

Citizenship Survey April-September 2007, England & Wales

This release provides headline findings from the first and second quarters of the 2007-08 Citizenship Survey, covering April-September 2007. 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 (October 2007) which related to April – June 2007 only.

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1. Active and empowered communities (England)

Volunteering and civic participation

- In April-September 2007, 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 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 at least once a month. This is unchanged from 2001 (41%).
- Thirty-nine per cent of people engaged in civic participation¹ at least once in the past year, and 3 per cent engaged in civic participation at least once a month.

¹ Civic participation is defined as 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; and signing a petition.

- Women were more likely to volunteer regularly than men, with 51 per cent of women volunteering at least once a month compared to 44 per cent of men.

Influencing decisions

- In April-September 2007, 38 per cent of people felt they could influence decisions in their local area and one-fifth (20%) of people felt they could influence decisions affecting Great Britain. These proportions remain unchanged since 2005 and 2003, although they have fallen since 2001.
- White people are less likely than people from minority ethnic groups to feel they can influence decisions at the local level (37% compared with 47%). White people are also less likely to feel they can influence decisions affecting Great Britain (19% compared with 33%).

Volunteering and civic participation

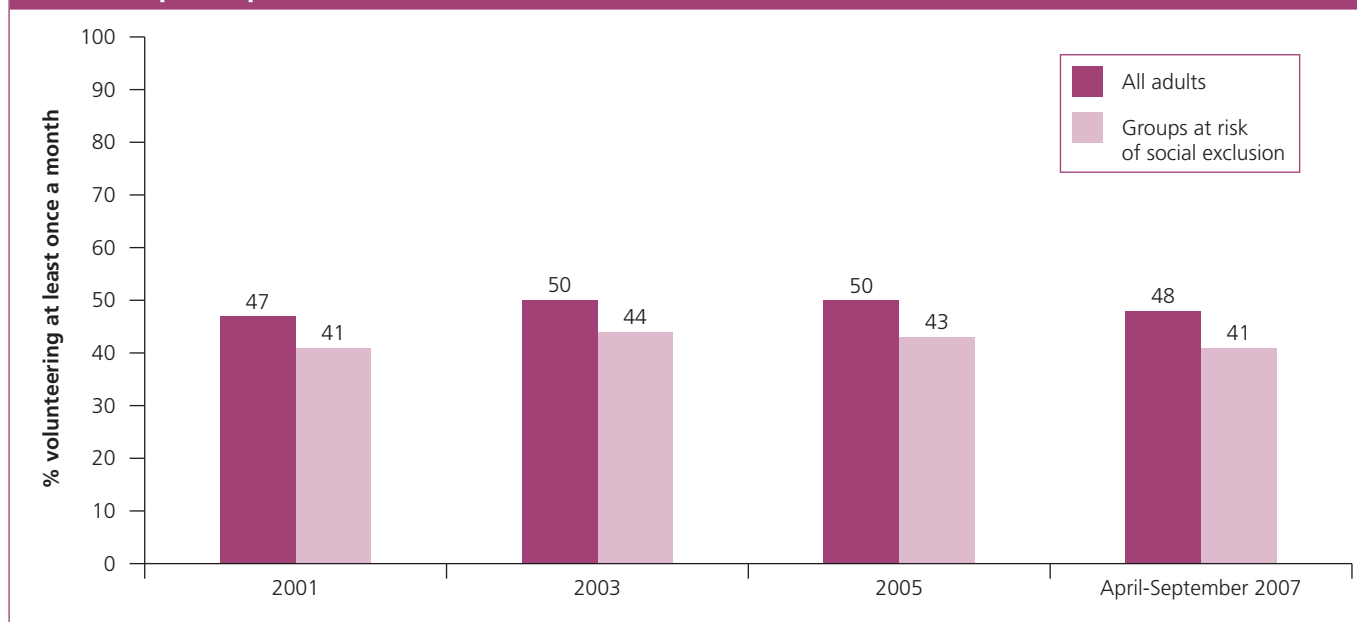
In April-September 2007, 73 per cent of adults in England had volunteered and 39 per cent had engaged in civic participation at least once in the 12 months prior to interview. Levels of informal volunteering were higher than formal volunteering, with 64 per cent volunteering informally compared to 44 per cent volunteering formally in the last 12 months.

Overall levels of volunteering (formal and informal) are in line with those in 2001, although they are lower than levels in 2005. Since 2001, levels of formal volunteering have risen (from 39% to 44%); whilst informal volunteering has fallen (from 67% to 64%) over this period. Levels of civic participation are unchanged since 2001.

Levels of regular activity were lower, with 48 per cent of adults having volunteered and 3 per cent having engaged in civic participation 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 volunteering are unchanged from 2001, but levels of regular informal volunteering have declined since 2005, from 37 per cent to 35 per cent.

In April-September 2007, 41 per cent of adults from groups at risk of social exclusion had participated in voluntary activities at least once a month, in line with levels in 2001. As with the overall population, levels of informal volunteering (32%) were higher than formal volunteering (22%) 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 April-September 2007



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

There were some differences in levels of regular volunteering between ethnic groups. Black Caribbean (32%), Black African (28%), Mixed Race (28%) and White (28%) people were all more likely to volunteer formally on a regular basis than those from the Pakistani (15%), Bangladeshi (15%) and Chinese or other (18%) ethnic groups.

A similar pattern was observed for informal volunteering; with 43 per cent of Mixed Race people, 40 per cent of Black Caribbean, 37 per cent of Black African people and 35 per cent of White people informally volunteering regularly; compared with 23 per cent of Bangladeshi, 26 per cent of Pakistani people and 29 per cent of Indian people (Figure 2).

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



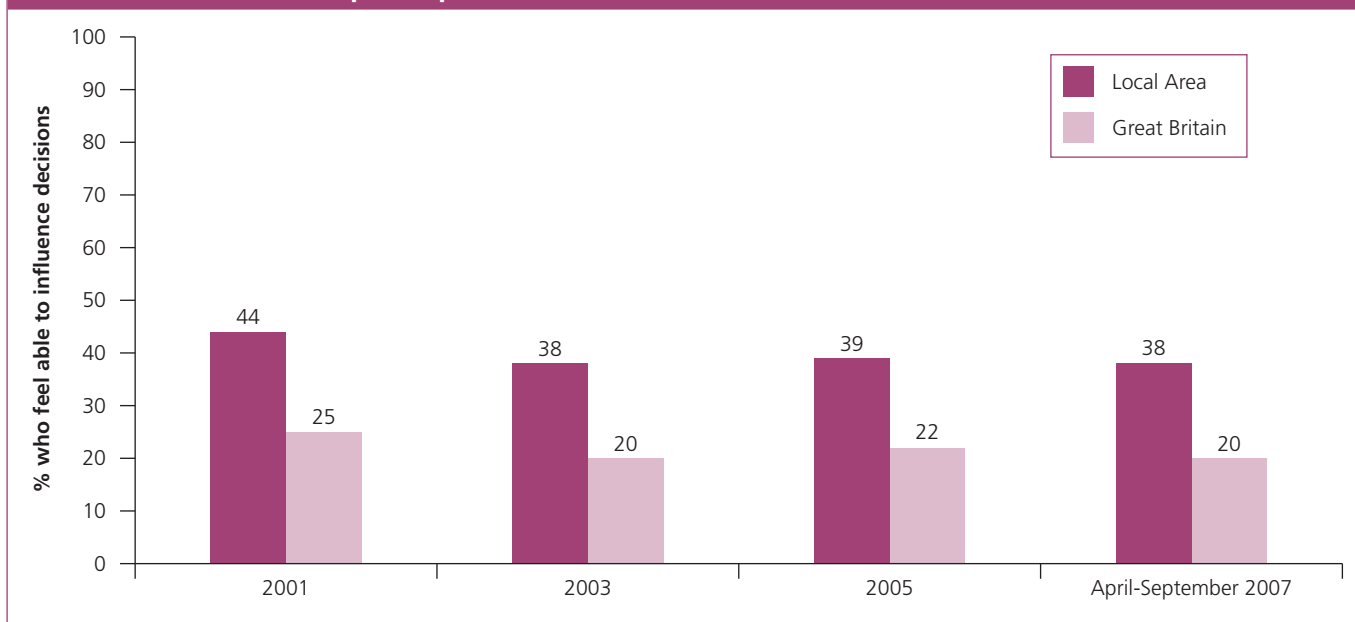
Women were more likely to volunteer regularly than men. Women had higher rates than men for both regular formal volunteering (29% women, 25% men) and informal volunteering (38% and 31% respectively).

