

# Citizenship Survey April-December 2007, England & Wales

This release provides headline findings from the first three quarters of the 2007-08 Citizenship Survey, covering April-December 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 relating to April-September 2007 (published 17th January 2008).



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## 1. Active and empowered communities (England)

### Civic Engagement

- In April-December 2007, 10 per cent of people had, in the last year, either participated 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.
- Thirty-nine per cent of people engaged in some form of civic participation<sup>1</sup>, such as contacting a local councillor, attending a public meeting or signing a petition at least once in the past year.

### Trust in local council

- In April-December 2007, 60 per cent of people agreed that they trusted their council either a lot or a fair amount, an increase from 52 per cent in 2001.
- Bangladeshi (73%), Pakistani (68%) and Indian (64%) people are more likely to trust their local council than White people (59%).

<sup>1</sup> 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.

### Influencing decisions

- In April-December 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

- In April-December 2007, 73 per cent of all adults had volunteered (formally or informally) at least once in the last 12 months, with 47 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%).

## 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 April-December 2007, 39 per cent of adults in England had engaged in civic participation at least once in the 12 months prior to interview, whilst 21 per cent had 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.<sup>2</sup>

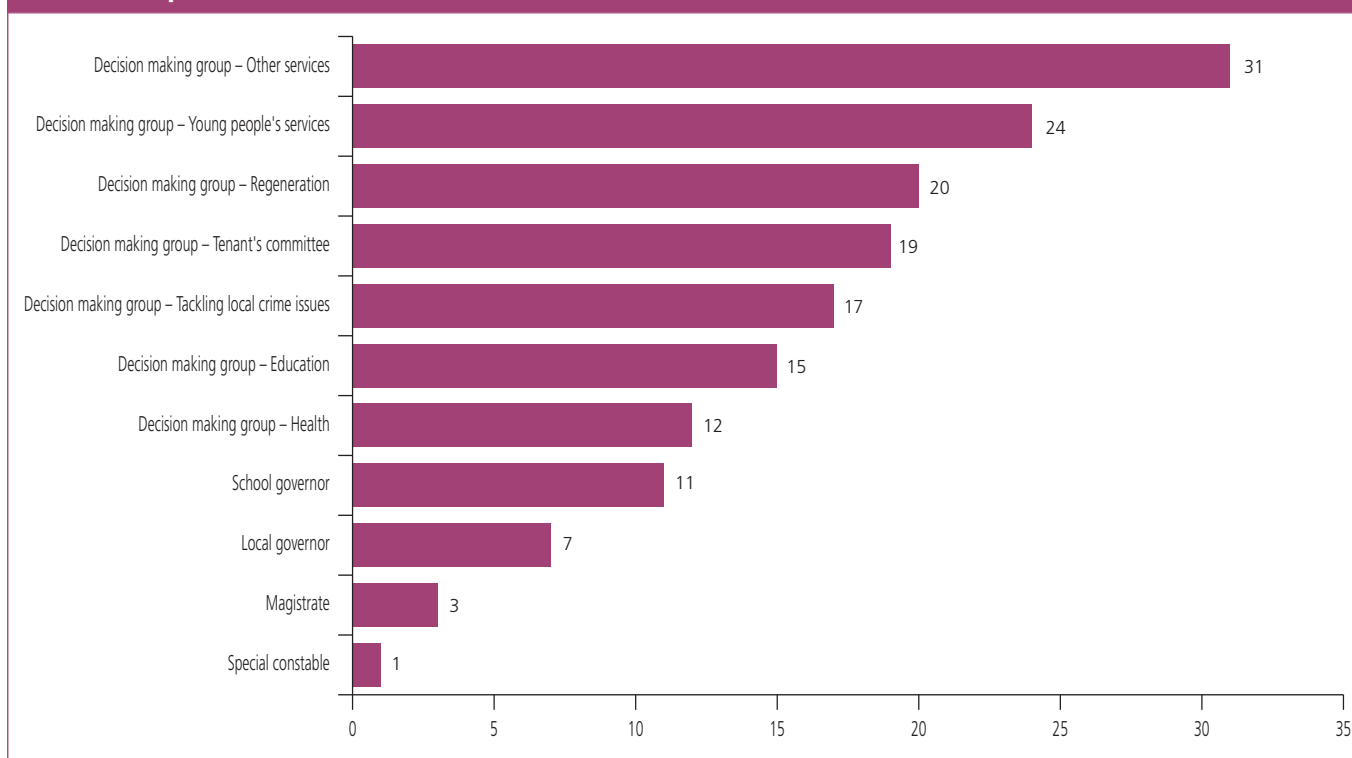
- **Table 1:** Participation in civic engagement and voluntary activities, 2001, 2003, 2005 and April-December 2007

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<sup>2</sup> Reported differences between groups or over time are statistically significant at the 5 per cent level.

Of those who were involved in civic activism, 11 per cent had been a school governor while 7 per cent had been a councillor and 3 per cent a magistrate. Involvement in groups making decisions about local services was more common than in the more specific community roles. Twenty-four per cent of people involved in civic activism belonged to a group that made decisions on local services for young people, while 20 per cent belonged to a group on local regeneration issues and 19 per cent belonged to a tenant's group (Figure 1).

**Figure 1: Types of activities undertaken by those engaging in civic activism in the last 12 months, April-December 2007**

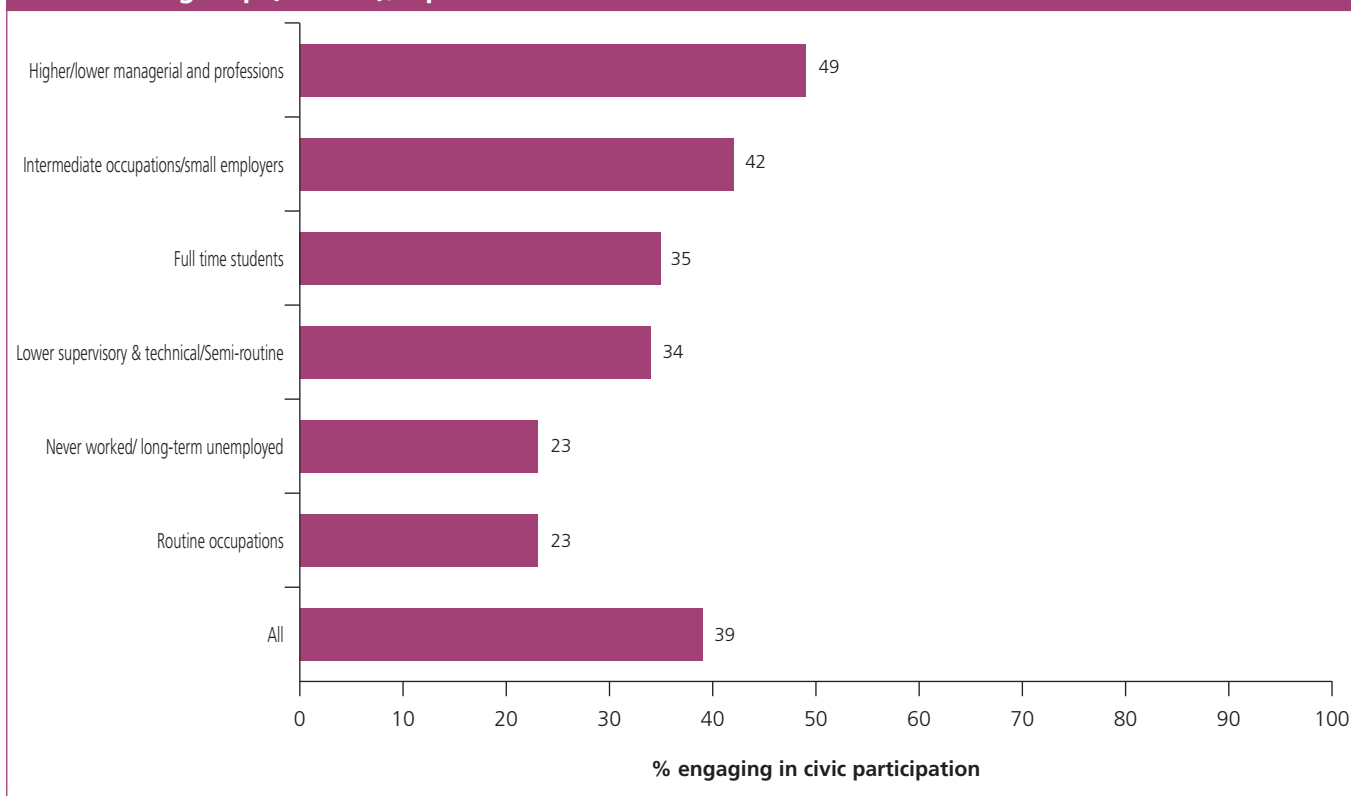


● **Table 2:** Types of activities undertaken by those engaging in civic activism in the last 12 months, April-December 2007

Amongst those who had engaged in civic participation in the 12 months prior to interview, the most common form of activity was signing a petition, with 62 per cent having done this. Thirty-one per cent had contacted an official working for the local council, 26 per cent of people who engaged in civic participation activities had contacted a local councillor in the last 12 months and 17 per cent had contacted an MP.

Levels of civic participation were higher among the higher socio-economic groups. Almost half (49%) of people in managerial and professional occupations had undertaken civic participation activities in the last 12 months, however this declined to 23 per cent among those in routine occupations and those who had never worked (Figure 2).

