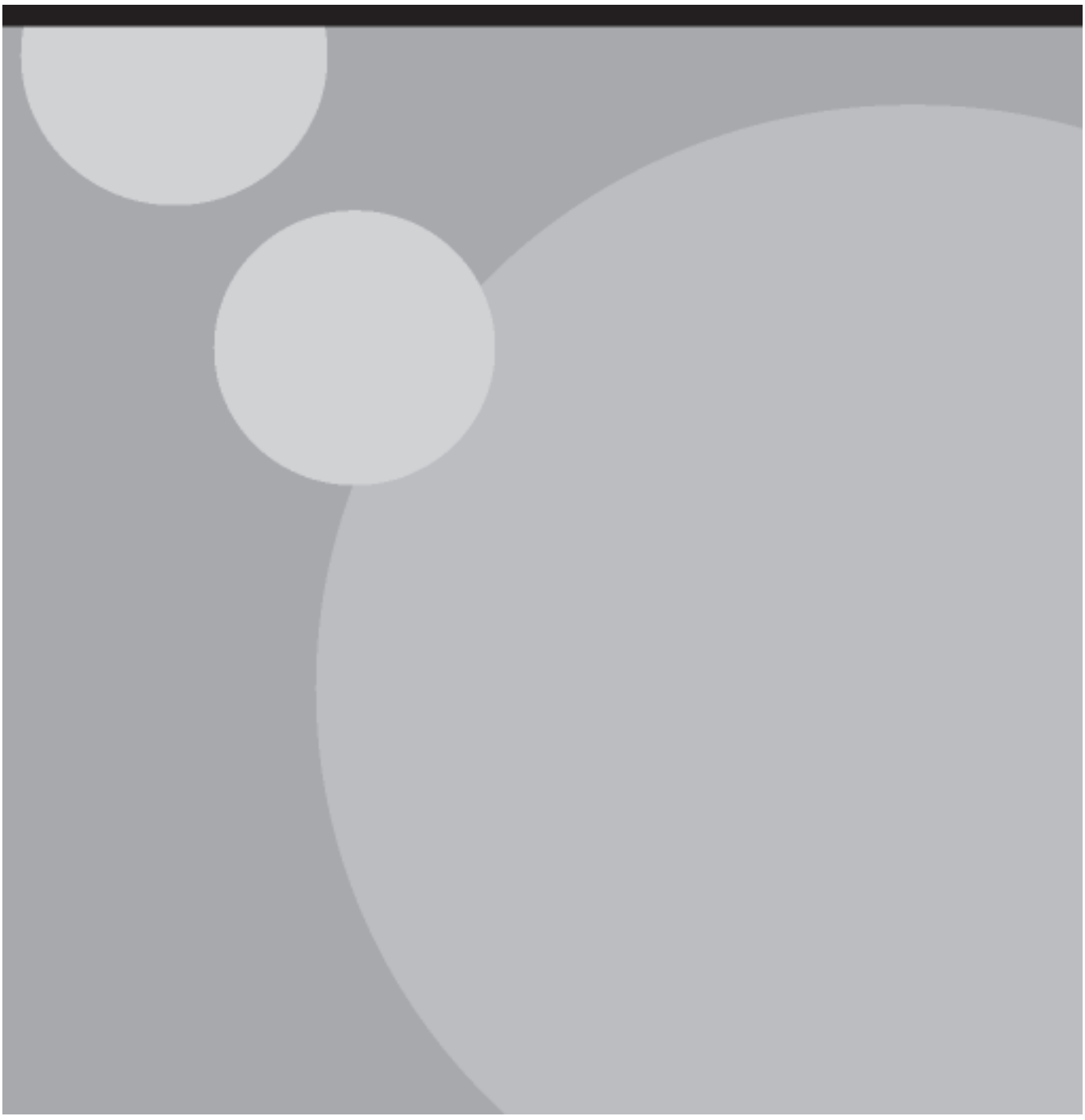
Communities and Local Government

2008-09 Citizenship Survey

Technical Report



2008-09 Citizenship Survey

Technical Report

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Annexes to the Technical Report are under separate cover

1 Introduction

1.1. This report describes the methodology of the 2008-09 Citizenship Survey, known as the Communities Study in the field. The study was carried out by the National Centre for Social Research (NatCen) on behalf of Communities and Local Government (CLG) and is the fifth in a series of surveys carried out previously in 2001, 2003, 2005 and 2007-08. In 2007-08 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].

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) indicators. The survey also provides a wealth of information for wider social research and analysis. The anonymised dataset is publicly available from the UK Data Archive (http://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. The findings from the 2008-09 survey are presented in four thematic reports published on the Communities and Local Government website.

1.4. The design of the 2008-09 survey was similar to that of the previous rounds, using, as before, Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). It 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 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009 by NatCen interviewers.

1.5. This report covers the following features of the methodology:

- Sample design and selection (chapter 2)
- Questionnaire development (chapter 3)

[1] National Statistics designation signifies that these statistics are fully compliant with the professional standards set out in the UK Statistics Authority Code of Practice for Official Statsitics. Annex G outlines how statistics derived from the 2008-09 Citizenship Survey match up to the quality dimensions defined by the European Statistical System (ESS).