- Table 3: Participation in community and voluntary activities at least once a month in the 12 months prior to interview, by age, sex and ethnicity, April-September 2007.

Influencing decisions

In April-September 2007, 38 per cent of people in England agreed that they could influence decisions in their local area and one-fifth (20%) of people felt they could influence decisions affecting Great Britain. These proportions remain unchanged since 2005 and 2003, although they have fallen since 2001 when the figures were 44 per cent and 25 per cent respectively (Figure 3).

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

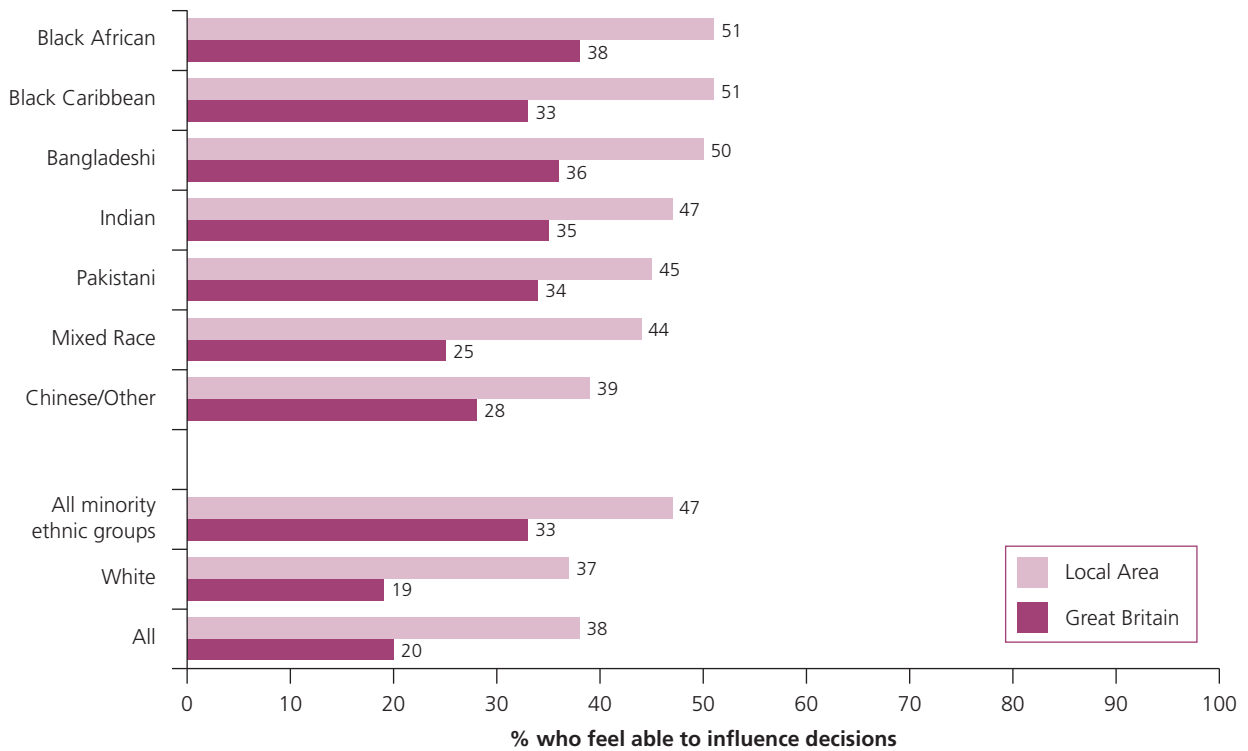


- Table 4: Whether people feel able to influence decisions affecting their local area and Great Britain, 2001, 2003, 2005 & April-September 2007.

Black African (51%), Black Caribbean (51%) and Indian (47%) people were more likely than White (37%) people to feel able to influence decisions affecting their local area.

With the exception of the Mixed Race group, people from minority ethnic groups are more likely than White people to feel that they can influence decisions affecting Britain. For example, 36 per cent of Bangladeshis, 35 per cent of Indians and 34 per cent of Pakistanis feel that they can influence national decisions compared with 19 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, April-September 2007



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

2. Community cohesion (England & Wales)

Cohesion

- In April-September 2007, 82 per cent of people agreed 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 25-34 years (77%).

Belonging

- Eighty-four per cent of people feel they belong strongly to Britain with a slightly lower percentage (75%) feeling they belong strongly to their neighbourhood.
- The percentage of people who feel they belong strongly to their neighbourhood (75%) has increased since 2003 (71%).

Trust

- Forty-seven per cent of people feel that many people in their neighbourhood can be trusted, an increase from 40 per cent in 2001.

Values

- 'Respect for the law' (57%), and 'tolerance and politeness towards others' (56%) are the two most commonly cited values that people thought most important for living in Britain today.
- With the exception of Black Caribbean and Mixed Race people, 'respect for the law' is the most important value across all the minority ethnic groups (for Pakistani people, 'respect for all faiths' is equally important). For Black Caribbean and Mixed Race people, equality of opportunity is the most important value.

Meaningful interaction with people from different backgrounds

- Overall, 80 per cent of people mixed socially with people from different ethnic or religious groups at least once a month either at work, at a place of education, through a leisure activity, at a place of worship, at the shops or through volunteering².

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."

Cohesion

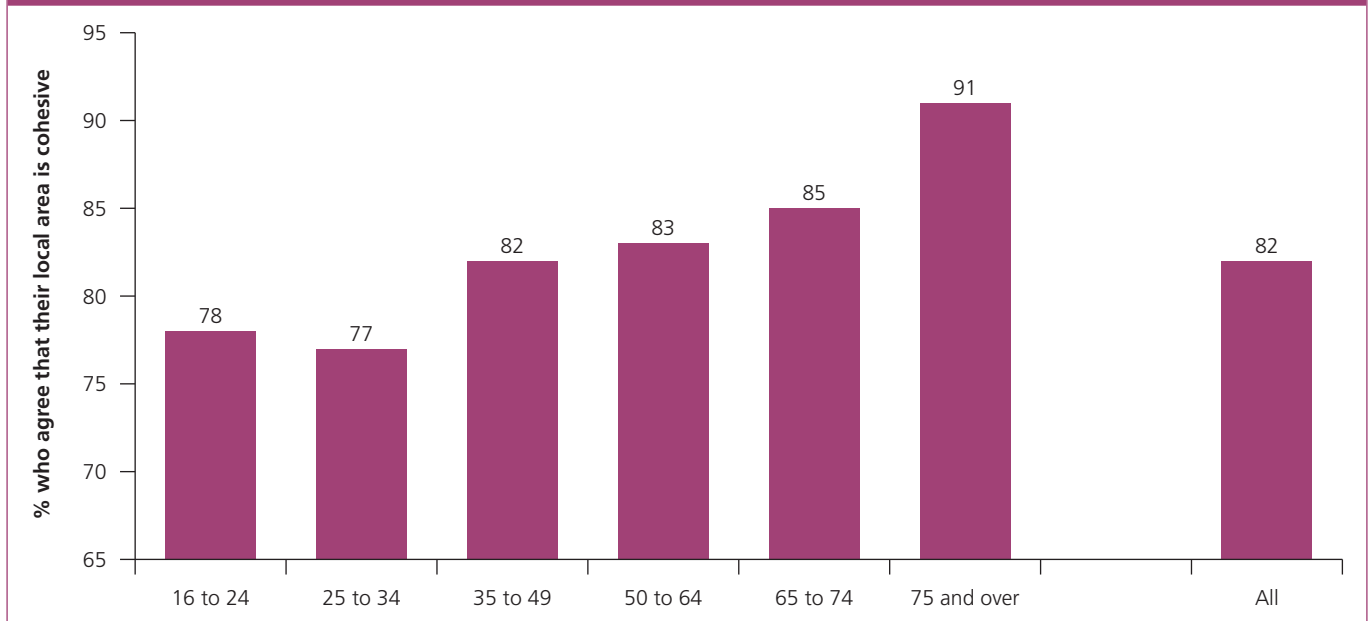
In April-September 2007, 82 per cent of people agreed that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together. This is an increase from 80 per cent in 2003 and 2005.

There was no difference between men and women in their perceptions of cohesion. However, men are now more positive about cohesion than they were in 2005 (up from 79% in 2005 to 82% in April-September 2007).

The proportion of people who agree that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together is generally higher in the older age groups, increasing to 91 per cent of those aged 75 or over. Cohesion is lowest among those aged 25-34 years (77%) (Figure 5).

There has been little change since 2005 in perceptions of cohesion across different age groups. The exception is among those aged 35-49. In April-September 2007, 82 per cent of 35-49 year olds thought their local area was cohesive, up from 78 per cent in 2005.