**Figure 2: Engagement in civic participation at least once in the last 12 months, by socio-economic group (NS-SEC), April-December 2007**

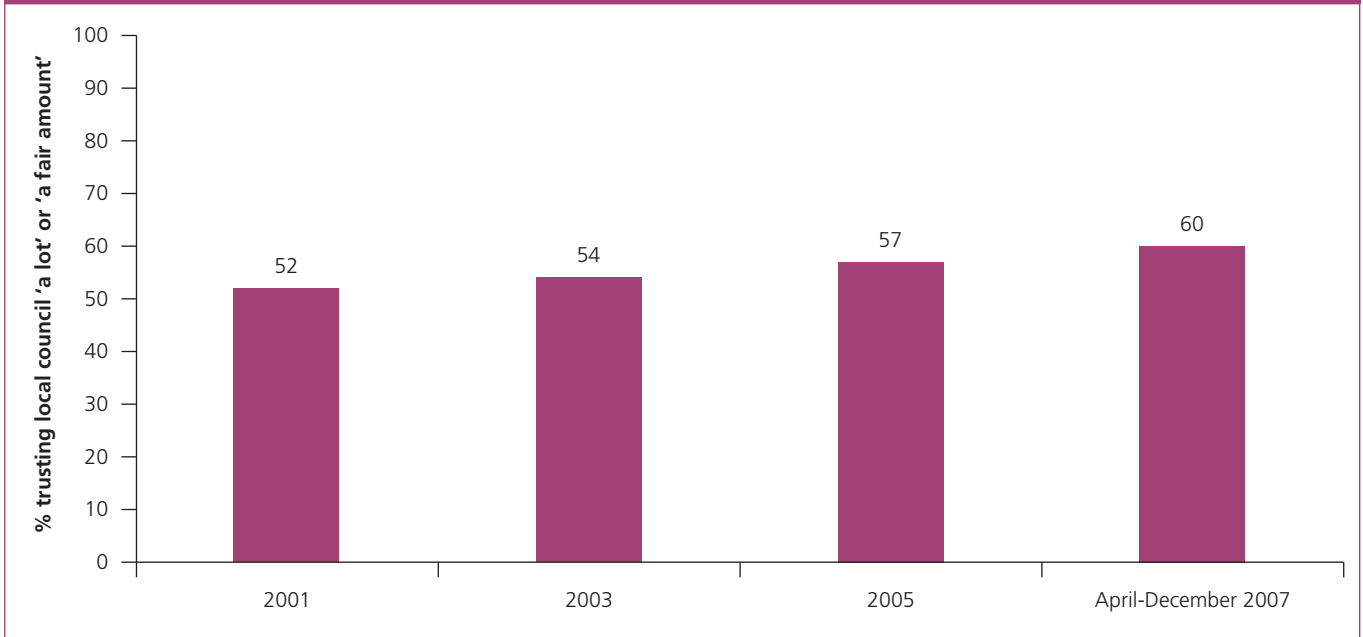


- **Table 3:** Types of activities undertaken by those engaging in civic participation in the last 12 months, April-December 2007
- **Table 4:** Engagement in civic participation at least once in the last 12 months, by socio-economic group (NS-SEC), April-December 2007

## Trust in local council

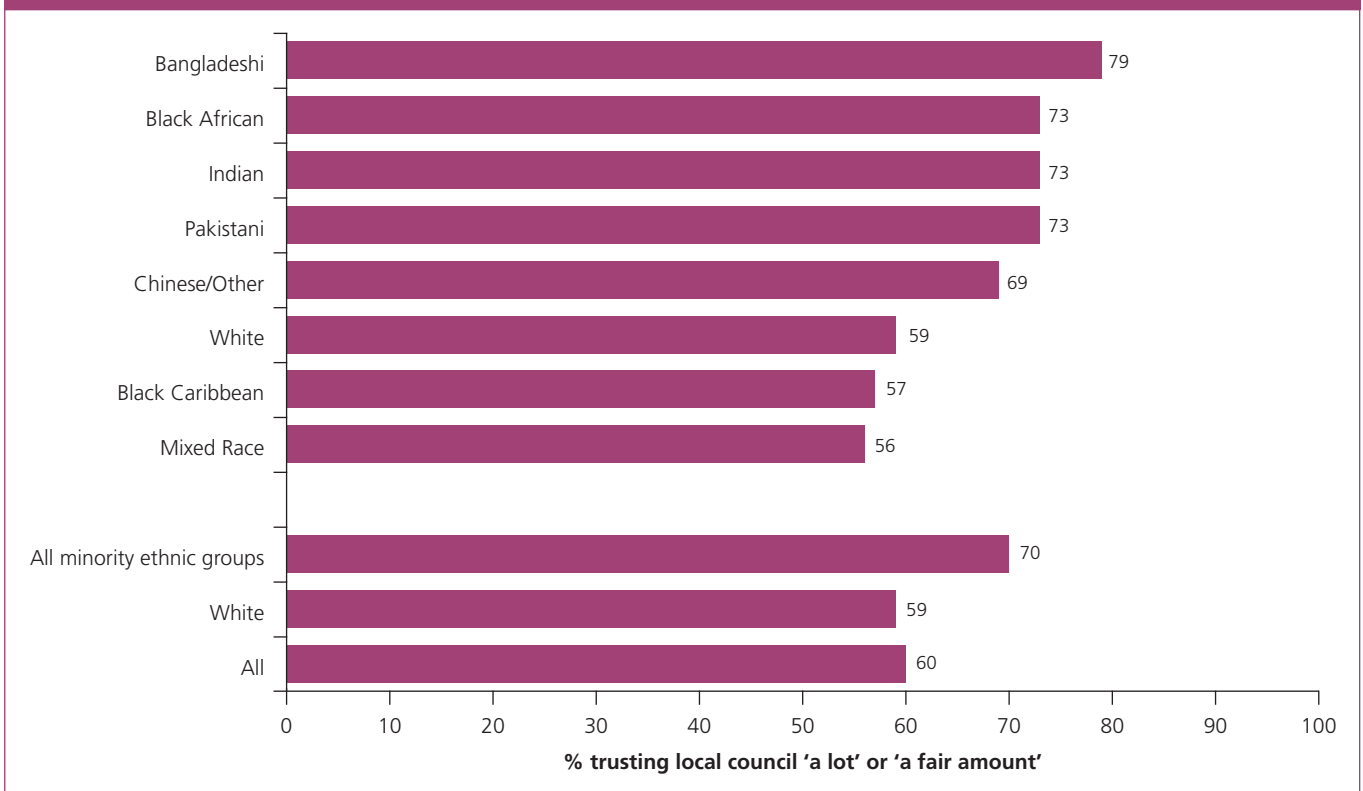
In April-December 2007, 60 per cent of people in England felt that they trusted their local council 'a lot' or 'a fair amount'. This proportion has risen consistently since 2001, when 52 per cent felt this (Figure 3).

**Figure 3: Levels of trust in local council, 2001 to April-December 2007**



Levels of trust vary by ethnicity, with higher levels of trust in the council amongst people from Asian backgrounds. Seventy-nine per cent of Bangladeshi people, 73 per cent of Pakistani, and 73 per cent of Indian people trusted their local council 'a lot' or 'a fair amount', compared with 59 per cent of White people. Black African people also have a higher level of trust in their local council than White people (73% compared with 59%) (Figure 4).

**Figure 4: Trust local council 'a lot' or 'a fair amount' by ethnicity, April-December 2007**

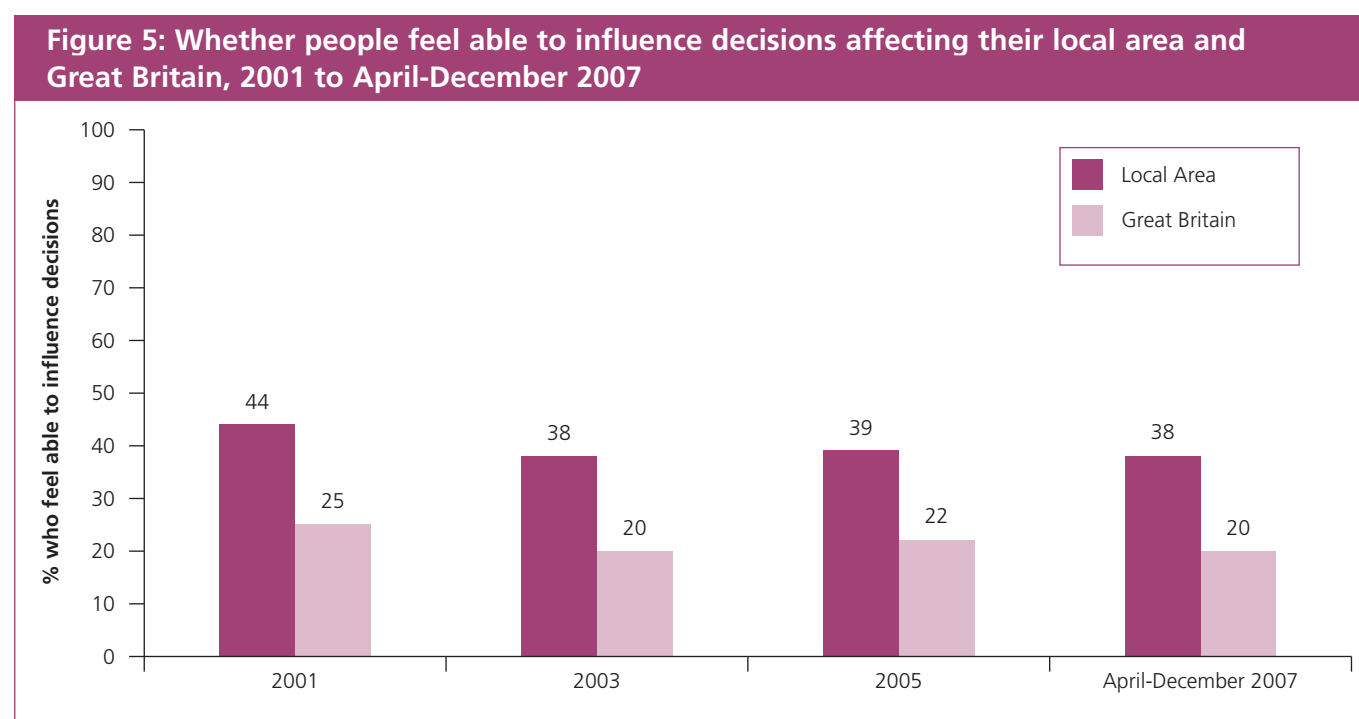


Trust in the local council was lowest among those in the middle age groups, with 53 per cent of those aged 50-64 saying they trusted their local council, compared with 54 per cent of 16-24 year olds and 70 per cent of those aged over 75. Levels of trust in the council did not vary by gender.