- Fieldwork (chapter 4)
- Response (chapter 5)
- Data processing and management (chapter 6)
- Weighting (chapter 7)
- Sampling errors (chapter 8)
- Data user guide (chapter 9).

2 Sampling

Overview

2.1 The sample for the 2008-09 Citizenship Survey is made up of two parts; a nationally representative sample of the general population of England and Wales (the core sample) and a boost sample of 5,000 respondents from non-white ethnic minority groups. The sample design for 2008-09 is effectively that of the 2007-08 survey, with some minor changes to the number of issued wards. As with the previous survey, the 2008-09 survey was carried out continuously throughout the year.

2.2 The boost sample of non-white ethnic minority respondents is obtained in two ways: first, via direct screening of issued addresses; and second, via focused enumeration (proxy screening), whereby initial screening of neighbouring households is done at addresses in the core sample, and then followed up by direct screening.

2.3 In 2005 the addresses to be directly screened under the first method were issued within the same primary sampling units (PSUs) sampled for the core sample. This was done in order to increase fieldwork efficiency; each PSU was to be allocated to an interviewer. However, in practise the extra addresses were often issued to a second interviewer. In addition the sample was highly clustered, with 135 addresses (25 core + 110 boost) selected from the higher-density PSUs (higher density is defined as greater or equal to 18% of the population from an ethnic minority group – see 2.9). In 2007-08 the sample was further refined; a smaller number of addresses were selected from each PSU in the core and boost samples, more PSUs were selected overall, plus the direct screening addresses for the boost sample were issued in separate PSUs from the core. More PSUs and fewer addresses per PSU made the sample less clustered; which increased the sample efficiency. This design was replicated for the 2008-09 survey.

2.4 The Focused Enumeration (FE) was still carried out at core addresses in the medium-density ethnic strata (medium density is defined as greater or equal to one per cent of the population and less than 18 per cent of the population from an ethnic minority group – see section 2.9). As before, FE was not carried out in PSUs where only a very small proportion of residents were from an ethnic minority group. This greatly reduces the amount of fieldwork needed, with a loss of only one per cent coverage of the ethnic minority population.

Sample design

2.5 The Citizenship Survey uses a multi-stage stratified random sample design, as shown in the figure below. A two-phase sampling design was used to obtain the sample of addresses for the Citizenship Survey. At

the first stage, a random sample of (grouped[2]) wards was selected. At the second stage addresses were sampled at random within the selected wards from the postcode address file (PAF). This is the same approach that was used for the previous sweeps of the survey (Citizenship Survey, 2005 and 2007-08). Figure 1 summarises the two stage stratified sampling process.

2.6 There are about 8,700 wards in England and Wales, each containing on average 2,500 addresses. Using wards to cluster the sample gives a balance between having manageable interviewer workloads within a controlled geographical area and the loss of statistical efficiency resulting from a clustered sample.

Core sample

2.7 Table 2.1 shows the sample design for the core sample. We estimated that nine per cent of the issued sample would be deadwood[3] and assumed a target response rate of 60 per cent. Based on these assumptions, it was necessary to issue 18,240 addresses in order to achieve the required 10,000 interviews.

[2] Wards containing fewer than 500 addresses were grouped with neighbouring wards to ensure selected addresses were not too close together.

[3] Addresses classified as deadwood include non-residential buildings such as businesses, empty or demolished buildings, buildings not yet built and institutional buildings.

