



# Citizenship Survey: 2009-10 (April 2009 – March 2010), England<sup>1</sup>

This release provides headline findings from the Citizenship Survey, covering 2009-10 (all four quarters of the 2009-10 survey) and updates statistics released on 22 April 2010 (covering the April-December 2009 period). The release is divided into three sections covering empowered and active communities; community cohesion; and prejudice and discrimination.

This release features findings on key topic areas within the Citizenship Survey. It provides an evidence base for some of Communities and Local Government's key interests. The release also provides further details on these issues, such as changes over time and differences between groups (e.g. age, sex, race, religious affiliation, disability).



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<sup>1</sup> The Labour Market and organisational discrimination figures are based on England and Wales.

## Influencing decisions

- In 2009-10, 37 per cent of people felt they could influence decisions in their local area. This is lower than in 2001 (44%) and 2008-09 (39%), but is not significantly different from 2007-08 (38%).
- Twenty per cent of people felt they could influence decisions affecting Britain. This is lower than in 2001 (25%), 2005 and 2008-09 (both 22%) but is not significantly different from 2007-08 (20%).
- People from ethnic minority groups as a whole were more likely than White people to feel they could influence decisions affecting their local area (45% compared with 36%). People from ethnic minority groups were also more likely to feel they could influence decisions affecting Britain (32% compared with 19%).

## Civic engagement

- In 2009-10, 10 per cent of people had, in the last year, participated in civic activism, 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. Proportions are slightly higher than in 2005 (9%) but have not changed since.
- In 2009-10, 34 per cent of people engaged in some form of civic participation, such as contacting a local councillor, attending a public meeting or signing a petition at least once in the past year. Proportions are lower than in previous years, for example 2001 (38%), 2007-08 (39%) and 2008-09 (38%).
- In 2009-10, 18 per cent of people actively engaged in consultation about local services or issues through activities such as attending a consultation group or completing a questionnaire about these services at least once in the past year. Proportions are lower than in previous years (2005 to 2008-09), when they were between 20 and 21 per cent.

## Volunteering

- In 2009-10, 40 per cent of adults volunteered formally at least once in the 12 months prior to interview, with 25 per cent having volunteered formally at least once a month.
- Levels of formal volunteering at least once a month are lower than in 2003 (28%), 2005 (29%) and 2007-08 (27%), but are not significantly different from 2001 (27%) and 2008-09 (26%).
- In 2009-10, 54 per cent of adults volunteered informally at least once in the 12 months prior to interview, with 29 per cent having done so at least once a month.

## Trust

- In 2009-10, 29 per cent of people trusted Parliament either 'a lot' or a 'fair amount', 62 per cent trusted the local council and 82 per cent trusted the police.

## Cohesion

- In 2009-10, 85 per cent of people thought their community was cohesive, agreeing that their local area was a place where people from different backgrounds got on well together. This represents an increase from 2003 and 2005 (both 80%) and 2007-08 (82%), but is not significantly different from 2008-09 (84%).
- Perceptions of cohesion were generally higher among older age groups. For example, 91 per cent of those aged 75 years and over thought their local area was cohesive compared with 80 per cent of those aged 16 to 24 years.

## Belonging

- In 2009-10, 76 per cent of people felt they belonged strongly to their neighbourhood, an increase from 2003 (70%) and 2005 (74%), but not significantly different from 2007-08 (75%) and 2008-09 (77%).
- Eighty-seven per cent of people felt they belonged strongly to Britain. This represents an increase from 2003 (85%), 2007-08 and 2008-09 (both 84%), but is not significantly different from 2005 (86%).

## Satisfaction with local area

- In 2009-10, 83 per cent of people were satisfied with their local area as a place to live, an increase from 2008-09 when 82 per cent of people thought this.
- Older people were generally more likely to be satisfied with their local area than younger people. For example, 91 per cent of those aged 75 years and over were satisfied with their local area compared with 77 per cent of those aged 16 to 24 years.

## Meaningful interaction with people from different backgrounds

- In 2009-10, 80 per cent of people mixed socially at least once a month with people from different ethnic or religious backgrounds, either at work, at a place of education, through a leisure activity, at a place of worship, at the shops or through volunteering<sup>2</sup>. This is not significantly different from 2007-08 (80%) and 2008-09 (81%).
- Younger people were more likely than older people to mix with people from different ethnic and religious backgrounds. For example, 93 per cent of people aged 16 to 24 years had mixed in this way compared with 53 per cent of people aged 75 years and over.

<sup>2</sup> 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'.

### **Racial or religious harassment**

- In the period 2009-10, 7 per cent of people felt that racial or religious harassment was a very or fairly big problem in their local area; this was lower than in 2007-08 and 2008-09 (both 9%).
- People from ethnic minority backgrounds were more likely than White people to say that racial or religious harassment was a very or fairly big problem in their local area (15% compared with 7%).
- Younger people were generally more likely than older people to think that racial or religious harassment was a very or fairly big problem in their local area. For example, 14 per cent of those aged 16 to 24 years felt that this was a problem compared with 1 per cent of those aged 75 years and over.

### **Organisational discrimination (England and Wales)**

- In 2009-10, 23 per cent of people thought that they would be treated worse than people of other races by at least one of the eight public service organisations<sup>3</sup> measured. This is lower than in all previous years apart from 2001 (levels ranged between 28% and 30%).
- Ten per cent of people thought they would be treated worse by at least one of the five criminal justice system (CJS) organisations<sup>4</sup>, which is lower than in all previous years (between 11% and 13%).

### **Labour market discrimination (England and Wales)**

- In 2009-10, 7 per cent of people felt they had experienced some form of labour market discrimination in the last five years by being turned down for a job; this is not significantly different from 2008-09 (7%).
- A higher proportion of people from ethnic minority backgrounds (7%) felt they had been refused a job for reasons of race compared with White (1%) people.
- Six per cent of people felt they had experienced discrimination in the last five years when seeking promotion; this is not significantly different from 2008-09 (7%), but is lower than in 2007-08 (9%).
- A higher proportion of people from ethnic minority backgrounds (5%) felt they had experienced discrimination on the grounds of their race when seeking promotion compared with White (1%) people.

<sup>3</sup> The eight organisations looked at were 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>4</sup> The CJS organisations are the police, the prison service, the courts, the Crown Prosecution Service and the probation service.

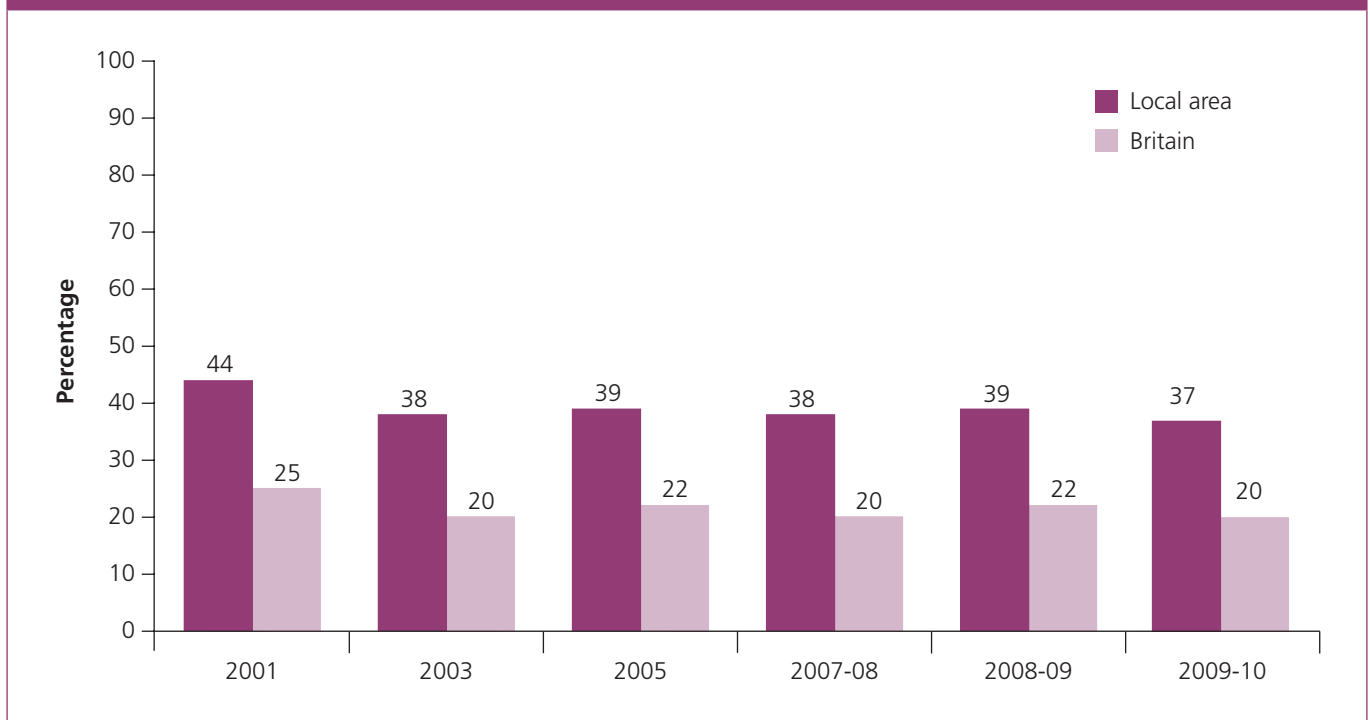
# 1. Empowered and active communities

## Influencing decisions

In 2009-10, 37 per cent of people felt they could influence decisions in their local area. This is lower than in 2001 (44%) and 2008-09 (39%), but is unchanged since 2007-08 (38%).

Twenty per cent of people felt they could influence decisions affecting Britain. This is lower than in 2001 (25%), 2005 and 2008-09 (both 22%) but is the same level as in 2007-08 (20%) (Figure 1).

**Figure 1: Whether people feel able to influence decisions affecting their local area and Britain, 2001 to 2009-10**

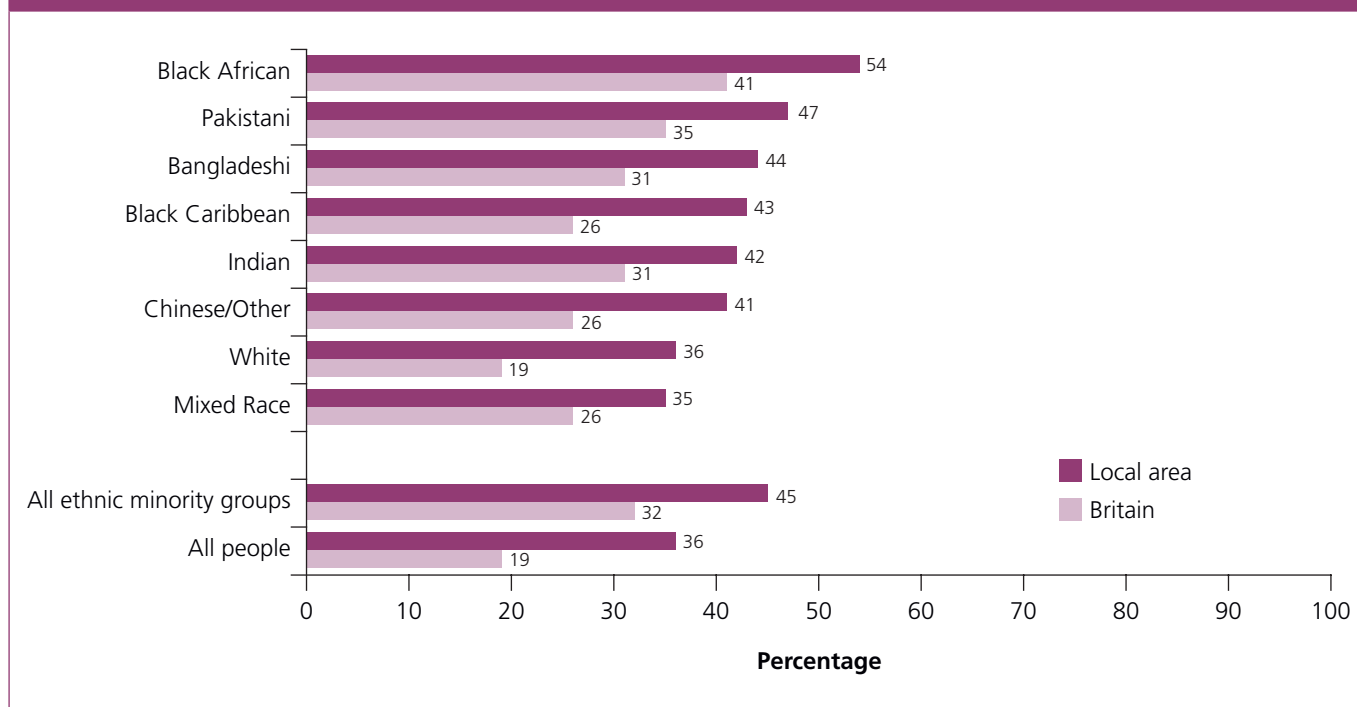


- Table 1: Whether people feel able to influence decisions affecting their local area and Britain, 2001 to 2009-10.

People from ethnic minority groups were more likely than White people to feel they could influence decisions in their local area (45% compared with 36%). Across individual ethnic groups, Black African (54%), Pakistani (47%), Bangladeshi (44%), Black Caribbean (43%) and Indian (42%) people were more likely to feel they could influence local decisions than White (36%) people.

Similarly, people from ethnic minority groups were more likely than White people to feel they could influence decisions affecting Britain (32% compared with 19%); this was true for ethnic minority groups as a whole and for all individual ethnic groups (Figure 2).

**Figure 2: Whether people feel able to influence decisions affecting their local area and Britain, by ethnicity, 2009-10**



There was no difference between the proportion of men and women who thought they could influence decisions affecting their local area. However, men were more likely than women to feel that they could influence decisions affecting Britain (22% compared with 18%).

The oldest age group were less likely than many younger age groups to feel that they could influence decisions. Older people (those aged 75 and above) were less likely to feel that they could influence local decisions (31%) than those aged 16 to 24 (38%), those aged 25 to 34 (40%), those aged 35 to 49 (39%) and those aged 50 to 64 (37%). Older people (those aged 75 and above) were also less likely to feel that they could influence decisions affecting Britain (15%) than those aged 16 to 24 (22%), those aged 25 to 34 (23%), those aged 35 to 49 (20%) and those aged 50-64 (19%).

- Table 2: Whether people feel able to influence decisions affecting their local area and Britain, by ethnicity, religious affiliation, sex and age, 2009-10.

