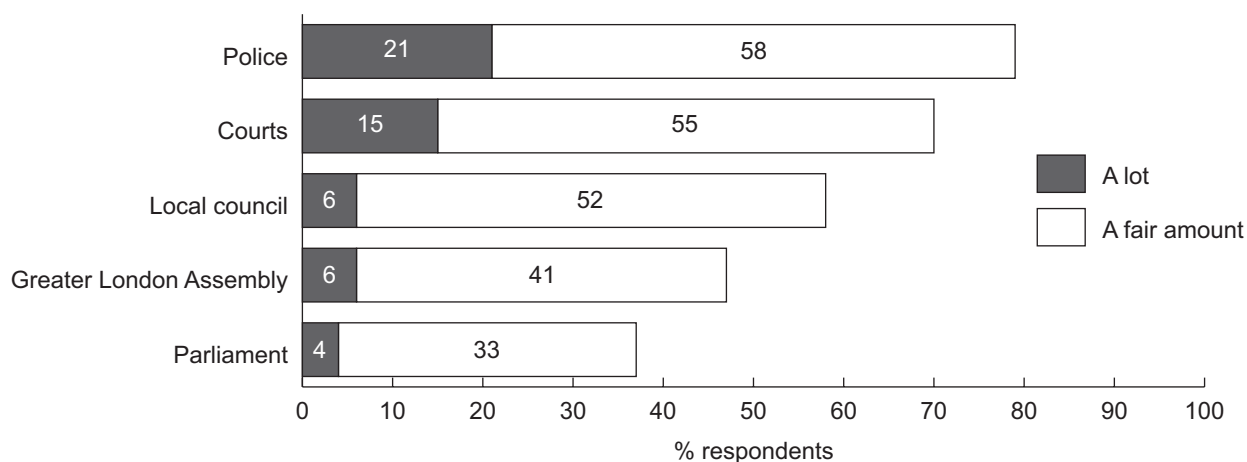
- People living in London had lower levels of collective efficacy than people living elsewhere on most of the measures. Less than two-thirds (65%) of people in London thought that local people would intervene if children spray-painted graffiti, whereas at least three-quarters of people in other regions thought it was likely people would intervene. People in London and the North East were less likely than people in other regions to think local people would intervene to solve a community problem (73% in London and 72% in the North East compared with 83% in the South West).
- People in middle age groups were more likely to think that people would intervene in the different scenarios, with those aged 50 to 64 the most likely to think that people would intervene if a child were playing truant, if a child were rude to an adult and to solve a community problem. Although perceived efficacy tended to increase with age and then fall after the age of 65, people aged 16 to 19 were more likely than those slightly older than them to think that people would intervene if children were spray-painting graffiti, if there were a fight or if a child were rude to an adult. Women were slightly more likely than men to think that local people were likely to intervene if there was a fight in the neighbourhood or if children were playing truant, although the differences were small (Table 96).
- White people tended to have a stronger sense of collective efficacy. This was most evident in the scenario of children spray-painting graffiti, with 80 per cent of White people thinking it was likely that local people would intervene compared with 66 per cent of Asian and Black people. There were, however, no significant differences in the proportions of White, Asian and Black people who thought that local people were likely to help solve a community problem (Table 97).
- Collective efficacy was higher among people who had a stronger sense of community cohesion. Almost nine in ten (89%) of people who definitely agreed that people from different backgrounds in the local area got on well together thought it likely that local people would help solve a community problem, compared with just over half (51%) of people who definitely disagreed that people got on. Similarly, 88 per cent of people who definitely agreed that local people from different backgrounds got on thought it likely that local people would intervene if children were spray-painting graffiti compared with 53 per cent of those who definitely disagreed (Table 98).

## Trust in institutions

As in 2001 and 2003, the 2005 Citizenship Survey asked respondents how much they trusted the police, the courts, their local council and Parliament. Respondents in London were also asked how much they trusted the Greater London Assembly.

- People were most likely to trust the police with 79 per cent trusting them either 'a lot' or 'a fair amount'. The majority of people (70%) trusted the courts either 'a lot' or 'a fair amount'. However, people were less likely to trust the political institutions: local councils, Parliament and, in London, the Greater London Assembly. Fifty-seven per cent of people said that they trusted their local council either 'a lot' or 'a fair amount' and 37 per cent trusted Parliament. Just under half (47%) of people in London trusted the Greater London Assembly either 'a lot' or 'a fair amount'. (Figure 24, Table 102).
- The proportion of people who trusted the police (79%) was similar to that in 2003 and 2001 (80% in both surveys). However, the proportion of people who trusted the courts (70%) had fallen from 73 per cent in 2003 and 2001. The proportion of people who trusted their local council had risen to 57 per cent from 54 per cent in 2003 and 52 per cent in 2001. The proportion of people who trusted Parliament (37%) was similar to that seen in 2003 (38%) and 2001 (36%) (Figure 25, Table 103).

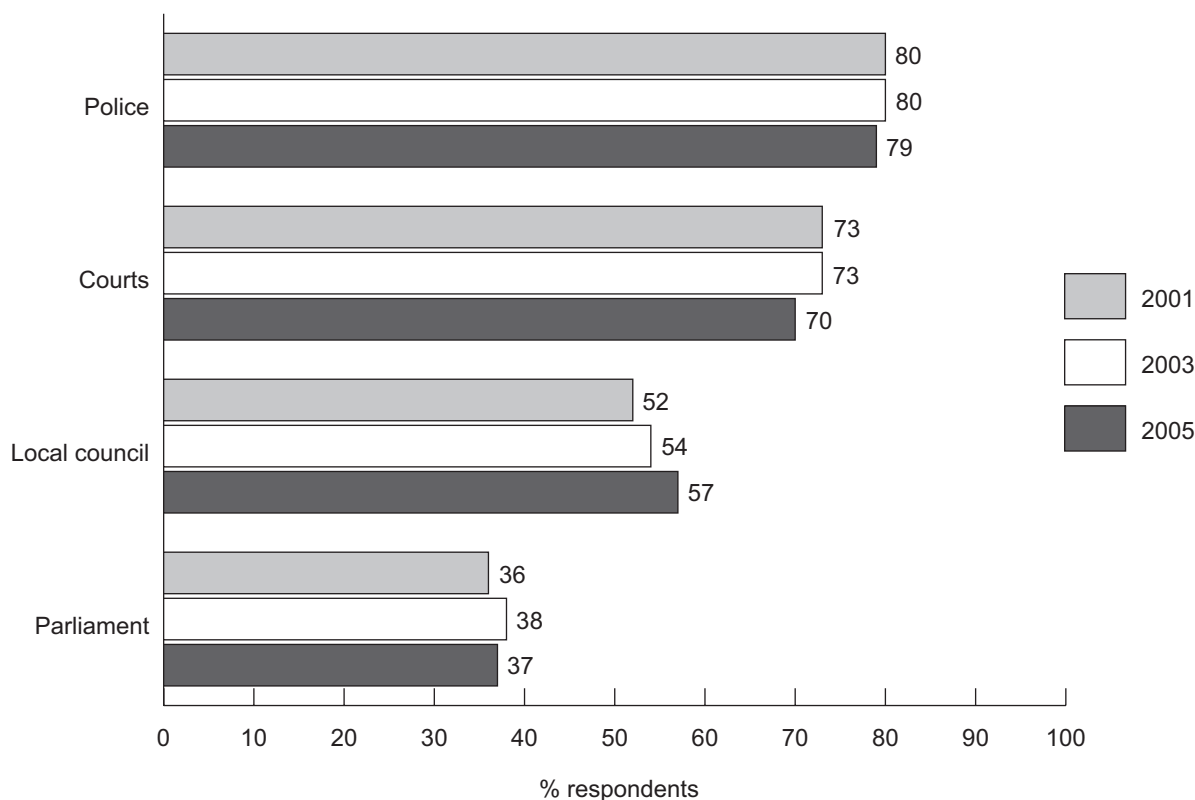
**Figure 24** How much people trust institutions



Base: Core sample (8,589)<sup>3</sup>

3. Base shown is for courts which had the fewest respondents in England giving a view. The base size for the Greater London Assembly (respondents living in London) was 998.

**Figure 25 People who trust institutions ‘a lot’ or ‘a fair amount’, 2001 and 2003 compared to 2005**



Base: Core sample in England (2001: 8,434, 2003: 8,481, 2005: 8,589)\*

### Area

- There was an association between the type of area and the extent that people trusted the police and the courts, but there was no such association with how they viewed their local council or Parliament. There was a positive relationship between trust in the police and the courts and the affluence of an area, with people from the least deprived areas according to the Index of Multiple Deprivation being the most likely to trust these institutions. Eighty-five per cent of people in the ten per cent least deprived areas in England trusted the police compared to 73 per cent in the ten per cent most deprived areas (Table 105).
- There were no significant differences in the proportions of people who trusted institutions in different regions. (Table 106).

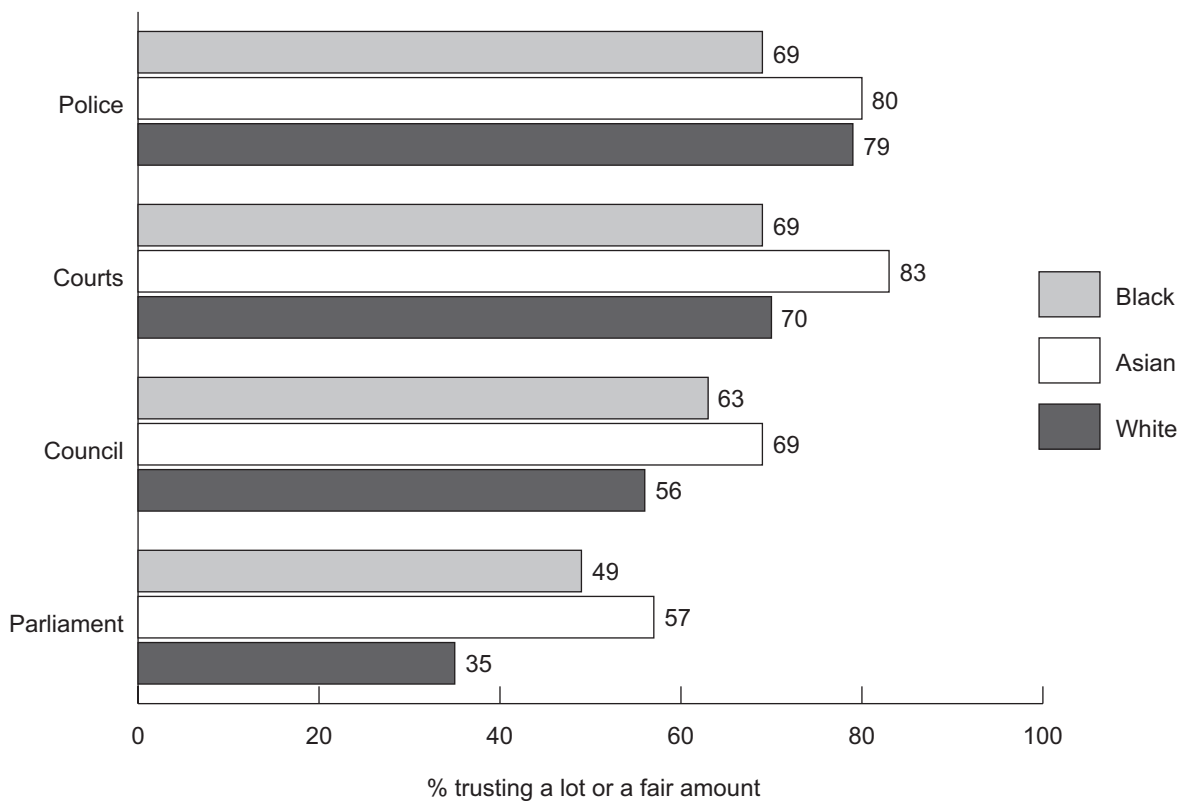
### Personal characteristics

- Young people aged between 16 and 24 were more likely than older people to trust the courts, the local council and Parliament. More than three-quarters (77%) of people aged between 16 and 24 trusted the courts compared to two-thirds (66%) of people aged between 50 and 64 and just under two-thirds (65%) of people aged 65 to 74. Trust in the local council was lowest among the middle age groups, people aged 35 to 64, with 53 per cent in this age group trusting the local council compared to 73 per cent of people aged 16 to 19. Levels of trust in Parliament were lower among people aged 50 or over with just under a third (32%) of people aged 50 to 64 trusting Parliament compared with almost half (49%) of 16- to 19-year-olds. People aged 75 or over were more likely than other age groups to trust the police, with 85 per cent of this age group trusting the police compared with 80 per cent of those aged 65 to 74 and similar proportions of younger age groups. (Table 107).
- There was little variation in trust in institutions according to gender. However, women were slightly more likely than men to trust the police (82% of women compared to 77% of men) (Table 107).

4. Bases shown are for courts which had the fewest respondents giving a view.

- Asian people tended to have higher levels of trust in the four institutions than White people or Black people, although levels of trust in the police were similar among Asian and White people. Eighty per cent of Asian people and 79 per cent of White people trusted the police compared with 69 per cent of Black people. Trust in the police was lower among Black Caribbean people than Black African people (64% compared with 76%). Asian people were more likely than Black or White people to trust the courts. Eighty-three per cent of Asian people trusted the courts compared with 70 per cent of White people and 69 per cent of Black people. Asian people also had higher levels of trust in the local council and Parliament than White people. Sixty-nine per cent of Asian people trusted the local council compared to 56 per cent of White people. The proportion of Black Caribbean people who trusted the local council was significantly lower than that of Black African people (55% of Black Caribbean people compared with 70% of Black African people). White people had the lowest levels of trust in Parliament with 35 per cent of White people trusting Parliament compared with 57 per cent of Asian people and 49 per cent of Black people (Figure 26, Table 108).

**Figure 26 Trust in institutions by ethnic group**

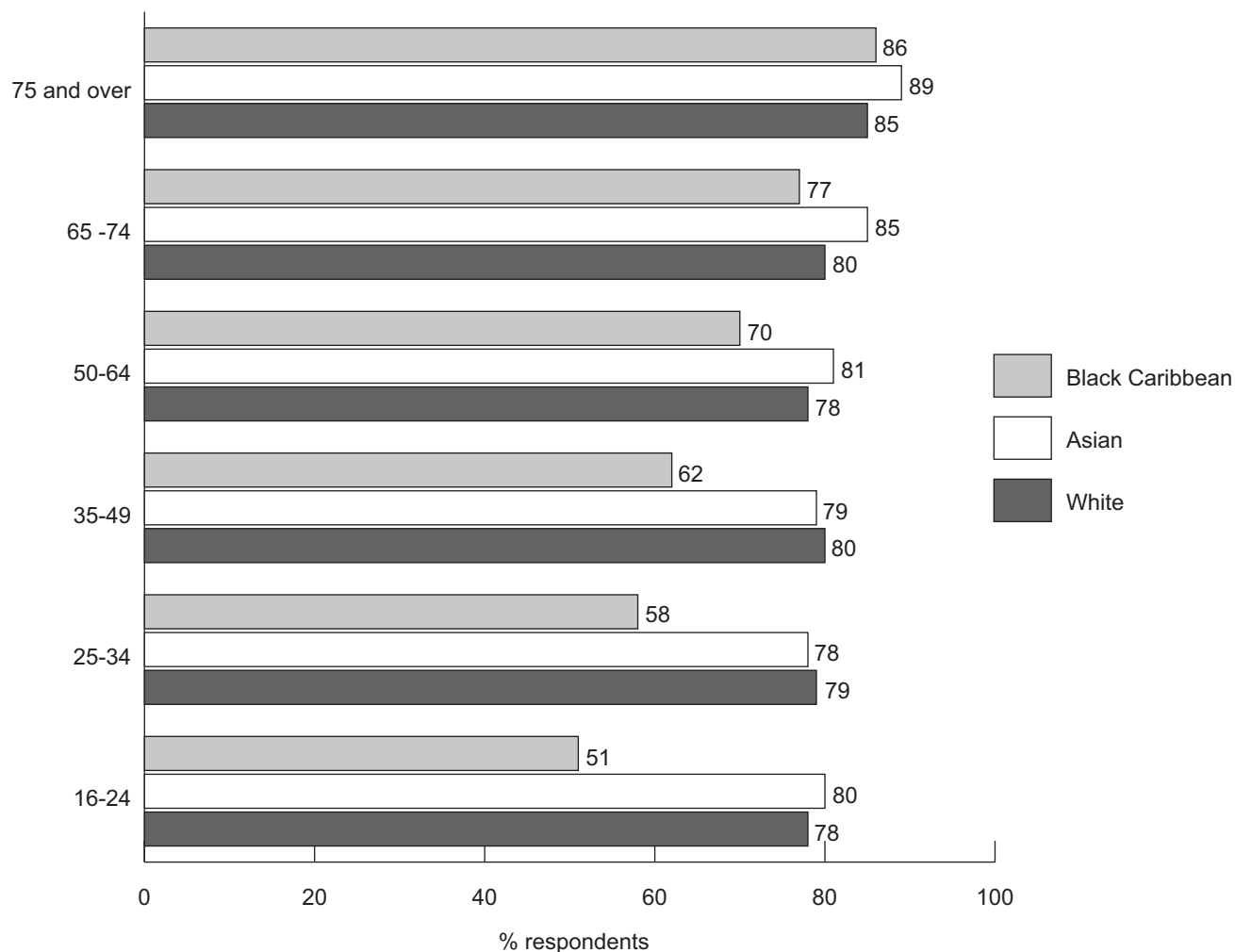


Base: Combined sample in England (White: 7,940, Asian: 2,149, Black: 1,385)<sup>5</sup>

- The proportion of Asian and White people who trusted the police did not significantly alter with age. However, for Black Caribbeans levels of trust in the police increased with age. Just over half (51%) of Black Caribbeans aged between 16 and 24 years trusted the police compared to more than three-quarters (77%) of those aged 65 to 74 (Figure 27; Table 109).