Figure 1: Two stage stratified sampling

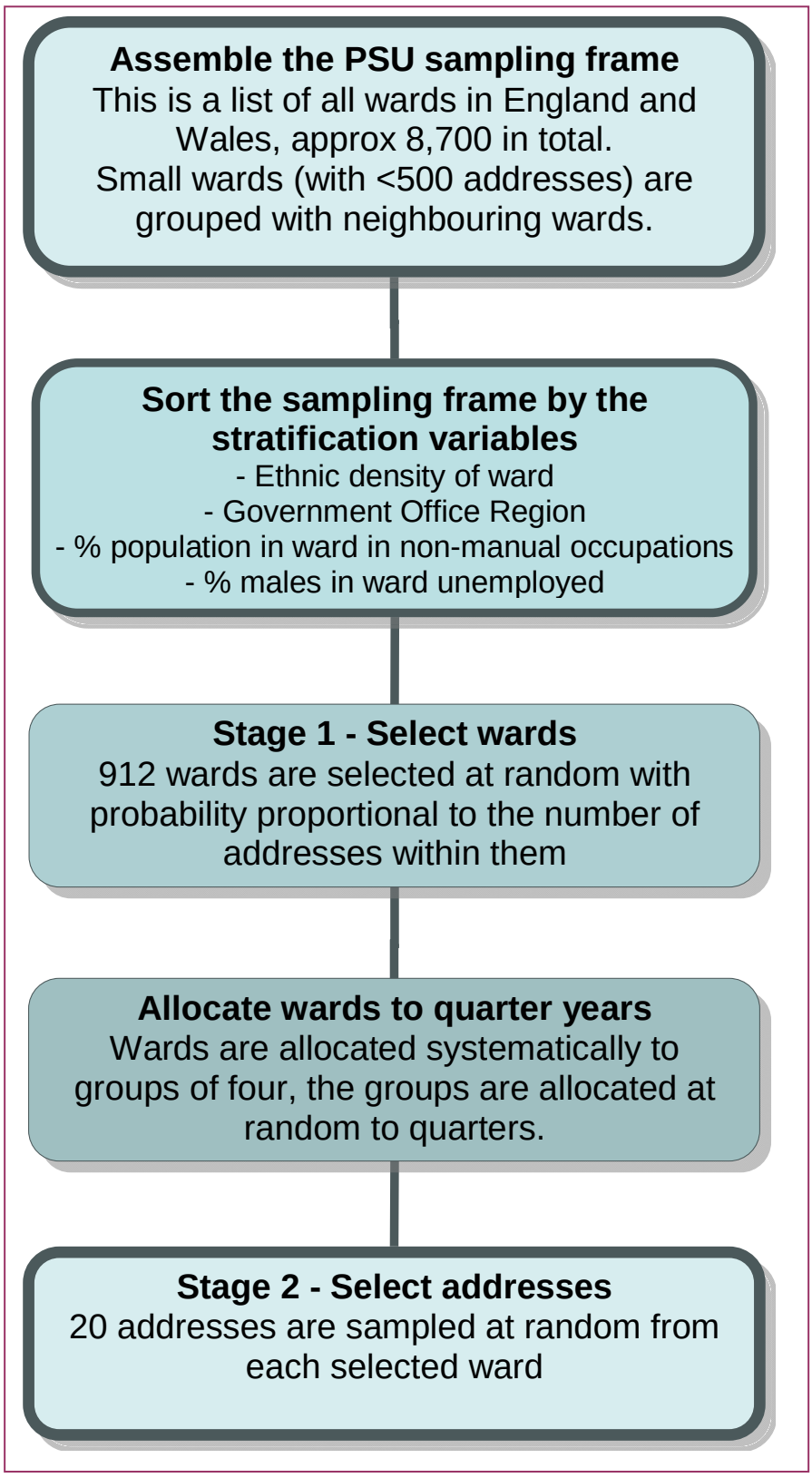

Table 2.1: Sample design and assumptions for the core sample

	Estimates
Number of PSUs	912
Addresses issued in each PSU	20
Total addresses issued	18,240
Deadwood rate	9%
Response rate	60%
Target achieved interviews	10,000

2.8 To obtain the sampling frame of PSUs, a list of all wards in England and Wales was generated, including the count of the number of addresses[4] in each. In order to ensure a reasonable spread among the selected addresses, a minimum of 500 addresses was required in each PSU. Therefore, any wards containing fewer than 500 addresses were merged with neighbouring wards to form the PSUs.

2.9 The PSUs were then allocated to four strata based on the proportion of the total population in each (grouped) ward that were from a minority ethnic group[5]:

1. The super high-density stratum, defined as more than 60% of the population from an ethnic minority group
2. The high-density stratum, defined as >= 18% and < 60% of the population from an ethnic minority group
3. The medium-density stratum, defined as >= 1% and < 18% of the population from an ethnic minority group; and
4. The low-density stratum, defined as less than 1% of the population from an ethnic minority group.

2.10 Before selecting the sample of PSUs, the list of (grouped) wards was sorted by the four ethnic strata described above, and then by Government Office Region (GOR). Within each GOR the list was

[4] To be precise, the number of delivery points (DPs) on the small user version of the postcode address file.
[5] The ethnic composition of wards is based on data from the Census 2001. The joint effects of population growth and migration since 2001 means the actual ethnic composition of the wards will differ slightly to the expected composition, although the impact of this on the sample design is likely to be minimal.

divided into three equal bands based on the proportion of the population in non-manual occupations, within each of these bands the list was sorted by the proportion of males in the ward that were unemployed. Stratification ensures the sample is representative of the population in terms of the specific variables used. It improves the precision of survey estimates when the variables used to stratifiy the sample are correlated with the estimates. The stratification variables used were the same as those used in previous years, to increase the comparability of the samples. Once the list of PSUs had been sorted in this manner, 912 PSUs were then sampled in proportion to the number of addresses within them. This approach means PSUs that contain a large number of addresses have a higher chance of selection, although the unequal selection probabilities are cancelled out at the second stage of sampling.

2.11 The PSUs were selected by taking a random list sample; a random start was chosen and every nth PSUs is selected, working down the sorted list of PSUs[6]. Twenty addresses were then randomly sampled within each selected PSU from the PAF (See Figure 1). Addresses in larger PSUs had a lower chance of selection.

2.12 This method of sampling gives each address in the core sample equal probabilities of selection. The higher selection probabilities of large PSUs at the first stage are cancelled out as the addresses within large PSUs have lower selection probabilities at the second stage. As a result, the core sample does not require selection weights, which ensures that design effects due to sampling are minimised for all analyses of the core sample.

2.13 In order to ensure that the sample for each quarter year was representative of the population, each PSU was randomly assigned to a quarter year. Rather than doing this completely at random, PSUs were firstly allocated into groups of four based on the ordered list of selected PSUs. Each of the PSUs within a group was then allocated at random to one of the four quarters. This increased the precision for estimates of the quarterly data and minimised the impact of seasonal variation. The method ensured that each quarterly sample is balanced according to GOR.