## Civic engagement

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

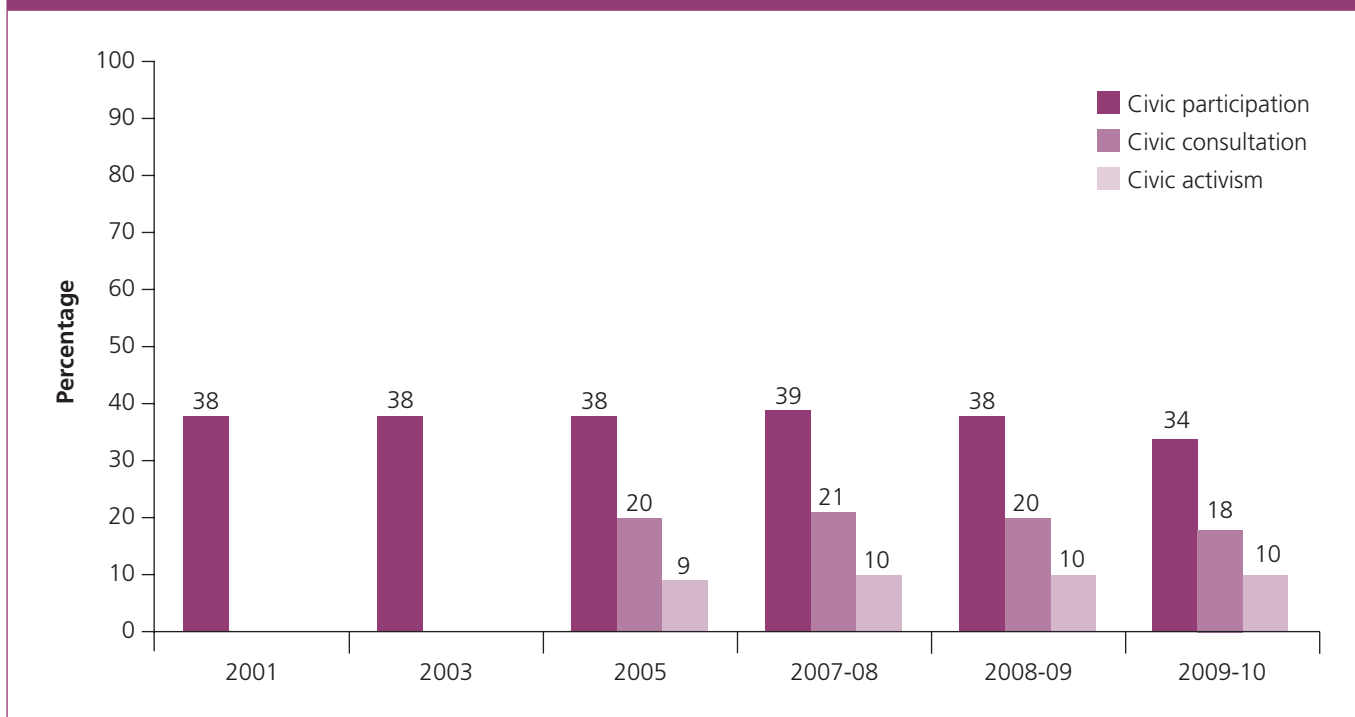
- *Civic activism* – which refers to involvement either in direct decision-making about local services or issues, or in the actual provision of these services by taking on a role such as a local councillor, school governor or magistrate
- *Civic consultation* – which refers to active engagement in consultation 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 2009-10, 34 per cent of adults in England engaged in civic participation at least once in the 12 months prior to interview, whilst 18 per cent engaged in civic consultation and 10 per cent in civic activism during this period.

Levels of involvement in civic participation are lower than in all previous years; for example this was 38 per cent in 2001. Involvement in civic consultation was also lower than in previous years when it was between 20 and 21 per cent. The level of civic activism was slightly higher than in 2005 (9%), but is unchanged since then. Please note that measures of civic activism and consultation were not collected prior to 2005 (Figure 3).

**Figure 3: Participation in civic participation, civic consultation and civic activism at least once in the last 12 months, 2001 to 2009-10**



In 2009-10, White (36%) people were more likely to engage in civic participation than people from ethnic minority groups as a whole (25%). Amongst individual ethnic groups, White (36%) people were more likely to have engaged in civic participation in the last 12 months than Black Caribbean (27%), Pakistani (24%), Indian (23%), Black African (22%) and Chinese/Other (18%) people.

Similarly, White (19%) people were more likely to engage in civic consultation than people from ethnic minority groups as a whole (13%) and more likely than Black African (15%), Pakistani (15%), Indian and Bangladeshi (both 13%) and Chinese/Other (9%) people in particular.

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White (10%) people were more likely to engage in civic activism than Pakistani (8%) and Chinese/Other (6%) people.

There were no gender differences in levels of civic participation, consultation or activism.

Civic participation was lower amongst the youngest and oldest age groups. Those aged 16 to 25 years (22%), 26 to 34 years (33%) and 75 years and over (27%) were less likely to engage in some form of civic participation than people aged 35 to 74 years (between 38% and 42%).

Levels of civic consultation were also lower amongst the youngest and oldest age groups. Those aged 16 to 25 years (11%), 26 to 34 years (16%) and 75 years and over (16%) were less likely to engage in some form of civic participation than people aged 35 to 74 years (between 20% and 25%).

Participation in civic activism was also lower amongst the youngest and oldest age groups. Those aged 16 to 25 years (8%), 26 to 34 years (8%) and 75 years and over (7%) were less likely to engage in some form of civic participation than people aged 35 to 74 years (all 12%).

- Table 3: Participation in civic engagement and formal volunteering at least once in the last year, by ethnicity, religious affiliation, sex, age and disability, 2007-08 to 2009-10.

## Volunteering

In 2009-10, 40 per cent of adults volunteered formally at least once in the 12 months prior to interview. Levels of formal volunteering at least once a year have decreased since 2003 to 2007-08 when they were between 42% and 44%, but are unchanged on other years.

In the same period 25 per cent of adults volunteered formally at least once a month. Levels of formal volunteering at least once a month are again lower than in 2003 to 2007-08 when they were between 27 per cent and 29 per cent, but are unchanged on other years (Figure 4).

**Figure 4: Participation in formal volunteering, 2001 to 2009-10**



In 2009-10, levels of informal volunteering were higher than levels of formal volunteering, with 54 per cent volunteering informally at least once in the 12 months prior to interview, and 29 per cent volunteering informally at least once a month; a similar pattern to previous years.

Levels of informal volunteering at least once in the last year are lower than in previous years, for example 2001 (67%), 2007-8 (64%) and 2008-09 (62%). Levels of informal volunteering at least once a month are also lower than in previous years; for example 37 per cent in 2003 and 2005 and 35 per cent in 2007-08 and 2008-09 (Figure 5).

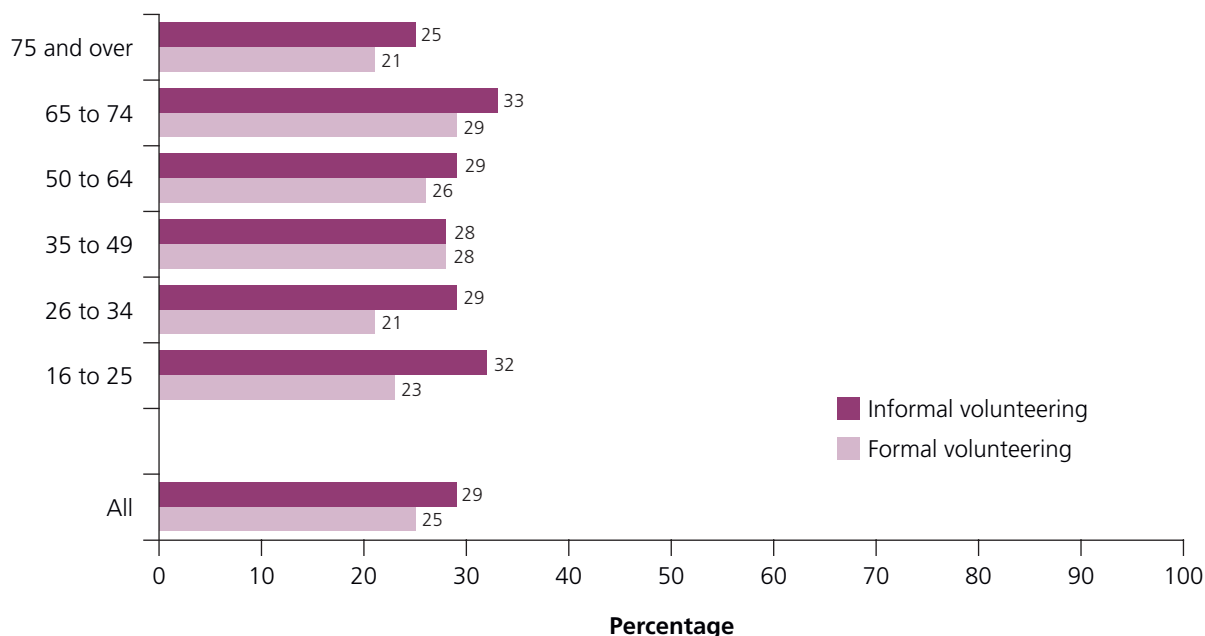
**Figure 5: Participation in informal volunteering, 2001 to 2009-10**



There was some variation in levels of volunteering by age. Those aged 75 years and above were less likely to participate in formal volunteering at least once a year (29%) than any other age group (levels varied between 37% and 46%). Those aged 75 years and above were also less likely to participate in informal volunteering at least once a year (40%) than in any other age group (levels varied between 51% and 59%).

For formal volunteering at least once a month, 21 per cent of those aged 26 to 34 years and those aged over 75 years volunteered in comparison with 26 to 29 per cent of those aged 35 to 74 years. For informal volunteering at least once a month, 25 per cent of those aged 75 and above volunteered in comparison with 33 per cent of those aged 65 to 74 years and 32 per cent of those aged 16 to 25 years (Figure 6).

**Figure 6: Participation in formal and informal volunteering at least once a month by age, 2009-10**



There was some variation in levels of volunteering across the regions.

Formal volunteering at least once a month was lower in London and the North West (both 20%) than in all other regions apart from the North East (23%). Levels in other areas ranged from 25 per cent to 31 per cent. Formal volunteering at least once in the last year varied between 34 per cent in the North West and 49 per cent in the South West.

Informal volunteering at least once a month was higher in the East of England (37%) than any other region apart from the South West (32%). Levels in other areas varied from 26 per cent to 31 per cent. Informal volunteering at least once in the last year was higher in the East of England (63%), in the South East (61%) and in the South West (60%) than any other region (between 47% and 53%).

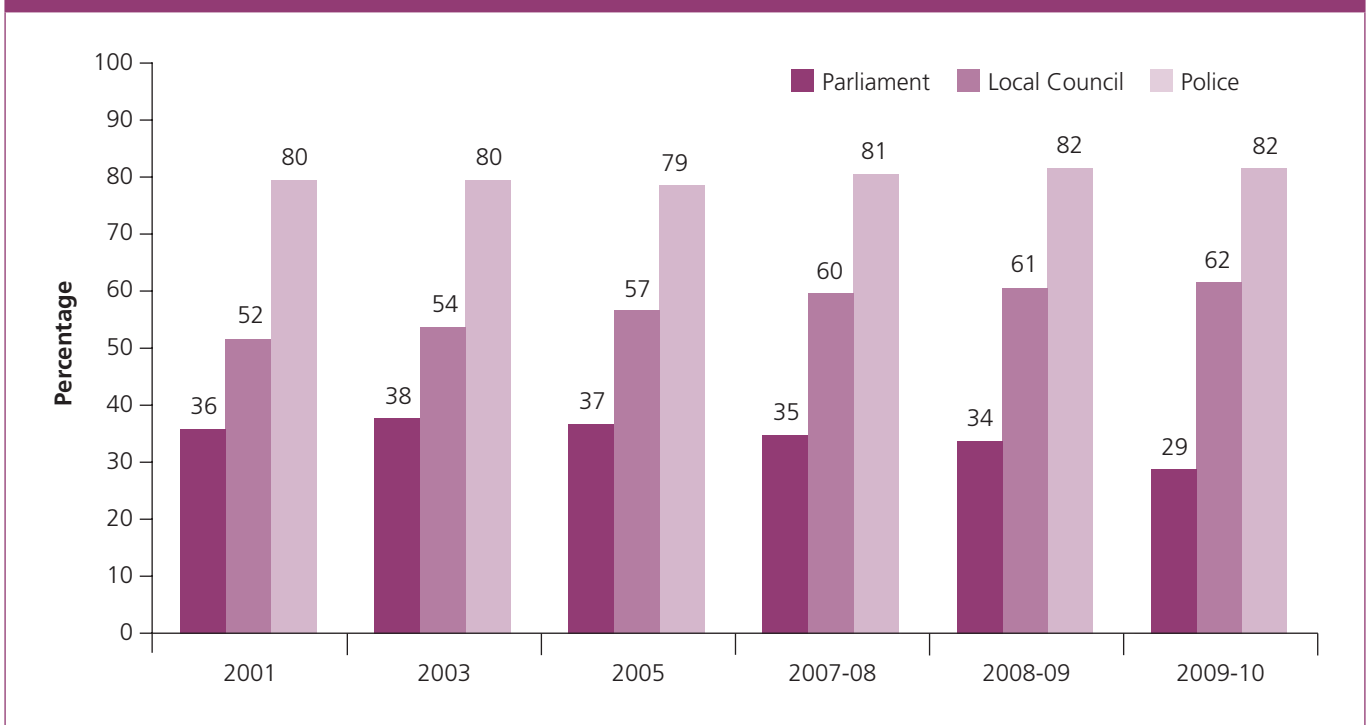
- Table 4: Participation in voluntary activities by ethnicity, age, employment status and Government Office Region, 2008-09 and 2009-10.
- Table 5: Participation in civic engagement and voluntary activities, 2001 to 2009-10.

## Trust in institutions

In 2009-10, 29 per cent of people trusted Parliament either 'a lot' or a 'fair amount', 62 per cent trusted the local council and 82 per cent trusted the police.

The proportion of people who trusted Parliament is lower than in all previous years; for example, 36 per cent in 2001 and 34 per cent in 2008-09. Levels of trust in the local council are higher than in all previous years (apart from 2008-09); for example, 52 per cent in 2001 and 60 per cent in 2007-08. Levels of trust in the police are higher than in 2001 (80%) but are unchanged since 2007-08 (81%) and 2008-09 (82%).