Figure 5: Proportion of people who agree that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together by age, April-September 2007



Overall, there is no difference between the proportions of people from minority ethnic groups and White people who agree that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together (both 82%). There is also little variation in perceptions of cohesion across individual ethnic groups. The exception to this is Indian people (86%), who are more likely than White people (82%) to think that their local area is cohesive. Perceptions of cohesion have not changed much over time among ethnic groups, again, with the exception of Indian people for whom there has been an increase in perceptions of cohesion from 81 per cent in 2003 to 86 per cent in April-September 2007.

- Table 6: Community cohesion by age, sex and ethnicity, 2001, 2003, 2005 & April-September 2007.

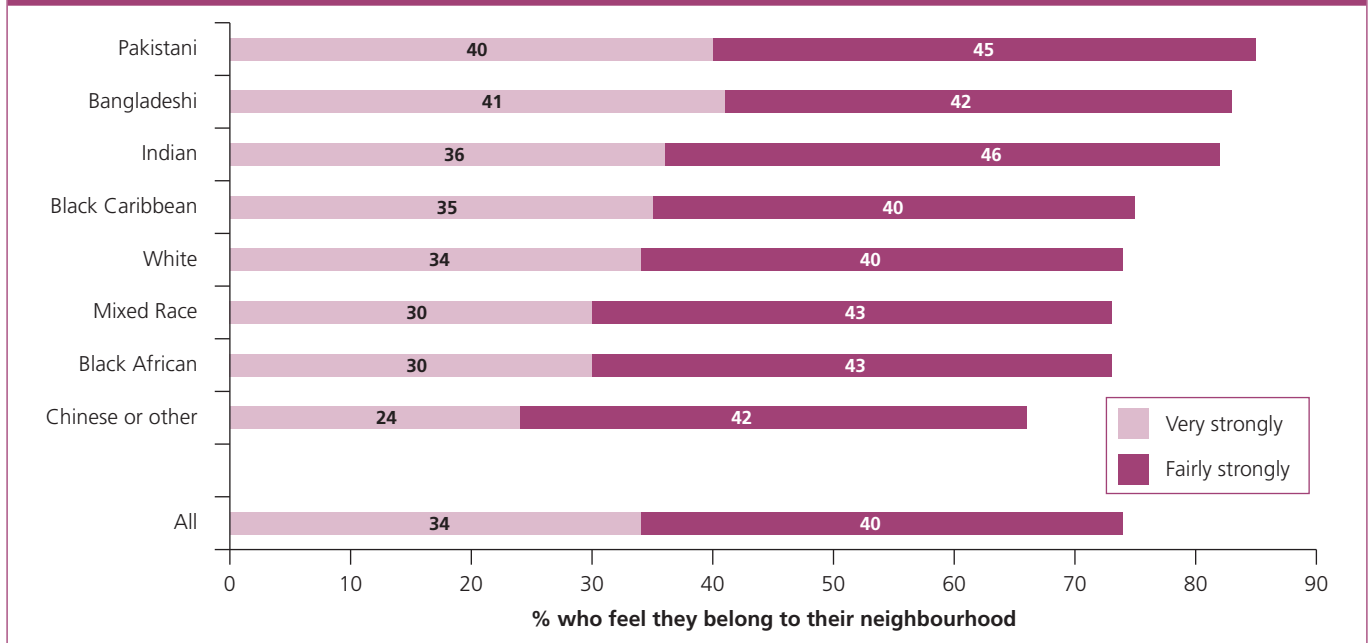
Belonging to neighbourhood and to Britain

In April-September 2007, 84 per cent of people felt they belonged strongly to Britain with 45 per cent saying they felt they belonged very strongly. A slightly lower proportion (75%) felt they strongly belonged to their neighbourhood, with 34 per cent feeling they belonged very strongly. The proportion feeling they strongly belonged to their neighbourhood has increased since 2003 (71%).

Older people are more likely than younger people to feel a strong sense of belonging to their neighbourhood. Eighty-six per cent of those aged 65-74 and 87 per cent of those aged 75 and over felt a strong sense of belonging, compared with 66 per cent of those aged 16-24 and 63 per cent of those aged 25-34.

Feelings of belonging to one's neighbourhood vary between different ethnic groups. Pakistani (85%) and Indian (82%) people are most likely to agree that they belong to their neighbourhood, compared with 74 per cent of White people. Feelings of belonging to the neighbourhood are lowest among the Chinese/other group (66%), which contains a wide range of different ethnicities (Figure 6).

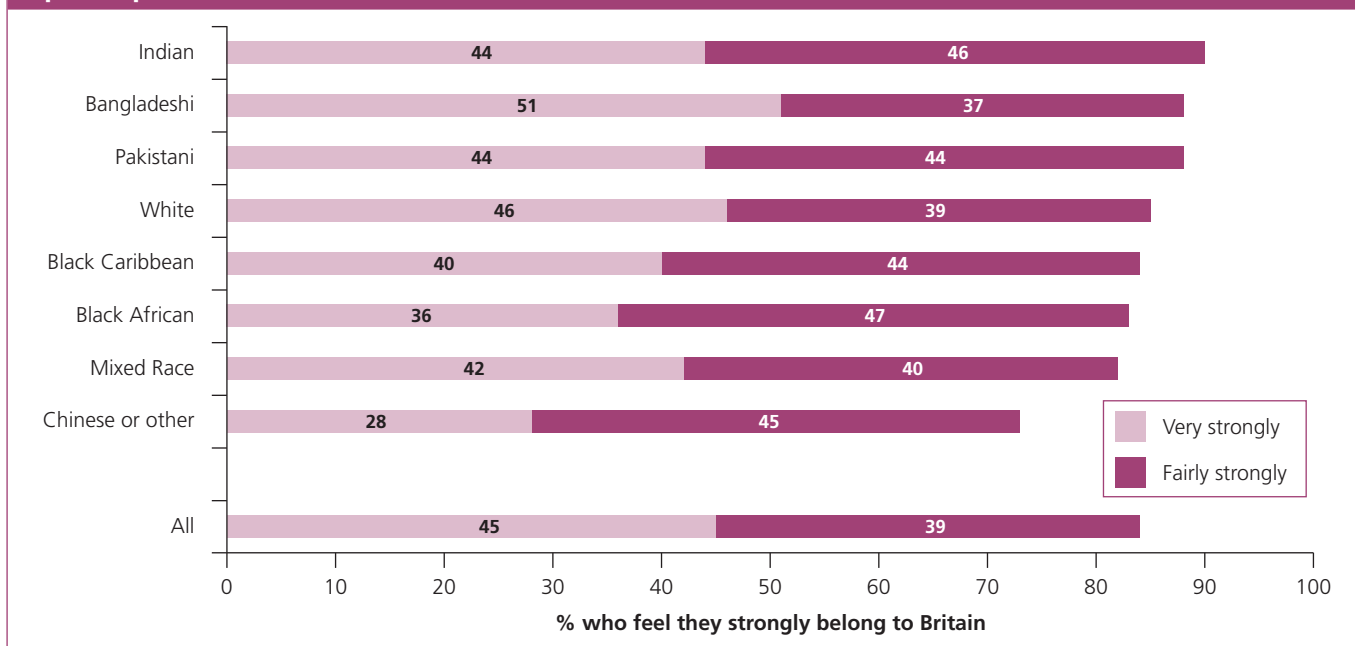
Figure 6: Proportion of people who feel they belong strongly to their neighbourhood, by ethnicity, April-September 2007



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 (93%) while 25-34 year olds are the least likely to feel a strong sense of belonging (79%).

There is only a small amount of variation in feelings of belonging to Britain by ethnicity. Indian people are more likely than White people to feel they belong to Britain (90% compared with 85%), while the diverse Chinese/other group (73%) are less likely to feel they belong than most other ethnic groups. No other observed differences between groups are statistically significant (Figure 7).

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



- Table 7: Whether people feel that they belong strongly to their neighbourhood and Great Britain, 2003, 2005 & April-September 2007.
- Table 8: Whether people feel that they belong strongly to their neighbourhood and Great Britain, by age, sex and ethnicity, April-September 2007.

