



2007-08 Citizenship Survey

Community Cohesion Topic Report

Acknowledgments

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August 2009
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Executive summary

This summary presents findings from the 2007-08 Citizenship Survey. This is the fourth in a series of surveys carried out previously in 2001, 2003 and 2005.

The Citizenship Survey is designed to contribute to the evidence base across a range of important policy areas including cohesion, community empowerment, race equality, volunteering and charitable giving. The Survey contains questions about a number of topics which include: views about the local area; fear of crime; local services; volunteering and charitable giving; civil renewal; racial and religious prejudice and discrimination; identity and values; and interactions with people from different backgrounds. It also collects socio-demographic data on respondents.

The Survey is based on a nationally representative sample of approximately 10,000 adults in England and Wales with an additional sample of around 5,000 adults from ethnic minority groups. Face-to-face fieldwork was carried out with respondents from April 2007 to March 2008 by interviewers from the National Centre for Social Research (NatCen).

This summary reports findings on cohesion. Other published reports, available on the Communities and Local Government website, cover *Volunteering and Charitable Giving*, *Identity and Values*, *Empowered Communities* and *Race, Religion and Equalities*.

Communities and Local Government policy on community cohesion is about building resilient communities which are equipped to meet future challenges and which are characterised by a shared sense of belonging and purpose. It does this by: tackling prejudice and extremism; providing support to areas facing particular challenges to cohesion; delivering race equality; and working with faith communities.

More broadly, the Government's vision of an integrated and cohesive community is based on *three foundations*: people from different backgrounds having similar life opportunities; people knowing their rights and responsibilities; and people trusting one another and trusting local institutions to act fairly and *three key ways of living together*: a shared future vision and sense of belonging; a focus on what new and existing communities have in common, alongside a recognition of the value of diversity; and strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds¹. This report is particularly focussed on understanding these three ways of living together.

¹ See Communities and Local Government's *Cohesion Delivery Framework* for further details (www.communities.gov.uk/publications/communities/cohesiondeliveryrevised)

The summary begins by highlighting overall key findings on community cohesion, belonging, views on the neighbourhood and local area, fear of crime, meaningful interaction and social networks. The report then goes on to examine these issues in more detail, looking at which groups are more likely to think that their local area is cohesive, which groups are most likely to feel they belong and then whether there is a relationship between the various measures of community cohesion. The analysis covers England only to reflect the coverage of Communities and Local Government's policy responsibilities in this area.

Key findings

- In 2007-08, 82 per cent of people in England agreed that their local area was a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together. This was an increase from 80 per cent in 2003 and 2005.
- Three-quarters (75%) of people felt strongly that they belonged to their neighbourhood. This was not a statistically significant increase since 2005 (74%) but was up from 70 per cent in 2003.
- Eighty-three per cent of people agreed that residents in their local area respected ethnic differences. This was unchanged from 2005.
- Thirty-two per cent of people felt 'very safe' walking alone after dark in their immediate neighbourhood. This was a small but statistically significant increase from 30 per cent in 2005 and 28 per cent in 2003 but remains lower than the 34 per cent of people who said this in 2001.
- Most people (80%) had regular meaningful interactions with people from different ethnic or religious backgrounds.

Community cohesion

- Cohesion was highest among those aged 75 or over (91%) and lowest among those aged 16 to 24 years (76%).
- Overall, people from ethnic minority groups (83%) were more likely than White people (81%) to think that their local area was cohesive. Amongst individual ethnic groups, Indian (86%) people were more likely than White (81%) people to think this.
- Between 2005 and 2007-08 there were small increases in perceived cohesion amongst White (79% to 81%) and Asian (82% to 85%) people.
- People who perceived a high level of anti-social behaviour in their area were less likely to think the area was cohesive (64%) than those who perceived a low level of anti-social behaviour (86%).

Belonging to the immediate neighbourhood

- Belonging to the neighbourhood was highest amongst those aged 65 to 74 years (86%) and 75 or over (87%) and was lowest amongst those aged 16 to 24 (65%) and 25 to 34 (66%) years.
- Pakistani (85%), Indian (80%) and Black Caribbean (79%) people were more likely than White (75%) people to feel a strong sense of belonging to the neighbourhood. Meanwhile, Chinese (50%) people were less likely than White (75%) people to strongly belong.
- When other factors – for example age and sex – were taken into account (using regression analysis), Pakistani, Black Caribbean and Mixed Race people were all more likely than White people (75%) to belong strongly to the immediate neighbourhood.

Views on the immediate neighbourhood

- Forty-seven per cent of people felt that many people in their neighbourhood could be trusted.
- Most people (68%) agreed that people in their neighbourhood would pull together to improve it.
- Most people (79%) agreed that people in their neighbourhood share the same values.

Views on the local area

- Most people (72%) felt that they belonged strongly to their local area with 26 per cent of people feeling very strongly that they belonged.
- The majority of people (56%) thought that their local area had not changed much over the past two years, while 17 per cent of people thought that their area had got better.
- Most people (79%) said they felt proud of their local area, while almost a fifth (18%) said that they felt very proud of the local area.
- In general, people aged 65 and over tended to have more positive views about their local area. However, people aged 65 and over were less positive in their views about how their local area had changed over the past two years.
- Muslim people tended to have more positive views about their local area than Christian people.

Fear of crime and anti-social behaviour

- Sixty-one per cent of people were not worried about becoming a victim of crime in their local area; this was up on the 2005 rate of 56 per cent. This difference was mainly due to the increase in people who felt 'not at all worried' which increased considerably from 10 per cent in 2005 to 17 per cent in 2007-08.
- Fear of crime was highest amongst those aged 25 to 34 (42%), 50 to 64 (41%) and 65 to 74 years (41%) and lowest amongst those aged 16 to 24 years (36%) and 75 or over (34%).
- Most people (80%) perceived low levels of anti-social behaviour in their local area.
- Perceived high levels of anti-social behaviour was highest amongst people aged 16 to 24 years (31%) and lowest amongst those aged 75 or over (7%).

Meaningful interaction

- Regular, meaningful interaction with people from different ethnic or religious groups was lower among White people (78%) than people from other ethnic groups (between 92 and 96 per cent had regular meaningful interactions).
- Younger people aged 16 to 24 years (93%) were most likely to have meaningful interactions, while those aged 75 or over (52%) were the least likely to do so.
- Regular formal and informal volunteers were more likely to have regular meaningful interactions than people who were not volunteers. For example, 88 per cent of regular formal volunteers had regular meaningful interactions with people from different ethnic and religious backgrounds, compared with 77 per cent of those who were not regular formal volunteers.
- Christian people (77%) were less likely to have regular meaningful interactions than Hindu (95%), Muslim (93%) and Sikh (91%) people.
- Christian people who considered themselves to be actively practising their religion were more likely to have meaningful interactions (80%) than Christians who were not practising (75%).

Social networks

- Most people (41%) had three to five close friends, while 32 per cent had one to two close friends and six per cent had no close friends.
- Most people (65%) had friends with different incomes; 22 per cent of people said that more than half of their friends had similar incomes to themselves.
- Just over half (52%) of people had friends from different ethnic groups to themselves with 36 per cent of people saying that more than half of their friends were from the same ethnic group as themselves.

Chapter 1

Introduction

- 1.1** This report presents findings from the 2007-08 Citizenship Survey. This is the fourth in a series of surveys carried out previously in 2001, 2003 and 2005. In 2007 the Citizenship Survey moved to a continuous design with key indicators made available every quarter (by way of a statistical release), and in March 2008 was given National Statistics status.
- 1.2** The Citizenship Survey is designed to contribute to the evidence base across a range of important policy areas including cohesion, community empowerment, race equality, volunteering and charitable giving. Evidence from the Survey is also used both by Communities and Local Government and other government departments to monitor progress against a range of Public Service Agreement (PSA) and Departmental Strategic Objective (DSO) indicators². A full list of Communities and Local Government's indicators can be found at Annex D. The survey also provides a wealth of information for wider social research and analysis. The anonymised dataset is publicly available from the ESRC data archive: www.data-archive.ac.uk/
- 1.3** The Survey contains questions about a number of topics which include: views about the local area; fear of crime; local services; volunteering and charitable giving; civil renewal; racial and religious prejudice and discrimination; identity and values; and interactions with people from different backgrounds. It also collects socio-demographic data on respondents.
- 1.4** The Survey is based on a nationally representative sample of approximately 10,000 adults in England and Wales with an additional sample of around 5,000 adults from ethnic minority groups. Face-to-face fieldwork was carried out with respondents from April 2007 to March 2008 by interviewers from the National Centre for Social Research (NatCen).
- 1.5** Five reports have been produced which set out the 2007-08 Survey findings.

² Public Service Agreements (PSAs) set out the key priority outcomes the Government wants to achieve in the next spending period. Departmental Strategic Objectives (DSOs) set out the department's objectives for the contributions they will make both to the PSAs they lead on, and those that they contribute to.

1.6 The five reports are:

- **Community Cohesion**

this, the current report, examines community cohesion, attitudes towards the neighbourhood and the local area, belonging to the neighbourhood, fear of crime, social networks, and peoples' interactions with people from different backgrounds.

- **Volunteering and Charitable Giving**

this report looks at people's involvement in volunteering activities and charitable giving.

- **Identity and Values**

this report examines attitudes to immigration, values, identity and sense of belonging to Britain.

- **Empowered Communities**

this report looks at the extent to which people *actually participate in and influence* local or national conditions and decisions and the extent to which they *feel able to influence* decision making.

- **Race, Religion and Equalities**

this report explores views about racial and religious prejudice, perceptions of racial discrimination by public service organisations, and experiences of religious and employment-related discrimination.

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

1.8 The current report focuses on community cohesion, and in so doing, facilitates the measurement of PSA 21³, and DSO 4⁴.

1.9 This report is particularly focussed on the cohesion elements of PSA 21 and DSO 4, of which there are three strands: perceptions of community cohesion, the extent to which people have meaningful interactions with people from different backgrounds and perceptions of belonging to the neighbourhood.

1.10 The report also examines cohesion issues more broadly, covering a wide range of topics including: views on the neighbourhood and local area; fear of crime and anti-social behaviour; and social networks. Where possible, findings are reported across the various equalities strands: age, sex, ethnicity, limiting long-term illness or disability, sexual identity and religion.

1.11 This report covers England only to reflect the coverage of Communities and Local Government's policy responsibilities in this area.

³ PSA 21: To build more cohesive, empowered and active communities.

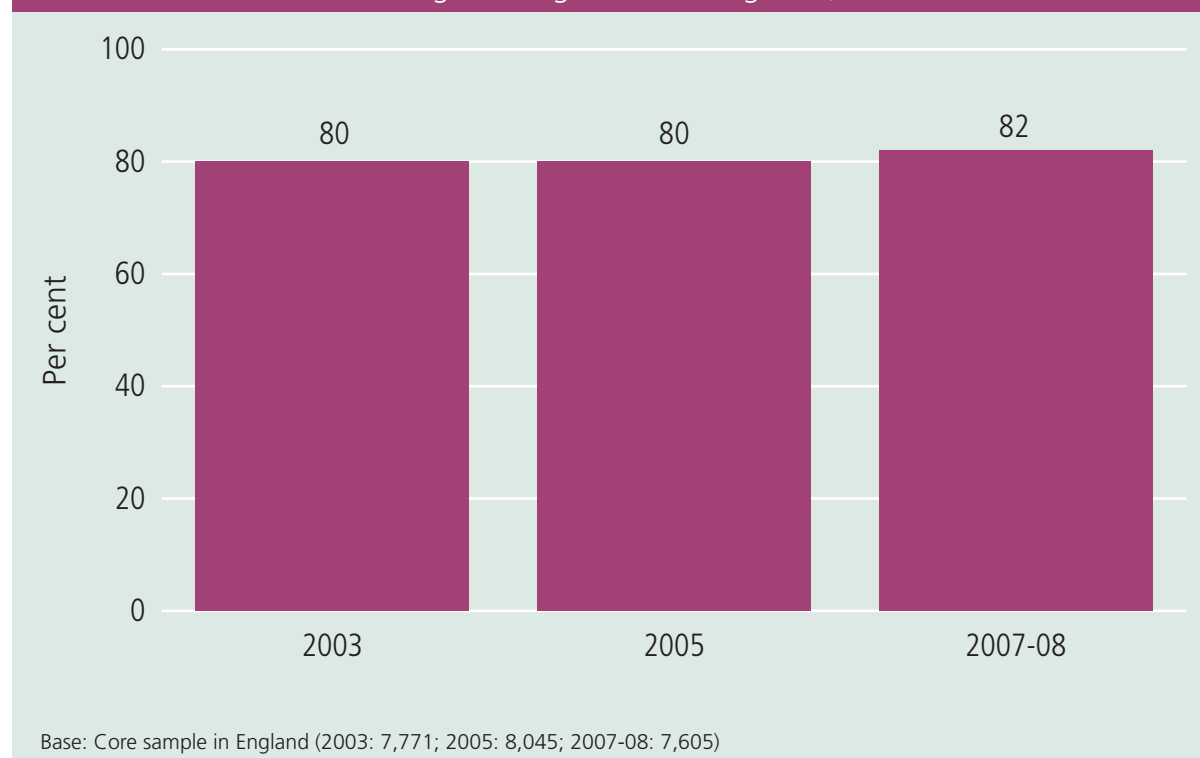
⁴ Communities and Local Government DSO 4: To develop communities that are cohesive, active and resilient to extremism.

Chapter 2

Perceptions of community cohesion

- 2.1** This section focuses on perceptions of community cohesion: the extent to which people agreed or disagreed that their local area (defined as 15-20 minutes walking distance) is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together. Data on this measure of community cohesion is available from 2003 onwards.
- 2.2** In 2007-08, 82 per cent of people in England perceived their community as cohesive, agreeing that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together, an increase from 80 per cent in 2003 and 2005 (Figure 1, Table 1).

Figure 1 Proportion of people who agree that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together, 2003 to 2007-08



Personal characteristics

- 2.3** Older people had more favourable perceptions of community cohesion than younger people. Cohesion was highest among those aged 75 or over (91%) and lowest among those aged 16 to 24 years (76%; Figure 2, Table 2).

- 2.4** Between 2005 and 2007-08 there was a small increase in the proportion of people aged 35 to 49 (78% to 81%) and 50 to 64 years (80% to 83%) thinking their area was cohesive. Perceptions among other age groups did not change over this period (Table 2).

Figure 2 Proportion of people who agree that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together, by age



- 2.5** Overall, people from ethnic minority groups (83%) were more likely than White (81%) people to think that their local area was cohesive. Amongst individual ethnic groups, Indian (86%) people were more likely than White (81%) people to think this (Table 4).
- 2.6** Between 2005 and 2007-08, there was an increase in perceived community cohesion amongst White (79% to 81%) and Asian (82% to 85%) people (Table 4).
- 2.7** The general trend for older people to feel more positive about community cohesion persisted across most ethnic groups. However, White people aged 16 to 29 (76%) had less positive views on cohesion than Asian (84%) people of the same age (Table 5).
- 2.8** Perceptions of community cohesion did not vary by sex: 82 per cent of men and 81 per cent of women agreed that their local area was cohesive. However, between 2005 and 2007-08 there was an increase in the proportion of men thinking their local area was cohesive (79% to 82%); Table 2).

- 2.9** Within some ethnic minority groups, men had more positive views than women. For example, 85 per cent of Bangladeshi men thought their local area was cohesive compared with 81 per cent of Bangladeshi women (Table 6).
- 2.10** There were some variations in perceptions of cohesion by religious affiliation and practice. People without a religion were less likely to think that their local area was cohesive (77%), compared to people with a religious affiliation (83%). Amongst the main religious groups, the proportion of people who thought their local area was cohesive ranged from 82 per cent to 88 per cent. Amongst these groups, Hindu (88%) people were more likely to have positive views on cohesion than Christian (83%) people (Figure 3, Table 4).

Figure 3 Proportion of people who agree that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together, by religious affiliation



Base: Combined sample in England (11,923); Core sample in England (7,605)

Note: Due to small numbers, Jewish people are included in the 'other religion' group.

- 2.11** Religious practice did not generally affect perceptions of community cohesion. For example, actively practising Muslims (85%) were as equally likely as non-practising Muslims (83%) to think their area was cohesive. Similarly, there was no difference in perceptions of cohesion between practising (83%) and non-practising (82%) Christians. By contrast, practising Sikhs (88%) were much more likely than non-practising Sikhs (66%) to think their area was cohesive (Table 4).
- 2.12** Between 2005 and 2007-08, there were increases in perceptions of cohesion amongst Christian (80% to 83%) and Muslim (81% to 85%) people. The apparent increase among Sikhs does not reach the level of statistical significance (Table 4).

- 2.13** Ethnic minority people who were born outside the UK were more likely than those born in the UK to think that their local area was cohesive. For example, Bangladeshi people not born in the UK (86%) were more likely than UK-born Bangladeshi people (74%) to think that their local area was cohesive. This is similarly the case for Black people (84% compared with 79%; (Table 7)).
- 2.14** People with a long-term limiting illness or disability (79%) were less likely than those without a long-term limiting illness or disability (82%) to think that their local area was cohesive (Table 3). However, further analysis shows that once other factors were taken into account (eg age, sex and deprivation) this difference does not remain statistically significant.
- 2.15** There was no statistically significant difference in perceptions of cohesion between employed and unemployed people. However, economically inactive people (83%) were more likely than unemployed people (75%) to think that their local area was cohesive (Table 3).
- 2.16** Heterosexual people (82%) were more likely than gay, lesbian or bisexual people (73%) to agree that their local area was cohesive (Table 3).

Area characteristics

- 2.17** People who live in rural areas (87%) were more likely than those living in urban areas (80%) to say that their local area was cohesive (Table 8). Despite this, the overall affect of region on cohesion was not statistically significant once other factors (such as age and sex) were taken into account (Table 9).
- 2.18** Views on community cohesion were less favourable among those living in more deprived neighbourhoods⁵. Sixty-eight per cent of people living in the most deprived neighbourhoods agreed that their local area was cohesive, while 88 per cent of people from the least deprived neighbourhoods thought this (Table 8).
- 2.19** While there were no statistically significant differences between the proportion of ethnic minority households in an area and people's perceptions about the level of cohesion, in-depth analysis of the 2005 Citizenship Survey (Laurence and Heath 2008⁶) found that, once other factors (eg age, sex and deprivation) are controlled for ethnic diversity is, in most cases, positively associated with community cohesion. However, the relationship between diversity and cohesion is complicated and the nature of this relationship is dependent on the type of ethnic mix in an area.

⁵ Deprivation is calculated using the Index of Multiple Deprivation.

⁶ Laurence, J. and Heath, A. (2008) *Predictors of community cohesion: multi-level modelling of the 2005 Citizenship Survey* London: Communities and Local Government.

Fear of crime and anti-social behaviour

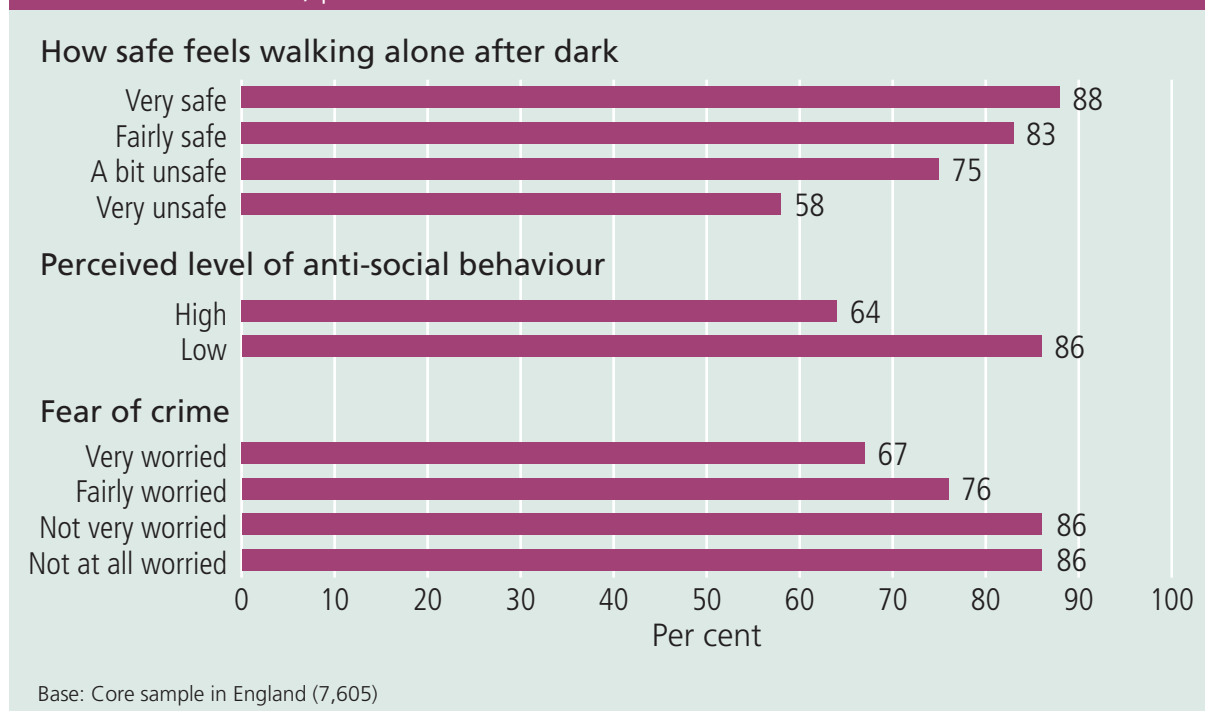
2.20 There were strong relationships between both concern about crime and perceived anti-social behaviour in the local area and views about community cohesion.

2.21 Not surprisingly, people who were worried about becoming a victim of crime in their local area also had less positive views about community cohesion. Sixty-seven per cent of people who were ‘very worried’ about becoming a victim of crime agreed that their local area was cohesive. Meanwhile, 86 per cent of people who were ‘not worried at all’ and ‘not very worried’ about becoming a victim of crime agreed that their local area was cohesive (Figure 4, Table 11).

2.22 Similarly, people who felt unsafe walking alone after dark in their local area had less positive views about cohesion. Levels of cohesion were lowest amongst people who felt ‘very unsafe’ (58%), compared to those who felt ‘very safe’ (88%; Figure 4, Table 11).

2.23 People who thought there was a high level of anti-social behaviour in their area were also much less likely to think their local area was cohesive (64%) than those who thought there was a low level of anti-social behaviour (86%; Figure 4, Table 11).

Figure 4 Proportion of people who agree that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together, by feeling safe walking after dark, perceived levels of anti-social behaviour and fear of crime



Social networks

2.24 Bivariate analysis shows that people with friends from different ethnic backgrounds (82%) were equally likely as those with no friends from different backgrounds (81%) to perceive their area as cohesive (Table 13). However, once other factors were taken into account (using multivariate analysis), having friends from different backgrounds was a positive predictor of community cohesion (see also Laurence and Heath 2008).

What prevents people from getting on well together?

2.25 In 2007-08, survey respondents who disagreed that their local area was cohesive were also asked what they thought prevented people from different backgrounds from getting on well together. This was an open question with verbatim responses recorded by interviewers and then grouped into themes.

2.26 The most common barrier to cohesion people cited was a lack of social contact or mixing with people from different backgrounds (25%). Other commonly mentioned reasons included a lack of understanding or ignorance about people from different backgrounds (12%), different cultures (11%) and different standards or values (11%). Fifty-eight per cent of people cited some other reason (Table 14).

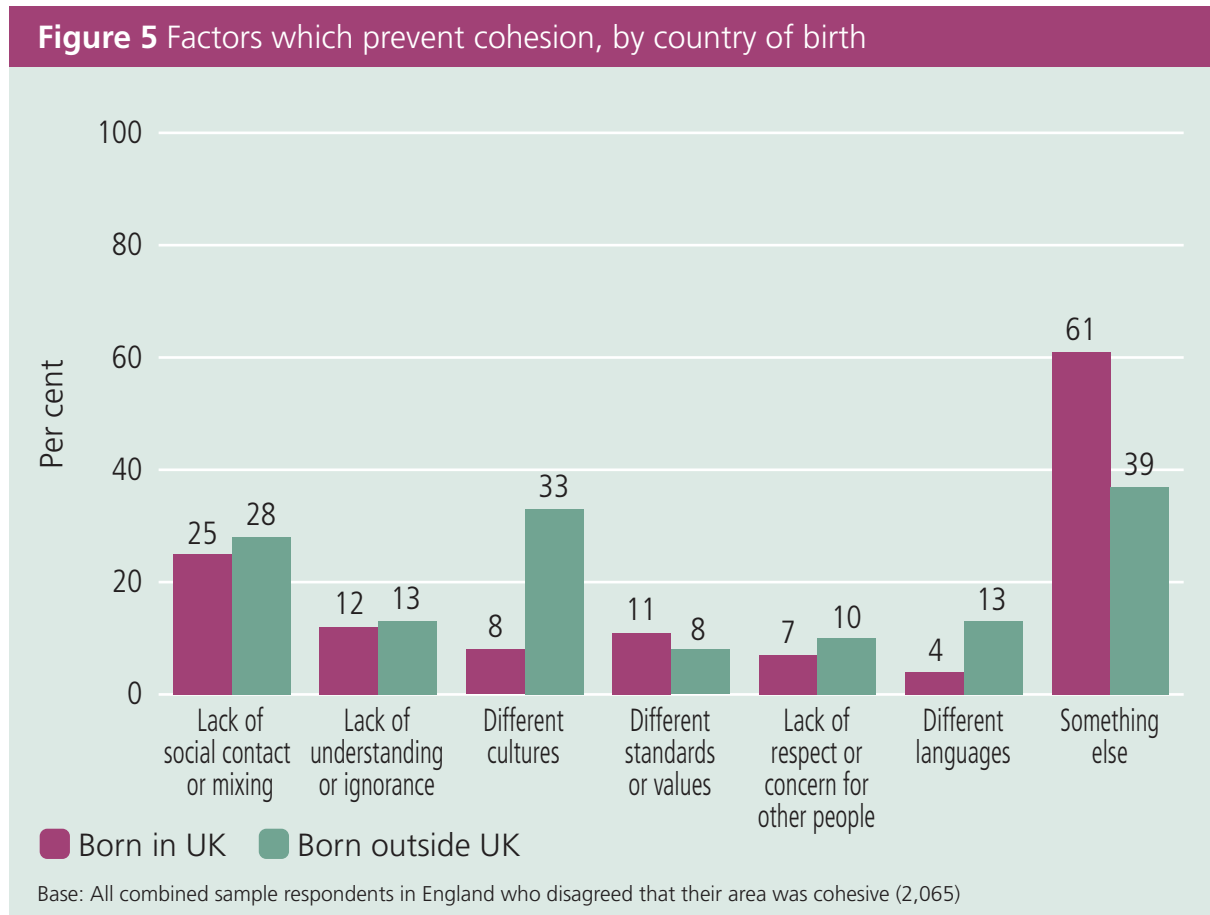
Personal characteristics

2.27 A lack of social contact was identified most frequently by both men and women as the main barrier to community cohesion in the local area. However, proportionally men (28%) were more likely than women (23%) to cite this. Conversely, women (14%) were more likely than men (10%) to mention a lack of understanding or ignorance as a barrier to cohesion (Table 15).

2.28 There was consensus between different ethnic groups that the most common barrier to cohesion was a lack of social contact or mixing (White, 26%, all ethnic minority groups, 25%). However, people from ethnic minority groups (21%) were more likely than White (10%) people to mention different cultures as a reason for low cohesion. This group (16%) were also more likely than White people (12%) to mention a lack of understanding or ignorance as a barrier (Table 16).

2.29 Few differences in the perceived barriers to cohesion were observed by religious affiliation (Table 16).

2.30 Perceived barriers to cohesion also varied by country of birth. UK-born people most commonly cited a lack of social contact or mixing (25%), whilst a similar proportion of those born outside the UK mentioned a lack of social contact or mixing (28%), the proportion mentioning different cultures (33%) was considerably higher than UK-born people (8%; Figure 5, Table 16).

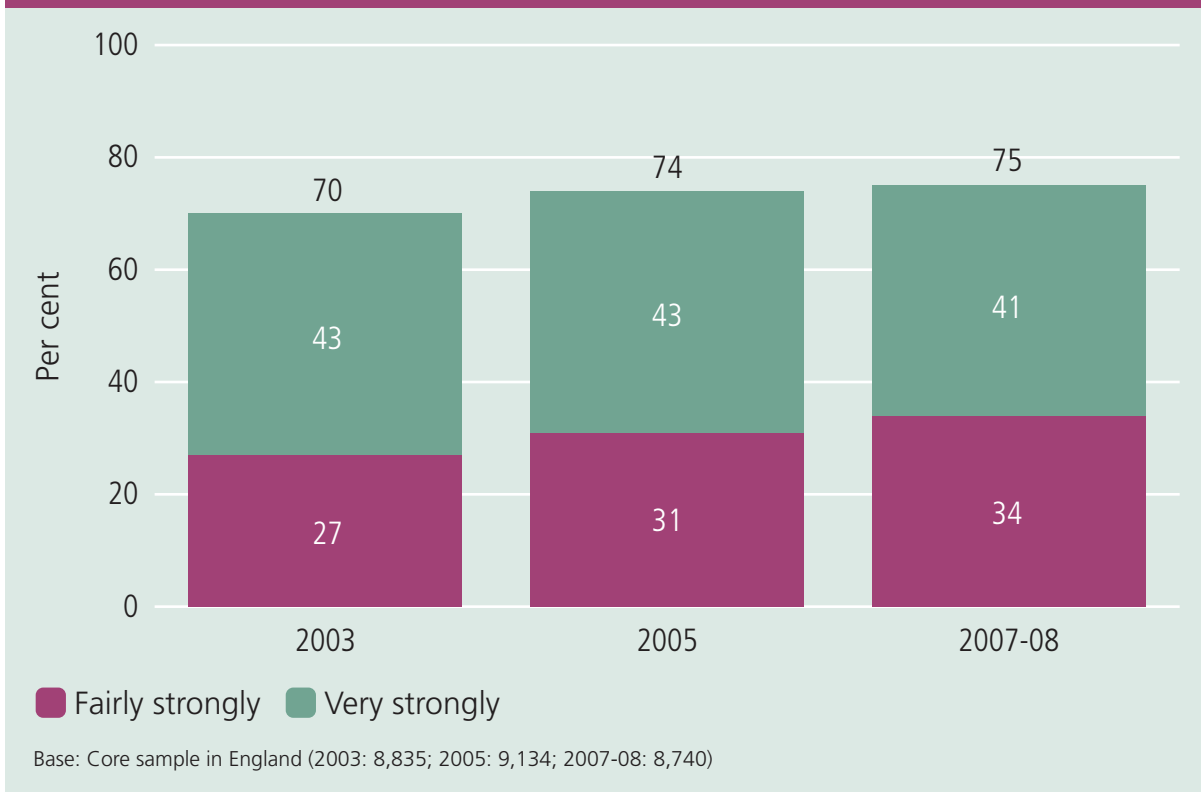


Chapter 3

Views on the immediate neighbourhood

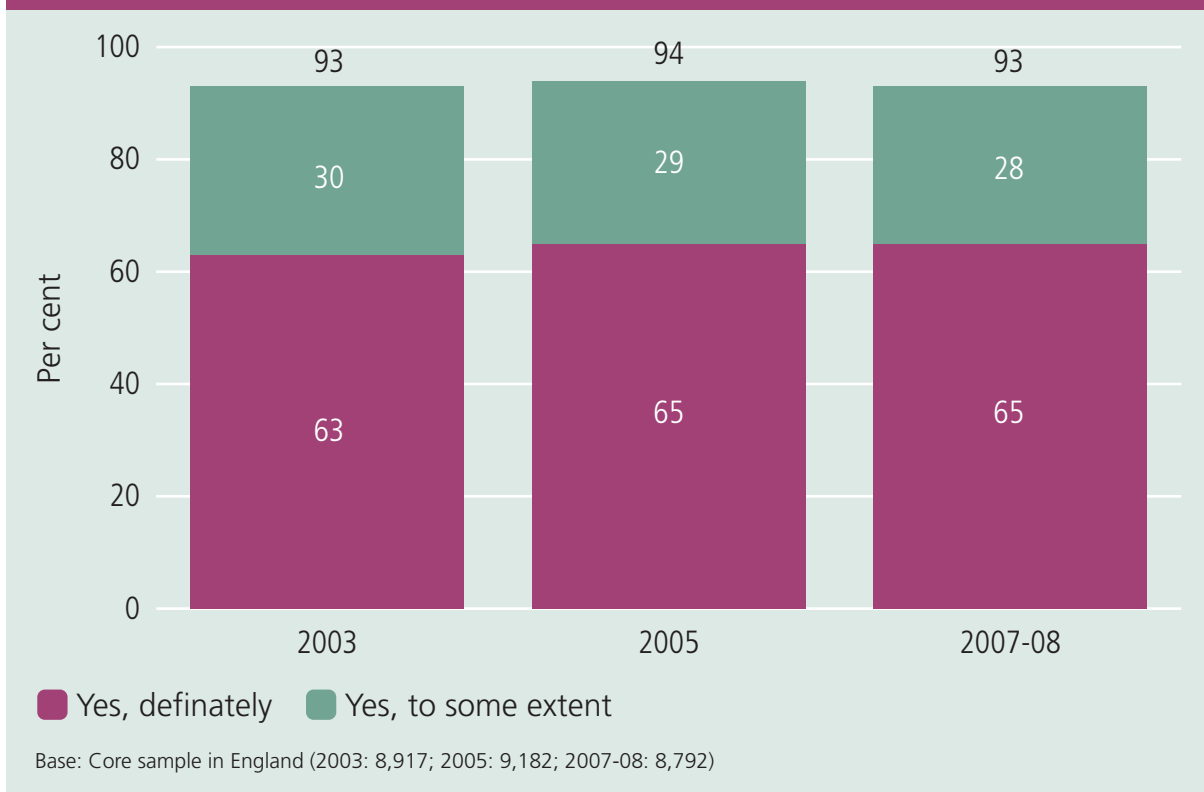
- 3.1** This section explores peoples' views on their neighbourhood. First, perceptions of **belonging to the immediate neighbourhood** and **whether people enjoy living in their neighbourhood** are explored.
- 3.2** The latter half of this section explores peoples' views about their neighbours, using three related measures:
- whether people in their neighbourhood would **pull together to improve it**
 - how many people in **their neighbourhood could be trusted**
 - whether people in their neighbourhood **shared the same values**.
- 3.3** The definition of neighbourhood is left up to the respondent. Data on these measures are available from 2003 onwards.
- 3.4** Three-quarters (75%) of people felt that they belonged strongly to their neighbourhood, with 34 per cent saying they belonged very strongly. Between 2005 and 2007-08 there was no statistically significant change in the proportion of people who felt strongly that they belonged (74%), although the rate increased from 2003 (70%). The increase since 2003 was mainly driven by a steady increase in the proportion of people who felt they very strongly belonged to their neighbourhood (from 27% in 2003 to 31% in 2005 and 34% in 2007-08; Figure 6, Table 17).

Figure 6 Proportion of people who feel they belong strongly to their neighbourhood, 2003 to 2007-08



3.5 Most people (94%) felt that they ‘definitely’ or ‘to some extent’ enjoyed living in their neighbourhood. The proportion that definitely enjoyed living in their neighbourhood was the same in 2005 (65%) but slightly higher than in 2003 (63%; Figure 7, Table 17).