**Figure 7: Whether people trust institutions 'a lot' or 'a fair amount', 2001 to 2009-10**



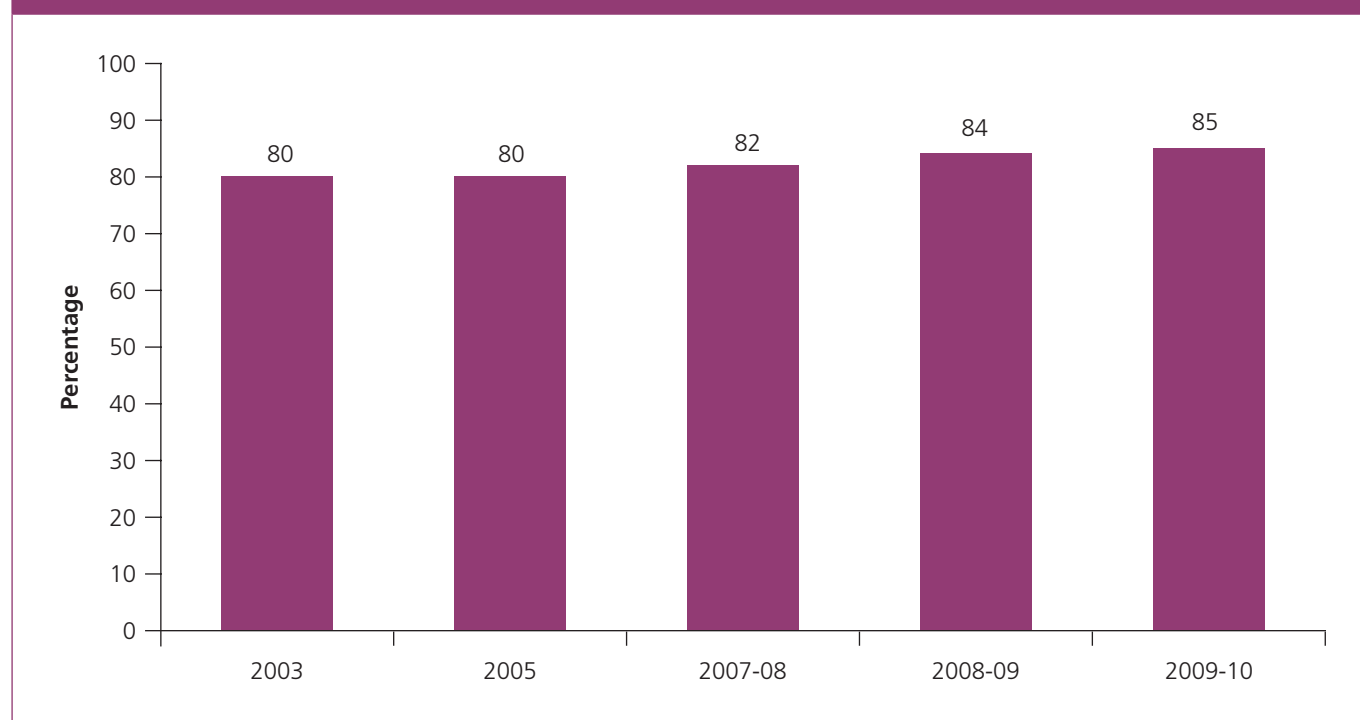
- Table 6: Whether people trust institutions 'a lot' or 'a fair amount', 2001 to 2009-10.

## 2. Community cohesion

### Cohesion

In 2009-10, 85 per cent of people thought their community was cohesive, agreeing that their local area was a place where people from different backgrounds got on well together. This represents an increase from 2003 and 2005 (both 80%) and 2007-08 (82%) but is unchanged from 2008-09 (84%) (Figure 8).

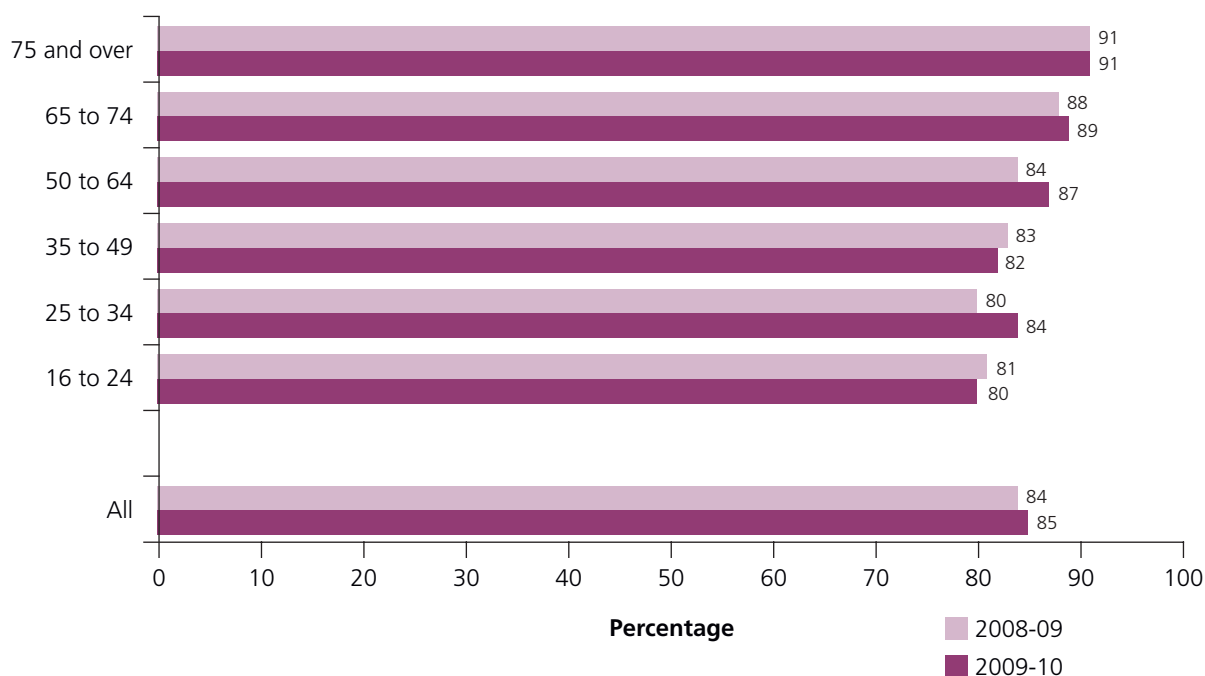
**Figure 8: Proportion of people who agree that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together, 2003 to 2009-10**



In 2009-10, there was no difference between men and women in their perceptions of cohesion. Between 2008-09 and 2009-10, perceptions of cohesion did not change for either men or women.

The proportion of people who agreed that their local area was cohesive was generally higher amongst older age groups. For example, 91 per cent of those aged 75 years and over thought that their local area was cohesive compared with 80 per cent of those aged 16 to 24 years. Proportions within individual age categories have not changed since 2008-09; the apparent changes were not statistically significant (Figure 9).

**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, 2008-09 and 2009-10**



In 2009-10, ethnic minority groups as a whole were more likely than White people to think that their local area was cohesive (88% compared with 84%). Amongst individual ethnic groups, Bangladeshi and Pakistani (both 90%), Chinese/other (89%) and Black Caribbean and Indian (both 88%) people were more likely than White (84%) people to think that their local area was cohesive.

Between 2008-09 and 2009-10, there was an increase in perceptions of cohesion among ethnic minority groups as a whole (from 85% to 88%) and for Chinese/Other people (from 82% to 89%).

- Table 7: Community cohesion, by ethnicity, religious affiliation, Government Office Region, sex and age, 2003 to 2009-10.

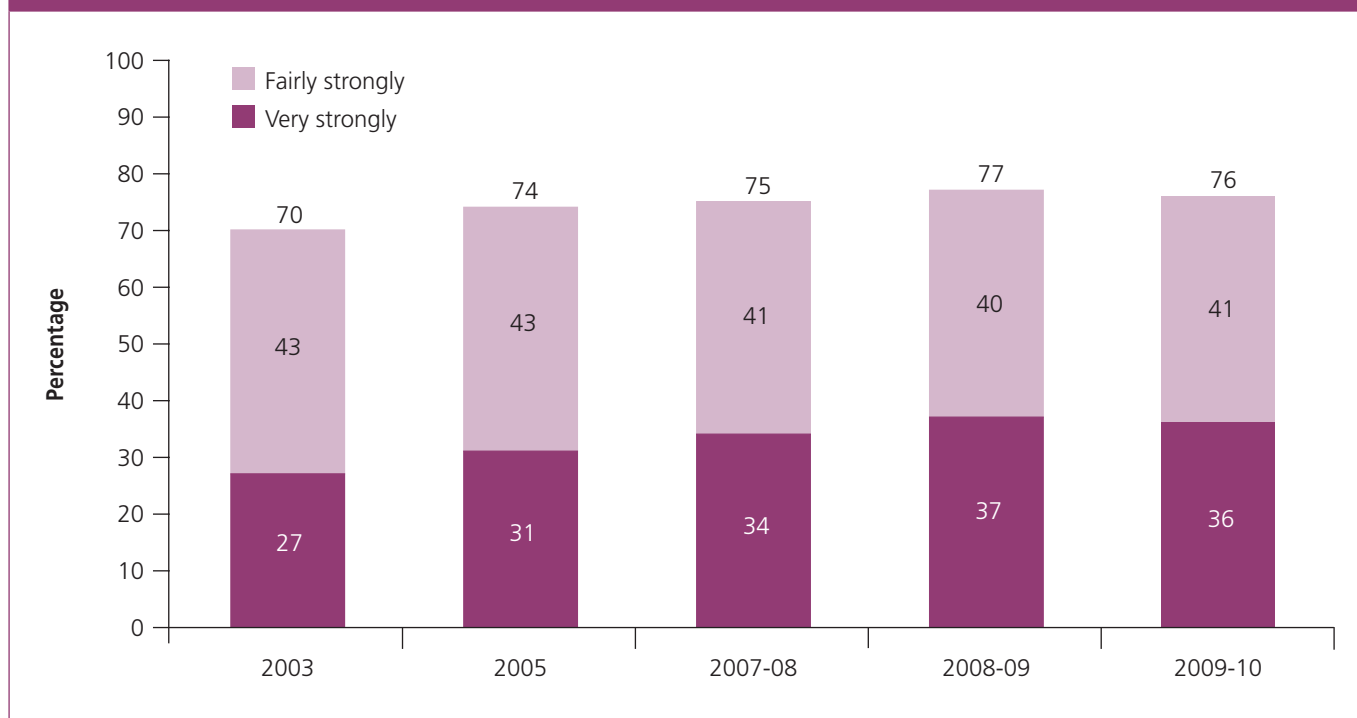
## Belonging

In 2009-10, 76 per cent of people felt they belonged strongly to their neighbourhood. This includes 36 per cent of people who said they belonged very strongly to their neighbourhood.

The proportion of people who said they belonged strongly to their neighbourhood has increased since 2003 (70%) and 2005 (74%), but is unchanged from 2007-08 (75%) and 2008-09 (77%).

The proportion of people who felt they belonged *very* strongly to their neighbourhood (36%) has increased since 2003 (27%) and 2005 (31%), but is unchanged from 2007-08 (34%) and 2008-09 (37%) (Figure 10).

**Figure 10: Proportion of people who feel they belong strongly to their neighbourhood, 2003 to 2009-10**



In 2009-10, 87 per cent of people felt they belonged strongly to Britain, with 50 per cent saying they belonged very strongly. This represents an increase from 2003 (85%), 2007-08 and 2008-09 (both 84%), but is not significantly different from 2005 (86%).

The proportion of people who felt they belonged very strongly to Britain (50%) has increased since 2007-08 and 2008-09 (both 45%), but is unchanged from 2003 (50%) and 2005 (51%).

- Table 8: Whether people feel that they belong strongly to their neighbourhood and Britain, 2003 to 2009-10.

In 2009-10, there were no differences between men and women's views on belonging to their neighbourhood or to Britain.

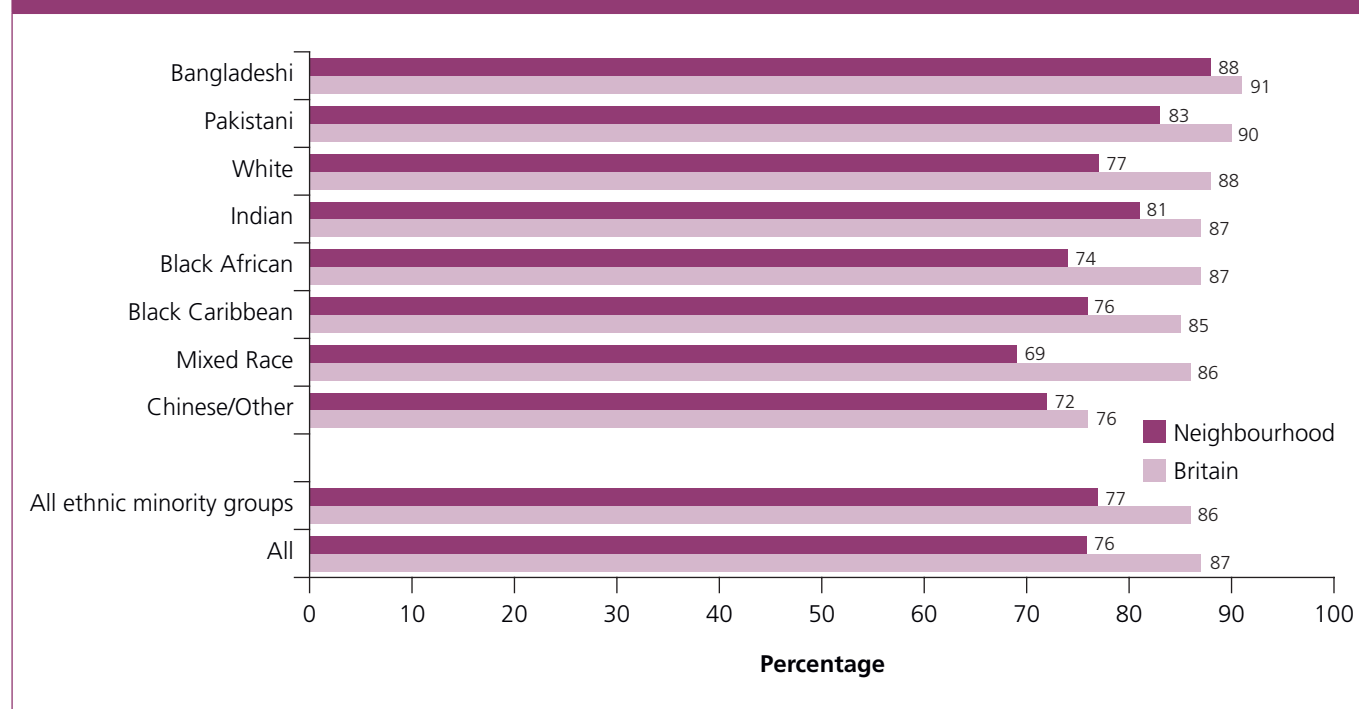
Younger people were generally less likely than older people to feel a strong sense of belonging to their neighbourhood. For example, 67 per cent of those aged 25 to 34 years felt a strong sense of belonging compared with 87 per cent among those aged 75 years and over.