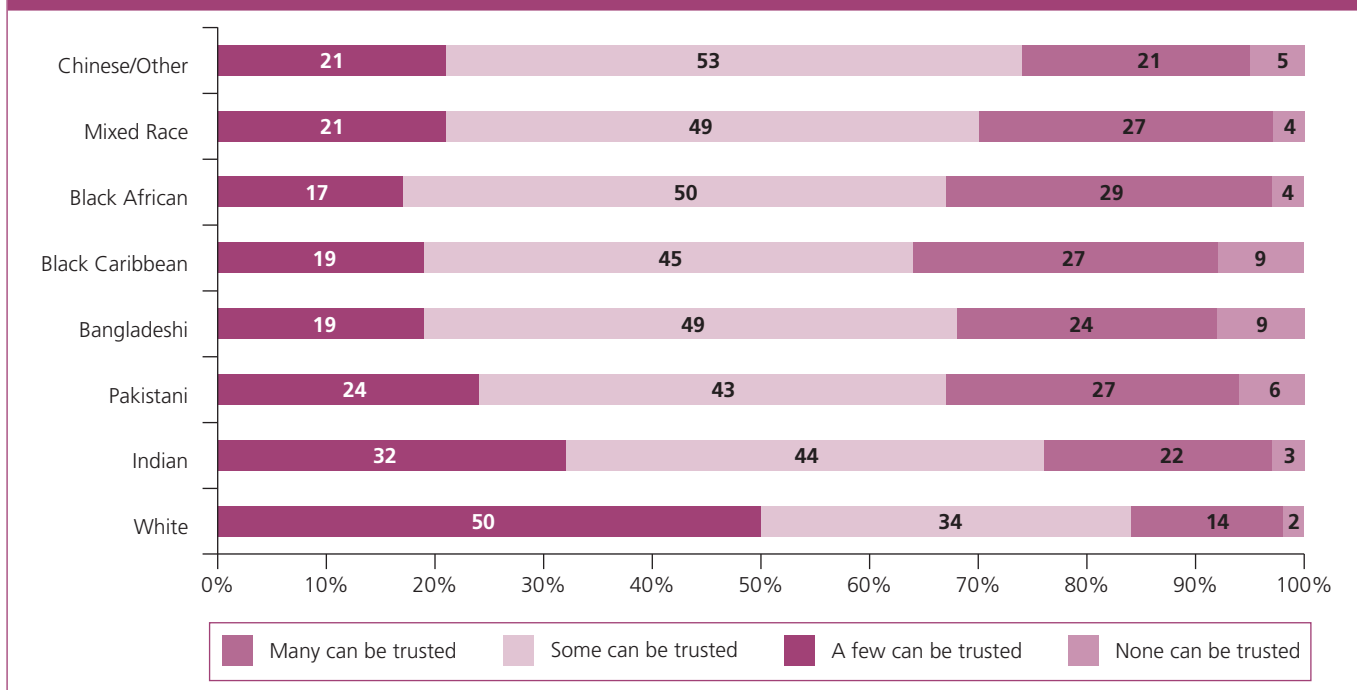
Trust in neighbours

In April-September 2007, 47 per cent of people felt that many people in their neighbourhood could be trusted, an increase from 40 per cent in 2001. However, there has been no change in levels of trust since 2003.

Levels of trust are lower among younger people. Thirty-five per cent of 16-24 year olds and 25-34 year olds think that many people in their neighbourhood can be trusted compared with 59 per cent of those aged 65-74 and 63 per cent of those aged 75 and over. However, levels of trust do not differ between men and women.

White people have higher levels of trust in their neighbours than people from minority ethnic groups (50 per cent and 24 per cent respectively feel that many people in their neighbourhood can be trusted). Among the individual minority ethnic groups, Black African people have the lowest levels of trust in their neighbours (17% feel that many people in their neighbourhood can be trusted), while Indian people have the highest levels of trust (32%) (Figure 8). These findings partly reflect the younger age structure of many of the minority ethnic populations.

Figure 8: Trust in people in neighbourhood by ethnicity, April-September 2007



- Table 9: Whether people in the neighbourhood can be trusted, 2001, 2003, 2005 & April-September 2007.
- Table 10: Whether people in neighbourhood can be trusted, by age, sex and ethnicity, April-September 2007.

Values

'Respect for the law' (57 per cent), and 'tolerance and politeness towards others' (56%) were the two most commonly cited values that people thought most important for living in Britain today. 'Equality of opportunity' was cited by 38 per cent of people, while 'freedom of speech/expression' was cited by 37 per cent of the population (respondents could choose up to five from a list of 16) (Table A).

Table A: Which of these things, if any, would you say are the most important values for living in Britain?

Values	%
Respect for the law	57
Tolerance and politeness towards others	56
Equality of opportunity	38
Freedom of speech/expression	37
Justice and fair play	35
Respect for people from different ethnic groups	35
Everyone should speak English	35
Respect for all faiths	32
Responsibility towards other people in the community	26
Freedom from discrimination	24
Freedom to follow a religion of choice	24
Pride in country/patriotism	22
Freedom to criticise the views and beliefs of others	20
Everyone should vote	12
Everyone has a voice in politics through democracy	10
National policy is not made on the basis of religious beliefs	9
Notes	
(1) Respondents were able to choose up to five values from a list.	
(2) Table based on core sample (n=4,299).	

'Respect for the law' was the most often cited value for men, while 'tolerance and politeness towards others' was the most common for women (both 59%). Numerous other differences were also noted. For example, men are more likely than women to cite 'freedom of speech' (40% compared with 33% of women) and 'everyone should speak English' (38% compared with 32%) while women are more likely than men to cite 'respect for people from different ethnic groups' (40% compared with 30% of men) and 'tolerance and politeness towards others' (59% compared with 52%).

While 'respect for the law' and 'tolerance and politeness towards others' remain the top two important values across all age groups, there are differences observed between age groups. For example, 52 per cent of people aged 16-24 think 'equality of opportunity' is one of the most important values for living in Britain, compared with 27 per cent of people aged 65-74 and 23 per cent of those aged 75 and over. While 25 per cent of people aged 16-24 think that speaking English is one of the most important values, 44 per cent of those aged 65-74 think this. Patriotism is also seen as more important among the older age groups: 11 per cent of people aged 16-24 think that 'pride in country/patriotism' is one of the most important value for Britain, compared with 30 per cent of those aged 65-74 and 26 per cent of those aged 75 years and over.

The relative importance of different values also varies by ethnicity, although many values are recognised as important by all ethnic groups. With the exception of Black Caribbean and Mixed Race people, 'respect for the law' is the most important value across all the minority ethnic groups (for Pakistani people, 'respect for all faiths' is equally as important). For Black Caribbean and Mixed Race people, equality of opportunity is the most frequently cited value. Among all minority ethnic groups 'respect for all faiths' or 'respect for people from different ethnic groups' are among the top five most commonly cited values, whereas these values are not in the top five for White people (Table B).

Table B: Most important values for living in Britain, by ethnicity

White	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respect for the law (58%) • Tolerance and politeness towards others (56%) • Equality of opportunity/ Freedom of speech (both 37%) • Justice and fair play (36%) • Everyone should speak English (35%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respect for the law (57%) • Respect for all faiths (54%) • Tolerance and politeness towards others/Equality of opportunity (both 52%) • Respect for people from different ethnic groups (46%) • Freedom of speech/Justice and fair play (both 29%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respect for the law/Respect for all faiths (both 62%) • Tolerance and politeness towards others (52%) • Respect for people from different ethnic groups (43%) • Equality of opportunity (39%) • Freedom to follow a religion of choice (35%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respect for the law (69%) • Respect for all faiths (65%) • Respect for people from different ethnic groups (50%) • Tolerance and politeness towards others (44%) • Equality of opportunity (37%)
Black Caribbean	Black African	Mixed Race	Chinese/Other
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equality of opportunity (59%) • Tolerance and politeness towards others (57%) • Respect for people from different ethnic groups (54%) • Respect for the law/Respect for all faiths (both 45%) • Freedom of speech/Justice and fair play (both 31%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respect for the law (60%) • Equality of opportunity (54%) • Tolerance and politeness towards others (52%) • Respect for people from different ethnic groups (48%) • Respect for all faiths (38%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equality of opportunity (55%) • Respect for people from different ethnic groups (52%) • Tolerance and politeness towards others (51%) • Respect for the law (44%) • Respect for all faiths (35%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respect for the law (55%) • Tolerance and politeness towards others (51%) • Equality of opportunity (47%) • Respect for people from different ethnic groups (44%) • Respect for all faiths (40%)

Notes

- (1) Respondents were able to choose up to five values from a list.
(2) Table based on combined sample.

'Respect for the law' is the most often cited value for both UK-born and non-UK-born people (58% and 57% respectively). People who were born overseas are more likely than UK-born people to think that 'equality of opportunity', 'respect for people from different ethnic groups' and 'respect for all faiths' are among the most important values for living in Britain. Meanwhile, UK-born people are more likely to cite 'tolerance and politeness towards others', 'freedom of speech' 'justice and fair play', and 'pride in country/patriotism' as one of the most important values for living in Britain.