5. Bases shown are for courts, which had the fewest respondents stating a view

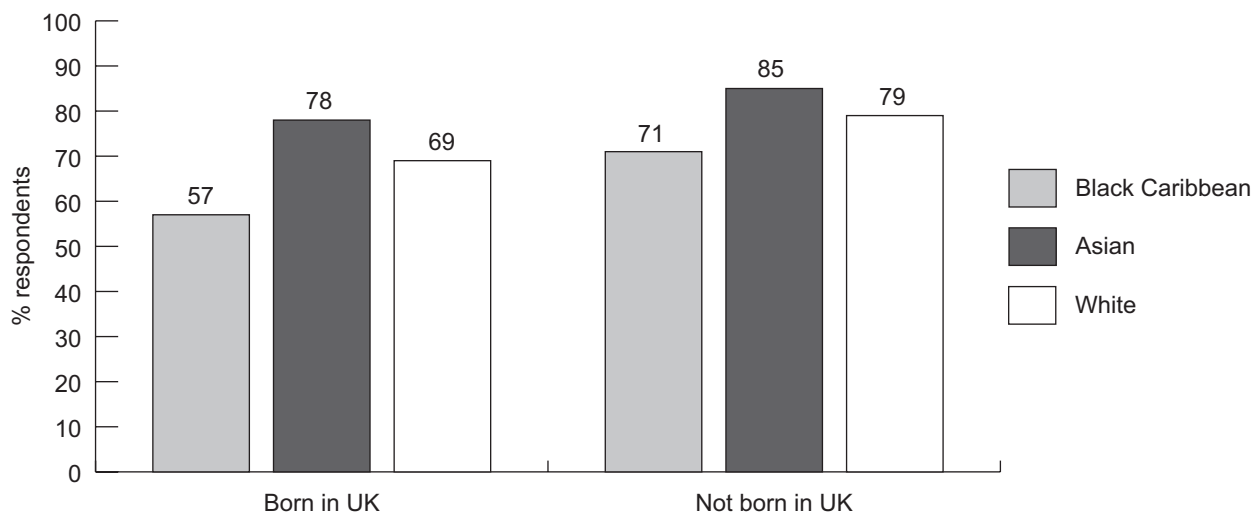
**Figure 27 Trust in the police by age within ethnic group**



Base: Combined sample in England (Black Caribbean: 809, Asian: 2,437, White: 8,380)

- White women were more likely to trust the police than White men (82% compared to 77%), but there were no corresponding gender differences among Asian or Black people (Table 110).
- People born outside the UK were more likely to trust the four institutions than those who were born in the UK; this was evident across all ethnic groups. For the criminal justice institutions the greatest disparities were between Black Caribbeans born in the UK and those born elsewhere. Fifty-six per cent of Black Caribbeans born in the UK trusted the police compared to 70 per cent of those born elsewhere and 57 per cent born in the UK trusted the courts compared to 71 per cent of those born outside the UK (Figure 28, Table 111).

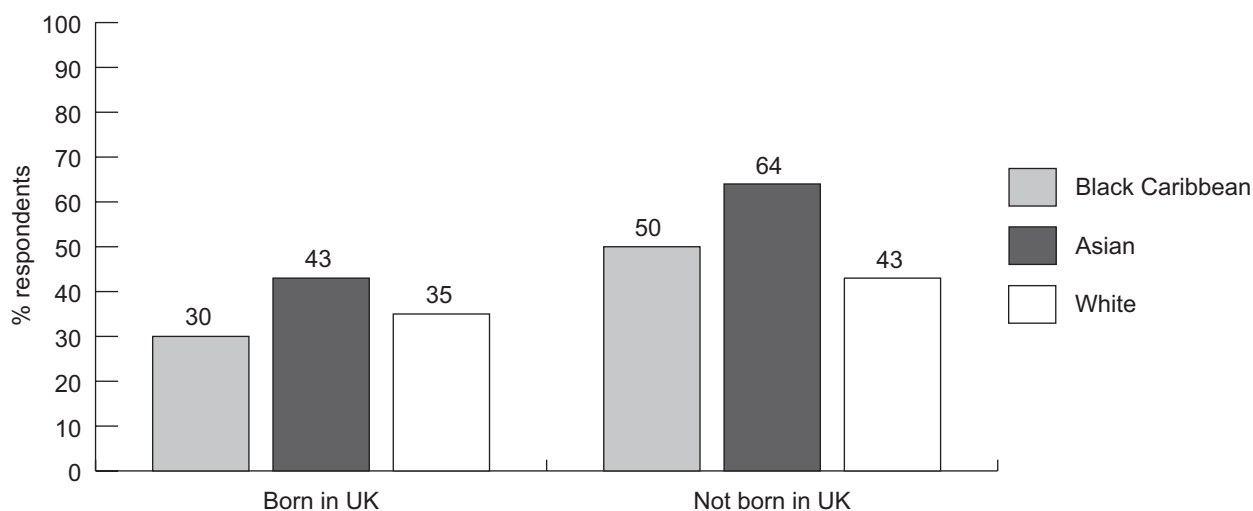
**Figure 28 Trust in the courts, by country of birth within ethnic group**



Base: Combined sample in England (Black Caribbean: 730, Asian: 2,138, White: 7,939)

- Among Asian people a disparity was observed between the levels of trust in Parliament of those who were born in the UK and those who were born outside the UK. Forty-three per cent of Asian people born in the UK trusted Parliament compared to 64 per cent of Asians born outside the UK (Figure 29, Table 111).

**Figure 29 Trust in Parliament, by country of birth within ethnic group**



Base: Combined sample in England (Black Caribbean: 787, Asian: 2,302, White: 8,266)

### Socio-economic characteristics

- People in higher socio-economic groups were more likely to trust the police and the courts than people in other groups (84% of people in higher managerial and professional occupations trusted the police, in comparison to 76% of people in routine occupations). However, they were no more likely to trust their local council or Parliament than other socio-economic groups (Table 112).
- People who had obtained a degree, or equivalent level qualification, were more likely than those with lower qualifications to trust the police, the courts and Parliament. Eighty-three per cent of people with a degree level qualification or equivalent trusted the police compared to 74 per cent of people who had no qualifications. Similarly, 42 per cent of people with a degree and a third (33%) who had no qualifications trusted Parliament. However, people who had obtained a degree were no more likely to trust their local council than people with lower qualifications (Table 113).

## **Views of local services**

- There were strong associations between trust in institutions and satisfaction with local services. People who were satisfied with their local police were more likely to trust the police. Ninety-three per cent of people who were satisfied with their local police said that they trusted the police 'a lot' or 'a fair amount' compared with 67 per cent of people who were not satisfied with the local police. Similarly, trust in the local council was higher among people who were satisfied with local council housing and local street cleaning. More than two-thirds (69%) of people who were satisfied with local council or Housing Association housing trusted the local council compared with fewer than half (47%) of people who were dissatisfied or neither satisfied or dissatisfied with housing.

## **Fear of crime**

- Trust in the police was associated with lower fear of crime. Eighty-two per cent of people who were 'not very' or 'not at all' worried about crime trusted the police compared with 76 per cent of people who were 'very' or 'fairly' worried. Similarly, 81 per cent of people who felt safe walking alone after dark trusted the police compared with 74 per cent of people who did not feel safe.

## **Perceived discrimination**

- Trust in the police was associated with perceptions of discrimination. People from minority ethnic groups who thought that the police would treat them worse than people of other races were much less likely to trust the police and this was true for perceived discrimination by the police in general and the local police. Thirty-four per cent of Black people who thought their local police would treat them worse than people of other races said that they trusted the police compared with 85 per cent of Black people who thought the local police would treat them the same as other races. A similar difference in levels of trust was seen among Asian people (45% of those who thought their local police would treat them worse compared with 89% of those who thought the local police would treat them the same).

## Conclusions

Participation in voluntary activities appeared to be increasing slowly, with participation levels in 2005 similar to those in 2003 but slightly higher than in 2001. Participation rates were reasonably high with half of people regularly undertaking formal or informal volunteering.

The survey identified groups of people with lower levels of participation in voluntary activities. People who did not have formal qualifications were considerably less likely to participate in informal or formal volunteering. People who had a long-term limiting illness or disability were less likely to regularly undertake formal volunteering but were no less likely than other people to regularly participate in informal volunteering. Participation in voluntary activities, particularly formal volunteering, was lower among people who were born outside the UK.

The majority of people gave money to charity, with buying raffle tickets being the most common method. Higher amounts of money given were associated with giving through direct debits or standing orders.

Nearly half of people had undertaken some form of civil renewal activity (civic activism, civic consultation, civic participation) in the 12 months before interview. Although civic activism was the form of civil renewal least likely to have been undertaken at all, regular participation in civic activism was higher than civic consultation or civic participation. Most people who participated in civic activism were involved in groups making decisions on local services, while being a school governor was the most common specific role undertaken. Participation in civic consultation was most likely to involve completing a questionnaire about local services or problems. Levels of civic participation remained the same as in 2003, with signing a petition continuing to be the most common form of participation. Involvement in civil renewal was associated with political efficacy, with people who participated in civil renewal being more likely to think that they could influence local decisions.

There was evidence that negative perceptions of the political system were common. The majority of people did not think that they could influence decisions affecting the local area, and even fewer felt that they could influence decisions affecting Britain. Levels of trust in Parliament remained fairly low, as they were in 2003, although there was a rise in the proportion of people who trusted their local council. Younger people were more likely than older people to trust Parliament and the local council, although they were less likely to think that they could influence decisions affecting their local area or Britain. Most people trusted the police and levels of trust in the police and the courts were significantly higher than trust in Parliament. However, trust in the police was considerably lower among Black Caribbeans than other ethnic groups, particularly among those aged 16 to 24.

### **Cross-referencing with other reports**

The other topic reports contain findings of relevance to the topics covered in this report:

#### *Community cohesion topic report*

- Views of the neighbourhood
- Cohesion in the local area
- Social networks

#### *Race and faith topic report*

- Perceptions of discrimination by public sector organisations

#### *Cross-cutting report*

- Thematic links between the topics covered in this and the other reports

# **Annex A: Methodology**

This annex outlines the key elements of the methodology used in carrying out the survey, with a particular focus on elements relating to the analysis of the data. For a fuller description of the technical details, see the technical report of the survey which is available from the Citizenship Survey pages of the Home Office website.

## **Sample**

The survey sample comprised a core sample and minority ethnic boost sample.

The core sample was a representative sample of people aged 16 and over in England and Wales. Respondents for this sample were selected via random selection of postal addresses. At each selected address, an interview was attempted with one person aged 16 or over, selected using a random method in households where there was more than one person aged 16 or over. This sample resulted in 9,691 interviews.

The boost sample was an additional sample of minority ethnic respondents aged 16 and over. Eligible respondents were identified through screening at addresses adjacent to some of the addresses in the core sample and screening directly at randomly selected addresses in areas with high proportions of minority ethnic residents. As with the core sample, one interview was attempted at each address where eligible respondents were identified. This sample resulted in 4,390 interviews.

The core sample gives the most accurate estimates relating to the population as a whole, and is therefore used for the majority of the analysis in this report. Adding the boost sample to the core sample produces the 'combined' sample which provides larger numbers of respondents within ethnic and religious subgroups. The combined sample has, therefore, been used for analysis which splits the sample by ethnic or religious group. However, tables which are split by ethnic or religious subgroup also contain a row or column of data for the total population which is based on the core sample.

## **Questionnaire and fieldwork**

The survey was carried out via computer-assisted personal interviewing, with fieldwork conducted from March to September 2005. The questionnaire covered: household composition, family networks, views of the local area, social networks, fear of crime, local services and political institutions, volunteering and charity, involvement in civil renewal activities, racial and religious prejudice and discrimination, rights and responsibilities and respondent characteristics.

## **Weighting**

To correct for different rates of response among different population groups and different chances of selection due to the number of people living at an address, weights were calculated which were applied to the data during analysis. All estimates (percentages and means) cited in this report are based on weighted data. The number of respondents in the groups on which the estimates are based are unweighted (called 'Respondents' in tables).

## **Confidence intervals and significance**

As with all sample surveys, the estimates given in this report represent the mid-point of a range given by their confidence intervals which indicate the range within which the true population value falls. The standard errors for key survey estimates, which can be used to calculate confidence intervals, are given in Chapter 8 of the technical report.

All differences commented on in this report have been found to be statistically significant at the 95 per cent level. This means that there is a 95 per chance that the observed difference has arisen due to a true difference in the population rather than via random variation.

## **Analysis**

Much of the report focuses on associations between pairs of variables, where a change in one variable (for example, highest qualification) is associated with a change in another (for example, involvement in volunteering). However, in some cases an association of this sort can change or disappear when the effects of other variables are taken into account. Therefore as well as testing associations between pairs of variables for significance, a number of regression analyses have been carried out for key variables. This type of analysis examines the associations between a particular factor and a variable of interest while holding other factors associated with that variable constant. It therefore attempts to test whether one particular factor has a significant association with the variable, over and above the effects of other factors on that variable. Where it is found that a factor is not significantly associated with the key variable in a regression, this is reported in the main text in terms such as ‘this relationship was not significant when other factors were controlled for’.

## **Area-based data**

The data used in the analysis for this report include both information gathered during the survey and area-based indicators, which have been attached based on respondents’ postcodes. These include indicators such as the proportion of households with minority ethnic residents, a deprivation indicator and the ACORN indicator. The ACORN indicator groups together postcodes into labelled categories based on their similarity on a large number of demographic and lifestyle variables, and therefore provides a useful summary of the type of area each respondent lives in. The ACORN classification is available at different levels, each of which uses a different numbers of categories; for this analysis the 17-category grouping has been used.

## **Respondent religion**

Analysis by religion uses answers to the question ‘What is your religion even if you are not currently practising?’ to define respondents’ religion. This means that respondents are defined as belonging to a religion with which they identify, but do not necessarily actively practise. Respondents who said that they had a religion were then also asked ‘Do you consider that you are actively practising your religion?’ The answers to this question are used to compare those who said they were practising a religion and those who said they were not.