Feelings of belonging to Britain were also generally stronger amongst older people. Those aged 75 years and above (94%) were more likely than those aged 16 to 24 years (87%) to feel a strong sense of belonging to Britain.

Bangladeshi (88%), Pakistani (83%) and Indian (81%) people were more likely than White (77%) people to feel a strong sense of belonging to their neighbourhood. Mixed Race (69%) people were less likely than White (77%) people to think this. There were no differences between White people and other individual ethnic groups.

Pakistani (90%) people were more likely than White (88%) people to feel a strong sense of belonging to Britain. People in the diverse Chinese/Other group (76%) on the other hand, were less likely than White people to feel a strong sense of belonging to Britain. There were no further differences in belonging to Britain between White people and other individual ethnic groups (Figure 11).

**Figure 11: Proportion of people who feel they belong strongly to their neighbourhood and to Britain, by ethnicity, 2009-10**



- Table 9: Whether people feel that they belong strongly to their neighbourhood and Britain, by ethnicity, religious affiliation, sex and age, 2008-09 and 2009-10.

## Satisfaction with local area

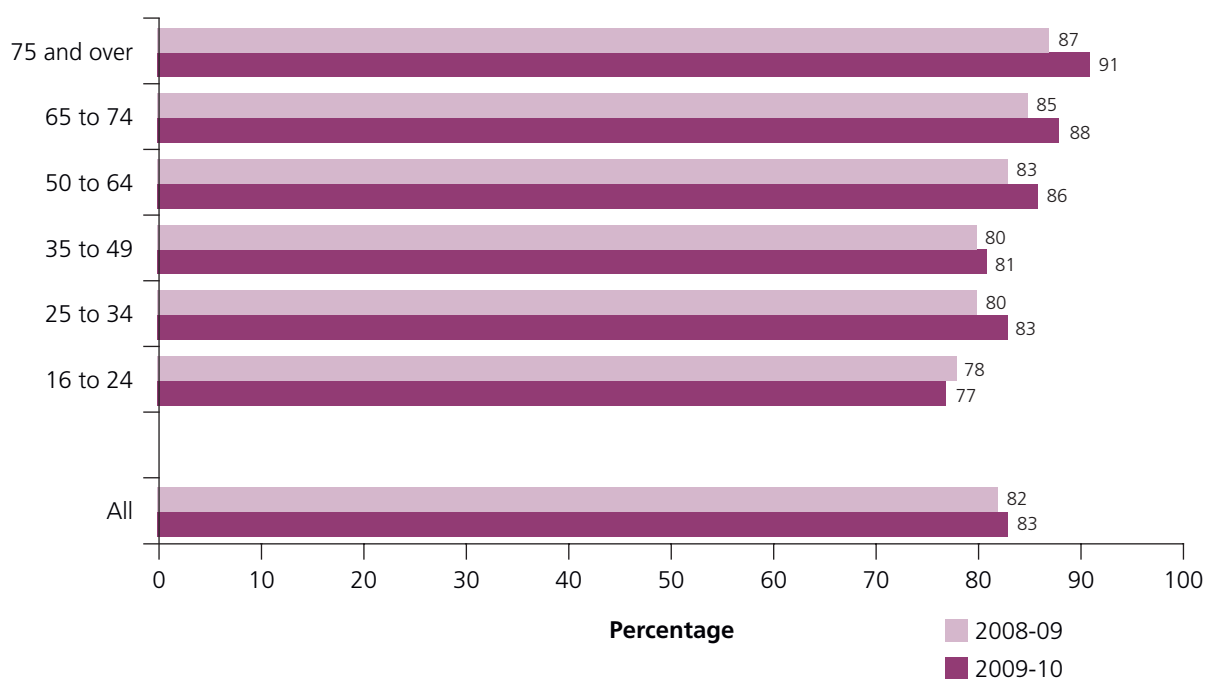
In 2009-10, 83 per cent of adults in England were satisfied with their local area as a place to live, an increase from 2008-09 (82%), when this question was first asked.

There was no difference between people from ethnic minority groups overall and White people in the proportion who felt satisfied with their local area. Nor were there any differences between White people and individual ethnic groups.

The proportion of people who were satisfied with their local area as a place to live was generally higher in the older age groups. For example, 91 per cent of those aged 75 years and over said they were satisfied with their local area, compared with 77 per cent of those aged 16 to 24 years.

Between 2008-09 and 2009-10, satisfaction with the local area increased among those aged 50 to 64 from 83 per cent to 86 per cent and among those aged 75 years and over from 87 per cent to 91 per cent (Figure 12).

**Figure 12: Proportion of people satisfied with their local area by age, 2008-09 and 2009-10**



In 2009-10, there was no difference between the proportions of men and women who were satisfied with their local area as a place to live. However, between 2008-09 and 2009-10 there was an increase in the proportion of men who were satisfied with their local area (from 81% to 84%).

- Table 10: Satisfaction with local area, by ethnicity, sex and age, 2008-09 and 2009-10.

## Meaningful interaction (mixing socially) with people from different backgrounds

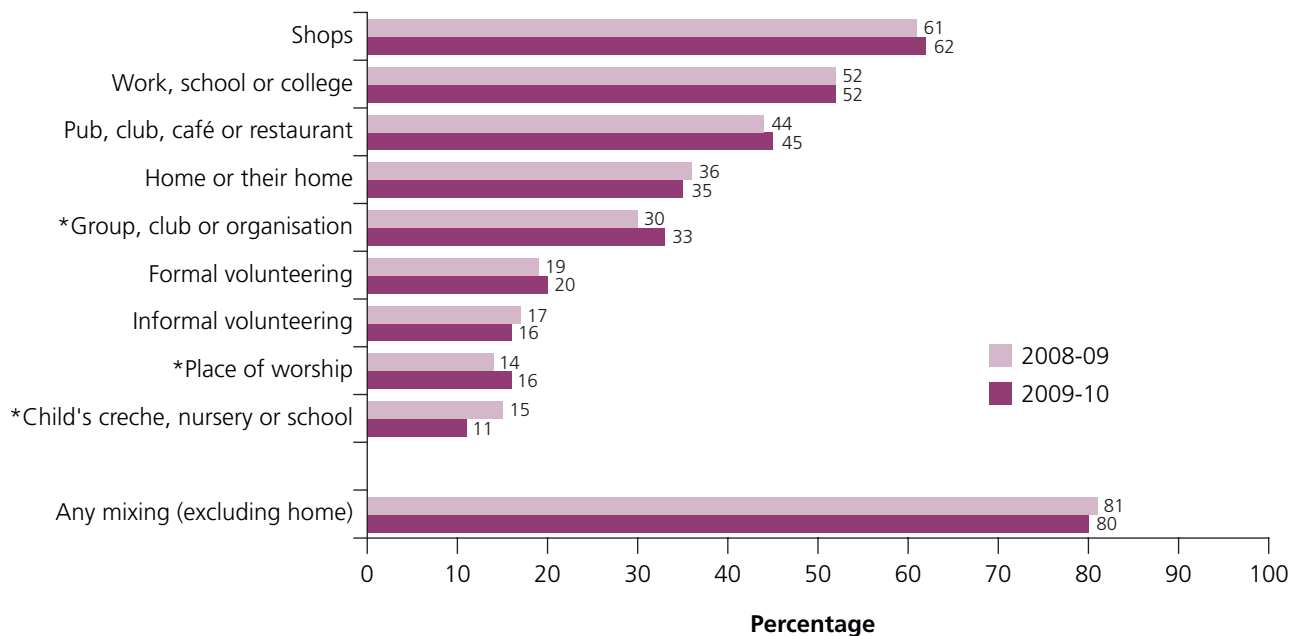
In 2009-10, 80 per cent of people mixed socially at least once a month with people from different ethnic or religious backgrounds, either at work, at a place of education, through a leisure activity, at a place of worship, at the shops or through volunteering. This is unchanged from 2007-08 (80%) and 2008-09 (81%).

As in 2008-09, in 2009-10, people were most likely to mix socially with people from different backgrounds at the shops (62%), followed by work, school or college (52%), and then a pub, club, café or restaurant (45%).

Since 2008-09, there has been an increase in the proportion of people mixing through a group, club or organisation (30% to 33%) and at a place of worship (14% to 16%). Over the same period, there was a decrease in mixing with people from different backgrounds at a child's crèche, nursery or school (15% to 11%)<sup>5</sup> (Figure 13).

<sup>5</sup> The 2009-10 figure for mixing at a crèche, nursery or school is not directly comparable to earlier figures. The routing of this question was changed for the 2009-10 survey so that only responses from those households where a child lived were included; this may however exclude some respondents who might legitimately mix in this way, for example, those with children living elsewhere. The routing has now been changed back to the earlier method so that direct comparisons can be made between all years apart from 2009-10.

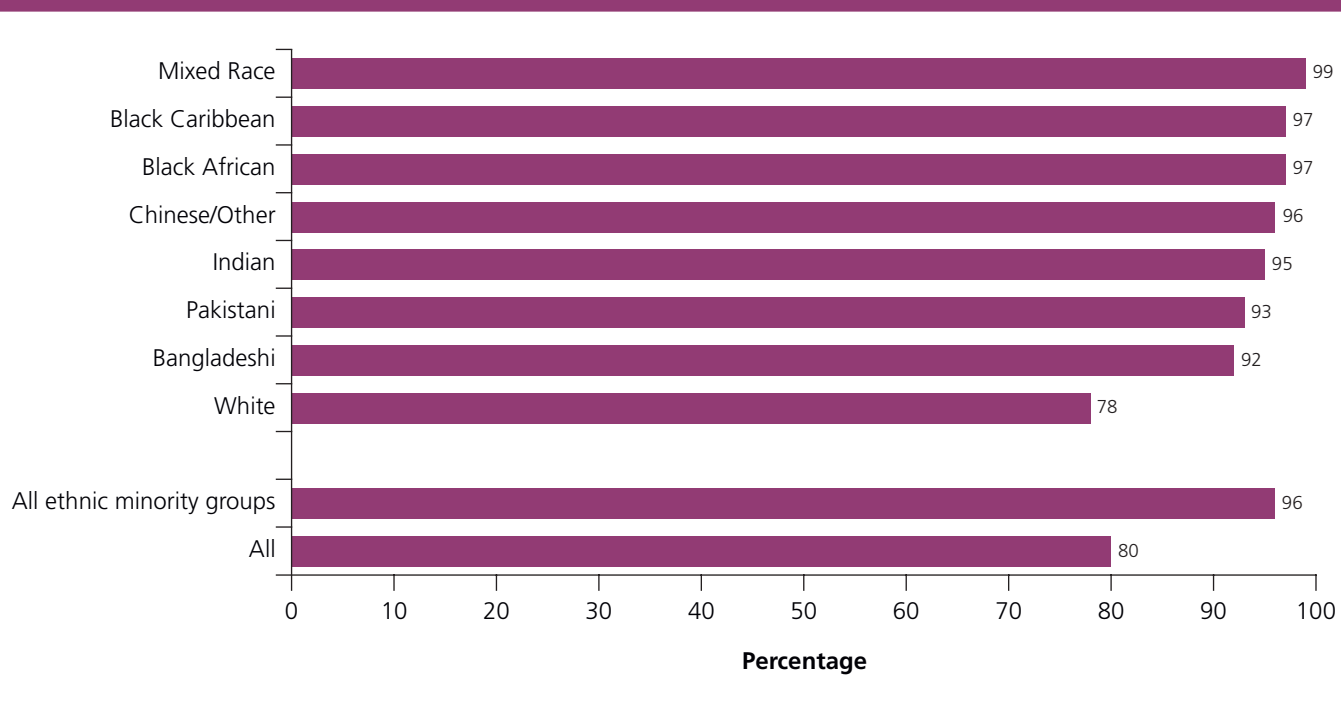
**Figure 13: Proportion of people who have mixed with people from different ethnic or religious backgrounds at least once a month, 2008-09 and 2009-10**



\*Statistically significant change between 2008-09 and 2009-10

People from ethnic minority groups as a whole were more likely than White people to mix socially with people from different ethnic or religious backgrounds (96% compared with 78%), this was also true for all individual ethnic minority groups (Figure 14).

**Figure 14: Proportion of people who have mixed with people from different ethnic or religious backgrounds in the last month, by ethnicity, 2009-10**



Lower rates of mixing among White people compared with people from ethnic minority groups, reflects to some extent the nature of the areas in which people live. For example, White people who lived in more ethnically diverse areas (where more than 5% of the population were from ethnic minority backgrounds<sup>6</sup>) were more likely than White people who lived in relatively homogenous areas to have mixed socially with people from different backgrounds (90% compared with 73%).

Younger people were more likely than older people to mix with people from different backgrounds. For example, 93 per cent of those aged 16 to 24 years mixed regularly (at least once a month) compared with 53 per cent of people aged 75 years and over.

The situations in which people mixed also varied by age; younger people tended to mix at work, school or college, while older people tended to mix at the shops.

- Table 11: Mixing with people from different ethnic or religious backgrounds, by ethnicity, religious affiliation, sex and age, 2007-08 to 2009-10.
- Table 12: Mixing with people from different ethnic or religious backgrounds (by sphere of mixing), by ethnicity, religious affiliation, sex and age, 2009-10.

