

Citizenship Survey: 2007-08 (April 2007 – March 2008), England & Wales

This release provides headline findings for the 2007-08 annual Citizenship Survey, covering all four quarters from April 2007 to March 2008. The release is divided into three sections covering active and empowered communities; community cohesion; and racial prejudice and discrimination. These figures update those given in the previous release relating to April-December 2007 (published in April 2008).



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1. Active and empowered communities (England)

Volunteering

- In 2007-08¹, 73 per cent of all adults had volunteered (formally or informally) at least once in the last 12 months, with 48 per cent having volunteered at least once a month.
- Overall levels of volunteering (at least once in the last 12 months) have not changed since 2001. However, levels of formal volunteering have risen over this period, whilst informal volunteering has declined.
- Forty-one per cent of people from groups at risk of social exclusion participated in voluntary activities (formal and informal) at least once a month. This is unchanged from 2001 (41%).

Civic engagement

- In 2007-08, 10 per cent of people had, in the last year, either participated in direct decision-making about local services or issues, or participated in the actual provision of these services by taking on a role such as a local councillor, school governor or magistrate.
- Thirty-nine per cent of people engaged in some form of civic participation, such as contacting a local councillor, attending a public meeting or signing a petition at least once in the past year.

¹ All percentages for 2007-08 in this release cover the year 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008

Influencing decisions

- In 2007-08, 38 per cent of people felt they could influence decisions in their local area, similar proportions to 2005 and 2003 but lower than in 2001 (44%).
- One-fifth (20%) of people felt they could influence decisions affecting Great Britain, lower than in 2001 (25%).
- White people are less likely than people from minority ethnic groups to feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area (37% compared with 48%). White people are also less likely to feel they can influence decisions affecting Great Britain (19% compared with 34%).

Volunteering

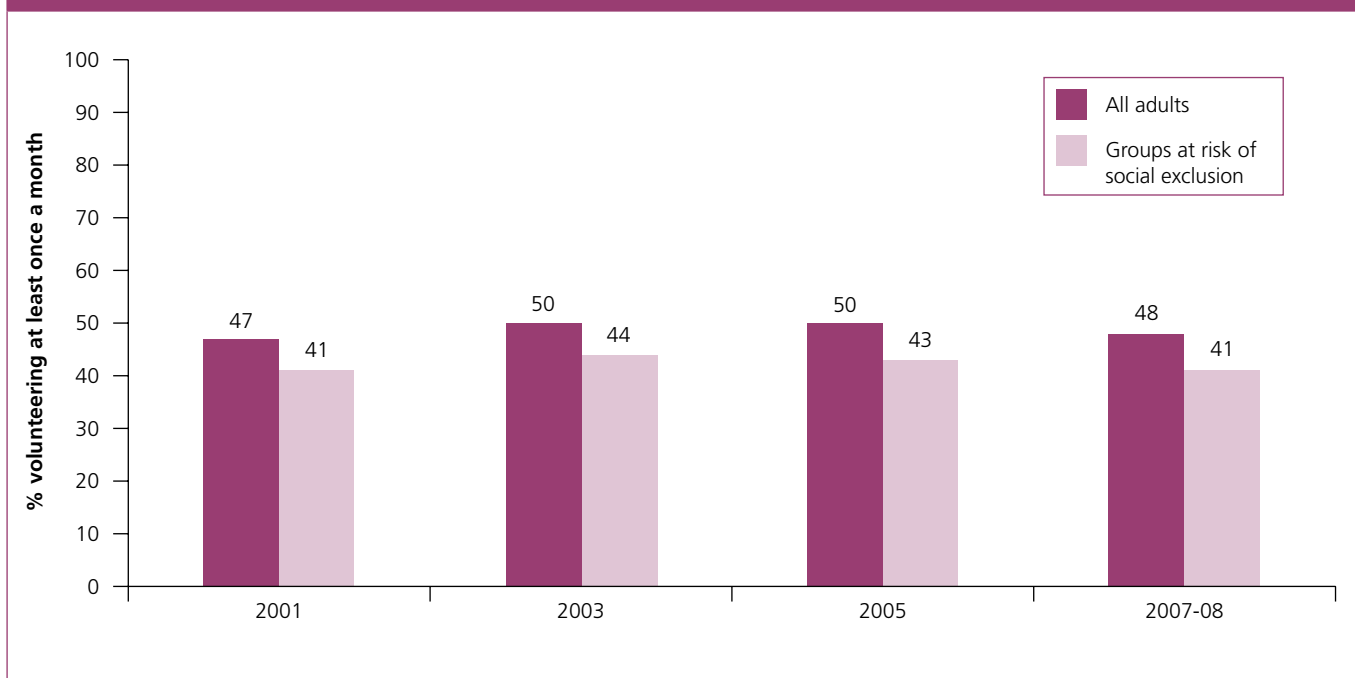
In 2007-08, 73 per cent of adults in England had volunteered formally or informally at least once in the 12 months prior to interview. This is unchanged from 2001 (74%), although levels have fallen since 2005 (76%).

Levels of informal volunteering were higher than formal volunteering, with 64 per cent volunteering informally compared to 43 per cent volunteering formally in the last 12 months. Since 2001, levels of formal volunteering have risen (from 39% to 43%); whilst informal volunteering has fallen (from 67% to 64%) over this period.

Levels of regular activity were lower, with 48 per cent of adults having volunteered at least once a month in the 12 months prior to interview. Again, levels of regular informal volunteering were higher than formal volunteering: 35 per cent compared to 27 per cent. Current levels of regular formal and informal volunteering in 2007-08 are in line with those from 2001, although levels have declined since 2005 (from 29% to 27% for formal volunteering and from 37% to 35% for informal volunteering).

In 2007-08, 41 per cent of adults from groups at risk of social exclusion had participated in voluntary activities at least once a month, a decline from 44 per cent in 2003, although in line with levels in 2001. As with the overall population, levels of informal volunteering at least once a month (32%) were higher than formal volunteering (21%) among those from groups at risk of social exclusion (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Participation in volunteering (formal and informal) at least once a month, 2001 to 2007-08

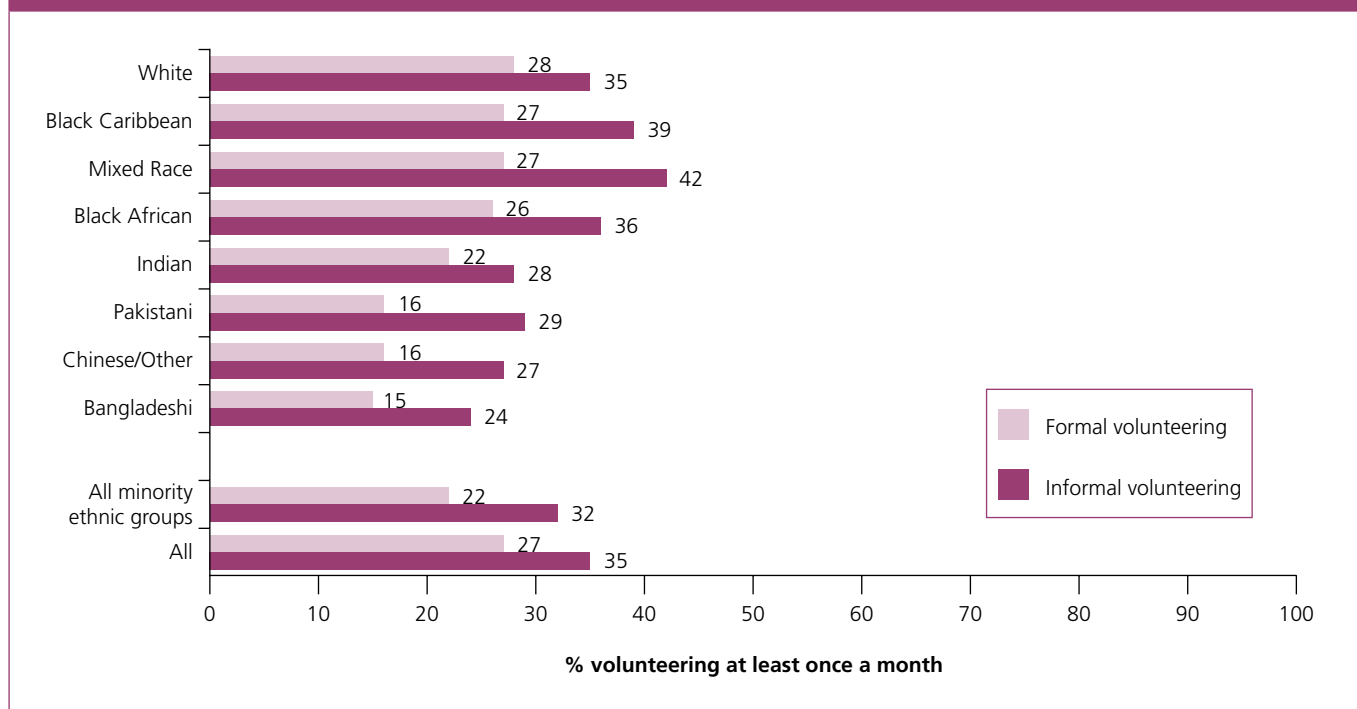


- Table 1: Participation in civic engagement and voluntary activities, 2001, 2003, 2005 & 2007-08
- Table 2: Participation in voluntary activities at least once a month by groups at risk of social exclusion, 2001, 2003, 2005 & 2007-08

There were some differences in levels of regular formal volunteering between ethnic groups. White (28%), Black Caribbean (27%), Mixed Race (27%), Black African (26%) and Indian (22%) people were all more likely to volunteer formally on a regular basis than those from the Pakistani (16%), Bangladeshi (15%) and Chinese/Other (16%) ethnic groups. In addition White people were more likely to volunteer formally than Indian people.

A similar pattern was observed for regular informal volunteering: people from Mixed Race (42%), Black Caribbean (39%), Black African (36%) and White (35%) backgrounds were all more likely to volunteer informally on a regular basis than people from Pakistani (29%), Indian (28%), Bangladeshi (24%) and Chinese/Other (27%), backgrounds. In addition Mixed Race people were more likely to volunteer informally than White people (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Participation in volunteering (formal and informal) at least once a month by ethnicity, 2007-08



Women were more likely to volunteer regularly than men. Women had higher rates than men for both regular formal volunteering (29% women, 25% men) and regular informal volunteering (39% and 31% respectively).