- **Table 5:** Trust in the local council, 2001, 2003, 2005 & April-December 2007
- **Table 6:** Trust in the local council by age, sex and ethnicity, April-December 2007

## Influencing decisions

In April-December 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 5).

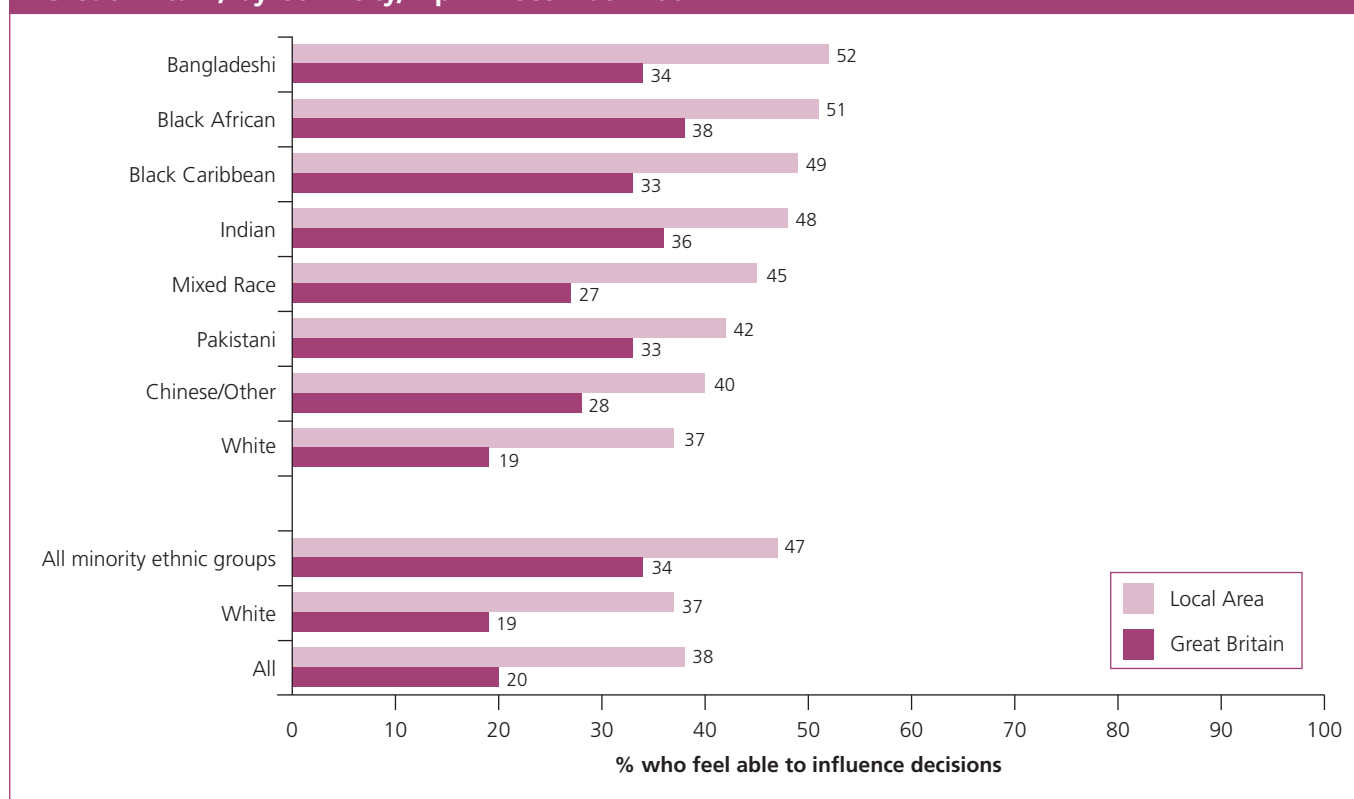


- **Table 7:** Whether people feel able to influence decisions affecting their local area and Great Britain, 2001, 2003, 2005 & April-December 2007

Black African (51%), Black Caribbean (49%), Indian (48%) and Mixed Race (45%) people are more likely than White (37%) people to feel able to influence decisions affecting their local area.

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 Britain. For example, 38 per cent of Black Africans, 36 per cent of Indians and 34 per cent of Bangladeshis feel that they can influence national decisions compared with 19 per cent of White people (Figure 6).

**Figure 6: Whether people feel able to influence decisions affecting their local area and Great Britain, by ethnicity, April-December 2007**



- **Table 8:** Whether people feel able to influence decisions affecting their local area and Great Britain, by age, sex and ethnicity, April-December 2007

## Volunteering

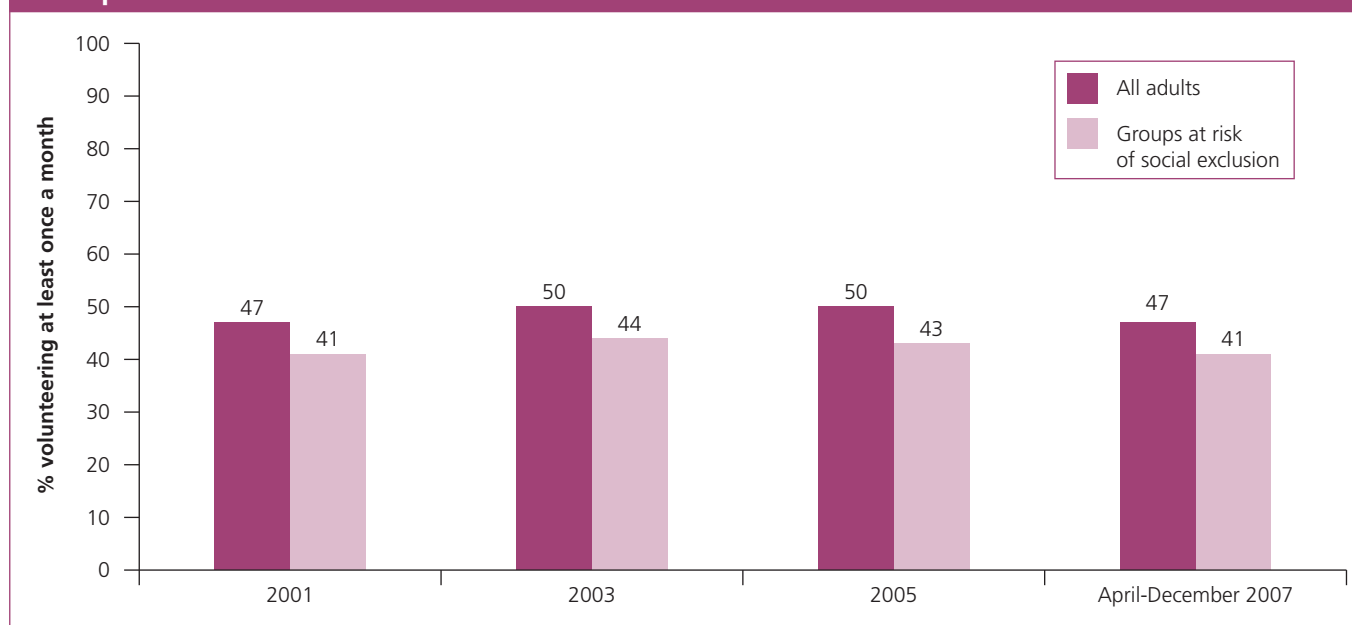
In April-December 2007, 73 per cent of adults in England had volunteered at least once in the 12 months prior to interview. Levels of informal volunteering were higher than formal volunteering, with 64 per cent volunteering informally compared to 43 per cent volunteering formally in the last 12 months.

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 43%); whilst informal volunteering has fallen (from 67% to 64%) over this period.

Levels of regular activity were lower, with 47 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 volunteering are in line with those in 2001 although they are lower than levels in 2005. Levels of regular informal volunteering have also declined since 2005, from 37 per cent to 35 per cent.

In April-December 2007, 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 43 per cent in 2005, although in line with levels in 2001 (Figure 7).