Ethnic minority boost sample

2.14 The ethnic minority boost sample was obtained using two approaches: direct screening of addresses in PSUs in the higher-density strata, and focused enumeration (proxy screening) carried out in PSUs in the medium-density stratum (see below and chapter 4 for more detail). All direct screening PSUs were selected in addition to the core PSUs. As

[6] The number of addresses in each PSU was cumulated down the complete ordered list of PSUs. A sampling interval, I, was generated where I = total address count for England and Wales (23,023,884) / 837. A random start, R, between 1 and I will be generated and 837 PSUs were selected by taking those containing the R^{th}, $(R+I)^{th}$, $(R+2I)^{th}$,… addresses, working down the cumulative total.

with the 2007-08 survey, focused enumeration was carried out in the 627 core PSUs selected in the medium-density stratum. The ethnic minority boost sample did not cover the low-density stratum as the yield rate would have been so low. However, this had minimal impact on coverage of the ethnic minority population, with a loss of only one per cent coverage.

2.15 Table 2.2 shows the sample sizes and assumptions for the ethnic minority boost sample. There were two screening strata: a super high-density stratum and a high-density stratum. To improve efficiency the highest density wards were placed into a separate stratum. This super high-density stratum contained all wards where more than 60% of the population were from an ethnic minority group. In these areas, for direct screening, 60 addresses were issued per PSU. The high-density stratum contained PSUs where between 18 and 60 per cent of the population were from an ethnic minority group. In this stratum, for direct screening, 90 addresses were issued per PSU, as the screen in rate would be lower than in the super high-density stratum. This design means the addresses for the two screening strata were selected with near equal probability, since sampling in wards was carried out at a higher rate in the super high-density stratum but more addresses were selected in the high-density stratum.

2.16 For the direct screening sample, 90 addresses were issued in the 323 PSUs sampled from the high-density stratum and 60 addresses were issued in the 55 PSUs sampled from the super high density PSUs (32,370 addresses in total). This was based on the assumption that the proportion of achieved interviews from the boost sample, called the 'yield rate', would be similar to that for the first three quarters[7] of the 2007/08 Citizenship Survey. For the super high-density stratum this was 29.5 per cent (691 interviews were achieved from 2,340 issued addresses). For the high-density stratum this was 11.7 per cent (2,443 from 20,824). The 2008-09 survey was therefore expected to achieve 4,383 boost sample interviews, assuming the same rates applied.

2.17 In the 627 medium-density[8] PSUs, the two preceding and the two addresses following core addresses were selected from the PAF (i.e. 80 additional addresses in each PSU). Respondents at the core addresses would be asked whether there was anyone at the adjacent addresses who belonged to one of the ethnic minority groups of interest[9]. If it was reported at the core household that there was no-one from an ethnic minority group in the adjacent households, then no attempt would be made to contact these households. Otherwise, the interviewer would be instructed to carry out direct screening at the adjacent addresses. This technique, known as focused enumeration, is a more efficient method than full screening to obtain a sample of respondents from ethnic minority groups in areas of medium density.

[7] An incentive experiment was carried out in the 4th quarter, making it not comparable.
[8] As outlined in paragraph 2.9 above.
[9] Minority ethnic groups of interest are listed in the screening question outlined in paragraph 4.19 below.

2.18 Again, estimates of the proportion of achieved interviews, called the 'yield rate', were based on the number achieved in quarters 1 to 3 of the Citizenship Survey 2007-08. From the 34,560 addresses issued in the first three fieldwork quarters, 425 interviews were achieved with a member of a minority ethnic group – a 'yield rate' of 1.2%. For the Citizenship Survey 2008-09, 50,160 addresses were issued for focused enumeration. Based on the same yield rate, 617 achieved interviews were expected (see Table 2.2)

2.19 In total, therefore, the expectation was to obtain approximately 5,000 (= 4,383 + 617) respondents for the boost sample.

Table 2.2: Sample design and assumptions for the ethnic minority boost sample

	Screening sample		Focused enumeration sample	Total
	Super high density	High density		
Boost Sample:				
Number of PSUs	55	323	627	1,035
Addresses issued in each PSU	60	90	80	
Total addresses issued	3,300	29,070	50,160	82,530
Expected yield rate	29.5%	11.7%	1.2%	
Target achieved interviews	973	3,410	617	5,000

These figures have been rounded

2.20 In order to reach the target of 5,000 respondents in the ethnic boost sample, a very high proportion of wards in the higher density areas were issued. This meant some wards in the super high-density areas were selected for both the core and boost samples. There are 12 such wards; addresses within these wards could not be selected more than once.

Sampling at addresses

2.21 At a small proportion (less than 1%) of addresses selected from the PAF, there was more than one dwelling unit[10]. At such addresses the interviewers select one at random and only carry out the interview at the one selected dwelling unit. The dwelling unit is selected in the field by listing all dwelling units found at an address and then randomly selecting one using a Kish grid.

2.22 This procedure was introduced to make the procedures for surveys at NatCen the same across surveys, in particular by giving a consistent definition of dwelling units and households. In turn this will improve the quality of samples and hence of the surveys.

2.23 At each selected dwelling unit, one adult (aged 16 or more) would then be selected at random from all eligible[11] adults.

Issuing sample within quarters

2.24 The 2008-09 Citizenship Survey data was delivered to Communities and Local Government quarterly, so the sample needed to be representative each quarter.