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

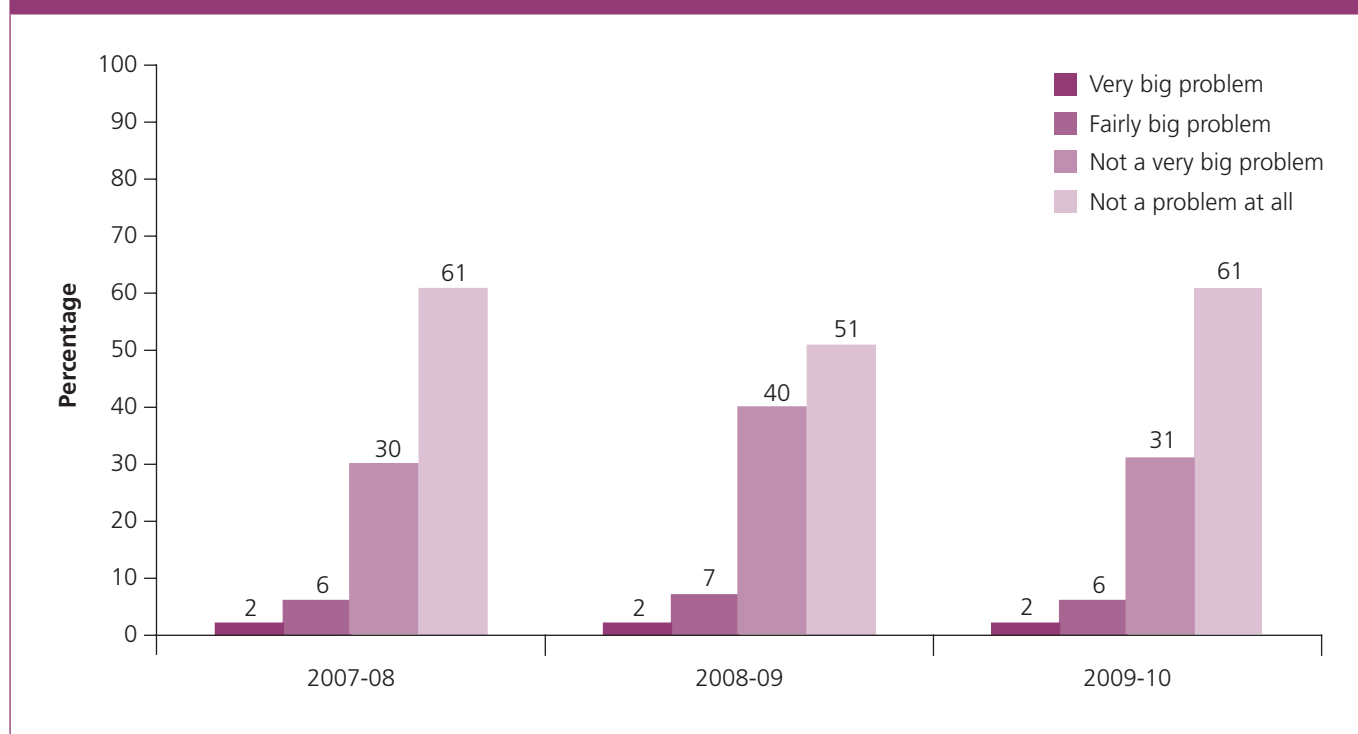
### 3. Racial and religious harassment and labour market discrimination

#### Racial or religious harassment

In 2009-10, 7 per cent of adults in England felt racial or religious harassment was a very or fairly big problem in their local area. This was lower than in 2007-08 and 2008-09 (both 9%).

The proportion of people feeling that racial or religious harassment was not a very big problem also decreased, from 40 per cent in 2008-09 to 31 per cent in 2009-10, although was unchanged from 2007-08 (30%). The proportion of people feeling that racial or religious harassment was not a problem at all increased from 51 per cent in 2008-09 to 61 per cent in 2009-10, but was unchanged from 2007-08 (61%) (Figure 15).

**Figure 15: Proportion of people who feel that racial or religious harassment is a problem in the local area, 2007-08 to 2009-10**

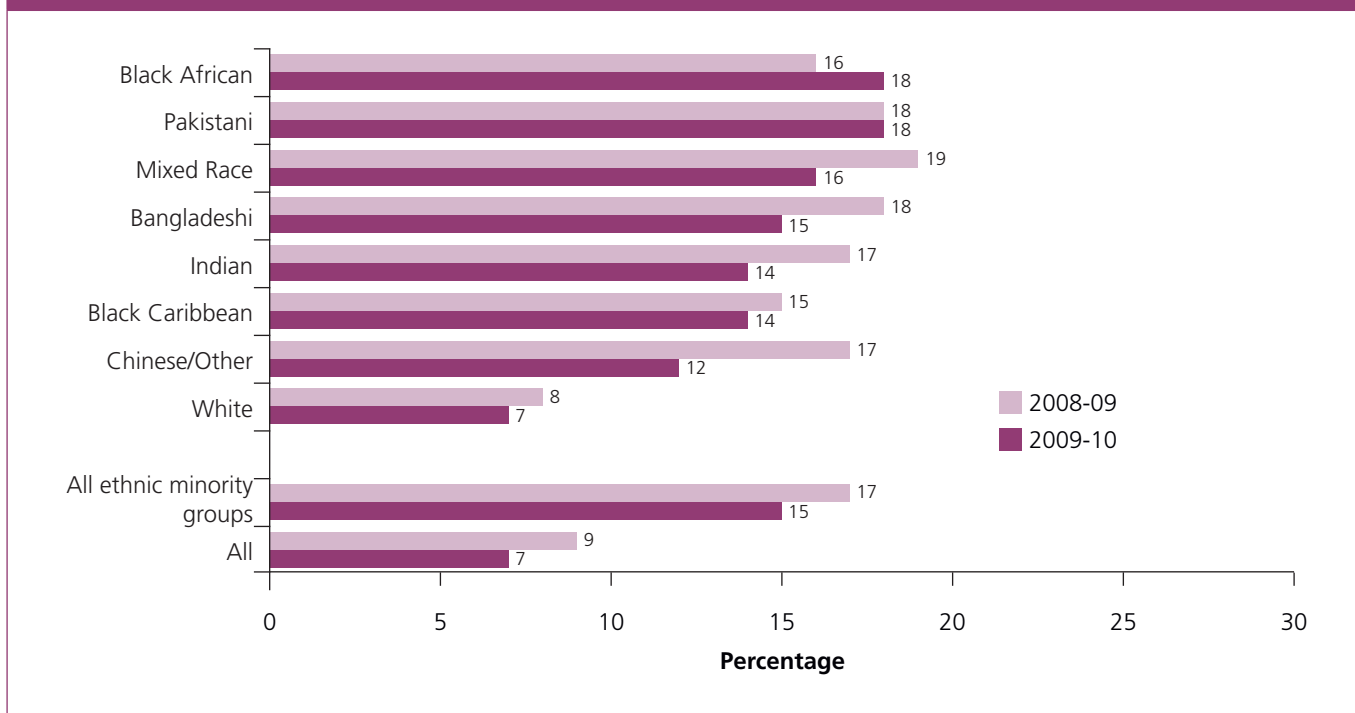


In 2009-10, people from ethnic minority backgrounds were more likely than White people to say that racial or religious harassment was a very or fairly big problem in their local area (15% compared with 7%).

All individual ethnic groups were more likely to feel that racial or religious harassment was a very or fairly big problem than White people. For example, 18 per cent of both Pakistani and Black African people thought that racial or religious harassment was a very or fairly big problem, compared with 7 per cent of White people.

Since 2008-09, there has been no change in the proportion of people from minority ethnic groups as a whole who thought that racial or religious harassment was a very or fairly big problem. This is also true for all individual ethnic minority groups except for the Chinese/Other group, where 12 per cent reported it as a very or fairly big problem in 2009-10 compared with 17 per cent in 2008-09 (Figure 16).

**Figure 16: Proportions of people from ethnic minority groups who feel that racial or religious harassment is a very or fairly big problem in the local area, 2008-09 and 2009-10**



Younger people were, on the whole, more likely than older people to think that racial or religious harassment was a very or fairly big problem in their local area. Those aged 16 to 24 years old (14%) were notably more likely to consider it a problem than all older age groups (between 1% and 9%).

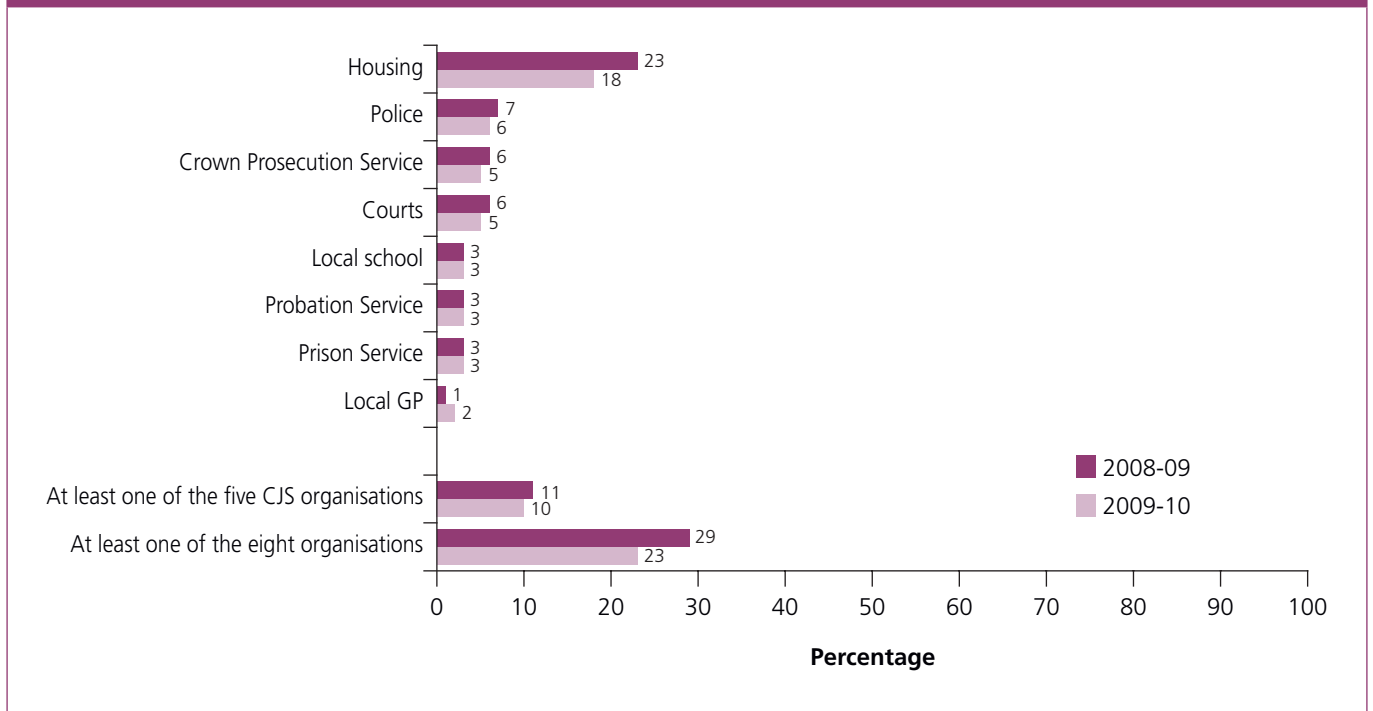
Women were more likely than men to think that racial or religious harassment was a very or fairly big problem in their local area (8% compared with 6%).

- Table 13: Whether racial or religious harassment is a problem in the local area by ethnicity, religious affiliation, age and sex, 2007-08 to 2009-10.

## Organisational Discrimination (England and Wales)

In 2009-10, 23 per cent of people thought that they would be treated worse than people of other races by at least one of the eight public service organisations<sup>7</sup> measured. This is lower than in all previous years apart from 2001 (levels ranged between 28% and 30%). Ten per cent of people thought they would be treated worse by any of the five criminal justice system (CJS) organisations<sup>8</sup>, which is lower than in all previous years (between 11% and 13%). Of the eight public sector organisations, council housing departments or housing associations were most likely to be thought of as discriminatory on the basis of race (18%) in 2009-10.

**Figure 17: Whether people feel they would be treated worse than people of other races by public service organisations, 2008-09 and 2009-10**



There was no difference between people from ethnic minority backgrounds and White people in terms of whether they thought they would be treated worse by 'at least one of the eight public service organisations' (both 22%). However, people from ethnic minority backgrounds were more likely than White people to feel that they would be treated worse by at least one of the five CJS organisations (18% compared with 8%).

<sup>7</sup> The eight organisations looked at were 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>8</sup> The CJS organisations are the police, the prison service, the courts, the Crown Prosecution Service and the probation service.

Of the individual organisations only council housing departments or housing associations were more likely to be cited as discriminatory by White people than by people of ethnic minority backgrounds (19% compared with 7%). Organisations that were more likely to be cited as discriminatory by people from ethnic minority backgrounds than by White people were: the police (15% compared with 5%), the prison service (9% compared with 2%), the courts (7% compared with 5%), the Crown Prosecution Service (7% compared with 4%) and the probation service (6% compared with 2%). There were no significant differences by ethnicity for the other organisations.

- Table 14: Whether people feel they would be treated worse than people of other races by public service organisations, by ethnicity, 2001 to 2009-10.

## Labour market discrimination (England and Wales)<sup>9</sup>

### *Experience of discrimination in being turned down for a job in the last five years<sup>10</sup>*

In 2009-10, 7 per cent of people felt they had experienced discrimination in the labour market in the last five years by being refused or turned down for a job; this is unchanged since 2008-09 (7%).

One per cent of people felt they had been discriminated against when turned down for a job on the grounds of their gender; this is unchanged since 2008-09 (1%). There was no difference in the proportions of men and women who felt they had experienced this form of discrimination (1% for both men and women).

Three per cent of people felt they had experienced labour market discrimination in being turned down for a job because of their age; this is unchanged since 2008-09 (3%). The proportion of people who felt they had been discriminated against when turned down for a job on the grounds of their age was higher amongst the youngest and oldest age groups, with 5 per cent of those aged 16 to 24 years and 4 per cent of those aged 50 and over feeling they had experienced this form of discrimination, compared with 1 per cent of those aged 25 to 34 years and 2 per cent of those aged 35 to 49 years.

Two per cent of people felt they had experienced labour market discrimination by being turned down for a job because of their race; this is unchanged since 2008-09 (2%). People from ethnic minority backgrounds (7%) were more likely to have felt they had experienced this form of discrimination than White people (1%). All individual ethnic groups were more likely to feel they had experienced discrimination on the grounds of their race than White people, ranging from 10 per cent of Black Caribbean people to 4 per cent of Indian and 4 per cent of Chinese/Other people.

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<sup>9</sup> The questions used to measure labour market discrimination changed at the beginning of the 2008-09 Survey. This means most figures in this section are not directly comparable with data from previous years.

<sup>10</sup> All percentages are expressed as a proportion of people who are currently, or have been, in paid work as an employee or who have looked for work as an employee in the last five years.

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One per cent of people felt they had experienced labour market discrimination by being turned down for a job because of their colour; this is unchanged since 2008-09 (1%). People from ethnic minority backgrounds (5%) were more likely to have felt they had experienced this form of discrimination than White people (less than 0.5%). All individual ethnic minority groups except for Bangladeshi and Chinese/Other people were significantly more likely to feel that they had experienced discrimination on the grounds of their colour than White people (less than 0.5%). For example, 11 per cent of Black African people, 6 per cent of Black Caribbean people, 5 per cent of Mixed Race people, 4 per cent of Pakistani people, and 3 per cent of Indian people felt that they had experienced discrimination on the grounds of their colour. Black African people (11%) were also more likely to report that they had experienced discrimination on the grounds of their colour than all other groups, except for Black Caribbean people (6%).