**Figure 7: Participation in volunteering (formal and informal) at least once a month, 2001 to April-December 2007**



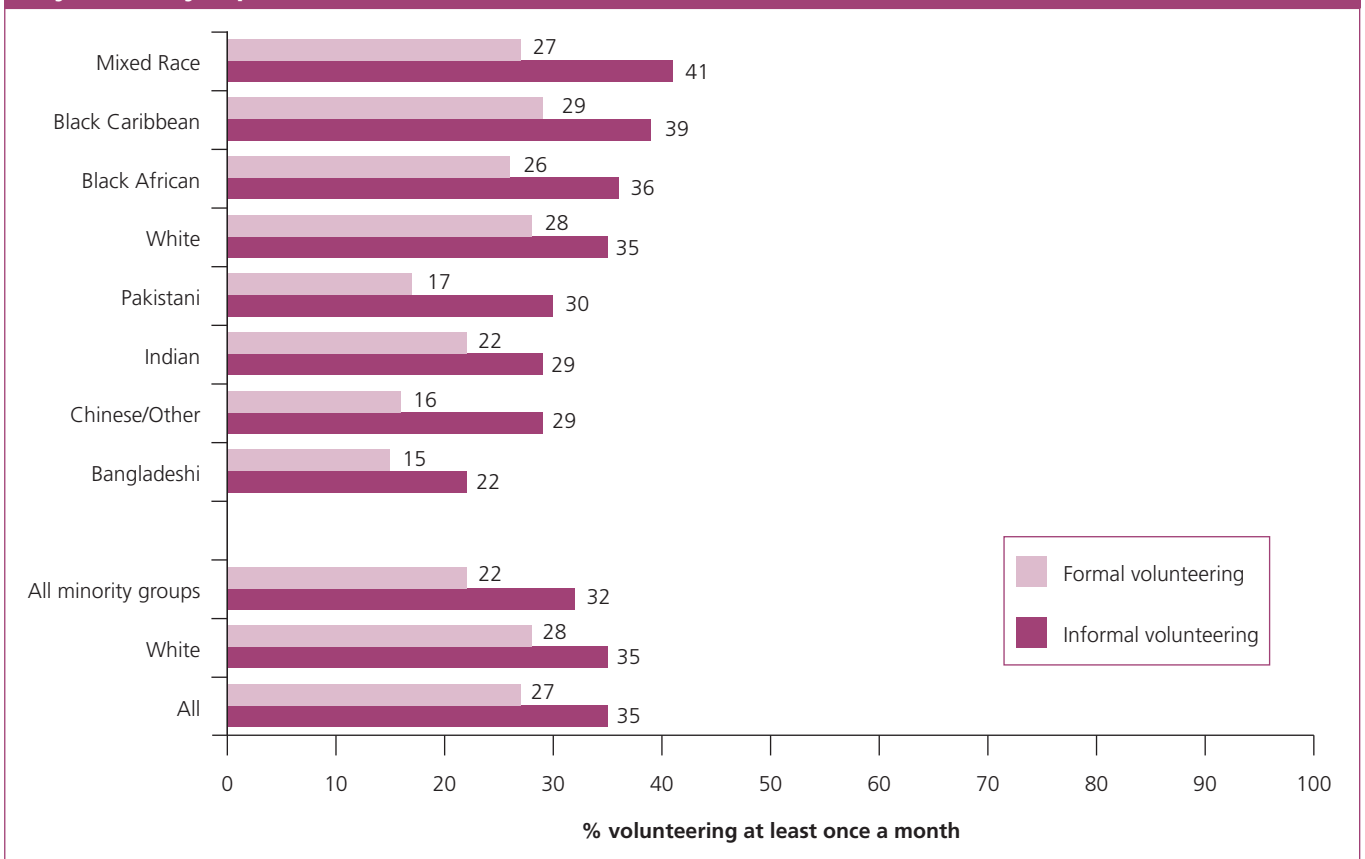
As with the overall population, levels of informal volunteering (31%) were higher than formal volunteering (21%) among those from groups at risk of social exclusion.

- **Table 9:** Participation in voluntary activities at least once a month by groups at risk of social exclusion, 2001, 2003, 2005 & April-December 2007

There were some differences in levels of regular volunteering between ethnic groups. Black Caribbean (29%), Black African (26%), Mixed Race (27%) and White (28%) people were all more likely to volunteer formally on a regular basis than those from the Pakistani (17%), Bangladeshi (15%) and Chinese or other (16%) ethnic groups.

A similar pattern was observed for informal volunteering; with 41 per cent of Mixed Race people, 39 per cent of Black Caribbean, 36 per cent of Black African people and 35 per cent of White people informally volunteering regularly; compared with 22 per cent of Bangladeshi and 29 per cent of Indian people. Pakistani people also had lower levels of informal volunteering than Mixed Race and Black Caribbean people (31% compared with 41% and 39% respectively) (Figure 8).

**Figure 8: Participation in volunteering (formal and informal) at least once a month by ethnicity, April-December 2007**



Women were more likely than men to volunteer. Women had higher rates than men for both regular formal volunteering (29% women, 24% men) and informal volunteering (38% and 31% respectively).

- **Table 10:** Participation in civic engagement and voluntary activities at least once a month in the 12 months prior to interview by age, sex and ethnicity, April-December 2007.

## 2. Community cohesion and belonging (England<sup>3</sup>)

### Cohesion

- In April-December 2007, 81 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 16-24 years (76%).
- A greater proportion of Indian people (85%) agreed that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together than White people (81%). Cohesion is lowest among Mixed Race people (74%).

### Belonging

- Eighty-four per cent of people feel they belong strongly to Britain with a 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 (70%).

## Cohesion

In April-December 2007, 81 per cent of people in England 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.

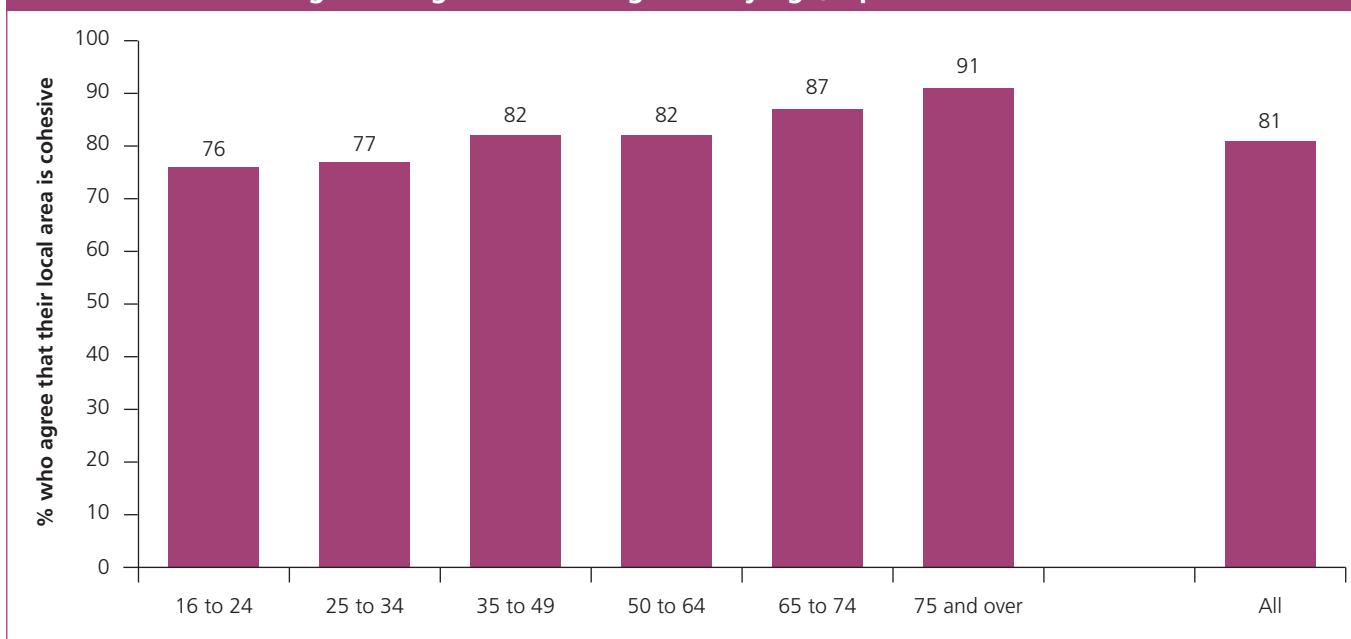
There was no difference between men and women in their perceptions of cohesion. However, men are now more positive about cohesion than they were in 2005 (up from 79% in 2005 to 82% in April-December 2007).

The proportion of people who agree that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together is higher in older age groups. Cohesion is highest among those aged 75 or over (91%) and lowest among those aged 16-24 years (76%) (Figure 9).

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-December 2007, 82 per cent of 35-49 year olds thought their local area was cohesive, up from 78 per cent in 2005.

<sup>3</sup> In previous statistical releases the section on community cohesion referred to England and Wales. From this quarter onwards the release only reports figures for England to reflect the policy responsibilities of Communities and Local Government. Where comparisons are drawn with the 2005 and 2003 surveys, the data cited within this release have been reanalysed for England only. **Figures for England & Wales combined are available on request.**

**Figure 9: Proportion of people who agree that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together by age, April-December 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. There is also little variation in perceptions of cohesion across individual ethnic groups. There are some exceptions: Indian people (85%) are more likely than White (81%) people to think that their local areas is cohesive, while Mixed Race (74%) people are less likely than White people (81%) to think this.