- Table 11: Values which are important, by sex and age, April-September 2007.
- Table 12: Values which are important, by ethnicity, April-September 2007.
- Table 13: Values which are important, by country of birth, April-September 2007.

Meaningful interaction with people from different backgrounds

Overall, 80 per cent of people mixed socially with people from different ethnic or religious groups at least once a month either at work, at a place of education, through a leisure activity, at a place of worship, at the shops or through volunteering. Not surprisingly, people from minority ethnic groups (95%) are more likely than White people (78%) to mix with people from different backgrounds reflecting their greater opportunity to do so.

For all ethnic groups, the shops are the place where people are most likely to mix socially with people from different backgrounds, followed by work, school or college. The proportions of each group who mix in these situations vary between ethnic groups. For example, 52 per cent of Black Caribbean people mix through a group, club or organisation, compared with 29 per cent of Pakistani people, while 77 per cent of Black African people mix at their work, school or college, compared with 60 per cent of Bangladeshi and 64 per cent of Pakistani people.

Lower levels of 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 is from a minority ethnic background³) are more likely than White people who live in relatively homogenous areas to mix socially with people from different backgrounds (92% compared with 73%).

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 mix regularly compared with 54 per cent of those aged over 75 years. The situations in which people mix also varied by age: younger people tend to mix at work, school or college while older people tend to mix at the shops.

- Table 14: Mixing socially with people from different ethnic and religious groups, by age and ethnicity, April-September 2007.

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 April-September 2007 (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)⁵ organisations is lower in April-September 2007 (28%) than it was in 2001 (33%).
- The proportions of people from minority ethnic groups thinking the police, the prison service, the courts and the Crown Prosecution Service would treat them worse than other races have all decreased since 2001.
- Twenty per cent of people from minority ethnic groups who have been refused a job feel that it was for reasons of race, which has remained unchanged since 2003 (24%).
- Among people from minority ethnic groups who have been treated unfairly with regard to promotion or progression, 48 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.

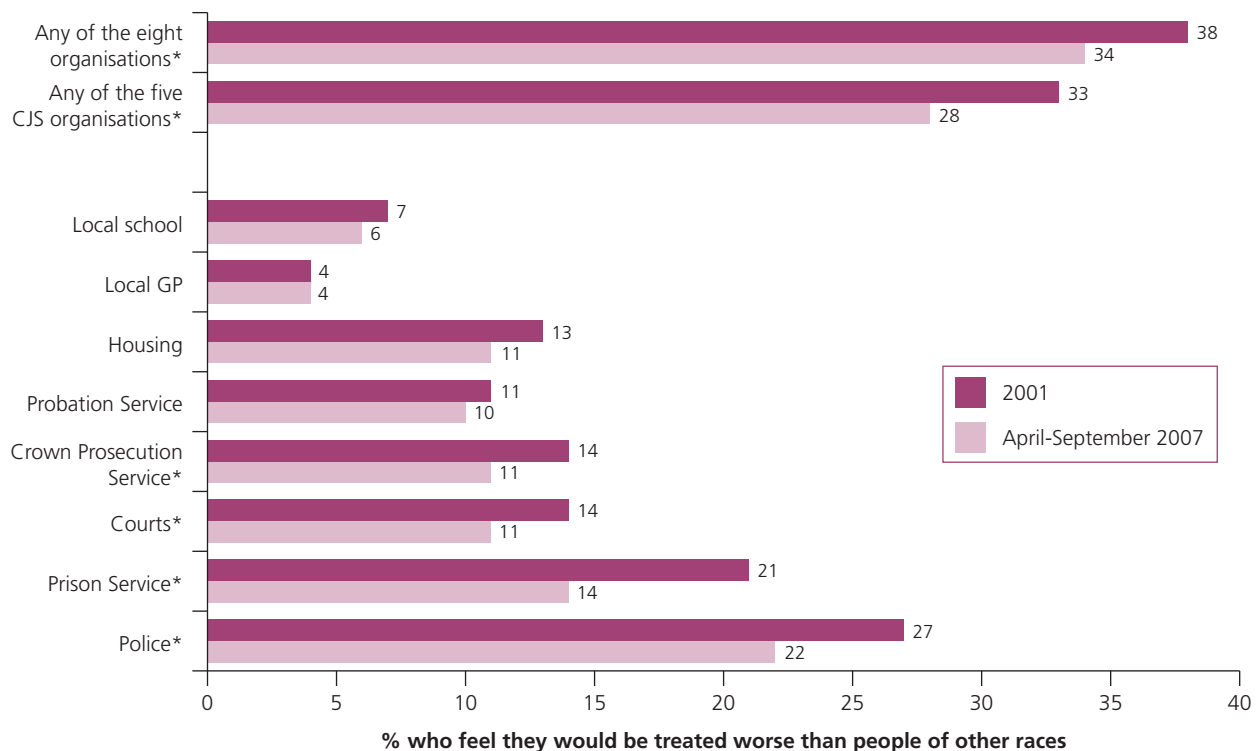
Organisational discrimination

In April-September 2007, the majority of people from minority ethnic groups did not consider that they would be treated worse than people of other races by the five criminal justice agencies and very few people considered that they would be treated worse by schools or GPs. 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% cent and 6% respectively). This is in line with results in previous years, although the proportions thinking the police, the prison service, the courts and the Crown Prosecution Service are discriminatory have decreased since 2001 (Figure 9).

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.

Figure 9: Proportions of people from minority ethnic groups who feel they would be treated worse than other races by public service organisations, 2001 and April-September 2007



*statistically significant change between 2001 and 2007 (April-September)

There has been little 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 with the exception of the prison service, the probation service and housing organisations. Perceptions of racial discrimination by the prison service and probation services both fell from 4 per cent to 2 per cent, while perceptions of discrimination by council housing departments or housing associations rose from 15 per cent to 24 per cent. Council housing departments or housing associations are also the only organisations where perceptions of racial discrimination are higher among White people (24%) than they are for people from minority ethnic groups (11%).

- Table 15: Percentages who expect organisations to treat them worse than other races, by ethnicity, 2001, 2003, 2005 & April-September 2007.
- Table 16: Percentages who expect organisations to treat them worse than other races, by ethnicity, April-September 2007.

Labour market discrimination

Overall, the most frequently specified reason for why people felt that they had been turned down for a job in the last five years was because of their age (22%). However, among people from minority ethnic groups, the most frequently specified reason was their race (20%), followed by colour (18%) and age (15%). The proportion of people from minority ethnic groups feeling they have 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 April-September 2007, 15 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.

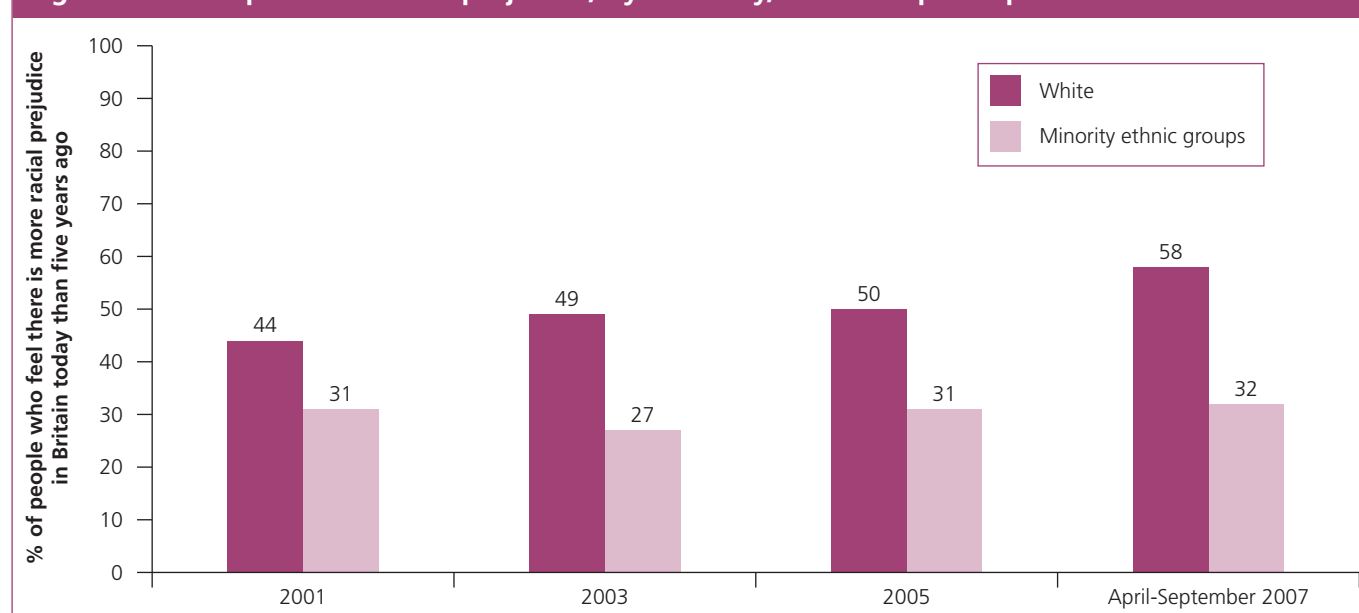
The most frequently specified reason for being treated unfairly at work with regard to promotion or progression was age (27%), followed by gender (23%). However, for people from minority ethnic groups, race and colour were the most frequently specified reasons (mentioned by 48% and 46% of people respectively). There has not been a 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 17: Reasons for being refused a job, by ethnicity, 2001, 2003, 2005 & April-September 2007.
- Table 18: Reasons for being discriminated against with regard to promotion or progression, by ethnicity, 2001, 2003, 2005 & April-September 2007.