- Table 3: Participation in civic engagement and voluntary activities at least once a month in the 12 months prior to interview by age, sex and ethnicity, 2007-08

Civic Engagement

The Citizenship Survey measures levels of participation in three broad strands of civic engagement:

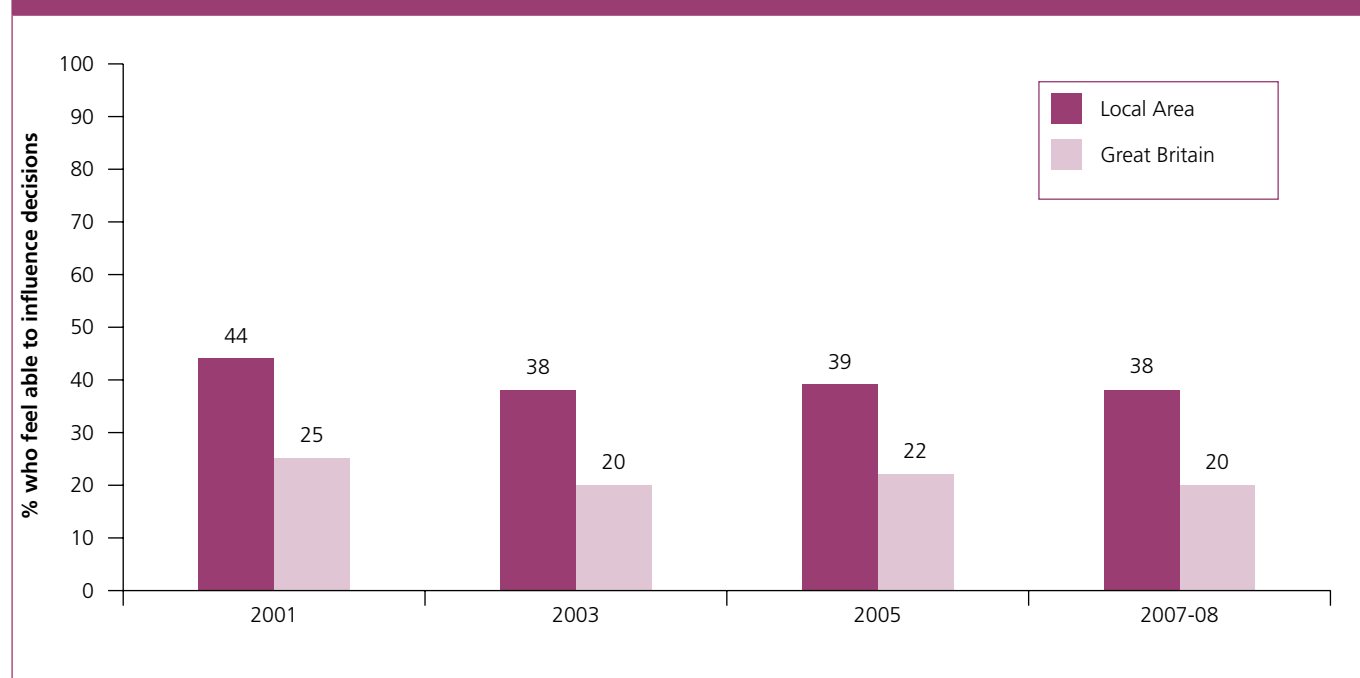
- *Civic activism* – which refers to involvement either in direct decision-making about local services or issues, or in the actual provision of these services by taking on a role such as a local councillor, school governor or magistrate;
- *Civic consultation* – which refers to active engagement in consultation 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.

In 2007-08, 39 per cent of adults in England engaged in civic participation at least once in the 12 months prior to interview, whilst 21 per cent engaged in civic consultation and 10 per cent in civic activism. Levels of participation in all three forms of civic engagement are unchanged since 2005 and there has been no change in civic participation since 2001 – the other two measures were not collected prior to 2005.

Influencing decisions

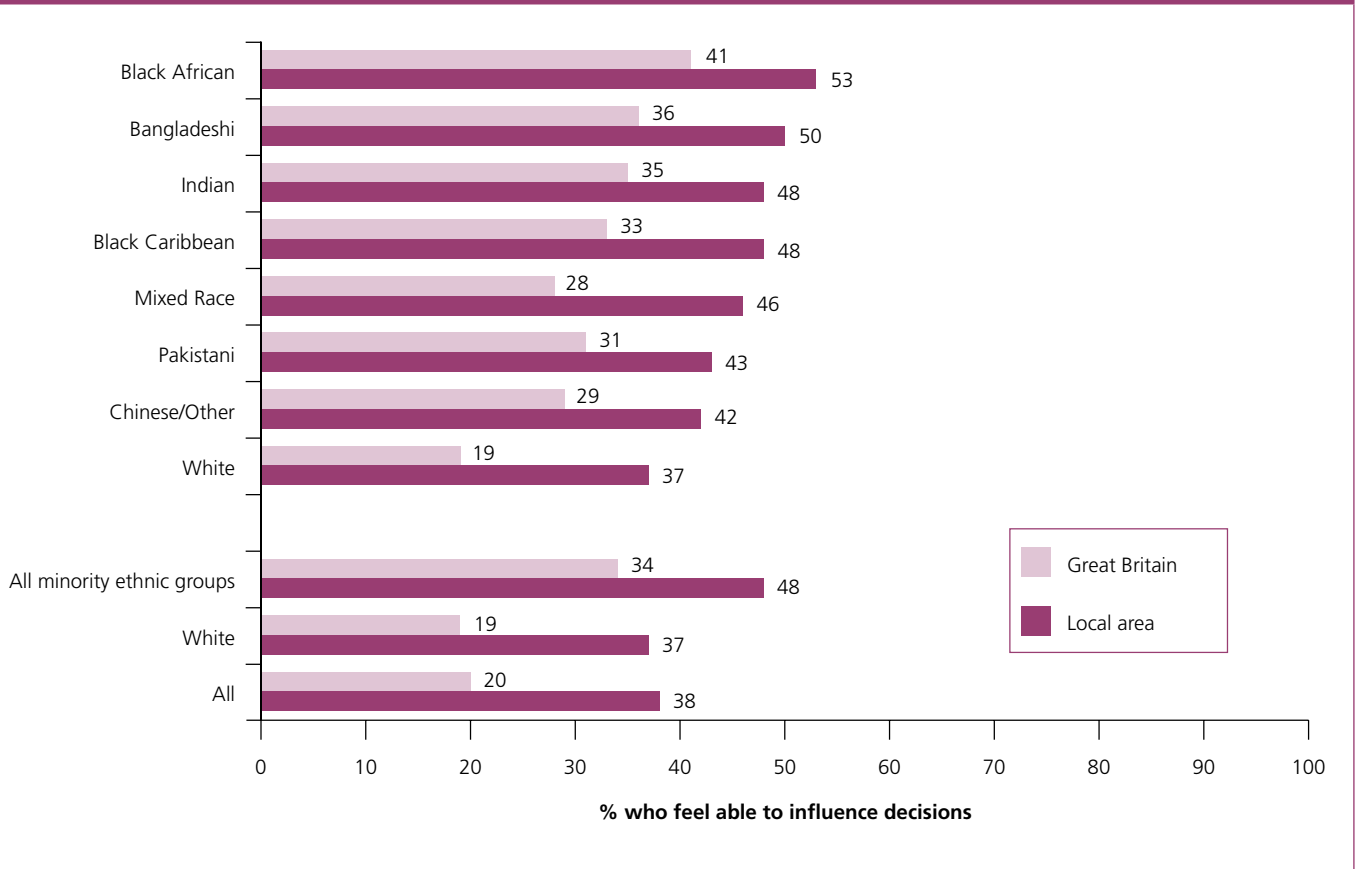
In 2007-08, 38 per cent of people in England agreed that they could influence decisions in their local area, similar proportions to 2005 and 2003 but lower than in 2001 (44%). In 2007-08 one-fifth (20%) of people felt they could influence decisions affecting Great Britain, lower than in 2001 (25%) (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Whether people feel able to influence decisions affecting their local area and Great Britain, 2001 to 2007-08



With the exception of the diverse Chinese/Other group, people from minority ethnic groups are more likely than White people to feel that they can influence decisions affecting their local area. For example, 53 per cent of Black African, 50 per cent of Bangladeshi and 48 per cent of Indian people feel that they can influence decisions affecting their local area compared with 37 per cent of White people (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Whether people feel able to influence decisions affecting their local area and Great Britain, by ethnicity, 2007-08



All minority ethnic groups are more likely than White people to feel that they can influence decisions affecting Britain. For example, 41 per cent of Black African, 36 per cent of Bangladeshi and 35 per cent of Indian people feel that they can influence decisions affecting Britain compared with 19 per cent of White people.

People under the age of 65 years (21-22% for each age group) are more likely than those aged 65-74 years (17%) to feel that they can influence decisions affecting Britain.

- Table 4: Whether people feel able to influence decisions affecting their local area and Great Britain, 2001, 2003, 2005 & 2007-08
- Table 5: Whether people feel able to influence decisions affecting their local area and Great Britain by age, sex and ethnicity, 2007-08

2. Community cohesion (England)

Cohesion

- In 2007-08, 82 per cent of people perceived their community as cohesive, agreeing that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together, an increase from 80 per cent in 2005.
- Perceptions of cohesion are most positive among those aged 75 and over (91%) and least positive among those aged 16-24 years (76%).
- Indian people are more likely than White people to think that their local area is cohesive (86% compared with 81%).

Belonging

- Seventy-five per cent of people feel they belong strongly to their neighbourhood, an increase from 70 per cent in 2003.
- Eighty-four per cent of people feel they belong strongly to Britain. This has declined since 2005 (86%), although is at the same level as in 2003 (85%).