## Annex B: Definitions and terms

ACORN	'A Classification of Residential Neighbourhoods', developed by CACI Ltd., classifies households according to the demographic, employment and housing characteristics of the surrounding neighbourhood.
At risk of social exclusion	Defined as those belonging to minority ethnic groups, people with no qualifications or people with a limiting long-term illness or disability.
Black and minority ethnic groups	Results from this survey combine the 16-point census classification into either 11 or five summary groups.
Civic activism	Involvement in either direct decision-making about local services or issues, or in the actual provision of these services by taking on a role such as a local councillor, school governor or magistrate.
Civic consultation	Active engagement in consultation about local services or issues through activities such as attending a consultation group or completing a questionnaire about these services.
Civic participation	Wide forms of engagement in democratic processes, such as contacting an elected representative, taking part in a public demonstration or protest, or signing a petition.
Civil renewal	Engaging in any civic participation, civic activism or civic consultation activities.
Community cohesion	A cohesive community is one where: there is a common vision and a sense of belonging for all communities; the diversity of people's different backgrounds and circumstances are appreciated and positively valued; those from different backgrounds have similar life opportunities; and strong and positive relationships are being developed between people from different backgrounds in the workplace, schools and within neighbourhoods. This survey measures cohesion by whether people feel that people from different backgrounds get on together in their local area.
Computer assisted personal interview	The mode of interview used. The questionnaire is a computer programme that specifies the questions, range and structure of permissible answers and instructions for navigating through the questionnaire.
Criminal Justice Service (CJS) organisations	These are: the police, prisons, the courts, Crown Prosecution Service, probation service.
Formal Volunteering	Giving unpaid help through groups, clubs or organisations to benefit other people or the environment.
Government Office Region	An administrative division of England and Wales.
Index of multiple deprivation	The index was developed by the Office for the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) and combines a number of indicators which cover income, employment, health and disability, education, skills and training, housing and access to services into a single deprivation score for each area.
Informal volunteering	Giving unpaid help as an individual to people who are not relatives.
Local area	Within 15/20 minutes' walking distance of their home.
Regular volunteering	Defined as involvement at least once a month over the year before interview.
Sample size	The number of people interviewed for the survey. In 2005 this was 9,691 core interviews and an additional 4,390 interviews from a minority ethnic boost sample.

- Statistical significance Because the survey uses responses from a sample to estimate responses from the population, differences between estimates from successive years and between sub-groups may occur by chance. Tests of statistical significance are used to identify which differences are unlikely to have occurred by chance. In these reports, tests at the five per cent significance levels have been applied (the level at which there is a one in 20 chance of an observed difference being solely due to chance).
- Weighting The data are weighted to ensure that the sample is representative of the population of England and Wales.

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**Table 1 Participation in community and voluntary activities at least once a month: 2001, 2003 and 2005**

England 2001, 2003, 2005

	<i>Percentages</i>			<i>Equivalent number of people (000s)</i>		
	2001	2003	2005	2001	2003	2005
Civic participation	3	3	2	1,343	1,200	944
Informal volunteering	34	37	37	13,506	14,874	14,881
Formal volunteering	27	28	29	10,545	11,116	11,577
All activities	48	51	50			
<i>Respondents</i>	9,426	8,922	9,195			
<i>Population base 1</i>	39,492,560	39,984,463	40,338,900			
				Change 2001 to 2003	Change 2003 to 2005	
				<i>Percentage change in number of people</i>		
Civic participation				-11	-22	
Informal volunteering				10	0	
Formal volunteering				5	4	

1 2005 population figures based on Office for National Statistics 2004 mid-year estimates

**Table 2 Participation in community and voluntary activities: 2001, 2003 and 2005**

England 2001, 2003, 2005

	<i>At least once a month</i>			<i>At least once in last year</i>		
	2001	2003	2005	2001	2003	2005
	<i>Percentages who had engaged in each activity</i>					
Civic participation	3	3	2	38	38	38
Informal volunteering	34	37	37	67	63	68
Formal volunteering	27	28	29	39	42	44
Employer supported volunteering	1	1	2	4	4	5
<i>All respondents</i>	9,430	8,922	9,195	9,430	8,922	9,195
	<i>Equivalent number of people</i>					
Civic participation	1,343	1,200	944	15,165	15,234	15,490
Informal volunteering	13,506	14,874	14,881	26,500	25,110	27,398
Formal volunteering	10,545	11,116	11,577	15,323	16,953	17,890
Employer supported volunteering	513	560	686	1,422	1,479	2,017
<i>Population base<sup>1</sup></i>	39,492,560	39,984,463	40,338,900	39,492,560	39,984,463	40,338,900
	<i>Average hours spent on activity in last 4 weeks</i>					
Informal volunteering	7.3	7.8	7.9	4.8	5.5	5.4
Formal volunteering	11.0	11.5	11.9	8.1	8.1	8.3
Employer supported volunteering	10.9	5.7	8.8	5.4	3.4	4.0
<i>Informal volunteers</i>	3,182	3,369	3,425	6,150	5,591	6,215
<i>Formal volunteers</i>	2,486	2,502	2,643	3,578	3,771	4,040
<i>Employer supported volunteers</i>	122	105	157	311	290	460

1 2005 population figures based on Office for National Statistics 2004 mid-year estimates

**Table 3** Types of informal voluntary activities undertaken in the 12 months before interview

<i>Percentages</i>		<i>England 2005</i>
	At least once a month	At least once in last year
Giving advice	52	44
Looking after property or pet	37	40
Transporting or escorting someone	38	32
Babysitting, caring for children	34	29
Keeping in touch with someone	38	27
Writing letters, filling in forms	29	24
Doing shopping, collecting pension	32	23
Cooking, cleaning, laundry	27	20
Decorating, home improvement	19	17
Representing someone	11	8
Sitting with, providing personal care	9	6
Any other activities	6	5
<i>Respondents who had taken part in any informal voluntary activity in the past 12 months</i>	3,425	6,215

**Table 4** Types of formal voluntary activities undertaken in the 12 months before interview

<i>Percentages</i>		<i>England 2005</i>
	At least once a month	At least once in last year
Raising or handling money/ taking part in sponsored events	52	51
Organising or helping to run an activity or event	54	47
Leading the group/member of committee	35	25
Providing transport/driving	30	24
Giving information/advice/counselling	28	23
Visiting people	28	22
Befriending or mentoring people	21	16
Secretarial, clerical or admin work	22	16
Representing	18	14
Campaigning	11	9
Other practical help	37	34
Any other activities	16	13
<i>Respondents who had taken part in any formal voluntary activity in the past 12 months</i>	2,643	4,032

**Table 5** Participation in employer schemes for volunteering and giving in the 12 months before interview

<i>Percentages</i>		<i>England 2005</i>
<i>Whether employer had a scheme for:</i>		
Volunteering		24
Giving		28
Neither		52
Don't know		14
Employees		4,465
<i>Whether took part in scheme in 12 months before interview:</i>		
Volunteering - at least once a month		17
Volunteering at least once in 12 months		40
<i>Employees with scheme for volunteering</i>		1,101
Giving		49
<i>Employees with scheme for giving</i>		1,282

**Table 6 Participation in voluntary activities in 12 months before interview, by type of area (ACORN classification)**

Percentages

England 2005

	At least once a month		At least once in last year		Respondents
	Informal volunteering	Formal volunteering	Informal volunteering	Formal volunteering	
Wealthy Executives	40	40	75	62	720
Affluent Greys	38	37	67	52	765
Flourishing Families	38	37	75	54	898
Prosperous Professionals	38	38	74	54	209
Educated Urbanites	36	25	70	46	362
Aspiring Singles	34	26	59	38	243
Starting Out	34	28	68	46	279
Secure Families	37	27	71	48	1,532
Settled Suburbia	40	29	71	42	674
Prudent Pensioners	39	36	71	51	292
Asian Communities	35	21	63	28	105
Post-Industrial Families	37	27	65	39	403
Blue-collar Roots	39	25	67	38	749
Struggling Families	34	20	61	31	1,282
Burdened Singles	34	21	54	29	376
High-Rise hardship	41	16	54	24	102
Inner City Adversity	33	21	61	36	185
Total	37	29	68	44	9,195

**Table 7 Participation in voluntary activities in 12 months before interview, by percentage of minority ethnic households in the area**

Percentages

England 2005

	Once a month		At least once in last year		Respondents
	Informal volunteering	Formal volunteering	Informal volunteering	Formal volunteering	
1 (Lowest density)	38	31	70	46	832
2	38	29	70	44	930
3	38	30	70	46	957
4	38	32	69	47	954
5	38	30	69	45	1,012
6	40	30	73	47	954
7	33	26	66	43	957
8	39	31	65	46	924
9	36	26	68	44	893
10 (Highest density)	32	23	61	35	780
Total	37	29	68	44	9,195

**Table 8 Participation in voluntary activities in 12 months before interview, by the Index of Multiple Deprivation**

Percentages

England 2005

	Once a month		At least once in last year		Respondents
	Informal volunteering	Formal volunteering	Informal volunteering	Formal volunteering	
1 ( <i>Least deprived</i> )	37	38	74	57	918
2	36	34	72	53	1,032
3	39	32	71	50	916
4	40	32	74	49	982
5	38	30	69	46	990
6	34	29	68	45	892
7	36	25	65	41	867
8	38	23	65	35	947
9	35	23	61	34	886
10 ( <i>Most deprived</i> )	34	19	58	31	765
Total	37	29	68	44	9,195

**Table 9 Participation in voluntary activities in 12 months before interview, by Government Office Region, 2001, 2003 and 2005**

Percentages

England 2001, 2003, 2005

	Once a month						At least once in last year						Respondents		
	Informal Volunteering			Formal Volunteering			Informal Volunteering			Formal Volunteering			2001	2003	2005
	2001	2003	2005	2001	2003	2005	2001	2003	2005	2001	2003	2005	2001	2003	2005
North East	31	36	37	20	22	20	62	58	60	28	33	33	498	465	511
North West	31	36	37	26	25	28	65	64	68	38	39	42	1,244	1,230	1,213
Yorkshire and the Humber	31	32	37	22	24	27	62	57	69	34	36	41	1,036	972	994
East Midlands	34	40	36	29	30	31	70	65	66	39	44	47	789	800	851
West Midlands	33	34	39	28	26	29	66	57	71	41	39	44	1,018	968	966
East of England	38	40	37	26	33	30	69	64	68	38	48	48	1,032	1,009	1,087
London	37	35	33	25	23	27	69	60	65	39	37	42	1,112	1,091	1,102
South East	35	40	37	29	33	29	72	66	70	42	49	48	1,670	1,486	1,452
South West	32	41	39	30	33	33	66	71	71	44	51	47	1,015	898	1,019
Total	34	37	37	27	28	29	67	63	68	39	42	44	9,430	8,922	9,195

**Table 10 Participation in voluntary activities in 12 months before interview, by age and sex***Percentages**England 2005*

	Once a month		At least once in last year		<i>Respondents</i>
	Informal volunteering	Formal volunteering	Informal volunteering	Formal volunteering	
<i>Age</i>					
16-19	50	32	78	53	331
20-24	44	26	75	42	436
25-34	37	25	71	45	1,444
35-49	37	32	71	50	2,571
50-64	34	30	68	45	2,199
65-74	36	31	61	40	1,185
75+	29	21	46	28	1,027
<i>Sex</i>					
Male	32	27	66	42	4,067
Female	41	31	70	47	5,128
Total	37	29	68	44	9,195

**Table 11 Participation in voluntary activities in 12 months before interview, by age of youngest child***Percentages**England 2005*

	Once a month		At least once in last year		<i>Respondents</i>
	Informal volunteering	Formal volunteering	Informal volunteering	Formal volunteering	
<i>Age of youngest child</i>					
0-4	38	26	70	45	875
5-9	43	42	76	61	614
10-15	41	39	75	59	543
16-18	29	28	66	45	210
No dependent children	36	27	67	42	6,953
Total	37	29	68	44	9,195

**Table 12 Participation in voluntary activities in 12 months before interview, by ethnic group: 2001, 2003, 2005**

*England 2001, 2003, 2005*

Ethnic group <sup>1</sup>	Once a month						At least once in last year						Respondents				
	Informal volunteering		Formal volunteering		Formal volunteering		Informal volunteering		Formal volunteering		Formal volunteering		Formal volunteering		2001	2003	2005
	2001	2003	2005	2001	2003	2005	2001	2003	2005	2001	2003	2005	2001	2003	2005		
White	34	38	37	27	29	29	68	64	69	39	44	45	8,785	8,213	8,453		
Mixed race	39	46	44	25	22	34	63	61	72	40	37	45	372	333	475		
All Asian	27	33	30	23	23	20	57	54	58	35	37	35	3,221	2,652	2,501		
Indian	29	32	32	23	27	22	58	57	61	38	41	39	1,318	1,156	1,313		
Pakistani	25	31	29	21	21	19	56	48	53	31	32	30	933	701	679		
Bangladeshi	25	32	22	24	19	14	54	49	48	32	28	30	577	431	238		
Other Asian	30	38	34	22	22	15	60	59	63	32	39	36	393	364	271		
All Black	35	38	41	30	27	30	67	60	66	41	41	45	1,838	1,671	1,580		
Caribbean	35	37	40	27	27	27	65	57	67	39	38	42	998	913	831		
African	35	37	42	34	27	33	70	63	64	44	42	48	703	689	709		
Other Black	39	56	38	25	44	20	67	73	72	42	66	34	137	69	40		
Chinese	31	29	31	25	11	17	67	47	54	39	27	33	143	150	161		
Any other	26	26	30	25	19	21	56	49	56	34	29	34	455	435	379		
Total <sup>2</sup>	34	37	37	27	28	29	67	63	68	39	42	44	9,430	8,922	9,195		

<sup>1</sup> Based on combined sample

<sup>2</sup> Based on core sample

**Table 13 Participation in voluntary activities in 12 months before interview, by religion: 2005**

*England 2005*

Religion <sup>1</sup>	Once a month			At least once in last year			Respondents		
	Informal volunteering		Formal volunteering	Informal volunteering		Formal volunteering	Formal volunteering		2005
	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	
Christian	38	30	30	69	45	8,845			
Hindu	30	22	22	60	41	706			
Muslim	30	17	17	56	32	1,477			
Sikh	33	19	19	65	35	364			
Other religion	39	34	34	68	49	539			
No religion	36	26	26	69	44	1,564			
Total <sup>2</sup>	37	29	29	68	44	9,195			

<sup>1</sup> Based on combined sample

<sup>2</sup> Based on core sample

**Table 14 Participation in voluntary activities in 12 months before interview, by age within ethnic group**

Percentages

England 2005

Age within ethnic group <sup>1</sup>	Once a month		At least once in last year		Respondents
	Informal volunteering	Formal volunteering	Informal volunteering	Formal volunteering	
<i>(excludes Mixed/Chinese/other ethnic group)</i>					
White 16-24	48	30	78	49	639
White 25-49	37	30	72	49	3,550
White 50+	34	28	62	40	4,264
Asian 16-24	38	25	65	45	340
Asian 25-49	31	20	60	36	1,558
Asian 50+	22	14	45	23	603
Black 16-24	47	29	69	49	185
Black 25-49	41	30	69	46	1,004
Black 50+	35	29	52	38	391
Total <sup>2</sup>	37	29	68	44	9,195

1 Based on combined sample

2 Based on core sample

**Table 15 Participation in voluntary activities in 12 months before interview, by age within religion**

Percentages

England 2005

Age within religion <sup>1</sup>	Once a month		At least once in last year		Respondents
	Informal volunteering	Formal volunteering	Informal volunteering	Formal volunteering	
Christian 16-34	43	28	76	47	2,000
Christian 35-64	37	32	71	49	4,673
Christian 65+	33	26	55	34	2,172
Hindu 16-34	36	25	68	48	250
Hindu 35-64	28	22	58	39	364
Hindu 65+	14	13	31	20	92
Muslim 16-34	34	20	60	34	756
Muslim 35-64	25	14	52	30	622
Muslim 65+	11	12	23	13	99
Other religion 16-34	50	30	72	47	287
Other religion 35-64	32	32	69	51	461
Other religion 65+	35	32	55	36	155
No religion 16-34	39	25	73	45	671
No religion 35-64	34	28	69	46	752
No religion 65+	33	19	47	29	141
Total <sup>2</sup>	37	29	68	44	9,195

1 Based on combined sample

2 Based on core sample

**Table 16 Participation in voluntary activities in 12 months before interview, by sex within ethnic group**

*Percentages* *England 2005*

Sex within ethnic group <sup>1</sup>	Once a month		At least once in last year		<i>Respondents</i>
	Informal volunteering	Formal volunteering	Informal volunteering	Formal volunteering	
<i>(excludes Mixed/Chinese/other ethnic group)</i>					
White men	33	27	67	42	3,705
White women	42	31	70	47	4,748
Asian men	30	20	59	36	1,258
Asian women	31	19	56	35	1,243
Black men	38	28	68	44	673
Black women	44	31	64	45	907
Total <sup>2</sup>	37	29	68	44	9,195