Racial prejudice

Although the overall proportion of people who feel that racial prejudice has got worse in Britain over the last five years has increased since 2001 (from 43% to 56%); this 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, 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 10).

Figure 10: Perceptions of racial prejudice, by ethnicity, 2001 to April-September 2007



Amongst minority ethnic groups, Pakistani people are the most likely to think racial prejudice has got worse over the last five years (46%), followed by people of Mixed Race (39%), Indian people (33%), Black Caribbean people (31%), Bangladeshi (26%), people from Chinese or other minority ethnic backgrounds (26%) and Black Africans (22%).

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 (52%) than those living in less diverse areas (61%).

In terms of age, young people have more positive views regarding racial prejudice than older people, with 43 per cent of people aged 16-24 saying prejudice has increased compared with 65 per cent of 65-74 year olds.

- Table 19: Perceptions of racial prejudice, by age, sex and ethnicity, 2001, 2003, 2005 & April-September 2007.

⁶ Based on the 2001 Census (ONS)

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 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.
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 or member of the Greater London Assembly;
 - contacting a public official working for a local council, central Government or Greater London Assembly;
 - attending a public meeting or rally;
 - taking part in a public demonstration or protest; and
 - signing a petition.
6. **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

7. The Citizenship Survey, run by NatCen on behalf of the Race, Cohesion and Faiths Research Unit 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.
8. 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 first and second quarter (April-September) data, which is made up of 4,321 core interviews and an additional 2,451 interviews with people from minority ethnic groups.

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9. The data are weighted to correct for unequal sampling probabilities and non-response by sub-group. The weighting ensures that the sample matches the census population figures in terms of their age, sex and regional distribution.
 10. Headline findings are made available each quarter through a Statistical Release. Once a year, a set of detailed reports based on the entire annual dataset will be published, which will examine all the findings in more detail.
 11. Anonymised data will be available to download through the University of Essex Data Archive (www.data-archive.ac.uk).

Notes on analysis and data presentation

12. 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 unless the data is presented by ethnic group, when the combined sample is used.
13. The tables relating to community cohesion and racial prejudice and discrimination refer to England and Wales, whereas the tables relating to active and empowered communities relate to England only. This reflects the coverage of policy responsibilities.
14. 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 and belonging, were not introduced until 2003. Questions on mixing with people from different ethnic and religious groups were asked for the first time in 2007, so time series data are not available.

Public Service Agreement targets

15. The Citizenship Survey is used to measure components of three Public Service Agreement (PSA) targets. PSAs are targets for what each government department is supposed to deliver by way of improvements in public services in return for investment. They highlight key policy priorities and are an integral part of the Government's spending plans. The PSA targets that are measured by the Citizenship Survey are:

Communities and Local Government PSA10: The Race element of this PSA target will be met by achieving a decrease in the number 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 key public services and a decrease in the number who think that they were turned down for a job or a promotion in the last five years on grounds of their race by 2007/8.

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 2007/8.

Cabinet Office PSA4: The element of this PSA target measured by the Citizenship Survey is for an increase in the levels of voluntary activity by individuals from groups at risk of social exclusion by 2007/8.

The final outcomes for these PSAs will be measured using the full annual dataset from the 2007/8 Citizenship Survey.

16. This Statistical Release can be accessed and all text, tables and charts downloaded electronically, from the Communities and Local Government website.

Further details are available from Richard Tonkin, Communities and Local Government, Zone 6/J10, Eland House, Bressenden Place, London SW1E 5DU. Telephone 020 7944 5168.
Email: citizenship.survey@communities.gsi.gov.uk.

Tables

Table 1: Participation in community and voluntary activities, 2001, 2003, 2005 and April-Sept 2007

Percentages	<i>England, 2001, 2003, 2005 and April-Sept 2007</i>							
	At least once a month				At least once in last year			
	2001	2003	2005	April- Sept 2007	2001	2003	2005	April- Sept 2007
Civic participation	3	3	2	3	38	38	38	39
Informal volunteering	34	37	37	35	67	63	68	64
Formal volunteering	27	28	29	27	39	42	44	44
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>4,071</i>	<i>9,430</i>	<i>8,922</i>	<i>9,195</i>	<i>4,071</i>

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

Percentages													<i>England, 2001, 2003, 2005 and April-Sept 2007</i>			
Informal Volunteering					Formal Volunteering				Any volunteering							
	2001	2003	2005	April-Sept 2007	2001	2003	2005	April-Sept 2007	2001	2003	2005	April-Sept 2007				
LTLI/Disability	33	35	35	31	23	23	23	23	44	45	44	42				
<i>Respondents</i>	2,353	2,206	2,026	932	2,353	2,206	2,026	932	2,353	2,206	2,026	932				
No qualifications	26	30	29	27	16	16	16	15	34	38	38	34				
<i>Respondents</i>	2,816	1,690	1,583	694	2,816	1,690	1,583	694	2,816	1,690	1,583	694				
Minority ethnic groups ¹	31	34	34	32	25	23	24	24	42	44	44	42				
<i>Respondents</i>	6,029	5,235	5,096	2,790	6,029	5,235	5,096	2,790	6,029	5,235	5,096	2,790				
Groups at risk of social exclusion ¹	31	34	34	32	21	22	22	22	41	44	43	41				
<i>Respondents</i>	9,811	8,335	8,055	4,092	9,811	8,335	8,055	4,092	9,811	8,335	8,055	4,092				
All adults	34	37	37	35	27	28	29	27	47	50	50	48				
<i>Respondents</i>	9,426	8,922	9,195	4,071	9,426	8,922	9,195	4,071	9,426	8,922	9,195	4,071				

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 community and voluntary activities at least once a month in the 12 months prior to interview by age, sex and ethnicity, April-Sept 2007

Percentages							<i>England, April-Sept 2007</i>
	Civic participation	Informal volunteering	Formal volunteering	Volunteering	All activities	<i>Respondents</i>	
Ethnicity¹							
White	3	35	28	49	50	3,721	
All Asian	3	28	21	36	37	1,393	
Indian	2	29	24	38	39	763	
Pakistani	5	26	15	31	32	369	
Bangladeshi	6	23	15	29	31	119	
All Black	2	39	30	51	52	839	
Caribbean	2	40	32	53	53	389	
African	3	37	28	50	51	423	
Mixed Race	2	43	28	53	54	257	
Chinese/Other	1	28	18	37	37	301	
Minority ethnic groups	3	32	24	42	42	2,790	
White	3	35	28	49	50	3,721	
Sex							
Male	3	31	25	44	45	1,789	
Female	3	38	29	51	53	2,282	
Age							
16 to 24	3	39	23	48	50	337	
25 to 34	2	35	23	45	46	605	
35 to 49	3	38	28	51	52	1,122	
50 to 64	3	32	30	48	49	984	
65 to 74	2	34	30	48	49	495	
75 and over	3	27	25	40	42	526	
All	3	35	27	48	49	4,071	

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

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

Percentages		<i>England, 2001, 2003, 2005 and April-Sept 2007</i>							
		2001		2003		2005		April-Sept 2007	
People agreeing ¹ they can influence decisions affecting		%	<i>Respondents</i>	%	<i>Respondents</i>	%	<i>Respondents</i>	%	<i>Respondents</i>
Local area		44	9,040	38	8,754	39	8,751	38	3,872
Great Britain		25	9,088	20	8,793	22	8,836	20	3,905