Meaningful interaction with people from different backgrounds

- Overall, 80 per cent of people mix socially at least once a month with people from different ethnic or religious backgrounds, either at work, at a place of education, through a leisure activity, at a place of worship, at the shops or through volunteering.²
- Young people are more likely than older people to mix with people from different ethnic and religious groups: 93 per cent of people aged 16-24 years had mixed in this way compared with 52 per cent of people aged 75 and over.

Cohesion

In 2007-08, 82 per cent of people perceived their community as cohesive, agreeing that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together, an increase from 80 per cent in 2005.

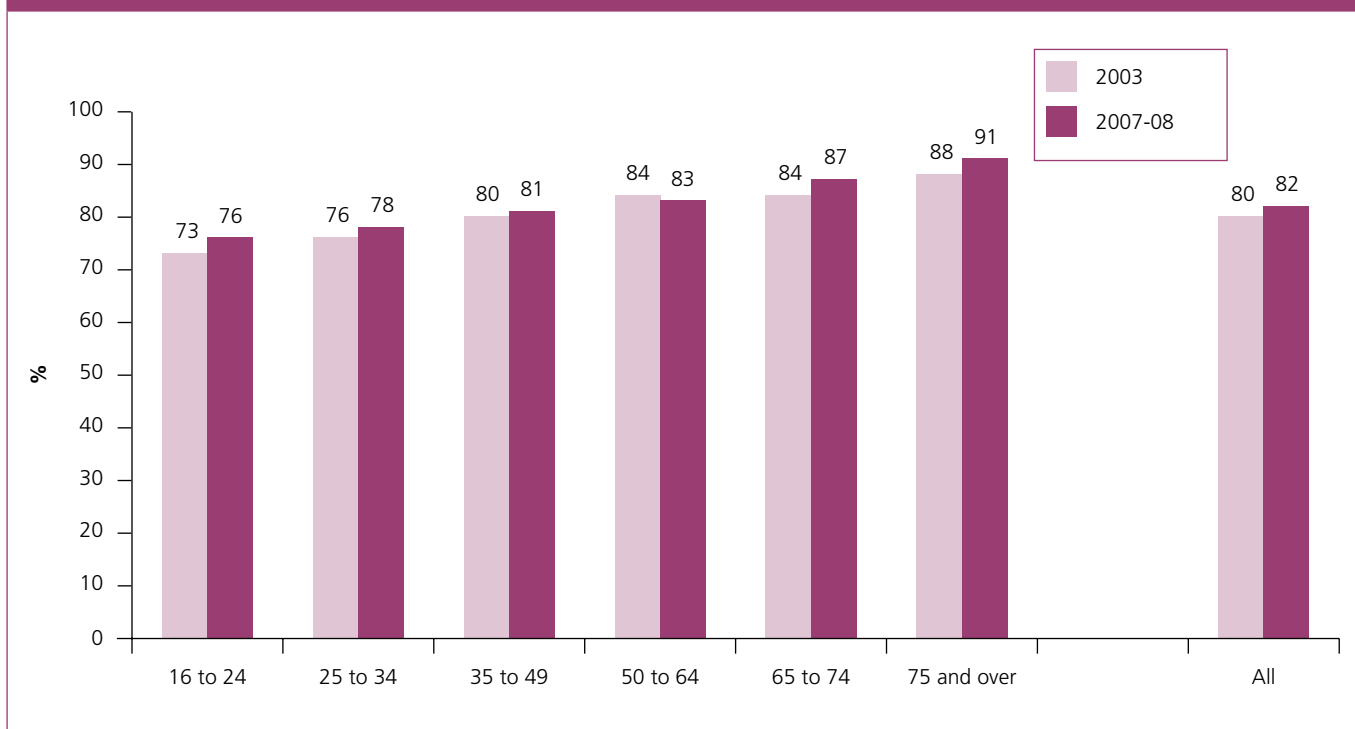
There was no difference between men and women in their perceptions of cohesion in 2007-08 and no change in men or women's perceptions since 2003.

Older people are more likely than younger people to think that their local area is cohesive. Cohesion is highest among those aged 75 or over (91%) and lowest among those aged 16-24 years (76%) (Figure 5).

Perceptions of cohesion within individual age groups have risen in most cases (except age 50-64) since 2003 although these individual rises did not reach statistical significance.

² Respondents are asked how many times they have mixed socially with people from different ethnic and religious groups to themselves in different areas of their lives. Mixing socially is defined as "mixing with people on a personal level by having informal conversations with them at, for example, the shops, your work or a child's school, as well as meeting up with people to socialise". However, it excludes "situations where you've interacted with people solely for work or business, for example just to buy something."

Figure 5: Proportion of people who agree that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds got on well together by age, 2003 and 2007-08



Overall, people from a minority ethnic background are more likely than White people to feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together (83% compared with 81%). There is little variation between individual ethnic groups with the exception of Indian people, who are more likely than White people to think that their local area is cohesive (86% compared with 81%).

Between 2003 and 2007-08, perceptions of cohesion amongst individual ethnic groups remained largely unchanged, although there was an increase in perceptions of cohesion amongst Indian people (from 81% to 86%).

- Table 6: Community cohesion, by age, sex and ethnicity, 2003, 2005 & 2007-08

Belonging

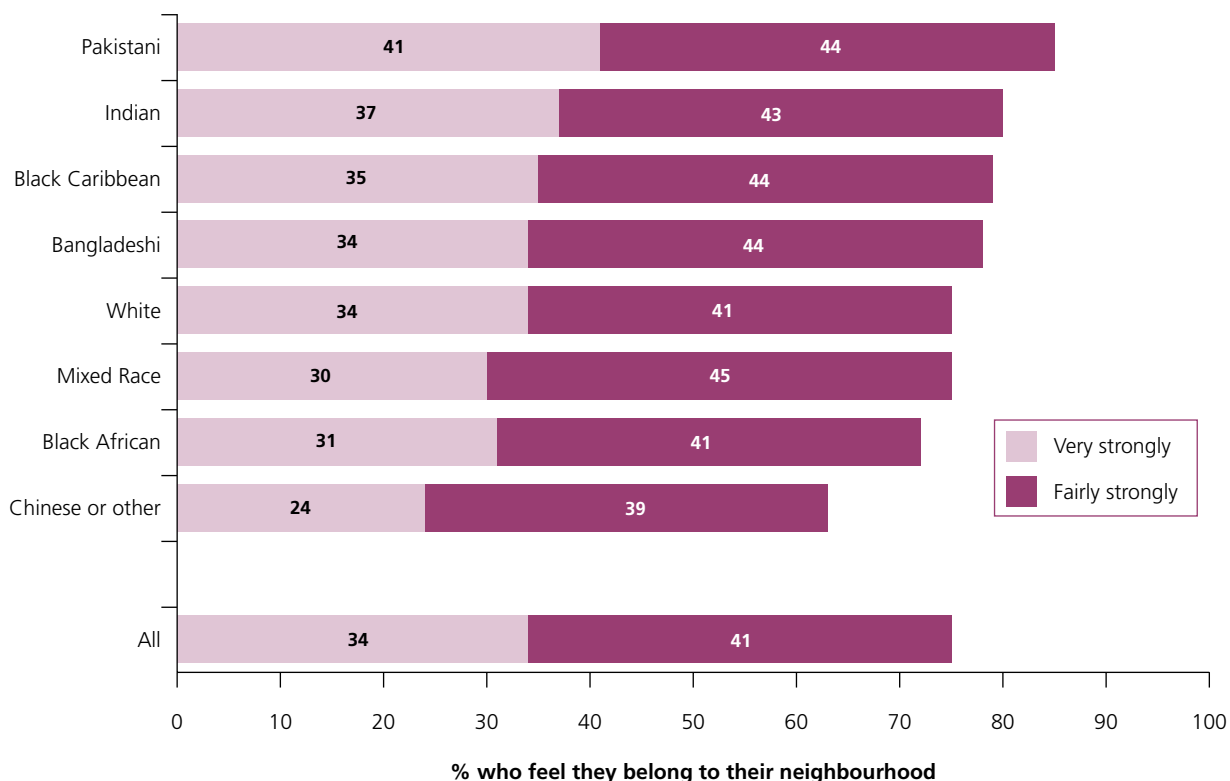
In 2007-08, 75 per cent of people felt they belonged strongly to their neighbourhood, including 34 per cent who said they belonged very strongly. The proportion of people who said they belonged strongly to their neighbourhood has increased since 2003 (70%).

In 2007-08, 84 per cent of people felt they belonged strongly to Britain, including 45 per cent who said they belonged very strongly. The proportion of people feeling a strong sense of belonging to Britain has declined since 2005 (86%), although it is at the same level as in 2003 (85%).

- Table 7: Whether people feel that they belong strongly to their neighbourhood and Great Britain, 2003, 2005 & 2007-08