Figure 7 Proportion of people who enjoy living in their neighbourhood, 2003 to 2007-08

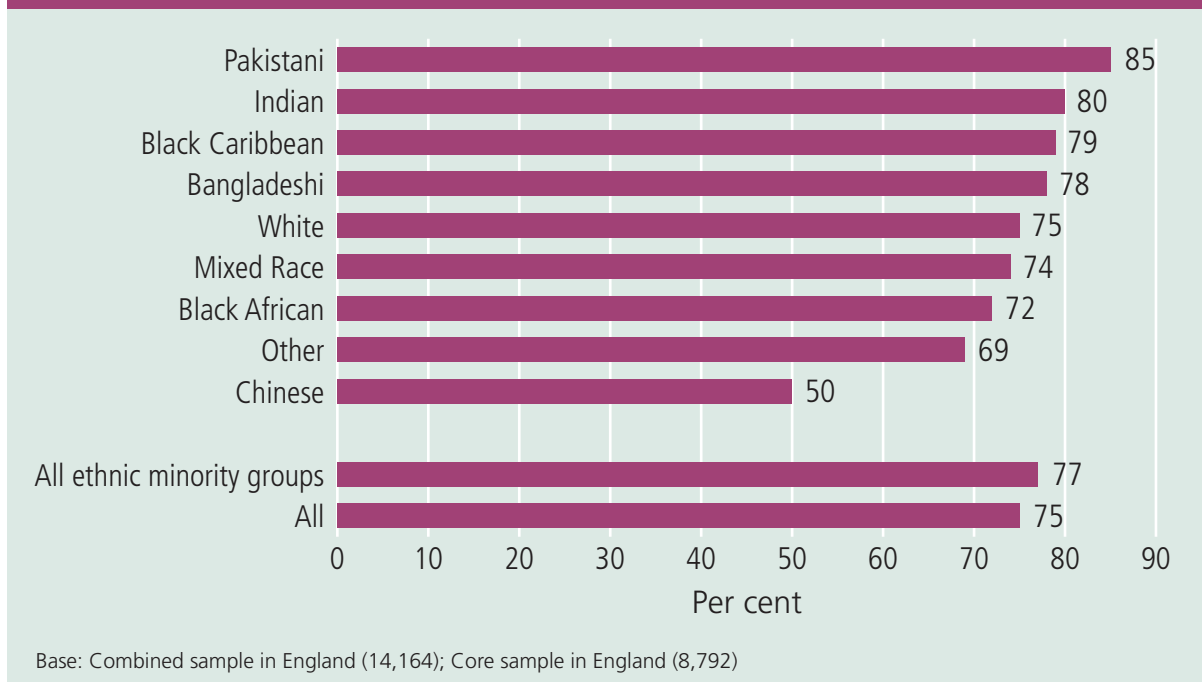


Personal characteristics

- 3.6** Older people had more favourable views on their immediate neighbourhood than younger people. A strong sense of belonging was highest amongst those aged 65 to 74 years (86%) and 75 or over (87%) and lowest amongst those aged 16 to 24 (65%) and 25 to 34 years (66%). Similarly, people aged 65 to 74 years (76%) and 75 years or over (77%) were more likely to 'definitely enjoy' living in their neighbourhood, whilst those aged 16 to 24 years (51%) were the least likely to do so (Table 18).
- 3.7** Women (77%) were more likely than men (73%) to feel they strongly belong to their neighbourhood. Enjoyment of living in the neighbourhood did not vary between the sexes (both 65%; Table 18).
- 3.8** There were a number of differences in feelings of belonging between ethnic minority groups:
- Pakistani (85%), Indian (80%) and Black Caribbean (79%) people were more likely than White (75%) people to feel a strong sense of belonging to the neighbourhood.
 - Conversely, Chinese (50%) people were less likely than White (75%) people to strongly belong.
 - When other factors were taken into account (using multivariate analysis), Pakistani, Black Caribbean and Mixed Race people were all more likely than White people to feel they belonged to their neighbourhood (Figure 8, Table 20).

- 3.9** Around two-thirds of White (66%), Indian (65%) and Pakistani (65%) people definitely enjoyed living in their neighbourhood. However, White people (66%) were more likely to feel this than Black Caribbean (57%), Bangladeshi (56%), Black African (53%), Mixed Race (52%) and Chinese (50%) people (Table 20).

Figure 8 Proportion of people who feel they belong strongly to their neighbourhood, by ethnicity



- 3.10** While UK-born White people were much more likely (76%) than White people not born in the UK (63%) to feel a strong sense of belonging, country of birth was not a significant factor in belonging among the other ethnic groups (Table 23).
- 3.11** There were no statistically significant differences in views about the neighbourhood by religion, although people with no religious affiliation (62%) were less likely than all religious groups (between 69% and 81%) to have a strong sense of belonging to their neighbourhood. People who practice their religion were more likely to strongly belong than those who do not practice their religion. For example, amongst Muslim people 83 per cent of these practising felt this, compared to 74 per cent who did not (Table 20). However, when other factors were taken into account, the only difference which remained significant was that people with no religious affiliation were less likely to strongly belong; all other differences by religious practice were no longer significant.
- 3.12** Heterosexual people were more likely to feel a strong sense of belonging to the neighbourhood (75%) than gay, lesbian and bisexual people (54%) and were more likely to enjoy living in the neighbourhood (65% compared to 51%; Table 19).
- 3.13** People with a long-term limiting illness or disability had a similar propensity to strongly belong to their immediate neighbourhood (77%) as people without a long-term limiting illness or disability (75%) and to say they enjoyed living in their neighbourhood (64% and 66% respectively; Table 19).

3.14 There was no statistically significant difference in sense of belonging between employed and unemployed people. However, economically inactive people (80%) were more likely than unemployed people (68%) to feel that they belonged strongly to their neighbourhood (Table 19).

Area characteristics

3.15 People who live in more affluent areas generally had more positive attitudes towards their neighbourhood. For example, 78 per cent of people who live in the *least* deprived areas felt that they belonged strongly to their neighbourhood whilst 71 per cent of those in the most deprived areas did so (Table 24). However, this difference was not statistically significant when other factors were taken into account.

3.16 Similarly, people in less deprived areas were more likely to say that they definitely enjoyed living in their neighbourhood. Seventy-six per cent of those in the least deprived areas thought this, compared with 43 per cent of those in the most deprived areas (Table 24).

Characteristics of people who strongly belong to the immediate neighbourhood

3.17 Multivariate analysis was carried out to determine which factors affect belonging to the neighbourhood when the impacts of other variables (eg age, sex, deprivation and ethnicity) are taken into account. Further methodological details of this analysis are provided at Annex B.

3.18 The analysis found that people from the following groups and with the following characteristics were *more likely* to feel that they belonged to their neighbourhood:

- women (compared with men)
- people aged 65 years or over (compared with people aged 16 to 24 years)
- Pakistani, Black Caribbean and Mixed Race people (compared with White people)
- people with three or more close friends (compared to those with no close friends)
- people who felt very proud of their local area (compared with those who did not)
- people who felt very safe walking alone at night in their neighbourhood (compared with those who did not feel very safe)
- had lived in the neighbourhood for more than 1 year (compared with those who had lived in the neighbourhood for less than a year)
- people who were economically inactive (compared with employed people)
- people in intermediate occupations or small employers, lower supervisory and technical or routine occupations (compared with people in managerial and professional occupations)
- people who thought their local area was cohesive (compared with those who did not).

3.19 The analysis also found that people from the following groups and with the following characteristics were *less likely* to feel that they belonged to their neighbourhood:

- people with no religious affiliation (compared with Christians who are practising their religion)
- people who lived in the Yorkshire and Humber, West Midlands, East of England, London, South East and South West regions (compared with people who lived in the North East)
- people who were renting their accommodation (compared with those who owned their home outright).

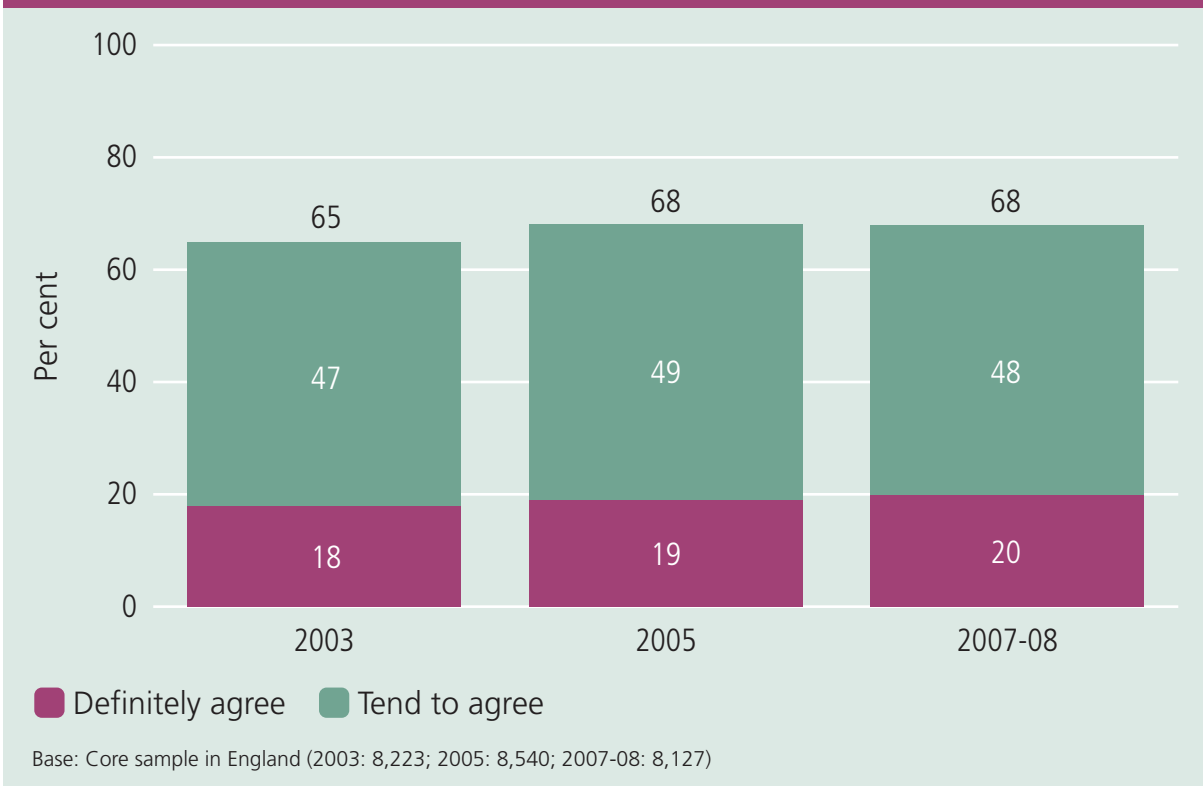
3.20 The model also tested a number of other variables, which were found to have no impact (either positive or negative) on whether people felt they belonged to their neighbourhood. These variables included: formal volunteering, whether the respondent thought they would be treated worse by public sector organisations and having friends with different incomes.

3.21 The remainder of this section explores peoples' views about their neighbours using three related measures:

- whether people in their neighbourhood would pull together to improve it
- how many people in their neighbourhood could be trusted
- whether people in their neighbourhood shared the same values.

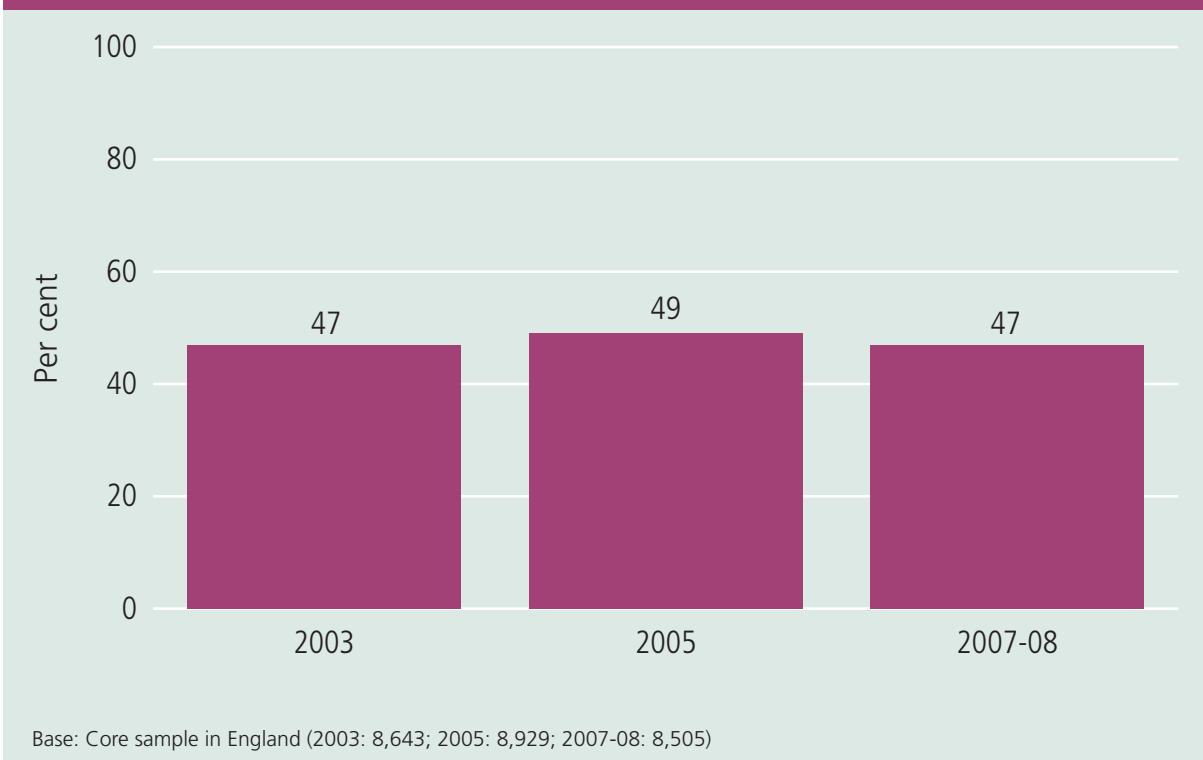
3.22 In 2007-08, most people (68%) agreed that people in their neighbourhood would pull together to improve it. This was unchanged from 2005 (68%) but up from 2003 (65%). Twenty per cent of people definitely agreed that people in their neighbourhood would pull together to improve it (Figure 9, Table 17).

Figure 9 Proportion of people who feel that people would pull together to improve the neighbourhood, 2003 to 2007-08



3.23 In 2007-08, 47 per cent of people felt that many of the people in their neighbourhood could be trusted. This was unchanged from 2005 (49%) and 2003 (47%; Figure 10, Table 17).

Figure 10 Proportion of people who think that people in their neighbourhood can be trusted, 2003 to 2007-08



3.24 In 2007-08, 18 per cent of people strongly agreed that people in their neighbourhood shared the same values, while 62 per cent tended to agree that this was the case (Figure 11, Table 17).

Figure 11 Proportion of people who think their neighbours share the same values



Base: Core sample in England (7,791)

Please note that due to figures being rounded this chart sums to more than 100.

Personal characteristics

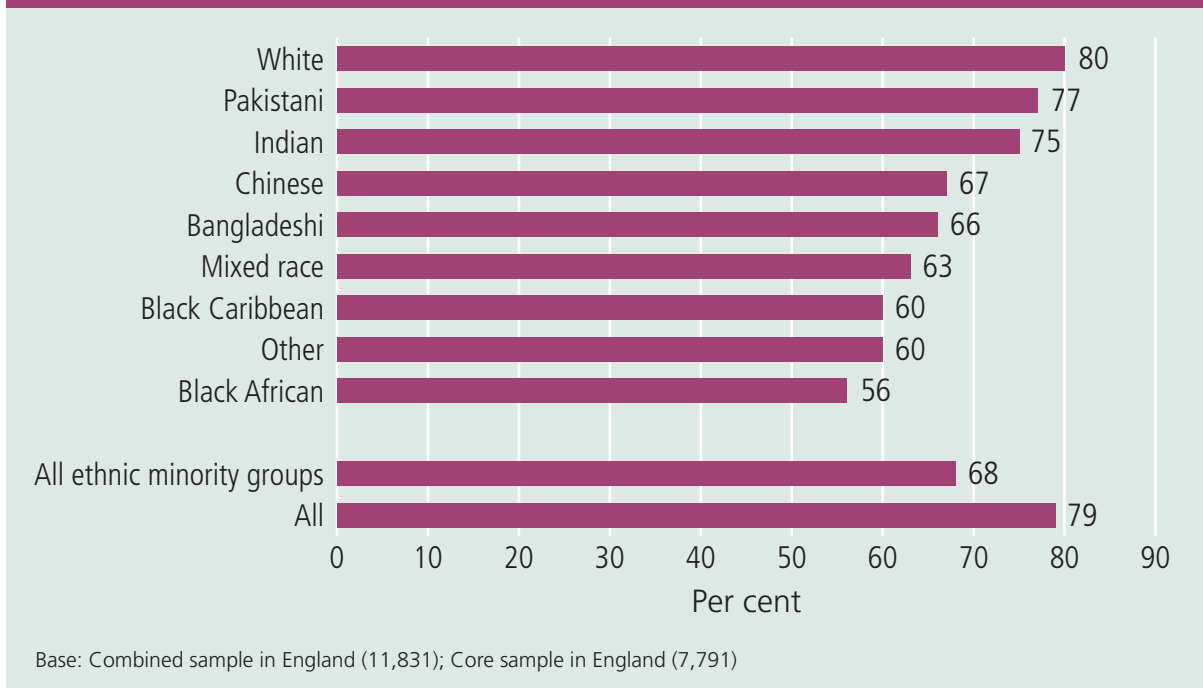
3.25 Older people had more favourable views about their neighbours than younger people on all three measures. For example, people aged 75 or over were most likely to feel that people pull together (79%) while those aged 16 to 24 years were the least likely (53%). Similarly, trust was highest amongst those aged 75 or over (63%) and lowest amongst those aged 16 to 24 years (30%). Meanwhile, 86 per cent of people aged 75 and over thought that people in their local area shared the same values, while 70 per cent of people aged 16 to 24 years thought this (Table 18).

3.26 Women (70%) were more likely than men (66%) to think that people would pull together to improve the neighbourhood. Meanwhile, men (48%) were slightly more likely than women (46%) to think that their neighbours could be trusted. Men and women were just as likely to think that their neighbours share the same values (Table 18).

3.27 White (49%) people were much more likely than people from ethnic minority groups (25%) to say that many of the people in their neighbourhood could be trusted. Amongst the individual ethnic groups, White (49%) people were more likely than Indian (31%), Pakistani (28%), Mixed Race (23%), Black Caribbean (21%), Black African (19%), Chinese (19%) and Bangladeshi (16%) people to say this (Table 20).

3.28 Compared to people from ethnic minority groups (68%), White (80%) people were also more positive about the extent to which their neighbours shared the same values. In particular, White (80%) people were more likely to say that their neighbours share the same values than Indian (75%), Chinese (67%), Bangladeshi (66%), Mixed Race (63%), Black Caribbean (60%) and Black African (56%) people (Figure 12, Table 20).

Figure 12 Proportion of people who think their neighbours share the same values, by ethnicity



3.29 People with a religious affiliation (48%) were slightly more likely to say many people in the neighbourhood could be trusted than those with no religion (44%). Amongst the main religious groups, Christian (50%) people were more likely than Hindu (29%), Sikh (29%) and Muslim (23%) people to say many people could be trusted. Similarly, people with a religious affiliation (81%) were more likely than people without a religion (71%) to think that people share the same values. Christian (82%) people were also more likely than Hindu (76%), Sikh (76%) and Muslim (73%) people to have a positive view about shared values. There were few differences between religious groups in relation to whether people feel their neighbours would pull together to improve their local area (Table 20).

3.30 Heterosexual people had more positive views about their neighbours than gay, lesbian or bisexual people about shared values (79% agree compared to 69%) and neighbours pulling together to improve the neighbourhood (68% compared to 52%). There was no statistically significant difference in trust by sexual identity (Table 19).

Area characteristics

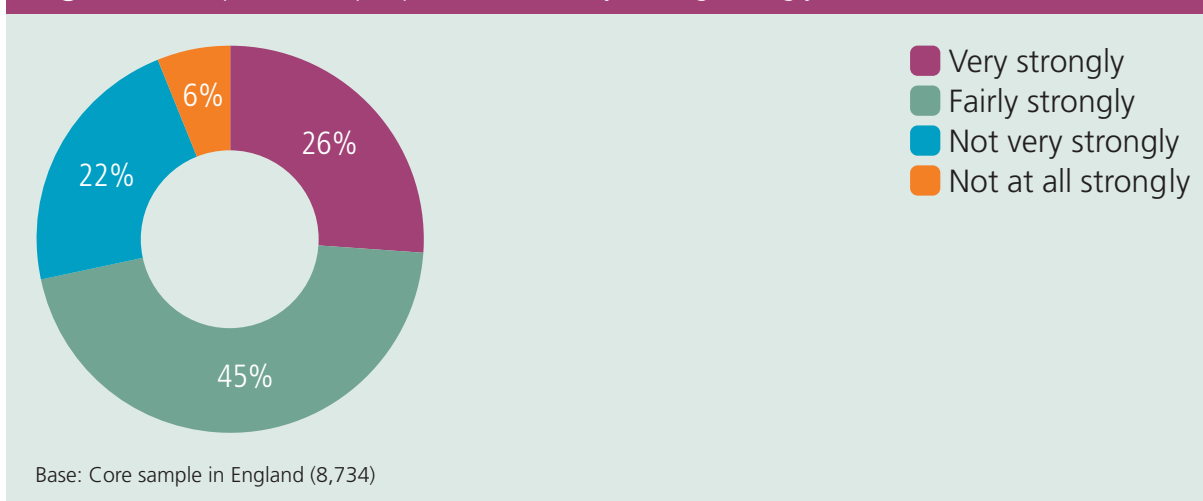
- 3.31** People in less deprived areas generally had more positive attitudes about their neighbours. In particular, people living in the least deprived areas were most likely to think that many of their neighbours can be trusted (69%) while those living in the most deprived areas were the least likely to do so (19%). Similarly, 90 per cent of those in the least deprived areas agreed that people share the same values, while 62 per cent of those in the two most deprived deciles thought this (Table 24).
- 3.32** There were also some differences in attitudes towards the immediate neighbourhood according to which region of the country people live in. People in London had the least positive views: 35 per cent of people in London said that many of their neighbours could be trusted, whilst in all other regions between 42 per cent and 56 per cent of people said this. Similarly, people living in London were less likely to agree that their neighbours share the same values (68%) than other regions where between 80 per cent and 83 per cent of people said this (Table 25).

Chapter 4

Views on the local area

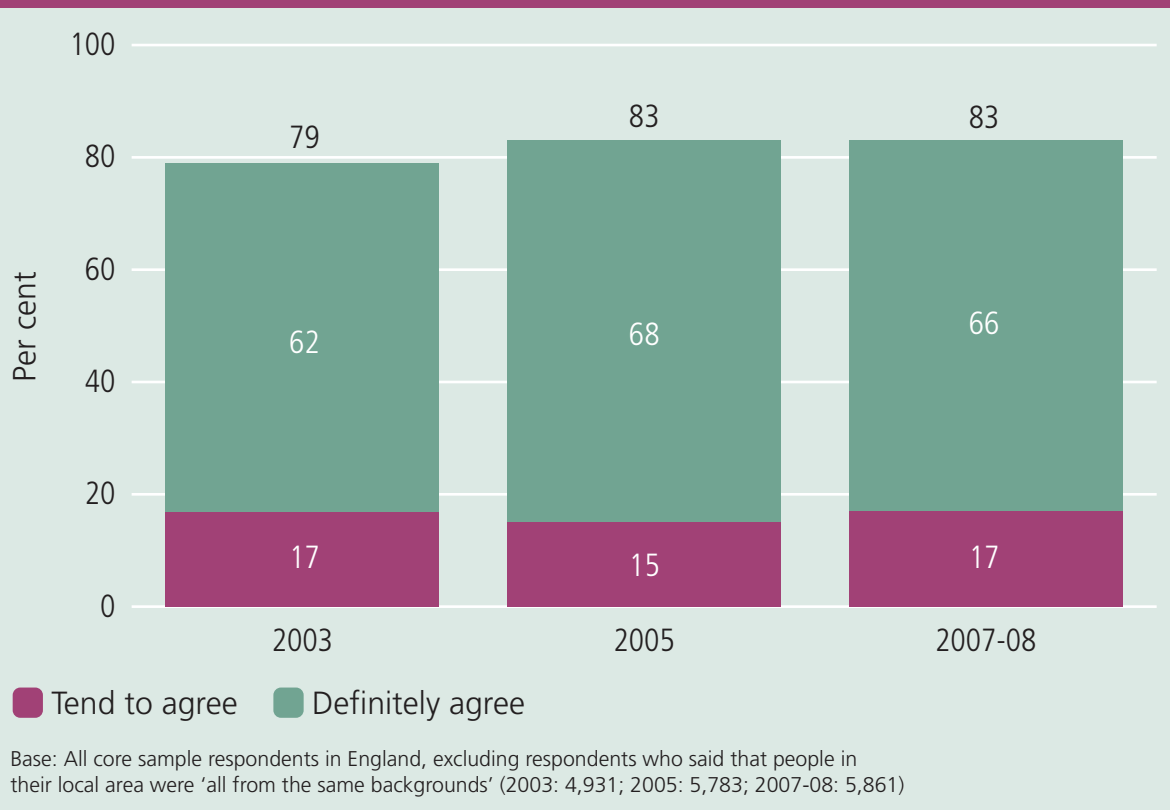
- 4.1** This section explores people's views about their local area, a slightly wider area than the immediate neighbourhood. In the Citizenship Survey, the local area is defined as the area within 15-20 minutes walking distance.
- 4.2** Attitudes to the local area were measured on a range of measures:
- sense of belonging to the local area
 - perceptions of whether the local area is a place where residents respect ethnic differences
 - pride in the local area
 - perceptions of whether, over the past two years, the area has got better or worse as a place to live in.
- 4.3** Time-series data are not available on all of these measures.
- 4.4** Most people (72%) felt that they belonged strongly to their local area; 26 per cent felt they belonged very strongly (Figure 13, Table 26).

Figure 13 Proportion of people who feel they belong strongly to their local area



- 4.5** Seventy-eight per cent of people said that some people in their local area were from different ethnic groups to themselves. Of those who lived in ethnically diverse areas, 83 per cent agreed that residents in their local area respected ethnic differences. This is the same proportion as in 2005 (83%), but up from 79 per cent in 2003 (Figure 14, Table 26).

Figure 14 Proportion of people who think their local area is a place where people respect ethnic differences, 2003 to 2007-08



4.6 Most people (79%) felt proud of their local area, with 18 per cent saying they felt very proud of their local area (Figure 15, Table 26).

Figure 15 Proportion of people who feel proud of their local area



4.7 Fifty-six per cent of people thought that their local area had not changed much over the past two years. Seventeen per cent of people thought that the area had got better, while 27 per cent thought it had got worse (Table 26).

Personal characteristics

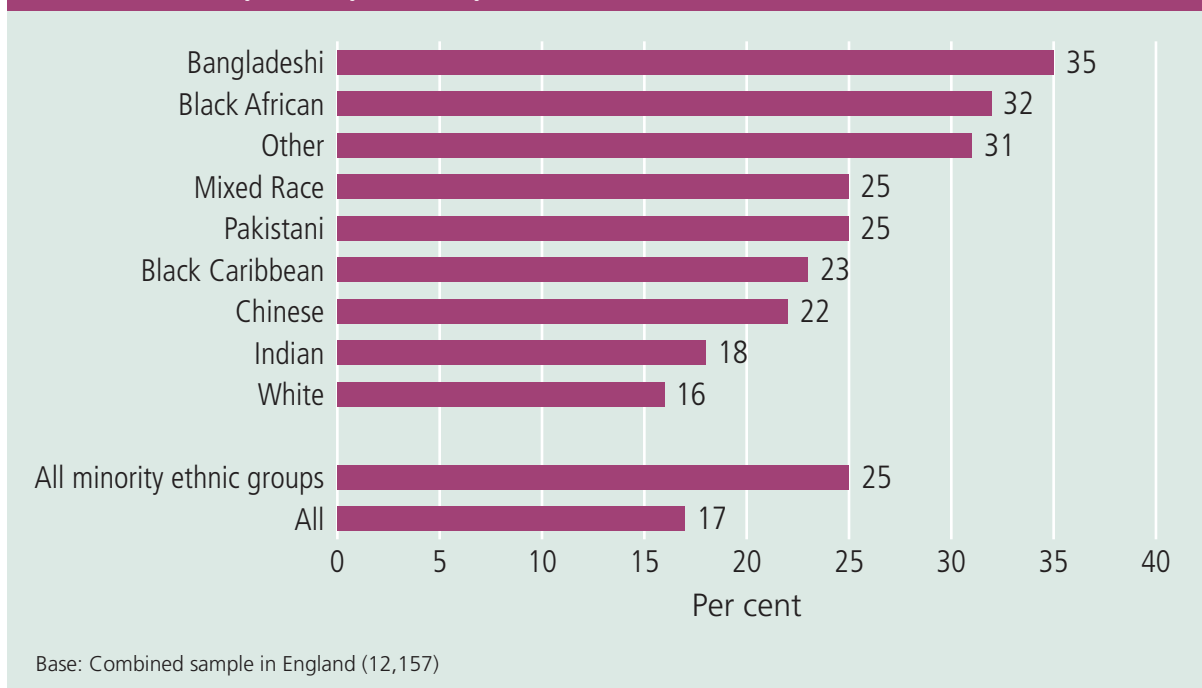
4.8 Older people tended to have more positive views than younger people about their local area on all measures, except on whether they thought the area had changed over the last two years. People aged 75 or over were most likely to feel proud of the local area (85%) while those aged 16 to 24 years (71%) were the least likely to think this (Figure 16, Table 27). Conversely, younger people tended to be more positive about how the area had changed over the past two years. For example, 21 per cent of those aged 16 to 24 and 25 to 34 years thought that the area had got better while 12 per cent of those aged 65 to 74 years and 75 years or over did so (Table 27).



4.9 Men were more likely (85%) than women (81%) to feel that residents in the local area respected ethnic differences and slightly more likely to say that their local area had improved over the last two years (18% compared with 16%). Meanwhile, women (73%) were more likely than men (70%) to feel a strong sense of belonging to their local area. Pride in the local area did not differ between the sexes (Table 27).

4.10 Overall, people from ethnic minority groups (25%) were more likely than White (16%) people to feel that their local area had got better in the last two years. Amongst individual groups, Bangladeshi (35%), Black African (32%), Pakistani (25%) and Black Caribbean (23%) people were more likely to say the area had got better than White people (16%); Figure 17, Table 29).

Figure 17 Proportion of people who think the local area has got better in the last two years, by ethnicity



4.11 There was some variation in feelings of belonging by ethnicity. Pakistani (81%) and Indian (75%) people were more likely to belong to their local area than White (71%) people. However, White (71%) people were more likely than Black African (66%) and Chinese (50%) people to have a strong sense of belonging (Table 29).

4.12 Most people agreed that ethnic differences were respected in their local area, although there was some variation by ethnic group. Chinese (93%), Indian (88%), Black African (88%) and Pakistani (87%) people had more positive views on this measure than White (83%) people (Table 29).

4.13 Muslim people tended to have more positive views on their local area.

- Muslim (78%) people were more likely than Christian (72%) people to strongly belong to their local area.
- Similarly, Muslim (28%) and Hindu (22%) people were more likely than Christian (15%) people to think that their area had got better in the past two years (Table 29).

4.14 In contrast, there was less variation between religious groups in views about whether people in the local area respected ethnic differences, with between 83 per cent and 90 per cent of people with a religion agreeing that people respected ethnic differences. However, Hindu (89%) people were more likely than Christian (83%) people to say this (Table 29).

4.15 Religious practice also played a role in peoples' attitudes to the local area:

- Practising Christians had a stronger sense of belonging (76%) than non-practising Christians (71%) and were more likely to feel very proud of the local area (23% compared to 17%).
- Actively practising Hindus (20%) were less likely than non-practising Hindus (27%) to say that their local area had improved.
- Practising Sikhs had more positive views on whether people in the local area respected ethnic differences (89% compared to 70%; Table 29).

4.16 People who were UK-born were more likely to say they strongly belonged to the local area (72%) than those not born in the UK (67%). However, people who were born outside the UK were more likely to feel that their local area had improved in the last two years (25% compared to 15%) and that people respect ethnic differences (88% compared to 82%; Table 29).

Area characteristics

4.17 As might be expected, people's views on their local area were tied to the type of area in which they live.

4.18 People who live in the most deprived areas were more likely to say that their area has improved in the last two years (31%) than those living in the least deprived areas (10%; Table 33).

4.19 In contrast, people in less deprived areas were more likely to have positive views on the other three local area measures: 27 per cent of people living in the least deprived areas felt very proud of the local area, compared with 10 per cent in the most deprived areas. Similarly, those in the least deprived areas (76%) were more likely to strongly belong to the local area than those in the five most deprived areas (between 65% and 71%; Table 33).

4.20 People who live in rural areas had more positive views about their local area on three of the four measures. They were more likely to feel a strong sense of belonging (78%) than people in urban areas (70%) and to think that ethnic differences are respected (88% compared to 82%). Likewise, this group were more likely to feel very proud of the local area (31%) than those in urban areas (15%). However, people who live in urban areas were more likely to say that their local area had got better in the last two years (17%) than those living in rural areas (13%; Table 33).

4.21 Views about the local area also varied by region. For example, the proportion of people with a strong sense of belonging to the local area ranged from 68 per cent to 77 per cent across the English regions (Table 34).

Chapter 5

Fear of crime and anti-social behaviour

- 5.1** This section explores fear of crime and perceived levels of anti-social behaviour. As in previous Citizenship Surveys, in 2007-08, people were asked:
- whether they were worried about becoming a victim of crime
 - whether they felt safe walking alone after dark in their local area.
- 5.2** To create a measure of anti-social behaviour, in 2007-08, people were also asked how much of a problem the following things were in their local area:
- noisy neighbours or loud parties
 - teenagers hanging around on the streets
 - rubbish or litter lying around
 - vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property
 - people using or dealing drugs
 - people being drunk or rowdy in public places
 - abandoned or burnt-out cars⁷.
- 5.3** Most people (61%) were not worried about becoming a victim of crime in their local area; this was up on the 2005 figure of 56 per cent (Figure 18, Table 35). This difference was mainly due to the increase in people who felt 'not at all worried' which increased considerably from 10 per cent in 2005 to 17 per cent in 2007-08.

⁷ Perceptions of anti-social behaviour were measured using a scale based on answers to the seven questions on whether noisy neighbours or loud parties, teenagers hanging around on the streets, rubbish or litter lying around, vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property, people using or dealing drugs, people being drunk or rowdy in public places, abandoned or burnt-out cars are a problem in the local area. Responses are rated as follows: 'very big problem' = 3, 'fairly big problem' = 2, 'not a very big problem' = 1 and 'not a problem at all' = 0. The maximum score for the seven questions is 21. Respondents with a high level of perceived anti-social behaviour are those who score 11 or more on this scale. This approach is consistent with that used in the British Crime Survey (BCS). (See: www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs08/hosb1508.pdf for the latest BCS findings on perceptions of anti-social behaviour.)



Personal characteristics

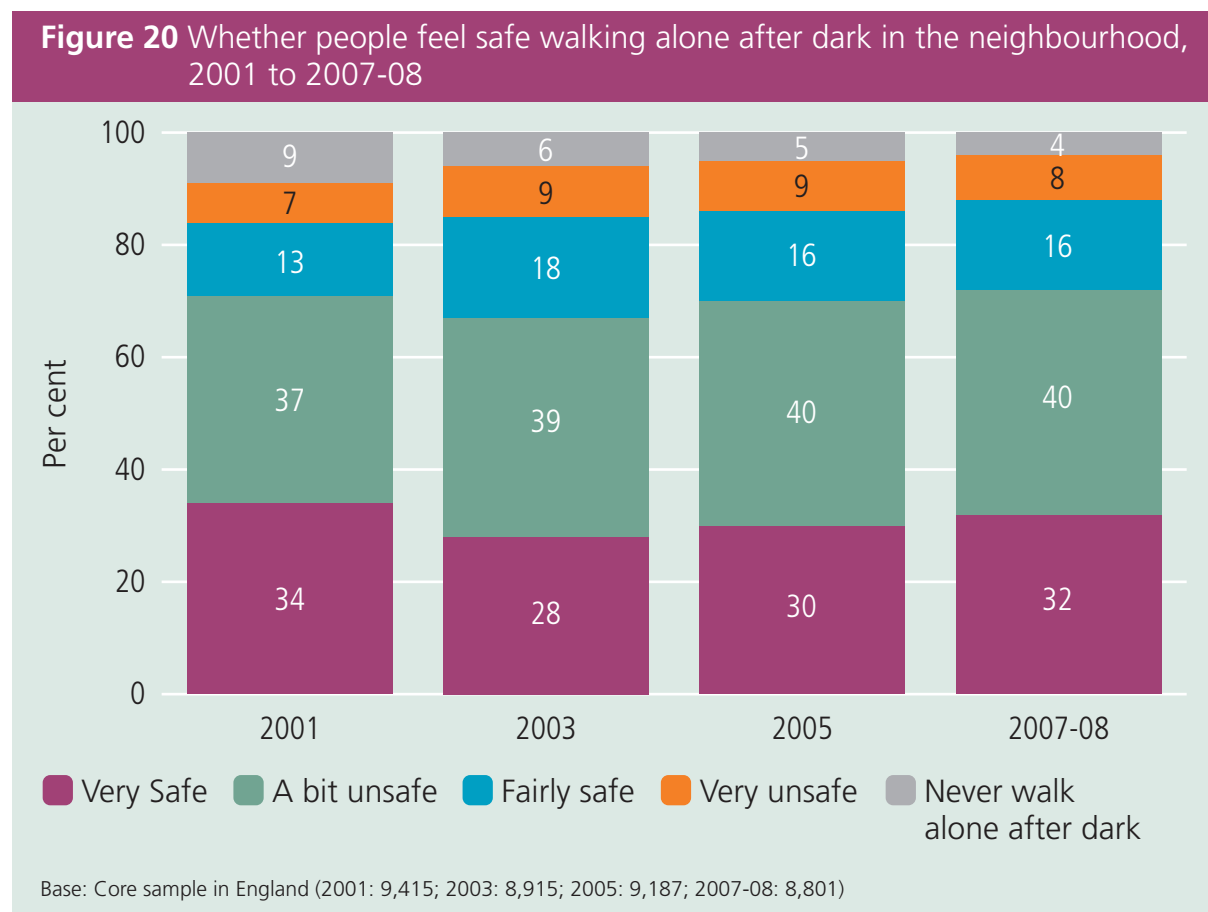
5.4 There was some variation in fear of crime by age (Figure 19, Table 36).