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, April-Sept 2007

Percentages		<i>England, April-Sept 2007</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	3,565	19	3,598
All Asian		48	1,198	35	1,187
Indian		47	662	35	663
Pakistani		45	314	34	312
Bangladeshi		50	98	36	98
All Black		51	739	36	737
Caribbean		51	348	33	349
African		51	368	38	365
Mixed Race		44	231	25	237
Chinese/Other		39	247	28	257
Minority ethnic groups		47	2,415	33	2,418
White		37	3,565	19	3,598
Sex					
Male		37	1,710	21	1,733
Female		38	2,162	19	2,172
Age					
16 to 24		34	316	23	317
25 to 34		39	568	20	579
35 to 49		41	1,074	20	1,087
50 to 64		38	957	21	955
65 to 74		33	476	17	477
75 and over		35	480	18	488
All		38	3,872	20	3,905
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 & April-Sept 2007

Percentages					<i>England & Wales, 2003, 2005 and April-Sept 2007</i>				
					Percentage agreeing that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together				
					2003	2005	April-Sept 2007	April-Sept 2007 respondents	
Ethnicity¹									
White		80		79		82		3,432	
All Asian		83		83		85		1,319	
Indian		81		83		86		729	
Pakistani		84		80		83		349	
Bangladeshi		87		86		80		112	
All Black		80		83		81		759	
Caribbean		84		84		83		353	
African		78		81		81		381	
Mixed Race		79		76		74		232	
Chinese/Other		85		85		81		274	
Minority ethnic groups		82		82		82		2,584	
White		80		79		82		3,432	
Sex									
Male		81		79		82		1,695	
Female		80		80		81		2,059	
Age									
16 to 24		73		76		78		328	
25 to 34		76		76		77		574	
35 to 49		80		78		82		1,062	
50 to 64		84		80		83		902	
65 to 74		84		85		85		451	
75 and over		89		91		91		435	
All		80		80		82		3,754	
<i>Respondents (core sample)</i>		<i>8,265</i>		<i>8,491</i>		<i>3,754</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 & April-Sept 2007

Percentages		<i>England & Wales, 2003, 2005 and April-Sept 2007</i>				
	People feeling they belong strongly to the neighbourhood			People feeling they belong strongly to Great Britain		
	2003	2005	April-Sept 2007	2003	2005	April-Sept 2007
Very strongly	28	32	34	49	51	45
Fairly strongly	43	43	40	36	35	39
All responding strongly	71	75	75	85	86	84
<i>Respondents</i>	9,189	9,628	4,295	9,486	9,622	4,293

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, April-Sept 2007

Percentages		<i>England & Wales, April-Sept 2007</i>			
	People feeling they belong strongly to the neighbourhood		People feeling they belong strongly to Great Britain		
	%	<i>Respondents</i>	%	<i>Respondents</i>	
Ethnicity¹					
White	74	3,941	85	3,943	
All Asian	83	1,387	89	1,382	
Indian	82	761	90	753	
Pakistani	85	366	88	367	
Bangladeshi	83	119	88	119	
All Black	73	825	83	828	
Caribbean	76	384	84	388	
African	72	415	83	414	
Mixed Race	73	252	82	254	
Chinese/Other	66	299	73	293	
Minority ethnic groups	78	2,763	85	2,757	
White	74	3,941	85	3,943	
Sex					
Male	72	1,881	83	1,879	
Female	77	2,414	85	2,414	
Age					
16 to 24	66	347	82	349	
25 to 34	63	634	79	635	
35 to 49	75	1,178	83	1,175	
50 to 64	78	1,040	86	1,043	
65 to 74	86	531	89	529	
75 and over	87	563	93	560	
All	75	4,295	84	4,293	

Table excludes respondents answering 'Don't know'

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

Table 9: Whether people in the neighbourhood can be trusted, 2001, 2003, 2005 & April-Sept 2007

Percentages	<i>England & Wales, 2001, 2003, 2005 & April-Sept 2007</i>			
	2001	2003	2005	April-Sept 2007
Many of the people in your neighbourhood can be trusted	40	47	49	47
Some can be trusted	36	37	35	36
A few can be trusted	22	14	14	15
or that none of the people in your neighbourhood can be trusted	2	2	1	2
<i>Respondents</i>	<i>10,008</i>	<i>9,189</i>	<i>9,412</i>	<i>4,162</i>

Table excludes respondents answering 'Don't know'

Table 10: Whether people in neighbourhood can be trusted by age, sex and ethnicity, April-Sept 2007

Percentages		<i>England & Wales, April-Sept 2007</i>			
	People in neighbourhood can be trusted?				<i>Respondents</i>
	Many	Some	A few	None	
Ethnicity¹					
White	50	34	14	2	3,835
All Asian	28	44	24	4	1,348
Indian	32	44	22	3	740
Pakistani	24	43	27	6	356
Bangladeshi	19	49	24	9	118
All Black	18	47	29	6	768
Caribbean	19	45	27	9	354
African	17	50	29	4	387
Mixed Race	21	49	27	4	241
Chinese/Other	21	53	21	5	273
Minority ethnic groups	24	46	25	5	2,630
White	50	34	14	2	3,835
<i>Respondents (combined sample)</i>					6,465
Sex					
Male	49	35	14	2	1,829
Female	46	37	15	2	2,333
Age					
16 to 24	35	40	23	2	347
25 to 34	35	42	21	3	610
35 to 49	46	39	13	2	1,142
50 to 64	54	32	12	2	1,000
65 to 74	59	32	9	*	514
75 and over	63	28	8	*	547
All	47	36	15	2	4,162

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

Table 11: Values which are important for living in Britain by sex and age, April-Sept 2007

Percentages	<i>England and Wales, April-Sept 2007</i>									
	Sex		Age						75 and over	All
	Male	Female	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 to 74			
Respect for the law	59	56	53	56	56	62	59	59	57	
Tolerance and politeness towards others	52	59	52	57	60	54	51	56	56	
Equality of opportunity	38	38	52	42	38	36	27	23	38	
Freedom of speech/ expression	40	33	43	37	38	33	35	31	37	
Justice and fair play	38	33	29	32	34	40	43	34	35	
Respect for people from different ethnic groups	30	40	43	37	37	33	27	26	35	
Everyone should speak English	38	32	25	35	33	37	44	40	35	
Respect for all faiths	30	35	39	35	33	30	25	30	32	
Responsibility towards other people in the community	24	28	18	26	28	29	27	22	26	
Freedom from discrimination	23	25	27	25	24	24	22	17	24	
Freedom to follow a religion of choice	21	26	29	22	21	22	23	30	24	
Pride in country/ patriotism	23	20	11	16	22	25	30	26	22	
Freedom to criticise the views and beliefs of others	22	17	13	16	22	24	20	20	20	
Everyone should vote	13	12	13	11	9	11	19	22	12	
Everyone has a voice in politics through democracy	11	10	12	12	11	9	7	8	10	
National policy is not made on the basis of religious beliefs	9	8	10	8	10	9	8	6	9	
<i>Respondents</i>	<i>1,880</i>	<i>2,419</i>	<i>352</i>	<i>635</i>	<i>1181</i>	<i>1040</i>	<i>531</i>	<i>558</i>	<i>4,299</i>	

Respondents can choose up to five values from a showcard.

Table 12: Values which are important for living in Britain by ethnicity, April-Sept 2007

Percentages													England and Wales, April-Sept 2007	
	White	All Asian	Indian	Pakistani	Bangla- deshi	All Black	Black Caribbean	Black African	Mixed Race	Chinese/ Other	Minority ethnic groups	White	All ¹	
Respect for the law	58	60	57	62	69	54	45	60	44	55	57	58	57	
Tolerance and politeness towards others	56	51	52	52	44	54	57	52	51	51	52	56	56	
Equality of opportunity	37	47	52	39	37	56	59	54	55	47	50	37	38	
Freedom of speech/ expression	37	27	29	26	28	29	31	28	33	31	29	37	37	
Justice and fair play	36	29	29	33	28	31	31	32	33	24	30	36	35	
Respect for people from different ethnic groups	34	47	46	43	50	50	54	48	52	44	48	34	35	
Everyone should speak English	35	27	28	25	19	27	29	25	25	35	28	35	35	
Respect for all faiths	31	56	54	62	65	41	45	38	35	40	48	31	32	
Responsibility towards other people in the community	26	21	23	17	19	22	21	21	24	17	21	26	26	
Freedom from discrimination	24	21	23	17	26	26	27	24	24	25	23	24	24	
Freedom to follow a religion of choice	23	28	25	35	25	27	25	29	29	28	28	23	24	
Pride in country/patriotism	23	8	10	7	5	9	10	8	14	9	9	23	22	
Freedom to criticise the views and beliefs of others	21	10	12	7	6	14	8	18	13	16	12	21	20	
Everyone should vote	12	17	17	18	20	13	11	14	12	14	15	12	12	
Everyone has a voice in politics through democracy	10	8	8	8	6	13	12	13	12	7	9	10	10	
National policy is not made on the basis of religious beliefs	9	5	6	5	4	8	6	9	8	10	7	9	9	
<i>Respondents</i>	<i>3,948</i>	<i>1,384</i>	<i>764</i>	<i>365</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>826</i>	<i>382</i>	<i>417</i>	<i>256</i>	<i>298</i>	<i>2,764</i>	<i>3,948</i>	<i>4,299</i>	

Respondents can choose up to five values from a showcard.