Perceptions of cohesion have not changed much over time among ethnic groups, although there has been an increase in perceptions of cohesion among Indian people (from 81% in 2003 to 85% in April-December 2007).

- **Table 11:** Community cohesion by age, sex and ethnicity, 2003, 2005 and April-December 2007

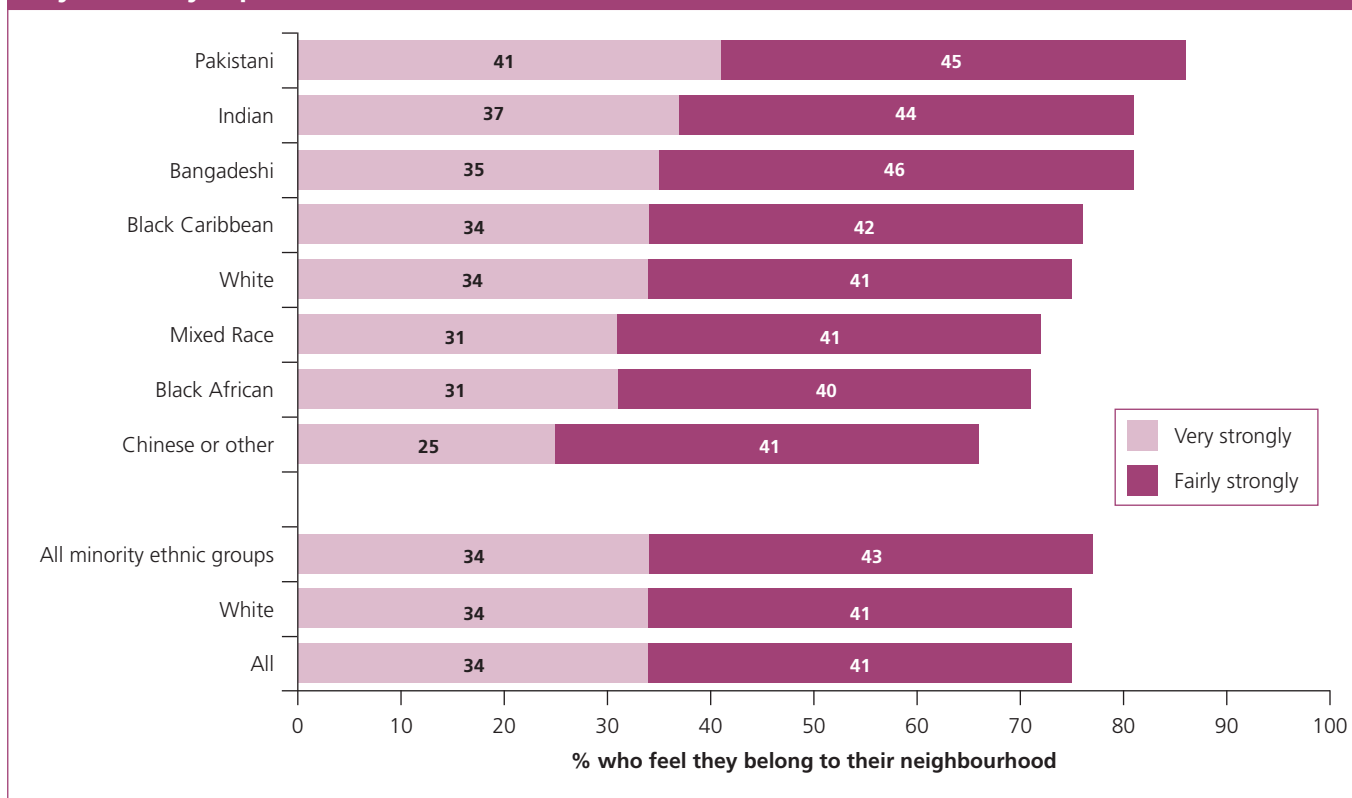
## Belonging to neighbourhood and to Britain

In April-December 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 (70%). The proportion of people feeling a strong sense of belonging to Britain is unchanged since 2003 and 2005.

Older people have a greater sense of belonging to their neighbourhood than younger people. Eighty-seven per cent of people aged 65 years and over felt a strong sense of belonging, compared with 65 per cent of 16-34 year olds.

Feelings of belonging to one's neighbourhood vary between different ethnic groups. Pakistani (86%) and Indian (81%) 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 includes people from a wide range of different ethnicities (Figure 10).

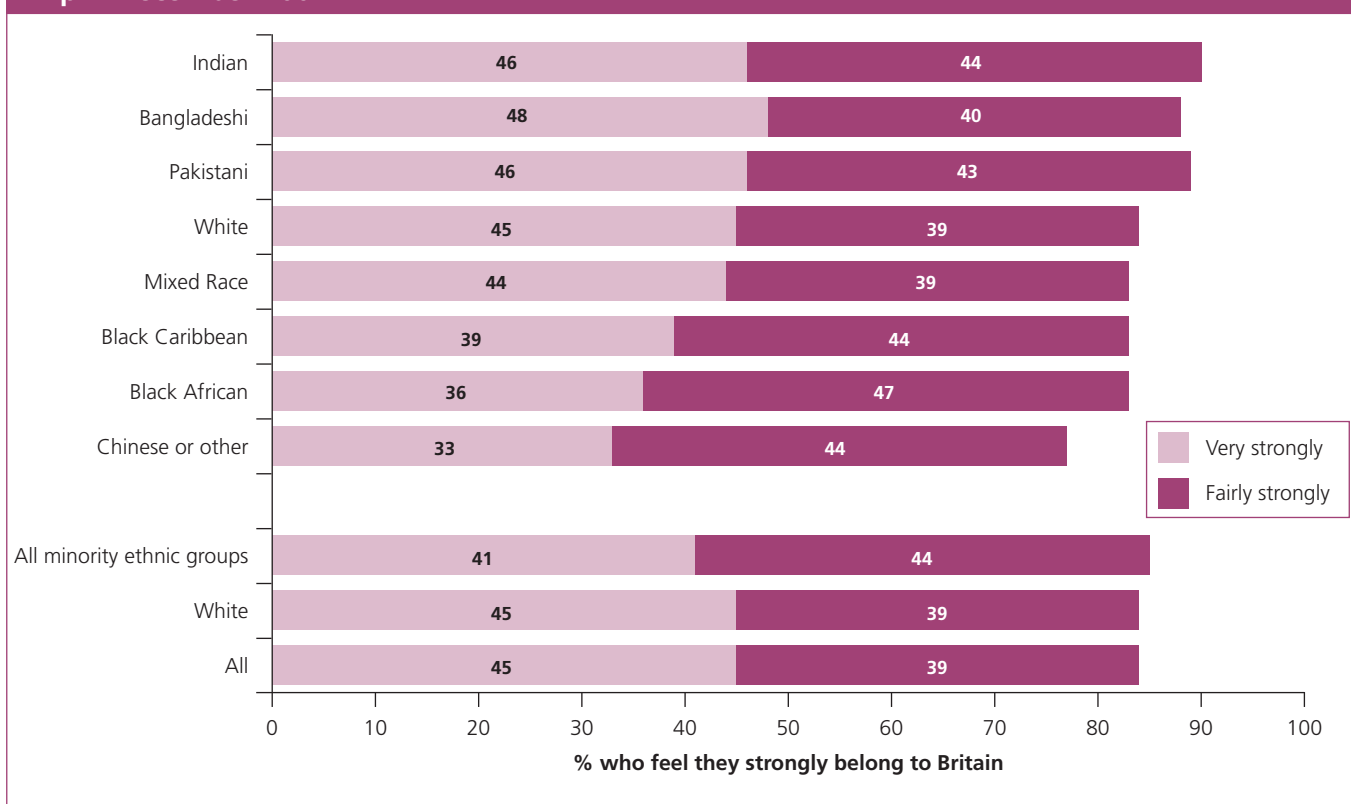
**Figure 10: Proportion of people who feel they belong strongly to their neighbourhood, by ethnicity, April-December 2007**



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 (92%) while 25-34 year olds are the least likely to feel a strong sense of belonging (79%).

There is some variation in the extent of belonging to Britain by ethnicity. Indian people (90%) are more likely to feel they belong than White people (84%), Black African (83%) and Black Caribbean people (83%). The diverse Chinese/other group (76%) are the least likely to feel they belong to Britain (Figure 11).

**Figure 11: Proportion of people who feel they belong strongly to Britain, by ethnicity, April-December 2007**



- **Table 12:** Whether people feel that they belong strongly to their neighbourhood and Great Britain, 2003, 2005 & April-December 2007.
- **Table 13:** Whether people feel that they belong strongly to their neighbourhood and Great Britain, by age, sex and ethnicity, April-December 2007.