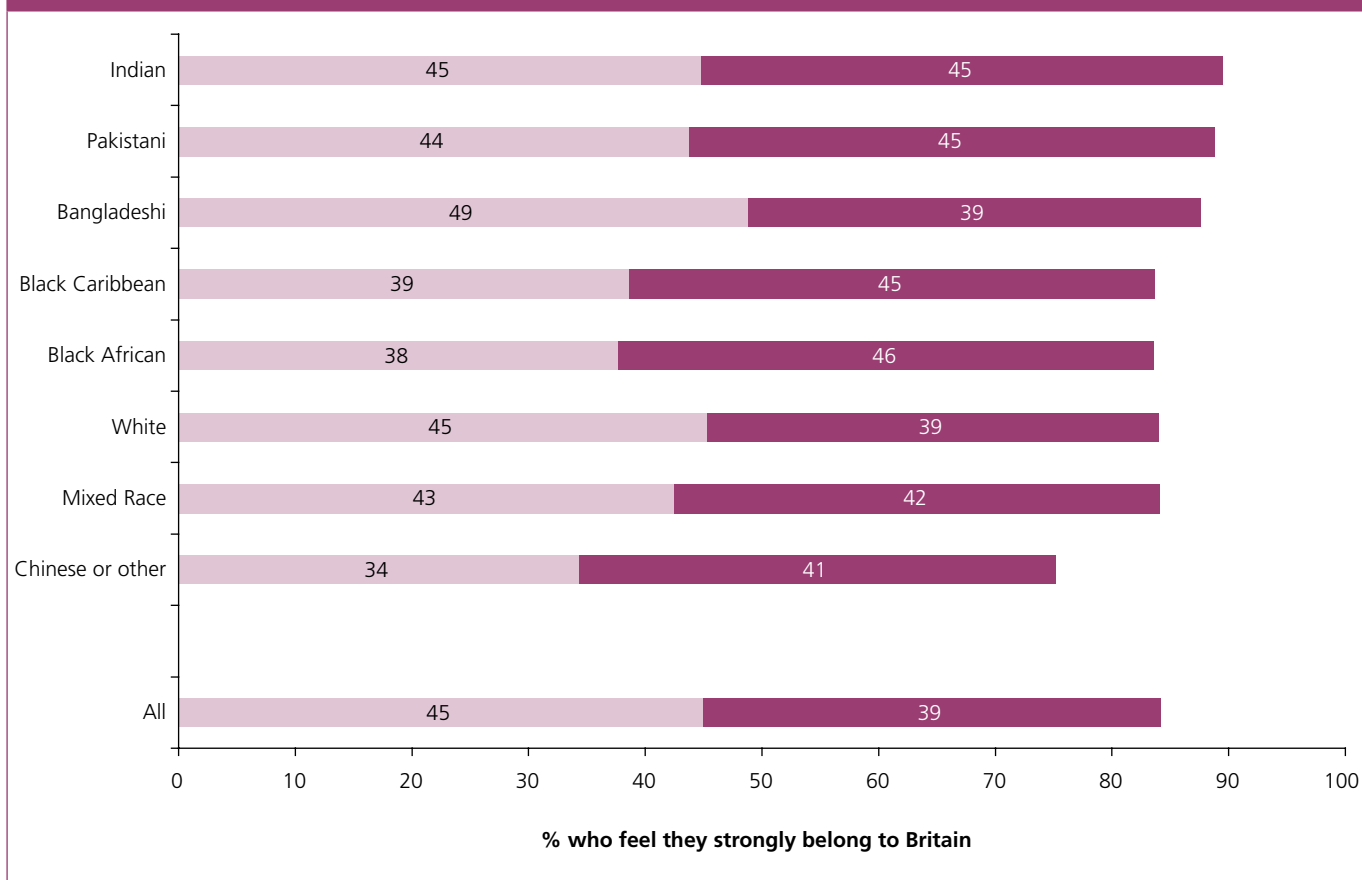
Pakistani and Indian people are more likely than White people to feel a strong sense of belonging to their neighbourhood (85% and 80% respectively compared with 75%). A greater proportion of people from Black Caribbean and Bangladeshi backgrounds also feel a strong sense of belonging to their neighbourhood than White people, though these differences were not significant due to the smaller sample sizes. People from Chinese/Other backgrounds (64%) are significantly less likely than White people to feel a strong sense of belonging to their neighbourhood (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Proportion of people who feel they belong strongly to their neighbourhood by ethnicity, 2007-08



Pakistani and Indian people are also more likely than White people to feel they belong strongly to Britain (both 89% compared with 84%). A greater proportion of people from Bangladeshi backgrounds feel a strong sense of belonging to Britain than White people, although these differences were not significant due to small sample sizes. Black African, Black Caribbean and Mixed Race people are as likely to feel a strong sense of belonging to Britain as White people (all 84%), while people from the diverse Chinese/Other group (75%) had the lowest sense of belonging strongly to Britain (Figure 7).

Figure 7: Proportion of people who feel they strongly belong to Britain by ethnicity, 2007-08



Young people are less likely than older people to feel a strong sense of belonging to their local neighbourhood. For example, 65 per cent of people in the 16-24 age group feel a strong sense of belonging to their local neighbourhood compared with 87 per cent of people aged 75 or over.

As with feelings of belonging to the neighbourhood, feelings of belonging to Britain are generally stronger amongst older people. Those aged 75 and over are most likely to feel a strong sense of belonging to Britain (92%) while 25-34 year olds are the least likely to feel a strong sense of belonging (80%).

- Table 8: Whether people feel that they belong strongly to their neighbourhood and Great Britain by age, sex and ethnicity, 2007-08

Meaningful interaction (mixing socially) with people from different backgrounds

Overall, 80 per cent of people mixed socially at least once a month with people from different ethnic or religious backgrounds, either at work, at a place of education, through a leisure activity, at a place of worship, at the shops or through volunteering.

Young people are more likely than older people to mix with people from different backgrounds. For example, 93 per cent of people aged 16-24 years mix regularly compared with 52 per cent of people aged 75 years or over. The situations in which people mix also vary by age: younger people tend to mix at work, school or college while older people tend to mix at the shops.

Not surprisingly, people from minority ethnic backgrounds are more likely than White people to mix socially with people from different ethnic or religious backgrounds (95% compared with 78%), reflecting their greater opportunity to do so.

Lower mixing among White people compared with minority ethnic people reflects the nature of the areas in which people live. For example, White people who live in more ethnically diverse areas (where more than 5% of the population are from minority ethnic backgrounds³) are more likely than White people who live in relatively homogenous areas to mix socially with people from different backgrounds (89% compared with 71%).

Within the minority ethnic groups, there is little difference in the levels of mixing, though people from Black (both Caribbean and African) backgrounds mix more than people from Pakistani backgrounds (96% compared with 93%).

People are most likely to mix socially with people from different backgrounds at the shops, followed by work, school or college, and then a pub, club, café or restaurant. This pattern is true for most ethnic groups. However, levels of social mixing vary considerably between ethnic groups in some situations. For example, Black African people are more likely than Pakistani people to mix in a place of worship (68% compared with 36%), while 51 per cent of Indian people mix in a pub, club, café or restaurant compared with 40 per cent of Bangladeshi people.

- Table 9: Mixing with people from different ethnic or religious groups by age and ethnicity (percentage mixing at least once a month), 2007-08

³ Based on the 2001 Census (ONS)

3. Racial prejudice and discrimination (England & Wales)

Racial discrimination

- The proportion of people from minority ethnic groups who feel that they would be treated worse than other races by at least one of eight public service organisations⁴ is lower in 2007-08 (34%) than it was in 2001 (38%).
- The proportion of people from minority ethnic groups who feel that they would be treated worse than other races by at least one of the five criminal justice system (CJS) organisations⁵ is lower in 2007-08 (28%) than it was in 2001 (33%).
- The proportions of people from minority ethnic groups thinking the police, the prison service, the courts, the Crown Prosecution Service and housing departments would treat them worse than other races have all decreased since 2001.
- Twenty-one per cent of people from minority ethnic groups who have been refused a job feel that it was for reasons of race, which represents no change since 2003 (24%).
- Among people from minority ethnic groups who have been treated unfairly with regard to promotion or progression, 49 per cent feel that it was for reasons of race. This represents no change since 2003 (46%).

Racial prejudice

- Over half (56%) of all people feel that there is now more racial prejudice in Britain than five years ago, which is an increase from 2005 (48%), 2003 (47%) and 2001 (43%).
- People from minority ethnic groups (32%) are less likely than White people (58%) to feel that there is now more racial prejudice in Britain compared with five years ago.

Racial or religious harassment in the local area (England)

- Less than 1 in 10 people (9%) say that racial or religious harassment is a problem in their local area, and most of these feel it is a fairly big problem (6%) rather than a very big problem (2%).
- A higher proportion of people from minority ethnic groups (16%) think that racial or religious harassment is a problem compared with White people (7%).

⁴ The eight organisations looked at are the police, the prison service, the courts, the Crown Prosecution Service, the probation service, a council housing department or housing association, a local GP and a local school.

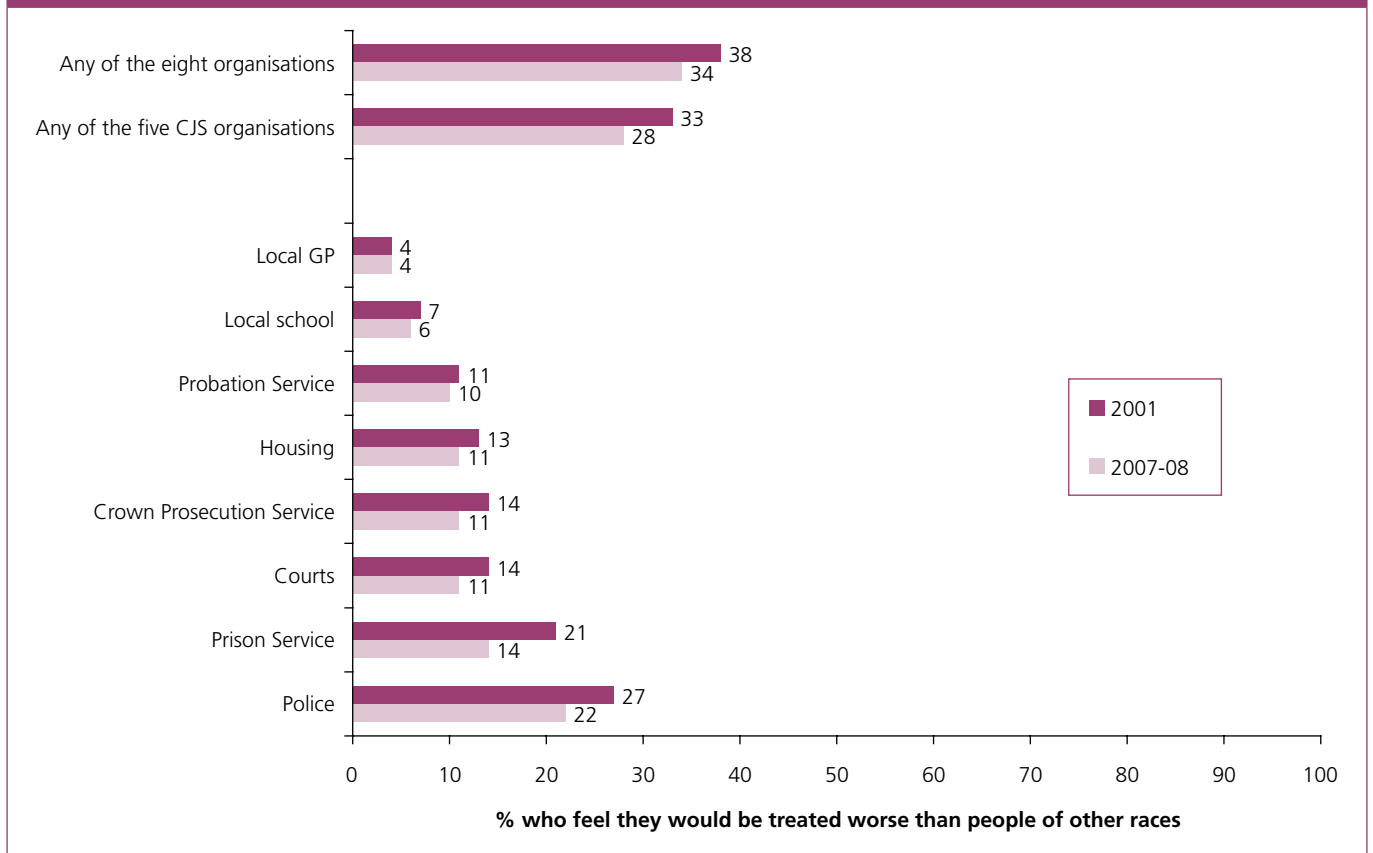
⁵ The CJS organisations are the police, the prison service, the courts, the Crown Prosecution Service and the probation service.