- 5.5 Women were more likely to fear crime (43%) than men (35%; Table 36).
- 5.6 Fear of crime was higher among people from ethnic minority groups (51%) than among White (38%) people. Amongst individual groups, Bangladeshi (58%), Indian (54%), Black African (50%), Pakistani (48%) and Black Caribbean (46%) people were more likely to fear crime than White (38%) people (Table 37).
- 5.7 People with a religious affiliation (39%) were more likely than those without a religion (35%) to fear crime. Amongst the main religious groups, Hindu (57%), Muslim (52%) and Sikh (50%) people were more likely than Christian (39%) people to fear crime. There were no statistically significant differences in fear of crime by religious practice within religious groups (Table 37).
- 5.8 People who were born outside of the UK were more likely to be worried about becoming a victim of crime (45%) than those born in the UK (38%; Table 37).

Feeling safe walking alone after dark

- 5.9 Thirty-two per cent of people felt 'very safe' walking alone after dark in their immediate neighbourhood. This was a small increase from 30 per cent in 2005 and 28 per cent in 2003 but lower than the 34 per cent of people who said this in 2001 (Figure 20, Table 38).



- 5.10** Those aged 75 or over were less likely to feel 'very safe' walking alone after dark; 21 per cent of this age group said they felt very safe, compared to between 30 per cent and 35 per cent of people in other age groups (Table 39).
- 5.11** Men (43%) were much more likely than women (21%) to say they felt very safe (Table 39).
- 5.12** Almost a third (32%) of White people felt 'very safe' walking alone after dark in their immediate neighbourhood, making them more likely to do so than ethnic minority people (27%). There were also differences between the ethnic minority groups; between 22 per cent and 31 per cent of people from these groups said that they felt very safe. In particular, Black Caribbean (26%) and Bangladeshi (22%) people were less likely than White people (32%) to feel very safe (Table 40).
- 5.13** There were some differences by religious affiliation in how safe people felt walking alone after dark. People with no religious affiliation (36%) were more likely to feel very safe walking alone after dark than people with a religious affiliation (31%). Hindu (21%) and Sikh (20%) people were the less likely to feel very safe, compared to Christian people (31%; Table 40).

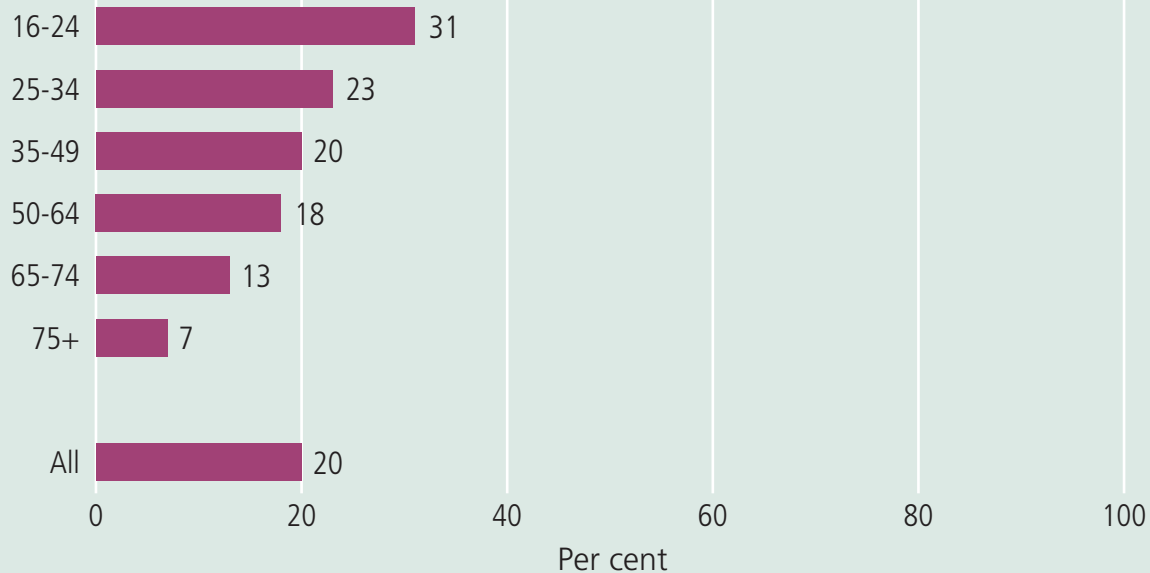
Anti-social behaviour

- 5.14** Overall, twenty per cent of people had a high level of perceived anti-social behaviour in their local area (Figure 21; Table 41).

Personal characteristics

- 5.15** Younger people were more likely than older people to perceive high levels of anti-social behaviour in the local area: 31 per cent of people aged 16 to 24 thought that anti-social behaviour was high, compared with seven per cent of those aged 75 or over (Figure 21, Table 41).

Figure 21 Proportion of people who perceive a high level of anti-social behaviour in their local area, by age



Base: Core sample in England (6,936)

5.16 Women (22%) were more likely than men (19%) to perceive higher levels of anti-social behaviour (Table 41).

5.17 White (19%) people were less likely than people from ethnic minority groups (29%) to perceive a high level of anti-social behaviour in their local area. In particular, Bangladeshi (50%), Mixed Race (38%), Pakistani (31%), Black African (28%), Black Caribbean (27%) and Indian (25%) people were more likely to perceive high levels of anti-social behaviour in their local area than White (19%) people (Figure 22, Table 42).

Figure 22 Proportion of people who perceive there to be a high level of anti-social behaviour in the local area, by ethnicity



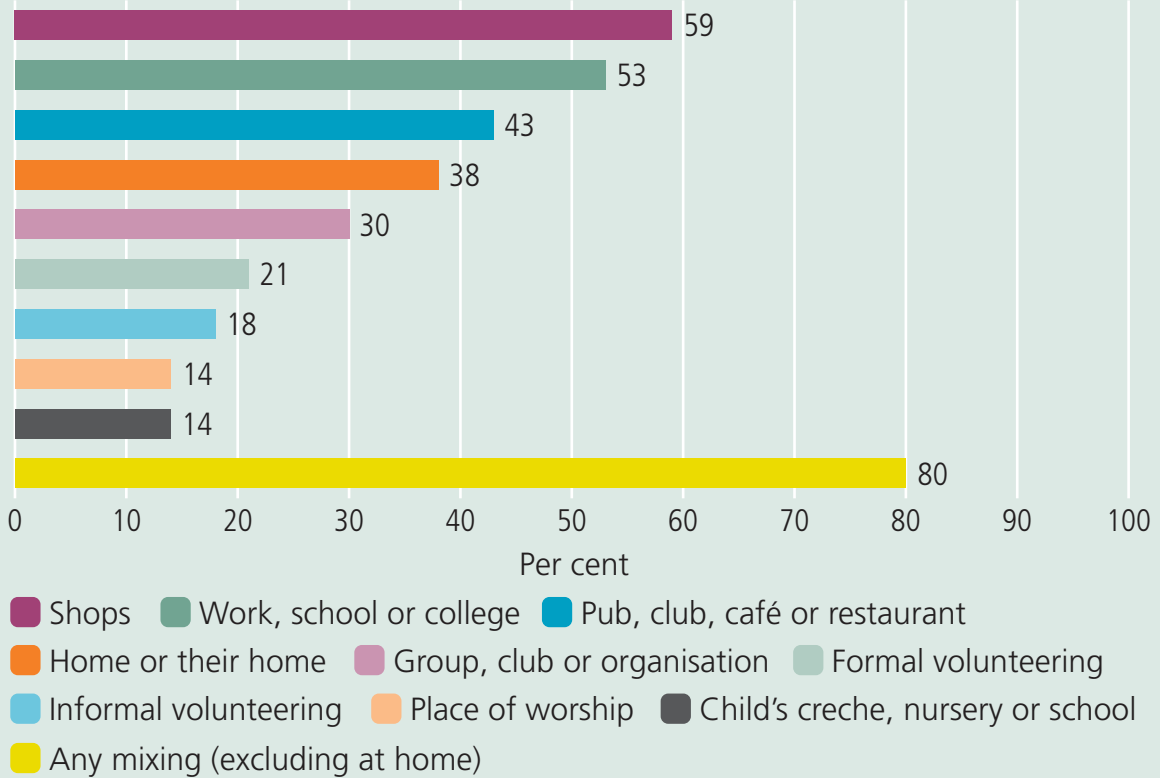
5.18 Among religious groups, Muslim (33%) and Sikh (27%) people were more likely to perceive a high level of anti-social behaviour than Christian (19%) people. There were few differences according to whether people actively practice their religion or not (Table 42).

Chapter 6

Meaningful interaction with people from different backgrounds

- 6.1** This section explores meaningful interaction: the extent to which people had mixed socially with people from different ethnic or religious backgrounds.
- 6.2** Respondents were asked whether they had mixed socially with people from different backgrounds, across a range of locations:
- at home or someone else's home
 - at work, school or college
 - at their child's crèche, nursery or school
 - at a pub, club, café or restaurant
 - at a group, club or organisation they belong to
 - at the shops
 - at a place of worship
 - as part of unpaid help given as part of a group club or organisation (formal volunteering)
 - as part of unpaid help given as an individual (informal volunteering).
- 6.3** Meaningful interaction is one of the key cohesion strands of PSA 21 and DSO 4. For the purposes of the PSA and DSO, meaningful interaction is defined as mixing socially, at least monthly in any of the locations listed above, excluding at their home or somebody else's home. This is also the definition of meaningful interaction used throughout the report.
- 6.4** These questions on meaningful interaction were asked for the first time in 2007-08.
- 6.5** Most people (80%) had meaningfully interacted at least once a month in one of the eight locations (excluding home). People were most likely to have meaningful interactions at the shops (59%) and at work, school or college (53%; Figure 23, Table 43).

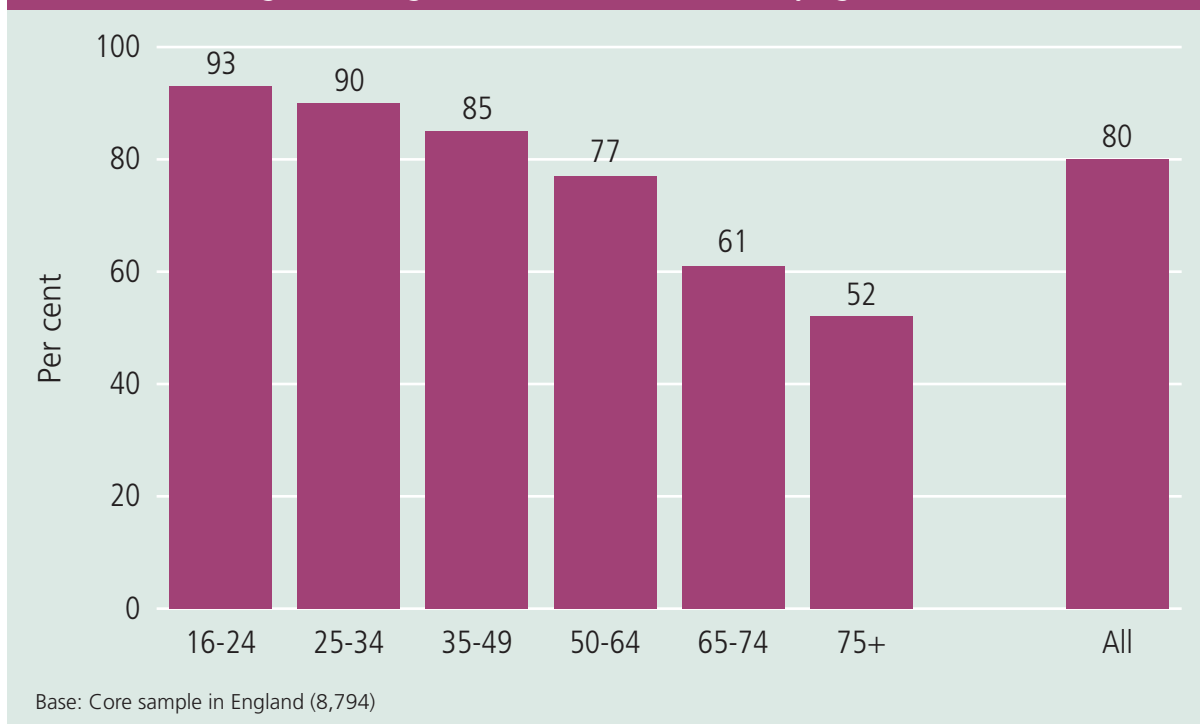
Figure 23 Proportion of people who have mixed with people from different ethnic or religious backgrounds in the last month



Base: Core sample in England (8,799)

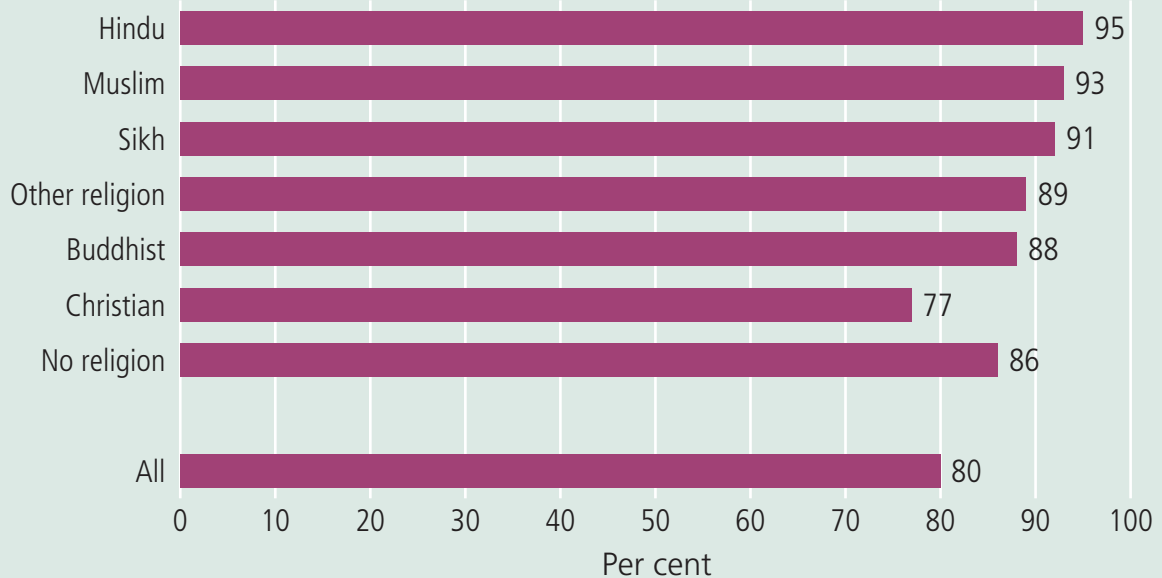
Personal characteristics

- 6.6** Younger people were more likely have regular meaningful interactions than older people. Meaningful interaction was highest among those aged 16 to 24 years (93%) and lowest amongst those aged 75 or over (52%; Figure 24, Table 43).
- 6.7** For those aged under 35, meaningful interaction was most likely to occur at work, school or college. This location was cited by 77 per cent of those aged 16 to 24 and 71 per cent of those aged 25 to 34. For those aged 75 years and over, meaningful interaction was most likely to occur at the shops (39%; Table 43).

Figure 24 Proportion of people who have mixed with people from different ethnic or religious backgrounds in the last month, by age

- 6.8** Men (82%) were more likely to have regular meaningful interactions than women (78%; Table 43). However, this difference was not statistically significant when other factors (eg age, ethnicity and deprivation) were taken into account.
- 6.9** Full-time students (97%) were more likely to have regular meaningful interactions than people in other socio-economic classifications (between 74% and 86%; Table 43). Meanwhile, meaningful interaction was less prevalent among people who were economically inactive (67%), compared with employed (87%) and unemployed (85%) people (Table 44).
- 6.10** As might be expected, ethnic minority people (95%) were more likely than White people (78%) to have regular meaningful interactions with people from other ethnic groups, reflecting their greater opportunity to do so. Between ethnic minority groups, levels of meaningful interaction did not vary greatly (from 92% to 98%; Table 45).
- 6.11** People with no religion (86%) were more likely than those with a religion (78%) to have regular meaningful interactions. Christian (77%) people were less likely to have regular meaningful interactions than Hindu (95%), Muslim (93%) and Sikh (91%) people (Figure 25). Looking at this measure by religious practice, there was a difference between Christians, amongst whom those practising were more likely to have meaningful interactions (80%) than those not practising (75%; Table 45).

Figure 25 Proportion of people who have mixed with people from different ethnic or religious backgrounds in the last month, by religious affiliation



Base: Combined sample in England (13,495)

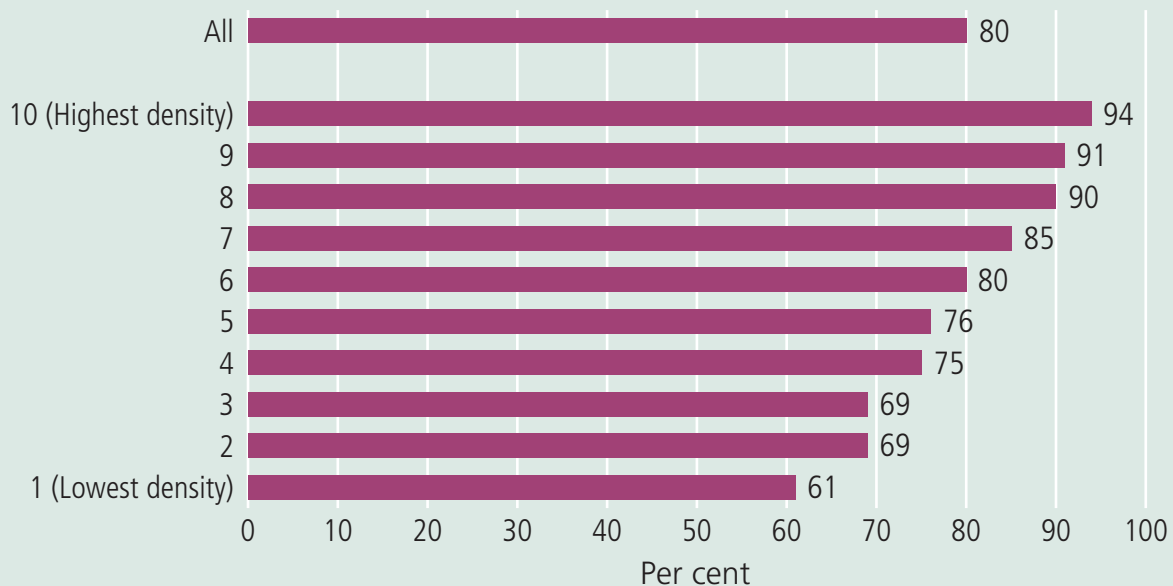
- 6.12** People who were born outside the UK were more likely to have regular meaningful interactions (89%) than those born in the UK (78%; Table 45). However, this relationship was not statistically significant when other factors were taken into account.
- 6.13** Gay, lesbian and bisexual people (90%) were more likely than heterosexual people (80%) to have meaningful interactions with people from different ethnic or religious groups to themselves (Table 44). However, this relationship was not statistically significant once other factors were controlled for.
- 6.14** People with a long-term limiting illness (LTLI) or disability were considerably less likely to have regular meaningful interactions (68%) than people without a LTLI or disability (83%; Table 44). However, this relationship was no longer statistically significant when other factors were controlled for.

Area characteristics

6.15 Levels of meaningful interaction varied according to region. Reflecting their greater opportunity to do so, people living in London were the most likely to have regular meaningful interactions (94%) whilst between 67 per cent and 81 per cent of people from the other regions did so (Table 50).

6.16 Not surprisingly, meaningful interaction was highest amongst people living in areas with a sizeable ethnic minority population (94%) and lowest in areas with a small ethnic minority population (61%; Figure 26, Table 51).

Figure 26 Proportion of people who have mixed with people from different ethnic or religious backgrounds in the last month, by percentage of ethnic minority households in the area



Base: Core sample in England (8,799)
Ethnic minority density calculated using 2001 Census data.

6.17 People living in urban areas were more likely (82%) than those in rural areas (69%) to have regular meaningful interactions (Table 49).

Length of residence

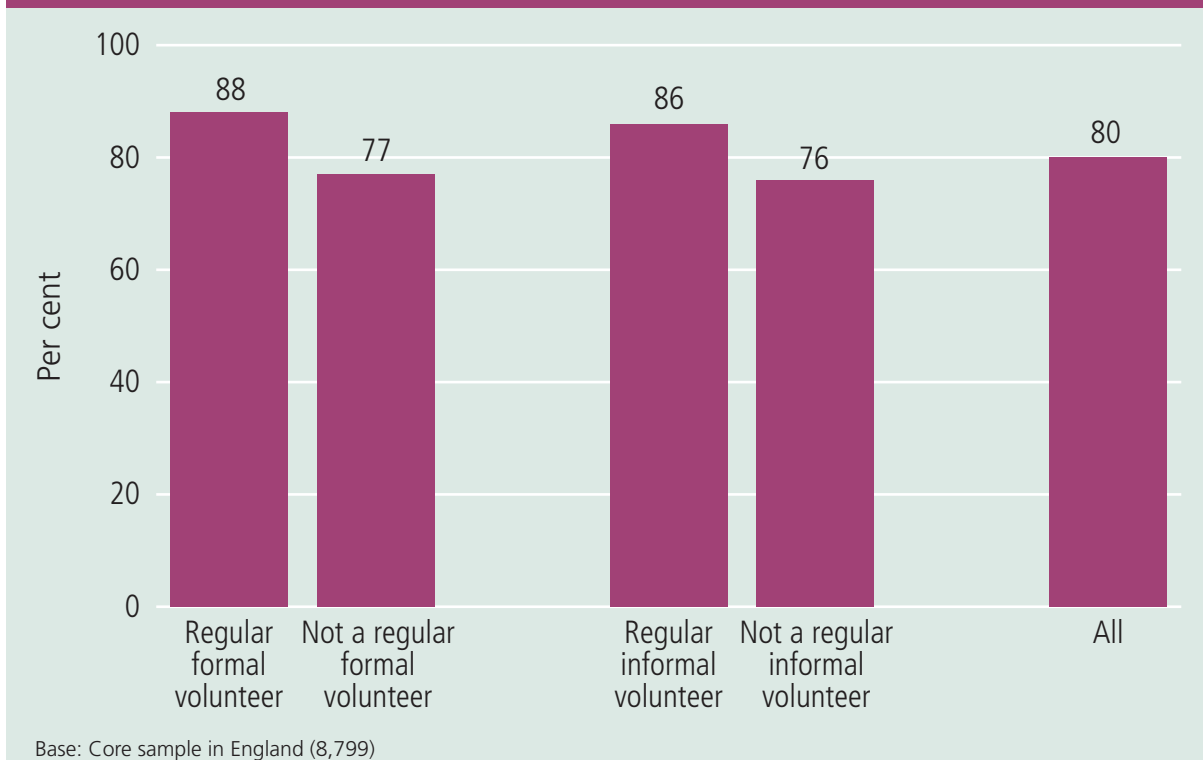
6.18 People who had lived in their neighbourhood for a shorter length of time were more likely to have regular meaningful interactions. Meaningful interaction was highest among those who had lived in their neighbourhood for less than four years (87%) and lowest amongst those who had lived in their neighbourhood for more than 30 years (67%; Table 53). However, this relationship was likely due to an age effect and was no longer statistically significant when other factors were taken into account.

Volunteering

6.19 People who had engaged in regular (at least once a month) formal volunteering (88%) were considerably more likely to have regular meaningful interactions than people who had not volunteered (77%). Similarly, regular informal volunteers (86%) were more likely than those who were not regular informal volunteers (76%) to have done so (Figure 27, Table 55).

6.20 Regular informal (47%) and formal (42%) volunteers were also more likely to have meaningful interactions with people at home than those who were not regular volunteers (33%; Table 55).

Figure 27 Proportion of people who have mixed with people from different ethnic or religious backgrounds in the last month, by volunteering activity



Characteristics of people who have regular meaningful interactions

6.21 Multivariate analysis was carried out to examine which factors affect meaningful interaction when the impacts of other variables (eg age, sex, ethnicity and deprivation) are taken into account. Further methodological details of this analysis are provided at Annex B.

6.22 The analysis found that people from the following groups and with the following characteristics were *more likely* to have meaningful interactions with people from different ethnic and religious backgrounds:

- people aged 16 to 24 years (compared with all other age groups)
- Indian, Bangladeshi and Black African people (compared with White people)
- employed people (compared with unemployed and economically inactive people)
- people with managerial or professional occupations (compared with people in the intermediate, lower supervisory and semi routine and routine occupations and who had never worked or were long-term unemployed)
- people living in urban areas (compared with rural areas)
- people living in London or the East Midlands (compared with people living in the North East)
- people who reside in areas with a high density ethnic minority population (compared with those in areas with the lowest density of ethnic minority households)
- regular formal volunteers (compared with people who were not regular formal volunteers)
- regular informal volunteers (compared with people who were not regular informal volunteers)
- had been involved in civic participation in the last 12 months (compared with those who had not)
- had friends from different ethnic groups to themselves (compared with those who did not).

6.23 The analysis also found that people from the following groups and with the following characteristics were *less likely* to have regular meaningful interactions:

- people living in the South West of England (compared with people living in the North East)
- Christian people who are not practising their religion (compared with Christians who are practising their religion)
- Hindu and Muslim people who actively practise their religion (compared with Christians who are practising their religion)
- Sikh people (irrespective of whether they are practising or not) (compared with Christians who are practising their religion).

6.24 The model also tested a number of other variables, which were found to have no impact (either positive or negative) on whether people had meaningful interactions with people from different ethnic and religious backgrounds. These variables included: sex, formal and informal volunteering in the last 12 months, having friends with different incomes, attitudes to immigration and perceptions of unfair treatment by public services.

Chapter 7

Social networks

7.1 This section examines social networks. The first half of the section will explore the number of close friends people have. The latter half will look whether people have friends from different ethnic and religious groups and with different incomes to themselves.

Close friends

7.2 For the first time in 2007-08, people were asked how many close friends they had. The survey defined close friends as people the respondent felt at ease with, could talk to about private matters, or call on for help.

7.3 Forty-one per cent of people had 3-5 close friends, 32 per cent had 1-2 and 15 per cent had 6-10 close friends. Six per cent had more than 10 close friends, while six per cent had no close friends (Figure 28, Table 56).

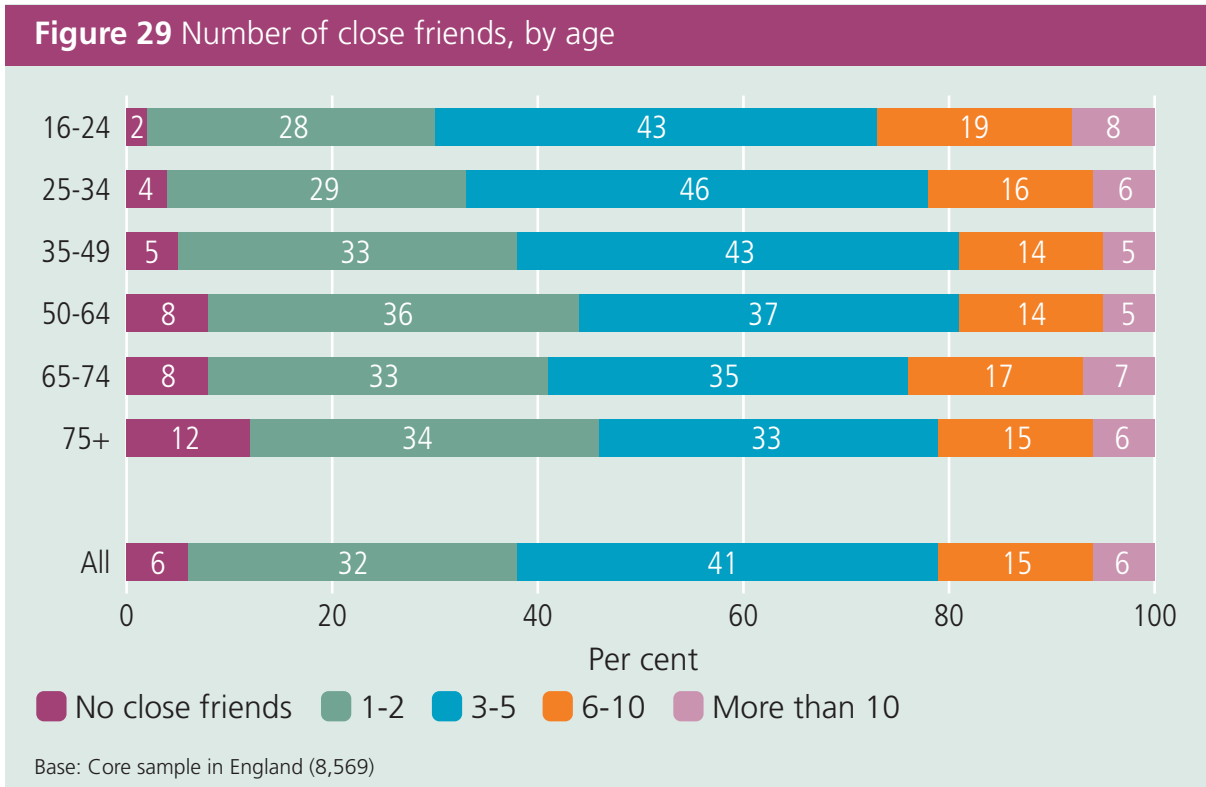
Figure 28 Number of close friends



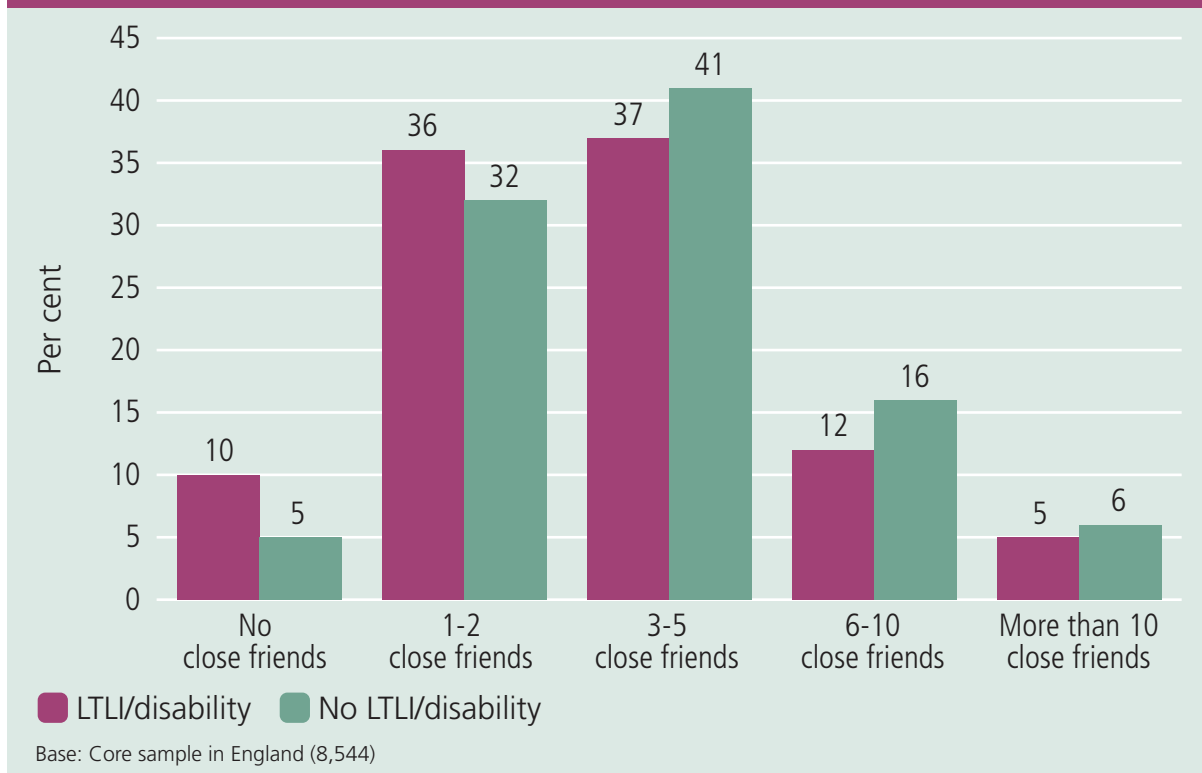
Base: Core sample in England (8,569)

Personal characteristics

7.4 Within each age group, people were most likely to have three or more close friends. However, there was some variation in the proportion of people doing so by age. For example, 70 per cent of those aged 16 to 24 years had three or more close friends while 54 per cent of those aged 75 or over did so (Figure 29, Table 56).



7.5 People without a disability or long-term limiting illness were much more likely to have three or more close friends (63%) than people with a long-term illness or disability (54%). Meanwhile, people without a long-term limiting illness or disability were less likely to say they had no close friends (5%) than people with a long-term limiting illness or disability (10%; Figure 30, Table 57).

Figure 30 Number of close friends, by long-term limiting illness or disability

- 7.6** Overall, White (62%) people were more likely than people from ethnic minority groups (56%) to have three or more close friends. In particular, White (62%) people were more likely to do so than Indian (58%), Bangladeshi (50%), Pakistani (49%) and Black African (47%) people (Table 58).
- 7.7** Overall, there were few differences in the number of close friends people had according to religious affiliation. People with a religious affiliation (61%) were as likely as those with no religion (63%) to have three or more close friends. However, Sikh (52%) and Muslim (51%) people were less likely to have three or more close friends than Christian (62%) people (Table 58).

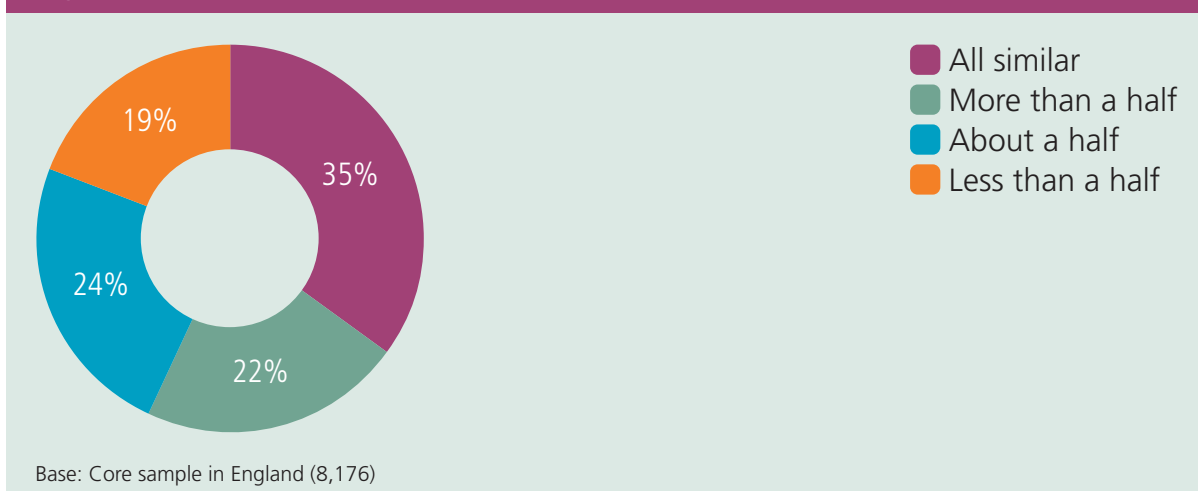
Friends from different backgrounds

7.8 As in 2005, the 2007-08 Citizenship Survey asked two questions to examine the extent to which people had friends from different backgrounds. These questions asked about:

- whether people had friends with *different incomes* to themselves
- whether people had friends from a *different ethnic group* to themselves.