### 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 organisations<sup>4</sup> is lower in April-December 2007 (33%) 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) organisations<sup>5</sup> is lower in April-December 2007 (27%) 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

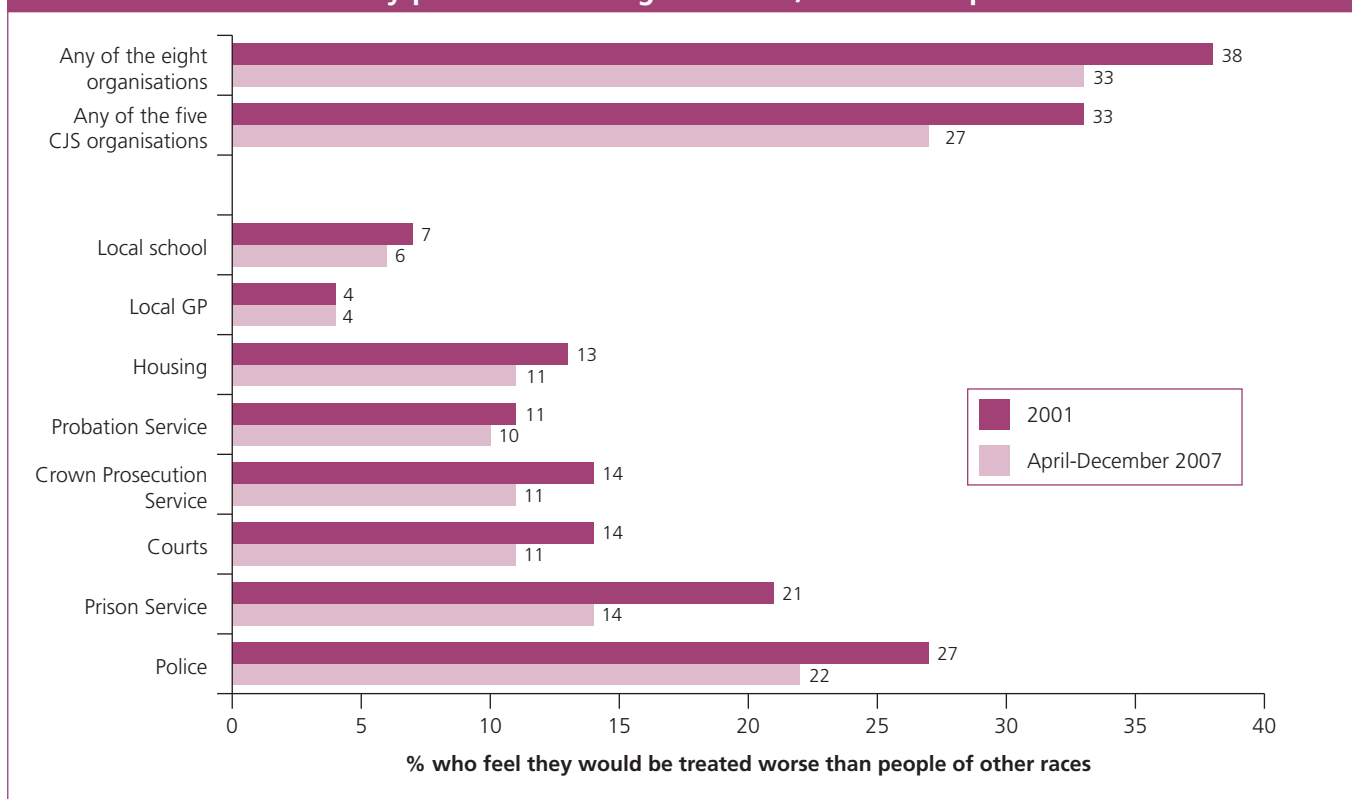
In April-December 2007, two thirds (67%) of people from minority ethnic groups did not feel they would be treated worse than people of other races by any of the eight public service organisations measured. Almost three-quarters (73%) felt they would not be treated worse than people of other races by any of the five criminal justice agencies. Thirty-three per cent of people from minority ethnic groups felt that they would be treated worse than other races by at least one of the eight public service organisations, down from 38 per cent in 2001. Twenty-seven 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%).

<sup>4</sup> 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.

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

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 unchanged from previous years, the proportions thinking the police, the prison service, the courts, the Crown Prosecution Service and Housing departments are discriminatory have all gone down since 2001 (Figure 12).

**Figure 12: Proportions of people from minority ethnic groups who feel they would be treated worse than other races by public service organisations, 2001 and April-December 2007**



Among White people there have been some changes in the proportions 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, the probation service and GPs would treat them worse. However, they are now more likely than in 2001 to think that council housing departments or housing associations would treat them worse than people of other races (up from 15% in 2001 to 24% in April-December 2007). 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 14:** Percentages who expect organisations to treat them worse than other races, by ethnicity, 2001, 2003, 2005 & April-December 2007.

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## 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 (22%). However, among people from minority ethnic groups, the most frequently specified reason was their race (20%), followed by colour (17%) and age (14%). 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 April-December 2007, 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 9 per cent of White people.

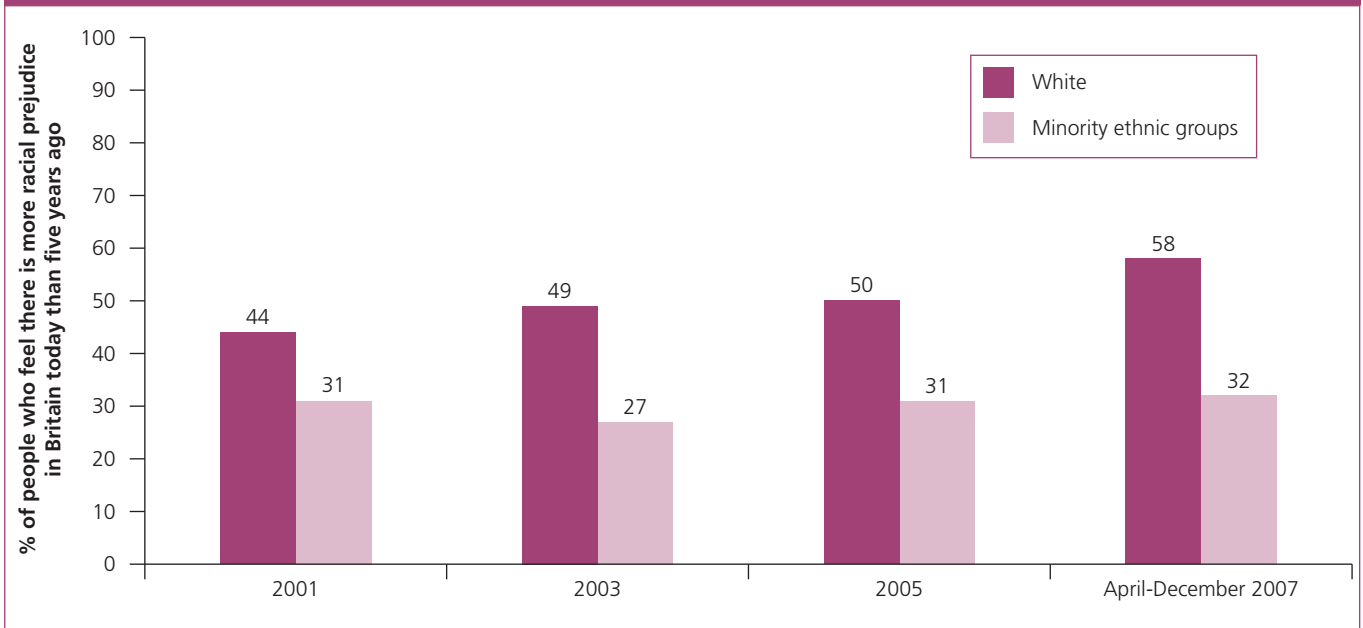
The most frequently specified reason for being treated unfairly at work with regard to promotion or progression was age (28%), followed by gender (23%). However, for people from minority ethnic groups, race and colour were the most frequently specified reasons (mentioned by 48% and 46% of people respectively). There has not been a statistically significant change in the proportion of people from minority ethnic groups who feel they have been treated unfairly with regards to promotion or progression because of race since 2003 (46%).

- **Table 15:** Reasons for being refused a job, by ethnicity, 2003, 2005 & April-December 2007.
- **Table 16:** Reasons for being discriminated against with regard to promotion or progression, by ethnicity, 2003, 2005 and April-December 2007.

## 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, 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 13).

**Figure 13: Perceptions of racial prejudice, by ethnicity, 2001 to April-December 2007**



Amongst minority ethnic groups, Pakistani people are the most likely to think racial prejudice has got worse over the last five years (48%), followed by people of Mixed Race (37%), Indian people (33%), Black Caribbean people (30%), Bangladeshis (29%), people from Chinese or other minority ethnic backgrounds (25%) and Black Africans (22%).

Amongst White people, those living in wards where more than 5 per cent of the population are from minority ethnic groups<sup>6</sup> 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%).

In terms of age, young people have more positive views regarding racial prejudice than older people, with 44 per cent of people aged 16-24 saying prejudice has increased compared to 65 per cent of 65-74 year olds.

- **Table 17:** Perceptions of racial prejudice, by age, sex and ethnicity, 2001, 2003, 2005 & April-December 2007

<sup>6</sup> Based on the 2001 Census (ONS)

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## 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, 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.
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.
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.

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## 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 first, second and third quarter (April-December) data, which is made up of 6,991 core interviews and an additional 3,570 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. The Citizenship Survey is a National Statistic and as such has been produced to the high standards set out in the National Statistics Code of Practice. National Statistics undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure they meet customer needs and are produced free from political interference. See [www.statistics.gov.uk/about/national\\_statistics/cop/](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/national_statistics/cop/) for more information.
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](http://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 the data is 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 policy responsibilities. **Note:** In previous statistical releases the section on community cohesion referred to England and Wales.
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. Reported differences between groups or over time in the release are statistically significant at the 5% level. The level of change required to observe a statistical significant difference varies depending on the number of respondents the percentage is based on; whether the core or combined sample is

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being used; and the observed percentage itself. For example, for a figure of 75 per cent based on the full core sample of 6,991 respondents, a minimum of a 1.7 percentage point change would be required to observe a statistically significant change at the 5 per cent level.