2.25 All PSUs for both the core and ethnic minority boost samples were allocated to a fieldwork quarter. All PSUs were issued at the beginning of each quarter so that fieldwork could be completed by the end of each quarter. Interviewers were booked to work on points[12] in particular periods within the first nine weeks of the quarter, with the last few weeks kept free as contingency time.

[10] A Dwelling Unit (DU) is defined to be a part of an address which has its own front door. The front door does not have to be at street level, but it must separate one part of the address from other parts (i.e. only those who live behind the door have access to the area, it is not a communal part of the address).
[11] 16 or over for the core sample; 16 or over and from an ethnic minority group for the boost sample.
[12] A point comprises a single interviewer allocation of work and is usually synonymous with a PSU, although PSUs with large numbers of addresses may be split into more than one point.

3. Questionnaire development and piloting

3.1 The questionnaire for the 2008-09 Citizenship Survey was on the whole similar to the questionnaire used in the previous year. However, some changes were made in the questionnaire to reflect changes in priorities, such as questions removed or rested for the year, and response categories added or altered. In addition, some questions wording in the demographics section were altered to comply with the ONS harmonised question set for social data sources. The questionnaire development phase of the project had two main objectives:

- to test questions proposed to be added to the survey; and
- to test the full range of survey procedures prior to launching main-stage fieldwork.

3.2 The first of these objectives was addressed by the cognitive pilot. The second objective was met via the dress rehearsal pilot. After these pilots, the final questionnaire and survey materials were produced.

3.3 Each of these stages are discussed in detail below.

3.4 In addition, in quarter four of the 2008-09 survey (January to March 2009) a new block of questions on attitudes towards violent extremism[13] was introduced to the questionnaire to pilot. The process of the development and testing of these questions is also discussed in detail below.

Cognitive pilot

3.5 Cognitive interviews are used as a method of question testing to explore the cognitive processes involved when people interpret and respond to survey questions. Cognitive interviews are qualitative in nature, involving a small sample and in-depth probing techniques. They help to reduce measurement error by ensuring questions are designed so that respondents understand, and are willing and able to answer, them. The techniques used help us to establish how questions are understood by respondents, how they arrive at their responses, how confident they are in their answers, and to identify any problems questions may pose. In particular, cognitive interviews can explore reasons for any problems and respondent reactions to questions that may be of a sensitive nature.

3.6 For the 2008-09 survey, the main aims of the cognitive pilot were to explore respondents':

[13] Defined as the use or support of violence to advance a range of causes including animal rights, religious and/or racial causes

- understanding of terms used in new questions, e.g. ‘harassment’, ‘shopping facilities’ and ’discrimination’
- ability to understand and interpret new showcards, identifying, for example, any problems with long showcards
- judgements and interpretations, e.g. what constitutes ‘experiencing harassment’ because of your skin colour, ethnic origin or religion
- reactions to new potentially sensitive questions, e.g. when asked about their experience with racial or religious harassment.

3.7 The cognitive interviews were carried out between 15 and 27 January 2008 by four NatCen interviewers specially trained in cognitive methods. Key questions under development for the 2008-09 Citizenship questionnaire were selected for testing, most of which were new to the survey and were compiled into interviewer-administered paper questionnaires. Interviewers asked respondents the questions to be tested, as they would in a survey interview, and then used probing techniques to explore respondents’ comprehension, interpretation and ease of recall.

3.8 In total, nineteen interviews were carried out. Interviews took place in both urban and rural areas, some of which had high ethnic minority populations. Interviewers were given quotas of respondent characteristics to ensure that the sample included respondents who:

- were from a range of ethnic groups
- were of different sexes
- were from a range of age groups
- lived in affluent and deprived areas
- lived in rural and urban areas.

3.9 Interviewers recruited respondents by cold-calling at residential addresses and asking screening questions to determine if potential respondents were eligible to meet their quotas. Where eligible people were identified and available, interviews took place there and then. Where eligible people were not available, interviewers made arrangements to come back and carry out the interview at more convenient times. Respondents were given a letter thanking them for taking part and a £20 high-street voucher as a thank you for their time.

3.10 Interviews lasted an average of one hour. All the interviews were tape recorded with the respondents’ consent and interviewers made notes. A debrief was held after the interviews had been completed during which interviewers provided feedback on each question. The tapes and

interviewer notes were used, together with the debriefing feedback, to produce findings and recommendations on changes to questions.

3.11 The cognitive interviews revealed which questions worked well and gave valuable insight about where questions needed further development or did not work at all. For example, the following three questions were tested during this phase of development:

- You said earlier you were [only] treated with respect some of the time/rarely/never at work, school or college, what do you think the reason for you being treated like this is? Who didn't treat you with respect, at work, school or college?
- You said earlier you were [only] treated with respect some of the time/rarely/never when using public transport, what do you think the reason for you being treated like this is? Who didn't treat you with respect, when using the public transport?
- You said earlier you were treated with respect some of the time/rarely/never when using health services, what do you think the reason for you being treated like this is? Who didn't treat you with respect, when using health services?

3.12 These open ended questions were developed to explore the underlying reasons why people feel they are not treated with respect. Testing these questions with a view to linking this with the equality strands revealed that respondents tended to describe how they were treated without respect but did not talk about why they had been treated without respect. Some respondents also thought that people who had more extreme experiences of being treated without respect could find these questions to be too sensitive. It was decided that these questions should not be included in the Citizenship Survey.