1 Based on combined sample

2 Based on core sample

**Table 17 Participation in voluntary activities in 12 months before interview, by sex within religion**

*Percentages* *England 2005*

Sex within religion <sup>1</sup> Sex within ethnic group <sup>1</sup>	Once a month		At least once in last year		<i>Respondents</i>
	Informal volunteering	Formal volunteering	Informal volunteering	Formal volunteering	
Christian - Male	33	28	67	43	3,718
Christian - Female	41	31	70	47	5,127
Hindu - Male	33	23	63	41	349
Hindu - Female	27	22	55	40	357
Muslim - Male	29	17	57	30	739
Muslim - Female	31	18	55	34	738
Other religion - Male	36	27	67	39	413
Other religion - Female	39	35	68	53	490
No religion - Male	30	25	66	43	838
No religion - Female	45	28	75	46	726
Total <sup>2</sup>	37	29	68	44	9,195

1 Based on combined sample

2 Based on core sample

**Table 18 Participation in voluntary activities in 12 months before interview, by country of birth within ethnic group**

*Percentages* *England 2005*

Country of birth within ethnic group <sup>1</sup>	Once a month		At least once in last year		<i>Respondents</i>
	Informal volunteering	Formal volunteering	Informal volunteering	Formal volunteering	
<i>(excludes Mixed/Chinese/other ethnic group)</i>					
White - born in UK	37	29	69	45	7,946
White - born elsewhere	36	26	65	43	505
Asian - born in UK	38	28	70	47	650
Asian - born elsewhere	27	16	52	30	1,839
Black - born in UK	45	32	73	49	498
Black - born elsewhere	39	29	62	43	1,077
Total <sup>2</sup>	37	29	68	44	9,195

1 Based on combined sample

2 Based on core sample

**Table 19 Participation in voluntary activities in 12 months before interview, by whether currently practises a religion within ethnic group**

Percentages England 2005

Practises religion within ethnic group <sup>1</sup>	Once a month		At least once in last year		Respondents
	Informal volunteering	Formal volunteering	Informal volunteering	Formal volunteering	
<i>(excludes Mixed/Chinese/other ethnic group)</i>					
White - practises a religion	44	43	73	58	2,310
White - others	35	24	67	41	6,143
Asian - practises a religion	30	21	56	36	1,907
Asian - others	31	16	64	34	594
Black - practises a religion	43	36	66	51	1,000
Black - others	38	18	64	34	580
Total <sup>2</sup>	37	29	68	44	9,195

1 Based on combined sample

2 Based on core sample

**Table 20 Participation in voluntary activities in 12 months before interview, by socio-economic classification**

Percentages England 2005

	Once a month		At least once in last year		Respondents
	Informal volunteering	Formal volunteering	Informal volunteering	Formal volunteering	
Higher managerial and professional occupations	36	37	76	59	948
Lower managerial and professional occupations	42	38	78	57	2,160
Intermediate occupations	40	30	72	48	1,144
Small employers and own account workers	36	29	67	44	742
Lower supervisory and technical	33	25	66	37	969
Semi-routine occupations	38	23	65	37	1,500
Routine occupations	30	16	55	26	1,118
Never worked/ long-term unemployed	27	22	45	28	386
Full-time students	45	33	69	55	146
Total	37	29	68	44	9,195

**Table 21 Participation in voluntary activities in 12 months before interview, by economic activity status**

Percentages England 2005

	Once a month		At least once in last year		Respondents
	Informal volunteering	Formal volunteering	Informal volunteering	Formal volunteering	
In employment	38	30	74	49	5,204
Unemployed	39	32	64	42	206
Economically inactive	35	27	59	37	3,785
Total	37	29	68	44	9,195

**Table 22 Participation in voluntary activities in 12 months before interview, by highest qualification level<sup>1</sup>**

Percentages

England 2005

	Once a month		At least once in last year		Respondents
	Informal volunteering	Formal volunteering	Informal volunteering	Formal volunteering	
Degree or equivalent	40	39	78	61	1,633
Higher Education below degree level	42	41	77	60	851
A level or equivalent	43	32	77	51	1,075
GCSE grades A-C or equivalent	40	29	73	47	1,612
GCSE grades D-E or equivalent	36	20	67	36	314
Foreign and other qualifications	32	28	66	35	182
No qualifications	29	16	56	26	1,583
Total	37	29	68	44	9,195

<sup>1</sup> Table excludes respondents aged 70 or over

**Table 23 Participation in voluntary activities in 12 months before interview, by whether enjoys living in neighbourhood**

Percentages

England 2005

	Once a month		At least once in last year		Respondents
	Informal volunteering	Formal volunteering	Informal volunteering	Formal volunteering	
Yes, definitely	37	30	68	46	6,091
Yes, to some extent	36	26	69	43	2,515
No	38	22	64	32	576
Total	37	29	68	44	9,195

**Table 24 Participation in voluntary activities in 12 months before interview, by whether agrees that people in the neighbourhood pull together to improve it**

Percentages

England 2005

	Once a month		At least once in last year		Respondents
	Informal volunteering	Formal volunteering	Informal volunteering	Formal volunteering	
Definitely agree	44	34	72	49	1,691
Tend to agree	35	30	69	46	4,168
Tend to disagree	37	28	68	45	1,927
Definitely disagree	39	23	67	35	718
Total	37	29	68	44	9,195

**Table 25 Participation in voluntary activities in 12 months before interview, by number of people who can be trusted in neighbourhood**

Percentages

England 2005

	Once a month		At least once in last year		Respondents
	Informal volunteering	Formal volunteering	Informal volunteering	Formal volunteering	
Many can be trusted	37	33	70	50	4,483
Some can be trusted	37	26	68	41	3,087
A few can be trusted	37	24	65	37	1,219
None can be trusted	36	14	50	26	140
Total	37	29	68	44	9,195

**Table 26 Participation in voluntary activities in 12 months before interview, by whether feels safe walking alone in the neighbourhood after dark**

Percentages

England 2005

	Once a month		At least once in last year		Respondents
	Informal volunteering	Formal volunteering	Informal volunteering	Formal volunteering	
Very safe	39	32	73	49	2,659
Fairly safe	36	30	70	46	3,602
A bit unsafe	38	27	68	44	1,554
Very unsafe	39	22	61	35	832
Never walks alone after dark	24	18	38	23	540
Total	37	29	68	44	9,195

**Table 27 Participation in voluntary activities in 12 months before interview, by whether feels that they belong to the neighbourhood**

Percentages

England 2005

	Once a month		At least once in last year		Respondents
	Informal volunteering	Formal volunteering	Informal volunteering	Formal volunteering	
Very strongly	41	32	70	47	2,972
Fairly strongly	36	29	69	45	3,863
Not very strongly	33	26	67	42	1,770
Not at all strongly	34	22	60	35	529
Total	37	29	68	44	9,195

**Table 28 How people found out about opportunities for formal volunteering**

<i>Percentages</i>	<i>England 2005</i>
From someone else already involved in the group	54
From a friend not involved in the group/ word of mouth	23
School, college or university	22
Through previously using services provided by the group	21
Place of worship	19
Local newspaper	9
Local events	8
Promotional events/volunteer fair	6
Internet/organisation website	5
Employer's volunteering scheme	5
Library	4
TV or radio	3
Doctor's surgery	2
Community centre	2
Through work	2
Volunteer bureau or centre	2
National newspaper	2
Advertisements	1
Careers centre/careers fair	1
Set up the club	1
Approached the club	1
Millennium Volunteers	1
Some other way	6
<i>Respondents who had taken part in any formal voluntary activity in the past 12 months</i>	<i>4,032</i>

**Table 29 Participation in community and voluntary activities in last 12 months by type of activity**

<i>Percentages</i>	<i>England 2005</i>
Civic, informal and formal voluntary activities	19
Civic and formal voluntary activities only	3
Civic and informal voluntary activities only	11
Informal and formal voluntary activities only	17
Civic activities only	5
Informal voluntary activities only	21
Formal voluntary activities only	5
No activities	19
<i>Respondents</i>	<i>9,195</i>

**Table 30 Participation in voluntary activities in 12 months before interview, by whether has a long-term illness or disability that limits activities**

<i>Percentages</i>	<i>Once a month</i>		<i>At least once in last year</i>		<i>Respondents</i>
	<i>Informal volunteering</i>	<i>Formal volunteering</i>	<i>Informal volunteering</i>	<i>Formal volunteering</i>	
No long-term illness/disability	37	30	70	47	7,142
Has a long-term illness/disability	35	23	58	35	2,026
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>9,195</b>

**Table 31 Methods of charitable giving in the 4 weeks prior to interview**

<i>Percentages</i>	<i>England 2005</i>
Buying raffle tickets	31
Buying goods from a charity shop or catalogue	21
Sponsorship	21
Street collection	21
Direct debit, standing order, debit from salary	21
Shop counter collection	18
Collection at place of worship	16
Door-to-door collection	15
Collection at work	14
Giving to beggars	9
Pub collection	7
Other method of giving	8
<i>Respondents</i>	<i>9,195</i>

**Table 32 Methods of charitable giving, by whether people volunteer or not**

<i>Percentage</i>	<i>England, 2005</i>								
	Informal volunteering at least once a month		Informal volunteering in last 12 months		Formal volunteering at least once a month		Formal volunteering in last 12 months		Total
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Gave to charity in four weeks prior to interview	86	74	84	66	89	74	88	71	78
<i>Respondents</i>	<i>9,195</i>								

**Table 33 Methods of charitable giving, by type of area (ACORN classification)**

Percentage

England 2005

	Wealthy Executives	Affluent Greys	Flourishing Families	Prosperous Professionals	Educated Urbanites	Aspiring Singles	Starting Out	Secure Families	Settled Suburbia	Prudent Pensioners	Asian Communities	Post-Industrial Families	Blue-collar Roots	Struggling Families	Burdened Singles	High-Rise hardship	Inner City Adversity	Total
Door-to-door collection	23	20	17	18	7	10	15	16	18	15	18	11	13	9	9	3	4	15
Street collection	26	26	23	25	22	15	22	22	24	22	13	20	20	17	14	19	15	21
Sponsorship	29	23	27	19	19	16	23	22	22	22	16	19	20	18	15	6	11	21
Collection at place of worship	23	17	19	20	15	16	12	19	14	20	34	15	12	10	10	13	15	16
Shop counter collection	19	18	19	19	16	16	21	20	17	18	16	17	20	19	19	15	11	18
Pub collection	6	5	7	2	6	7	11	8	7	5	0	7	7	9	8	7	1	7
Collection at work	14	11	20	10	12	15	13	18	13	13	10	16	18	13	6	9	9	14
Buying raffle tickets	38	34	38	20	17	20	28	33	34	30	10	27	34	30	31	21	19	31
Buying goods from a charity shop or catalogue	23	22	20	24	22	23	27	19	23	31	17	21	22	22	19	23	15	21
Direct debit, standing order, debit from salary	30	24	24	32	27	14	26	21	20	22	10	15	21	15	14	4	20	21
Giving to beggars	8	6	7	13	23	16	12	7	4	6	23	9	7	7	9	5	17	9
Other method of giving	9	8	7	11	8	6	8	7	10	8	8	7	8	7	5	3	4	8
<i>Respondents</i>	<i>720</i>	<i>765</i>	<i>898</i>	<i>209</i>	<i>362</i>	<i>243</i>	<i>279</i>	<i>1,532</i>	<i>674</i>	<i>292</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>403</i>	<i>749</i>	<i>1,282</i>	<i>376</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>185</i>	<i>9,195</i>

**Table 34 Methods of charitable giving, by percentage of minority ethnic households in the area**

Percentage	England 2005										
	1 (Lowest density)	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 (Highest density)	Total
Door-to-door collection	17	15	20	17	14	16	14	12	11	10	15
Street collection	23	19	25	22	22	24	23	21	17	16	21
Sponsorship	23	21	27	22	19	23	20	24	18	15	21
Collection at place of worship	16	13	15	14	15	14	16	18	18	21	16
Shop counter collection	21	23	21	19	20	20	18	16	16	13	18
Pub collection	9	7	9	6	7	7	7	7	6	3	7
Collection at work	13	14	16	15	14	15	16	16	13	12	14
Buying raffle tickets	37	37	40	35	29	32	28	30	25	17	31
Buying goods from a charity shop or catalogue	20	22	24	23	20	24	22	22	20	16	21
Direct debit, standing order, debit from salary	21	17	22	24	19	26	23	22	20	17	21
Giving to beggars	5	6	8	6	6	8	9	9	13	18	9
Other method of giving	8	7	8	9	8	8	7	7	8	7	8
<i>Respondents</i>	832	930	957	954	1,012	954	957	924	893	780	9,195

**Table 35 Methods of charitable giving, by Index of Multiple Deprivation**

Percentage	England 2005										
	1 (Lowest density)	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 (Highest density)	Total
Door-to-door collection	23	18	18	18	15	13	13	9	8	10	15
Street collection	27	24	24	23	23	19	19	21	16	14	21
Sponsorship	27	23	23	22	22	24	19	18	17	15	21
Collection at place of worship	19	18	17	17	17	15	16	15	14	13	16
Shop counter collection	18	20	19	18	19	18	19	18	20	16	18
Pub collection	4	8	6	7	7	8	7	8	7	7	7
Collection at work	15	16	14	14	14	16	16	14	13	11	14
Buying raffle tickets	35	34	34	32	33	32	30	26	24	27	31
Buying goods from a charity shop or catalogue	21	23	23	19	21	27	20	20	20	20	21
Direct debit, standing order, debit from salary	28	25	24	25	20	19	19	18	16	15	21
Giving to beggars	8	7	5	8	9	8	10	12	10	11	9
Other method of giving	9	7	7	7	9	8	8	9	6	6	8
<i>Respondents</i>	918	1,032	916	982	990	892	867	947	886	765	9,195

**Table 36 Methods of charitable giving, by Government Office Region**

Percentage

	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West	Total
Door-to-door collection	21	16	12	12	11	16	10	17	16	15
Street collection	25	20	17	18	24	22	18	23	24	21
Sponsorship	20	23	23	20	23	21	17	23	23	21
Collection at place of worship	13	17	15	12	18	15	20	15	15	16
Shop counter collection	22	19	21	18	20	17	15	18	21	18
Pub collection	12	11	8	6	8	6	3	5	7	7
Collection at work	19	16	13	16	18	14	11	13	13	14
Buying raffle tickets	37	35	31	35	35	30	18	31	33	31
Buying goods from a charity shop or catalogue	16	22	20	19	20	21	18	26	25	21
Direct debit, standing order, debit from salary	21	22	18	19	17	22	23	23	22	21
Giving to beggars	6	9	8	6	7	6	16	9	8	9
Other method of giving	6	10	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8
<i>Respondents</i>	511	1,213	994	851	966	1,087	1,102	1,452	1,019	9,195

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**Table 37 Methods of charitable giving, by age and sex**

Percentage

	Age							Sex		Total
	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	Male	Female	
Door-to-door collection	6	4	10	15	18	20	21	13	16	15
Street collection	19	19	19	22	26	20	16	20	22	21
Sponsorship	18	19	27	27	23	12	8	21	22	21
Collection at place of worship	11	10	13	16	17	22	22	14	18	16
Shop counter collection	30	28	22	18	15	13	11	17	20	18
Pub collection	11	16	8	7	5	4	1	10	4	7
Collection at work	14	20	21	19	14	1	0	14	15	14
Buying raffle tickets	21	22	29	34	34	34	26	28	34	31
Buying goods from a charity shop or catalogue	16	15	19	22	25	26	20	15	28	21
Direct debit, standing order, debit from salary	3	13	23	27	25	19	16	19	23	21
Giving to beggars	21	20	12	8	5	4	3	10	8	9
Other method of giving	6	5	7	7	8	10	11	7	8	8
<i>Respondents</i>	331	436	1,444	2,571	2,199	1,185	1,027	4,067	5,128	9,195

England 2005

**Table 38 Methods of charitable giving, by ethnic group**

		England 2005							
Percentage		White	Asian	Black	Mixed	Chinese	Other	All non-white	Total <sup>2</sup>
Ethnic group <sup>1</sup>		White	Asian	Black	Mixed	Chinese	Other	All non-white	Total <sup>2</sup>
Door-to-door collection		15	21	8	7	8	11	15	15
Street collection		22	13	14	17	28	17	15	21
Sponsorship		22	12	12	18	8	13	12	21
Collection at place of worship		15	38	35	20	12	24	34	16
Shop counter collection		19	17	18	20	16	12	17	18
Pub collection		7	2	2	9	4	1	2	7
Collection at work		15	14	15	12	9	10	14	14
Buying raffle tickets		32	14	19	20	14	13	16	31
Buying goods from a charity shop or catalogue		22	11	18	18	16	16	14	21
Direct debit, standing order, debit from salary		22	14	16	17	12	15	15	21
Giving to beggars		9	12	17	22	9	14	14	9
Other method of giving		8	6	6	7	5	9	6	8
<b>Respondents</b>		<b>8,453</b>	<b>2,501</b>	<b>1,580</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>5,096</b>	<b>9,195</b>