## Public Service Agreement targets

18. The Citizenship Survey is used to measure components of three 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. 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 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 PSA2**

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 voluntary activity by individuals from groups at risk of social exclusion by 2007–08.

The final outcomes for these PSAs will be measured using the full annual dataset from the 2007–08 Citizenship Survey. The Citizenship Survey will also be used to measure the new CSR07 PSA21 (to build more cohesive, empowered and active communities) and PSA15 (to address the disadvantage that individuals experience because of their gender, race, disability, age, sexual orientation, religion or belief).

19. 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:

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## Tables

**Table 1: Participation in civic engagement and voluntary activities, 2001, 2003, 2005 and April-Dec 2007**

Percentages	<i>England, 2001, 2003, 2005 and April-Dec 2007</i>							
	At least once a month				At least once in last year			
	2001	2003	2005	April-Dec 2007	2001	2003	2005	April-Dec 2007
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	47	74	72	76	73
<i>All respondents</i>	<i>9,430</i>	<i>8,922</i>	<i>9,195</i>	<i>6,598</i>	<i>9,430</i>	<i>8,922</i>	<i>9,195</i>	<i>6,598</i>

**Table 2: Types of activities undertaken by those engaging in civic activism in the last 12 months, April-Dec 2007**

Percentages	England, April-Dec 2007
Special constable	1
Magistrate	3
Local councillor	7
School governor	11
Decision making group – Health	12
Decision making group – Education	15
Decision making group – Tackling local crime issues	17
Decision making group – Tenants' committee	19
Decision making group – Regeneration	20
Decision making group – Young people's services	24
Decision making group – Other services	31
<i>All civic activists</i>	630

Table only includes people who have engaged in some form of civic activism in the 12 months prior to interview.

**Table 3: Types of activities undertaken by those engaging in civic participation in the last 12 months, April-Dec 2007**

Percentages	England, April-Dec 2007
Contacted local councillor	26
Contacted Member of Parliament (MP)	17
Contacted public official working for the local council	31
Contacted government official	6
Attended a public meeting or rally	17
Taken part in a public demonstration or protest	5
Signed a petition	62
<i>All civic participators</i>	2,581

Table only includes people who have engaged in some form of civic participation in the 12 months prior to interview.

**Table 4: Engagement in civic participation at least once in the last 12 months, by socio-economic group (NS-SEC), April-Dec 2007**

Percentages	<i>England, April-Dec 2007</i>	
	<i>%</i>	<i>Respondents</i>
Routine occupations	23	740
Never worked/ long-term unemployed	23	319
Lower supervisory & technical/Semi-routine	34	1707
Full time students <sup>1</sup>	35	110
Intermediate occupations/small employers	42	1266
Higher/lower managerial and professions	49	2371
All	39	6,598

Table excludes respondents 'not stated/classified'  
<sup>1</sup> When deriving NS-SEC, full-time student status takes priority over other possible classifications

**Table 5: Levels of trust in local council, 2001, 2003, 2005, April-Dec 2007**

Percentages	<i>England, 2001, 2003, 2005 &amp; April-Dec 2007</i>	
	<i>%</i>	<i>Respondents</i>
2001	52	8,732
2003	54	8,677
2005	57	8,873
April-December 2007	60	6,423

Table excludes respondents answering 'Don't know'

**Table 6: Levels of trust in local council by age, sex and ethnicity, April-Dec 2007**

Percentages		<i>England, April-Dec 2007</i>	
		<i>%</i>	<i>Respondents</i>
Ethnicity <sup>1</sup>			
White		59	5,853
All Asian		74	2,000
Indian		73	1,040
Pakistani		73	571
Bangladeshi		79	191
All Black		66	1,191
Caribbean		57	579
African		73	580
Mixed Race		56	360
Chinese/Other		69	446
Minority ethnic groups		70	3,997
White		59	5,853
Sex			
Male		59	2,813
Female		60	3,610
Age			
16 to 24		64	520
25 to 34		61	954
35 to 49		59	1,775
50 to 64		53	1,553
65 to 74		58	814
75 and over		70	804
All		60	6,420

Table excludes respondents answering 'don't know'

<sup>1</sup> Ethnicity figures based on the combined sample, other figures based on the core sample.

**Table 7: Whether people feel able to influence decisions affecting their local area and Great Britain, 2001, 2003, 2005 and April-Dec 2007**

Percentages		<i>England, 2001, 2003, 2005 and April-Dec 2007</i>							
		2001		2003		2005		April-Dec 2007	
		%	<i>Respondents</i>	%	<i>Respondents</i>	%	<i>Respondents</i>	%	<i>Respondents</i>
People agreeing <sup>1</sup> they can influence decisions affecting									
Local area		44	9,040	38	8,754	39	8,751	38	6,275
Great Britain		25	9,088	20	8,793	22	8,836	20	6,350

<sup>1</sup> 'Definitely agree' or 'tend to agree'  
Table excludes respondents answering 'Don't know'

**Table 8: Whether people feel able to influence decisions affecting their local area and Great Britain, by age, sex and ethnicity, April-Dec 2007**

Percentages		<i>England, April-Dec 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>	
<b>Ethnicity<sup>1</sup></b>					
White	37	5,754	19	5,833	
All Asian	48	1,786	35	1,778	
Indian	48	928	36	935	
Pakistani	42	515	33	511	
Bangladeshi	52	163	34	164	
All Black	50	1,106	36	1,099	
Caribbean	49	550	33	548	
African	51	527	38	522	
Mixed Race	45	337	27	342	
Chinese/Other	40	375	28	384	
Minority ethnic groups	47	3,604	34	3,603	
White	37	5,754	19	5,833	
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	37	2,756	21	2,795	
Female	39	3,519	20	3,555	
<b>Age</b>					
16 to 24	36	515	23	525	
25 to 34	39	921	20	944	
35 to 49	41	1,730	20	1,747	
50 to 64	38	1,557	21	1,559	
65 to 74	33	794	17	802	
75 and over	36	756	18	770	
All	38	6,275	20	6,350	
Table excludes respondents answering 'Don't know'					
<sup>1</sup> Ethnicity figures based on the combined sample, other figures based on the core sample.					

**Table 9: Participation in voluntary activities at least once a month by groups at risk of social exclusion, 2001, 2003, 2005 and April-Dec 2007**

Percentages	<i>England, 2001, 2003, 2005 &amp; April-Dec 2007</i>													
	Informal Volunteering				Formal Volunteering				Any volunteering				April-Dec 2007	
	2001	2003	2005	April-Dec 2007	2001	2003	2005	April-Dec 2007	2001	2003	2005	April-Dec 2007	Civic Participation	All activities
LTL/Disability	33	35	35	32	23	23	23	23	44	45	44	42	3	44
<i>Respondents</i>	<i>2,353</i>	<i>2,206</i>	<i>2,026</i>	<i>1,471</i>	<i>2,353</i>	<i>2,206</i>	<i>2,026</i>	<i>1,471</i>	<i>2,353</i>	<i>2,206</i>	<i>2,026</i>	<i>1,471</i>	<i>1,471</i>	<i>1,471</i>
No qualifications	26	30	29	26	16	16	16	15	34	38	38	34	2	35
<i>Respondents</i>	<i>2,816</i>	<i>1,690</i>	<i>1,583</i>	<i>1,104</i>	<i>2,816</i>	<i>1,690</i>	<i>1,583</i>	<i>1,104</i>	<i>2,816</i>	<i>1,690</i>	<i>1,583</i>	<i>1,104</i>	<i>1,104</i>	<i>1,104</i>
Minority ethnic groups <sup>1</sup>	31	34	34	32	25	23	24	22	42	44	44	41	3	42
<i>Respondents</i>	<i>6,029</i>	<i>5,235</i>	<i>5,096</i>	<i>4,129</i>	<i>6,029</i>	<i>5,235</i>	<i>5,096</i>	<i>4,129</i>	<i>6,029</i>	<i>5,235</i>	<i>5,096</i>	<i>4,129</i>	<i>4,129</i>	<i>4,129</i>
Groups at risk of social exclusion <sup>1</sup>	31	34	34	31	21	22	22	21	41	44	43	41	3	42
<i>Respondents</i>	<i>9,811</i>	<i>8,335</i>	<i>8,055</i>	<i>6,192</i>	<i>9,811</i>	<i>8,335</i>	<i>8,055</i>	<i>6,192</i>	<i>9,811</i>	<i>8,335</i>	<i>8,055</i>	<i>6,192</i>	<i>6,192</i>	<i>6,192</i>
All adults	34	37	37	35	27	28	29	27	47	50	50	47	3	49
<i>Respondents</i>	<i>9,426</i>	<i>8,922</i>	<i>9,195</i>	<i>6,598</i>	<i>9,426</i>	<i>8,922</i>	<i>9,195</i>	<i>6,598</i>	<i>9,426</i>	<i>8,922</i>	<i>9,195</i>	<i>6,598</i>	<i>6,598</i>	<i>6,598</i>

<sup>1</sup> 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 10: Participation in civic engagement and voluntary activities at least once a month in the 12 months prior to interview by age, sex and ethnicity, April-Dec 2007**