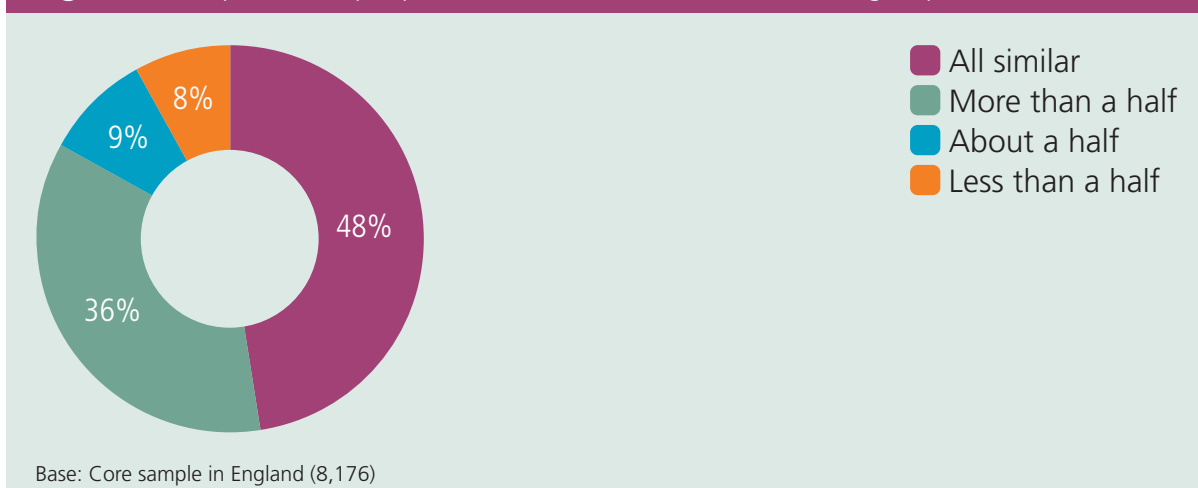
7.9 Most people (65%) had friends whose incomes were not similar to their own, while 22 per cent of people said that more than half of their friends had similar incomes (Figure 31, Table 59). This represents a small decrease in the proportion of people with friends with different incomes since 2005 (70%; Table 59).

Figure 31 Proportion of people with friends who have a similar income to themselves



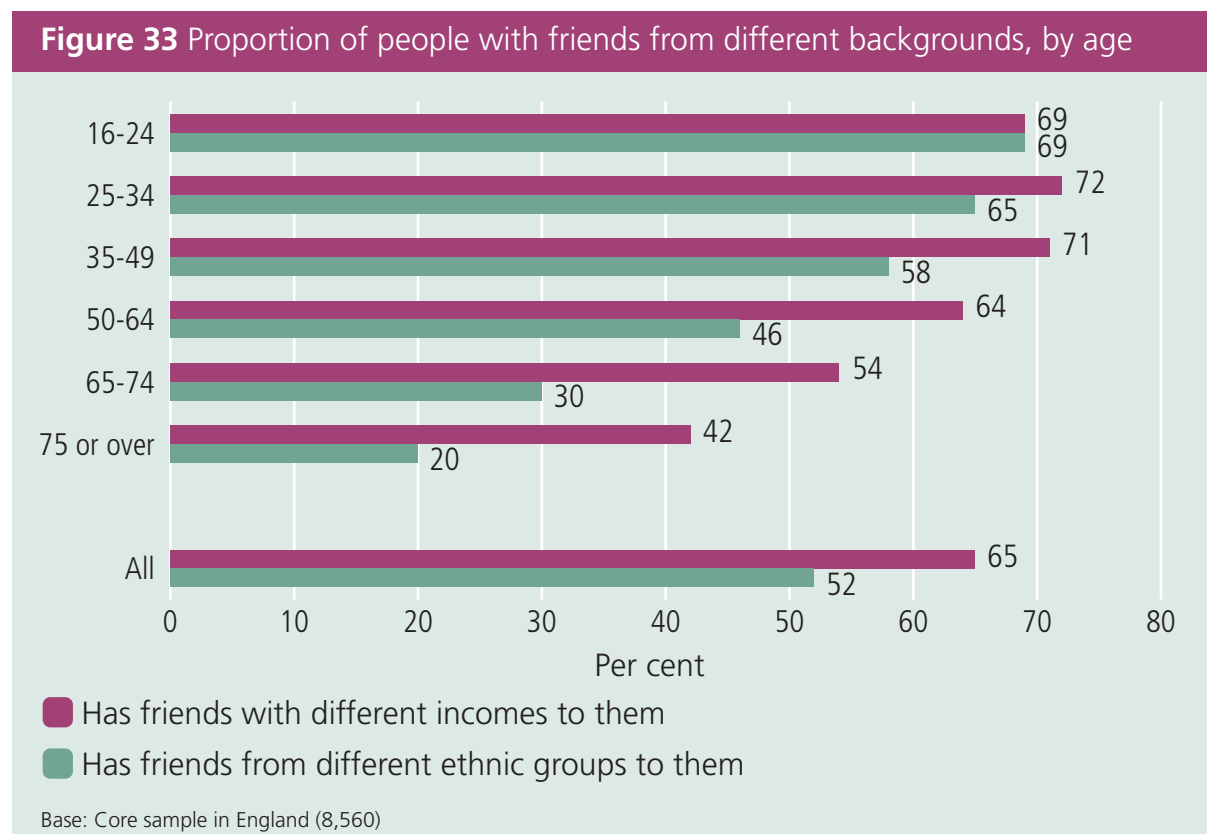
7.10 Just over half (52%) of people had friends from different ethnic groups (Figure 32). This was not a statistically significant change from 2005 (51%; Table 59).

Figure 32 Proportion of people with friends from different ethnic groups to themselves



Personal characteristics

7.11 People aged 75 years or over were the least likely to have friends with different ethnic backgrounds (20%); they were also the least likely to have friends with different incomes (42%). Meanwhile, those aged 16 to 24 (69%) and 25 to 34 (65%) were the most likely to have friends from different ethnic backgrounds, whilst those aged 16 to 24 (69%), 25 to 34 (72%) and 35 to 49 (71%) were the most likely to have friends with different incomes (Figure 33, Table 60).



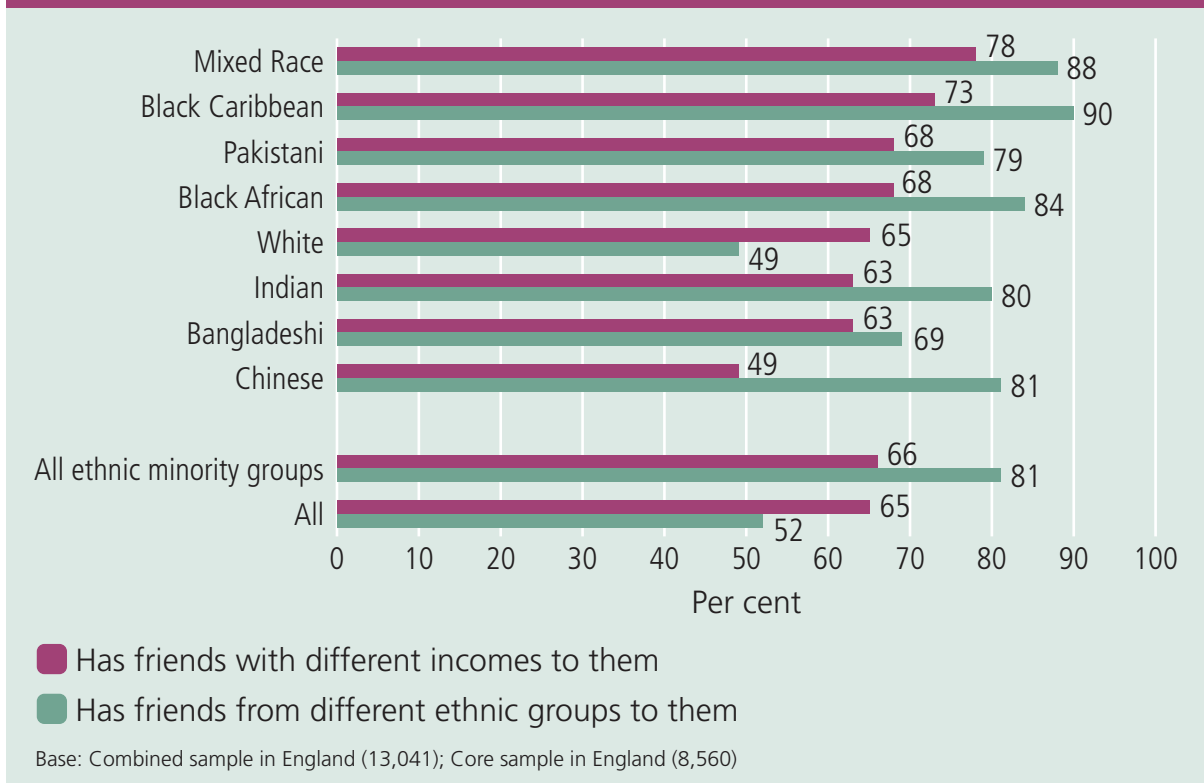
7.12 Men (67%) were more likely than women (63%) to have friends with different incomes, and to have friends from different ethnic groups to themselves (56% of men compared with 49% of women; Table 60).

7.13 There were various differences in the proportion of people with friends from different backgrounds by ethnicity.

- White (65%) people and people from ethnic minority groups (66%) were as likely to have friends with different incomes.
- Mixed Race (78%) and Black Caribbean (73%) people were more likely to have friends with different incomes than White (65%) people.
- However, Chinese (49%) people were less likely to have friends with different incomes than White (65%) people.
- Not surprisingly, people from ethnic minority groups (81%) were more likely than White (49%) people to have friends from different ethnic groups.

- Black Caribbean (90%), Mixed Race (88%), Black African (84%), Chinese (81%), Indian (80%), Pakistani (79%) and Bangladeshi (69%) people were all more likely to have friends from different ethnic backgrounds than White (49%) people (Figure 34, Table 61).

Figure 34 Proportion of people with friends from different backgrounds, by ethnicity

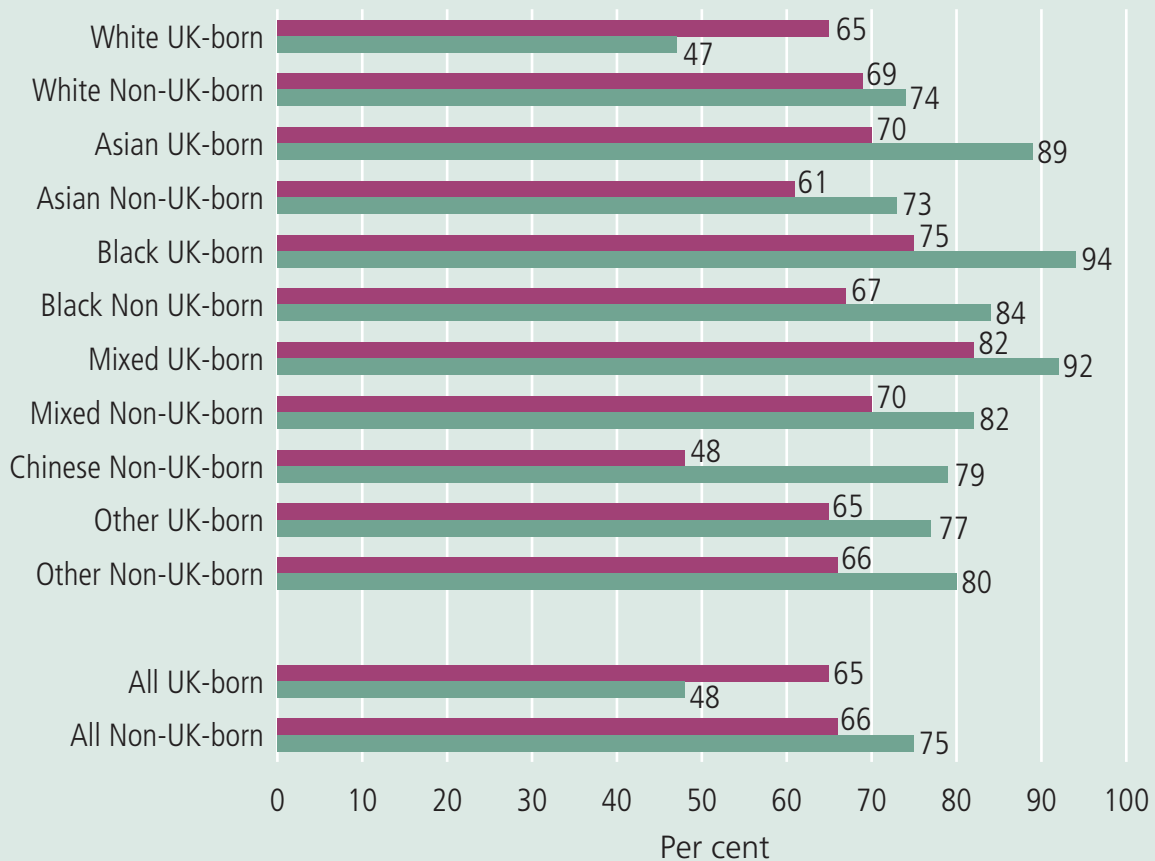


- 7.14** Overall, people with no religion were more likely than those with a religious affiliation to have friends with different incomes (72% compared with 64%) and from different ethnic backgrounds (62% compared with 50%). Amongst religious groups, Buddhist (79%) people were more likely to have friends with different incomes than Christian (64%) people. Meanwhile, Sikh (81%), Muslim (79%), Hindu (77%) and Buddhist (77%) people were more likely to have friends from different ethnic backgrounds than Christian (47%) people. In relation to religious practice, practising Christians (50%) were more likely than non-practising Christians (45%) to have friends from different ethnic groups. In contrast, non-practising Muslims (89%) were much more likely than practising Muslims (76%) to have friends from different backgrounds. This was similarly the case among Hindu people (85% compared with 74%; Table 62).
- 7.15** People born outside the UK (75%) were considerably more likely to have friends from different ethnic backgrounds than UK-born people (48%). Similar proportions of people born outside the UK (66%) and UK-born people (65%) had friends with different incomes to themselves (Table 65).

7.16 While White people born outside of the UK were more likely to have friends from different backgrounds, amongst ethnic minority groups it was UK-born people who were more likely to do so.

- Just under half (47%) of UK-born White people had friends from different ethnic backgrounds compared with almost three-quarters (74%) of those born outside of the UK.
- Meanwhile, UK-born Asian people (89%) were more likely than those not born in the UK (73%) to have friends from different ethnic backgrounds (Figure 35, Table 65).
- UK-born Asian people (70%) were more likely than non UK-born Asian people (61%) to have friends with different incomes.

Figure 35 Proportion of people with friends from different backgrounds, by country of birth within ethnicity



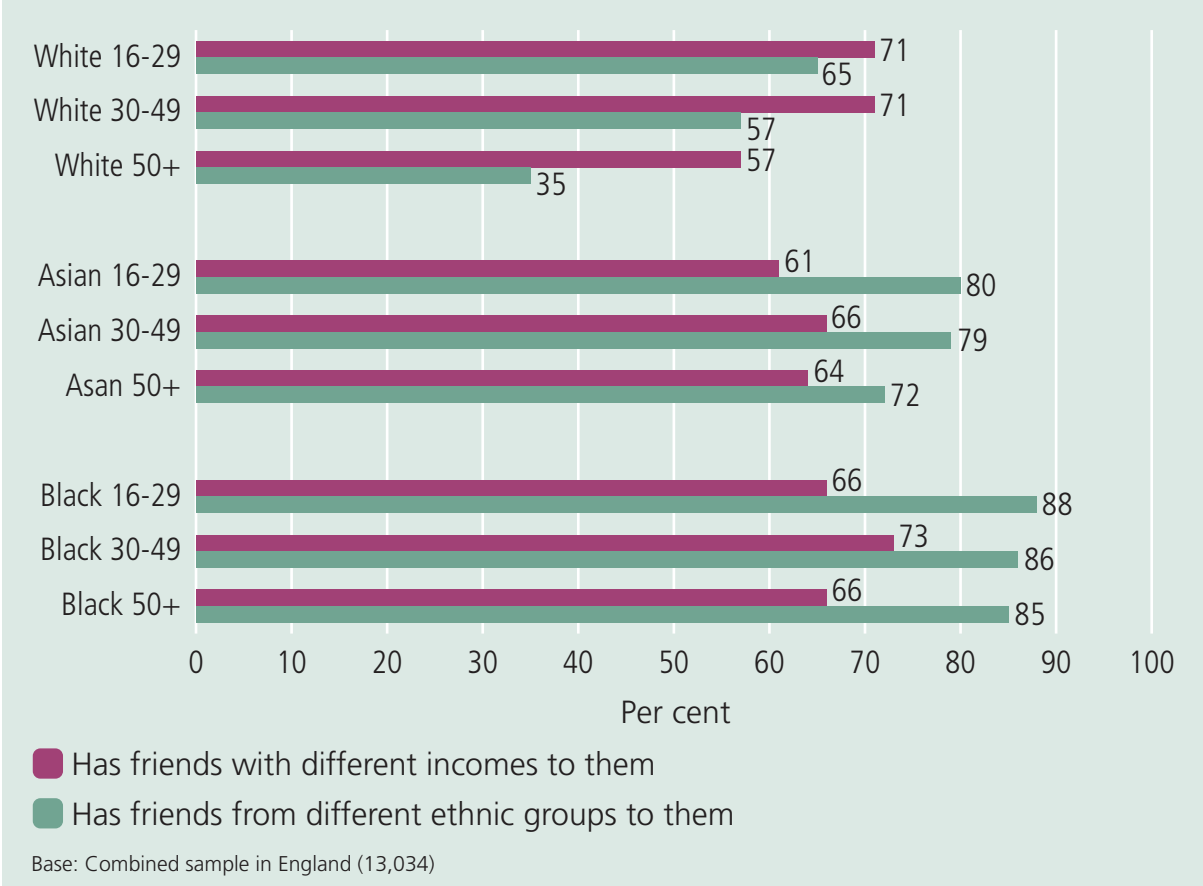
■ Has friends with different incomes to them
■ Has friends from different ethnic groups to them

Base: Combined sample in England (13,023)
 Due to small base sizes, figures for Chinese UK-born people are not shown

7.17 Looking at the proportion of people with friends from different backgrounds by age within the main ethnic groups, there were differences in the patterns observed between White people and people from ethnic minority groups.

- Among White people, those aged 16 to 49 years (71%) were most likely to have friends with different incomes to themselves, compared with 57 per cent of those aged 50 or over. However, this pattern was not present amongst all ethnic groups. For example, amongst Black people, those aged 30 to 49 (73%) were more likely to have friends with different incomes than those aged 16 to 29 (66%) and those aged 50 years or over (66%; Figure 36, Table 62).
- Within ethnic minority groups, there was less variation between age groups in having friends from different ethnic backgrounds than there was for White people. Amongst Black people, there was no statistically significant difference in the proportion of those aged 16 to 29 (88%), 30 to 49 (86%) years or 50 or over (85%) doing so. In contrast, amongst White people, those aged 16 to 29 (65%) were more likely to have friends from different ethnic groups than those aged 30 to 49 (57%) and 50 or over (35%; Figure 36, Table 64).

Figure 36 Proportion of people with friends from different backgrounds, by age within ethnicity



7.18 Gay, lesbian and bisexual people (79%) were more likely than heterosexual people to have friends with different incomes (65%) and from different ethnic backgrounds (70% compared to 52%; Table 61).

Area characteristics

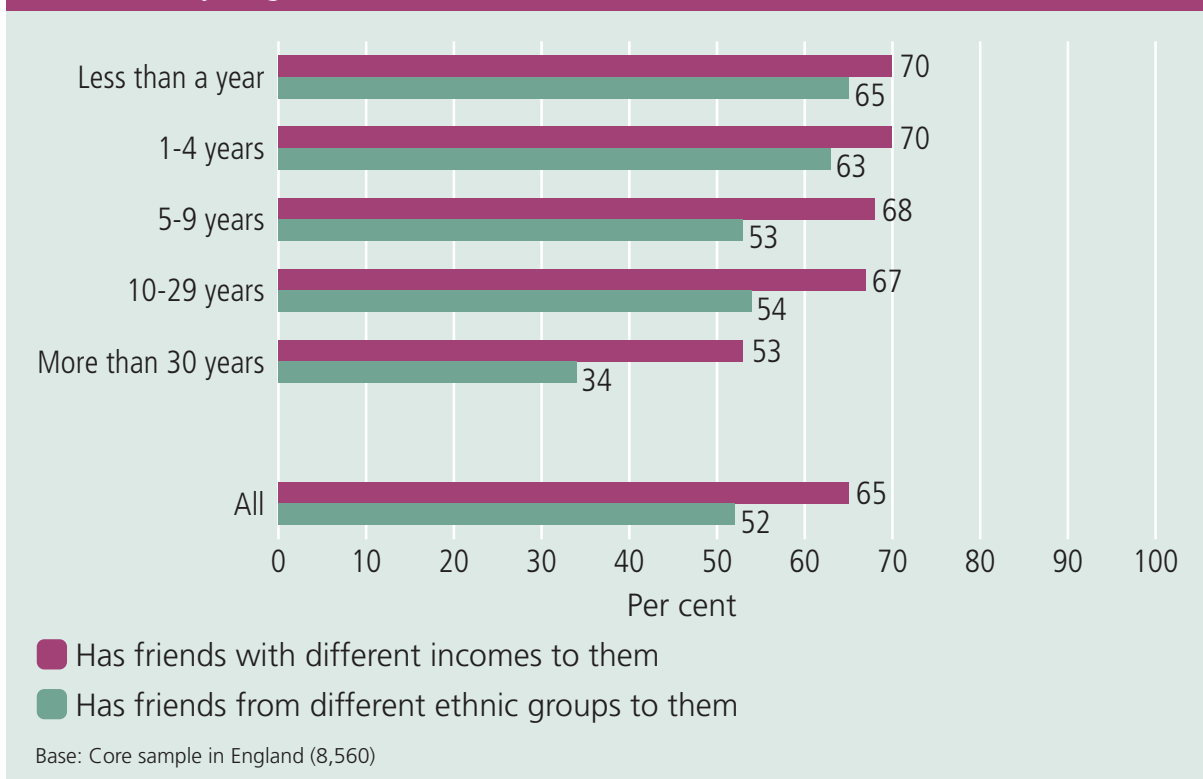
7.19 As might be expected, people in London, where there is a higher concentration of the ethnic minority population, were much more likely than people in all other regions of England to have friends from different ethnic backgrounds. Three-quarters (75%) of people in London had friends from different ethnic backgrounds, compared with between 29 per cent and 58 per cent of those in the other English regions. Having friends with different incomes was less regionally-specific with proportions ranging between 61 per cent and 68 per cent (Table 67).

7.20 Reflecting a similar trend, people in areas with a higher ethnic minority population (using 2001 Census data), perhaps not surprisingly, were more likely to have friends from different ethnic backgrounds. In particular, 78 per cent of people in the most ethnically diverse areas had friends from different ethnic backgrounds, compared with 36 per cent in the least ethnically diverse areas. There was no difference in whether people have friends with different incomes and the ethnic diversity of an area (Table 68).

Length of residence

7.24 People who had lived in the same neighbourhood for a shorter period of time were more likely to have friends from different backgrounds. For example, people who had lived in the neighbourhood for less than a year (65%) and between one and four years (63%) were more likely to have friends from different ethnic backgrounds than those who have lived there five to nine years (53%), ten to 29 years (54%) and more than 30 years (34%; Figure 37, Table 70).

Figure 37 Proportion of people with friends from different backgrounds, by length of residence



Cohesion

7.25 People who agreed that their local area was cohesive (54%) were as likely to have friends from different backgrounds as people who disagreed that their local area was cohesive (52%; Table 71). However, regression analysis suggests that when other factors (such as age, sex and area deprivation) are taken into account there may be a relationship between perceptions of cohesion and having friends from different ethnic backgrounds.

7.26 There was no relationship between people's views on cohesion and whether they had friends with different incomes (66% compared to 68%; Table 71).

Annex A

Methodology

This annex outlines the key elements of the methodology used in carrying out the survey, with a particular focus on elements relating to the analysis of the data. For a fuller description of the technical details, please see the Technical Report of the 2007-08 survey, which is available from the Citizenship Survey pages of the Communities and Local Government website.

Sample

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

The core sample comprised a representative sample of people aged 16 and over in England and Wales. Respondents for this sample were selected via random selection of postal addresses (using the Postcode Address File). At each selected address, an interview was attempted with one person aged 16 or over. Where there was more than one person aged 16 or over living at an address a random method was used to select the respondent. In 2007-08, 9,336 interviews were yielded in the core sample.

The boost sample comprised an additional sample of ethnic minority respondents aged 16 and over, achieved through focused enumeration screening in areas with a relatively low density of the ethnic minority population and direct screening in areas with a higher density of the ethnic minority population. As with the core sample, one interview was attempted at each address where eligible respondents were identified. The combined focused enumeration and direct screening approaches yielded 4,759 interviews in the boost sample.

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

Questionnaire and fieldwork

The survey was carried out via Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI), with fieldwork conducted from April 2007 to March 2008. The questionnaire covered: household composition, views of the local area, social networks, fear of crime, local services, volunteering and charitable giving, involvement in civil renewal activities, racial and religious prejudice and discrimination, identity, values, interactions with people from different backgrounds and respondent characteristics.

Weighting

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

Confidence intervals and significance

As with all sample surveys, the estimates given in this report represent the mid-point of a range given by their confidence intervals which indicate the range within which the true population value falls. The standard errors for key survey estimates, which can be used to calculate confidence intervals, are given in Chapter 8 of the 2007-08 Technical Report.

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

Analysis

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

Area-based data

The data used in the analysis for this report include both information gathered during the survey and area-based indicators, which have been attached based on where the respondents live. These include indicators such as the density of ethnic minority households in a local area, an area deprivation indicator and Government Office Region.

Respondent religion

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

Annex B

Multivariate outputs

Belonging to the neighbourhood

Summary

The modelling was undertaken in two stages. First, a stepwise logistic regression model was used to identify the most significant covariates predicting a strong sense of belonging to the neighbourhood. Previous research (eg Livingston et al. 2008) was also used to identify the key socio-demographic and attitudinal variables to be tested. The stepwise model controlled for sample design and identified the variables which were the most significant to build an optimal model to explain feelings of belonging. In the second stage, a logistic regression model was run which only included variables which had been retained in the final stepwise model, ensuring any key demographic variables were included such as age and controlling for sample design.

Variables removed after Stage 1 (stepwise logistic regression)

The following variables were removed the analysis after backwards stepwise logistic regression found that they were not significant at the 95 per cent level:

- whether the area is urban or rural
- percentage of ethnic minority households in ward
- how worried the respondent is about becoming a victim of crime
- whether the respondent is a regular formal volunteer
- whether the respondent has taken part in any informal volunteering in last 12 months
- whether the respondent has taken part in any informal volunteering in last four weeks
- whether the respondent has engaged in any civic participation or civic activism in last 12 months
- whether the respondent has engaged in any civic consultation in the last 12 months
- perception of anti-social behaviour
- index of multiple deprivation
- attitudes to immigration
- perceptions of racial prejudice compared with five years ago
- perceptions of religious prejudice compared with five years ago
- whether the respondent has experienced discrimination because of their religion.

Summary of results from Stage 2 (logistic regression)

Variable	Coefficient	Linearized Std Error	t	P	Confidence Interval (95%)		Sig
Age							
16-24 years (Ref)			1.00				
25-34 years	0.1728033	0.1313873	1.32	0.189	-0.0852281	0.4308347	NS
35-49 years	0.2260041	0.1221083	1.85	0.065	-0.0138044	0.4658125	NS
50-64 years	0.2330352	0.130111	1.79	0.074	-0.0224898	0.4885602	NS
65-74 years	0.4288592	0.167932	2.55	0.011	0.0990577	0.7586606	*
75+ years	0.5422284	0.1784263	3.04	0.002	0.1918171	0.8926397	**
Ethnicity							
White (Ref)			1.00				
Asian – Indian	0.3734527	0.2520995	1.48	0.139	-0.1216453	0.8685506	NS
Asian – Pakistani	0.711104	0.332014	2.14	0.033	0.0590619	1.363146	*
Asian – Bangladeshi	0.1376046	0.3330365	0.41	0.68	-0.5164455	0.7916547	NS
Asian – Other	0.562443	0.2516203	2.24	0.026	0.068286	1.0566	*
Black – Caribbean	0.4723403	0.1449764	3.26	0.001	0.1876212	0.7570594	**
Black – African	0.2633108	0.1495102	1.76	0.079	-0.0303121	0.5569338	NS
Black – other	-0.2227044	0.4057474	-0.55	0.583	-1.019551	0.5741426	NS
Mixed Race	0.4460546	0.1777349	2.51	0.012	0.0970013	0.795108	*
Chinese	-0.4671201	0.2458313	-1.9	0.058	-0.9499081	0.0156678	NS
Other	0.1573414	0.2122042	0.74	0.459	-0.2594062	0.574089	NS
Gender							
Male (Ref)			1.00				
Female	0.3090077	0.0709854	4.35	0	0.1695995	0.448416	**
NSSEC Category							
Higher/lower managerial and professions (Ref)			1.00				
Intermediate occupations/small employers	0.1815988	0.0915687	1.98	0.048	0.0017671	0.3614305	*
Lower supervisory & technical/Semi-routine	0.2841508	0.0836581	3.4	0.001	0.1198547	0.4484469	**
Routine occupations	0.4136449	0.11677	3.54	0	0.1843203	0.6429695	**
Never worked/long-term unemployed	0.2432441	0.177635	1.37	0.171	-0.1056132	0.5921014	NS
Full time students	-0.1844837	0.2191263	-0.84	0.4	-0.6148256	0.2458582	NS
Not stated/classified	0.171616	0.2855093	0.6	0.548	-0.3890955	0.7323275	NS

Respondents (13,406)

* = significant at 95% ($p = <0.05$) ** = significant at 99% ($p = <0.01$) NS = Not significant Ref = Reference category

Summary of results from Stage 2 (logistic regression) *continued*

Variable	Coefficient	Linearized Std Error	t	P	Confidence Interval (95%)		Sig
Employment Status							
In employment (Ref)			1.00				
Unemployed	0.1364794	0.1963903	0.69	0.487	-0.2492114	0.5221701	NS
Inactive	0.2122686	0.0909316	2.33	0.02	0.0336881	0.3908491	*
Religion							
Practising Christian (Ref)			1.00				
Non-practising Christian	-0.105488	0.0833227	-1.27	0.206	-0.2691253	0.0581494	NS
Practising Buddhist	0.8125217	0.4377667	1.86	0.064	-0.047208	1.672251	NS
Non-practising Buddhist	-0.7246153	0.4347516	-1.67	0.096	-1.578424	0.129193	NS
Practising Hindu	0.1353485	0.2686652	0.5	0.615	-0.3922829	0.6629798	NS
Non-practising Hindu	-0.2514716	0.5299492	-0.47	0.635	-1.292239	0.7892954	NS
Practising Muslim	0.3021163	0.2911154	1.04	0.3	-0.269605	0.8738377	NS
Non-practising Muslim	-0.1135998	0.3484786	-0.33	0.745	-0.7979766	0.570777	NS
Practising Sikh	-0.391904	0.3356564	-1.17	0.243	-1.051099	0.2672913	NS
Non-practising Sikh	0.1212846	0.4286609	0.28	0.777	-0.7205623	0.9631315	NS
Practising Other religion	-0.4154882	0.2472461	-1.68	0.093	-0.9010546	0.0700781	NS
Non-practising Other religion	-0.0305368	0.3147197	-0.1	0.923	-0.6486147	0.5875411	NS
No religion	-0.3806673	0.110216	-3.45	0.001	-0.5971203	-0.1642142	**
Government Office Region							
North East (Ref)			1.00				
North West	-0.2037469	0.153988	-1.32	0.186	-0.5061638	0.0986699	NS
Yorkshire and the Humber	-0.4576029	0.1678639	-2.73	0.007	-0.7872708	-0.1279351	**
East Midlands	-0.2203768	0.169512	-1.3	0.194	-0.5532813	0.1125276	NS
West Midlands	-0.4059228	0.1786081	-2.27	0.023	-0.7566912	-0.0551545	*
East of England	-0.5238405	0.1638267	-3.2	0.001	-0.8455797	-0.2021012	**
London	-0.4346048	0.1583475	-2.74	0.006	-0.7455833	-0.1236263	**
South East	-0.538487	0.1529834	-3.52	0	-0.838931	-0.238043	**
South West	-0.6818482	0.1708153	-3.99	0	-1.017312	-0.3463842	**

Respondents (13,406)

* = significant at 95% ($p < 0.05$) ** = significant at 99% ($p < 0.01$) NS = Not significant Ref = Reference category

Summary of results from Stage 2 (logistic regression) *continued*

Variable	Coefficient	Linearized Std Error	t	P	Confidence Interval (95%)		Sig
How safe feels walking alone after dark							
Very safe (Ref)			1.00				
Fairly safe	-0.23848	0.0808114	-2.95	0.003	-0.3971855	-0.0797746	**
A bit unsafe	-0.3190433	0.0993293	-3.21	0.001	-0.514116	-0.1239707	**
Very unsafe	-0.6007798	0.128187	-4.69	0	-0.8525261	-0.3490335	**
Never walks alone after dark	-0.5842849	0.1677822	-3.48	0.001	-0.9137923	-0.2547775	**
Tenure							
Owned (Ref)			1.00				
Mortgage	0.024757	0.0943968	0.26	0.793	-0.1606288	0.2101428	NS
Rent	-0.2179035	0.0957597	-2.28	0.023	-0.4059659	-0.0298411	*
Other/free	0.1840259	0.2801701	0.66	0.512	-0.3661999	0.7342518	NS
How long has lived in neighbourhood							
Less than a year (Ref)			1.00				
1-4 years	0.2520189	0.127834	1.97	0.049	0.0009657	0.503072	*
5-9 years	0.8204824	0.1379152	5.95	0	0.5496308	1.091334	**
10-29 years	1.225935	0.128191	9.56	0	0.9741811	1.477689	**
More than 30 years	1.664349	0.1421155	11.71	0	1.385249	1.94345	**
No formal volunteering in last 12 months (Ref)							
No formal volunteering in last 12 months (Ref)			1.00				
Any formal volunteering in last 12 months	0.0938774	0.0664057	1.41	0.158	-0.0365367	0.2242916	NS
Proportion of friends with similar incomes							
All similar (Ref)			1.00				
Don't know	-0.0517015	0.1533213	-0.34	0.736	-0.3528091	0.2494061	NS
More than a half	0.0688333	0.0868933	0.79	0.429	-0.1018163	0.239483	NS
About a half	0.0395116	0.0864292	0.46	0.648	-0.1302266	0.2092498	NS
Less than a half	-0.0374554	0.0948412	-0.39	0.693	-0.2237141	0.1488032	NS
Don't have any friends	0.3137031	1.039033	0.3	0.763	-1.726854	2.35426	NS

Respondents (13,406)

* = significant at 95% ($p = <0.05$) ** = significant at 99% ($p = <0.01$) NS = Not significant Ref = Reference category

Summary of results from Stage 2 (logistic regression) *continued*

Variable	Coefficient	Linearized Std Error	t	P	Confidence Interval (95%)		Sig
Number of close friends							
No close friends (Ref)			1.00				
No friends	-0.2953203	1.01771	-0.29	0.772	-2.294	1.703359	NS
1-2 close friends	0.2227203	0.1323775	1.68	0.093	-0.0372557	0.4826964	NS
3-5 close friends	0.3942844	0.1380603	2.86	0.004	0.1231478	0.665421	**
6-10 close friends	0.3760903	0.1527078	2.46	0.014	0.0761876	0.675993	*
More than 10	0.5758172	0.195166	2.95	0.003	0.1925307	0.9591036	**
How proud are of local area							
Very proud (Ref)			1.00				
Fairly proud	-0.7390293	0.1146142	-6.45	0	-0.96412	-0.5139385	**
Not very proud	-1.705844	0.1409648	-12.1	0	-1.982685	-1.429004	**
Not at all proud	-2.540487	0.1857795	-13.67	0	-2.905339	-2.175634	**
Neutral	-1.612668	0.1658373	-9.72	0	-1.938356	-1.28698	**
Don't know	-1.555302	0.2881962	-5.4	0	-2.121291	-0.9893139	**
Cohesion							
Definitely agree (Ref)			1.00				
Tend to agree	-0.0952412	0.1072218	-0.89	0.375	-0.3058139	0.1153316	NS
Tend to disagree	-0.6531733	0.13114	-4.98	0	-0.9107191	-0.3956275	**
Definitely disagree	-0.4028799	0.1956326	-2.06	0.04	-0.7870827	-0.0186771	*
Don't know	-0.6665769	0.1367053	-4.88	0	-0.9350523	-0.3981015	**
Too few people in the local area	-0.634188	0.2773699	-2.29	0.023	-1.178915	-0.0894614	*
All from same backgrounds	-0.5151325	0.2171389	-2.37	0.018	-0.9415715	-0.0886936	*
Think would be treated worse by public sector organisations							
No (Ref)			1.00				
Yes	-0.0695299	0.0689198	-1.01	0.313	-0.2048815	0.0658217	NS
Constant	1.223211	0.3041399	4.02	0	0.6259109	1.820511	**

Respondents (13,406)

* = significant at 95% ($p < 0.05$) ** = significant at 99% ($p < 0.01$) NS = Not significant Ref = Reference category

Meaningful interaction

Summary

The modelling was undertaken in two stages. First, a stepwise logistic regression model was used to identify the most significant covariates predicting regular meaningful interactions. Previous research (eg Hewstone 2004) had identified various potential factors affecting this, therefore the key socio-demographic variables and question responses hypothesised to be important factors were specified in the stepwise model, which also controlled for sample design. From this, the model identified the variables which were the most significant to build an optimal model to explain regular meaningful interaction. In the second stage, a logistic regression model was run which only included variables which had been retained in the final stepwise model, ensuring any key demographic variables were included such as sex and controlling for sample design.