<sup>1</sup> Based on combined sample

<sup>2</sup> Based on core sample

**Table 39 Methods of charitable giving, in the 4 weeks prior to interview by age within ethnic group**

		England 2005																			
Percentage		White		White		White		Asian		Asian		Black		Black		Black		Total <sup>2</sup>			
Ethnic group <sup>1</sup>		16-24		25-49		50+		16-24		25-49		50+		16-24		25-49		50+		Total <sup>2</sup>	
		White		White		White		Asian		Asian		Asian		Black		Black		Black		Total <sup>2</sup>	
		16-24		25-49		50+		16-24		25-49		50+		16-24		25-49		50+		Total <sup>2</sup>	
Door-to-door collection		4	13	20	19	22	21	1	9	13	15										
Street collection		21	22	22	14	14	11	9	15	18	21										
Sponsorship		20	29	17	8	15	9	8	14	8	21										
Collection at place of worship		7	13	18	34	38	44	22	36	45	16										
Shop counter collection		31	20	14	25	16	9	20	19	13	18										
Pub collection		16	8	4	2	2	1	1	2	3	7										
Collection at work		18	21	8	14	16	9	10	18	10	14										
Buying raffle tickets		24	35	33	11	15	13	11	21	20	31										
Buying goods from a charity shop or catalogue		17	22	24	8	12	9	11	19	19	21										
Direct debit, standing order, debit from salary		8	26	22	7	16	15	11	18	15	21										
Giving to beggars		21	9	4	19	11	6	20	17	15	9										
Other method of giving		5	7	9	5	7	5	4	6	7	8										
<b>Respondents</b>		<b>639</b>	<b>3,550</b>	<b>4,264</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>1,558</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>1,004</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>9,195</b>										

<sup>1</sup> Based on combined sample

<sup>2</sup> Based on core sample

**Table 40 Methods of charitable giving, in the 4 weeks prior to interview by sex within ethnic group***Percentage**England 2005*

	Sex within ethnic group <sup>1</sup>						Total <sup>2</sup>
	White men	White women	Asian men	Asian women	Black men	Black women	
Door-to-door collection	14	16	19	24	6	10	15
Street collection	21	23	14	12	14	15	21
Sponsorship	22	23	11	13	12	11	21
Collection at place of worship	12	17	40	36	30	40	16
Shop counter collection	18	20	16	17	19	16	18
Pub collection	10	5	3	1	3	1	7
Collection at work	14	15	14	14	13	16	14
Buying raffle tickets	29	35	13	15	17	21	31
Buying goods from a charity shop or catalogue	15	29	8	14	14	21	21
Direct debit, standing order, debit from salary	20	23	14	13	14	18	21
Giving to beggars	10	7	11	13	18	16	9
Other method of giving	7	8	5	9	5	6	8
<i>Respondents</i>	<i>3,705</i>	<i>4,748</i>	<i>1,258</i>	<i>1,243</i>	<i>673</i>	<i>907</i>	<i>9,195</i>

1 Based on combined sample

2 Based on core sample

**Table 41 Methods of charitable giving, by country of birth within ethnic group**

Percentage

England 2005

	Country of birth within ethnic group <sup>1</sup>						Total <sup>2</sup>
	White - born in UK	White - born elsewhere	Asian - born in UK	Asian - born elsewhere	Black - born in UK	Black - born elsewhere	
Door-to-door collection	15	13	21	21	5	10	15
Street collection	22	20	15	12	13	15	21
Sponsorship	23	18	17	10	16	10	21
Collection at place of worship	14	20	38	38	26	40	16
Shop counter collection	19	13	25	13	18	18	18
Pub collection	8	5	3	1	2	2	7
Collection at work	15	12	20	12	16	14	14
Buying raffle tickets	33	22	17	13	19	19	31
Buying goods from a charity shop or catalogue	22	24	10	11	14	19	21
Direct debit, standing order, debit from salary	22	21	14	14	20	14	21
Giving to beggars	8	15	17	10	17	17	9
Other method of giving	8	7	6	6	6	6	8
<i>Respondents</i>	<i>7,946</i>	<i>505</i>	<i>650</i>	<i>1,839</i>	<i>498</i>	<i>1,077</i>	<i>9,195</i>

1 Based on combined sample

2 Based on core sample

**Table 42 Methods of charitable giving, by religion**

Percentage

England 2005

	Religion <sup>1</sup>						Total <sup>2</sup>
	Christian	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Other religion	No religion	
Door-to-door collection	15	20	21	17	12	11	15
Street collection	22	15	15	14	17	22	21
Sponsorship	22	19	9	14	18	23	21
Collection at place of worship	17	27	36	42	24	3	16
Shop counter collection	19	18	15	21	17	21	18
Pub collection	7	4	0	4	2	9	7
Collection at work	15	20	9	16	15	15	14
Buying raffle tickets	33	21	10	13	28	27	31
Buying goods from a charity shop or catalogue	22	11	9	8	22	23	21
Direct debit, standing order, debit from salary	21	16	13	18	24	22	21
Giving to beggars	8	11	14	10	11	12	9
Other method of giving	8	7	5	5	10	7	8
<i>Respondents</i>	<i>8,845</i>	<i>706</i>	<i>1,477</i>	<i>364</i>	<i>539</i>	<i>1,564</i>	<i>9,195</i>

1 Based on combined sample

2 Based on core sample

**Table 43 Methods of charitable giving, by age within religion**

Percentage

England 2005

	Age within religion <sup>1</sup>												Total <sup>2</sup>			
	Christian 16-34	Christian 35-64	Christian 65+	Hindu 16-34	Hindu 35-64	Hindu 65+	Muslim 16-34	Muslim 35-64	Muslim 65+	Other religion 16-34	Other religion 35-64	Other religion 65+		No religion 16-34	No religion 35-64	No religion 65+
Door-to-door collection	7	17	21	16	25	14	19	24	22	14	12	13	6	13	25	15
Street collection	19	25	19	17	15	6	16	14	8	17	16	16	23	21	15	21
Sponsorship	26	26	10	19	22	7	8	11	0	16	20	10	22	26	9	21
Collection at place of worship	11	18	23	18	32	41	34	40	43	28	26	28	4	2	1	16
Shop counter collection	27	17	12	25	16	2	18	13	7	21	19	7	26	15	14	18
Pub collection	12	7	2	3	4	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	13	5	7	7
Collection at work	21	18	0	22	21	1	9	9	0	14	21	2	19	13	2	14
Buying raffle tickets	29	37	31	18	24	11	11	11	3	23	26	29	24	31	28	31
Buying goods from a charity shop or catalogue	17	24	24	13	9	5	9	10	5	21	21	15	20	27	24	21
Direct debit, standing order, debit from salary	16	26	17	13	19	10	12	14	11	15	30	19	14	30	24	21
Giving to beggars	16	6	3	16	9	0	17	9	7	16	9	5	17	7	6	9
Other method of giving	9	7	11	8	7	5	5	6	11	6	9	11	6	9	4	8
<b>Respondents</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>4,673</b>	<b>2,172</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>9,195</b>

1 Based on combined sample

2 Based on core sample

**Table 44 Methods of charitable giving, by sex within religion**

Percentage	England 2005											
	Christian - Male	Christian - Female	Hindu - Male	Hindu - Female	Sex within religion <sup>1</sup>		Other religion - Male	Other religion - Female	No religion - Male	No religion - Female	Total <sup>2</sup>	
					Muslim - Male	Muslim - Female						
Door-to-door collection	14	16	17	24	18	25	14	12	9	12	15	
Street collection	21	23	15	15	18	10	13	18	20	24	21	
Sponsorship	22	22	18	21	8	10	13	21	22	24	21	
Collection at place of worship	15	19	24	31	40	32	21	32	2	3	16	
Shop counter collection	18	20	16	21	15	15	12	22	19	23	18	
Pub collection	11	4	5	2	1	0	4	1	11	7	7	
Collection at work	15	15	18	22	10	7	13	17	13	18	14	
Buying raffle tickets	31	35	22	18	7	14	18	32	24	31	31	
Buying goods from a charity shop or catalogue	15	28	9	13	6	13	12	27	17	32	21	
Direct debit, standing order, debit from salary	19	23	17	14	14	11	20	26	21	23	21	
Giving to beggars	10	7	11	12	12	15	9	12	12	12	9	
Other method of giving	7	8	6	8	4	7	8	10	7	8	8	
<b>Respondents</b>	<b>3,718</b>	<b>5,127</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>9,195</b>	

<sup>1</sup> Based on combined sample

<sup>2</sup> Based on core sample

**Table 45 Methods of charitable giving, by whether currently practices a religion within ethnic group**

Percentage

England 2005

(Excludes Chinese/Mixed/Other)	Practises religion within ethnic group <sup>1</sup>						Total <sup>2</sup>
	White - practises a religion	White - others	Asian - practises a religion	Asian - others	Black - practises a religion	Black - others	
Door-to-door collection	18	13	22	17	10	5	15
Street collection	25	21	12	16	15	14	21
Sponsorship	24	22	11	14	10	14	21
Collection at place of worship	43	5	45	19	50	8	16
Shop counter collection	17	20	15	21	19	15	18
Pub collection	4	9	1	5	1	2	7
Collection at work	12	16	13	19	15	15	14
Buying raffle tickets	37	31	13	18	20	17	31
Buying goods from a charity shop or catalogue	28	20	10	13	20	14	21
Direct debit, standing order, debit from salary	27	20	14	14	16	16	21
Giving to beggars	8	9	11	14	18	15	9
Other method of giving	9	7	6	6	6	5	8
<i>Respondents</i>	<i>2,310</i>	<i>6,143</i>	<i>1,907</i>	<i>594</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>580</i>	<i>9,195</i>

1 Based on combined sample

2 Based on core sample

**Table 46 Methods of charitable giving, by socio-economic classification**

Percentage	England 2005								Total	
	Higher managerial and professional occupations	Lower managerial and professional occupations	Intermediate occupations	Small employers and own account workers	Lower supervisory and technical	Semi-routine occupations	Routine occupations	Never worked/long-term unemployed		Full-time students
Door-to-door collection	18	17	15	13	15	13	12	14	7	15
Street collection	24	25	23	21	18	19	18	10	20	21
Sponsorship	31	28	25	21	19	15	14	10	14	21
Collection at place of worship	22	21	15	15	12	14	10	16	16	16
Shop counter collection	13	20	20	16	20	21	17	11	23	18
Pub collection	5	6	6	6	11	6	8	5	7	7
Collection at work	21	21	19	4	16	12	8	0	2	14
Buying raffle tickets	32	36	35	29	33	28	27	15	18	31
Buying goods from a charity shop or catalogue	18	25	24	16	21	23	18	17	21	21
Direct debit, standing order, debit from salary	37	32	23	18	15	14	9	8	6	21
Giving to beggars	8	9	8	9	9	9	8	10	13	9
Other method of giving	9	9	8	10	6	7	6	6	5	8
<i>Respondents</i>	948	2,160	1,144	742	969	1,500	1,118	386	146	9,195

**Table 47 Methods of charitable giving, by economic activity status***Percentage**England 2005*

	In employment	Unemployed	Inactive	Total
Door-to-door collection	13	8	17	15
Street collection	23	15	19	21
Sponsorship	27	10	13	21
Collection at place of worship	15	11	18	16
Shop counter collection	20	25	15	18
Pub collection	8	12	4	7
Collection at work	23	4	1	14
Buying raffle tickets	32	19	29	31
Buying goods from a charity shop or catalogue	20	23	24	21
Direct debit, standing order, debit from salary	24	12	16	21
Giving to beggars	10	21	6	9
Other method of giving	7	7	9	8
<i>Respondents</i>	<i>5,204</i>	<i>206</i>	<i>3,785</i>	<i>9,195</i>

**Table 48 Methods of charitable giving, by highest qualification level**

Percentage

England 2005

	Degree or equivalent	Higher Education below degree level	A level or equivalent	Qualifications <sup>1</sup>			Foreign and other	No qualifications	Total
				GCSE grades A-C or equivalent	GCSE grades D-E or equivalent	GCSE or other equivalent qualifications			
Door-to-door collection	15	15	13	13	11	10	13	15	
Street collection	23	28	23	22	16	17	18	21	
Sponsorship	30	32	24	23	19	15	14	21	
Collection at place of worship	20	19	13	14	12	18	11	16	
Shop counter collection	17	22	24	24	20	15	14	18	
Pub collection	6	8	10	9	8	4	7	7	
Collection at work	23	21	21	16	17	10	7	14	
Buying raffle tickets	31	39	31	34	27	24	26	31	
Buying goods from a charity shop or catalogue	23	28	18	21	18	24	20	21	
Direct debit, standing order, debit from salary	36	26	21	19	17	17	11	21	
Giving to beggars	11	12	13	10	7	12	7	9	
Other method of giving	8	9	6	7	9	9	6	8	
<b>Respondents</b>	<b>1,633</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>1,075</b>	<b>1,612</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>1,583</b>	<b>9,195</b>	

<sup>1</sup> Table excludes respondents aged 70 or over

**Table 49 Methods of charitable giving, by whether enjoys living in neighbourhood***Percentage**England 2005*

	Yes, definitely	Yes, to some extent	No	Total
Door-to-door collection	17	11	8	15
Street collection	22	20	17	21
Sponsorship	22	20	20	21
Collection at place of worship	17	14	11	16
Shop counter collection	18	20	17	18
Pub collection	7	6	8	7
Collection at work	14	15	13	14
Buying raffle tickets	33	27	25	31
Buying goods from a charity shop or catalogue	22	20	20	21
Direct debit, standing order, debit from salary	23	19	14	21
Giving to beggars	8	11	10	9
Other method of giving	8	7	7	8
<i>Respondents</i>	<i>6,091</i>	<i>2,515</i>	<i>576</i>	<i>9,195</i>

**Table 50 Methods of charitable giving, by whether agrees that people in the neighbourhood pull together to improve it***Percentage**England 2005*

	Definitely agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Definitely disagree	Total
Door-to-door collection	19	16	11	12	15
Street collection	24	22	20	17	21
Sponsorship	23	21	24	18	21
Collection at place of worship	21	18	12	12	16
Shop counter collection	19	18	20	19	18
Pub collection	6	7	8	7	7
Collection at work	13	15	17	11	14
Buying raffle tickets	36	31	30	28	31
Buying goods from a charity shop or catalogue	25	20	21	23	21
Direct debit, standing order, debit from salary	25	22	20	14	21
Giving to beggars	7	8	11	10	9
Other method of giving	9	7	8	6	8
<i>Respondents</i>	<i>1,691</i>	<i>4,168</i>	<i>1,927</i>	<i>718</i>	<i>9,195</i>

**Table 51 Methods of charitable giving, by number of people who can be trusted in neighbourhood**

	<i>Percentage</i>				<i>England 2005</i>
	Many	Some	A few	None	Total
Door-to-door collection	17	13	9	6	15
Street collection	24	21	16	8	21
Sponsorship	24	20	18	16	21
Collection at place of worship	18	15	12	7	16
Shop counter collection	18	19	19	14	18
Pub collection	7	7	7	5	7
Collection at work	14	16	12	9	14
Buying raffle tickets	34	30	26	13	31
Buying goods from a charity shop or catalogue	23	21	21	14	21
Direct debit, standing order, debit from salary	25	19	13	12	21
Giving to beggars	7	11	11	7	9
Other method of giving	8	7	7	4	8
<i>Respondents</i>	<i>4,483</i>	<i>3,087</i>	<i>1,219</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>9,195</i>