Organisational discrimination

In 2007-08 two thirds (66%) of people from minority ethnic groups did not consider that they would be treated worse than people of other races by any of the eight public service organisations measured. Almost three-quarters (72%) felt they would not be treated worse than people of other races by any of the five criminal justice agencies. Thirty four per cent of people from minority ethnic groups felt that they would be treated worse than other races by at least one of eight public service organisations, down from 38 per cent in 2001. Twenty-eight per cent of people from minority ethnic groups felt that they would be treated worse than other races by at least one of the five criminal justice system (CJS) organisations, also down from 2001 (33%).

The organisation considered to be discriminatory on the grounds of race by the largest proportion of people from minority ethnic groups is the police (22%), followed by the Prison Service (14%). Local GPs and local schools are least likely to be seen as discriminatory by people from minority ethnic groups (4% and 6% respectively). Whilst perceptions of treatment by the probation service, schools and GPs are in line with results from previous years, the proportions of people from minority ethnic groups thinking the police, the prison service, the courts, the Crown Prosecution Service and housing departments are discriminatory have all gone down since 2001 (Figure 8).

Figure 8: Proportions of people from minority ethnic groups who feel they would be treated worse than other races by public service organisations, 2001 and 2007-08



There has been some change in the proportion of White people who feel they would be treated worse than those of other races by these eight organisations since 2001. They are less likely to think the prison service or the probation service would treat them worse, for both services the proportions thinking this fell from 4% to 2% in 2007-08. In contrast, they are now more likely than in 2001 to think that council housing departments or housing associations would discriminate against them, 25 per cent think this compared to 15 per cent in 2001. Council housing departments or housing associations are also the only organisations where perceptions of racial discrimination are higher among White people (25%) than they are for people from minority ethnic groups (11%).

- Table 10: Percentages who expect organisations to treat them worse than other races, by ethnicity, 2001, 2003, 2005 & 2007-08

Labour market discrimination

Overall, the most frequently specified reason for people feeling that they had been turned down for a job in the last five years was because of their age (21%). However, among people from minority ethnic groups, the most frequently specified reason was their race (21%), followed by colour (17%) and age (13%). The proportion of people from minority ethnic groups feeling they had been turned down for a job because of their race is unchanged from 2003, when 24 per cent of people thought this.

Since 2003, the overall proportion of current employees who feel they have been discriminated against with regard to promotion or progression has fallen from 12 per cent to 9 per cent. In 2007-08, 16 per cent of people from minority ethnic groups in current employment felt they had been discriminated against with regard to promotion or progression compared with 8 per cent of White people.

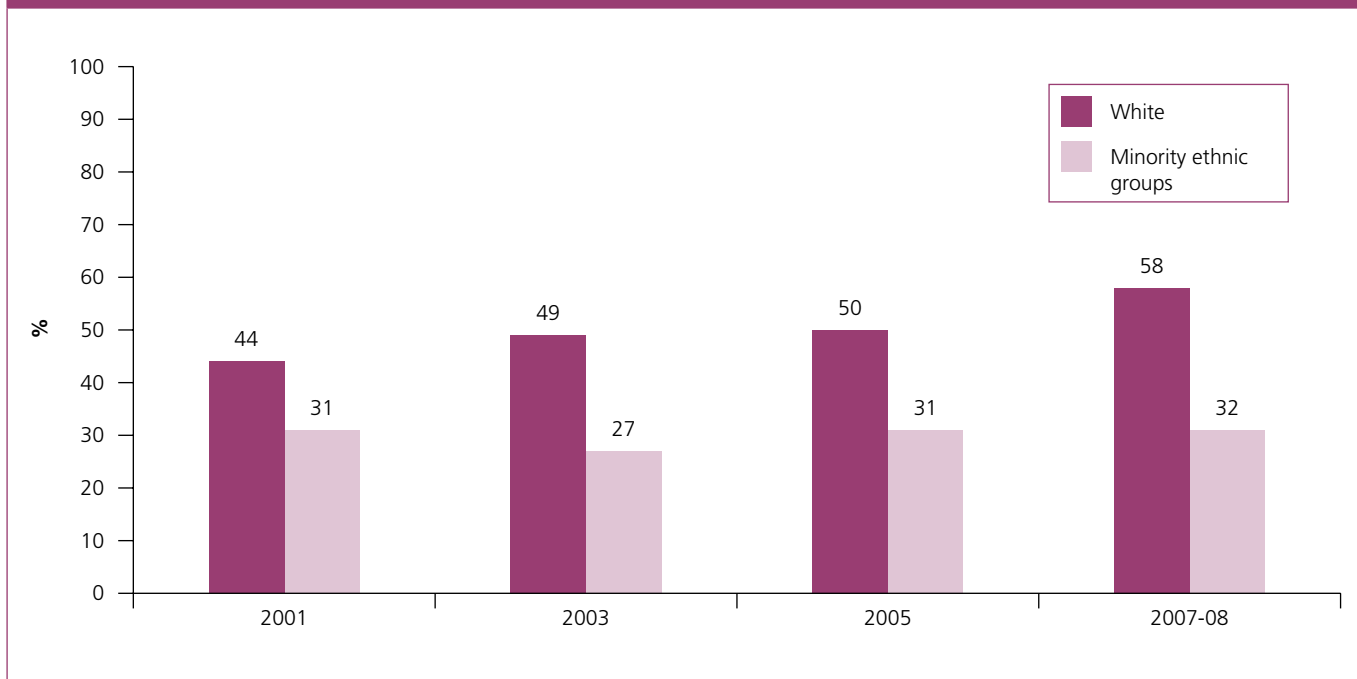
The most frequently specified reason for being treated unfairly at work with regard to promotion or progression was age (27%), followed by gender (22%). However, for people from minority ethnic groups, race (49%) and colour (46%) were the most frequently specified reasons. There has been no statistically significant change in the proportion of people from minority ethnic groups who have been treated unfairly with regards to promotion or progression who feel that this was for reason of race since 2003 (46%).

- Table 11: Reasons for being refused a job, by ethnicity, 2003, 2005 & 2007-08
- Table 12: Reasons for being discriminated against with regard to promotion or progression, by ethnicity, 2003, 2005 & 2007-08

Racial prejudice

Over half of people (56%) feel that racial prejudice has got worse in Britain over the last five years. While this represents an increase since 2001 (43%) it masks a growing difference between the perceptions of White people and those from minority ethnic groups. Just under a third (32%) of people from minority ethnic groups feel there is more racial prejudice than five years ago, a proportion that has not changed since 2001 (31%). In contrast, in 2007-08, 58 per cent of White people feel that there is more racial prejudice today, compared to 50 per cent expressing this view in 2005, 49 per cent in 2003 and 44 per cent in 2001 (Figure 9).

Figure 9: Proportion of people who feel there is more racial prejudice in Britain today than five years ago, by ethnicity, 2001 to 2007-08.



Amongst minority ethnic groups, Pakistani people are the most likely to think racial prejudice has got worse over the last five years (48%) and Black African people (22%) the least likely.

Amongst White people, those living in wards where more than 5 per cent of the population are from minority ethnic groups⁶ are less likely to feel that racial prejudice has got worse in Britain over the last five years (51%) than those living in less diverse areas (61%).

Young people have more positive views regarding racial prejudice than older people, with 42 per cent of people aged 16-24 saying prejudice has increased compared to 66 per cent of 65-74 year olds.