Variables removed after Stage 1 (stepwise logistic regression)

The following variables were removed the analysis after backwards stepwise logistic regression found that they were not significant at the 95 per cent level:

- whether the respondent has experienced discrimination because of their religion
- whether the respondent has engaged in any civic activism in last 12 months
- perceptions of racial prejudice compared with five years ago
- how worried the respondent is about becoming a victim of crime
- country of birth
- Indices of Multiple Deprivation
- whether the respondent enjoys living in their neighbourhood
- whether the respondent has taken part in a consultation about local services or problems in local area in last 12 months
- how long the respondent has lived in neighbourhood
- tenure
- perceived level of anti-social behaviour in the local area
- whether the respondent feels safe walking alone after dark in the local area.

Summary of results from Stage 2 (logistic regression)

Variable	Coefficient	Linearized Std Error	t	P	Confidence Interval (95%)		Sig
Age							
16-24 years (Ref)			1.00				
25-34 years	-0.4067193	0.1912483	-2.13	0.034	-0.7823118	-0.0311268	*
35-49 years	-0.7561139	0.1705829	-4.43	0	-1.091122	-0.4211062	**
50-64 years	-0.969647	0.1679219	-5.77	0	-1.299429	-0.6398654	**
65-74 years	-1.22483	0.1853673	-6.61	0	-1.588873	-0.8607875	**
75+ years	-1.326647	0.1911313	1.00	0	-1.70201	-0.9512847	**
Ethnicity							
White (Ref)							
Asian - Indian	0.9826987	0.3453241	2.85	0.005	0.304517	1.660881	**
Asian - Pakistani	0.4971153	0.356822	1.39	0.164	-0.2036472	1.197878	NS
Asian - Bangladeshi	0.8484372	0.3981316	2.13	0.033	0.0665467	1.630328	*
Asian - Other	0.7205924	0.4051846	1.78	0.076	-0.0751492	1.516334	NS
Black - Caribbean	0.3792428	0.2388784	1.59	0.113	-0.0898903	0.8483759	NS
Black - African	0.7313992	0.257278	2.84	0.005	0.226131	1.236667	**
Black - Other	1.27143	0.8417633	1.51	0.131	-0.3817089	2.924568	NS
Mixed Race	0.6375594	0.325765	1.96	0.051	-0.0022103	1.277329	NS
Chinese	0.4215923	0.5198118	0.81	0.418	-0.5992658	1.44245	NS
Other	0.4263148	0.3124224	1.36	0.173	-0.1872513	1.039881	NS
Gender							
Male (Ref)			1.00				
Female	-0.0644742	0.0686401	-0.94	0.348	-0.1992764	0.0703279	NS
NSSEC Category							
Higher/lower managerial and professions (Ref)			1.00				
Intermediate occupations/small employers	-0.3071996	0.0920842	-3.34	0.001	-0.4880437	-0.1263554	**
Lower supervisory & technical/Semi-routine	-0.2660605	0.0877054	-3.03	0.003	-0.4383051	-0.0938159	**
Routine occupations	-0.2856341	0.1163504	-2.45	0.014	-0.5141346	-0.0571336	*
Never worked/ long-term unemployed	-0.4320008	0.1527599	-2.83	0.005	-0.7320059	-0.1319957	**
Full time students	1.022489	0.5266028	1.94	0.053	-0.0117055	2.056684	NS
Not stated/classified	-0.2730467	0.2946389	-0.93	0.354	-0.8516878	0.3055943	NS

Respondents (13,482)

* = significant at 95% ($p < 0.05$) ** = significant at 99% ($p < 0.01$) NS = Not significant Ref = Reference category

Summary of results from Stage 2 (logistic regression) *continued*

Variable	Coefficient	Linearized Std Error	t	P	Confidence Interval (95%)		Sig
Employment Status							
In employment (Ref)			1.00				
Unemployed	-0.477267	0.2069502	-2.31	0.021	-0.8836964	-0.0708376	*
Inactive	-0.7599494	0.0907692	-8.37	0	-0.9382109	-0.5816878	**
Religion							
Practising Christian (Ref)			1.00				
Non-practising Christian	-0.3307183	0.0840285	-3.94	0	-0.4957418	-0.1656947	**
Practising Buddhist	-0.8157203	0.8093019	-1.01	0.314	-2.405108	0.7736671	NS
Non-practising Buddhist	0.6239026	0.9839387	0.63	0.526	-1.308454	2.556259	NS
Practising Hindu	-0.7582379	0.3767789	-2.01	0.045	-1.498194	-0.018282	*
Non-practising Hindu	-0.2713005	0.491109	-0.55	0.581	-1.235789	0.693188	NS
Practising Muslim	-0.6874754	0.3279959	-2.1	0.036	-1.331626	-0.0433245	*
Non-practising Muslim	-0.4079076	0.4263809	-0.96	0.339	-1.245277	0.4294616	NS
Practising Sikh	-1.104616	0.493739	-2.24	0.026	-2.07427	-0.1349625	*
Non-practising Sikh	-1.779337	0.5255649	-3.39	0.001	-2.811493	-0.7471799	**
Practising Other religion	0.3117548	0.3655188	0.85	0.394	-0.4060874	1.029597	NS
Non-practising Other religion	0.259453	0.2792477	0.93	0.353	-0.2889614	0.8078674	NS
No religion	-0.1926919	0.1287979	-1.5	0.135	-0.445638	0.0602543	NS
Urban (Ref)							
Rural	-0.3224503	0.1060471	-3.04	0.002	-0.5307161	-0.1141845	**
Government Office Region							
North East (Ref)			1.00				
North West	-0.0301353	0.164899	-0.18	0.855	-0.3539803	0.2937096	NS
Yorkshire and the Humber	0.1844833	0.1718371	1.07	0.283	-0.1529875	0.521954	NS
East Midlands	0.466905	0.1723824	2.71	0.007	0.1283633	0.8054468	**
West Midlands	-0.1130365	0.1726421	-0.65	0.513	-0.4520881	0.2260151	NS
East of England	0.1024385	0.1915284	0.53	0.593	-0.2737039	0.4785809	NS
London	0.4978203	0.2477958	2.01	0.045	0.0111742	0.9844664	*
South East	-0.0544527	0.1604633	-0.34	0.734	-0.3695865	0.2606811	NS
South West	-0.3812077	0.1767323	-2.16	0.031	-0.7282922	-0.0341233	*

Respondents (13,482)

* = significant at 95% ($p = <0.05$) ** = significant at 99% ($p = <0.01$) NS = Not significant Ref = Reference category

Summary of results from Stage 2 (logistic regression) *continued*

Variable	Coefficient	Linearized Std Error	t	P	Confidence Interval (95%)		Sig
Percentage of minority ethnic households in ward							
1 (Lowest density) (Ref)			1.00				
2	0.2980504	0.1513828	1.97	0.049	0.0007497	0.595351	*
3	0.256543	0.1586014	1.62	0.106	-0.0549342	0.5680201	NS
4	0.5190979	0.157601	3.29	0.001	0.2095854	0.8286105	**
5	0.5966837	0.1680278	3.55	0	0.266694	0.9266735	**
6	0.751238	0.1749712	4.29	0	0.4076122	1.094864	**
7	0.9913546	0.1814594	5.46	0	0.6349867	1.347723	**
8	1.212174	0.2116657	5.73	0	0.7964842	1.627864	**
9	1.453483	0.2206814	6.59	0	1.020087	1.886879	**
10 (Highest density)	1.330149	0.2634726	5.05	0	0.8127156	1.847583	**
Volunteering							
Not a regular formal volunteer (Ref)			1.00				
Regular formal volunteer	0.5865291	0.1082089	5.42	0	0.3740177	0.7990404	**
No formal volunteering in last 12 months (Ref)			1.00				
Any formal volunteering in last 12 months	0.1384453	0.0981097	1.41	0.159	-0.0542322	0.3311229	NS
Not regular informal volunteer (Ref)			1.00				
Regular informal volunteer	0.3614895	0.0864414	4.18	0	0.1917274	0.5312516	**
No informal volunteering in last 12 months (Ref)			1.00				
Any informal volunteering in last 12 months	0.1027166	0.0826349	1.24	0.214	-0.0595701	0.2650033	NS
Civic participation							
No civic participation in last 12 months (Ref)			1.00				
Any civic participation in last 12 months	0.1768977	0.0694044	2.55	0.011	0.0405944	0.313201	*
Proportion of friends with similar incomes							
All similar (Ref)			1.00				
Don't know	-0.3018366	0.1635365	-1.85	0.065	-0.6230058	0.0193326	NS
More than a half	-0.06209	0.0977672	-0.64	0.526	-0.2540949	0.1299149	NS
About a half	-0.0373092	0.096402	-0.39	0.699	-0.226633	0.1520146	NS
Less than a half	0.0365127	0.0944411	0.39	0.699	-0.1489601	0.2219856	NS
Don't have any friends	-0.443406	0.70742	-0.63	0.531	-1.832708	0.9458957	NS
Friends from different ethnic groups							
No friends from different ethnic group to themselves (Ref)			1.00				
Friends from different ethnic group to themselves		0.0740229	15.74	0	1.020035	1.310783	**

Respondents (13,482)

* = significant at 95% ($p < 0.05$) ** = significant at 99% ($p < 0.01$) NS = Not significant Ref = Reference category

Summary of results from Stage 2 (logistic regression) *continued*

Variable	Coefficient	Linearized Std Error	t	P	Confidence Interval (95%)		Sig
How proud are of local area							
Very proud (Ref)			1.00				
Fairly proud	0.1380764	0.0903677	1.53	0.127	-0.0393968	0.3155495	NS
Not very proud	0.2314871	0.135072	1.71	0.087	-0.0337808	0.496755	NS
Not at all proud	-0.0458525	0.189642	-0.24	0.809	-0.4182903	0.3265854	NS
Neutral	0.0443078	0.1830482	0.24	0.809	-0.3151804	0.403796	NS
Don't know	-0.2502293	0.3308019	-0.76	0.45	-0.8998909	0.3994324	NS
Cohesion							
Definitely agree (Ref)							
Tend to agree	0.0019465	0.1005506	0.02	0.985	-0.1955248	0.1994177	NS
Tend to disagree	-0.0214186	0.1399296	-0.15	0.878	-0.2962262	0.253389	NS
Definitely disagree	-0.3677895	0.2294735	-1.6	0.11	-0.8184523	0.0828732	NS
Don't know	-0.4224684	0.1341316	-3.15	0.002	-0.6858893	-0.1590475	**
Too few people in the local area	-0.5883036	0.2772832	-2.12	0.034	-1.13286	-0.0437474	*
All from same backgrounds	-0.4011523	0.207747	-1.93	0.054	-0.8091464	0.0068419	NS
Attitude to immigration							
Increased a lot (Ref)			1.00				
Increased a little	-0.3000057	0.4300099	-0.7	0.486	-1.144502	0.5444905	NS
Remain the same as it is	-0.2201914	0.376694	-0.58	0.559	-0.9599804	0.5195977	NS
Reduced a little	-0.1754454	0.3762833	-0.47	0.641	-0.9144278	0.5635371	NS
Reduced a lot	-0.3653214	0.372243	-0.98	0.327	-1.096369	0.3657263	NS
Cannot choose	-0.2995761	0.4011706	-0.75	0.456	-1.087435	0.4882825	NS
Racial prejudice compared to five years ago							
Less (Ref)			1.00				
More	-0.2483957	0.1305489	-1.9	0.058	-0.5047806	0.0079893	NS
About the same	-0.1387858	0.1447574	-0.96	0.338	-0.4230747	0.1455032	NS
Don't know	-0.6691644	0.1704385	-3.93	0	-1.003888	-0.3344403	**
Think would be treated worse by public sector organisations							
No (Ref)			1.00				
Yes	0.0986881	0.0830212	1.19	0.235	-0.0643572	0.2617334	NS
Constant	1.973598	0.468441	4.21	0	1.053627	2.893569	

Respondents (13,482)

* = significant at 95% ($p < 0.05$) ** = significant at 99% ($p < 0.01$) NS = Not significant Ref = Reference category

Annex C

Definitions and terms

All ethnic minority groups

Results from this survey combine the 16-point census classification into either 11, 5 or 2 summary groups. All non-white ethnic groups are included in the 2-group classification as 'all ethnic minority groups'.

Anti-social behaviour

People were asked a series of seven questions (in a random order) which asked whether the following things are a problem in their local area:

- noisy neighbours or loud parties
- teenagers hanging around on the streets
- rubbish or litter lying around
- vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property
- people using or dealing drugs
- people being drunk or rowdy in public places
- abandoned or burnt-out cars.

A score was calculated to measure the level of perceived anti-social behaviour from these answers, with each question response being given a score between three and zero. People who said something was a 'very big problem' were given a maximum score of 3, a 'fairly big problem' scored 2, while 'not a very big problem' scored 1 and those saying 'not a problem at all' were given no points. Respondents who said 'don't know' to any of these questions were excluded from this analysis. This provided a score out of twenty-one, from which people scoring eleven or more were categorised as having a high level of perceived anti-social behaviour.

At risk of social exclusion

Defined as those belonging to ethnic minority groups, people with no qualifications or people with a limiting long-term illness or disability.

Charitable giving

Giving money to charity.

Civic activism

Involvement in either direct decision-making about local services or issues, or in the actual provision of these services by taking on a role such as a local councillor, school governor or magistrate.

Civic consultation	Active engagement in consultation about local services or issues through activities such as attending a consultation group or completing a questionnaire about these services.
Civic participation	Engaging in one of the following activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
Civil renewal	Any civic participation, civic activism or civic consultation activities.
Community cohesion	The Citizenship Survey measures cohesion by whether people feel that people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area.
Computer assisted personal interview (CAPI)	The mode of interview used. The questionnaire is a computer program that specifies the questions, range and structure of permissible answers and instructions for navigating through the questionnaire.
Criminal Justice Service (CJS) organisations	These are: the police, prisons, the courts, Crown Prosecution Service, probation service.
Formal Volunteering	Giving unpaid help through groups, clubs or organisations to benefit other people or the environment.
Government Office Region (GOR)	An administrative division of England and Wales, comprising nine regions in England (North East, North West, Yorkshire and the Humber, East Midlands, West Midlands, East of England, London, South West and South East) and Wales.
Index of Multiple Deprivation	The index was developed by Communities and Local Government and combines a number of indicators which cover income, employment, health and disability, education, skills and training, housing and access to services into a single deprivation score for each area.
Informal volunteering	Giving unpaid help as an individual to people who are not relatives.

Local area	Within 15-20 minutes walking distance of respondent's home.
Long-term limiting illness (LTLI) or disability	Respondents who report a long-standing illness, disability or infirmity.
Meaningful interaction	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'.
Regular volunteering	Defined as involvement at least once a month over the year before interview.
Sample size	The number of people interviewed for the survey. In 2007-08 this was 9,336 core interviews and an additional 4,759 interviews from an ethnic minority boost sample.
Sexual identity	People were asked which of the following best describes their sexual identity: heterosexual/straight, gay or lesbian, bisexual, other or if they would prefer not to say. People who said 'other', that they 'preferred not to say' or 'don't know' were excluded from analysis by sexual identity.
Statistical significance	Because the survey uses responses from a random sample to estimate responses from the population, differences between estimates from successive years and between sub-groups may occur by chance. Tests of statistical significance are used to identify which differences are unlikely to have occurred by chance. In these reports, tests at the five per cent significance levels have been applied (the level at which there is a one in 20 chance of an observed difference being solely due to chance). All reported differences are statistically significant to the 95 per cent level, unless otherwise stated.
Urban/rural	Areas are classified as urban if the settlement is above 20 hectares, the land use is urban in character and the population count is 10,000 or over.
Weighting	The data are weighted to ensure that the sample is representative of the population of England and Wales.

Annex D

Public Service Agreements (PSAs) and Departmental Strategic Objectives (DSOs)

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

Several PSA Indicators from the 2007 Comprehensive Spending Review are 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).

The Citizenship Survey is also used to measure the following Departmental Strategic Objective (DSO)⁸ indicators:

⁸ Every government department has a set of Departmental Strategic Objectives (DSOs). These are targets which represent the whole range of core business for that department.

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).

Annex E

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Table 71	Whether people have friends from different backgrounds, by cohesion	166

Table 1 Community cohesion, 2003 to 2007-08

<i>Percentage</i>	<i>England, 2003, 2005, 2007-08</i>		
	2003	2005	2007-08
Definitely agree	17	12	15
Tend to agree	63	68	66
All who agree	80	80	82
Tend to disagree	16	16	14
Definitely disagree	3	4	4
<i>Respondents¹</i>	<i>7,771</i>	<i>8,045</i>	<i>7,605</i>

¹ Excludes respondents who answered 'don't know' and those with missing answers. Table excludes respondents who said that people in their local area were 'all from the same backgrounds'.

Table 2 Community cohesion, by age, sex and socio-economic group, 2003 to 2007-08

<i>Percentage</i>													<i>England, 2003, 2005, 2007-08</i>			
<i>Age, sex and socio-economic group</i>	<i>2003</i>				<i>2005</i>				<i>2007-08</i>							
	<i>Definitely agree</i>	<i>Tend to agree</i>	<i>All who agree</i>	<i>Respondents¹</i>	<i>Definitely agree</i>	<i>Tend to agree</i>	<i>All who agree</i>	<i>Respondents¹</i>	<i>Definitely agree</i>	<i>Tend to agree</i>	<i>All who agree</i>	<i>Respondents¹</i>				
16-24	13	61	73	639	11	65	76	720	14	62	76	668				
25-34	13	64	76	1,361	8	68	76	1,320	14	64	78	1,173				
35-49	16	64	80	2,182	10	68	78	2,324	13	68	81	2,185				
50-64	19	65	84	1,856	14	67	80	1,919	17	66	83	1,794				
65-74	23	60	84	944	16	69	85	985	17	70	87	955				
75+	27	61	88	789	16	75	91	777	24	67	91	826				
Male	18	62	81	3,515	12	67	79	3,650	16	67	82	3,407				
Female	16	64	80	4,256	12	68	80	4,395	15	66	81	4,195				
Higher/lower managerial and professions	19	64	83	2,717	12	70	82	2,752	15	69	84	2,746				
Intermediate occupations/small employers	18	65	83	1,501	12	68	80	1,643	17	66	83	1,471				
Lower supervisory & technical/Semi-routine	16	61	78	2,087	11	67	78	2,165	15	64	79	1,939				
Routine occupations	14	64	78	962	11	66	77	956	13	68	81	849				
Never worked/long-term unemployed	17	56	73	238	14	63	78	328	16	64	80	365				
Full time students	15	65	80	112	9	65	74	141	16	63	78	136				
Not stated/classified	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9	62	71	60	31	52	82	93				
All	17	63	80	7,771	12	68	80	8,045	15	66	82	7,605				

¹ Excludes respondents who answered 'don't know' and those with missing answers. Table excludes respondents who said that people in their local area were 'all from the same backgrounds'.

Table 3 Community cohesion, by employment status, disability and sexual identity, 2003 to 2007-08

<i>Percentage</i>													<i>England, 2003, 2005, 2007-08</i>	
Employment status, disability and sexual identity ¹	2003				2005				2007-08					
	Definitely agree	Tend to agree	All who agree	<i>Respondents¹</i>	Definitely agree	Tend to agree	All who agree	<i>Respondents²</i>	Definitely agree	Tend to agree	All who agree	<i>Respondents²</i>		
In employment	15	65	80	4,447	11	68	79	4,709	14	67	81	4,252		
Unemployed	12	57	69	206	13	61	74	193	11	64	75	195		
Inactive	21	61	81	3,114	14	68	81	3,143	18	65	83	3,154		
No LTLI/disability	17	64	81	5,933	12	68	80	6,326	15	67	82	5,945		
LTLI/disability	19	59	78	1,834	12	66	78	1,705	16	63	79	1,636		
Heterosexual	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15	66	82	7,189		
Gay/lesbian/bisexual	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	14	59	73	128		
All	17	63	80	7,771	12	68	80	8,045	15	66	82	7,605		

¹ Sexual identity figures exclude respondents who preferred not to specify their sexual identity or who were classified as 'other.'

² Excludes respondents who answered 'don't know' and those with missing answers. Table excludes respondents who said that people in their local area were 'all from the same backgrounds'.

Table 4 Community cohesion, by ethnicity, country of birth and religion, 2003 to 2007-08

<i>Percentage</i>													<i>England, 2003, 2005, 2007-08</i>			
Ethnicity, country of birth and religion ¹	2003				2005				2007-08							
	Definitely agree	Tend to agree	All who agree	<i>Respondents</i> ²	Definitely agree	Tend to agree	All who agree	<i>Respondents</i> ²	Definitely agree	Tend to agree	All who agree	<i>Respondents</i> ²				
White	16	63	80	7,129	11	68	79	7,374	15	67	81	6,907				
Indian	20	61	81	1,070	12	71	83	1,212	22	65	86	1,277				
Pakistani	27	57	84	658	16	64	80	642	26	57	84	770				
Bangladeshi	23	64	87	400	18	68	86	224	13	70	83	266				
Other Asian	32	55	87	323	19	63	82	246	25	64	89	243				
All Asian	24	59	83	2,451	15	68	82	2,324	22	63	85	2,556				
Black Caribbean	19	64	83	829	13	70	84	771	18	64	82	739				
Black African	21	57	78	609	20	61	81	653	21	62	83	736				
Other Black	14	42	56	65	14	79	92	34 ³	17	48	65	41 ³				
All Black	20	60	80	1,503	17	66	83	1,458	20	63	82	1,516				
Mixed Race	21	60	80	308	16	59	75	435	18	60	78	433				
Chinese	14	70	85	131	11	76	87	151	19	68	86	146				
Other	18	66	84	365	19	65	85	339	20	58	78	391				
All minority ethnic groups	22	61	82	4,758	16	67	82	4,707	21	62	83	5,042				
Born in UK	16	63	80	8,054	11	68	79	8,362	15	67	81	7,952				
Born outside UK	21	61	82	3,835	16	67	83	3,703	19	63	83	3,978				

¹ 'All' row based on core sample only, other columns based on combined sample but exclude those without ethnicity data.

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

³ Please note this is a very small base size so these findings should be treated as indicative rather than significant.

Table 4 Community cohesion, by ethnicity, country of birth and religion, 2003 to 2007-08 *continued*

Percentage													England, 2003, 2005, 2007-08	
Ethnicity, country of birth and religion	2003				2005				2007-08					
	Definitely agree	Tend to agree	All who agree	Respondents ¹	Definitely agree	Tend to agree	All who agree	Respondents ¹	Definitely agree	Tend to agree	All who agree	Respondents ¹		
Practising Christians	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15	67	82	3,017	17	66	83	3,032		
Not practising Christians	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10	68	79	4,786	14	69	82	4,378		
All Christians	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	12	68	80	7,805	15	68	83	7,416		
Practising Muslims	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	18	63	81	1,085	24	61	85	1,321		
Not practising Muslims	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	20	60	80	291	27	56	83	323		
All Muslims	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	19	62	81	1,378	25	60	85	1,646		
Practising Hindus	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	14	72	87	475	22	66	88	504		
Not practising Hindus	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	16	71	86	176	22	65	87	193		
All Hindus	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15	72	87	651	22	66	88	698		
Practising Sikhs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8	70	77	251	18	70	88	228		
Not practising Sikhs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11	68	79	85	11	55	66	92		
All Sikhs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8	69	77	336	16	66	82	320		
Practising Buddhists	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7	71	79	53	32	52	84	61		
Not practising Buddhists	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	22	65	87	40 ²	19	71	90	48 ²		
All Buddhists	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13	69	82	93	28	58	86	109		
Practising Other religions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	14	68	83	204	20	59	79	212		
Not practising Other religions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	12	71	83	173	17	59	75	148		
All Other religions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13	70	83	378	18	60	77	362		
All practising	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15	67	82	5,085	18	65	84	5,358		
All not practising	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11	68	79	5,558	14	68	82	5,182		
All religions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	12	68	80	10,641	15	67	83	10,551		
No religion	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10	66	76	1,411	15	62	77	1,372		
All	17	63	80	7,617	12	68	80	8,045	15	66	82	7,605		

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

² Please note this is a very small base size so these findings should be treated as indicative rather than significant.

Table 5 Community cohesion, by age within ethnic group

<i>Percentage</i>															<i>England, 2007-08</i>	
	White	Asian				Black				Mixed Race	Chinese	Other	All minority ethnic groups	All ¹		
		Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other	All	Caribbean	African	Other						All	
Age 16-29																
Definitely agree	12	20	26	11	30	22	12	24	*	19	14	24	25	21	13	
Tend to agree	64	64	57	72	60	62	66	59	*	61	63	63	54	61	63	
All who agree	76	84	83	83	90	84	78	83	*	80	76	87	80	82	76	
<i>Respondents</i>	<i>1,018</i>	<i>292</i>	<i>260</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>716</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>189</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>312</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>93</i>	<i>1,334</i>	<i>1,201</i>	
Age 30-49																
Definitely agree	13	23	28	13	24	23	16	22	*	19	18	9	18	21	14	
Tend to agree	67	62	53	69	63	60	65	62	*	63	59	75	63	62	67	
All who agree	80	85	81	82	87	84	80	84	*	82	77	83	81	83	81	
<i>Respondents</i>	<i>2,471</i>	<i>597</i>	<i>381</i>	<i>137</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>1,248</i>	<i>376</i>	<i>438</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>833</i>	<i>196</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>202</i>	<i>2,541</i>	<i>2,825</i>	
Age 50+																
Definitely agree	18	20	23	16	16	20	27	13	*	22	28	*	18	21	18	
Tend to agree	67	69	70	72	76	70	61	71	*	65	57	*	52	66	67	
All who agree	86	90	93	87	92	90	89	84	*	87	85	*	70	87	86	
<i>Respondents</i>	<i>3,414</i>	<i>388</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>32²</i>	<i>42²</i>	<i>591</i>	<i>250</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>370</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>1,164</i>	<i>3,575</i>	
All																
Definitely agree	15	22	26	13	25	22	18	21	17	20	18	19	20	21	15	
Tend to agree	67	65	57	70	64	63	64	62	48	63	60	68	58	62	66	
All who agree	81	86	84	83	89	85	82	83	65	82	78	86	78	83	82	
<i>Respondents</i>	<i>6,907</i>	<i>1,277</i>	<i>770</i>	<i>266</i>	<i>243</i>	<i>2,556</i>	<i>739</i>	<i>736</i>	<i>41²</i>	<i>1,516</i>	<i>433</i>	<i>146</i>	<i>391</i>	<i>5,042</i>	<i>7,605</i>	

¹ 'All' column based on core sample. Other columns based on combined sample.

² Please note this is a very small base size so these findings should be treated as indicative rather than significant. Percentages are not shown for groups of less than 30 people.

Table 6 Community cohesion, by sex within ethnic group

Percentage															England, 2007-08	
	White	Asian				Black				Mixed Race	Chinese	Other	All minority ethnic groups	All ¹		
		Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other	All	Caribbean	African	Other						All	
Males																
Definitely agree	15	20	28	15	25	23	20	23	*	21	19	22	24	22	16	
Tend to agree	67	66	56	70	65	63	63	63	*	63	60	63	57	62	67	
All who agree	82	86	84	85	90	86	83	86	*	84	80	85	80	85	82	
Respondents	3,098	626	407	130	124	1,287	309	296	10	615	163	53	196	2,314	3,407	
Females																
Definitely agree	15	23	23	10	25	22	16	20	22	18	16	15	15	20	15	
Tend to agree	66	63	59	70	63	63	65	61	51	62	60	72	60	62	66	
All who agree	81	86	82	81	87	84	81	81	72	81	77	88	75	82	81	
Respondents	3,806	651	363	136	119	1,269	430	440	31 ²	901	270	93	195	2,728	4,195	
All																
Definitely agree	15	22	26	13	25	22	18	21	17	20	18	19	20	21	15	
Tend to agree	67	65	57	70	64	63	64	62	48	63	60	68	58	62	66	
All who agree	81	86	84	83	89	85	82	83	65	82	78	86	78	83	82	
Respondents	6,907	1,277	770	266	243	2,556	739	736	41 ²	1,516	433	146	391	5,042	7,605	

¹ 'All' column based on core sample. Other columns based on combined sample.

² Please note this is a very small base size so these findings should be treated as indicative rather than significant. Percentages are not shown for groups of less than 30 people.

Table 7 Community cohesion, by country of birth within ethnic group

<i>Percentage</i>															<i>England, 2007-08</i>	
	White		Asian				Black				Mixed Race	Chinese	Other	All minority ethnic groups	All	
			Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other	All	Caribbean	African	Other						All
Born in the UK																
Definitely agree	15	18	23	10	*	20	14	22	*	15	13	*	10	17	15	
Tend to agree	67	63	57	64	*	60	67	57	*	63	65	*	56	62	67	
All who agree	82	81	80	74	*	81	80	79	*	79	78	*	66	79	81	
<i>Respondents</i>	<i>6,455</i>	<i>358</i>	<i>274</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>720</i>	<i>349</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>445</i>	<i>253</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>1,497</i>	<i>7,952</i>	
Not born in the UK																
Definitely agree	16	23	28	13	23	23	23	21	*	22	25	24	22	23	19	
Tend to agree	64	65	58	73	65	64	61	63	*	63	54	63	59	63	63	
All who agree	80	88	86	86	88	87	84	84	*	84	79	87	81	85	83	
<i>Respondents</i>	<i>451</i>	<i>913</i>	<i>495</i>	<i>203</i>	<i>217</i>	<i>1,828</i>	<i>389</i>	<i>652</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>1,066</i>	<i>178</i>	<i>119</i>	<i>335</i>	<i>3,526</i>	<i>3,978</i>	
All																
Definitely agree	15	22	26	13	25	22	18	21	17	20	18	19	20	21	15 ¹	
Tend to agree	67	65	57	70	64	63	64	62	48	63	60	68	58	62	66 ¹	
All who agree	81	86	84	83	89	85	82	83	65	82	78	86	78	83	82 ¹	
<i>Respondents</i>	<i>6,907</i>	<i>1,277</i>	<i>770</i>	<i>266</i>	<i>243</i>	<i>2,556</i>	<i>739</i>	<i>736</i>	<i>41²</i>	<i>1,516</i>	<i>433</i>	<i>146</i>	<i>391</i>	<i>5,042</i>	<i>7,605¹</i>	

¹ Based on core sample, other figures based on combined sample.² Please note this is a very small base size so these findings should be treated as indicative rather than significant.

Percentages are not shown for groups of less than 30 people.

Table 8 Community cohesion, by Index of Multiple Deprivation and rural/urban

<i>Percentage</i>				<i>England, 2007-08</i>
Index of Multiple Deprivation and rural/urban	Whether agrees that people from different backgrounds get on well together			<i>Respondents¹</i>
	Definitely agree	Tend to agree	All who agree	
1 (Least deprived)	20	69	88	795
2	19	69	87	795
3	16	71	86	832
4	18	69	88	738
5	15	69	84	846
6	17	66	83	688
7	12	67	80	735
8	14	62	76	753
9	11	63	75	712
10 (Most deprived)	11	56	68	711
Rural	21	66	87	1,499
Urban	14	66	80	6,106
All	15	66	82	7,605

¹ Excludes respondents who answered 'don't know' and those with missing answers. Table excludes respondents who said that people in their local area were 'all from the same backgrounds'.

Table 9 Community cohesion, by Government Office Region

<i>Percentage</i>					<i>England and Wales, 2007-08</i>
Government Office Region	Whether agrees that people from different backgrounds get on well together			<i>Respondents¹</i>	
	Definitely agree	Tend to agree	All who agree		
North East	13	64	77	461	
North West	15	64	79	1,102	
Yorkshire and the Humber	15	65	80	746	
East Midlands	15	67	82	727	
West Midlands	13	69	81	783	
East of England	14	68	82	827	
London	17	66	83	950	
South East	17	66	83	1,269	
South West	17	67	85	740	
All England	15	66	82	7,605	
Wales	17	67	84	455	

¹ Excludes respondents who answered 'don't know' and those with missing answers. Table excludes respondents who said that people in their local area were 'all from the same backgrounds'.

Table 10 Community cohesion, by percentage of minority ethnic households in the area

<i>Percentage</i>				<i>England, 2007-08</i>
Percentage of minority ethnic households in the area (deciles) ¹	Whether agrees that people from different backgrounds get on well together			<i>Respondents²</i>
	Definitely agree	Tend to agree	All who agree	
1 (Lowest density)	16	69	85	578
2	16	69	85	897
3	18	65	83	757
4	14	66	80	833
5	14	67	81	772
6	13	70	83	775
7	15	65	80	834
8	15	67	82	705
9	14	63	78	690
10 (Highest density)	18	63	82	764
All	15	66	82	7,605

¹ This measure is based on the percentage of households in the postal sector headed by someone from a minority ethnic group, based on the 2001 Census.

² Excludes respondents who answered 'don't know' and those with missing answers. Table excludes respondents who said that people in their local area were 'all from the same backgrounds'.

Table 11 Community cohesion, by fear of crime and anti-social behaviour¹

<i>Percentage</i>				<i>England, 2007-08</i>
Fear of crime and anti-social behaviour	Whether agrees that people from different backgrounds get on well together			<i>Respondents²</i>
	Definitely agree	Tend to agree	All who agree	
How worried about becoming a victim of crime				
Very worried	11	56	67	660
Fairly worried	11	66	76	2,303
Not very worried	16	71	86	3,342
Not at all worried	25	61	86	1,282
How safe feel walking alone in the neighbourhood after dark				
Very safe	24	64	88	2,413
Fairly safe	12	71	83	2,972
A bit unsafe	8	67	75	1,291
Very unsafe	9	49	58	631
Never walks alone after dark	17	65	83	297
Anti-social behaviour				
High level	8	56	64	1,227
Low level	17	69	86	4,917
All	15	66	82	7,605

¹ People were asked whether a series of seven things were a problem in their local area and given a score based of how many things they thought were problems. People scoring 11 or more out of 21 were categorised as perceiving there to be a high level of anti-social behaviour.