Less than 0.5 per cent of people overall felt they had experienced labour market discrimination by being turned down for a job because of their religion or beliefs; this is unchanged since 2008-09 (less than 0.5%).<sup>11</sup>

One per cent of people overall felt they had been discriminated against when turned down for a job because of disability; this is unchanged since 2008-09 (1%). Five per cent of people with a long-term limiting illness or disability felt they had experienced this form of discrimination.

Less than 0.5 per cent of people overall felt they had experienced labour market discrimination because of their sexual orientation when being turned down for a job; this is unchanged since 2008-09 (less than 0.5%).<sup>11</sup>

- Table 15: Reasons for being discriminated against when refused a job, by equality strands, 2008-09 and 2009-10.

### ***Experience of discrimination in seeking promotion in the last five years<sup>12</sup>***

In 2009-10, 6 per cent of all people who had worked as an employee in the last five years felt they had been discriminated against with regard to promotion or progression; this is unchanged since 2008-09 (7%), but is lower than in 2007-08 (9%).

Two per cent of people felt they had experienced discrimination because of their gender when being turned down for a promotion; this is not a statistically significant change since 2008-09 (1%). Women were more likely to experience this form of discrimination than men (2% compared with 1%).

Two per cent of people felt they had experienced discrimination because of their age when being turned down for a promotion; this is unchanged since 2008-09 (2%). People aged 50 years and over were more likely to feel they had experienced discrimination due to their age when seeking promotion than those aged 35 to 49 years (2% compared with 1%). Other differences were not statistically significant.

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<sup>11</sup> More detailed breakdown of these figures is not possible on this dataset because of small sample sizes.

<sup>12</sup> All percentages are expressed as a proportion of people who are currently, or who have been, an employee in paid work in the last five years.

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One per cent of people overall felt they had experienced discrimination due to their race when seeking promotion; this is unchanged since 2008-09 (1%). A higher proportion of people from ethnic minority backgrounds (5%) felt they had experienced this form of discrimination than White people (1%). Black African (9%), Black Caribbean (8%), Indian (5%), Chinese/Other (4%) and Pakistani (3%) people in particular were more likely to feel they had experienced discrimination on the grounds of their race than White people (1%).

One per cent of people felt they had experienced discrimination because of their colour when being turned down for a promotion; this is unchanged since 2008-09 (1%). A higher proportion of people from ethnic minority backgrounds (4%) felt they had experienced this form of discrimination than White people (less than 0.5%). Black African (8%), Black Caribbean (8%), Indian (3%) and Pakistani (2%) people in particular were more likely to feel they had experienced discrimination on the grounds of their colour than White people (less than 0.5%).

Less than 0.5 per cent of people overall felt they had experienced labour market discrimination by being turned down for a promotion because of their religion or beliefs; this is unchanged since 2008-09 (less than 0.5%).<sup>13</sup>

Overall, less than 0.5 per cent of people felt they had experienced discrimination because of their disability when being turned down for a promotion; this is unchanged since 2008-09 (less than 0.5%). Three per cent of people with a long-term limiting illness or disability felt they had experienced this form of discrimination.

Less than 0.5 per cent of people overall felt they had experienced labour market discrimination because of their sexual orientation when being turned down for a promotion; this is unchanged since 2008-09 (less than 0.5%).<sup>13</sup>

- Table 16: Reasons for being discriminated against with regards to promotion, by equality strands, 2008-09 and 2009-10.

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<sup>13</sup> More detailed breakdown of these figures is not possible on this dataset because of small sample sizes.

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## Background notes

### Definitions of key terms

1. **Community cohesion:** The key community cohesion indicator used in the statistical release is the proportion of people who agree that their local area (defined as 15-20 minutes walking distance) is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.

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

- Indicator 1: The percentage of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area
  - Indicator 2: The percentage of people who have meaningful interactions with people from different backgrounds (see definition below)
  - Indicator 3: The percentage of people who feel that they belong to their neighbourhood.
2. **Meaningful interaction:** 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 for work or business, for example just to buy something'.
  3. **Formal volunteering:** Giving *unpaid help* through groups, clubs or organisations to benefit other people or the environment.
  4. **Informal volunteering:** Giving *unpaid help* as an individual to people who are not relatives.
  5. **Civic participation:** Engaging in one of the following activities:
    - contacting a local councillor, Member of Parliament, member of the Greater London Assembly or National Assembly for Wales
    - contacting a public official working for a local council, central government, Greater London Assembly or National Assembly for Wales
    - attending a public meeting or rally
    - taking part in a public demonstration or protest; or
    - signing a petition.
  6. **Civic activism:** Involvement either in direct decision-making about local services or issues, or in the actual provision of these services by taking on a role such as a local councillor, school governor or magistrate.

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7. **Civic consultation:** Active engagement in consultation about local services or issues through activities such as attending a consultation group or completing a questionnaire about these services.

## Content of report

8. Headline findings are made available each quarter through statistical releases. A set of detailed topic reports based on the entire 2009-10 annual dataset is scheduled to be published in early 2011 which will examine the findings in more detail.
9. The quarterly statistical releases are designed to report on the key topic areas within the Survey and include data supporting Communities and Local Government's key priorities as evidenced by components of several Public Service Agreements and Departmental Strategic Objectives. Further analysis on these topics is also provided: e.g. changes over time and differences between sub groups of the population (based on age, sex, race, faith etc). However, the Citizenship Survey covers many other topics which cannot all be incorporated into a release such as this, so the underlying data are made available through the University of Essex data archive (please see details below) and the more detailed topic reports.
10. Anonymised data are available to download through the University of Essex Data Archive ([www.data-archive.ac.uk](http://www.data-archive.ac.uk)).

## Data quality

11. The 2009-10 Citizenship Survey, run by Ipsos MORI and TNS-BMRB on behalf of the Communities Analysis and Migration Division within Communities and Local Government, is a household survey covering a representative core sample of 10,000 adults in England and Wales each year. There is also an ethnic minority boost sample of 5,000 and a Muslim boost sample of 1,200 each year, 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.
12. The data are collected through face-to-face interviews. Since 2007-08, the survey has moved to a continuous design, allowing the provision of headline findings on a quarterly basis. This statistical release is based on the 2009-10 survey (April 2009 to March 2010), which is made up of 9,305 core interviews, an additional 5,280 interviews with people from ethnic minority groups and an additional 1,555 interviews with Muslim people.
13. The contents of this release are designated as 'National Statistics' which means that they are judged to be fully compliant with the high professional standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.
14. 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.

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15. Data from the Citizenship Survey are not subject to a schedule of revisions. If any revisions do occur any outputs based on this data will be updated ASAP and users will be notified of these changes.
  16. The Citizenship Survey is measured against a set of quality standards. Details of these quality indicators are available in the full technical report published for each year of the survey.

## Notes on analysis and data presentation

17. For most measures, the core sample provides more robust estimates than the combined sample (including the core and boosts), so tables are based on the core sample. If data are presented by ethnic group or religious affiliation, the combined sample is used.
18. The tables relating to labour market discrimination and organisational discrimination refer to England and Wales, whereas the tables relating to racial and religious harassment, community cohesion and to active and empowered communities relate to England only. This reflects the coverage of Communities and Local Government policy responsibilities.
19. 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 were not introduced until later. Those on cohesion were not introduced until 2003, those on civic consultation and activism until 2005 and those on meaningful interaction in 2007-08.
20. **All reported differences (between groups or over time) in the release are statistically significant at the 5 per cent 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 being used; and the observed percentage itself. For any testing which requires design factors, we advise using a standard 1.3 for the core sample and 1.6 for the combined sample (for data prior to 2009-10, 1.2 and 1.4 should be used).**
21. Cells in a table based on a small number of respondents are more likely to breach confidentiality. The same cells are also likely to be unreliable. Confidentiality protection is provided by releasing only weighted estimates and by suppressing the values for unsafe cells. Information on the exact number of sample respondents is restricted. The effect of disclosure control on the quality of data that can be released is very small because data that is disclosive is generally also of low quality.
22. The next statistical release (based on April 2010 to June 2010) will be published in October 2010.

## User consultation

23. We are considering cutting down on the level of detail provided in these releases by removing the detailed demographic breakdowns and instead focussing on the headline national figures. We plan to do this for the following reasons:
  - the breakdowns currently provided change little from quarter to quarter so do not need to be reported on a quarterly basis

- 
- as the first two releases are based on a relatively small sample size for sub-groups, initial results may not provide an accurate representation
  - as there is only a limited amount of data that can be reported in the releases on a timely basis, by making this change more topics of interest to users could be included, which would better represent the coverage of the survey as a whole. For instance, in this report we have added in data on trust in institutions and organisational discrimination.

However, any significant underlying demographic changes would still be covered where appropriate and the breakdowns may still be included in the full (financial year) releases.

24. If you have any comments on whether the level of sub group detail included in the quarterly statistical releases should be cut down so that more topics can be included in the releases (and what topics you might like included) please send these by 16th September to: [citizenship.survey@communities.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:citizenship.survey@communities.gsi.gov.uk)

## Public Service Agreement targets

25. Several PSA Indicators from the 2007 Comprehensive Spending Review were measured by the Citizenship Survey:

### **PSA 21 – Build more cohesive, empowered and active communities**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Further Information

27. This statistical release can be accessed and all text, tables and charts downloaded electronically, from the Communities and Local Government website: [www.communities.gov.uk/statistics/](http://www.communities.gov.uk/statistics/)

Further details are available from:

Suzanne Cooper  
Communities and Local Government,  
Zone 7/E8, Eland House,  
Bressenden Place,  
London, SW1E 5DU.

Telephone 0303 444 1337

Email: [citizenship.survey@communities.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:citizenship.survey@communities.gsi.gov.uk)

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## Tables

**Table 1: Whether people feel able to influence decisions affecting their local area and Britain, 2001 to 2009-10**

Percentages		<i>England, 2001 to 2009-10</i>			
People agreeing <sup>1</sup> they can influence decisions affecting					
Local area			Britain		
	%	<i>Respondents</i>	%	<i>Respondents</i>	
2001	44	9,040	25	9,088	
2003	38	8,754	20	8,793	
2005	39	8,751	22	8,836	
2007-08	38	8,360	20	8,469	
2008-09	39	8,324	22	8,440	
2009-10	37	8,307	20	8,402	

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

**Table 2: Whether people feel able to influence decisions affecting their local area and Britain, by ethnicity, religious affiliation, sex and age, 2009-10**

Percentages		<i>England, 2009-10</i>			
		People agreeing they can influence decisions affecting local area		People agreeing they can influence decisions affecting Britain	
		%	<i>Respondents</i>	%	<i>Respondents</i>
Ethnicity <sup>1</sup>					
	White	36	7,687	19	7,785
	All Asian	45	3,710	33	3,678
	Indian	42	1,186	31	1,189
	Pakistani	47	1,539	35	1,505
	Bangladeshi	44	577	31	573
	All Black	49	1,863	34	1,885
	Caribbean	43	856	26	862
	African	54	965	41	977
	Mixed Race	35	420	26	419
	Chinese/Other	41	674	26	678
	Ethnic minority groups	45	6,667	32	6,660
	White	36	7,687	19	7,785
Religious affiliation <sup>1</sup>					
	Christian	37	7,709	20	7,810
	Hindu	47	607	35	614
	Muslim	46	3,321	35	3,288
	Buddhist	37	107	13	105
	Sikh	40	325	28	322
	Other religion <sup>2</sup>	36	282	19	279
	No religion	37	1,972	18	1,996

**Table 2: Whether people feel able to influence decisions affecting their local area and Britain, by ethnicity, religious affiliation, sex and age, 2009-10 (continued)**

Percentages		England, 2009-10			
		People agreeing they can influence decisions affecting local area		People agreeing they can influence decisions affecting Britain	
		%	Respondents	%	Respondents
Sex	Male	37	3,761	22	3,809
	Female	37	4,546	18	4,593
Age	16 to 24	38	703	22	704
	25 to 34	40	1,169	23	1,189
	35 to 49	39	2,236	20	2,269
	50 to 64	37	2,033	19	2,063
	65 to 74	34	1,144	18	1,149
	75 and over	31	1,022	15	1,028
All		37	8,307	20	8,402

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

<sup>2</sup> Jewish respondents included in 'other religion' due to small numbers.

Table excludes respondents answering 'Don't know'.

**Table 3: Participation in civic engagement and formal volunteering at least once in the last year, by ethnicity, religious affiliation, sex, age, and disability, 2007-08 to 2009-10**

Percentages	England, 2007-08 to 2009-10							
	All activities							
	Civic participation	Civic consultation	Civic activism	Formal volunteering	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	
Ethnicity <sup>1</sup>							2009-10 respondents	
White	36	19	10	41	64	63	61	8,032
All Asian	26	13	9	29	51	49	49	4,168
Indian	23	13	9	32	50	48	49	1,317
Pakistani	24	15	8	26	52	50	47	1,727
Bangladeshi	34	13	15	28	47	46	53	664
All Black	24	16	11	39	58	56	55	2,045
Caribbean	27	17	11	38	60	55	56	924
African	22	15	11	39	57	56	54	1,071
Mixed Race	31	15	9	41	61	60	57	449
Chinese/Other	18	9	6	25	46	46	38	788
Ethnic minority groups	25	13	9	32	53	51	50	7,450
White	36	19	10	41	64	63	61	8,032
Religious affiliation <sup>1</sup>								
Christian	34	19	10	41	64	64	60	8,144
Hindu	25	15	8	30	50	46	48	682
Muslim	25	13	9	26	51	48	45	3,768
Buddhist	39	27	20	39	63	69	59	125
Sikh	25	10	8	38	41	47	58	359
Other religion <sup>2</sup>	47	21	13	48	67	66	68	299
No religion	37	20	9	40	64	58	60	2,070

**Table 3: Participation in civic engagement and formal volunteering at least once in the last year, by ethnicity, religious affiliation, sex, age, and disability, 2007-08 to 2009-10 (continued)**

Percentages		England, 2007-08 to 2009-10							
		All activities					2009-10 respondents		
		Civic participation	Civic consultation	Civic activism	Formal volunteering	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2009-10 respondents
Sex	Male	35	18	10	40	62	61	59	3,922
	Female	34	19	11	41	64	62	60	4,790
Age	16 to 25	22	11	8	41	55	53	53	860
	26 to 34	33	16	8	37	62	59	59	1,126
	35 to 49	39	20	12	46	70	67	64	2,341
	50 to 64	38	22	12	39	65	67	62	2,120
	65 to 74	42	25	12	41	64	66	63	1,185
	75 and over	27	16	7	29	51	49	47	1,080
Disability	LTLI/Disability	35	19	10	35	58	60	55	1,911
	No LTLI/Disability	34	18	10	42	64	62	60	6,785
All		34	18	10	40	63	62	59	8,712

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

<sup>2</sup> Jewish respondents included in 'other religion' due to small numbers.