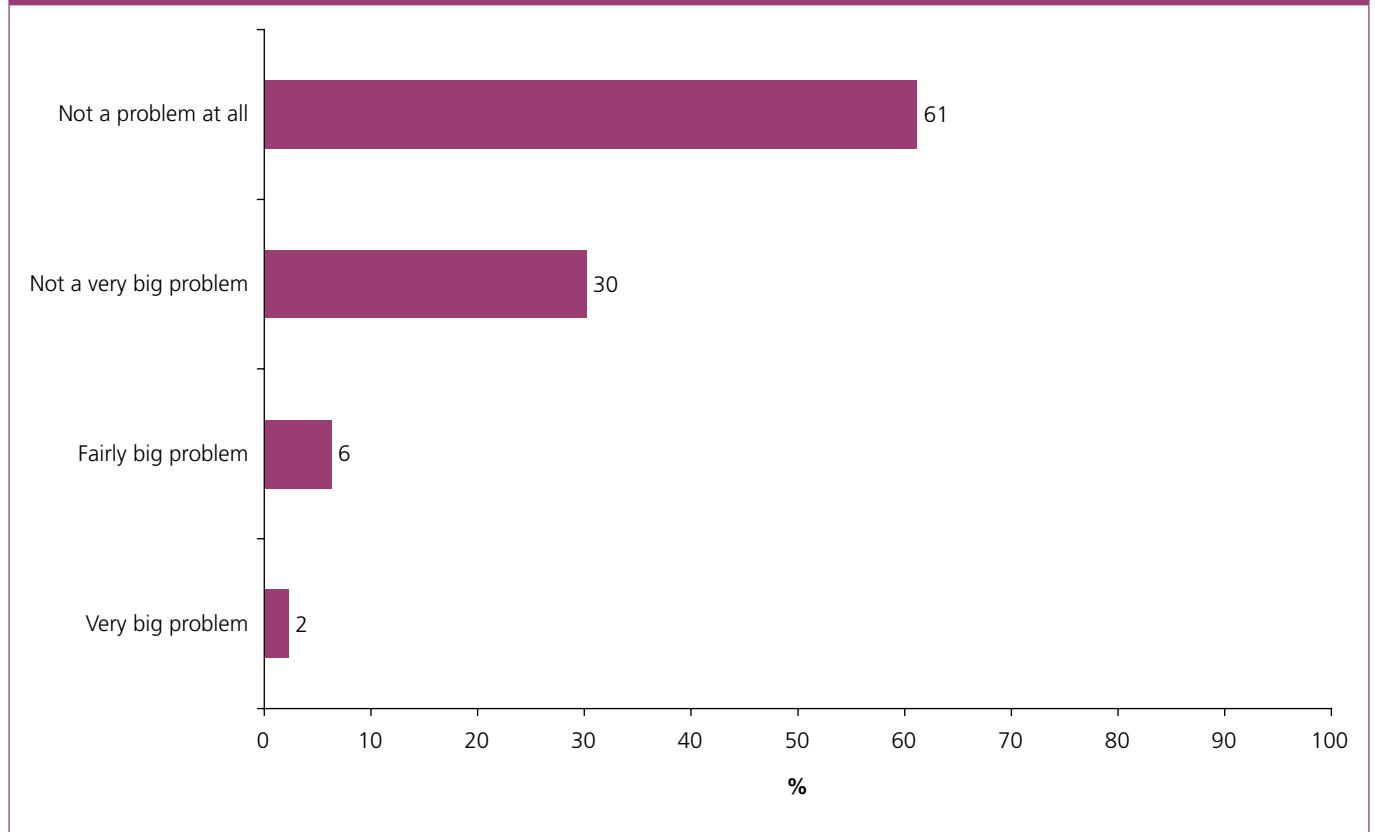
- Table 13: Perceptions of racial prejudice, by age, sex and ethnicity, 2001, 2003, 2005 & 2007-08

⁶ Based on the 2001 Census (ONS)

Racial or religious harassment in the local area

Less than 1 in 10 people (9%) in England say that racial or religious harassment is a problem in their local area, with 6 per cent of people saying it is a fairly big problem and 2 per cent feeling it is a very big problem⁷ (Figure 10).

Figure 10: Proportion of people who say that racial or religious harassment is a problem in the local area, England, 2007-08.

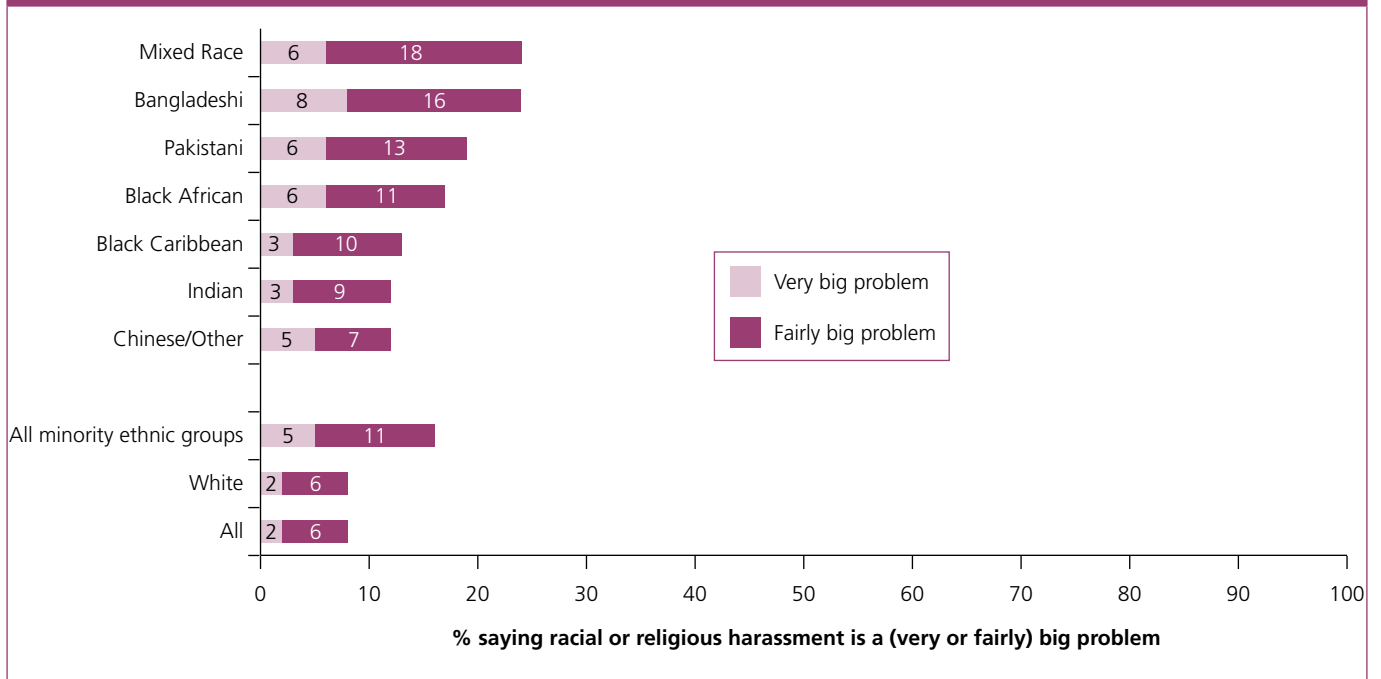


The proportion of people saying racial or religious harassment is a problem (fairly or very big) is highest among young people (19% of 16-24 year olds) and lowest among older people (3% of 65-74 year olds and 2% of those aged 75 and over).

People from minority ethnic groups are more likely to feel that racial or religious harassment is a problem than White people (16% compared with 7%). Amongst minority ethnic groups, Indian people and people from the diverse Chinese/Other group are least likely to say that racial or religious harassment is a problem in the local area (both 12%), with Mixed Race and Bangladeshi people most likely to feel it is a problem (both 24%) (Figure 11).

⁷ The percentages do not sum to 9 per cent due to rounding.

Figure 11: Proportions of people from minority ethnic groups who say that racial or religious harassment is a problem in the local area, England, 2007-08.



- Table 14: Whether racial or religious harassment is a problem in the local area by age and ethnicity, England, 2007-08

Background notes

Definitions of key terms

1. **Criminal justice system organisations:** These are the police, the Prison Service, the courts, Crown Prosecution Service and Probation Service.
2. **Community cohesion:** The key community cohesion indicator used in the Statistical Release is the proportion of people who agree that their local area (defined as 15-20 minutes walking distance) is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.

Note: In the 2007 Spending Review period, PSA 21 defines 'community cohesion' more broadly. It has three strands:

- Indicator 1: The percentage of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area
 - Indicator 2: The percentage of people who have meaningful interactions with people from different backgrounds
 - Indicator 3: The percentage of people who feel that they belong to their neighbourhood
3. **Formal volunteering:** Giving unpaid help through groups, clubs or organisations to benefit other people or the environment.
 4. **Informal volunteering:** Giving unpaid help as an individual to people who are not relatives.
 5. **Civic participation:** Engaging in one of the following activities:
 - contacting a local councillor, Member of Parliament, member of the Greater London Assembly or National Assembly for Wales;
 - contacting a public official working for a local council, central Government, Greater London Assembly or National Assembly for Wales;
 - attending a public meeting or rally;
 - taking part in a public demonstration or protest; or
 - signing a petition.
 6. **Civic activism:** 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.

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7. **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.
 8. **Groups at risk of social exclusion:** Defined as those belonging to Black and minority ethnic groups, people with no formal qualifications or people who have a disability or limiting, long-term illness.

Source of statistics

9. The Citizenship Survey, run by NatCen on behalf of Cohesion Research within Communities and Local Government, is a household survey covering a representative core sample of almost 10,000 adults in England and Wales each year. There is also a minority ethnic boost sample of 5,000 to ensure that the views of these groups are robustly represented. It asks about a range of issues including views about the local area, community cohesion, racial and religious prejudice and discrimination, values, interaction/mixing, political efficacy, civic engagement, volunteering and charitable giving.
10. The data are collected through face-to-face interviews. Since 2007, the survey has moved to a continuous design, allowing the provision of headline findings on a quarterly basis. This statistical release is based on the full annual data (April 2007-March 2008), which is made up of 9,336 core interviews and an additional 4,759 interviews with people from minority ethnic groups.
11. The data are weighted to correct for unequal sampling probabilities and non-response by sub-group. The weighting ensures that the sample matches the 2001 census population figures in terms of their age, sex and regional distribution.
12. Headline findings are made available each quarter through a Statistical Release. A set of detailed reports based on the entire annual dataset will be published in autumn 2008 which will examine all the findings in more detail.
13. Anonymised data is available to download through the University of Essex Data Archive (www.data-archive.ac.uk).

Notes on analysis and data presentation

14. For most measures, the core sample provides more robust estimates than the combined core and minority ethnic boost sample, so tables are based on the core sample. If data are presented by ethnic group, the combined sample is used.
15. The tables relating to racial prejudice and discrimination refer to England and Wales, whereas the tables relating to community cohesion and to active and empowered communities relate to England only. This reflects the coverage of Communities and Local Government policy responsibilities. **Note:** In the quarter 1 and quarter 2 statistical releases the section on community cohesion referred to England and Wales.

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16. Where changes over time have been reported in this statistical release, these reflect the availability of data for individual questions. The Citizenship Survey was first carried out in 2001, but some questions covered by this release, notably those on cohesion, were not introduced until 2003.
 17. Differences between groups or over time reported on in the release are statistically significant at the 5% level.