Percentages							<i>England, April-Dec 2007</i>	
	Civic participation	Civic Consultation	Civic activism	Informal volunteering	Formal volunteering	Volunteering	Respondents	
<b>Ethnicity<sup>1</sup></b>								
White	3	2	4	35	28	48	6,014	
All Asian	3	2	3	29	20	37	2,061	
Indian	2	1	2	29	22	38	1,068	
Pakistani	4	3	5	30	17	35	590	
Bangladeshi	4	-	3	22	15	30	195	
All Black	2	2	6	38	28	49	1,238	
Caribbean	2	1	6	39	29	50	600	
African	2	2	5	36	26	47	604	
Mixed Race	3	1	7	41	27	52	373	
Chinese/Other	1	*	2	29	16	37	457	
Minority ethnic groups	3	1	4	32	22	41	4,129	
White	3	2	4	35	28	48	6,014	
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	3	1	4	31	24	44	2,876	
Female	3	2	4	38	29	51	3,722	
<b>Age</b>								
16 to 24	3	1	4	41	25	51	550	
25 to 34	3	2	3	35	21	44	987	
35 to 49	3	2	5	37	28	50	1,806	
50 to 64	3	2	5	32	30	48	1,598	
65 to 74	3	2	5	34	31	49	826	
75 and over	2	1	4	27	23	38	828	
All	3	2	4	35	27	47	6,598	
<sup>1</sup> Ethnicity figures based on the combined sample, other figures based on the core sample. * Less than 0.5% - = 0								

**Table 11: Community cohesion, by age, sex and ethnicity**

Percentages					<i>England, 2003, 2005 &amp; April-Dec 2007</i>					
					Percentage agreeing that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together					
					2003	2005	April – Dec 2007	April – Dec respondents		
Ethnicity <sup>1</sup>										
White		80		79		81		5,149		
All Asian		83		82		85		1,919		
Indian		81		83		85		1,003		
Pakistani		84		80		83		558		
Bangladeshi		87		86		83		178		
All Black		80		83		81		1,121		
Caribbean		83		84		80		551		
African		78		81		82		539		
Mixed Race		80		75		74		336		
Chinese/Other		84		86		80		414		
Minority ethnic groups		82		82		82		3,790		
White		80		79		81		5,149		
Sex										
Male		81		79		82		2,538		
Female		80		80		81		3,137		
Age										
16 to 24		73		76		76		501		
25 to 34		76		76		77		874		
35 to 49		80		78		82		1,602		
50 to 64		84		80		82		1,375		
65 to 74		84		85		87		690		
75 and over		88		91		91		630		
All		80		80		81		5,675		
<i>Respondents (core sample)</i>		<i>7,771</i>		<i>8,045</i>		<i>5,675</i>				
Table excludes respondents answering 'Don't know'										
<sup>1</sup> Ethnicity figures based on the combined sample, other figures based on the core sample.										

**Table 12: Whether people feel that they belong strongly to their neighbourhood and Great Britain, 2003, 2005 & April-Dec 2007**

Percentages		<i>England, 2003, 2005 and April-Dec 2007</i>				
	People feeling they belong strongly to the neighbourhood			People feeling they belong strongly to Great Britain		
	2003	2005	April-Dec 2007	2003	2005	April-Dec 2007
Very strongly	27	31	34	40	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	6,552	8,837	9,129	6,557

Table excludes respondents answering 'Don't know'

**Table 13: Whether people feel that they belong strongly to their neighbourhood and Great Britain by age, sex and ethnicity, April-Dec 2007**

Percentages		<i>England, April-Dec 2007</i>			
	People feeling they belong strongly to the neighbourhood		People feeling they belong strongly to Great Britain		
	%	<i>Respondents</i>	%	<i>Respondents</i>	
<b>Ethnicity<sup>1</sup></b>					
White	74	5,972	84	5,978	
All Asian	83	2,035	89	2,036	
Indian	81	1,056	90	1,053	
Pakistani	86	584	88	585	
Bangladeshi	80	192	88	192	
All Black	73	1,218	83	1,221	
Caribbean	77	593	83	596	
African	71	592	83	592	
Mixed Race	72	367	83	368	
Chinese/Other	66	450	76	445	
Minority ethnic groups	77	4,070	85	4,070	
White	74	5,972	84	5,978	
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	72	2,856	83	2,857	
Female	77	3,696	85	3,700	
<b>Age</b>					
16 to 24	65	541	82	544	
25 to 34	65	978	79	980	
35 to 49	74	1,789	83	1,793	
50 to 64	78	1,592	85	1,591	
65 to 74	87	824	88	823	
75 and over	87	825	92	823	
All	75	6,552	84	6,557	
Table excludes respondents answering 'Don't know'					
<sup>1</sup> Ethnicity figures based on the combined sample, other figures based on the core sample.					

**Table 14: Percentages who expect organisations to treat them worse than other races, by ethnicity, 2001, 2003, 2005 and April-Dec 2007**

Percentages	<i>England &amp; Wales, 2001, 2003, 2005 and April-Sept 2007</i>											
	2001			2003			2005			April-Dec 2007		
	Minority ethnic groups	White	All <sup>1</sup>	Minority ethnic groups	White	All <sup>1</sup>	Minority ethnic groups	White	All <sup>1</sup>	Minority ethnic groups	White	All <sup>1</sup>
Police	27	6	8	23	5	7	24	5	8	22	6	8
Prison Service	21	4	6	17	2	3	17	2	4	14	2	4
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	6
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	23
Local GP	4	2	2	4	2	2	3	1	1	4	1	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	27	10	12
Any of the eight organisations	38	20	22	36	27	28	37	26	28	33	29	30
<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>4,157</i>	<i>6,400</i>	<i>6,991</i>

<sup>1</sup> The 'All' columns are based on the core sample, not the combined sample

**Table 15: Reasons for being refused a job, by ethnicity, 2001, 2003, 2005 and April-Dec 2007**

Percentages									
England & Wales, 2003, 2005 & April-Dec 2007									
	2003			2005			April-Dec 2007		
	Minority ethnic groups	White	All <sup>1</sup>	Minority ethnic groups	White	All <sup>1</sup>	Minority ethnic groups	White	All <sup>1</sup>
Gender	5	4	4	5	3	3	5	3	3
Age	18	30	28	16	24	23	14	23	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	17	2	4
Where you live	6	5	5	7	5	6	7	4	4
Other reason							32	32	32
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>633</i>	<i>448</i>	<i>526</i>

<sup>1</sup> The 'All' column is based on the core sample (Qtr 1,2&3 N=526), not the combined sample.

**Table 16: Reasons for being discriminated against with regard to promotion or progression by ethnicity 2001, 2003, 2005 and April-Dec 2007**

Percentages										<i>England &amp; Wales, 2003, 2005 &amp; April-Dec 2007</i>											
										2003			2005 <sup>2</sup>			April-Dec 2007					
										Minority ethnic groups		White		All <sup>1</sup>		Minority ethnic groups		White		All <sup>1</sup>	
Percentages	Minority ethnic groups		White		All <sup>1</sup>		Minority ethnic groups		White		All <sup>1</sup>		Minority ethnic groups		White		All <sup>1</sup>				
Gender	8	14	13		14	25	22		12	26	23		12	26	23						
Age	15	22	22		18	29	27		15	30	28		15	30	28						
Race	46	3	6		50	5	12		48	7	14		48	7	14						
Religion	10	–	1		10	2	2		9	1	2		9	1	2						
Colour	36	2	4		41	2	7		46	5	12		46	5	12						
Where you live	2	3	3		3	4	3		3	3	3		3	3	3						
Other reason									19	45	40		19	45	40						
Don't know									2	*	*		2	*	*						
<i>Respondents who had been discriminated against with regard to promotion or progression in last five years</i>	<i>450</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>557</i>		<i>488</i>	<i>416</i>	<i>497</i>		<i>321</i>	<i>250</i>	<i>290</i>		<i>321</i>	<i>250</i>	<i>290</i>						

<sup>1</sup> The 'All' column is based on the core sample, not the combined sample.

<sup>2</sup> 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 17: Perceptions of racial prejudice, by age, sex and ethnicity, 2001, 2003, 2005 and April-Dec 2007**

<i>England &amp; Wales, 2001, 2003, 2005 and April-Dec 2007</i>					
Percentage saying there is more racial prejudice today than five years ago					
	2001	2003	2005	April-Dec 2007	April-Dec 2007 respondents
<b>Ethnicity<sup>2</sup></b>					
White	44	49	50	58	6,398
All Asian	33	32	35	36	2,073
Indian	31	31	34	33	1,074
Pakistani	38	39	43	48	593
Bangladeshi	35	30	27	29	196
All Black	25	20	22	26	1,239
Caribbean	28	24	27	30	599
African	21	14	18	22	606
Mixed Race	32	30	33	37	378
Chinese/Other	28	22	32	25	462
Minority ethnic groups	31	27	31	32	4,152
White	44	49	50	58	6,398
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	41	46	46	54	3,028
Female	45	48	50	58	3,961
<b>Age<sup>1</sup></b>					
16 to 24	N/A	38	39	44	577
25 to 34	N/A	41	47	51	1,040
35 to 49	N/A	45	49	57	1,904
50 to 64	N/A	53	52	60	1,694
65 to 74	N/A	59	53	65	883
75 and over	N/A	52	46	57	888
All	43	47	48	56	6,989
<i>Respondents (core sample)</i>	<i>10,015</i>	<i>9,482</i>	<i>9,671</i>	<i>6,989</i>	<i>6,989</i>

<sup>1</sup> Age data using these age categories is not available for 2001.

<sup>2</sup> Ethnicity figures based on the combined sample, other figures based on the core sample.