**Table 4: Participation in voluntary activities, by ethnicity, age, employment status and Government Office Region, 2008-09 and 2009-10**

Percentages	England, 2008-09 and 2009-10									
	At least once a month					At least once in last year				
	Informal volunteering		Formal volunteering		2009-10 respondents	Informal volunteering		Formal volunteering		2009-10 respondents
2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09		2009-10	2008-09	2009-10		
Ethnicity <sup>1</sup>										
White	36	30	26	26	63	55	42	41	8,032	
All Asian	27	23	19	16	51	45	32	29	4,168	
Indian	25	23	18	16	50	47	32	32	1,317	
Pakistani	29	23	20	15	50	43	32	26	1,727	
Bangladeshi	26	20	21	16	46	39	30	28	664	
All Black	33	31	24	25	58	52	39	39	2,045	
Caribbean	33	30	24	25	59	50	38	38	924	
African	33	31	24	24	57	53	40	39	1,071	
Mixed Race	37	32	21	23	64	57	37	41	449	
Chinese/Other	30	17	19	13	55	38	28	25	788	
Ethnic minority groups	30	25	21	18	54	47	34	32	7,450	
White	36	30	26	26	63	55	42	41	8,032	
Age										
16 to 25	38	32	24	23	62	57	38	41	860	
26 to 34	33	29	21	21	63	56	37	37	1,126	
35 to 49	34	28	28	28	66	59	47	46	2,341	
50 to 64	34	29	28	26	62	53	43	39	2,120	
65 to 74	38	33	30	29	63	51	41	41	1,185	
75 and over	32	25	20	21	48	40	26	29	1,080	

**Table 4: Participation in voluntary activities, by ethnicity, age, employment status and Government Office Region, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (continued)**

Percentages	England, 2008-09 and 2009-10									
	At least once a month					At least once in last year				
	Informal volunteering		Formal volunteering		2009-10 respondents	Informal volunteering		Formal volunteering		2009-10 respondents
	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10		2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10	
Employment status										
In employment	34	30	27	27	27	65	59	44	44	4,595
Unemployed	41	32	21	24	24	60	55	37	35	279
Economically inactive	36	29	24	23	23	58	47	35	35	3,838
Government Office Region										
North East	34	28	21	23	23	57	51	33	36	537
North West	36	26	25	20	20	60	47	39	34	1,284
Yorkshire and the Humber	33	28	23	25	25	58	52	37	38	907
East Midlands	36	26	26	26	26	63	51	41	40	788
West Midlands	32	31	26	27	27	60	53	40	41	933
East of England	35	37	26	27	27	64	63	44	44	934
London	33	26	20	20	20	59	49	34	35	975
South East	38	30	31	28	28	69	61	49	45	1,407
South West	36	32	29	31	31	65	60	42	49	947
All	35	29	26	25	25	62	54	41	40	8,712
Respondents	8,768	8,712	8,768	8,712	8,712	8,768	8,712	8,768	8,712	8,712

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

**Table 5: Participation in civic engagement and voluntary activities, 2001 to 2009-10**

Percentages		<i>England, 2001 to 2009-10</i>				
	2001	2003	2005	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
At least once a month						
Civic participation	3	3	2	3	3	3
Civic consultation	n/a	n/a	2	2	2	1
Civic activism	n/a	n/a	4	4	n/a	n/a
Informal volunteering	34	37	37	35	35	29
Formal volunteering	27	28	29	27	26	25
Any volunteering <sup>1</sup>	46	50	50	48	47	42
At least once in last year						
Civic participation	38	38	38	39	38	34
Civic consultation	n/a	n/a	20	21	20	18
Civic activism	n/a	n/a	9	10	10	10
Informal volunteering	67	63	68	64	62	54
Formal volunteering	39	42	44	43	41	40
Any volunteering <sup>1</sup>	74	73	76	73	71	66
<i>Respondents</i>	<i>9,430</i>	<i>8,920</i>	<i>9,195</i>	<i>8,804</i>	<i>8,768</i>	<i>8,712</i>

<sup>1</sup> Participated in either formal or informal volunteering.

**Table 6: Whether people trust institutions 'a lot' or 'a fair amount', 2001 to 2009-10**

Percentages		<i>England, 2001 to 2009-10</i>				
People agreeing that they could trust <sup>1</sup>						
	Parliament		Local council		Police	
	%	<i>Respondents</i>	%	<i>Respondents</i>	%	<i>Respondents</i>
2001	36	<i>8,994</i>	52	<i>8,732</i>	80	<i>9,270</i>
2003	38	<i>8,742</i>	54	<i>8,677</i>	80	<i>8,859</i>
2005	37	<i>9,104</i>	57	<i>8,873</i>	79	<i>9,104</i>
2007-08	35	<i>8,653</i>	60	<i>8,585</i>	81	<i>8,729</i>
2008-09	34	<i>8,612</i>	61	<i>8,522</i>	82	<i>8,706</i>
2009-10	29	<i>8,622</i>	62	<i>8,524</i>	82	<i>8,677</i>

<sup>1</sup> Trusted 'a lot' or a 'fair amount'

Table excludes respondents who answered 'don't know'

**Table 7: Community cohesion, by ethnicity, religious affiliation, Government Office Region, sex and age, 2003 to 2009-10**

Percentages	England, 2003 to 2009-10							
	Percentage agreeing that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together							
	2003	2005	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2009-10 respondents		
Ethnicity <sup>1</sup>	White	80	79	81	83	84	6,761	
	All Asian	83	82	85	87	89	3,991	
	Indian	81	83	86	88	88	1,277	
	Pakistani	84	80	84	89	90	1,648	
	Bangladeshi	87	86	83	85	90	632	
	All Black	80	83	82	85	87	1,918	
	Caribbean	83	84	82	84	88	873	
	African	78	81	83	87	86	998	
	Mixed Race	80	75	78	79	80	426	
	Chinese/Other	84	86	81	82	89	732	
	Ethnic minority groups		82	82	83	85	88	7,067
		White	80	79	81	83	84	6,761
	Religious affiliation <sup>1,2</sup>	Christian	n/a	80	83	84	86	7,001
		Hindu	n/a	87	88	89	89	652
Muslim		n/a	81	85	87	90	3,584	
Buddhist		n/a	82	86	85	80	115	
Sikh		n/a	77	82	86	88	353	
Other religion <sup>3</sup>		n/a	83	77	81	84	268	
No religion		n/a	76	77	81	80	1,827	

**Table 7: Community cohesion, by ethnicity, religious affiliation, Government Office Region, sex and age, 2003 to 2009-10**

Percentages		England, 2003 to 2009-10					
		2003	2005	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2009-10 respondents
Percentage agreeing that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together							
Government Office Region							
	North East	78	69	77	83	82	451
	North West	79	76	79	81	81	976
	Yorkshire and the Humber	75	77	80	81	81	762
	East Midlands	83	78	82	83	87	658
	West Midlands	76	77	81	81	83	807
	East of England	80	83	82	85	83	829
	London	79	82	83	86	88	926
	South East	84	82	83	87	85	1,229
	South West	83	84	85	83	88	765
Sex							
	Male	81	79	82	84	86	3,394
	Female	80	80	81	83	84	4,009
Age							
	16 to 24	73	76	76	81	80	672
	25 to 34	76	76	78	80	84	1,117
	35 to 49	80	78	81	83	82	2,043
	50 to 64	84	80	83	84	87	1,788
	65 to 74	84	85	87	88	89	980
	75 and over	88	91	91	91	91	803
All		80	80	82	84	85	7,403
<b>Respondents</b>		<b>7,771</b>	<b>8,045</b>	<b>7,605</b>	<b>7,447</b>	<b>7,403</b>	

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

<sup>2</sup> Religious affiliation figures not available for 2003 as question was asked differently.

<sup>3</sup> Jewish respondents included in 'other religion' due to small numbers.

Table excludes respondents answering 'Don't know'.

**Table 8: Whether people feel that they belong strongly to their neighbourhood and Britain, 2003 to 2009-10**

Percentages	England, 2003 to 2009-10									
	People feeling they belong strongly to the neighbourhood					People feeling they belong strongly to Britain				
	2003	2005	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2003	2005	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Very strongly	27	31	34	37	36	50	51	45	45	50
Fairly strongly	43	43	41	40	41	36	35	39	39	37
All responding strongly	70	74	75	77	76	85	86	84	84	87
Respondents	8,835	9,134	8,740	8,723	8,653	8,837	9,129	8,743	8,690	8,664

Table excludes respondents answering 'Don't know'.

**Table 9: Whether people feel that they belong strongly to their neighbourhood and Britain, by ethnicity, religious affiliation, sex and age, 2008-09 and 2009-10**

Percentages	England, 2008-09 and 2009-10								
	People feeling they belong strongly to the neighbourhood				People feeling they belong strongly to Britain				
	2008-09		2009-10		2008-09		2009-10		
	%	Respondents	%	Respondents	%	Respondents	%	Respondents	
Ethnicity <sup>1</sup>	White	77	7,916	77	7,982	84	7,880	88	7,990
	All Asian	81	3,098	81	4,135	88	3,113	88	4,141
	Indian	82	1,530	81	1,310	89	1,535	87	1,314
	Pakistani	85	977	83	1,713	91	979	90	1,713
	Bangladeshi	83	349	88	656	89	352	91	656
	All Black	74	1,839	75	2,014	82	1,853	86	2,017
	Caribbean	78	855	76	917	84	856	85	917
	African	71	942	74	1,047	81	953	87	1,051
	Mixed Race	68	549	69	442	86	552	86	446
	Chinese/Other	68	782	72	780	78	779	76	782
	Ethnic minority groups	77	6,268	77	7,371	85	6,297	86	7,386
	White	77	7,916	77	7,982	84	7,880	88	7,990
	Religious affiliation <sup>1</sup>	Christian	79	8,517	79	8,088	85	8,492	89
Hindu		79	890	79	675	87	893	86	678
Muslim		80	2,090	81	3,735	87	2,104	87	3,732
Buddhist		64	148	71	123	71	148	75	125
Sikh		88	347	83	358	91	351	89	359
Other religion <sup>2</sup>		73	416	69	294	81	417	80	294
No religion		71	1,753	69	2,046	81	1,749	84	2,059

**Table 9: Whether people feel that they belong strongly to their neighbourhood and Britain, by ethnicity, religious affiliation, sex and age, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (continued)**

Percentages		England, 2008-09 and 2009-10							
		People feeling they belong strongly to the neighbourhood				People feeling they belong strongly to Britain			
		2008-09		2009-10		2008-09		2009-10	
	%	Respondents	%	Respondents	%	Respondents	%	Respondents	
Sex									
	Male	76	3,935	76	3,894	83	3,926	87	3,905
	Female	78	4,788	76	4,759	86	4,764	88	4,759
Age									
	16 to 24	70	660	68	740	82	657	87	740
	25 to 34	68	1,286	67	1,226	81	1,285	85	1,232
	35 to 49	76	2,347	75	2,324	83	2,340	85	2,334
	50 to 64	82	2,227	81	2,112	85	2,215	87	2,107
	65 to 74	88	1,151	86	1,181	87	1,149	90	1,179
	75 and over	87	1,051	87	1,070	90	1,043	94	1,072
All		77	8,723	76	8,653	84	8,690	87	8,664

<sup>1</sup> Ethnicity and religious affiliation figures based on the combined sample; other figures based on the core sample.

<sup>2</sup> Jewish respondents included in 'other religion' due to small numbers.

Table excludes respondents answering 'Don't know'.

**Table 10: Satisfaction with local area, by ethnicity, sex and age, 2008-09 and 2009-10**

Percentages		England, 2008-09 and 2009-10			
		Satisfied with local area <sup>1</sup>			
		2008-09		2009-10	
		%	Respondents	%	Respondents
Ethnicity <sup>2</sup>	White	82	7,921	84	8,011
	All Asian	81	3,111	84	4,156
	Indian	81	1,535	85	1,316
	Pakistani	80	982	82	1,719
	Bangladeshi	81	348	83	661
	All Black	79	1,863	82	2,032
	Caribbean	78	867	81	919
	African	81	952	83	1,063
	Mixed Race	72	554	79	446
	Chinese/Other	77	782	84	784
		Ethnic minority groups	79	6,310	83
	White	82	7,921	84	8,011
Sex	Male	81	3,940	84	3,915
	Female	82	4,791	83	4,774
Age	16 to 24	78	659	77	744
	25 to 34	80	1,292	83	1,235
	35 to 49	80	2,352	81	2,335
	50 to 64	83	2,225	86	2,117
	65 to 74	85	1,154	88	1,184
	75 and over	87	1,048	91	1,074
All		82	8,731	83	8,689

<sup>1</sup> 'Very' or 'fairly' satisfied with local area.

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

Table excludes respondents answering 'Don't know'.

**Table 11: Mixing<sup>1</sup> with people from different ethnic or religious backgrounds, by ethnicity, religious affiliation, sex and age, 2007-08 to 2009-10**

Percentages	England, 2007-08 to 2009-10			
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2009-10 respondents
Percentage mixing regularly (at least once a month) with people from different ethnic or religious backgrounds <sup>2</sup>				
Ethnicity <sup>3</sup>				
White	78	79	78	8,022
All Asian	94	95	94	4,161
Indian	94	96	95	1,315
Pakistani	93	94	93	1,723
Bangladeshi	94	95	92	663
All Black	96	97	97	2,038
Caribbean	96	97	97	919
African	96	96	97	1,069
Mixed Race	96	97	99	449
Chinese/Other	93	95	96	785
Ethnic minority groups	95	96	96	7,433
White	78	79	78	8,022
Religious affiliation <sup>3</sup>				
Christian	77	78	77	8,139
Hindu	95	96	96	681
Muslim	93	93	94	3,765
Buddhist	88	89	89	125
Sikh	91	95	94	359
Other religion <sup>4</sup>	89	87	89	298
No religion	86	85	84	2,070
Sex				
Male	82	81	82	3,920
Female	78	80	78	4,784

**Table 11: Mixing<sup>1</sup> with people from different ethnic or religious backgrounds, by ethnicity, religious affiliation, sex and age, 2007-08 to 2009-10 (continued)**

Percentages	England, 2007-08 to 2009-10			
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2009-10 respondents
	Percentage mixing regularly (at least once a month) with people from different ethnic or religious backgrounds <sup>2</sup>			
Age				
16 to 24	93	93	93	747
25 to 34	90	90	91	1,237
35 to 49	85	87	85	2,340
50 to 64	77	79	76	2,117
65 to 74	61	64	62	1,183
75 and over	52	50	53	1,080
All	80	81	80	8,704
Respondents	8,799	8,760	8,704	

<sup>1</sup> Percentage mixing at least once a month.