Notification of a change in the format of the volunteering data in the Citizenship Survey Statistical Releases

18. From the next Citizenship Survey Statistical Release onwards, there will be a change to two of the age categories used in analysing volunteering data:
 - The current age breakdowns are: 16 to 24, 25 to 34, 35 to 49, 50 to 64, 65 to 74, 75 and over
 - The age breakdowns from the next Statistical Release onwards will be: 16 to 25, 26 to 34, 35 to 49, 50 to 64, 65 to 74, 75 and over

This revised age banding will also be used to analyse volunteering in the 2007-08 annual Citizenship Survey reports.

19. This change will be made to better meet the needs of the main users of the volunteering information, the Office of the Third Sector (OTS). Discussion with these users showed that, in view of their extensive volunteering policies for young people which cover 16-25 year olds, the outputs relating to volunteering from the Citizenship Survey would better meet their needs if the young people age group was changed to include 25 year olds.

Public Service Agreement targets

20. The Citizenship Survey is used to measure components of several Public Service Agreement (PSA) targets. PSAs are government targets which form an integral part of the Government's spending plans and articulate and drive forward the Government's priorities for improvements in public services.
21. Three 2004 Spending Review PSA targets are measured by the Citizenship Survey:

Communities and Local Government PSA10: The Race element of this PSA target will be met by achieving a decrease in the proportion of people from Black and minority ethnic groups who perceive that they would be treated worse than people of other races by one or more key public services; and a decrease in the proportion who think that they were turned down for a job or a promotion in the last five years on grounds of their race by 2007-08.

Home Office PSA2e: A decrease in the percentage of people from Black and minority ethnic communities who perceive that they would be treated worse than people of other races by one or more criminal justice system agencies by 2007-08.

Cabinet Office PSA4: The element of this PSA target measured by the Citizenship Survey is for an increase in the levels of regular formal and informal voluntary activity by individuals from groups at risk of social exclusion by 2007-08.

The final outcomes for these PSAs can now be measured as we have the full annual dataset from the 2007-08 Citizenship Survey.

22. The 2004 Spending Review reporting period has now ended. The Citizenship Survey is now being used to measure several indicators for the new 2007 Spending Review PSAs:

PSA 21 – Build more cohesive, empowered and active communities

- Percentage of people who believe that people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area (Indicator 1)
- Percentage of people who have meaningful interactions on a regular basis with people from different ethnic or religious backgrounds (Indicator 2)
- Percentage of people who feel that they belong to their neighbourhood (Indicator 3)
- Percentage of people who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area (Indicator 4)
- Percentage of people who engage in formal volunteering on a regular basis (Indicator 5i)

PSA 15 – Address the disadvantage that individuals experience because of their gender, race, disability, age, sexual orientation, religion or belief

- Differential gaps in participation in civic society (Indicator 3)
- Differential gaps in perception of employment based discrimination (Indicator 4)
- Differential gaps in perceptions of dignity and respect when accessing services (Indicator 5)

23. The Citizenship Survey is also used to measure the following Departmental Strategic Objective (DSO) indicators:

Communities and Local Government DSO 1 – To support local government that empowers individuals and communities and delivers high-quality services efficiently

- Overall satisfaction with local area (Indicator 1.1)
- Percentage of people who feel they can influence decisions in their locality (Indicator 1.2)
- Differential gaps in participation in civic society – the composite change in the gap between involvement rates of disadvantaged groups by comparison with non-disadvantaged groups (Indicator 1.3)

Communities and Local Government DSO 4 – To develop communities that are cohesive, active and resilient to extremism

- Percentage of people who believe that people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area (Indicator 4.1)
- Percentage of people who have meaningful interactions on a regular basis with people from different backgrounds (Indicator 4.2)
- Percentage of people who feel that they belong to their neighbourhood (Indicator 4.3)
- The percentage of people who feel that racial or religious harassment is a problem in their local area (Indicator 4.5)

Cabinet Office DSO 3b – To enable a thriving third sector

- Increase the participation of people who engage in formal volunteering on a regular basis (indicator 3b.1)

24. This Statistical Release can be accessed and all text, tables and charts downloaded electronically, from the Communities and Local Government website:
www.communities.gov.uk/corporate/researchandstatistics/statistics/

Further details are available from:

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Tables

Table 1: Participation in civic engagement and voluntary activities, 2001, 2003, 2005 & 2007-08

Percentages	<i>England, 2001, 2003, 2005 & 2007-08</i>							
	At least once a month				At least once in last year			
	2001	2003	2005	2007	2001	2003	2005	2007-08
Civic participation	3	3	2	3	38	38	38	39
Civic consultation	n/a	n/a	2	2	n/a	n/a	20	21
Civic activism	n/a	n/a	4	4	n/a	n/a	9	10
Informal volunteering	34	37	37	35	67	63	68	64
Formal volunteering	27	28	29	27	39	42	44	43
All volunteering	47	50	50	48	74	72	76	73
<i>All respondents</i>	<i>9,430</i>	<i>8,922</i>	<i>9,195</i>	<i>8,804</i>	<i>9,430</i>	<i>8,922</i>	<i>9,195</i>	<i>8,804</i>

Table 2: Participation in voluntary activities at least once a month by groups at risk of social exclusion, 2001, 2003, 2005 and 2007-08

Percentages	England, 2001, 2003, 2005 & 2007-08													
	Informal Volunteering				Formal Volunteering				Any volunteering				2007-08	
	2001	2003	2005	2007-08	2001	2003	2005	2007-08	2001	2003	2005	2007-08	Civic Participation	All activities
LTL/Disability Respondents	33	35	35	33	23	23	23	22	44	45	44	42	4	44
No qualifications Respondents	26	30	29	26	16	16	16	15	34	38	38	34	2	36
Minority ethnic groups ¹	2,816	1,690	1,583	1,434	2,816	1,690	1,583	1,434	2,816	1,690	1,583	1,434	1,434	1,434
Groups at risk of social exclusion ¹	6,029	5,235	5,096	5,493	6,029	5,235	5,096	5,493	6,029	5,235	5,096	5,493	5,493	5,493
All adults Respondents	31	34	34	32	21	22	22	21	41	44	43	41	3	42
Groups at risk of social exclusion ¹	9,811	8,335	8,055	8,238	9,811	8,335	8,055	8,238	9,811	8,335	8,055	8,238	8,238	8,238
All adults Respondents	34	37	37	35	27	28	29	27	47	50	50	48	3	49
Groups at risk of social exclusion ¹	9,426	8,922	9,195	8,804	9,426	8,922	9,195	8,804	9,426	8,922	9,195	8,804	8,804	8,804

¹ Figures for minority ethnic groups and groups at risk of social exclusion based on the combined sample, other figures based on the core sample.

Table 3: Participation in civic engagement and voluntary activities at least once a month in the 12 months prior to interview by age, sex and ethnicity, 2007-08

Percentages							<i>England, 2007-08</i>	
	Civic participation	Civic Consultation	Civic activism	Informal volunteering	Formal volunteering	Volunteering	Respondents	
Ethnicity¹								
White	3	2	4	35	28	49	8,036	
All Asian	3	2	3	28	19	36	2,745	
Indian	2	1	3	28	22	37	1,361	
Pakistani	5	3	4	29	16	34	812	
Bangladeshi	5	1	3	24	15	32	292	
All Black	2	2	5	38	27	48	1,672	
Caribbean	2	2	6	39	27	49	808	
African	2	2	4	36	26	46	818	
Mixed Race	4	2	6	42	27	52	479	
Chinese/Other	1	*	2	27	16	35	597	
Minority ethnic groups	3	2	4	32	22	40	5,493	
White	3	2	4	35	28	49	8,036	
Sex								
Male	3	2	4	31	25	44	3,854	
Female	3	2	4	39	29	51	4,946	
Age								
16 to 24	3	2	4	41	24	52	727	
25 to 34	3	2	4	36	22	45	1,319	
35 to 49	3	2	5	37	29	51	2,449	
50 to 64	3	2	5	31	29	46	2,084	
65 to 74	3	2	6	35	31	50	1,148	
75 and over	2	1	4	28	24	40	1,072	
All	3	2	4	35	27	48	8,804	
¹ Ethnicity figures based on the combined sample, other figures based on the core sample. * Less than 0.5% – = 0								

Table 4: Whether people feel able to influence decisions affecting their local area and Great Britain, 2001, 2003, 2005 & 2007-08

Percentages	England, 2001, 2003, 2005 & 2007-08							
	2001		2003		2005		2007-08	
	%	Respondents	%	Respondents	%	Respondents	%	Respondents
Local area	44	9,040	38	8,754	39	8,751	38	8,360
Great Britain	25	9,088	20	8,793	22	8,836	20	8,469

¹ 'Definitely agree' or 'tend to agree'

Table excludes respondents answering 'Don't know'

Table 5: Whether people feel able to influence decisions affecting their local area and Great Britain, by age, sex and ethnicity, 2007-08

Percentages		<i>England, 2007-08</i>			
		People agreeing they can influence decisions affecting local area		People agreeing they can influence decisions affecting Great Britain	
		%	<i>Respondents</i>	%	<i>Respondents</i>
Ethnicity ¹					
White		37	7,679	19	7,791
All Asian		48	2,372	34	2,372
Indian		48	1,183	35	1,185
Pakistani		43	709	31	708
Bangladeshi		50	244	36	248
All Black		51	1,490	37	1,485
Caribbean		48	737	33	735
African		53	715	41	711
Mixed Race		46	433	28	442
Chinese/Other		42	494	29	506
Minority ethnic groups		48	4,789	34	4,805
White		37	7,679	19	7,791
Sex					
Male		37	3,690	21	3,739
Female		39	4,668	20	4,726
Age					
16 to 24		36	684	22	697
25 to 34		39	1,231	21	1,262
35 to 49		40	2,345	21	2,368
50 to 64		39	2,023	21	2,031
65 to 74		35	1,096	17	1,108
75 and over		38	978	19	998
All		38	8,360	20	8,469

Table excludes respondents answering 'Don't know'

¹ Ethnicity figures based on the combined sample, other figures based on the core sample.