**Table 52 Methods of charitable giving, by whether feels safe walking alone in the neighbourhood after dark**

	<i>Percentage</i>					<i>England 2005</i>
	Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walks alone after dark	Total
Door-to-door collection	15	15	13	11	16	15
Street collection	23	21	22	16	14	21
Sponsorship	24	21	22	16	9	21
Collection at place of worship	15	17	16	14	19	16
Shop counter collection	21	17	20	19	10	18
Pub collection	10	6	5	6	1	7
Collection at work	16	16	15	11	2	14
Buying raffle tickets	33	31	30	27	21	31
Buying goods from a charity shop or catalogue	20	21	24	23	17	21
Direct debit, standing order, debit from salary	23	22	21	15	14	21
Giving to beggars	10	9	9	9	2	9
Other method of giving	8	7	8	9	11	8
<i>Respondents</i>	<i>2,659</i>	<i>3,602</i>	<i>1,554</i>	<i>832</i>	<i>540</i>	<i>9,195</i>

**Table 53 Methods of charitable giving, by whether feels that they belong to the neighbourhood**

	<i>Percentage</i>				<i>England 2005</i>
	Very strongly	Fairly strongly	Not very strongly	Not at all strongly	Total
Door-to-door collection	18	15	10	7	15
Street collection	23	21	20	16	21
Sponsorship	21	22	23	17	21
Collection at place of worship	20	16	13	10	16
Shop counter collection	19	18	20	18	18
Pub collection	8	7	6	5	7
Collection at work	13	15	16	12	14
Buying raffle tickets	36	30	27	20	31
Buying goods from a charity shop or catalogue	23	21	20	20	21
Direct debit, standing order, debit from salary	22	21	20	18	21
Giving to beggars	8	9	10	9	9
Other method of giving	8	7	8	7	8
<i>Respondents</i>	<i>2,972</i>	<i>3,863</i>	<i>1,770</i>	<i>529</i>	<i>9,195</i>

**Table 54 Amount of charitable giving, in the 4 weeks prior to interview, by method of giving**

	<i>Average amount<sup>1</sup></i>		<i>Percentages</i>				<i>Respondents who had given in the 4 weeks before interview</i>
	(£)	Less than £5	£5 - £9	£10 - £19	£20 - £49	£50 or more	
Door-to-door collection	17.02	26	24	22	18	8	1,346
Street collection	15.23	26	23	24	19	7	1,907
Sponsorship	21.67	12	22	29	25	12	1,878
Collection at place of worship	26.95	12	16	27	27	18	1,419
Shop counter collection	13.46	30	23	25	16	6	1,574
Pub collection	12.16	26	25	28	16	5	558
Collection at work	16.58	16	26	30	21	8	1,216
Buying raffle tickets	15.49	21	25	27	20	7	2,838
Buying goods from a charity shop or catalogue	17.41	24	21	27	20	9	2,041
Direct debit, standing order, debit from salary	25.66	9	16	30	29	16	1,960
Giving to beggars	15.25	24	23	25	20	7	688
Other method of giving	20.77	21	18	23	24	14	693
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.17</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6,994</b>

<sup>1</sup> Averages exclude outliers: people who gave £300 or more

**Table 55 Amount of charitable giving, by type of area (ACORN classification)***England 2005*

	Average amount <sup>1</sup>	Percentages					Respondents who had given in the 4 weeks before interview
	(£)	Less than £5	£5 - £9	£10 - £19	£20 - £49	£50 or more	
Wealthy Executives	20.70	21	19	21	27	12	597
Affluent Greys	17.38	24	25	24	19	8	582
Flourishing Families	17.46	24	24	26	15	11	730
Prosperous Professionals	22.96	21	16	22	24	17	166
Educated Urbanites	18.07	23	18	24	27	8	289
Aspiring Singles	17.20	28	23	24	17	8	165
Starting Out	14.47	23	24	31	16	6	220
Secure Families	14.75	27	23	25	17	6	1,197
Settled Suburbia	13.68	30	23	22	17	7	506
Prudent Pensioners	15.54	24	25	21	21	9	229
Asian Communities	8.74	38	25	27	7	4	68
Post-Industrial Families	12.87	32	28	20	15	5	301
Blue-collar Roots	12.06	32	24	24	14	5	571
Struggling Families	11.98	36	25	23	11	5	924
Burdened Singles	9.29	39	23	25	11	1	257
High-Rise hardship	7.24	55	22	10	11	3	68
Inner City Adversity	15.24	28	22	22	23	5	113
Total	15.17	28	23	24	17	7	6,994

1 Averages exclude people who gave £300 or more

**Table 56 Amount of charitable giving, by Index of Multiple Deprivation***England 2005*

	Average amount <sup>1</sup>	Percentages					Respondents who had given in the 4 weeks before interview
	(£)	Less than £5	£5 - £9	£10 - £19	£20 - £49	£50 or more	
1 (Least deprived)	17.46	24	23	22	20	11	751
2	18.57	26	19	25	21	10	818
3	16.22	26	23	25	18	8	719
4	18.09	26	21	24	20	9	788
5	16.42	24	24	24	21	8	765
6	14.40	29	24	22	16	8	663
7	14.11	29	24	24	17	6	660
8	12.57	33	25	23	14	6	685
9	10.79	33	24	26	14	3	613
10 (Most deprived)	10.15	37	25	23	12	3	532
Total	15.17	28	23	24	17	7	6,994

1 Averages exclude people who gave £300 or more

**Table 57 Amount of charitable giving, by Government Office Region***England 2005*

	Average amount <sup>1</sup>	Percentages					Respondents who had given in the 4 weeks before interview
	(£)	Less than £5	£5 - £9	£10 - £19	£20 - £49	£50 or more	
North East	9.90	35	26	24	11	3	411
North West	14.29	27	24	24	18	7	936
Yorkshire and the Humber	13.37	30	23	26	15	6	744
East Midlands	11.93	33	26	23	14	4	636
West Midlands	13.73	31	24	24	15	6	754
East of England	17.53	24	24	24	19	9	819
London	19.35	24	19	24	23	10	781
South East	16.79	28	22	24	16	10	1,139
South West	14.36	29	24	21	19	7	774
Total	15.17	28	23	24	17	7	6,994

1 Averages exclude people who gave £300 or more

**Table 58 Amount of charitable giving, by age and sex***England 2005*

	Average amount <sup>1</sup>	Percentages					Respondents who had given in the 4 weeks before interview
	(£)	Less than £5	£5 - £9	£10 - £19	£20 - £49	£50 or more	
Age							
16-19	6.00	48	28	20	4	1	234
20-24	11.04	30	29	25	12	4	321
25-34	14.89	26	24	26	17	7	1,148
35-49	17.97	22	22	27	19	9	2,031
50-64	16.94	26	22	23	20	9	1,704
65-74	14.62	32	23	22	16	7	852
75+	13.27	40	19	17	18	7	703
Sex							
Male	15.59	29	23	23	18	8	2,986
Female	14.80	28	24	24	17	7	4,008
Total	15.17	28	23	24	17	7	6,994

1 Averages exclude people who gave £300 or more

**Table 59 Amount of charitable giving, by ethnic group***England 2005*

	Average amount <sup>1</sup>		Percentages				Respondents who had given in the 4 weeks before interview
	(£)	Less than £5	£5 - £9	£10 - £19	£20 - £49	£50 or more	
Ethnic group <sup>2</sup>							
White	14.99	28	23	24	17	7	6,498
Asian	17.58	23	21	26	20	10	1,767
Black	20.56	24	21	21	22	12	1,018
Mixed	14.15	32	21	23	17	8	310
Chinese	12.14	37	19	20	22	3	104
Other	20.31	26	16	24	21	12	230
All non-white	18.01	25	21	24	20	10	3,429
Total <sup>3</sup>	15.17	28	23	24	17	7	6,994

1 Averages exclude people who gave £300 or more

2 based on combined sample

3 based on core sample

**Table 60 Amount of charitable giving, by religion***England 2005*

	Average amount <sup>1</sup>		Percentages				Respondents who had given in the 4 weeks before interview
	(£)	Less than £5	£5 - £9	£10 - £19	£20 - £49	£50 or more	
Religion <sup>2</sup>							
Christian	15.12	28	24	24	18	7	6,691
Hindu	18.21	22	23	25	21	10	533
Muslim	18.93	25	19	29	16	11	972
Sikh	14.60	28	25	24	17	7	253
Other religion	16.84	26	18	27	18	11	364
No religion	14.31	34	22	21	16	8	1,106
Total <sup>3</sup>	15.17	28	23	24	17	7	6,994

1 Averages exclude people who gave £300 or more

2 based on combined sample

3 based on core sample

**Table 61 Amount of charitable giving, by age within ethnic group**

England 2005

(excludes Mixed/Chinese/other ethnic group)	Average amount <sup>1</sup>						Percentages	Respondents who had given in the 4 weeks before interview
	(£)	Less than £5	£5 - £9	£10 - £19	£20 - £49	£50 or more		
Age within ethnic group <sup>2</sup>								
White 16-24	8.52	39	29	22	8	2	472	
White 25-49	16.53	24	23	26	18	8	2,865	
White 50+	15.46	31	22	21	19	8	3,161	
Asian 16-24	12.40	31	28	23	12	5	230	
Asian 25-49	19.31	22	18	26	22	12	1,126	
Asian 50+	18.24	18	22	28	23	9	411	
Black 16-24	10.50	31	25	27	15	2	99	
Black 25-49	22.65	23	20	18	25	14	666	
Black 50+	21.90	22	20	26	19	13	253	
Total <sup>3</sup>	15.17	28	23	24	17	7	6,994	

1 Averages exclude people who gave £300 or more

2 based on combined sample

3 based on core sample

**Table 62 Amount of charitable giving, by sex within ethnic group**

England 2005

(excludes Mixed/Chinese/other ethnic group)	Average amount <sup>1</sup>						Percentages	Respondents who had given in the 4 weeks before interview
	(£)	Less than £5	£5 - £9	£10 - £19	£20 - £49	£50 or more		
Sex within ethnic group <sup>2</sup>								
White men	15.16	29	23	23	18	8	2,742	
White women	14.84	28	24	25	17	7	3,756	
Asian men	18.40	22	20	26	21	10	895	
Asian women	16.52	24	23	25	19	9	872	
Black men	23.83	25	22	18	21	14	402	
Black women	17.69	24	19	24	23	10	616	
Total <sup>3</sup>	15.17	28	23	24	17	7	6,994	

1 Averages exclude people who gave £300 or more

2 based on combined sample

3 based on core sample

**Table 63 Amount of charitable giving, by whether currently practises a religion within ethnic group**

England 2005

	Average amount <sup>1</sup>		Percentages				Respondents who had given in the 4 weeks before interview
	(£)	Less than £5	£5 - £9	£10 - £19	£20 - £49	£50 or more	
<i>(excludes Mixed/Chinese/other ethnic group)</i>							
Practises religion within ethnic group <sup>2</sup>							
White - practises a religion	22.97	21	18	23	23	15	1,885
White - others	12.10	31	25	24	15	4	4,613
Asian - practises a religion	17.81	23	20	27	19	10	1,361
Asian - others	16.77	23	26	22	22	7	406
Black - practises a religion	24.92	22	16	22	24	16	684
Black - others	11.55	29	29	20	19	3	334
Total <sup>3</sup>	15.17	28	23	24	17	7	6,994

1 Averages exclude people who gave £300 or more

2 based on combined sample

3 based on core sample

**Table 64 Amount of charitable giving, by socio-economic classification**

England 2005

	Average amount <sup>1</sup>		Percentages				Respondents who had given in the 4 weeks before interview
	(£)	Less than £5	£5 - £9	£10 - £19	£20 - £49	£50 or more	
Higher managerial and professional occupations	24.43	16	18	25	25	16	805
Lower managerial and professional occupations	19.63	18	22	27	23	11	1,802
Intermediate occupations	14.82	28	24	25	16	8	917
Small employers and own account workers	17.96	26	23	22	19	9	528
Lower supervisory and technical	10.24	34	24	24	16	3	726
Semi-routine occupations	9.59	39	27	20	12	2	1,096
Routine occupations	9.67	42	23	22	9	3	753
Never worked/long-term unemployed	11.08	38	27	19	12	4	231
Full-time students	7.41	36	30	23	11	0	91
Total	15.17	28	23	24	17	7	6,994

1 Averages exclude people who gave £300 or more

**Table 65 Amount of charitable giving, by economic activity status***England 2005*

Average amount <sup>1</sup>	Percentages	Respondents					who had given in the 4 weeks before interview
		(£)	Less than £5	£5 - £9	£10 - £19	£20 - £49	
In employment	16.46	24	24	26	18	9	4,200
Unemployed	12.58	42	20	18	14	6	134
Inactive	12.94	36	22	20	16	5	2,660
Total	15.17	28	23	24	17	7	6,994

1 Averages exclude people who gave £300 or more

**Table 66 Amount of charitable giving, by highest qualification level***England 2005*

Average amount <sup>1</sup>	Percentages	Respondents					who had given in the 4 weeks before interview
		(£)	Less than £5	£5 - £9	£10 - £19	£20 - £49	
Degree or equivalent	23.51	16	18	26	26	14	1,376
Higher Education below degree level	17.89	20	23	25	22	9	719
A level or equivalent	13.40	27	27	25	14	6	854
GCSE grades A-C or equivalent	11.87	32	26	25	13	5	1,279
GCSE grades D-E or equivalent	11.62	32	31	24	8	5	231
Foreign and other qualifications	14.93	34	18	28	13	7	135
No qualifications	10.37	38	25	21	12	3	1,051
Total	15.17	28	23	24	17	7	6,994

1 Averages exclude people who gave £300 or more

**Table 67 Participation in civil renewal activities at least once and at least once a month: 2001, 2003, 2005***England 2001, 2003, 2005*

	At least once a month			At least once in last year		
	2001	2003	2005	2001	2003	2005
Civic activism <sup>1</sup>			4			9
Civic participation	3	3	2	38	38	38
Civic consultation <sup>2</sup>			2			20
<i>All respondents</i>	<i>9430</i>	<i>8922</i>	<i>9195</i>	<i>9430</i>	<i>8922</i>	<i>9,195</i>

1 Civic activism questions were asked for the first time in 2005

2 Civic consultation questions were asked for the first time in 2005

**Table 68** Types of civic activism and civic consultation activities undertaken

<i>Percentages</i>	<i>England 2005</i>
Civic activism activities	
Decision-making group Young peoples services	25
Decision-making group Regeneration	20
Decision-making Tenants Committee	19
Decision-making group Crime	17
Decision-making group Education	14
Decision-making group Health	9
Decision-making group Other services	31
School Governor	12
Local Councillor	5
Magistrate	2
Special Constable	1
<i>Respondents who participated in civic activism activities</i>	<i>862</i>
Civic consultation activities	
Completing a questionnaire about local services or problems	69
Attending a public meeting about local services or problems	29
Part of group discussing local services or problems	23
<i>Respondents who participated in civic consultation activities</i>	<i>1,928</i>

**Table 69** Types of civic participation activities undertaken

<i>Percentages</i>	<i>England 2005</i>
Contacted local councillor	25
Contacted council official	32
Contacted MP	16
Contacted government official	6
Contacted GLA member	1
Contacted GLA official	1
Signed a petition	60
Attended a public meeting or rally	18
Taken part in a public demonstration	6
<i>Respondents who had taken part in civic participation activities</i>	<i>3,574</i>

**Table 70 Participation in civil renewal activities, by type of area (ACORN classification)***Percentages*

	At least once a month			At least once in last year			<i>Respondents</i>
	Civic activism	Civic consultation	Civic participation	Civic activism	Civic consultation	Civic participation	
Wealthy Executives	6	3	3	13	32	50	720
Affluent Greys	5	2	2	11	22	43	765
Flourishing Families	5	2	2	11	20	43	898
Prosperous Professionals	2	1	3	10	26	48	209
Educated Urbanites	4	2	3	10	27	47	362
Aspiring Singles	5	3	2	9	16	39	243
Starting Out	5	1	2	10	20	40	279
Secure Families	4	1	2	8	17	36	1,532
Settled Suburbia	5	1	2	7	20	36	674
Prudent Pensioners	6	2	3	12	21	43	292
Asian Communities	3	4	5	6	20	27	105
Post-Industrial Families	3	1	2	7	19	33	403
Blue-collar Roots	3	2	2	7	18	35	749
Struggling Families	3	1	3	6	17	33	1,282
Burdened Singles	4	1	3	8	20	31	376
High-Rise hardship	4	3	3	11	12	33	102
Inner City Adversity	4	2	3	10	20	30	185
<i>Total</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>9,195</i>

**Table 71 Participation in civil renewal activities, by percentage of minority ethnic households in area***Percentages**England 2005*