² Excludes respondents who answered 'don't know' and those with missing answers. Table excludes respondents who said that people in their local area were 'all from the same backgrounds'.

Table 12 Community cohesion, by length of residence

<i>Percentage</i>					<i>England, 2007-08</i>
Length of residence in the neighbourhood	Whether agrees that people from different backgrounds get on well together			<i>Respondents¹</i>	
	Definitely agree	Tend to agree	All who agree		
Less than a year	16	65	81	430	
1-4 years	16	65	81	1,464	
5-9 years	14	67	80	1,230	
10-29 years	15	67	82	2,674	
More than 30 years	17	67	84	1,806	
All	15	66	82	7,605	

¹ Excludes respondents who answered 'don't know' and those with missing answers. Table excludes respondents who said that people in their local area were 'all from the same backgrounds'.

Table 13 Community cohesion, by friends from different ethnic backgrounds

<i>Percentage</i>					<i>England, 2007-08</i>
Friends from different ethnic backgrounds	Whether agrees that people from different backgrounds get on well together			<i>Respondents¹</i>	
	Definitely agree	Tend to agree	All who agree		
Friends all from own ethnic group	15	66	81	3,744	
Has friends from a different ethnic group to themselves	16	66	82	3,694	
All	15	66	82	7,605	

¹ Excludes respondents who answered 'don't know' and those with missing answers. Table excludes respondents who said that people in their local area were 'all from the same backgrounds'.

Table 14 Factors which prevent people from different backgrounds from getting on	
<i>Percentage</i>	<i>England, 2007-08</i>
Barrier¹	All
Lack of social contact/mixing	25
Lack of understanding/ignorance	12
Different cultures	11
Different standards/values	11
Lack of respect/concern for other people	8
Different levels of resources/education	7
General race or skin colour	7
Anti-social behaviour	7
Racism/religious prejudice	6
Different religions	6
Different languages	5
Something else	58
<i>Respondents²</i>	<i>1,349</i>

¹ Percentages sum to more than 100 as respondents could say an unlimited number of factors were important.

² Respondents who disagreed that their local area is cohesive.

Table 15 Factors which prevent people from different backgrounds from getting on, by age, sex and socio-economic group age, sex and socio-economic group

Percentage													England, 2007-08
Age, sex and socio-economic group ¹	Lack of social contact or mixing	Lack of understanding or ignorance	Different cultures	Different standards or values	Lack of respect or concern for other people	Different levels of resources or education	General race or skin colour	Anti-social behaviour	Racism or religious prejudice	Different religions	Different languages	Something else	Respondents ²
16-24	18	14	9	9	8	5	10	4	9	9	4	53	176
25-34	26	14	18	8	5	7	8	5	4	5	8	56	265
35-49	27	11	11	13	9	10	7	9	8	4	5	57	406
50-64	25	10	8	12	8	5	4	10	5	7	5	61	300
65-74	37	14	9	11	7	10	4	6	3	8	3	60	123
75+	22	10	8	8	4	6	5	6	2		2	68	79
Male	28	10	13	9	6	7	7	6	6	7	6	55	570
Female	23	14	10	12	9	7	7	8	7	5	4	60	778
Higher/lower managerial and professions	26	13	12	11	7	8	6	5	5	6	5	60	428
Intermediate occupations/ small employers	27	13	8	13	7	8	6	7	3	7	6	59	241
Lower supervisory & technical/ Semi-routine	24	10	13	12	8	6	7	8	8	5	4	57	389
Routine occupations	28	14	10	9	11	8	5	9	7	5	7	61	164
Never worked/ long-term unemployed	32	9	10	10	6	6	11	11	8	1	5	45	78
Full time students	7	18	11	1	4	-	19	2	4	15	6	48	33 ³
All	25	12	11	11	8	7	7	7	6	6	5	58	1,349

¹ Percentages sum to more than 100 as respondents could say an unlimited number of things were barriers.

² Excludes respondents who answered 'don't know' and those with missing answers. Respondents with missing age data included only in 'All' row.

³ Please note this is a very small base size so these findings should be treated as indicative rather than significant.

- = 0

Table 16 Factors which prevent people from different backgrounds from getting on, by ethnicity, country of birth and religion

Percentage													England, 2007-08
Ethnicity, country of birth and religious affiliation ¹	Lack of social contact or mixing	Lack of understanding or ignorance	Different cultures	Different standards or values	Lack of respect or concern for other people	Different levels of resources or education	General race or skin colour	Anti-social behaviour	Racism or religious prejudice	Different religions	Different languages	Something else	Respondents ²
White	25	12	10	11	7	7	7	7	6	6	5	60	1,224
Indian	26	19	28	14	9	12	7	7	6	14	9	49	176
Pakistani	28	22	18	9	10	3	15	5	14	9	7	41	120
Bangladeshi	19	14	20	6	8	5	8	6	3	3	4	50	45 ⁴
Other Asian	31	7	21	2	4	6	5	2	4	8	26	28	33 ⁴
All Asian	26	18	23	10	9	7	10	6	8	10	9	45	374
Black Caribbean	26	18	16	8	13	8	6	6	8	5	8	47	129
Black African	28	18	26	6	4	4	7	5	11	6	8	42	125
Other Black	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
All Black	26	18	20	6	8	6	7	7	10	5	7	46	265
Mixed Race	26	10	16	12	6	11	6	1	9	9	5	50	98
Chinese	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
Other	30	15	23	10	9	9	5	5	2	4	8	44	90
All minority ethnic groups	26	16	21	9	8	7	8	6	8	8	8	47	845
Born in the UK	25	12	8	11	7	7	7	7	6	6	4	61	1,464
Not born in the UK	28	13	33	8	10	8	5	8	4	8	13	37	601
All ³	25	12	11	11	8	7	7	7	6	6	5	58	1,349

¹ Percentages sum to more than 100 as respondents could say an unlimited number of things were barriers.

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

³ 'All' row based on core sample only, other rows based on combined sample but exclude those without ethnicity data.

⁴ Please note this is a very small base size so these findings should be treated as indicative rather than significant.

Percentages are not shown for groups of less than 30 people.

Table 16 Factors which prevent people from different backgrounds from getting on, by ethnicity, country of birth and religion (*continued*)

Percentage													England, 2007-08
Ethnicity, country of birth and religious affiliation ¹	Lack of social contact or mixing	Lack of understanding or ignorance	Different cultures	Different standards or values	Lack of respect or concern for other people	Different levels of resources or education	General race or skin colour	Anti-social behaviour	Racism or religious prejudice	Different religions	Different languages	Something else	Respondents ²
Christian	24	11	11	10	7	8	6	8	6	6	4	60	1,268
Muslim	26	18	20	8	14	5	11	6	10	7	8	43	262
Hindu	33	8	25	14	6	6	6	5	2	11	13	46	89
Sikh	9	26	27	8	8	8	11	10	4	20	6	51	54
Buddhist	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
Other religion	36	9	26	13	11	6	4	4	7	7	6	42	66
All practising	23	12	18	11	11	7	6	8	6	6	6	54	827
All not practising	25	10	9	10	6	8	7	7	6	7	4	60	926
All religions	25	11	12	10	8	7	6	8	6	7	4	58	1,755
No religion	26	18	8	13	6	7	8	4	7	3	9	60	311
All ³	25	12	11	11	8	7	7	7	6	6	5	58	1,349

¹ Percentages sum to more than 100 as respondents could say an unlimited number of things were barriers.

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

³ 'All' row based on core sample only, other rows based on combined sample but exclude those without ethnicity data.

Percentages are not shown for groups of less than 30 people.

Table 17 Views on the neighbourhood, 2003 to 2007-08			
<i>Percentage</i>	<i>England, 2003, 2005, 2007-08</i>		
	2003	2005	2007-08
How strongly belongs to neighbourhood			
Very strongly	27	31	34
Fairly strongly	43	43	41
All who belong strongly	70	74	75
Not very strongly	23	20	20
Not at all strongly	7	6	5
<i>Respondents¹</i>	8,835	9,134	8,740
Whether enjoys living in the neighbourhood			
Yes, definitely	63	65	65
Yes, to some extent	30	29	28
All who enjoy living in the neighbourhood	93	94	94
No	7	6	6
<i>Respondents¹</i>	8,917	9,182	8,792
People pull together to improve neighbourhood			
Definitely agree	18	19	20
Tend to agree	47	49	48
All who agree	65	68	68
Tend to disagree	25	24	23
Definitely disagree	10	8	10
<i>Respondents¹</i>	8,223	8,504	8,127
How much can people in the neighbourhood be trusted			
Many people	47	49	47
Some people	37	36	36
Few people	14	14	15
None	2	2	2
<i>Respondents¹</i>	8,643	8,929	8,505
Whether people share same values			
Strongly agree	N/A	N/A	18
Agree	N/A	N/A	62
All who agree	N/A	N/A	79
Disagree	N/A	N/A	17
Strongly disagree	N/A	N/A	4
<i>Respondents¹</i>	N/A	N/A	7,791

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

Table 18 Views on the neighbourhood, by age, sex and socio-economic status

<i>Percentage</i>											<i>England, 2007-08</i>
Age ¹ , sex and socio-economic group	Feels they strongly belong to the neighbourhood	Respondents ²	Definitely enjoys living in the neighbourhood	Respondents ²	Many people in the neighbourhood can be trusted	Respondents ²	Agrees that people share the same values	Respondents ²	Agrees that people in the neighbourhood pull together to improve it	Respondents ²	
16-24	65	717	51	727	30	705	70	633	53	655	
25-34	66	1,304	59	1,317	35	1,262	74	1,154	66	1,192	
35-49	74	2,426	65	2,443	46	2,364	79	2,180	67	2,281	
50-64	79	2,077	69	2,082	55	2,008	83	1,881	72	1,948	
65-74	86	1,144	76	1,148	59	1,119	85	1,027	75	1,070	
75+	87	1,067	77	1,070	63	1,042	86	912	79	978	
Male	73	3,826	65	3,847	48	3,732	79	3,432	66	3,586	
Female	77	4,910	65	4,941	46	4,770	79	4,357	70	4,539	
Higher/lower managerial and professions	74	3,084	69	3,099	57	2,990	81	2,772	71	2,887	
Intermediate occupations/ small employers	77	1,701	67	1,711	48	1,652	80	1,536	70	1,575	
Lower supervisory & technical/ Semi-routine	76	2,274	64	2,285	41	2,216	78	2,024	66	2,125	
Routine occupations	76	1,006	59	1,014	35	989	76	873	60	924	
Never worked/ long-term unemployed	76	416	56	420	33	405	73	363	64	383	
Full time students	65	145	52	148	34	143	77	130	58	134	
Not stated/classified	71	107	70	108	47	104	86	89	74	94	
All	75	8,740	65	8,792	47	8,505	79	7,791	68	8,127	

¹ Respondents with missing age data included only in 'All' row.

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

Table 19 Views on the neighbourhood, by employment status, disability, and sexual identity

<i>Percentage</i>										
										<i>England, 2007-08</i>
<i>Employment status, disability, and sexual identity¹</i>	<i>Feels they strongly belong to the neighbourhood</i>	<i>Respondents²</i>	<i>Definitely enjoys living in the neighbourhood</i>	<i>Respondents²</i>	<i>Many people in the neighbourhood can be trusted</i>	<i>Respondents²</i>	<i>Agrees that people share the same values</i>	<i>Respondents²</i>	<i>Agrees that people in the neighbourhood pull together to improve it</i>	<i>Respondents²</i>
Employed	72	4,774	65	4,798	46	4,635	79	4,293	67	4,437
Unemployed	68	209	49	213	26	203	68	183	61	196
Inactive	80	3,753	67	3,777	49	3,662	80	3,310	70	3,489
No LTLI/disability	75	6,746	66	6,786	47	6,566	80	6,046	69	6,263
LTLI/disability	77	1,966	64	1,977	45	1,911	77	1,723	64	1,840
Heterosexual	75	8,248	65	8,297	47	8,036	79	7,388	68	7,686
Gay/lesbian/bisexual	54	138	51	140	38	134	69	126	52	134
All	75	8,740	65	8,792	47	8,505	79	7,791	68	8,127

¹ Sexual identity figures exclude respondents who preferred not to specify their sexual identity or who were classified as 'other.'

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

Table 20 Views on the neighbourhood, by ethnicity, country of birth and religion

<i>Percentage</i>											<i>England, 2007-08</i>
<i>Ethnicity, country of birth and religion¹</i>	<i>Feels they strongly belong to the neighbourhood</i>	<i>Respondents²</i>	<i>Definitely enjoys living in the neighbourhood</i>	<i>Respondents²</i>	<i>Many people in the neighbourhood can be trusted</i>	<i>Respondents²</i>	<i>Agrees that people share the same values</i>	<i>Respondents²</i>	<i>Agrees that people in the neighbourhood pull together to improve it</i>	<i>Respondents²</i>	
White	75	7,977	66	8,025	49	7,789	80	7,156	68	7,455	
Indian	80	1,348	65	1,359	31	1,310	75	1,190	69	1,225	
Pakistani	85	801	65	811	28	782	77	735	67	751	
Bangladeshi	78	289	56	291	16	283	66	264	66	266	
Other Asian	79	275	63	279	27	262	73	230	76	238	
All Asian	81	2,713	64	2,740	28	2,637	75	2,419	69	2,480	
Black Caribbean	79	800	57	805	21	758	60	671	62	697	
Black African	72	804	53	818	19	756	56	643	62	671	
Other Black	58	45 ³	38	46 ³	16	44 ³	61	33 ³	41	41 ³	
All Black	75	1,649	54	1,669	20	1,558	58	1,347	61	1,409	
Mixed Race	74	472	52	479	23	446	63	417	60	423	
Chinese	50	163	50	165	19	153	67	128	64	134	
Other	69	427	60	431	26	397	60	364	65	362	
All minority ethnic groups	77	5,424	60	5,484	25	5,191	68	4,675	66	4,808	
Born in the UK	76	9,023	66	9,083	49	8,807	80	8,139	68	8,452	
Not born in the UK	70	4,358	63	4,406	36	4,155	71	3,675	70	3,794	

¹ 'All' row based on core sample only, other rows based on combined sample.

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

³ Please note this is a very small base size so these findings should be treated as indicative rather than significant.

Table 20 Views on the neighbourhood, by ethnicity, country of birth and religion (*continued*)

<i>Percentage</i>										
										<i>England, 2007-08</i>
<i>Ethnicity, country of birth and religion¹</i>	<i>Feels they strongly belong to the neighbourhood</i>	<i>Respondents²</i>	<i>Definitely enjoys living in the neighbourhood</i>	<i>Respondents²</i>	<i>Many people in the neighbourhood can be trusted</i>	<i>Respondents²</i>	<i>Agrees that people share the same values</i>	<i>Respondents²</i>	<i>Agrees that people in the neighbourhood pull together to improve it</i>	<i>Respondents²</i>
Practising Christians	81	3,434	70	3,464	54	3,331	81	3,024	74	3,144
Not practising Christians	76	5,031	67	5,058	48	4,878	82	4,477	68	4,663
All Christians	77	8,474	68	8,531	50	8,217	82	7,508	70	7,815
Practising Muslims	83	1,398	63	1,415	23	1,359	73	1,253	69	1,267
Not practising Muslims	74	342	61	349	24	327	73	299	65	316
All Muslims	81	1,741	63	1,766	23	1,686	73	1,553	68	1,584
Practising Hindus	81	536	66	544	30	521	75	470	70	483
Not practising Hindus	75	200	62	202	28	191	79	173	66	179
All Hindus	79	737	65	747	29	713	76	644	69	663
Practising Sikhs	77	240	68	242	28	236	79	218	70	215
Not practising Sikhs	78	95	46	97	31	96	71	87	62	89
All Sikhs	77	336	61	340	29	333	76	305	68	305
Practising Buddhists	83	65	60	66	54	60	65	50 ³	74	56
Not practising Buddhists	58	62	61	62	43	62	65	54	64	48 ³
All Buddhists	74	127	61	128	50	122	65	104	71	104
Practising other religions	71	236	71	237	45	226	70	210	73	215
Not practising other religions	71	169	66	168	46	163	67	153	61	153
All other religions	69	407	67	407	47	391	67	365	66	370
All practising	80	5,909	69	5,968	50	5,733	80	5,225	74	5,380
All not practising	76	5,899	67	5,936	47	5,717	82	5,243	67	5,448
All religions	77	11,822	68	11,919	48	11,462	81	10,479	69	10,841
No religion	62	1,549	53	1,561	44	1,490	71	1,326	59	1,397
All ¹	75	8,740	65	8,792	47	8,505	79	7,791	68	8,127

¹ 'All' row based on core sample only, other rows based on combined sample.

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

³ Please note this is a very small base size so these findings should be treated as indicative rather than significant.

Table 21 Views on the neighbourhood, by age within ethnic group

Percentage															England, 2007-08	
	White		Asian				Black				Mixed Race	Chinese	Other	All minority ethnic groups	All ¹	
			Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other	All	Caribbean	African	Other	All					
Age 16-29																
Strongly belongs to the neighbourhood	62	72	83	75	71	76	77	64	*	68	73	40	72	72	64	
Respondents ²	1,115	306	275	105	71	757	117	210	12	339	165	61	100	1,422	1,311	
Definitely enjoys living in the neighbourhood	55	59	61	44	58	57	35	48	*	43	46	41	46	51	54	
Respondents ²	1,134	308	275	106	71	760	117	211	12	340	170	62	102	1,434	1,328	
Many people in the neighbourhood can be trusted	34	21	24	13	29	22	13	13	*	13	17	12	23	19	32	
Respondents ²	1,100	293	268	100	63	724	111	191	11	313	156	56	96	1,345	1,281	
Agrees that people share the same values	72	73	75	62	73	72	50	51	66	51	58	64	54	64	71	
Respondents ²	988	274	252	94	59	679	99	168	8	275	151	46 ³	89	1,240	1,146	
Agrees that people pull together	58	64	58	63	75	63	42	56	31	50	58	63	58	59	57	
Respondents ²	1,014	275	258	95	57	685	102	169	12	283	152	47 ³	89	1,256	1,188	

¹ Based on core sample, other figures based on combined sample.

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

³ Please note this is a very small base size so these findings should be treated as indicative rather than significant. Percentages are not shown for groups of less than 30 people.

Table 21 Views on the neighbourhood, by age within ethnic group (continued)

Percentage														England, 2007-08	
	White	Asian				Black				Mixed Race	Chinese	Other	All minority ethnic groups	All ¹	
		Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other	All	Caribbean	African	Other						All
Age 30-49															
Strongly belongs to the neighbourhood	73	79	85	79	82	81	76	77	*	76	71	48	67	77	73
Respondents ²	2,752	626	392	145	145	1,308	396	471	21	888	213	70	218	2,697	3,136
Definitely enjoys living in the neighbourhood	64	65	66	63	68	66	59	55	*	56	55	54	67	62	64
Respondents ²	2,768	632	401	146	149	1,328	399	483	22	904	215	71	220	2,738	3,159
Many people in the neighbourhood can be trusted	46	36	30	16	28	31	22	21	*	22	23	25	23	27	44
Respondents ²	2,689	609	381	144	142	1,276	380	451	22	853	199	67	197	2,592	3,050
Agrees that people share the same values	79	78	78	64	71	76	61	55	67	58	67	75	63	69	78
Respondents ²	2,496	554	359	135	124	1,172	341	383	16	740	186	61	180	2,339	2,821
Agrees that people pull together	67	70	70	70	73	71	64	64	52	63	61	64	68	67	67
Respondents ²	2,602	576	369	134	131	1,210	351	406	19	776	193	62	180	2,421	2,940

¹ Based on core sample, other figures based on combined sample.

² Excludes respondents who answered 'don't know' and those with missing answers. Percentages are not shown for groups of less than 30 people.

Table 21 Views on the neighbourhood, by age within ethnic group (continued)

Percentage															England, 2007-08	
	White		Asian				Black				Mixed Race	Chinese	Other	All minority ethnic groups	All ¹	
			Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other	All	Caribbean	African	Other	All					
Age 50+																
Strongly belongs to the neighbourhood	82	89	91	89	87	89	85	73	*	81	85	87	71	85	83	
Respondents ²	4,105	416	134	38 ³	59	647	286	123	12	421	93	32 ³	109	1,302	4,288	
Definitely enjoys living in the neighbourhood	73	70	76	73	60	70	70	55	*	65	63	72	66	68	73	
Respondents ²	4,118	419	135	38 ³	59	651	288	124	12	424	93	32 ³	109	1,309	4,300	
Many people in the neighbourhood can be trusted	59	33	35	25	21	32	26	25	*	25	35	29	35	30	58	
Respondents ²	3,995	408	133	38 ³	57	636	266	114	11	391	90	30 ³	104	1,251	4,169	
Agrees that people share the same values	85	73	82	80	83	77	65	72	40	67	68	57	60	72	84	
Respondents ²	3,668	362	124	34 ³	47 ³	567	230	92	9	331	79	21	95	1,093	3,820	
Agrees that people pull together	74	71	79	65	84	74	74	69	37	71	65	69	70	72	74	
Respondents ²	3,836	374	124	36 ³	50 ³	584	243	96	10	349	77	25	93	1,128	3,996	

¹ 'All' column based on core sample, other figures based on combined sample.

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

³ Please note this is a very small base size so these findings should be treated as indicative rather than significant. Percentages are not shown for groups of less than 30 people.

Table 22 Views on the neighbourhood, by sex within ethnic group

Percentage															England, 2007-08	
	White		Asian				Black				Mixed Race	Chinese	Other	All minority ethnic groups	All ¹	
			Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other	All	Caribbean	African	Other						All
Males																
Strongly belongs to the neighbourhood	72	81	84	81	82	82	80	73	*	76	75	50	69	78	73	
Respondents ²	3,491	659	420	137	130	1,346	325	317	13	655	173	59	209	2,442	3,826	
Definitely enjoys living in the neighbourhood	66	64	66	59	62	64	59	55	*	56	52	48	61	60	65	
Respondents ²	3,510	665	426	139	132	1,362	327	322	14	663	174	59	210	2,468	3,847	
Many people in the neighbourhood can be trusted	51	33	33	22	32	32	22	20	*	21	22	20	25	27	48	
Respondents ²	3,411	638	409	135	124	1,306	311	299	14	624	163	57	192	2,342	3,732	
Agrees that people share the same values	80	75	78	67	79	75	60	57	66	59	66	74	62	70	79	
Respondents ²	3,131	585	390	128	118	1,221	289	275	10	574	155	42 ³	177	2,169	3,432	
Agrees that people pull together	66	69	65	65	73	68	61	65	37	63	61	65	65	66	66	
Respondents ²	3,280	607	399	132	118	1,256	287	277	12	576	157	46 ³	181	2,216	3,586	

¹ 'All' column based on core sample, other figures based on combined sample.

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

³ Please note this is a very small base size so these findings should be treated as indicative rather than significant.

Percentages are not shown for groups of less than 30 people.

Table 22 Views on the neighbourhood, by sex within ethnic group (continued)

Percentage															England, 2007-08	
	White		Asian				Black			Mixed Race	Chinese	Other	All minority ethnic groups	All ¹		
		Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other	All	Caribbean	African	Other	All						
Females																
Strongly belongs to the neighbourhood	77	78	87	76	76	80	79	72	61	74	74	50	70	76	77	
Respondents ²	4,482	689	381	152	145	1,367	475	487	32 ³	994	299	104	218	2,982	4,910	
Definitely enjoys living in the neighbourhood	66	65	65	53	65	63	56	51	51	53	53	52	59	59	65	
Respondents ²	4,511	694	385	152	147	1,378	478	496	32	1,006	305	106	221	3,016	4,941	
Many people in the neighbourhood can be trusted	48	28	22	8	22	24	21	18	20	19	23	19	27	22	46	
Respondents ²	4,375	672	373	148	138	1,331	447	457	30 ³	934	283	96	205	2,849	4,770	
Agrees that people share the same values	81	76	77	64	66	74	60	54	58	57	61	62	56	66	79	
Respondents ²	4,023	605	345	136	112	1,198	382	368	23	773	262	86	187	2,506	4,357	
Agrees that people pull together	70	69	69	67	78	70	63	59	42	60	59	63	65	65	70	
Respondents ²	4,173	618	352	134	120	1,224	410	394	29	833	266	88	181	2,592	4,539	

¹ 'All' column based on core sample, other figures based on combined sample.

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

³ Please note this is a very small base size so these findings should be treated as indicative rather than significant. Percentages are not shown for groups of less than 30 people.

Table 23 Views on the neighbourhood, by country of birth within ethnic group¹

Percentage															England, 2007-08	
	White	Asian				Black				Mixed Race	Chinese	Other	All minority ethnic groups	All		
		Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other	All	Caribbean	African	Other						All	
Born in the UK																
Strongly belongs to the neighbourhood	76	77	84	75	*	80	77	64	*	72	74	*	69	76	76	
Respondents ²	7,459	367	283	62	27	739	363	88	18	469	269	27	59	1,563	9,023	
Definitely enjoys living in the neighbourhood	66	54	66	39	*	58	50	51	*	49	50	*	54	54	66	
Respondents ²	7,503	370	285	62	27	744	367	89	18	474	274	27	60	1,579	9,083	
Many people in the neighbourhood can be trusted	50	25	29	13	*	26	19	11	*	17	21	*	35	23	49	
Respondents ²	7,294	358	278	60	24	720	350	84	18	452	257	27	56	1,512	8,807	
Agrees that people share the same values	81	75	77	63	89	75	58	50	69	56	60	67	52	67	80	
Respondents ²	6,729	341	265	55	21	682	318	75	12	405	246	25	52	1,410	8,139	
Agrees that people pull together	68	61	63	54	74	62	53	55	24	52	55	54	47	57	68	
Respondents ²	7,000	349	268	60	24	701	330	76	16	422	250	23	55	1,451	8,452	

¹ All figures based on combined sample.

² Excludes respondents who answered 'don't know' and those with missing answers. Percentages are not shown for groups of less than 30 people.

Table 23 Views on the neighbourhood, by country of birth within ethnic group¹ (continued)

Percentage															England, 2007-08	
	White		Asian				Black			Mixed Race	Chinese	Other	All minority ethnic groups	All		
	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other	All	Caribbean	African	Other	All							
Not born in the UK																
Strongly belongs to the neighbourhood	63	81	86	80	80	82	82	73	*	76	76	48	70	77	70	
Respondents ²	517	975	517	227	247	1,966	436	711	27	1,174	200	134	366	3,840	4,358	
Definitely enjoys living in the neighbourhood	64	69	65	61	62	66	64	53	*	56	56	57	61	62	63	
Respondents ²	521	983	525	229	251	1,988	437	724	28	1,189	202	136	369	3,884	4,406	
Many people in the neighbourhood can be trusted	44	33	28	17	26	29	24	20	*	21	25	20	24	26	36	
Respondents ²	494	946	504	223	237	1,910	407	667	26	1,100	186	124	340	3,660	4,155	
Agrees that people share the same values	73	75	78	66	72	74	62	57	55	58	69	67	62	68	71	
Respondents ²	427	844	470	209	208	1,731	352	563	21	936	170	101	310	3,248	3,675	
Agrees that people pull together	70	72	69	70	76	72	71	63	58	65	69	67	69	69	70	
Respondents ²	455	870	482	206	214	1,772	366	590	25	981	171	110	305	3,339	3,794	

¹ All figures based on combined sample.² Excludes respondents who answered 'don't know' and those with missing answers.

Percentages are not shown for groups of less than 30 people.

Table 24 Views on the neighbourhood, by Index of Multiple Deprivation and urban/rural

<i>Percentage</i>										
										<i>England, 2007-08</i>
Index of Multiple Deprivation and urban/rural	Feels they strongly belong to the neighbourhood	<i>Respondents¹</i>	Definitely enjoys living in the neighbourhood	<i>Respondents¹</i>	Many people in the neighbourhood can be trusted	<i>Respondents¹</i>	Agrees that people share the same values	<i>Respondents¹</i>	Agrees that people in the neighbourhood pull together to improve it	<i>Respondents¹</i>
1 (Least deprived)	78	928	76	930	69	904	90	862	81	878
2	79	916	78	922	63	896	87	823	76	863
3	79	935	75	939	60	914	87	858	78	879
4	76	879	74	884	59	863	88	791	71	815
5	78	969	69	974	50	940	87	850	74	895
6	76	785	66	788	46	753	76	683	68	720
7	74	828	64	835	42	804	78	737	64	776
8	71	860	55	865	30	836	68	751	55	786
9	66	833	47	837	24	805	62	714	54	759
10 (Most deprived)	71	807	43	818	19	790	62	722	51	756
Urban	74	6,994	62	7,038	42	6,788	77	6,183	65	6,454
Rural	81	1,746	78	1,754	67	1,717	88	1,608	81	1,673
All	75	8,740	65	8,792	47	8,505	79	7,791	68	8,127

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

Table 25 Views on the neighbourhood, by Government Office Region

<i>Percentage</i>										
<i>England and Wales, 2007</i>										
Government Office Region and Country	Feels they strongly belong to the neighbourhood	Respondents ¹	Definitely enjoys living in the neighbourhood	Respondents ¹	Many people in the neighbourhood can be trusted	Respondents ¹	Agrees that people share the same values	Respondents ¹	Agrees that people in the neighbourhood pull together to improve it	Respondents ¹
North East	81	551	63	554	42	539	83	517	70	521
North West	79	1,257	67	1,261	46	1,217	80	1,152	68	1,180
Yorkshire and the Humber	76	911	68	918	49	899	81	827	67	860
East Midlands	78	846	65	846	49	818	81	742	68	783
West Midlands	76	869	64	879	44	852	81	782	68	826
East of England	74	961	67	970	51	939	81	852	68	881
London	72	1,031	57	1,038	35	991	68	872	61	927
South East	73	1,431	66	1,437	52	1,385	80	1,280	70	1,334
South West	72	883	71	889	56	865	82	767	71	815
All England	75	8,740	65	8,792	47	8,505	79	7,791	68	8,127
Wales	82	528	77	532	57	515	85	481	69	497

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

Table 26 Views on the local area, 2003 to 2007-08			
<i>Percentage</i>	<i>England, 2003, 2005, 2007-08</i>		
	2003	2005	2007-08
How strongly do you belong to the local area			
Very strongly	N/A	N/A	26
Fairly strongly	N/A	N/A	45
Strongly belong	N/A	N/A	72
Not very strongly	N/A	N/A	22
Not at all strongly	N/A	N/A	6
<i>Respondents¹</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	8,740
Whether local area is a place where people respect ethnic differences			
Definitely agree	17	15	17
Tend to agree	62	68	66
All who agree	79	83	83
Tend to disagree	17	14	13
Definitely disagree	4	3	4
<i>Respondents²</i>	4,931	5,783	5,861
Overall attitude towards the local area			
Very proud of the local area	N/A	N/A	18
Fairly proud of the local area	N/A	N/A	61
All who are proud of the local area	N/A	N/A	79
Not very proud of the local area	N/A	N/A	13
Not at all proud of the local area	N/A	N/A	4
Neutral (spontaneous response)	N/A	N/A	4
<i>Respondents¹</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	8,728
Whether local area has got better or worse in past two years			
Has got better	N/A	N/A	17
Has got worse	N/A	N/A	27
Has not changed much	N/A	N/A	56
<i>Respondents¹</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	8,051

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

² Excludes respondents who said that people in their local area were 'all from the same backgrounds.'

Table 27 Views on the local area, by age, sex and socio-economic group

Percentage							England, 2007-08			
Age, ¹ sex and socio-economic group	Strongly belong to the local area	Respondents ²	Local area is a place where people respect ethnic differences	Respondents ³	Feels very proud of the local area	All who feel proud of the local area	Respondents ²	Local area has got better over the last 2 years	Respondents ²	
16-24	71	720	82	595	10	71	713	21	585	
25-34	64	1,307	83	1,023	15	75	1,299	21	1,057	
35-49	70	2,426	81	1,745	17	80	2,432	18	2,262	
50-64	74	2,073	83	1,338	19	81	2,074	14	1,992	
65-74	80	1,136	86	641	25	83	1,145	12	1,102	
75+	80	1,067	92	515	28	85	1,060	12	1,049	
Male	70	3,827	85	2,619	18	79	3,821	18	3,529	
Female	73	4,903	81	3,239	18	78	4,903	16	4,520	
Higher/lower managerial and professions	69	3,086	86	2,138	20	82	3,079	15	2,788	
Intermediate occupations/ small employers	74	1,701	84	1,104	17	80	1,704	15	1,600	
Lower supervisory & technical/ Semi-routine	74	2,267	81	1,510	18	78	2,267	17	2,120	
Routine occupations	73	1,007	79	640	16	73	1,003	18	935	
Never worked/ long-term unemployed	74	416	80	281	15	73	417	24	390	
Full time students	67	146	81	115	10	75	144	21	116	
Not stated/classified	65	104	80	68	18	73	107	26	97	
All	72	8,734	83	5,861	18	79	8,728	17	8,051	

¹ Respondents with missing age data included only in 'All' row.

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

³ Excludes respondents who said that people in their local area were 'all from the same backgrounds.'

Table 28 Views on the local area, by employment status, disability and sexual identity

<i>Percentage</i>										<i>England, 2007-08</i>
<i>Employment status, disability and sexual identity¹</i>	<i>Strongly belong to the local area</i>	<i>Respondents²</i>	<i>Local area is a place where people respect ethnic differences</i>	<i>Respondents³</i>	<i>Feels very proud of the local area</i>	<i>All who feel proud of the local area</i>	<i>Respondents²</i>	<i>Local area has got better over the last 2 years</i>	<i>Respondents²</i>	
Employed	70	4,773	84	3,454	17	79	4,765	17	4,317	
Unemployed	67	212	84	167	8	67	212	17	189	
Inactive	75	3,745	82	2,237	21	80	3,746	15	3,540	
No LTLI/disability	72	6,750	84	4,629	18	79	6,734	17	6,150	
LTLI/disability	71	1,956	79	1,210	20	76	1,965	15	1,874	
Heterosexual	72	8,244	83	5,510	18	79	8,238	16	7,602	
Gay/lesbian/bisexual	57	139	81	115	11	75	139	26	126	
All	72	8,734	83	5,861	18	79	8,728	17	8,051	

¹ Sexual identity figures exclude respondents who preferred not to specify their sexual identity or who were classified as 'other.'

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

³ Excludes respondents who said that people in their local area were 'all from the same backgrounds.'

Table 29 Views on the local area, by ethnicity, country of birth and religion

Percentage							England, 2007-08		
Ethnicity, country of birth and religion ¹	Strongly belong to the local area	Respondents ²	Local area is a place where people respect ethnic differences	Respondents ³	Feels very proud of the local area	All who feel proud of the local area	Respondents ²	Local area has got better over the last 2 years	Respondents ²
White	71	7,977	83	5,168	18	79	7,973	16	7,401
Indian	75	1,346	88	1,252	20	81	1,342	18	1,192
Pakistani	81	804	87	773	22	80	796	25	728
Bangladeshi	78	285	80	270	17	82	286	35	261
Other Asian	74	273	87	254	19	81	274	32	217
All Asian	77	2,708	86	2,549	20	81	2,698	24	2,398
Black Caribbean	75	800	81	747	18	71	797	23	761
Black African	66	803	88	739	22	81	801	32	668
Other Black	63	46 ⁴	64	43 ⁴	13	55	45 ⁴	23	42 ⁴
All Black	70	1,649	84	1,529	20	76	1,643	27	1,471
Mixed Race	71	476	79	435	15	71	467	25	413
Chinese	50	163	93	147	12	69	157	22	124
Other	72	425	89	378	22	77	421	31	350
All minority ethnic groups	73	5,421	86	5,038	20	78	5,386	25	4,756
Born in the UK	72	9,030	82	6,211	18	79	9,025	15	8,450
Not born in the UK	67	4,348	88	3,979	20	75	4,314	25	3,690

¹ 'All' row based on core sample only, other rows based on combined sample.

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

³ Excludes respondents who said that people in their local area were 'all from the same backgrounds.'

⁴ Please note this is a very small base size so these findings should be treated as indicative rather than significant.