<sup>2</sup> Includes mixing socially with people from different ethnic or religious backgrounds at work, school or college; a child's creche, nursery or school; the pub, club, café or restaurant; a group, club or organisation; the shops; a place of worship; through formal or informal volunteering, but not at home.

<sup>3</sup> Ethnicity and religious affiliation figures based on the combined sample, other figures based on the core sample.

<sup>4</sup> Jewish respondents included in 'other religion' due to small numbers.

**Table 12: Mixing<sup>1</sup> with people from different ethnic or religious backgrounds (by sphere of mixing), by ethnicity, religious affiliation, sex and age, 2009-10**

		England, 2009-10										
Percentages		Home or their home	Work, school or college	Child's creche, nursery or school	Pub, club, café or restaurant	Group, club or organisation	Shops	Place of worship	Formal volunteering	Informal volunteering	Any mixing (excluding at home)	Respondents
Ethnicity <sup>2</sup>	White	32	50	10	43	31	59	12	20	15	78	8,022
	All Asian	59	71	25	56	40	84	41	19	25	94	4,161
	Indian	63	73	20	61	43	84	41	20	25	95	1,315
	Pakistani	56	67	30	49	35	81	40	18	24	93	1,723
	Bangladeshi	53	65	27	47	36	86	43	18	23	92	663
	All Black	70	74	24	61	54	89	61	31	34	97	2,038
	Caribbean	68	67	21	64	54	91	48	31	35	97	919
	African	72	79	27	58	54	88	72	30	34	97	1,069
	Mixed Race	73	78	18	73	54	86	29	28	34	99	449
	Chinese/Other	68	70	25	60	41	82	38	17	20	96	785
	Ethnic minority groups	64	72	24	59	45	85	45	23	27	96	7,433
Religious affiliation <sup>2</sup>	White	32	50	10	43	31	59	12	20	15	78	8,022
	Christian	30	47	10	41	31	59	17	20	15	77	8,139
	Hindu	61	78	18	62	44	85	38	17	21	96	681
	Muslim	61	69	29	52	36	84	42	18	26	94	3,765
	Buddhist	67	67	18	66	45	72	26	22	31	89	125
	Sikh	64	68	18	69	46	85	42	23	27	94	359
	Other religion <sup>3</sup>	55	58	10	54	39	73	22	28	24	89	298
	No religion	40	62	12	51	34	63	2	19	15	84	2,070
	Male	35	57	9	49	37	62	14	20	16	82	3,920
	Female	34	48	13	41	29	62	17	20	17	78	4,784

**Table 12: Mixing<sup>1</sup> with people from different ethnic or religious backgrounds (by sphere of mixing), by ethnicity, religious affiliation, sex and age, 2009-10 (continued)**

		England, 2009-10										
Percentages		Home or their home	Work, school or college	Child's creche, nursery or school	Pub, club, café or restaurant	Group, club or organisation	Shops	Place of worship	Formal volunteering	Informal volunteering	Any mixing (excluding at home)	Respondents
Age	16 to 24	56	83	3	68	46	74	17	25	23	93	747
	25 to 34	49	71	20	62	41	71	18	20	18	91	1,237
	35 to 49	36	65	25	47	35	65	15	23	17	85	2,340
	50 to 64	25	44	4	36	28	58	14	18	15	76	2,117
	65 to 74	20	10	**	24	23	49	14	17	12	62	1,183
	75 and over	15	3	**	15	16	39	16	13	9	53	1,080
All		35	52	11	45	33	62	16	20	16	80	8,704
Respondents		8,704	8,704	8,704	8,704	8,704	8,704	8,704	8,712	8,712	8,704	8,704

<sup>1</sup> Percentage mixing at least once a month.

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

<sup>3</sup> Jewish respondents included in 'other religion' due to small numbers.

\*\* Cells have been suppressed to protect confidentiality.

**Table 13: Whether racial or religious harassment is a problem in the local area, by ethnicity, religious affiliation, sex and age, 2007-08 to 2009-10**

		England, 2007-08 to 2009-10									
		2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			
	Percentages	Big problem (very or fairly)	Respondents	Big problem (very or fairly)	Respondents	Very big problem	Fairly big problem	Not a very big problem	Not a problem at all	Big problem (very or fairly)	Respondents
		Ethnicity <sup>1</sup>									
	White	7	7,373	8	7,354	1	5	30	63	7	7,608
	All Asian	16	2,654	17	3,014	3	12	43	41	16	4,039
	Indian	12	1,311	17	1,489	3	11	48	38	14	1,284
	Pakistani	19	794	18	960	4	14	40	42	18	1,682
	Bangladeshi	24	285	18	338	4	11	39	46	15	636
	All Black	16	1,543	16	1,717	5	11	37	46	16	1,907
	Caribbean	13	747	15	788	4	10	41	45	14	855
	African	17	755	16	887	6	12	34	48	18	1,005
	Mixed Race	24	449	19	524	3	13	41	43	16	415
	Chinese/Other	12	551	17	726	3	9	46	42	12	748
	Ethnic minority groups	16	5,197	17	5,981	4	12	42	43	15	7,109
	White	7	7,373	8	7,354	1	5	30	63	7	7,608
Religious affiliation <sup>1</sup>											
	Christian	7	7,871	8	7,927	1	5	29	65	6	7,725
	Hindu	11	724	19	862	3	11	50	37	13	663
	Muslim	20	1,710	19	2,051	5	12	39	44	17	3,641
	Buddhist	12	116	7	136	**	10	28	61	10	119
	Sikh	13	326	15	343	4	10	47	39	14	350
	Other religion <sup>2</sup>	17	371	13	383	1	13	38	48	14	278
	No religion	10	1,425	11	1,613	2	7	36	55	9	1,911
Sex											
	Male	7	3,606	8	3,730	1	5	30	63	6	3,759
	Female	10	4,493	10	4,389	2	7	32	59	8	4,495

**Table 13: Whether racial or religious harassment is a problem in the local area, by ethnicity, religious affiliation, sex and age, 2007-08 to 2009-10 (continued)**

Percentages	England, 2007-08 to 2009-10									
	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2009-10		2009-10	
	Big problem (very or fairly)	Respondents	Big problem (very or fairly)	Respondents	Very big problem	Fairly big problem	Not a very big problem	Not a problem at all	Big problem (very or fairly)	Respondents
Age										
16 to 24	19	683	15	628	2	12	41	45	14	713
25 to 34	11	1,210	12	1,203	2	7	38	52	9	1,164
35 to 49	9	2,269	9	2,199	2	6	34	57	9	2,221
50 to 64	5	1,925	7	2,066	1	4	27	68	5	2,007
65 to 74	3	1,054	5	1,071	1	3	20	76	4	1,145
75 and over	2	956	4	951	**	1	16	82	1	1,004
All	9	8,101	9	8,119	2	6	31	61	7	8,254

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

<sup>2</sup> Jewish respondents included in 'other religion' due to small numbers.

\*\* Cells have been suppressed to protect confidentiality.

Table excludes respondents answering 'Don't know'.

**Table 14: Whether people feel they would be treated worse than people of other races by public service organisations, by ethnicity, 2001 to 2009-10**

Percentages	England and Wales, 2001 to 2009-10																	
	2001		2003		2005		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10							
	Ethnic Minority Groups <sup>1</sup>	White	Ethnic Minority Groups <sup>1</sup>	White	Ethnic Minority Groups <sup>1</sup>	White	Ethnic Minority Groups <sup>1</sup>	White	Ethnic Minority Groups <sup>1</sup>	White	Ethnic Minority Groups <sup>1</sup>	White						
Police	27	6	8	23	5	7	24	5	8	22	6	8	17	5	7	15	5	6
Prison Service	21	4	6	17	2	3	17	2	4	14	2	4	12	3	3	9	2	3
Courts	14	5	6	13	6	7	12	6	6	11	6	6	9	6	6	7	5	5
Crown Prosecution Service	14	5	5	12	5	6	11	5	6	11	5	6	9	5	6	7	4	5
Probation Service	11	4	4	10	3	3	10	3	3	10	2	3	8	3	3	6	2	3
Council housing department or Housing Association	13	15	15	12	21	20	13	21	20	11	25	23	10	25	23	7	19	18
Local GP	4	2	2	4	2	2	3	1	1	4	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2
Local school	7	3	4	4	2	3	6	2	3	6	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3
Any of the five CJS organisations	36	11	13	31	11	13	31	11	13	28	10	12	22	10	11	18	8	10
Any of the eight organisations	42	22	23	36	27	28	37	26	28	34	29	30	28	29	29	22	22	23
Respondents	5,445	8,580	9,179	5,288	8,744	9,486	5,150	8,925	9,670	5,535	8,556	9,336	6,413	8,484	9,329	7,516	8,611	9,304

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

**Table 15: Reasons for being discriminated against when refused a job by equality strands, 2008-09 and 2009-10**

Percentages		England and Wales, 2008-09 and 2009-10									
		Gender	Age	Race	Religion or Beliefs	Colour	Race or Colour	Disability	Sexual Orientation	All	Respondents <sup>1</sup>
2008-09	All	1	3	2	*	1	3	1	*	7	6,000
2009-10	Ethnicity <sup>2</sup>										
	White	-	-	1	*	*	1	-	-	6	5,280
	All Asian	-	-	5	3	3	7	-	-	10	2,566
	Indian	-	-	4	1	3	6	-	-	8	879
	Pakistani	-	-	6	5	4	8	-	-	12	977
	Bangladeshi	-	-	5	5	3	6	-	-	10	392
	All Black	-	-	10	1	9	14	-	-	17	1,441
	Caribbean	-	-	10	**	6	13	-	-	16	640
	African	-	-	9	2	11	14	-	-	17	763
	Mixed Race	-	-	8	2	5	11	-	-	15	341
	Chinese/Other	-	-	4	1	2	4	-	-	8	501
	Ethnic minority groups	-	-	7	2	5	9	-	-	12	4,849
	White	-	-	1	*	*	1	-	-	6	5,280
Sex	Male	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2,716
	Female	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3,060
Age	16 to 24	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	604
	25 to 34	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1,132
	35 to 49	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2,076
	50 and over	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1,964
	16-24 and 65 and over	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	970
	Other age (25-64)	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4,806
Disability	LTL/Disability	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	698
	No LTL/Disability	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	6	5,072

**Table 15: Reasons for being discriminated against when refused a job by equality strands, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (continued)**

		England and Wales, 2008-09 and 2009-10									
Percentages		Gender	Age	Race	Religion or Beliefs	Colour	Race or Colour	Disability	Sexual Orientation	All	Respondents <sup>1</sup>
Religious affiliation <sup>2</sup>	Christian	-	-	1	*	1	1	-	-	6	5,310
	Hindu	-	-	5	**	3	5	-	-	7	475
	Muslim	-	-	5	5	4	7	-	-	11	2,173
	Buddhist	-	-	**	**	**	**	-	-	7	93
	Sikh	-	-	3	**	3	4	-	-	6	242
	Other religion <sup>3</sup>	-	-	2	**	2	2	-	-	12	208
	No religion	-	-	2	**	1	2	-	-	8	1,603
Sexual orientation	Heterosexual	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**	7	5,447
	Gay/Lesbian or bisexual	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**	11	146
All	1	3	2	*	1	2	1	1	*	7	5,776

<sup>1</sup> Respondents who had been employees or had looked for work in the last 5 years.

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

<sup>3</sup> Jewish respondents included in 'other religion' due to small numbers.

\* Less than 0.5%.

\*\* Cells have been suppressed to protect confidentiality.

**Table 16: Reasons for being discriminated against with regards to promotion by equality strands, 2008-09 and 2009-10**

England and Wales, 2008-09 and 2009-10

Percentages

	Gender	Age	Race	Religion or Beliefs	Colour	Race or Colour	Disability	Sexual Orientation	All	Respondents <sup>1</sup>
2008-09 All	1	2	1	*	1	2	*	*	7	5,813
2009-10 Ethnicity <sup>2</sup>										
White	-	-	1	*	*	1	-	-	5	5,144
All Asian	-	-	4	2	3	5	-	-	8	2,422
Indian	-	-	5	1	3	6	-	-	9	841
Pakistani	-	-	3	2	2	4	-	-	6	917
Bangladeshi	-	-	3	5	2	3	-	-	7	359
All Black	-	-	8	1	8	12	-	-	15	1,341
Caribbean	-	-	8	1	8	12	-	-	15	595
African	-	-	9	1	8	12	-	-	15	709
Mixed Race	-	-	3	**	3	4	-	-	7	315
Chinese/Other	-	-	4	1	1	4	-	-	6	475
Ethnic minority groups	-	-	5	1	4	7	-	-	9	4,553
White	-	-	1	*	*	1	-	-	5	5,144
Sex										
Male	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2,636
Female	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2,983
Age										
16 to 24	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	561
25 to 34	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1,111
35 to 49	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2,023
50 and over	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1,924
16-24 and 65 and over Other age (25-64)	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	920
Disability										
LTL/Disability	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	10	659
No LTL/Disability	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	5	4,954

**Table 16: Reasons for being discriminated against with regards to promotion by equality strands, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (continued)**

		England and Wales, 2008-09 and 2009-10									
Percentages		Gender	Age	Race	Religion or Beliefs	Colour	Race or Colour	Disability	Sexual Orientation	All	Respondents <sup>1</sup>
Religious affiliation <sup>2</sup>	Christian	-	-	1	*	*	1	-	-	5	5,141
	Hindu	-	-	4	1	2	5	-	-	8	453
	Muslim	-	-	3	3	3	4	-	-	7	2,015
	Buddhist	-	-	**	**	**	**	-	-	**	91
	Sikh	-	-	5	**	4	5	-	-	9	234
	Other religion <sup>3</sup>	-	-	2	**	4	4	-	-	10	201
	No religion	-	-	1	**	*	1	-	-	6	1,539
Sexual orientation	Heterosexual	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**	6	5,304
	Gay/Lesbian or bisexual	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**	6	139
All		2	2	1	*	1	1	*	*	6	5,619

<sup>1</sup> Respondents had been employees in the last five years.

<sup>2</sup> Ethnicity and religious affiliation figures based on the combined sample; other figures based on the core sample.

<sup>3</sup> Jewish respondents included in 'other religion' due to small numbers.

\* Less than 0.5%.

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