Dress rehearsal pilot

3.13 The dress rehearsal pilot aimed to test the main survey procedures that would be used during main-stage fieldwork, test the CAPI programme and check the length of the interview. Fieldwork took place between 21 February and 4 March 2008.

3.14 Interviews were carried out in 10 wards, purposively sampled (after the selection of the wards for the main-stage sample) to differ according to the density of ethnic minority residents, so that there would be appropriate high-density areas to test the various screening procedures as well as low-density areas. The mix of wards selected, and types of interviewing conducted, were:

- four low or medium density (core sample interviews)

- three medium density (core sample interviews and focused enumeration screening)
- three high density (boost screening).

3.15 The wards were geographically spread across England and Wales, with interviewing taking place in both rural and urban areas.

3.16 In each ward where core interviewing would take place twenty addresses were randomly selected. In the core and focused enumeration wards the two addresses either side of the core address were selected for focused enumeration screening. Ninety addresses were selected in the wards where boost screening would take place.

3.17 Ten interviewers attended a full day face-to-face briefing with researchers and were given full written project instructions. The design of the briefing day and project instructions was intended to form the basis for these elements of the main-stage survey. Similarly, the survey materials, such as advance letters, leaflets and address record forms were those intended for use in main fieldwork. The procedures used to screen and select respondents at households were also those to be used at the main-stage.

3.18 Initial contact with core and boost screening respondents was made using an advance letter about the study. For focused enumeration cases interviewers were given a letter to give to potentially eligible respondents on the doorstep, as they would during the main-stage of the survey.

3.19 In total 68 interviews were achieved. Interviewers were given a feedback form to complete and attended a full debrief with researchers. As a result of feedback from interviewers a number of suggestions for amendments were made to various aspects of the survey. For example, changes were made to the interviewer briefing materials, advance letters, leaflet, showcards, question order and question wording.

Introduction of new question block in quarter four of fieldwork

3.20 Communities and Local Government was planning to introduce new questions regarding attitudes towards violent extremism[14] in the 2009-10 Citizenship Survey. For this reason, they commissioned NatCen to test possible questions and pilot a block of questions in quarter four of the 2008-09 survey year fieldwork.

[14] Defined as to use or support of violence to advance a range of causes including animal rights, religious and/or racial causes

3.21 In the first stage, the Question Design and Testing (QDT) Hub[15] at NatCen carried out a three phase research project to assess the acceptability of the questions and the degree to which they are understood as intended. The three phases were:

- focus groups with Muslim people and Non-Muslim people
- cognitive testing with Muslim and Non-Muslim respondents from the general population
- translation of questions into main Muslim languages followed by field piloting.

3.22 The first stage of testing resulted in a list of seven questions that were then further tested in a pilot and question testing exercise. The pilot and question testing exercise took place between the 4th and 19th November 2008. The methodology for the pilot closely replicated that of the Citizenship Survey so that the pilot was as close as possible to a usual interview situation. The proposed questions were programmed and were administered by interviewers as a CAPI interview. A number of existing questions were removed[16] so that the new questions could be included without extending the length of the interview. During the question testing exercise the interviewers were instructed to explain if asked by respondents that NatCen was testing new questions and would like to know whether they are difficult for some people to understand. There were no probes to explore respondents' experience of answering the questions.

3.23 The pilot also tested three alternative locations for the new questions within the questionnaire (one location was selected at random by the computer for each interview). The three locations were: (1) Between the section on mixing and the section on values; (2) Between the section on values and the section on Demographics; (3) Between the first part of the Demographics section (i.e. what things are important to your sense of who you are) and the section on Media.

3.24 In total, 90 interviews were achieved in the pilot. The question-testing exercise revealed that the proposed questions worked well and were generally understood and acceptable to respondents across different ethnic and religious groups. A few modifications such as adding a definition of violent extremism to hand out to respondents, rewording of

[15] The QDT Hub is a dedicated team of researchers within the Survey Methods Unit (SMU) at NatCen. The Hub specialises in qualitative development work and question testing primarily for surveys. The purpose of this work is to ensure the implementation of good questionnaire design, thus minimising measurement error and improving data quality. NatCen has for many years utilised qualitative research methods and was one of the first survey organisations in the UK to embrace cognitive question testing methods. The Hub brings together these two disciplines, creating a centre of expertise.

[16] The questions that were removed in quarter 4 of fieldwork were: number of close friends, ethnic origin of close friends, perception of shared values of people in the neighbourhood, satisfaction on local services (schools, council, street cleaning, local police, household waste collection) and perceptions of how respondents would be treated by some public services (local hospital, health services in general, education system in general, local police, immigration authorities).

one response option in one of the questions and adding a new response option in another were introduced in the final version that was used in quarter four of fieldwork. The new questions were located immediately before the questions on Media. This location was considered most appropriate as it was after all the other substantive topics in the survey, so the new questions could not affect responses to other topics (for example, identity) and therefore would not skew these results in quarter 4.