Table 29 Views on the local area, by ethnicity, country of birth and religion (continued)

<i>Percentage</i>									
<i>England, 2007-08</i>									
Ethnicity, country of birth and religion ¹	Strongly belong to the local area	Respondents ²	Local area is a place where people respect ethnic differences	Respondents ³	Feels very proud of the local area	All who feel proud of the local area	Respondents ²	Local area has got better over the last 2 years	Respondents ²
Practising Christians	76	3,433	84	2,514	23	83	3,427	15	3,134
Not practising Christians	71	5,026	83	3,381	17	80	5,019	16	4,682
All Christians	72	8,467	83	5,899	19	81	8,455	15	7,824
Practising Muslims	79	1,394	86	1,325	21	81	1,392	28	1,253
Not practising Muslims	75	344	86	327	21	82	342	26	309
All Muslims	78	1,740	86	1,654	21	81	1,736	28	1,562
Practising Hindus	74	534	88	508	20	84	534	20	465
Not practising Hindus	72	200	91	182	18	82	201	27	174
All Hindus	74	735	89	690	19	83	736	22	639
Practising Sikhs	71	241	89	233	21	81	237	19	215
Not practising Sikhs	66	97	70	89	17	67	97	16	90
All Sikhs	70	339	84	322	20	77	335	18	306
Practising Buddhists	66	65	91	61	18	71	65	8	52
Not practising Buddhists	64	61	88	54	37	80	61	15	41 ⁴
All Buddhists	65	126	90	115	25	74	126	11	93
Practising other religions	68	236	82	196	18	75	235	15	221
Not practising other religions	75	169	87	132	15	78	168	20	150
All Other religions	70	407	85	329	16	76	405	17	373
All practising	76	5,903	85	4,837	22	82	5,890	16	5,340
All not practising	71	5,897	83	4,165	17	80	5,888	16	5,446
All religions	73	11,814	84	9,009	19	81	11,793	16	10,797
No religion	66	1,555	81	1,174	13	70	1,538	19	1,335
All ¹	72	8,734	83	5,861	18	79	8,728	17	8,051

¹ 'All' row based on core sample only, other rows based on combined sample.

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

³ Excludes respondents who said that people in their local area were 'all from the same backgrounds.'

⁴ Please note this is a very small base size so these findings should be treated as indicative rather than significant.

Table 30 Views on the local area, by age within ethnicity

Percentage															England, 2007-08	
	White		Asian				Black			Mixed Race	Chinese	Other	All minority ethnic groups	All ¹		
			Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other	All	Caribbean	African	Other	All					
Age 16-29																
Strongly belong to the local area	67	67	79	76	77	74	75	63	*	67	74	45	70	70	68	
Respondents ²	1,122	306	275	104	71	756	117	207	12	336	169	61	100	1,422	1,315	
Local area is a place where people respect ethnic differences	83	86	87	80	85	86	79	91	*	86	77	97	90	86	83	
Respondents ³	892	287	262	97	68	714	110	190	11	311	160	53	95	1,333	1,071	
Feels very proud of the local area	11	15	16	5	20	15	5	15	*	11	11	9	14	13	11	
All who feel proud of the local area	73	74	76	80	85	77	57	74	*	67	70	70	75	73	72	
Respondents ²	1,117	301	271	104	71	747	115	205	11	331	166	57	99	1,400	1,305	
Local area has got better over the last 2 years	21	23	29	32	28	27	21	28	*	25	27	25	22	26	21	
Respondents ²	900	242	238	89	48 ⁴	617	102	151	11	264	140	37 ⁴	71	1,129	1,049	

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

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

³ Excludes respondents who said that people in their local area were 'all from the same backgrounds.'

⁴ Please note this is a very small base size so these findings should be treated as indicative rather than significant.

Percentages are not shown for groups of less than 30 people.

Table 30 Views on the local area, by age within ethnicity (continued)

Percentage														England, 2007-08	
	White	Asian				Black				Mixed Race	Chinese	Other	All minority ethnic groups	All ¹	
		Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other	All	Caribbean	African	Other						All
Age 30-49															
Strongly belong to the local area	68	74	80	79	73	76	71	67	*	68	68	45	73	72	69
Respondents ²	2,755	623	395	143	144	1,305	399	475	22	896	214	70	217	2,702	3,138
Local area is a place where people respect ethnic differences	81	87	87	81	88	87	80	85	*	83	79	85	91	85	82
Respondents ³	1,932	580	381	138	135	1,234	372	441	21	834	193	65	195	2,521	2,292
Feels very proud of the local area	16	21	25	21	18	22	16	25	*	22	15	15	28	22	17
All who feel proud of the local area	79	83	80	80	80	81	74	83	*	79	71	68	80	79	79
Respondents ²	2,754	628	392	144	145	1,309	397	474	22	893	210	69	214	2,695	3,139
Local area has got better over the last 2 years	17	19	22	37	34	24	25	34	*	30	22	24	39	27	18
Respondents ²	2,518	550	362	134	117	1,163	378	404	19	801	188	57	180	2,389	2,855

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

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

³ Excludes respondents who said that people in their local area were 'all from the same backgrounds.' Percentages are not shown for groups of less than 30 people.

Table 30 Views on the local area, by age within ethnicity (continued)

Percentage															England, 2007-08	
	White		Asian				Black				Mixed Race	Chinese	Other	All minority ethnic groups	All ¹	
			Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other	All	Caribbean	African	Other	All					
Age 50+																
Strongly belong to the local area	76	83	91	82	74	84	83	70	*	78	75	78	72	81	77	
Respondents ²	4,095	417	134	37 ⁴	58	646	283	121	12	416	92	32 ⁴	108	1,294	4,276	
Local area is a place where people respect ethnic differences	85	89	87	75	88	88	84	92	*	86	84	*	81	87	85	
Respondents ³	2,340	385	130	34 ⁴	51	600	264	108	11	383	81	29	88	1,181	2,494	
Feels very proud of the local area	23	22	28	44	21	25	30	27	*	28	24	16	21	25	23	
All who feel proud of the local area	82	86	91	93	80	87	78	88	*	81	78	68	76	83	82	
Respondents ²	4,097	413	133	37 ⁴	58	641	284	122	12	418	90	31 ⁴	108	1,288	4,279	
Local area has got better over the last 2 years	13	14	26	36	35	20	22	29	*	24	30	15	26	22	13	
Respondents ²	3,979	400	128	37 ⁴	52	617	281	113	12	406	84	30 ⁴	99	1,236	4,143	

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

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

³ Excludes respondents who said that people in their local area were 'all from the same backgrounds.'

⁴ Please note this is a very small base size so these findings should be treated as indicative rather than significant.

Percentages are not shown for groups of less than 30 people.

Table 31 Views on the local area, by sex within ethnicity

Percentage															England, 2007-08	
	White	Asian				Black				Mixed Race	Chinese	Other	All minority ethnic groups	All ¹		
		Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other	All	Caribbean	African	Other						All	
Males																
Strongly belong to the local area	70	78	81	75	72	78	75	67	*	70	73	48	71	74	70	
Respondents ²	3,494	658	420	137	129	1,344	324	315	14	653	173	59	208	2,437	3,827	
Local area is a place where people respect ethnic differences	85	88	88	83	89	88	84	88	*	86	79	94	91	87	85	
Respondents ³	2,308	612	404	130	123	1,269	307	302	13	622	159	57	189	2,296	2,619	
Feels very proud of the local area	18	19	24	24	21	21	18	24	*	21	14	11	25	21	18	
All who feel proud of the local area	80	81	80	81	84	81	72	82	*	78	75	70	80	79	79	
Respondents ²	3,487	655	416	135	130	1,336	325	315	14	654	171	57	208	2,426	3,821	
Local area has got better over the last 2 years	16	17	25	41	36	24	24	33	*	29	23	20	33	26	18	
Respondents ²	3,238	578	372	124	113	1,187	309	262	14	585	142	46 ⁴	170	2,130	3,529	

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

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

³ Excludes respondents who said that people in their local area were 'all from the same backgrounds.'

⁴ Please note this is a very small base size so these findings should be treated as indicative rather than significant. Percentages are not shown for groups of less than 30 people.

Table 31 Views on the local area, by sex within ethnicity (continued)

Percentage															England, 2007-08	
	White		Asian				Black			Mixed Race	Chinese	Other	All minority ethnic groups	All ¹		
			Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other	All	Caribbean	African	Other	All					
Females																
Strongly belong to the local area	73	71	82	82	76	76	76	66	71	70	70	53	73	72	73	
Respondents ²	4,479	688	384	148	144	1,364	476	488	32 ⁴	996	303	104	217	2,984	4,903	
Local area is a place where people respect ethnic differences	81	87	85	77	84	85	79	88	62	83	78	92	86	84	81	
Respondents ³	2,857	640	369	140	131	1,280	440	437	30 ⁴	907	276	90	189	2,742	3,239	
Feels very proud of the local area	18	21	18	9	17	18	17	21	16	19	15	13	19	18	18	
All who feel proud of the local area	78	81	80	83	79	81	71	79	52	75	68	68	74	77	78	
Respondents ²	4,482	687	380	151	144	1,362	472	486	31 ⁴	989	296	100	213	2,960	4,903	
Local area has got better over the last 2 years	15	20	25	28	28	23	22	30	*	26	27	25	29	25	16	
Respondents ²	4,161	614	356	137	104	1,211	452	406	28	886	271	78	180	2,626	4,520	

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

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

³ Excludes respondents who said that people in their local area were 'all from the same backgrounds.'

⁴ Please note this is a very small base size so these findings should be treated as indicative rather than significant.

Percentages are not shown for groups of less than 30 people.

Table 32 Views on the local area, by country of birth within ethnicity

Percentage														England, 2007-08	
	White	Asian				Black				Mixed Race	Chinese	Other	All minority ethnic groups	All	
		Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other	All	Caribbean	African	Other						All
Born in the UK															
Strongly belong to the local area	72	69	82	79	*	76	71	67	*	70	73	*	82	74	72
Respondents ¹	7,460	366	283	61	27	737	367	89	18	474	272	27	59	1,569	9,030
Local area is a place where people respect ethnic differences															
	82	83	88	84	*	85	77	93	*	79	78	*	73	82	82
Respondents ²	4,763	343	271	57	25	696	341	80	16	437	249	21	45 ³	1,448	6,211
Feels very proud of the local area															
	18	11	22	3	*	15	10	22	*	13	13	*	20	14	18
All who feel proud of the local area	80	74	77	73	*	75	65	77	*	67	70	*	61	71	79
Respondents ¹	7,456	369	283	63	27	742	363	89	17	469	271	26	60	1,568	9,025
Local area has got better over the last 2 years															
	15	16	24	22	*	20	23	24	*	23	22	*	21	21	15
Respondents ¹	6,987	339	268	61	23	691	345	80	17	442	248	25	56	1,462	8,450

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

² Excludes respondents who said that people in their local area were 'all from the same backgrounds.'

³ Please note this is a very small base size so these findings should be treated as indicative rather than significant. Percentages are not shown for groups of less than 30 people.

Table 32 Views on the local area, by country of birth within ethnicity (*continued*)

Percentage															England, 2007-08	
	White		Asian				Black			Mixed Race	Chinese	Other	All minority ethnic groups	All		
			Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other	All	Caribbean	African	Other	All					
Not born in the UK																
Strongly belong to the local area	61	77	81	78	73	77	80	66	*	70	69	48	71	73	67	
<i>Respondents</i> ¹	516	974	520	224	245	1,963	432	709	28	1,169	201	134	364	3,831	4,348	
Local area is a place where people respect ethnic differences	89	90	86	79	87	87	86	87	*	87	80	92	92	87	88	
<i>Respondents</i> ²	404	903	501	213	228	1,845	405	656	27	1,088	185	125	331	3,574	3,979	
Feels very proud of the local area	18	24	21	21	20	22	25	22	*	23	18	13	23	22	20	
All who feel proud of the local area	71	84	82	85	81	83	78	81	*	80	75	72	81	81	75	
<i>Respondents</i> ¹	516	967	512	223	246	1,948	433	707	28	1,168	193	129	359	3,797	4,314	
Local area has got better over the last 2 years	23	19	26	39	33	26	23	33	*	30	33	21	34	28	25	
<i>Respondents</i> ¹	414	849	459	200	193	1,701	415	583	25	1,023	163	97	292	3,276	3,690	

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

² Excludes respondents who said that people in their local area were 'all from the same backgrounds.' Percentages are not shown for groups of less than 30 people.

Table 33 Views on the local area, by Index of Multiple Deprivation and rural/urban

<i>Percentage</i>									
<i>England, 2007-08</i>									
Index of Multiple Deprivation and rural/urban	Strongly belong to the local area	Respondents ¹	Local area is a place where people respect ethnic differences	Respondents ²	Feels very proud of the local area	All who feel proud of the local area	Respondents ¹	Local area has got better over the last 2 years	Respondents ¹
1 (Least deprived)	76	922	91	596	27	91	925	10	850
2	76	919	91	574	22	89	916	10	862
3	75	935	88	554	25	87	936	13	880
4	74	877	90	499	22	86	879	13	823
5	72	969	84	631	16	84	963	16	892
6	71	783	86	542	16	77	782	16	707
7	71	833	79	584	18	77	832	16	754
8	69	858	77	626	12	69	857	20	794
9	65	835	78	626	11	65	830	25	744
10 (Most deprived)	68	803	69	629	10	58	808	31	745
Rural	78	1,742	88	783	31	92	1,747	13	1,635
Urban	70	6,992	82	5,078	15	76	6,981	17	6,416
All	72	8,734	83	5,861	18	79	8,728	17	8,051

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

² Excludes who said that people in their local area were 'all from the same backgrounds.'

Table 34 Views on the local area, by Government Office Region

<i>Percentage</i>									
<i>England and Wales, 2007-08</i>									
Government Office Region and Country	Strongly belong to the local area	Respondents ¹	Local area is a place where people respect ethnic differences	Respondents ²	Feels very proud of the local area	All who feel proud of the local area	Respondents ¹	Local area has got better over the last 2 years	Respondents ¹
North East	77	552	82	303	18	78	550	24	521
North West	74	1,253	80	816	18	79	1,257	19	1,178
Yorkshire and the Humber	71	913	79	535	18	79	910	16	854
East Midlands	76	842	84	508	19	80	838	14	782
West Midlands	71	871	83	671	18	77	874	18	814
East of England	72	961	79	662	19	81	963	10	887
London	70	1,027	85	936	14	72	1,026	22	909
South East	68	1,430	87	978	16	81	1,426	15	1,292
South West	71	885	86	452	25	83	884	13	814
All England	72	8,734	83	5,861	18	79	8,728	17	8,051
Wales	78	526	80	325	27	80	527	14	500

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

² Excludes who said that people in their local area were 'all from the same backgrounds.'

Table 35 Fear of crime, 2005 and 2007-08

<i>Percentage</i>		<i>England, 2005, 2007-08</i>	
	2005	2007-08	
How worried about becoming a victim of crime			
Very worried	13	9	
Fairly worried	31	31	
Worried	44	39	
Not very worried	45	44	
Not at all worried	10	17	
Not worried	56	61	
<i>Respondents</i>	9,159	8,777	

Table 36 Fear of crime, by age, sex and socio-economic group

<i>Percentage</i>		<i>England, 2007-08</i>				
<i>Age¹, sex and socio-economic group</i>	<i>Very worried</i>	<i>Fairly worried</i>	<i>Worried</i>	<i>Not very worried</i>	<i>Not at all worried</i>	<i>Respondents</i>
16-24	7	29	36	44	20	724
25-34	10	32	42	45	13	1,313
35-49	9	30	39	46	15	2,445
50-64	9	32	41	44	15	2,080
65-74	9	32	41	39	19	1,146
75+	6	28	34	41	26	1,064
Male	6	28	35	46	19	3,844
Female	11	33	43	42	15	4,929
Higher/lower managerial and professions	6	29	35	50	15	3,099
Intermediate occupations/small employers	8	31	39	45	16	1,704
Lower supervisory & technical/Semi-routine	11	32	43	40	18	2,280
Routine occupations	10	34	44	37	19	1,013
Never worked/long-term unemployed	13	32	45	37	18	418
Full time students	10	20	30	48	22	148
Not stated/classified	11	31	42	35	23	108
All	9	31	39	44	17	8,777

¹ Excludes respondents with missing age data.

Table 37 Fear of crime, by ethnicity, country of birth and religion

<i>Percentage</i>						<i>England, 2007-08</i>
<i>Ethnicity, country of birth and religion¹</i>	<i>Very worried</i>	<i>Fairly worried</i>	<i>Worried</i>	<i>Not very worried</i>	<i>Not at all worried</i>	<i>Respondents²</i>
White	8	30	38	46	17	8,015
Indian	17	37	54	34	12	1,353
Pakistani	13	35	48	37	14	811
Bangladeshi	18	41	58	26	16	289
Other Asian	23	37	60	30	10	279
All Asian	17	37	53	34	13	2,732
Black Caribbean	12	34	46	38	17	804
Black African	20	31	50	30	20	811
Other Black	15	42	58	34	8	46 ³
All Black	16	32	48	33	18	1,661
Mixed Race	14	34	48	36	16	476
Chinese	14	34	48	35	17	163
Other	14	31	45	36	20	425
All minority ethnic groups	16	35	51	34	15	5,457
Born in the UK	8	30	38	46	17	9,069
Not born in the UK	14	32	45	38	17	4,384

¹ 'All' row based on core sample only, other rows based on combined sample.

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

³ Please note this is a very small base size so these findings should be treated as indicative rather than significant.

Table 37 Fear of crime, by ethnicity, country of birth and religion (*continued*)

<i>Percentage</i>						<i>England, 2007-08</i>
Ethnicity, country of birth and religion¹	Very worried	Fairly worried	Worried	Not very worried	Not at all worried	Respondents²
Practising Christians	9	31	40	43	17	3,455
Not practising Christians	7	30	38	46	16	5,045
All Christians	8	31	39	45	16	8,509
Practising Muslims	16	36	53	31	16	1,407
Not practising Muslims	12	36	49	35	16	347
All Muslims	15	36	52	32	16	1,756
Practising Hindus	20	37	57	32	11	542
Not practising Hindus	11	46	57	33	10	203
All Hindus	17	40	57	32	11	746
Practising Sikhs	12	38	50	36	14	239
Not practising Sikhs	23	27	50	38	12	96
All Sikhs	15	35	50	37	13	336
Practising Buddhists	13	27	40	42	19	66
Not practising Buddhists	10	22	33	30	37	61
All Buddhists	12	25	37	38	25	127
Practising other religions	14	27	41	45	13	236
Not practising other religions	10	34	44	43	14	169
All Other religions	12	30	42	44	15	407
All practising	11	31	42	42	16	5,945
All not practising	8	31	38	46	16	5,921
All religions	9	31	39	44	16	11,881
No religion	7	28	35	47	18	1,561
All	9	31	39	44	17	8,777

¹ 'All row based on core sample only, other rows based on combined sample.

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

Table 38 Whether people feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark, 2001 to 2007-08

<i>Percentage</i>	<i>England, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007-08</i>			
	2001	2003	2005	2007-08
Very safe	34	28	30	32
Fairly safe	37	39	40	40
A bit unsafe	13	19	17	17
Very unsafe	7	9	9	8
Never walks alone after dark	9	6	5	4
<i>Respondents</i>	9,415	8,915	9,187	8,801

Table 39 Whether people feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark, by age, sex and socio-economic group

<i>Age¹, sex and socio-economic group</i>	<i>Percentage</i>					<i>Respondents</i>
	Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walks alone after dark	
16-24	32	41	19	7	1	727
25-34	32	41	18	7	1	1,318
35-49	35	41	16	6	1	2,449
50-64	33	41	15	8	3	2,084
65-74	30	38	16	9	7	1,146
75+	21	30	17	13	19	1,072
Male	43	40	11	4	1	3,854
Female	21	40	22	12	6	4,943
Higher/lower managerial and professions	38	41	15	5	2	3,100
Intermediate occupations/small employers	32	40	17	7	4	1,711
Lower supervisory & technical/Semi-routine	29	40	16	10	4	2,288
Routine occupations	26	33	23	12	6	1,016
Never worked/long-term unemployed	21	36	19	13	11	422
Full time students	35	44	15	4	1	148
Not stated/classified	37	34	14	11	4	109
All	32	40	17	8	4	8,801

¹ Excludes respondents with missing age data.

Table 40 Whether people feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark, by ethnicity, country of birth and religion

<i>Percentage</i>						<i>England, 2007-08</i>
<i>Ethnicity, country of birth and religion¹</i>	<i>Very safe</i>	<i>Fairly safe</i>	<i>A bit unsafe</i>	<i>Very unsafe</i>	<i>Never walks alone after dark</i>	<i>Respondents²</i>
White	32	40	17	8	4	8,033
Indian	24	43	22	8	3	1,361
Pakistani	30	42	16	9	3	811
Bangladeshi	22	40	24	9	4	292
Other Asian	21	48	23	5	2	279
All Asian	25	43	21	8	3	2,743
Black Caribbean	26	44	18	7	5	807
Black African	31	42	16	8	3	818
Other Black	23	35	22	14	6	46 ³
All Black	29	42	17	8	4	1,671
Mixed Race	29	40	18	11	3	478
Chinese	23	50	16	8	3	165
Other	33	37	19	9	1	431
All minority ethnic groups	27	42	19	8	3	5,488
Born in the UK	32	40	16	8	4	9,091
Not born in the UK	30	40	19	8	3	4,410
All ¹	32	40	17	8	4	8,801

¹ 'All' row based on core sample only, other rows based on combined sample.

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

³ Please note this is a very small base size so these findings should be treated as indicative rather than significant.

Table 40 Whether people feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark, by ethnicity, country of birth and religion (*continued*)

<i>Percentage</i>						<i>England, 2007-08</i>
Ethnicity, country of birth and religion¹	Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walks alone after dark	Respondents²
Practising Christians	30	39	18	8	5	3,464
Not practising Christians	32	40	16	8	3	5,061
All Christians	31	40	17	8	4	8,534
Practising Muslims	27	39	21	9	3	1,415
Not practising Muslims	30	38	20	8	3	350
All Muslims	28	39	21	9	3	1,767
Practising Hindus	21	45	22	9	3	545
Not practising Hindus	23	55	15	6	1	203
All Hindus	21	48	20	8	2	749
Practising Sikhs	22	43	26	7	3	242
Not practising Sikhs	17	46	24	8	4	97
All Sikhs	20	44	25	7	3	340
Practising Buddhists	36	38	13	11	2	66
Not practising Buddhists	39	39	10	10	2	61
All Buddhists	37	39	12	11	2	127
Practising other religions	29	34	22	9	5	238
Not practising other religions	36	39	12	8	5	169
All Other religions	32	38	17	9	5	409
All practising	29	39	19	8	5	5,970
All not practising	32	40	16	8	3	5,941
All religions	31	40	17	8	4	11,926
No religion	36	40	15	7	2	1,565

¹ 'All' row based on core sample only, other rows based on combined sample.

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

Table 41 Anti-social behaviour¹, by age, sex and socio-economic group

<i>Percentage</i>			<i>England, 2007-08</i>
<i>Age², sex and socio-economic group</i>	<i>High Level</i>	<i>Low Level</i>	<i>Respondents</i>
16-24	31	69	642
25-34	23	77	1,115
35-49	20	80	2,072
50-64	18	82	1,630
65-74	13	87	821
75+	7	93	652
Male	19	81	3,142
Female	22	78	3,793
Higher/lower managerial and professions	15	85	2,480
Intermediate occupations/small employers	17	83	1,357
Lower supervisory & technical/Semi-routine	25	75	1,765
Routine occupations	28	72	780
Never worked/long-term unemployed	28	72	332
Full time students	35	65	131
Not stated/classified	14	86	87
All	20	80	6,936

¹ People were asked whether a series of seven things were a problem in their local area and given a score based of how many things they thought were problems. People scoring 11 or more out of 21 were categorised as perceiving there to be a high level of anti-social-behaviour.

² Excludes respondents with missing age data.

Table 42 Anti-social behaviour, by ethnicity, country of birth and religion

<i>Percentage</i>			<i>England, 2007-08</i>
Ethnicity, country of birth and religion¹	High Level	Low Level	Respondents²
White	19	81	6,347
Indian	25	75	1,065
Pakistani	31	69	681
Bangladeshi	50	50	219
Other Asian	23	77	203
All Asian	29	71	2,168
Black Caribbean	27	73	610
Black African	28	72	580
Other Black	41	59	34 ³
All Black	28	72	1,224
Mixed Race	38	62	375
Chinese	24	76	115
Other	28	72	313
All minority ethnic groups	29	71	4,195
Born in the UK	20	80	7,305
Not born in the UK	20	80	3,221
All	20	80	6,936

¹ 'All' row based on core sample only, other rows based on combined sample.

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

³ Please note this is a very small base size so these findings should be treated as indicative rather than significant.

Table 42 Anti-social behaviour, by ethnicity, country of birth and religion <i>(continued)</i>			
<i>Percentage</i>			<i>England, 2007-08</i>
Ethnicity, country of birth and religion¹	High Level	Low Level	Respondents¹
Practising Christians	18	82	2,579
Not practising Christians	20	80	3,990
All Christians	19	81	6,577
Practising Buddhists	37	63	46 ²
Not practising Buddhists	13	87	45 ²
All Buddhists	27	73	91
Practising Hindus	22	78	402
Not practising Hindus	23	77	159
All Hindus	23	77	562
Practising Muslims	34	66	1,107
Not practising Muslims	29	71	297
All Muslims	33	67	1,404
Practising Sikhs	28	72	195
Not practising Sikhs	24	76	76
All Sikhs	27	73	271
Practising other religions	23	77	174
Not practising other religions	20	80	132
All Other religions	21	79	308
All practising	20	80	4,503
All not practising	20	80	4,699
All religions	20	80	9,213
No religion	22	78	1,310

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

³ Please note this is a very small base size so these findings should be treated as indicative rather than significant.

Table 43 Meaningful interaction, by age, sex and socio-economic group (percentage with interaction at least once a month), 2007-08

<i>Percentage</i>											<i>England, 2007-08</i>
Age ¹ , sex and socio-economic group	Home or their home	Work, school or college	Child's crèche, 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 ²
16 to 24	55	77	6	66	40	70	13	25	27	93	727
25 to 34	49	71	25	58	35	68	16	20	22	90	1,318
35 to 49	41	65	28	45	33	64	16	25	21	85	2,448
50 to 64	27	48	5	35	26	55	13	18	15	77	2,082
65 to 74	23	9	2	20	20	44	14	18	10	61	1,148
75 and over	19	2	1	14	18	39	15	13	8	52	1,071
Male	38	57	10	47	33	59	13	20	18	82	3,852
Female	37	49	18	38	27	59	16	22	19	78	4,943
Higher/lower managerial and professions	42	62	16	50	38	62	17	28	22	86	3,102
Intermediate occupations/small employers	34	48	15	39	27	56	12	19	15	77	1,711
Lower supervisory & technical/Semi-routine	32	46	12	38	25	56	13	17	17	76	2,289
Routine occupations	34	42	12	38	20	60	11	12	13	75	1,016
Never worked/ long-term unemployed	39	32	17	30	24	61	19	17	15	74	422
Full time students	61	90	6	62	44	73	20	33	32	97	148
Not stated/classified	39	60	24	40	28	52	17	15	23	80	104
All	38	53	14	43	30	59	14	21	18	80	8,799

¹ Excludes respondents with missing age data.

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

Table 44 Meaningful interaction, by employment status, disability and sexual identity

<i>Percentage</i>											<i>England, 2007-08</i>
Employment status disability and sexual identity ¹	Home or their home	Work, school or college	Child's crèche, nursery or school	Pub, club café or restaurant	Group, club or organisation	Shops	Place of worship	Formal volunteering	Informal volunteering	Any mixing (excluding at home)	<i>Respondents²</i>
Employed	41	73	16	52	34	63	13	23	20	87	4,803
Unemployed	44	50	15	50	31	67	15	23	23	85	214
Inactive	32	20	11	28	23	52	16	18	14	67	3,777
No LTL/disability	39	59	16	46	32	61	15	22	19	83	6,793
LTL/disability	31	28	8	31	21	52	13	16	14	68	1,981
Heterosexual	37	53	14	43	30	59	14	21	18	80	8,306
Gay/lesbian/bisexual	59	71	11	65	36	72	12	19	25	90	140
All	38	53	14	43	30	59	14	21	18	80	8,799

¹ Sexual identity figures exclude respondents who preferred not to specify their sexual identity or who were classified as 'other'.

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

Table 45 Meaningful interaction, by ethnicity, country of birth and religion

Percentage											England, 2007-08
Ethnicity, country of birth and religion ¹	Home or their home	Work, school or college	Child's crèche, 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 ²
White	34	51	12	42	29	56	11	21	16	78	8,033
Indian	63	70	25	51	35	83	41	23	30	94	1,361
Pakistani	58	66	33	42	33	82	36	19	31	93	810
Bangladeshi	54	63	36	40	31	79	45	21	31	94	289
Other Asian	59	81	31	49	36	82	47	24	32	96	280
All Asian	60	69	29	46	34	82	40	22	31	94	2,740
Black Caribbean	63	70	27	54	49	87	44	34	43	96	805
Black African	64	75	35	50	42	82	68	30	39	96	815
Other Black	71	70	32	69	56	90	44	40	50	98	46 ³
All Black	64	72	31	52	45	85	57	32	41	96	1,666
Mixed Race	69	72	25	63	47	82	31	32	44	96	477
Chinese	57	75	14	58	38	71	12	18	28	95	164
Other	60	67	26	49	34	77	42	16	30	92	432
All minority ethnic groups	62	70	29	50	38	82	43	24	34	95	5,479
Born in the UK	34	51	13	42	29	56	11	21	16	78	9,092
Not born in the UK	53	64	21	49	32	72	32	21	28	89	4,400

¹ 'All' row based on core sample only, other rows based on combined sample.

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

³ Please note this is a very small base size so these findings should be treated as indicative rather than significant.

Table 45 Meaningful interaction, by ethnicity, country of birth and religion (*continued*)

<i>Percentage</i>											<i>England, 2007-08</i>
Ethnicity, country of birth and religion ¹	Home or their home	Work, school or college	Child's crèche, 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 ²
Practising Christians	38	45	16	39	35	60	40	30	21	80	3,466
Not practising Christians	30	50	11	40	26	54	2	17	14	75	5,063
All Christians	32	48	13	40	29	56	14	21	16	77	8,538
Practising Muslims	56	65	36	37	30	83	47	20	31	93	1,415
Not practising Muslims	70	71	25	59	32	76	14	20	37	95	350
All Muslims	60	66	33	42	30	81	39	20	33	93	1,767
Practising Hindus	57	71	23	46	34	83	41	22	29	94	545
Not practising Hindus	64	83	27	64	46	83	15	21	29	97	203
All Hindus	59	75	24	52	38	83	33	22	29	95	749
Practising Sikhs	63	64	23	51	31	82	54	19	27	92	242
Not practising Sikhs	67	68	28	58	34	72	30	18	23	89	97
All Sikhs	64	65	24	53	32	79	47	19	26	91	340
Practising Buddhists	50	54	12	34	29	57	28	26	24	86	66
Not practising Buddhists	38	71	7	39	21	58	5	16	25	93	62
All Buddhists	46	60	10	36	26	57	20	22	24	88	128
Practising other religions	52	51	13	45	43	73	41	41	31	90	238
Not practising other religions	47	67	15	52	35	67	4	20	23	89	169
All Other religions	50	59	14	49	40	69	22	30	27	89	409
All practising	41	48	18	39	35	63	41	29	23	82	5,972
All not practising	31	51	12	41	27	55	2	17	15	76	5,944
All religions	35	50	14	40	30	58	16	21	17	78	11,931
No religion	46	67	13	56	31	62	1	20	17	86	1,564
All ²	38	53	14	43	30	59	14	21	18	80	8,799

¹ 'All' row based on core sample only, other rows based on combined sample.

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

Table 46 Meaningful interaction, by age within ethnic group

<i>Percentage</i>																<i>England, 2007-08</i>	
	White		Asian				Black			Mixed Race	Chinese	Other	All minority ethnic groups	All ¹			
		Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other	All	Caribbean	African	Other	All							
Age 16-29																	
Home or their home	50	69	66	68	67	68	81	79	*	79	79	69	71	72	54		
Work, school or college	75	81	83	82	82	82	90	84	*	86	83	89	70	83	76		
Child's crèche, nursery or school	10	9	21	23	8	15	17	17	*	17	13	4	14	15	10		
Pub, club, café or restaurant	65	64	55	53	64	59	70	68	*	70	76	65	60	64	65		
Group, club or organisation	37	46	39	37	48	43	67	47	*	55	56	45	42	47	39		
Shops	66	81	85	81	83	83	88	85	*	86	84	71	81	83	70		
Place of worship	8	39	39	37	39	39	37	62	*	53	27	12	43	39	13		
Formal volunteering	21	26	18	25	36	25	39	25	*	30	36	13	15	25	23		
Informal volunteering	22	33	37	37	40	36	41	40	*	41	53	36	34	38	26		
Any mixing (excluding at home)	92	95	96	99	95	96	96	98	*	97	100	97	92	96	92		
<i>Respondents²</i>	<i>1,135</i>	<i>309</i>	<i>275</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>760</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>210</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>340</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>1,434</i>	<i>1,329</i>		

¹ 'All' column based on core sample. Other columns based on combined sample.

² Excludes respondents who answered 'don't know' and those with missing answers. Percentages are not shown for groups of less than 30 people.

Table 46 Meaningful interaction, by age within ethnic group (continued)

Percentage															England, 2007-08	
	White	Asian				Black				Mixed Race	Chinese	Other	All minority ethnic groups	All ¹		
		Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other	All	Caribbean	African	Other							
Age 30-49																
Home or their home	38	68	56	50	58	61	65	59	*	62	68	52	59	61	42	
Work, school or college	65	78	64	60	89	74	80	73	*	76	72	71	75	74	66	
Child's crèche, nursery or school	26	46	50	54	55	49	44	48	*	47	44	35	43	47	29	
Pub, club, café or restaurant	47	54	36	38	48	46	62	45	*	52	59	56	50	49	48	
Group, club or organisation	32	35	32	30	32	33	45	42	*	44	42	33	34	37	33	
Shops	62	86	79	83	83	83	89	81	*	84	81	83	82	83	65	
Place of worship	11	42	31	54	55	41	42	70	*	59	36	16	45	46	16	
Formal volunteering	24	23	21	22	15	21	35	32	*	34	33	16	18	25	24	
Informal volunteering	18	33	29	29	27	30	47	40	*	43	37	20	33	34	20	
Any mixing (excluding at home)	84	97	93	96	97	96	97	96	*	96	95	94	95	96	86	
Respondents ²	2,773	633	402	145	150	1,330	400	481	22	903	214	70	221	2,738	3,164	

¹ 'All' column based on core sample. Other columns based on combined sample.

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

Percentages are not shown for groups of less than 30 people.

Table 46 Meaningful interaction, by age within ethnic group (continued)

Percentage															England, 2007-08	
	White		Asian				Black			Mixed Race	Chinese	Other	All minority ethnic groups	All ¹		
		Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other	All	Caribbean	African	Other						All	
Age 50+																
Home or their home	23	49	43	16	47	45	47	49	*	48	47	30	47	46	24	
Work, school or college	28	43	24	11	56	38	38	58	*	45	41	42	45	41	29	
Child's crèche, nursery or school	3	6	12	13	5	8	9	20	*	13	7	1	8	9	3	
Pub, club, café or restaurant	27	31	22	1	20	26	31	29	*	30	37	36	29	29	27	
Group, club or organisation	23	23	22	16	25	23	42	32	*	38	36	28	21	28	23	
Shops	47	80	77	60	78	78	84	82	*	84	75	50	59	77	49	
Place of worship	12	41	43	36	40	41	54	75	*	61	32	5	35	44	14	
Formal volunteering	17	19	17	6	24	18	29	33	*	30	19	36	12	22	17	
Informal volunteering	11	22	24	16	32	23	38	31	*	35	40	19	18	27	12	
Any mixing (excluding at home)	67	89	84	72	91	87	94	95	*	94	87	92	86	89	68	
Respondents ²	4,120	419	133	38 ³	59	649	286	124	12	422	92	32 ³	109	1,304	4,301	

¹ 'All' column based on core sample. Other columns based on combined sample.

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

³ Please note this is a very small base size so these findings should be treated as indicative rather than significant. Percentages are not shown for groups of less than 30 people.