	Once a month			At least once in last year			<i>Respondents</i>
	Civic activism	Civic consultation	Civic Participation	Civic activism	Civic consultation	Civic participation	
1 ( <i>Lowest density</i> )	5	3	3	10	20	36	832
2	5	2	2	9	24	39	930
3	4	1	3	9	20	40	957
4	4	2	3	9	21	39	954
5	4	1	2	8	19	39	1,012
6	5	1	2	10	19	39	954
7	3	1	2	9	18	39	957
8	4	2	2	9	21	39	924
9	3	2	1	9	21	39	893
10 ( <i>Highest density</i> )	4	2	4	8	19	33	780
<i>Total</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>9,195</i>

**Table 72 Participation in civil renewal activities, by the Index of Multiple Deprivation**

*Percentages*

	At least once a month			At least once in last year			<i>Respondents</i>
	Civic activism	Civic consultation	Civic participation	Civic activism	Civic consultation	Civic participation	
1 ( <i>Least deprived</i> )	4	1	1	9	22	43	918
2	5	2	2	9	22	42	1,032
3	5	2	3	11	21	42	916
4	5	1	2	11	21	38	982
5	4	2	3	9	23	38	990
6	5	2	3	10	19	39	892
7	3	2	1	7	19	39	867
8	4	1	3	8	19	36	947
9	4	2	3	9	18	33	886
10 ( <i>Most deprived</i> )	3	2	3	7	20	33	765
<i>Total</i>	4	2	2	9	20	38	9,195



**Table 74 Participation in civil renewal activities, by age and sex***Percentages**England 2005*

	Once a month			At least once in last year			<i>Respondents</i>
	Civic activism	Civic consultation	Civic participation	Civic activism	Civic consultation	Civic participation	
<i>Age</i>							
16-19	3	2	1	8	16	28	331
20-24	2	1	2	4	12	32	436
25-34	3	1	2	8	18	38	1,444
35-49	5	2	2	11	23	43	2,571
50-64	5	2	3	11	25	43	2,199
65-74	4	2	3	8	18	38	1,185
75+	3	2	2	6	15	27	1,027
<i>Sex</i>							
Male	4	2	2	9	20	38	4,067
Female	4	1	2	9	20	39	5,128
<i>Total</i>	4	2	2	9	20	38	9,195

**Table 75 Participation in civil renewal activities, by age of youngest child***Percentages**England 2005*

	Once a month			At least once in last year			<i>Respondents</i>
	Civic activism	Civic consultation	Civic participation	Civic activism	Civic consultation	Civic participation	
<i>Age of youngest child</i>							
0-4	4	1	3	10	21	42	875
5-9	6	2	2	13	24	42	614
10-15	5	2	2	9	23	44	543
16-18	6	2	2	12	22	42	210
No dependent children	4	2	2	8	19	37	6,953
<i>Total</i>	4	2	2	9	20	38	9,195

**Table 76 Participation in civil renewal activities, by ethnic group 2001, 2003, 2005**

Percentages

England 2001, 2003, 2005

Ethnic group <sup>3</sup>	Once a month			At least once in last year			Respondents		
	Civic activism <sup>1</sup> consultation <sup>2</sup> 2005	Civic participation 2001	Civic participation 2003	Civic activism consultation 2005	Civic participation 2001	Civic participation 2003	2001	2003	2005
White	4	2	3	9	20	39	8785	8213	8,453
Mixed race	7	4	8	12	21	36	372	333	475
All Asian	4	2	3	8	16	28	3221	2652	2,501
Indian	4	1	3	9	14	27	1318	1156	1,313
Pakistani	3	2	3	7	18	28	933	701	679
Bangladeshi	3	5	5	8	23	35	577	431	238
Other Asian	3	3	6	6	14	26	393	364	271
All Black	6	2	3	12	20	31	1838	1671	1,580
Caribbean	6	3	3	12	20	30	998	913	831
African	5	2	4	12	21	32	703	689	709
Other Black	4	1	1	5	13	32	137	69	40
Chinese	0	1	1	2	18	25	143	150	161
Any other	6	2	5	9	17	26	455	435	379
Total <sup>4</sup>	4	2	3	9	20	38	9,430	8,922	9,195

1 Civic activist questions were asked for the first time in 2005

2 Civic consultation questions were asked for the first time in 2005

3 Based on combined sample

4 Based on core sample

**Table 77 Participation in civil renewal activities, by age within ethnic group**

Percentages

England 2005

Age within ethnic group <sup>1</sup>	Once a month			At least once in last year			Respondents
	Civic activism	Civic consultation	Civic participation	Civic activism	Civic consultation	Civic participation	
<i>(excludes Mixed/Chinese/other ethnic group)</i>							
White 16-24	3	1	2	6	13	30	639
White 25-49	4	1	2	10	22	43	3,550
White 50+	4	2	3	9	22	39	4,264
Asian 16-24	4	2	2	10	19	30	340
Asian 25-49	4	2	2	8	18	28	1,558
Asian 50+	2	1	2	6	9	23	603
Black 16-24	4	0	0	11	20	22	185
Black 25-49	6	2	4	11	20	33	1,004
Black 50+	7	4	3	13	20	25	391
<i>Total<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>4</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>9,195</i>

1 Based on combined sample

2 Based on core sample

**Table 78 Participation in civil renewal activities, by sex within ethnic group**

Percentages

England 2005

Sex within ethnic group <sup>1</sup>	Once a month			At least once in last year			Respondents
	Civic activism	Civic consultation	Civic participation	Civic activism	Civic consultation	Civic participation	
<i>(excludes Mixed/Chinese/other ethnic group)</i>							
White men	4	2	3	9	20	39	3,705
White women	4	1	2	9	21	40	4,748
Asian men	5	2	1	9	17	29	1,258
Asian women	3	2	3	7	15	26	1,243
Black men	6	2	4	11	22	30	673
Black women	5	2	2	12	18	28	907
<i>Total<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>4</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>9,195</i>

1 Based on combined sample

2 Based on core sample

**Table 79 Participation in civil renewal activities, by country of birth within ethnic group**

Percentages

England 2005

Country of birth within ethnic group <sup>1</sup>	Once a month			At least once in last year			Respondents
	Civic activism	Civic consultation	Civic participation	Civic activism	Civic consultation	Civic participation	
<i>(excludes Mixed/Chinese/other ethnic group)</i>							
White - born in UK	4	2	2	9	20	40	7,946
White - born elsewhere	3	1	2	8	20	36	505
Asian - born in UK	6	3	2	11	22	35	650
Asian - born elsewhere	3	1	2	7	14	24	1,839
Black - born in UK	6	2	3	14	18	34	498
Black - born elsewhere	5	2	3	11	21	27	1,077
<b>Total<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>9,195</b>

1 Based on combined sample

2 Based on core sample

**Table 80 Participation in civil renewal activities, by whether practises a religion within ethnic group**

Percentages

England 2005

Practises religion within ethnic group <sup>1</sup>	Once a month			At least once in last year			Respondents
	Civic activism	Civic consultation	Civic participation	Civic activism	Civic consultation	Civic participation	
<i>(excludes Mixed/Chinese/other ethnic group)</i>							
White - practises a religion	7	2	3	13	25	45	2,310
White - others	3	1	2	8	19	37	6,143
Asian - practises a religion	4	2	2	8	16	27	1,907
Asian - others	3	1	1	8	18	29	594
Black - practises a religion	6	2	3	13	22	29	1,000
Black - others	4	2	3	9	18	29	580
<b>Total<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>9,195</b>

1 Based on combined sample

2 Based on core sample

**Table 81 Participation in civil renewal activities, by socio-economic classification***Percentages**England 2005*

	Once a month			At least once in last year			<i>Respondents</i>
	Civic activism	Civic consultation	Civic participation	Civic activism	Civic consultation	Civic participation	
Higher managerial and professional occupations	9	3	4	16	31	51	948
Lower managerial and professional occupations	6	3	3	13	29	49	2,160
Intermediate occupations	4	2	2	9	20	39	1,144
Small employers and own account workers	4	1	2	8	16	38	742
Lower supervisory and technical	3	1	2	8	16	34	969
Semi-routine occupations	2	1	2	6	15	30	1,500
Routine occupations	2	1	2	4	12	28	1,118
Never worked/long-term unemployed	4	1	2	7	12	28	386
Full-time students	2	1	0	5	16	35	146
<i>Total</i>	4	2	2	9	20	38	9,195

**Table 82 Participation in civil renewal activities, by economic activity status***Percentages**England 2005*

	Once a month			At least once in last year			<i>Respondents</i>
	Civic activism	Civic consultation	Civic participation	Civic activism	Civic consultation	Civic participation	
In employment	4	2	2	10	22	40	5,204
Unemployed	4	2	4	10	19	39	206
Economically inactive	4	2	3	8	18	35	3,785
<i>Total</i>	4	2	2	9	20	38	9,195

**Table 83 Participation in civil renewal activities, by highest qualification level***Percentages**England 2005*

Qualifications <sup>1</sup>	Once a month			At least once in last year			<i>Respondents</i>
	Civic activism	Civic consultation	Civic participation	Civic activism	Civic consultation	Civic participation	
Degree or equivalent	7	3	3	15	31	52	1,633
Higher Education below degree level	6	1	3	14	26	47	851
A level or equivalent	3	1	2	8	21	41	1,075
GCSE grades A-C or equivalent	4	1	2	8	20	38	1,612
GCSE grades D-E or equivalent	3	0	1	6	13	27	314
Foreign and other qualifications	1	1	3	6	17	32	182
No qualifications	2	1	2	5	12	28	1,583
<i>Total</i>	4	2	2	9	20	38	9,195

1 Respondents aged 70 or over shown only in total row

**Table 84 Participation in civil renewal activities, by whether enjoys living in the neighbourhood**

Percentages

England 2005

	Once a month			At least once in last year			Respondents
	Civic activism	Civic consultation	Civic participation	Civic activism	Civic consultation	Civic participation	
Yes, definitely	5	2	3	10	21	39	6,091
Yes, to some extent	3	1	2	7	19	38	2,515
No	4	1	3	6	18	38	576
<i>Total</i>	4	2	2	9	20	38	9,195

**Table 85 Participation in civil renewal activities, by whether agrees that people in the neighbourhood pull together to improve it**

Percentages

England 2005

	Once a month			At least once in last year			Respondents
	Civic activism	Civic consultation	Civic participation	Civic activism	Civic consultation	Civic participation	
Definitely agree	6	3	3	13	24	41	1,691
Tend to agree	4	2	2	9	21	38	4,168
Tend to disagree	4	1	2	8	19	40	1,927
Definitely disagree	3	1	3	6	17	41	718
<i>Total</i>	4	2	2	9	20	38	9,195

**Table 86 Participation in civil renewal activities, by number of people who can be trusted in the neighbourhood**

Percentages

England 2005

	Once a month			At least once in last year			Respondents
	Civic activism	Civic consultation	Civic participation	Civic activism	Civic consultation	Civic participation	
Many can be trusted	5	2	2	11	23	43	4,483
Some can be trusted	3	1	2	8	18	36	3,087
A few can be trusted	2	1	3	6	17	33	1,219
None can be trusted	6	1	3	9	15	39	140
<i>Total</i>	4	2	2	9	20	38	9,195

**Table 87 Participation in civil renewal activities, by whether feels safe walking alone in the neighbourhood after dark**

Percentages

England 2005

	Once a month			At least once in last year			Respondents
	Civic activism	Civic consultation	Civic participation	Civic activism	Civic consultation	Civic participation	
Very safe	5	2	2	10	22	41	2,659
Fairly safe	4	2	2	10	21	39	3,602
A bit unsafe	4	1	2	9	20	38	1,554
Very unsafe	3	1	4	6	16	36	832
Never walks alone after dark	2	0	1	4	10	21	540
<i>Total</i>	4	2	2	9	20	38	9,195

**Table 88 Participation in civil renewal activities, by fear of crime***Percentages**England 2005*

	Once a month			At least once in last year			<i>Respondents</i>
	Civic activism	Civic consultation	Civic participation	Civic activism	Civic consultation	Civic participation	
Very worried	4	2	4	9	18	34	1,252
Fairly worried	4	2	2	8	21	40	2,825
Not very worried	4	1	2	9	21	39	4,117
Not at all worried	5	3	3	9	18	35	965
<i>Total</i>	4	2	2	9	20	38	9,195

**Table 89 Participation in civil renewal activities, by whether feels that they belong to the neighbourhood***Percentages**England 2005*

	Once a month			At least once in last year			<i>Respondents</i>
	Civic activism	Civic consultation	Civic participation	Civic activism	Civic consultation	Civic participation	
Very strongly	6	2	3	12	23	40	2,972
Fairly strongly	4	2	2	9	20	38	3,863
Not very strongly	4	1	2	8	18	37	1,770
Not at all strongly	2	1	3	4	13	37	529
<i>Total</i>	4	2	2	9	20	38	9,195

**Table 90 Whether people feel able to influence decisions affecting their local area, London and Great Britain***Percentages**England 2005*

	Definitely agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Definitely disagree	<i>Respondents</i>
People agreeing they can influence decisions affecting					
Local area	6	33	42	20	8,751
London <sup>1</sup>	3	22	47	28	1,023
Great Britain	3	19	44	34	8,836

<sup>1</sup> Respondents living in London

Table excludes respondents answering 'Don't know'

**Table 91 Whether people feel able to influence decisions affecting their local area, London and Great Britain, 2001, 2003 and 2005***Percentages**England, 2001, 2003 and 2005*

	2001		2003		2005	
	Percentage	<i>Respondents</i>	Percentage	<i>Respondents</i>	Percentage	<i>Respondents</i>
People agreeing <sup>1</sup> they can influence decisions affecting						
Local area	44	9,040	38	8,754	39	8,751
London <sup>2</sup>	31	1,043	23	1,063	25	1,023
Great Britain	25	9,088	20	8,793	22	8,836

<sup>1</sup> 'Definitely agree' or 'tend to agree'<sup>2</sup> Respondents living in London

Table excludes respondents answering 'Don't know'

**Table 92** Whether people feel able to influence decisions affecting their local area and Great Britain, by age

Percentages

England, 2005

People agreeing they can influence decisions affecting	16 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 49	50 - 64	65 - 74	75+	Total
Local area	34	34	40	41	41	35	35	39
Respondents	323	413	1,368	2,474	2,123	1,120	928	8,751
Great Britain	18	17	23	23	22	21	25	22
Respondents	313	416	1,383	2,493	2,143	1,136	950	8,836

Table excludes respondents answering 'Don't know'

**Table 93 Whether people feel able to influence decisions affecting their local area and Great Britain, by ethnic group**

*England, 2005*

People agreeing they can influence decisions affecting	Ethnic group <sup>1</sup>											Any other	Total <sup>2</sup>	
	White	Mixed race	Asian or Asian British	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other Asian	Black British	Black or Caribbean	African	Other Black			Chinese
Local area Respondents	38 8,093	48 442	47 2,166	45 1,142	48 598	48 194	52 232	50 1,434	49 770	53 628	15 36	28 139	40 320	39 8,751
Great Britain Respondents	21 8,164	28 446	34 2,192	35 1,163	34 600	29 197	34 232	32 1,427	29 763	35 626	29 38	16 140	28 322	22 8,836

Table excludes respondents answering 'Don't know'

1 Based on combined sample

2 Based on core sample

**Table 94 Whether people feel able to influence decisions affecting their local area and Great Britain, by highest qualification level**

*Percentages*

*England, 2005*

People agreeing they can influence decisions affecting	Degree or equivalent	Higher Education below degree level	A level or equivalent	GCSE grades A-C or equivalent	GCSE grades D-E or equivalent	Foreign and other qualifications	No qualifications	Total
Local area Respondents	47 1,578	47 831	36 1,044	35 1,568	38 300	40 168	33 1,484	39 8,751
Great Britain Respondents	23 1,597	26 829	21 1,052	19 1,574	20 304	32 172	21 1,492	22 8,836

Table excludes respondents answering 'Don't know' and respondents aged 70 or over

**Table 95 Whether people feel able to influence decisions affecting their local area and Great Britain, by socio-economic classification**  
Percentages England, 2005

People agreeing they can influence decisions affecting	Higher managerial and professional occupations	Lower managerial and professional occupations	Intermediate occupations	Small employers and own account workers	Lower supervisory and technical occupations	Semi-routine occupations	Routine occupations	Never worked/long-term unemployed	Full-time students	Total
Local area Respondents	46 920	44 2,103	38 1,096	39 710	34 925	34 1,416	36 1,047	29 335	39 138	39 8,751
Great Britain Respondents	24 933	23 2,119	20 1,109	23 720	21 935	20 1,424	23 1,053	19 343	22 136	22 8,836