¹ All column based on core sample, other columns based on combined sample.

Table 13: Values which are important for living in Britain, by country of birth, April-Sept 2007

Percentages			
<i>England & Wales, April-Sept 2007</i>			
	Born in the UK	Not born in the UK	All ¹
Respect for the law	58	57	57
Tolerance and politeness towards others	57	50	56
Equality of opportunity	37	43	38
Freedom of speech/ expression	37	33	37
Justice and fair play	36	31	35
Respect for people from different ethnic groups	34	41	35
Everyone should speak English	34	35	35
Respect for all faiths	32	38	32
Responsibility towards other people in the community	26	24	26
Freedom from discrimination	23	25	24
Freedom to follow a religion of choice	23	25	24
Pride in country/ patriotism	23	12	22
Freedom to criticise the views and beliefs of others	20	18	20
Everyone should vote	12	14	12
Everyone has a voice in politics through democracy	10	11	10
National policy is not made on the basis of religious beliefs	9	8	9
<i>Respondents</i>	<i>4,510</i>	<i>2,186</i>	<i>4,299</i>
Respondents can choose up to five values from a showcard.			
¹ All column based on core sample, other columns based on combined sample.			

Table 14: Mixing socially with people from different ethnic groups, by age and ethnicity, April-Sept 2007

Percentages mixing at least once a month											<i>England and Wales, April-Sept 2007</i>	
	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)	<i>Respondents</i>	
Ethnicity¹												
White	35	51	12	42	29	56	11	21	16	78	3,967	
All Asian	62	68	28	47	35	82	42	23	31	94	1,397	
Indian	65	68	26	52	37	83	41	26	31	95	767	
Pakistani	60	64	30	41	29	83	38	18	33	92	368	
Bangladeshi	52	60	34	36	36	75	45	23	26	90	119	
All Black	65	73	30	51	48	83	58	34	42	96	836	
Caribbean	61	68	29	51	52	85	43	37	45	96	387	
African	66	77	31	51	45	81	69	32	39	96	422	
Mixed Race	69	70	22	61	45	79	28	30	46	97	256	
Chinese/Other	60	69	21	52	35	73	33	18	29	94	302	
Minority ethnic groups	63	70	27	50	39	81	44	26	35	95	2,791	
White	35	51	12	42	29	56	11	21	16	78	3,967	
Age												
16 to 24	55	76	6	65	40	71	14	25	24	93	354	
25 to 34	50	71	24	60	34	65	16	21	21	89	638	
35 to 49	41	64	27	44	31	64	15	25	21	84	1,183	
50 to 64	27	48	4	36	26	54	12	19	15	77	1,045	
65 to 74	25	9	2	18	20	42	15	17	13	62	532	
75 and over	18	2	*	14	18	39	17	13	9	54	565	
All	38	52	13	42	30	59	14	21	18	80	4,319	
<i>Respondents (core sample)</i>	4,319	4,319	4,319	4,318	4,319	4,319	4,319	4,321	4,321	4,321		

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

* Less than 0.5%

Table 15: Percentages who expect organisations to treat them worse than other races, by ethnicity, 2001, 2003, 2005 and April-Sept 2007

Percentages	<i>England & Wales, 2001, 2003, 2005 and April-Sept 2007</i>											
	2001			2003			2005			April-Sept 2007		
	Minority ethnic groups	White	All ¹	Minority ethnic groups	White	All ¹	Minority ethnic groups	White	All ¹	Minority ethnic groups	White	All ¹
Police	27	6	8	23	5	7	24	5	8	22	5	7
Prison Service	21	4	6	17	2	3	17	2	4	14	2	3
Courts	14	5	6	13	6	7	12	6	6	11	5	6
Crown Prosecution Service	14	5	5	12	5	6	11	5	6	11	5	5
Probation Service	11	4	4	10	3	3	10	3	3	10	2	3
Council housing department or housing association	13	15	15	12	21	20	13	21	20	11	24	22
Local GP	4	2	2	4	2	2	3	1	1	4	2	2
Local school	7	3	4	4	2	3	6	2	3	6	3	3
Any of the five CJS organisations	33	11	12	31	11	13	31	11	13	28	10	12
Any of the eight organisations	38	20	22	36	27	28	37	26	28	34	28	29
<i>Respondents</i>	<i>5,445</i>	<i>8,580</i>	<i>9,179</i>	<i>5,288</i>	<i>8,744</i>	<i>9,486</i>	<i>5,150</i>	<i>8,925</i>	<i>9,670</i>	<i>2,802</i>	<i>3,968</i>	<i>4,321</i>

¹ The 'All' columns are based on the core sample, not the combined sample

Table 16: Percentages who expect organisations to treat them worse than other races, by ethnicity, April-Sept 2007

Percentages	England and Wales, April-Sept 2007										
	Ethnic groups										
	White	Asian				Black			Mixed Race	/ Chinese Other	All ¹
	All Asian	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	All Black	Caribbean	African				
Police	5	16	14	23	21	37	43	34	30	9	7
Prison Service	2	12	10	14	18	22	27	19	17	4	3
Courts	5	6	6	10	5	20	26	16	18	8	6
Crown Prosecution Service	5	7	6	9	9	20	25	16	18	6	5
Probation Service	2	8	8	9	9	18	23	14	9	2	3
Council housing department or housing association	24	8	7	8	16	19	18	20	14	10	22
Local GP	2	3	3	4	6	4	3	5	4	4	2
Local school	3	4	4	4	5	9	12	7	5	4	3
Any of the five CJS organisations	10	22	18	31	29	44	53	38	35	14	12
Any of the eight organisations	28	27	24	35	34	49	55	46	40	23	29
<i>Respondents</i>	<i>3,968</i>	<i>1,402</i>	<i>767</i>	<i>371</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>840</i>	<i>390</i>	<i>423</i>	<i>257</i>	<i>303</i>	<i>4,321</i>

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

Table 17: Reasons for being refused a job, by ethnicity, 2001, 2003, 2005 and April-Sept 2007

Percentages	<i>England & Wales, 2003, 2005 & April-Sept 2007</i>								
	2003			2005			April-Sept 2007		
	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	4	3	3
Age	18	30	28	16	24	23	15	22	22
Race	24	1	4	22	2	6	20	3	6
Religion	5	–	1	6	1	2	3	1	1
Colour	20	1	3	17	1	4	18	1	4
Where you live	6	5	5	7	5	6	8	3	3
<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>431</i>	<i>287</i>	<i>334</i>

¹ The 'All' columns are based on the core sample, not the combined sample.

Table 19: Perceptions of racial prejudice, by age, sex and ethnicity, 2001, 2003, 2005 and April-Sept 2007

<i>England & Wales, 2001, 2003, 2005 and April-Sept 2007</i>					
	Percentage saying there is more racial prejudice today than five years ago				<i>April-Sept. 2007 respondents</i>
	2001	2003	2005	April-Sept 2007	
Ethnicity²					
White	44	49	50	58	3,966
All Asian	33	32	35	35	1,401
Indian	31	31	34	33	767
Pakistani	38	39	43	46	371
Bangladeshi	35	30	27	26	120
All Black	25	20	22	26	837
Caribbean	28	24	27	31	388
African	21	14	18	22	422
Mixed Race	32	30	33	39	257
Chinese/Other	28	22	32	26	303
Minority ethnic groups	31	27	31	32	2,798
White	44	49	50	58	3,966
Sex					
Male	41	46	46	54	1,889
Female	45	48	50	58	2,430
Age¹					
16 to 24	N/A	38	39	43	354
25 to 34	N/A	41	47	52	637
35 to 49	N/A	45	49	57	1,183
50 to 64	N/A	53	52	61	1,045
65 to 74	N/A	59	53	65	532
75 and over	N/A	52	46	55	566
All	43	47	48	56	4,319
<i>Respondents (core sample)</i>	<i>10,015</i>	<i>9,482</i>	<i>9,671</i>	<i>4,319</i>	<i>4,319</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.