Table 47 Meaningful interaction, by sex within ethnic group

<i>Percentage</i>															<i>England, 2007-08</i>	
	White	Asian				Black				Mixed Race	Chinese	Other	All minority ethnic groups	All ¹		
		Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other	All	Caribbean	African	Other							
Males																
Home or their home	35	63	60	50	64	60	68	66	*	67	71	61	61	63	38	
Work, school or college	55	73	73	66	89	74	74	77	*	75	73	79	72	74	57	
Child's crèche, nursery or school	9	18	26	31	30	23	19	27	*	24	13	9	22	22	10	
Pub, club, café or restaurant	47	55	47	42	52	51	64	59	*	62	64	56	51	54	47	
Group, club or organisation	31	36	39	32	44	37	49	51	*	51	50	45	37	42	33	
Shops	56	81	82	83	84	82	88	81	*	84	78	66	77	81	59	
Place of worship	8	38	42	62	47	43	34	63	*	51	25	11	42	42	13	
Formal volunteering	19	21	19	20	24	21	27	30	*	29	29	17	15	23	20	
Informal volunteering	15	26	32	31	31	29	42	38	*	40	50	35	30	33	18	
Any mixing (excluding at home)	80	94	94	94	96	94	95	96	*	96	96	95	92	95	82	
<i>Respondents</i> ²	<i>3,514</i>	<i>667</i>	<i>424</i>	<i>137</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>1,361</i>	<i>328</i>	<i>322</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>664</i>	<i>174</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>211</i>	<i>2,469</i>	<i>3,852</i>	

¹ 'All' column based on core sample. Other columns based on combined sample.

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

Percentages are not shown for groups of less than 30 people.

Table 47 Meaningful interaction, by sex within ethnic group (continued)

Percentage																England, 2007-08	
	White		Asian				Black				Mixed Race	Chinese	Other	All minority ethnic groups	All ¹		
	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other	All	Caribbean	African	Other	All								
Females																	
Home or their home	34	64	56	58	55	60	59	62	71	61	68	54	58	60	37		
Work, school or college	47	67	55	61	73	64	66	73	65	70	70	72	62	66	49		
Child's crèche, nursery or school	16	33	42	42	31	36	34	41	32	38	34	18	32	35	18		
Pub, club, café or restaurant	38	45	34	37	46	41	46	42	67	44	62	59	45	45	38		
Group, club or organisation	27	34	25	30	28	30	49	35	46	41	45	32	29	35	27		
Shops	57	85	80	75	80	82	87	84	89	85	84	77	77	83	59		
Place of worship	13	44	26	25	47	38	53	72	41	63	36	13	42	44	16		
Formal volunteering	22	25	19	23	24	23	40	30	44	35	34	19	16	27	22		
Informal volunteering	17	34	30	30	33	33	43	40	38	41	40	22	30	35	19		
Any mixing (excluding at home)	76	95	91	94	95	94	96	97	97	97	96	95	92	95	78		
Respondents ²	4,515	694	386	152	147	1,379	477	493	32 ³	1,002	303	105	221	3,010	4,943		

¹ 'All' column based on core sample. Other columns based on combined sample.

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

³ Please note this is a very small base size so these findings should be treated as indicative rather than significant.

Table 47 Meaningful interaction, by sex within ethnic group (continued)

Percentage															England, 2007-08	
	White	Asian				Black				Mixed Race	Chinese	Other	All minority ethnic groups	All ¹		
		Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other	All	Caribbean	African	Other						All	
All																
Home or their home	34	63	58	54	59	60	63	64	71	64	69	57	60	62	38	
Work, school or college	51	70	66	63	81	69	70	75	70	72	72	75	67	70	53	
Child's crèche, nursery or school	12	25	33	36	31	29	27	35	32	31	25	14	26	29	14	
Pub, club, café or restaurant	42	51	42	40	49	46	54	50	69	52	63	58	49	50	43	
Group, club or organisation	29	35	33	31	36	34	49	42	56	45	47	38	34	38	30	
Shops	56	83	82	79	82	82	87	82	90	85	82	71	77	82	59	
Place of worship	11	41	36	45	47	40	44	68	44	57	31	12	42	43	14	
Formal volunteering	21	23	19	21	24	22	34	30	40	32	32	18	16	24	21	
Informal volunteering	16	30	31	31	32	31	43	39	50	41	44	28	30	34	18	
Any mixing (excluding at home)	78	94	93	94	96	94	96	96	98	96	96	95	92	95	80	
Respondents ²	8,033	1,361	810	289	280	2,740	805	815	46 ³	1,666	477	164	432	5,479	8,799	

¹ 'All' column based on core sample. Other columns based on combined sample.

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

³ Please note this is a very small base size so these findings should be treated as indicative rather than significant.

Table 48 Meaningful interaction, by country of birth within ethnic group

Percentage															England, 2007-08	
	White		Asian				Black				Mixed Race	Chinese	Other	All minority ethnic groups	All ¹	
	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other	All	Caribbean	African	Other	All							
Born in the UK																
Home or their home	33	77	68	82	*	74	74	77	*	75	75	*	53	73	34	
Work, school or college	50	85	80	78	*	82	85	86	*	85	77	*	70	82	51	
Child's crèche, nursery or school	12	31	30	20	*	29	35	37	*	36	24	*	13	29	13	
Pub, club, café or restaurant	41	70	52	52	*	62	70	71	*	70	70	*	54	65	42	
Group, club or organisation	29	50	43	46	*	48	61	55	*	60	53	*	44	51	29	
Shops	56	84	82	85	*	83	89	84	*	88	81	*	67	83	56	
Place of worship	10	36	37	42	*	37	34	56	*	39	24	*	19	34	11	
Formal volunteering	21	32	21	29	*	28	38	35	*	37	36	*	19	31	21	
Informal volunteering	15	35	36	42	*	38	43	49	*	45	46	*	36	41	16	
Any mixing (excluding at home)	78	97	96	100	*	97	97	100	*	98	97	*	87	97	78	
<i>Respondents</i> ²	<i>7,510</i>	<i>370</i>	<i>285</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>745</i>	<i>368</i>	<i>89</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>475</i>	<i>274</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>1,581</i>	<i>9,092</i>	

¹ 'All' column based on core sample. Other columns based on combined sample.

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

Percentages are not shown for groups of less than 30 people.

Table 48 Meaningful interaction, by country of birth within ethnic group (continued)

Percentage															England, 2007-08	
	White	Asian				All	Black			All	Mixed Race	Chinese	Other	All minority ethnic groups	All ¹	
		Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other		Caribbean	African	Other							
Not born in the UK																
Home or their home	50	57	52	44	55	54	52	62	*	59	61	57	61	57	53	
Work, school or college	62	64	57	58	80	64	55	73	*	67	64	71	67	65	64	
Child's crèche, nursery or school	14	23	34	41	33	29	20	34	*	30	25	13	29	28	21	
Pub, club, café or restaurant	55	43	35	36	43	40	39	47	*	45	52	55	48	43	49	
Group, club or organisation	32	29	27	27	33	29	38	40	*	40	38	37	32	33	32	
Shops	65	83	81	77	81	81	85	82	*	83	83	71	78	81	72	
Place of worship	21	43	35	46	47	42	55	70	*	65	41	13	46	47	32	
Formal volunteering	20	19	18	18	20	19	30	29	*	30	26	20	15	22	21	
Informal volunteering	26	28	28	27	28	28	42	37	*	39	42	26	29	31	28	
Any mixing (excluding at home)	85	93	90	92	95	93	95	96	*	96	94	95	93	94	89	
Respondents ²	522	985	524	226	252	1,987	436	721	28	1,185	200	135	370	3,877	4,400	

¹ 'All' column based on core sample. Other columns based on combined sample.

² Excludes respondents who answered 'don't know' and those with missing answers. Percentages are not shown for groups of less than 30 people.

Table 48 Meaningful interaction, by country of birth within ethnic group *(continued)*

	Percentage														England, 2007-08	
	White		Asian				Black			Mixed Race	Chinese	Other	All minority ethnic groups	All ¹		
		Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other	All	Caribbean	African	Other	All						
All																
Home or their home	34	63	58	54	59	60	63	64	71	64	69	57	60	62	38	
Work, school or college	51	70	66	63	81	69	70	75	70	72	72	75	67	70	53	
Child's crèche, nursery or school	12	25	33	36	31	29	27	35	32	31	25	14	26	29	14	
Pub, club, café or restaurant	42	51	42	40	49	46	54	50	69	52	63	58	49	50	43	
Group, club or organisation	29	35	33	31	36	34	49	42	56	45	47	38	34	38	30	
Shops	56	83	82	79	82	82	87	82	90	85	82	71	77	82	59	
Place of worship	11	41	36	45	47	40	44	68	44	57	31	12	42	43	14	
Formal volunteering	21	23	19	21	24	22	34	30	40	32	32	18	16	24	21	
Informal volunteering	16	30	31	31	32	31	43	39	50	41	44	28	30	34	18	
Any mixing (excluding at home)	78	94	93	94	96	94	96	96	98	96	96	95	92	95	80	
<i>Respondents</i> ²	8,033	1,361	810	289	280	2,740	805	815	46 ³	1,666	477	164	432	5,479	8,799	

¹ 'All' column based on core sample. Other columns based on combined sample.

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

³ Please note this is a very small base size so these findings should be treated as indicative rather than significant.

Table 49 Meaningful interaction, by Index of Multiple Deprivation and rural/urban

<i>Percentage</i>											<i>England, 2007-08</i>
Index of Multiple Deprivation and rural/urban	Home or their home	Work, school or college	Child's crèche, nursery or school	Pub, club café or restaurant	Group, club or organisation	Shops	Place of worship	Formal volunteering	Informal volunteering	Any mixing (excluding at home)	<i>Respondents¹</i>
1 (Least deprived)	37	52	14	43	34	54	13	23	17	78	930
2	36	55	14	42	32	58	12	23	18	79	922
3	33	53	13	42	30	55	12	21	15	78	939
4	29	50	12	38	29	49	12	19	13	74	885
5	35	51	12	42	29	58	15	21	18	79	975
6	38	53	13	45	31	61	15	25	19	82	788
7	40	54	15	45	32	64	15	21	22	81	837
8	44	56	16	45	29	65	19	20	21	83	867
9	41	53	16	41	27	65	17	21	19	82	835
10 (Most deprived)	43	49	17	45	27	66	15	16	21	82	821
Rural	28	43	9	33	24	44	9	18	12	69	1,755
Urban	40	55	15	45	31	63	16	22	20	82	7,044
All	38	53	14	43	30	59	14	21	18	80	8,799

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

Table 50 Meaningful interaction, by Government Office Region and Country

Percentage											England and Wales, 2007-08
Government Office Region and Country	Home or their home	Work, school or college	Child's crèche, 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 ¹
North East	24	40	11	33	20	50	10	16	14	70	554
North West	35	50	14	41	28	54	13	19	16	77	1,261
Yorkshire and the Humber	32	49	14	39	27	56	11	18	16	77	919
East Midlands	34	50	14	36	26	57	11	19	14	81	848
West Midlands	36	54	14	44	32	63	13	20	19	81	880
East of England	36	54	13	40	32	60	14	22	18	79	970
London	59	66	22	57	39	80	29	27	28	94	1,037
South East	37	57	13	47	32	58	12	23	19	81	1,439
South West	27	41	9	34	24	41	8	17	11	67	891
All England	38	53	14	43	30	59	14	21	18	80	8,799
Wales	20	33	8	26	18	40	9	13	8	62	532

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

Table 51 Meaningful interaction, by percentage of minority ethnic households in the area

<i>Percentage</i>											<i>England, 2007-08</i>
Percentage of ethnic minority households in the area (deciles) ¹	Home or their home	Work, school or college	Child's crèche, nursery or school	Pub, club café or restaurant	Group, club or organisation	Shops	Place of worship	Formal volunteering	Informal volunteering	Any mixing (excluding at home)	<i>Respondents</i> ²
1 (Lowest density)	23	35	7	30	20	36	8	15	10	61	705
2	25	42	12	31	22	44	7	18	13	69	1,069
3	24	42	9	32	24	44	8	16	11	69	884
4	28	47	10	35	24	51	9	19	14	75	988
5	30	50	12	41	30	54	10	19	15	76	921
6	36	52	14	42	29	58	12	21	16	80	928
7	37	57	14	44	35	65	14	22	18	85	938
8	48	64	20	59	38	71	18	25	25	90	782
9	56	63	18	53	37	77	20	25	26	91	764
10 (Highest density)	61	66	21	55	37	82	33	26	31	94	820
All	38	53	14	43	30	59	14	21	18	80	8,799

¹ This measure is based on the percentage of households in the postal sector headed by someone from a minority ethnic group, based on the 2001 Census.

² Excludes respondents with missing answers.

Table 52 Meaningful interaction, by fear of crime and anti-social behaviour¹

<i>Percentage</i>											<i>England, 2007-08</i>
Fear of crime and anti-social behaviour	Home or their home	Work, school or college	Child's crèche, nursery or school	Pub, club café or restaurant	Group, club or organisation	Shops	Place of worship	Formal volunteering	Informal volunteering	Any mixing (excluding at home)	<i>Respondents</i> ²
Whether worried about becoming a victim of crime											
Very worried	42	51	19	41	28	64	21	21	21	83	760
Fairly worried	38	53	15	45	30	63	15	21	20	82	2,671
Not very worried	37	56	14	44	32	58	14	23	17	81	3,801
Not at all worried	34	46	10	36	25	53	13	18	17	73	1,540
How safe would feel walking alone after dark											
Very safe	38	56	13	46	32	59	14	22	18	81	2,724
Fairly safe	38	57	15	45	32	59	14	23	19	82	3,388
A bit unsafe	39	52	16	42	28	64	18	22	21	82	1,477
Very unsafe	35	39	17	36	24	58	14	13	17	75	782
Never walks alone after dark	23	14	6	14	11	40	13	7	7	51	425
Perceived level of anti-social behaviour											
High Level	44	60	17	50	33	65	16	24	25	86	1,344
Low Level	38	54	14	44	31	59	14	21	18	80	5,590
All	38	53	14	43	30	59	14	21	18	80	8,799

¹ People were asked whether a series of seven things were a problem in their local area and given a score based of how many things they thought were problems. People scoring 11 or more out of 21 were categorised as perceiving there to be a high level of anti-social behaviour.

² Excludes respondents with missing answers.

Table 53 Meaningful interaction, by length of residence

<i>Percentage</i>											<i>England, 2007-08</i>
Length of residence	Home or their home	Work, school or college	Child's crèche, 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 ¹
Less than a year	52	64	14	58	31	67	18	18	21	87	536
1-4 years	46	65	20	52	31	65	17	21	21	87	1,681
5-9 years	38	59	21	45	32	61	14	22	20	83	1,400
10-29 years	37	56	13	44	32	60	13	23	19	81	3,030
More than 30 years	25	27	6	25	22	48	13	17	11	67	2,150
All	38	53	14	43	30	59	14	21	18	80	8,799

¹ Excludes respondents with missing answers.

Table 54 Meaningful interaction, by cohesion

<i>Percentage</i>											<i>England, 2007-08</i>
Cohesion	Home or their home	Work, school or college	Child's crèche, 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 ¹
Definitely agree	43	52	16	47	34	63	18	25	21	81	1,197
Tend to agree	38	54	15	44	32	61	15	22	18	82	5,034
All who agree	39	54	15	45	32	61	16	23	19	82	6,231
Tend to disagree	37	58	15	46	32	63	12	20	22	84	1,055
Definitely disagree	43	54	16	41	25	56	12	18	20	79	316
All	38	53	14	43	30	59	14	21	18	80	8,799

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

Table 55 Meaningful interaction, by participation in volunteering

<i>Percentage</i>					<i>England, 2007-08</i>
	Regular formal volunteer	Not a regular formal volunteer	Regular informal volunteer	Not a regular informal volunteer	All
Home or their home	42	36	47	33	38
Work, school or college	56	51	58	50	53
Child's crèche, nursery or school	18	13	18	12	14
Pub, club, café or restaurant	48	41	50	39	43
Group, club or organisation	53	22	39	25	30
Shops	63	58	66	55	59
Place of worship	23	11	19	12	14
Formal volunteering	63	6	33	15	21
Informal volunteering	30	14	38	7	18
Any mixing (excluding at home)	88	77	86	76	80
<i>Respondents¹</i>	<i>2,388</i>	<i>6,411</i>	<i>3,108</i>	<i>5,691</i>	<i>8,799</i>

¹ Excludes respondents with missing answers.

Table 56 Number of close friends, by age, sex and socio-economic group

<i>Percentage</i>								<i>England, 2007-08</i>
<i>Age¹, sex and socio-economic group</i>	<i>No close friends</i>	<i>1-2</i>	<i>3-5</i>	<i>6-10</i>	<i>More than 10</i>	<i>3 or more close friends</i>	<i>Respondents²</i>	
16-24	2	28	43	19	8	70	722	
25-34	4	29	46	16	6	67	1,305	
35-49	5	33	43	14	5	61	2,401	
50-64	8	36	37	14	5	56	2,032	
65-74	8	33	35	17	7	59	1,104	
75+	12	34	33	15	6	54	1,001	
Male	7	32	38	15	7	61	3,738	
Female	5	33	43	15	5	62	4,827	
Higher/lower managerial and professions	4	27	46	18	6	70	3,061	
Intermediate occupations/small employers	6	34	41	15	5	60	1,671	
Lower supervisory & technical/Semi-routine	8	36	37	15	5	57	2,213	
Routine occupations	9	39	35	11	6	52	971	
Never worked/long-term unemployed	11	43	32	9	6	46	397	
Full time students	4	26	43	17	10	70	147	
Not stated/classified	3	29	37	21	9	67	102	
All	6	32	41	15	6	62	8,569	

¹ Respondents with missing age data included only in 'All' row.

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

Table 57 Number of close friends, by employment status, disability and socio-economic group

<i>Percentage</i>							<i>England, 2007-08</i>	
Employment status, disability and sexual identity¹	No close friends	1-2	3-5	6-10	More than 10	3 or more close friends	Respondents²	
In employment	4	31	43	16	5	65	4,745	
Unemployed	7	39	34	10	9	53	205	
Inactive	9	34	36	14	6	56	3,614	
No LTLI/disability	5	32	41	16	6	63	6,660	
LTLI/disability	10	36	37	12	5	54	1,884	
Heterosexual	6	32	41	15	6	62	8,100	
Gay/lesbian/bisexual	2	29	40	25	3	69	139	
All	6	32	41	15	6	62	8,569	

¹ Sexual identity figures exclude respondents who preferred not to specify their sexual identity or who were classified as 'other.'

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

Table 58 Number of close friends, by ethnicity, country of birth and religion

<i>Percentage</i>							<i>England, 2007-08</i>	
Ethnicity, country of birth and religion¹	No close friends	1-2	3-5	6-10	More than 10	3 or more close friends	Respondents²	
White	6	32	41	16	5	62	7,831	
Indian	7	34	39	14	6	58	1,300	
Pakistani	12	39	33	11	5	49	771	
Bangladeshi	6	44	39	7	4	50	280	
Other Asian	7	34	35	14	10	59	269	
All Asian	8	37	37	12	6	55	2,620	
Black Caribbean	6	31	44	13	7	63	761	
Black African	9	43	33	8	6	47	764	
Other Black	3	33	59	1	5	64	46 ³	
All Black	8	38	39	10	6	55	1,571	
Mixed Race	5	33	42	15	5	62	464	
Chinese	8	33	45	11	4	60	159	
Other	10	31	38	12	9	59	407	
All minority ethnic groups	8	36	38	12	6	56	5,221	
Born in the UK	6	32	41	16	5	62	8,858	
Not born in the UK	7	35	38	13	7	58	4,176	

¹ 'All' row based on core sample only, other rows based on combined sample.

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

³ Please note this is a very small base size so these findings should be treated as indicative rather than significant.

Table 58 Number of close friends, by ethnicity, country of birth and religion (continued)

Percentage							England, 2007-08	
Ethnicity, country of birth and religion ¹	No close friends	1-2	3-5	6-10	More than 10	3 or more close friends	Respondents ²	
Practising Christians	6	28	40	18	7	66	3,341	
Not practising Christians	6	34	41	14	5	60	4,908	
All Christians	6	32	41	15	6	62	8,258	
Practising Muslims	9	40	34	13	5	51	1,350	
Not practising Muslims	7	43	41	7	3	51	335	
All Muslims	9	40	36	11	4	51	1,687	
Practising Hindus	7	36	35	13	8	56	514	
Not practising Hindus	7	22	42	25	4	71	195	
All Hindus	7	32	38	16	7	61	710	
Practising Sikhs	9	36	40	10	5	55	238	
Not practising Sikhs	14	39	31	12	4	46	93	
All Sikhs	11	37	37	11	5	52	331	
Practising Buddhists	13	15	48	22	3	73	62	
Not practising Buddhists	6	43	37	6	7	51	60	
All Buddhists	10	25	44	16	5	65	122	
Practising other religions	6	26	32	21	15	68	224	
Not practising other religions	7	29	51	10	3	64	162	
All Other religions	7	27	41	15	9	66	387	
All practising	6	29	39	18	7	64	5,729	
All not practising	6	34	41	14	5	60	5,753	
All religions	6	32	40	15	6	61	11,495	
No religion	4	33	43	15	5	63	1,531	
All ¹	6	32	41	15	6	62	8,569	

¹ 'All' row based on core sample only, other rows based on combined sample.

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

Table 59 Whether people have friends from different backgrounds, 2005 and 2007-08

<i>Percentage</i>	<i>England, 2005, 2007-08</i>	
	2005	2007-08
Proportion of friends who have similar incomes		
All the same	30	35
More than half	25	22
About half	23	24
Less than half	22	19
Total not the same	70	65
<i>Respondents¹</i>	8,470	8,176
Proportion of friends from the same ethnic group as them		
All the same	49	48
More than a half	34	36
About a half	8	9
Less than a half	9	8
Total not the same	51	52
<i>Respondents¹</i>	8,461	8,560

¹ Excludes respondents with missing answers.

Table 60 Whether people have friends from different backgrounds, by age, sex and socio-economic group

<i>Percentage</i>				<i>England, 2007-08</i>	
<i>Age,¹ sex and socio-economic group</i>	<i>Has friends with different incomes to them</i>	<i>Respondents²</i>	<i>Has friends from different ethnic groups to them</i>	<i>Respondents²</i>	
16-24	69	704	69	721	
25-34	72	1,274	65	1,305	
35-49	71	2,335	58	2,399	
50-64	64	1,933	46	2,028	
65-74	54	1,024	30	1,105	
75+	42	902	20	998	
Male	67	3,590	56	3,736	
Female	63	4,582	49	4,820	
Higher/lower managerial and professions	71	2,962	61	3,060	
Intermediate occupations/small employers	66	1,573	47	1,669	
Lower supervisory & technical/Semi-routine	61	2,103	46	2,210	
Routine occupations	61	922	44	968	
Never worked/long-term unemployed	62	376	45	397	
Full-time students	55	141	74	147	
Not stated/classified	67	92	61	102	
All	65	8,176	52	8,560	

¹ Excludes respondents with missing age data.

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

Table 61 Whether people have friends from different backgrounds, by employment status, disability and sexual identity

<i>Percentage</i>						<i>England, 2007-08</i>
Employment status, disability and sexual identity¹	Has friends with different incomes to them	<i>Respondents²</i>	Has friends from different ethnic groups to them	<i>Respondents²</i>		
In employment	69	4,612	61	4,743		
Unemployed	80	200	60	206		
Inactive	57	3,360	38	3,606		
No LTLI/disability	66	6,391	55	6,657		
LTLI/disability	62	1,765	43	1,878		
Heterosexual	65	7,751	52	8,093		
Gay/lesbian/bisexual	79	134	70	139		
All	65	8,176	52	8,560		

¹ Sexual identity figures exclude respondents who preferred not to specify their sexual identity or who were classified as 'other.'

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

Table 62 Whether people have friends from different backgrounds, by ethnicity, country of birth and religion

<i>Percentage</i>					<i>England, 2007-08</i>
Ethnicity, country of birth and religion¹	Has friends with different incomes to them	Respondents²	Has friends from different ethnic groups to them	Respondents²	
White	65	7,479	49	7,824	
Indian	63	1,244	80	1,300	
Pakistani	68	738	79	771	
Bangladeshi	63	267	69	282	
Other Asian	59	255	78	267	
All Asian	64	2,504	78	2,620	
Black Caribbean	73	720	90	759	
Black African	68	725	84	765	
Other Black	63	44	91	46 ³	
All Black	70	1,489	87	1,570	
Mixed Race	78	445	88	464	
Chinese	49	148	81	159	
Other	66	381	79	404	
All minority ethnic groups	66	4,967	81	5,217	
Born in the UK	65	8,485	48	8,854	
Not born in the UK	66	3,943	75	4,169	

¹ 'All' row based on core sample only, other rows based on combined sample.

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

³ Please note this is a very small base size so these findings should be treated as indicative rather than significant.

Table 62 Whether people have friends from different backgrounds, by ethnicity, country of birth and religion (*continued*)

<i>Percentage</i>					<i>England, 2007-08</i>
Ethnicity, country of birth and religion¹	Has friends with different incomes to them	<i>Respondents²</i>	Has friends from different ethnic groups to them	<i>Respondents²</i>	
Practising Christians	63	3,168	50	3,339	
Not practising Christians	64	4,695	45	4,901	
All Christians	64	7,868	47	8,249	
Practising Muslims	65	1,285	76	1,351	
Not practising Muslims	70	325	89	334	
All Muslims	66	1,611	79	1,687	
Practising Hindus	61	491	74	513	
Not practising Hindus	67	187	85	195	
All Hindus	63	679	77	709	
Practising Sikhs	61	227	78	238	
Not practising Sikhs	62	89	88	93	
All Sikhs	61	316	81	331	
Practising Buddhists	84	57	86	61	
Not practising Buddhists	70	55	59	60	
All Buddhists	79	112	77	121	
Practising other religions	68	204	69	224	
Not practising other religions	70	157	65	162	
All Other religions	69	362	67	387	
All practising	64	5,432	55	5,726	
All not practising	64	5,508	47	5,745	
All religions	64	10,948	50	11,484	
No religion	72	1,472	62	1,531	
All ¹	65	8,176	52	8,560	

¹ 'All' row based on core sample only, other rows based on combined sample.

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

Table 63 Whether people have friends from different backgrounds, by age within ethnicity

Percentage															England, 2007-08	
	White	Asian				Black				Mixed Race	Chinese	Other	All minority ethnic groups	All ¹		
		Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other	All	Caribbean	African	Other						All	
Age 16-29																
Has friends with different incomes to them	71	62	62	67	53	61	71	64	*	66	77	37	66	63	71	
Respondents ²	1,102	293	256	99	66	714	113	203	11	327	165	59	90	1,355	1,286	
Has friends from different ethnic groups to them	65	81	79	76	84	80	94	85	*	88	91	82	82	83	68	
Respondents ²	1,128	303	264	104	71	742	116	207	12	335	168	60	98	1,403	1,320	
Age 30-49																
Has friends with different incomes to them	71	65	72	58	63	66	77	70	*	73	81	62	67	69	71	
Respondents ²	2,667	593	365	132	136	1,226	367	426	22	815	200	63	205	2,509	3,027	
Has friends from different ethnic groups to them	57	84	80	65	73	79	89	84	*	86	88	90	81	82	60	
Respondents ²	2,731	612	384	140	141	1,277	378	451	22	851	209	69	209	2,615	3,105	
Age 50+																
Has friends with different incomes to them	57	61	71	65	63	64	67	66	*	66	71	*	61	65	57	
Respondents ²	3,706	358	117	35 ³	53	563	239	96	11	346	79	26	86	1,100	3,859	
Has friends from different ethnic groups to them	35	71	77	63	77	72	89	79	*	85	83	61	72	76	37	
Respondents ²	3,961	385	123	37 ³	55	600	264	107	12	383	86	30 ³	97	1,196	4,131	

¹ 'All' column based on core sample only, other columns based on combined sample but exclude those without ethnicity data.

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

³ Please note this is a very small base size so these findings should be treated as indicative rather than significant.

Percentages are not shown for groups of less than 30 people.

Table 64 Whether people have friends from different backgrounds, by sex within ethnicity

Percentage															England, 2007-08	
	White		Asian				Black			Mixed Race	Chinese	Other	All minority ethnic groups	All ¹		
	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other	All	Caribbean	African	Other	All							
Males																
Has friends with different incomes to them	67	63	70	56	62	64	70	70	*	70	79	47	71	66	67	
Respondents ²	3,285	617	388	131	121	1,257	286	286	14	586	163	56	186	2,248	3,590	
Has friends from different ethnic groups to them	53	79	81	71	77	78	91	83	*	87	90	85	83	82	56	
Respondents ²	3,415	639	403	136	124	1,302	308	302	14	624	170	58	195	2,349	3,736	
Females																
Has friends with different incomes to them	63	63	65	71	57	64	75	66	54	69	77	51	59	66	63	
Respondents ²	4,190	627	350	136	134	1,247	434	439	30 ³	903	282	92	195	2,719	4,582	
Has friends from different ethnic groups to them	46	81	77	67	78	78	89	85	87	87	88	77	75	81	49	
Respondents ²	4,405	661	368	146	143	1,318	451	463	32 ³	946	294	101	209	2,868	4,820	
All																
Has friends with different incomes to them	65	63	68	63	59	64	73	68	63	70	78	49	66	66	65	
Respondents ²	7,479	1,244	738	267	255	2,504	720	725	44 ³	1,489	445	148	381	4,967	8,176	
Has friends from different ethnic groups to them	49	80	79	69	78	78	90	84	91	87	88	81	79	81	52	
Respondents ²	7,824	1,300	771	282	267	2,620	759	765	46 ³	1,570	464	159	404	5,217	8,560	

¹ 'All' column based on core sample only, other columns based on combined sample but exclude those without ethnicity data.

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

³ Please note this is a very small base size so these findings should be treated as indicative rather than significant.

Percentages are not shown for groups of less than 30 people.

Table 65 Whether people have friends from different backgrounds, by country of birth within ethnicity

Percentage															England, 2007-08	
	White		Asian				Black			Mixed Race	Chinese	Other	All minority ethnic groups	All ¹		
	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other	All	Caribbean	African	Other	All							
Born in the UK																
Has friends with different incomes to them	65	75	66	69	*	70	74	81	*	75	82	*	65	73	65	
Respondents ²	6,992	350	264	60	23	697	345	86	18	449	266	26	54	1,492	8,485	
Has friends from different ethnic groups to them	47	90	86	84	*	89	93	94	*	94	92	*	77	90	48	
Respondents ²	7,317	363	276	61	26	726	351	88	18	457	270	26	57	1,536	8,854	
Not born in the UK																
Has friends with different incomes to them	69	58	69	60	61	61	71	65	*	67	70	48	66	63	66	
Respondents ²	486	889	473	207	231	1,800	374	634	26	1,034	177	120	325	3,456	3,943	
Has friends from different ethnic groups to them	74	75	74	65	75	73	87	82	*	84	82	79	80	77	75	
Respondents ²	506	932	494	221	240	1,887	407	672	28	1,107	192	131	345	3,662	4,169	
All																
Has friends with different incomes to them	65	63	68	63	59	64	73	68	63	70	78	49	66	66	65 ¹	
Respondents ²	7,479	1,244	738	267	255	2,504	720	725	44 ³	1,489	44 ⁴	148	381	4,967	8,176	
Has friends from different ethnic groups to them	49	80	79	69	78	78	90	84	91	87	88	81	79	81	52 ¹	
Respondents ²	7,824	1,300	771	282	267	2,620	759	765	46 ³	1,570	46 ⁴	159	404	5,217	8,560	

¹ 'All' rows based on core sample only, other rows based on combined sample but exclude those without ethnicity data.

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

³ Please note this is a very small base size so these findings should be treated as indicative rather than significant.

Percentages are not shown for groups of less than 30 people.

Table 66 Whether people have friends from different backgrounds, by Index of Multiple Deprivation and rural/urban

<i>Percentage</i>					<i>England, 2007-08</i>	
<i>Index of Multiple Deprivation and rural/urban</i>	<i>Has friends with different incomes to them</i>	<i>Respondents¹</i>	<i>Has friends from different ethnic groups to them</i>	<i>Respondents¹</i>		
1 (Least deprived)	66	876	54	915		
2	64	862	50	900		
3	66	881	48	919		
4	65	815	46	860		
5	71	896	52	952		
6	66	733	53	767		
7	61	765	56	807		
8	62	808	56	840		
9	68	775	56	808		
10 (Most deprived)	63	765	52	792		
Rural	67	1,618	42	1,703		
Urban	65	6,558	55	6,857		
All	65	8,176	52	8,560		

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

Table 67 Whether people have friends from different backgrounds, by Government Office Region

<i>Percentage</i>		<i>England and Wales, 2007-08</i>			
Government Office Region and Country	Has friends with different incomes to them	<i>Respondents¹</i>	Has friends from different ethnic groups to them	<i>Respondents¹</i>	
North East	64	521	29	542	
North West	61	1,192	45	1,233	
Yorkshire and the Humber	62	863	42	902	
East Midlands	63	771	46	813	
West Midlands	67	822	58	862	
East of England	66	904	52	939	
London	68	958	75	1,003	
South East	68	1,347	57	1,406	
South West	67	798	42	860	
All England	65	8,176	52	8,560	
Wales	61	509	32	522	

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

Table 68 Whether people have friends from different backgrounds, by percentage of minority ethnic households in the area

<i>Percentage</i>						<i>England, 2007-08</i>
<i>Percentage of minority ethnic households in the area (deciles)¹</i>	<i>Has friends with different incomes to them</i>	<i>Respondents²</i>	<i>Has friends from different ethnic groups to them</i>	<i>Respondents²</i>		
1 (Lowest density)	68	649	36	687		
2	67	984	35	1,039		
3	64	808	38	851		
4	62	938	42	970		
5	64	864	45	901		
6	63	867	50	907		
7	65	872	57	911		
8	67	736	65	759		
9	66	704	70	739		
10 (Highest density)	68	754	78	796		
All	65	8,176	52	8,560		

¹ This measure is based on the percentage of households in the postal sector headed by someone from a minority ethnic group, based on the 2001 Census.

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

Table 69 Whether people have friends from different backgrounds, by fear of crime and anti-social behaviour

<i>Percentage</i>		<i>England, 2007-08</i>			
Fear of crime and anti-social behaviour	Has friends with different incomes to them	<i>Respondents¹</i>	Has friends from different ethnic groups to them	<i>Respondents¹</i>	
Fear of crime					
Very worried	65	683	50	729	
Fairly worried	66	2,494	54	2,606	
Not very worried	66	3,586	54	3,725	
Not at all worried	62	1,389	46	1,476	
How safe feels walking alone in the neighbourhood after dark					
Very safe	67	2,576	54	2,668	
Fairly safe	67	3,176	55	3,321	
A bit unsafe	66	1,389	53	1,441	
Very unsafe	59	697	42	743	
Never walks alone after dark	46	335	32	384	
Anti-social behaviour²					
High level	69	1,274	57	1,315	
Low level	66	5,257	53	5,473	
All	65	8,176	52	8,560	

¹ Excludes respondents who answered 'don't know' and those with missing answers. Table excludes respondents who said that people in their local area were 'all from the same backgrounds'.

² People were asked whether a series of seven things were a problem in their local area and given a score based of how many things they thought were problems. People scoring 11 or more out of 21 were categorised as perceiving there to be a high level of anti-social-behaviour.

Table 70 Whether people have friends from different backgrounds, by length of residence

<i>Percentage</i>					<i>England, 2007-08</i>	
Length of residence in the neighbourhood	Has friends with different incomes to them	<i>Respondents¹</i>	Has friends from different ethnic groups to them	<i>Respondents¹</i>		
Less than a year	70	508	65	522		
1-4 years	70	1,580	63	1,647		
5-9 years	68	1,331	53	1,369		
10-29 years	67	2,814	54	2,943		
More than 30 years	53	1,943	34	2,078		
All	65	8,176	52	8,560		

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

Table 71 Whether people have friends from different backgrounds, by cohesion

<i>Percentage</i>					<i>England, 2007-08</i>	
Cohesion	Has friends with different incomes to them	<i>Respondents¹</i>	Has friends from different ethnic groups to them	<i>Respondents¹</i>		
Agree local area is cohesive	66	5,869	54	6,105		
Disagree local area is cohesive	68	1,284	52	1,333		
All	65	8,176	52	8,560		

¹ Excludes respondents with missing answers.

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