Table excludes respondents answering 'Don't know'

**Table 96 Whether feel people in the neighbourhood would intervene in specified situation, by age and sex**

Percentages	Age							Sex		Total
	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	Male	Female	
People who think it likely that people would intervene if...										
Children playing truant Respondents	48 316	46 396	48 1,333	56 2,396	60 2,030	54 1,063	54 833	53 3,722	55 4,647	54 8,369
Children spray-painting graffiti Respondents	78 320	72 413	76 1,383	82 2,479	82 2,111	78 1,110	75 914	78 3,869	79 4,863	79 8,732
A fight broke out Respondents	85 323	79 412	81 1,375	82 2,485	84 2,093	80 1,103	76 892	80 3,861	83 4,824	82 8,685
A child was rude to an adult Respondents	61 318	54 403	55 1,351	62 2,439	63 2,062	61 1,088	62 889	59 3,807	61 4,745	60 8,552
To help solve a community problem Respondents	71 306	74 382	73 1,292	79 2,368	83 2,058	81 1,062	80 857	78 3,703	79 4,623	78 8,326

Table excludes respondents answering 'Don't know'

**Table 97** Whether feel people in the neighbourhood would intervene, by ethnic group

Percentages

England, 2005

People who think it likely that people would intervene if...	Ethnic group <sup>1</sup>						Total <sup>2</sup>
	White	Asian	Black	Mixed	Chinese or Other	All non-white	
Children playing truant <i>Respondents</i>	55 7,729	46 2,220	46 1,371	34 429	42 437	44 4,457	54 8,369
Children spray-painting graffiti <i>Respondents</i>	80 8,071	66 2,298	66 1,424	65 439	58 4,660	65 4,621	79 8,732
A fight broke out <i>Respondents</i>	82 8,015	74 2,303	76 1,429	75 448	68 476	74 4,656	82 8,685
A child was rude to an adult <i>Respondents</i>	61 7,908	53 2,234	47 1,385	45 443	53 459	51 4,521	60 8,552
To help solve a community problem <i>Respondents</i>	79 7,706	78 2,165	76 1,358	69 407	72 429	76 4,359	78 8,326

Table excludes respondents answering 'Don't know'

1 Based on combined sample

2 Based on core sample

**Table 99 Help given to, and received from, relatives outside the household in 12 months before interview**

*Percentages* *England 2005*

Relationship to respondent	Gave help/support to <sup>1</sup>	Received help/support from <sup>1</sup>
Mother	35	29
Father	23	22
Step-mother/step-father	3	3
Mother-in-law/father-in-law/partner's mother/partner's father	16	13
Son aged 16 or over	15	15
Son aged under 16	2	1
Daughter aged 16 or over	17	15
Daughter aged under 16	2	1
Stepson/daughter	2	1
Son/daughter-in-law	6	7
Brother	20	18
Sister	25	21
Brother/sister-in-law	14	13
Grandchild	11	4
Grandparent	10	7
Cousin	9	7
Uncle/aunt	11	10
Niece/nephew	13	6
Ex-husband/wife/partner	2	1
Other relative	1	1
Any relative	76	71
<i>All</i>	<i>9,008</i>	<i>9,022</i>

<sup>1</sup> Excludes respondents with missing answers. Percentages sum to more than 100 because respondents could mention more than one relative.

**Table 100 Help given to and received from relatives outside the household, by age, sex and marital status**

<i>Percentages</i>		<i>England 2005</i>		
<i>Age, sex and marital status</i>	<i>Gave help/ support to<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Respondents<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>Received help/ support from<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Respondents<sup>2</sup></i>
<b>Male</b>				
Men 16 - 24	75	359	72	359
Men 25 - 34	78	623	73	623
Men 35 - 49	80	1,122	72	1,125
Men 50 - 64	80	988	61	987
Men 65 - 74	71	504	57	506
Men 75+	44	383	57	387
All males	75	3,979	67	3,987
<b>Female</b>				
Women 16 - 24	77	395	77	396
Women 25 - 34	83	805	84	805
Women 35 - 49	86	1,419	80	1,420
Women 50 - 64	84	1,170	67	1,168
Women 65 - 74	68	640	62	644
Women 75+	39	600	70	602
All females	77	5,029	75	5,035
<b>Marital status<sup>3</sup></b>				
Married and living with husband/wife	80	4,288	71	4,296
Cohabiting	84	759	77	759
Single	73	1,864	69	1,866
Widowed	49	966	70	970
Divorced	74	861	69	860
Separated	68	265	69	266
All <sup>4</sup>	76	9,008	71	9,022

1 Percentages sum to more than 100 because respondents could mention more than one relative.

2 Excludes respondents with missing answers.

3 Data for same sex couples is excluded because of the small number of cases. ' '

4 All' figures include responses from all respondents including those with missing age and marital status data.

**Table 101 Help given to and received from relatives outside the household by ethnic group***Percentages**England 2005*

Ethnic group <sup>1</sup>	Gave help/ support to <sup>1</sup>	Respondents <sup>2</sup>	Received help/ support from <sup>1</sup>	Respondents <sup>2</sup>
White	78	8,290	73	8,304
Mixed Race	68	458	64	457
All Asian	62	2,418	60	2,422
Indian	65	1,272	64	1,273
Pakistani	60	661	57	662
Bangladeshi	59	226	55	227
Other Asian	58	259	53	260
All Black	67	1,509	61	1,514
Caribbean	72	797	66	802
African	61	673	56	673
Other Black	81	39	71	39
Chinese	45	155	47	154
Any other ethnic group	53	363	53	362
All <sup>4</sup>	76	9,008	71	9,022

1 Based on the combined sample.

2 Percentages sum to more than 100 because respondents could mention more than one relative.

3 Excludes respondents with missing answers. Excludes respondents with missing ethnicity data are included only in the 'All' row.

4 Based on the core sample.

**Table 102 Trust in institutions***Percentages**England 2005*

How much people trust institution	Parliament	Greater London	Local Council Assembly	Courts	Police
A lot	4	6	6	15	21
A fair amount	33	41	52	55	58
Not very much	44	37	33	24	17
Not at all	19	16	10	6	4
Respondents <sup>1</sup>	9,104	998	8,873	8,589	9,104

1 Excludes respondents who answered 'don't know' and those with missing answers. The percentages for the Greater London Assembly are based on people living in London.

**Table 103 Percentage of respondents who trust institution a lot or a fair amount***England 2001, 2003 and 2005*

Percentage who trust institution a lot or a fair amount	%	2001	%	2003	%	2005
		Respondents <sup>1</sup>		Respondents <sup>1</sup>		Respondents <sup>1</sup>
Police	80	9,270	80	8,859	79	9,104
Courts	73	8,434	73	8,481	70	8,589
Local council	52	8,732	54	8,677	57	8,873
Parliament	36	8,994	38	8,742	37	8,964

1 Excludes respondents who answered 'don't know' and those with missing answers

**Table 104 Trust in institutions, by ACORN classification**

Percentage who trust institution 'a lot' or 'a fair amount'

England 2005

Type of area (ACORN)	Police Respondents <sup>1</sup>	Courts Respondents <sup>1</sup>	Local council Respondents <sup>1</sup>	Parliament Respondents <sup>1</sup>
Wealthy Executives	84	75	60	33
Affluent Greys	82	68	59	32
Flourishing Families	84	74	57	40
Prosperous Professionals	85	83	67	44
Educated Urbanites	82	76	57	41
Aspiring Singles	78	73	63	47
Starting Out	79	69	58	41
Secure Families	80	70	56	37
Settled Suburbia	79	66	53	31
Prudent Pensioners	82	73	60	43
Asian Communities	76	82	66	57
Post-Industrial Families	75	67	59	35
Blue-collar Roots	78	71	52	35
Struggling Families	72	63	56	33
Burdened Singles	74	66	57	40
High-Rise hardship	77	66	66	46
Inner City Adversity	74	74	61	42
All <sup>2</sup>	79	70	57	37
		8,589	8,873	8,964

1 Excludes respondents who answered 'don't know' and those with missing answers.

2 Respondents in unclassified areas included only in 'All' row.

**Table 105 Trust in institutions, by Index of Multiple Deprivation**

		England 2005			
<i>Percentage who trust institution 'a lot' or 'a fair amount'</i>					
Index of Multiple Deprivation for England	Police Respondents <sup>1</sup>	Courts Respondents <sup>1</sup>	Local council Respondents <sup>1</sup>	Parliament Respondents <sup>1</sup>	
1 (Least deprived)	85	78	62	35	902
2	83	68	59	35	1,009
3	81	70	60	39	895
4	82	72	59	37	967
5	80	71	57	37	969
6	78	70	56	38	871
7	77	68	54	38	845
8	76	68	56	39	915
9	75	69	54	36	859
10 (Most deprived)	73	68	56	37	732
All	79	70	57	37	8,964

<sup>1</sup> Excludes respondents who answered 'don't know' and those with missing answers.

**Table 106 Trust in institutions, by Government Office Region**

		England 2005			
<i>Percentage who trust institution 'a lot' or 'a fair amount'</i>					
Government Office Region	Police Respondents <sup>1</sup>	Courts Respondents <sup>1</sup>	Local council Respondents <sup>1</sup>	Parliament Respondents <sup>1</sup>	
London	81	74	59	42	1,066
South East	81	70	60	33	1,419
Yorkshire and the Humber	79	71	55	40	969
South West	79	73	56	37	995
North West	76	67	59	37	1,174
North East	81	67	52	36	503
East Midlands	77	67	56	35	837
West Midlands	77	71	55	35	940
East of England	80	69	59	36	1,061
All	79	70	57	37	8,964

<sup>1</sup> Excludes respondents who answered 'don't know' and those with missing answers.

**Table 107 Trust in institutions, by age, sex and marital status**

Percentage who trust institution 'a lot' or 'a fair amount'

England 2005

	Police Respondents <sup>1</sup>	Courts Respondents <sup>1</sup>	Local council Respondents <sup>1</sup>	Parliament Respondents <sup>1</sup>
Age				
16-19	77	78	73	49
20-24	78	77	64	48
25-34	78	73	57	39
35-49	79	71	53	36
50-64	78	66	54	32
65-74	80	65	58	33
75+	85	67	62	35
Sex				
Male	77	69	56	37
Female	82	71	59	37
Marital status				
Married and living with husband/wife	81	69	56	36
Cohabiting	74	67	50	33
Single	78	76	64	44
Widowed	84	67	63	33
Divorced	74	65	51	30
Separated	74	69	61	43
All <sup>2</sup>	79	70	57	37

1 Excludes respondents who answered 'don't know' and those with missing answers.

2 Respondents with missing age data, same sex couples and those with missing marital status data are included only in the 'All' row.

**Table 108 Trust in institutions, by ethnic group**

Percentage who trust institution 'a lot' or 'a fair amount' England, 2005

Ethnic group <sup>1</sup>	Police		Courts		Local council		Parliament	
	Respondents <sup>2</sup>		Respondents <sup>2</sup>		Respondents <sup>2</sup>		Respondents <sup>2</sup>	
White	80	8,381	70	7,940	56	8,170	35	8,268
Mixed race	71	466	71	440	65	447	44	446
All Asian	80	2,437	83	2,149	69	2,389	57	2,313
Indian	82	1,282	83	1,131	69	1,261	58	1,217
Pakistani	75	667	81	589	68	650	50	626
Bangladeshi	81	229	87	195	67	224	68	222
Other Asian	83	259	83	234	73	254	62	248
All Black	69	1,534	69	1,385	63	1,500	49	1,476
Caribbean	64	811	64	732	56	788	40	789
African	76	685	74	618	70	675	59	649
Other Black	54	38	58	35	59	37	27	38
Chinese	88	158	86	144	80	152	65	150
Any other	75	364	76	318	64	347	54	347
All <sup>3</sup>	79	9,104	70	8,589	57	8,873	37	8,964

<sup>1</sup> Based on the combined sample. Respondents with missing ethnicity data are excluded.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes respondents who answered 'don't know' or those with missing answers.

<sup>3</sup> Based on the core sample.

**Table 109 Trust in the police, by age within ethnic group***Percentage who trust institution 'a lot' or 'a fair amount'**England 2005*

Age within ethnic group <sup>1</sup>	Percentages			Respondents <sup>2</sup>		
	White	Asian	Black Caribbean	White	Asian	Black Caribbean
16 - 24	78	80	51	636	333	74
25-34	79	78	58	1,234	709	132
35-49	80	79	62	2,296	809	328
50-64	78	81	70	2,095	337	120
65 -74	80	85	77	1,136	185	114
75 and over	85	89	86	983	64	41

1 Based on the combined sample. Respondents with missing ethnicity and age data are excluded.

2 Excludes respondents who answered 'don't know' or those with missing answers.

**Table 110 Trust in the police, by sex within ethnic group***Percentage who trust institution 'a lot' or 'a fair amount'**England 2005*

Sex within ethnic group <sup>1</sup>	Respondents <sup>2</sup>	
White men	77	3,680
White women	82	4,701
Asian men	79	1,235
Asian women	81	1,202
Black - Caribbean men	64	341
Black - Caribbean women	63	470
All <sup>3</sup>	79	9,104

1 Based on the combined sample. Respondents with missing ethnicity data are excluded.

2 Excludes respondents who answered 'don't know' or those with missing answers.

3 Based on the core sample.

**Table 111 Trust in institutions, by country of birth within ethnic group**

		England 2005			
<i>Percentage who trust institution 'a lot' or 'a fair amount'</i>					
Country of birth within ethnic group <sup>1</sup>	Police Respondents <sup>2</sup>	Courts Respondents <sup>2</sup>	Local council Respondents <sup>2</sup>	Parliament Respondents <sup>2</sup>	
White born in UK	79	69	56	35	7,786
White not born in UK	84	79	64	43	480
Asian born in UK	75	78	61	43	627
Asian not born in the UK	82	85	72	64	1,675
Black Caribbean born in UK	56	57	53	30	361
Black Caribbean not born in UK	70	71	58	50	426
Born in the UK	79	69	56	35	9,263
Born elsewhere	82	80	67	51	3,720
All <sup>3</sup>	79	70	57	37	8,964

<sup>1</sup> Based on the combined sample. Respondents with missing ethnicity data and country of birth data are excluded.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes respondents who answered 'don't know' or those with missing answers.

<sup>3</sup> Based on the core sample.

**Table 112 Trust in institutions, by socio-economic group**

		England 2005			
<i>Percentage who trust institution 'a lot' or 'a fair amount'</i>					
Socio-economic group <sup>1</sup>	Police Respondents <sup>2</sup>	Courts Respondents <sup>2</sup>	Local council Respondents <sup>2</sup>	Parliament Respondents <sup>2</sup>	
Higher managerial and professional occupations	84	77	57	39	941
Lower managerial and professional occupations	83	74	56	38	2,131
Intermediate occupations	84	69	59	35	1,119
Small employers and own account workers	73	64	52	31	728
Lower supervisory and technical	77	67	53	33	948
Semi-routine occupations	77	68	58	36	1,444
Routine occupations	76	66	62	38	1,077
Never worked/ long-term unemployed	76	71	61	42	368
Full-time students	74	76	69	52	143
All	79	70	57	37	8,964

<sup>1</sup> This is the National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC). The figures for socio-economic class in this table exclude respondents who are unclassified. These are included in the 'All' figures.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes respondents who answered 'don't know' or those with missing answers.

**Table 113 Trust in institutions, by highest qualification**

Percentage who trust institution 'a lot' or 'a fair amount'

England 2005

Highest qualification level <sup>1</sup>	Police Respondents <sup>2</sup>	Courts Respondents <sup>2</sup>	Local council Respondents <sup>2</sup>	Parliament Respondents <sup>2</sup>
Degree or equivalent	83	79	57	42
Higher Education below degree level	81	73	59	39
A level or equivalent	78	70	57	39
GCSE grades A-C or equivalent	77	69	55	34
GCSE grades D-E or equivalent	78	64	52	35
Foreign and other qualifications	79	68	60	39
No qualifications	74	66	56	33
All	79	70	57	37
			8,873	8,964

<sup>1</sup> The qualification figures exclude respondents aged 70 or over and those with missing qualification data. These are included in the figures for all respondents.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes respondents who answered 'don't know' or those with missing answers.

# **Research Development and Statistics (RDS)**

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