Questionnaire content

3.25 The CAPI questionnaire consisted of the following modules:

- **Household composition** – details of people living in selected household, identification of Household Reference Person (HRP)[17], basic employment details of respondent.
- **Demographics** – respondent's ethnic background, country of birth, country or countries of which respondent's parents and family came from, languages spoken, details of employment.
- **Identity and social networks** – how respondents define their identity, how strongly they belong to British society, proportion of friends from different backgrounds (i.e. ethnic, religion, income).
- **Community cohesion** – sense of belonging to, and views about, area of residence and other residents.
- **Fear of crime** – how worried people are about various types of crime.
- **Local services and political institutions** – satisfaction with local services, involvement in local affairs, degree to which respondent can affect political decisions at various levels, trust in institutions.
- **Volunteering and charitable giving** – involvement with organised groups, giving help through groups (formal volunteering), satisfaction and benefits from volunteering, volunteering through an employer, opportunities for – and barriers to – formal volunteering, informal volunteering, charitable giving.

[17] The Household Reference Person (HRP) is the person in the household who solely owns or rents the accommodation, if more than one person owns or rents the accommodation the HRP is the person who has the highest income. In cases were two people jointly own or rent and have the same income the eldest of these members in defined as the HRP.

- **Involvement in civil renewal activities** – involvement in civil activities such as being a local councillor or school governor or a group making decisions on services in the local community and frequency of doing so, motivation and benefits from involvement in civil renewal activities.

- **Racial and religious prejudice and discrimination** – perceptions of racial and religious prejudice, perceptions of racial discrimination by public service organisations, experiences of discrimination in employment, respondent's religion and experiences of religious discrimination.

- **Meaningful interactions** – whether people mix socially with people from different ethnic and religious backgrounds to themselves in different settings.

- **Values** – perceptions on immigration and feelings about being treated with respect.

- **Violent Extremism** – attitudes towards expressions of violent extremism in Britain and the local area (introduced only in quarter four of fieldwork, to pilot).

- **Identity and the Media** – factors which are important to identity, and information about media exposure.

- **Classificatory data** – whether respondent has an illness or disability, tenure status, sexual identity and employment details of the HRP (if not the respondent), employment details of the respondent, educational qualifications, income of respondent (and partner).

3.26 Paper versions of the questionnaires for quarters one to three and for quarter four are at Annex D and Annex E.

4. Fieldwork

4.1 Fieldwork on the survey was carried out by trained interviewers who were members of NatCen's field interviewer panel. Interviews were carried out between 1 April 2008 and 31 March 2009.

Briefings

4.2 All interviewers conducting interviews on the study, who did not work on the survey in the 2007-08 survey year, received a full day briefing by NatCen research, field staff and wherever possible a representative from Communities and Local Government attended. Interviewers who worked on the survey in the 2007-08 survey year received a half-day refresher briefing.

4.3 In total, 718 interviewers attended one of the 26 full day briefings and 12 half day refresher briefings for the study.

4.4 The briefings covered:

- The background to the survey: a representative from the Citizenship Survey research team at Communities and Local Government presented a section about the department, the objectives of the research, topics covered and how the data are used.
- Fieldwork procedures: assignment types (e.g. Core, FE etc.), making contact with households, selection of dwelling units and respondents, boost sample screening procedures (including an exercise), identifying and meeting needs for translation.
- The questionnaire: practice session using the CAPI program to interview an example respondent (the Communities and Local Government representative or the researcher reading from a prepared script), including use of the showcards and shuffle pack.
- Response: sharing tips to sell the survey to respondents.

4.5 In addition to the briefings all interviewers were provided with a set of written project instructions which provided detailed information on the procedures to be followed (see Annex A) and updates about the survey from field and research staff throughout the year.

Contact procedures

Advance letters

4.6 All addresses in the core sample were sent a letter in advance of the interviewer's first visit explaining the purpose of the survey, how the address had been selected and stating that an interviewer would be calling at the address. The letter explained that all information would be kept confidential and stressed the importance of participation in the study. The letter, and further communications with respondents, all referred to the research as 'the Communities Study'.

4.7 Boost sample addresses in areas with a high-density of ethnic minority households, where direct screening would be carried out, were also sent a version of this letter in advance of the interviewer's visit, slightly amended to allow for the fact that not all addresses in this sample would be found to contain someone eligible for interview. Boost sample addresses in medium-density areas were not sent a letter in advance of focused enumeration screening, because a large number of these addresses would not be visited in person by an interviewer. However, interviewers were given a third version of the letter to leave at these addresses on their first visit.

4.8 Copies of the letters are at Annex B.

Leaflets

4.9 All potential respondents were sent a survey leaflet with their advance letter. This gave further information about the survey, including a chart showing results from previous surveys in the series, and addressed potential concerns about data protection. The leaflet also gave details about how to get in touch with the operations team, including a telephone number and email address, in addition to the CLG and NatCen study website addresses.

4.10 A copy of the leaflet is at Annex C.

Translations

4.11 Addresses in Wales were sent a copy of the advance letter in English on one side and in Welsh on the reverse. All interviewers also carried a card showing the names of the seven most commonly-spoken ethnic minority languages written in English as well as in the language itself to use as a tool to identify the language needs of households where no English was spoken. Versions of the advance letter and leaflet written in these ethnic minority languages and in Welsh were available to interviewers on request. In quarter four of the fieldwork the survey

documents were translated to an additional language (Somali)[18] and the language card used on the door-step was amended accordingly.