Table 6: Community cohesion, by age, sex and ethnicity, 2003, 2005 & 2007-08

Percentages		<i>England, 2003, 2005 & 2007-08</i>			
		Percentage agreeing that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together			2007-08 respondents
		2003	2005	2007-08	
Ethnicity¹					
	White	80	79	81	6,907
	All Asian	83	82	85	2,556
	Indian	81	83	86	1,277
	Pakistani	84	80	84	770
	Bangladeshi	87	86	83	266
	All Black	80	83	82	1,516
	Caribbean	83	84	82	739
	African	78	81	83	736
	Mixed Race	80	75	78	433
	Chinese/Other	84	86	81	537
	Minority ethnic groups	82	82	83	5,042
	White	80	79	81	6,907
Sex					
	Male	81	79	82	3,407
	Female	80	80	81	4,195
Age					
	16 to 24	73	76	76	668
	25 to 34	76	76	78	1,173
	35 to 49	80	78	81	2,185
	50 to 64	84	80	83	1,794
	65 to 74	84	85	87	955
	75 and over	88	91	91	826
	All	80	80	82	7,605
<i>Respondents (core sample)</i>		<i>7,771</i>	<i>8,045</i>	<i>7,605</i>	

Table excludes respondents answering 'Don't know'

¹ Ethnicity figures based on the combined sample, other figures based on the core sample.

Table 7: Whether people feel that they belong strongly to their neighbourhood and Great Britain, 2003, 2005 & 2007-08

Percentages	<i>England, 2003, 2005 & 2007-08</i>					
	People feeling they belong strongly to the neighbourhood			People feeling they belong strongly to Great Britain		
	2003	2005	2007-08	2003	2005	2007-08
Very strongly	27	31	34	50	51	45
Fairly strongly	43	43	41	36	35	39
All responding strongly	70	74	75	85	86	84
<i>Respondents</i>	8,835	9,134	8,740	8,837	9,129	8,743

Table excludes respondents answering 'Don't know'

Table 8: Whether people feel that they belong strongly to their neighbourhood and Great Britain by age, sex and ethnicity, 2007-08

Percentages		<i>England, 2007-08</i>			
	People feeling they belong strongly to the neighbourhood		People feeling they belong strongly to Great Britain		
	%	<i>Respondents</i>	%	<i>Respondents</i>	
Ethnicity ¹					
White	75	7,977	84	7,981	
All Asian	81	2,713	89	2,715	
Indian	80	1,348	89	1,343	
Pakistani	85	801	89	805	
Bangladeshi	78	289	88	289	
All Black	75	1,649	83	1,651	
Caribbean	79	800	84	802	
African	72	804	84	804	
Mixed Race	74	472	84	473	
Chinese/Other	64	590	75	582	
Minority ethnic groups	77	5,424	85	5,421	
White	75	7,977	84	7,981	
Sex					
Male	73	3,826	83	3,829	
Female	77	4,910	85	4,910	
Age					
16 to 24	65	717	82	715	
25 to 34	66	1,304	80	1,310	
35 to 49	74	2,426	83	2,432	
50 to 64	79	2,077	85	2,075	
65 to 74	86	1,144	88	1,143	
75 and over	87	1,067	92	1,063	
All	75	8,740	84	8,743	

Table excludes respondents answering 'Don't know'

¹ Ethnicity figures based on the combined sample, other figures based on the core sample.

Table 9: Mixing with people from different ethnic groups by age and ethnicity (percentage mixing at least once a month), 2007-08

Percentages											<i>England, 2007-08</i>
Mixing spheres											
	home or their home	work, school or college	child's creche, nursery or school	pub, club, café or restaurant	group, club or organisation	shops	place of worship	Formal volunteering	Informal volunteering	Any mixing (excluding at home)	Respondents
Ethnicity¹											
White	34	51	12	42	29	56	11	21	16	78	8,033
All Asian	60	69	29	46	34	82	40	22	31	94	2,740
Indian	63	70	25	51	35	83	41	23	30	94	1,361
Pakistani	58	66	33	42	33	82	36	19	31	93	810
Bangladeshi	54	63	36	40	31	79	45	21	30	94	289
All Black	64	72	31	52	46	85	57	32	41	96	1,666
Caribbean	63	70	27	54	49	87	44	34	43	96	805
African	64	75	35	50	42	82	68	30	39	96	815
Mixed Race	69	72	25	63	47	82	31	32	44	96	477
Chinese/ Other	59	70	22	51	35	75	33	16	30	93	596
Minority ethnic groups	62	70	29	50	38	82	43	24	34	95	5,479
White	34	51	12	42	29	56	11	21	16	78	8,033
Age											
16 to 24	55	77	6	66	40	70	13	25	27	93	727
25 to 34	49	71	25	58	35	68	16	20	22	90	1,318
35 to 49	41	65	28	45	33	64	16	25	21	85	2,448
50 to 64	27	48	5	35	26	55	13	18	15	77	2,082
65 to 74	23	9	2	20	20	44	14	18	10	61	1,148
75 and over	19	2	1	14	18	39	15	13	8	52	1,071
All	38	53	14	43	30	59	14	21	18	80	
<i>Respondents (core sample)</i>	8,799	8,799	8,799	8,798	8,799	8,799	8,798	8,804	8,804	8,799	

¹ Ethnicity figures based on the combined sample, other figures based on the core sample.

* Less than 0.5%

Table 11: Reasons for being refused a job by ethnicity, 2003, 2005 & 2007-08

Percentages	<i>England & Wales, 2003, 2005 & 2007-08</i>								
	2003			2005			2007-08		
	Minority ethnic groups	White	All ¹	Minority ethnic groups	White	All ¹	Minority ethnic groups	White	All ¹
Gender	5	4	4	5	3	3	5	3	4
Age	18	30	28	16	24	23	13	23	21
Race	24	1	4	22	2	6	21	3	6
Religion	5	–	1	6	1	2	5	1	1
Colour	20	1	3	17	1	4	17	1	4
Where you live	6	5	5	7	5	6	6	4	4
Other reason							31	32	33
Don't know							10	6	6
<i>Respondents who had been refused a job in last five years</i>	<i>815</i>	<i>854</i>	<i>958</i>	<i>817</i>	<i>716</i>	<i>844</i>	<i>826</i>	<i>588</i>	<i>699</i>

¹ The 'All' column is based on the core sample (N =699), not the combined sample.

– = 0

Table 12: Reasons for being discriminated against with regard to promotion or progression by ethnicity, 2003, 2005 & 2007-08

Percentages		<i>England & Wales, 2003, 2005 & 2007-08</i>								
Percentages ²	2003			2005 ²			2007-08			
	Minority ethnic groups	White	All ¹	Minority ethnic groups	White	All ¹	Minority ethnic groups	White	All ¹	
Gender	8	14	13	14	25	22	12	24	22	
Age	15	22	22	18	29	27	14	29	27	
Race	46	3	6	50	5	12	49	7	15	
Religion	10	–	1	10	2	2	10	1	2	
Colour	36	2	4	41	2	7	46	4	12	
Where you live	2	3	3	3	4	3	4	2	3	
Other reason							18	48	42	
Don't know							3	*	1	
<i>Respondents who had been discriminated against with regard to promotion or progression in last five years</i>										
	450	500	557	488	416	497	432	312	371	

¹ The 'All' column is based on the core sample, not the combined sample.

² 2005 figures are not strictly comparable to 2003 or 2007 as the question was not asked to exactly the same group of respondents

* Less than 0.5%

– = 0

Table 13: Perceptions of racial prejudice by age, sex and ethnicity, 2001, 2003, 2005 & 2007-08

<i>England & Wales, 2001, 2003, 2005 & 2007-08</i>					
	Percentage saying there is more racial prejudice today than five years ago				<i>2007-08 respondents</i>
	2001	2003	2005	2007-08	
Ethnicity²					
White	44	49	50	58	8,553
All Asian	33	32	35	36	2,763
Indian	31	31	34	32	1,369
Pakistani	38	39	43	48	817
Bangladeshi	35	30	27	29	294
All Black	25	20	22	25	1,674
Caribbean	28	24	27	28	808
African	21	14	18	22	820
Mixed Race	32	30	33	36	486
Chinese/Other	28	22	32	25	607
Minority ethnic groups	31	27	31	32	5,530
White	44	49	50	58	8,553
Sex					
Male	41	46	46	54	4,060
Female	45	48	50	57	5,269
Age¹					
16 to 24	N/A	38	39	42	767
25 to 34	N/A	41	47	52	1,388
35 to 49	N/A	45	49	56	2,571
50 to 64	N/A	53	52	60	2,214
65 to 74	N/A	59	53	66	1,230
75 and over	N/A	52	46	58	1,158
All	43	47	48	56	9,333
<i>Respondents (core sample)</i>	<i>10,015</i>	<i>9,482</i>	<i>9,671</i>	<i>9,333</i>	<i>9,333</i>

¹ Age data using these age categories is not available for 2001.

² Ethnicity figures based on the combined sample, other figures based on the core sample.

Table 14: Whether racial or religious harassment is a problem in the local area, 2007-08

Percentages							<i>England, 2007-08</i>
	Very big problem	Fairly big problem	Not a very big problem	Not a problem at all	Big problem (very or fairly)	<i>Respondents</i>	
Ethnicity¹							
White	2	6	30	63	7	7,373	
All Asian	5	11	41	44	16	2,654	
Indian	3	9	42	46	12	1,311	
Pakistani	6	13	40	41	19	794	
Bangladeshi	8	16	44	32	24	285	
All Black	5	11	36	48	16	1,543	
Caribbean	3	10	38	49	13	747	
African	6	11	35	48	17	755	
Mixed Race	6	18	33	43	24	449	
Chinese/ Other	5	7	40	48	12	551	
Minority ethnic groups	5	11	39	45	16	5,197	
White	2	6	30	63	7	7,373	
Age							
16 to 24	5	14	37	44	19	683	
25 to 34	3	8	37	52	11	1,210	
35 to 49	2	6	35	57	9	2,269	
50 to 64	2	4	25	69	5	1,925	
65 to 74	*	3	20	77	3	1,054	
75 and over	*	1	15	83	2	956	
All	2	6	30	61	9	8,101	

Table excludes respondents answering 'Don't know'

¹ Ethnicity figures based on the combined sample, other figures based on the core sample.

* Less than 0.5%



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