Confidentiality

4.12 The advance letters sent or given to respondents included the assurance that:

4.13 “All information given in the study will be kept strictly confidential. No information identifying you or your household will be passed outside of NatCen without your consent.”

4.14 Interviewers were briefed that they could reassure respondents that the survey was completely confidential and that the data from the survey would not be reported in a way that could identify them.

Screening procedures

4.15 In order to identify ethnic minority respondents eligible for the boost sample, the survey used two types of screening procedures. Focused enumeration screening was used in areas with medium density of ethnic minority households and direct screening was used in areas with high density of ethnic minority households (see also section 2.14).

Focused enumeration (FE) screening

4.16 Interviewers with focused enumeration assignments were given details of the four addresses adjacent, on the Postcode Address File, to the relevant core sample address. They were instructed to establish an initial screening outcome for each of these FE addresses by asking about the people living at the addresses either during their visit to the core address, by visiting the FE addresses themselves or by visiting another suitable adjacent property, until a definite outcome was established for each address. The initial screening question was printed on the address record form (ARF) used by the interviewer at the core address as well as in the interviewer instructions (see Annex A), and resulted in an initial screening outcome for each FE address showing whether or not there were thought to be eligible residents living there.

4.17 For each address with an initial FE screening outcome showing likely eligible residents, interviewers were instructed to visit the address in person to ask a detailed and direct screening question. The detailed screening question was again printed on the ARF and interviewers were instructed to read it out exactly as it appeared to establish whether anyone within the household was eligible for interview.

[18] The translation into Somali was added in quarter 4 as in the 2007-8 survey there was a higher number of interviews lost because translation was not available (43) than for other languages.

Direct screening

4.18 Interviewers visited each address within the direct screening sample and asked the detailed screening question, again following the exact wording of the question as it appeared on the ARF to establish whether anyone was eligible for interview.

4.19 The screening question was as follows:

> The National Centre for Social Research is carrying out the Communities Study. This study looks at the views people of different ethnic and cultural backgrounds have of their local community.
>
> I would like to ask a few questions about people in this (house / flat / part of the accommodation).
>
> Can I just check, is there anyone **aged 16 or over** in this (house / flat / part of the accommodation) of
>
> **Black Caribbean** origin?
>
> **Black African** origin?
>
> **Indian** origin?
>
> **Pakistani** origin?
>
> **Bangladeshi** origin?
>
> **Chinese** origin?
>
> **any other non-White** origin?
>
> **Mixed** origin?

4.20 In some areas, the screening was carried out by other interviewers assisting the main interviewer who would carry out interviews at eligible households. If these other interviewers had not attended a full briefing for the study, they received a half-day briefing from NatCen research and field staff, covering the background to the study and screening procedures.

4.21 After FE and direct screening, as with the core sample, interviewers either attempted to carry out an interview with the selected respondent straight after respondent selection or arranged an appointment to return to conduct the interview. If screening was carried out by interviewers who were only carrying out the screening task, they would pass details of screened-in households to the main interviewer for the point, who would then return to the household to attempt to carry out the interview.

Screening and interviews with non-English speakers

Translated interviews

4.22 The questionnaire text, showcards and shuffle pack were translated into Welsh and the seven most commonly-spoken ethnic minority languages in Britain, for use where the selected respondent did not speak English but did speak one of these survey languages. The seven languages were: Punjabi (Gurmukhi script and Urdu script), Gujarati, Bengali, Urdu, Hindi, Cantonese and Mandarin. In addition, for the fourth quarter of the fieldwork the documents were translated into Somali as well.

4.23 In order to use these materials on their own the interviewer had to be able to read and speak the appropriate language. If this was not the case, interviewers were able to request a translator to accompany them. All translators working on the survey received a briefing by NatCen research and field staff.

4.24 The role of the translator was to read out to the respondent the pre-translated questionnaire text from a paper document and translate the answer received into English. The interviewer then entered the answer in the normal way in the CAPI program, and used the program to direct the translator to the question to be asked next, based on the routing in the program. Where the interviewer spoke the relevant language, they carried out both of these roles themselves. Translators were instructed to read from the pre-translated documents and not to translate the questions verbatim, in order to ensure consistency of interview experience for respondents.

4.25 In 2008-09, non-professional translators or other household members were permitted to translate interview questions if the respondent did not speak English or did not speak one of the languages for which translations were available. Children aged 16 or over were allowed to translate the interview in these cases with their parent or guardian's permission.

4.26 Overall, interviews were carried out in languages other than English in three per cent of all 14,917 cases in the combined sample, a total of 491 interviews. Most translated interviews (86%) were carried out by a NatCen interviewer or a NatCen translator who accompanied an interviewer with the remaining 14 per cent being carried out by a family member or friend. In total, 69 interviews were translated by a family member or friend. Table 4.1 summarises the number of translated interviews by language and interviewers.

Table 4.1: Translated interviews by language and interviewers

Language	Translated interviews using NatCen interviewer	Translated interviews using NatCen interpreter	Translated interviews using a family member or friend	Total number of translated interviews carried-out
Punjabi (Urdu script)	136	8	2	147
Urdu	87	1	4	92
Punjabi (Gurmukhi script)	46	2	1	49
Hindi	26	0	2	28
Bengali	18	39	3	60
Gujarati	13	30	6	49
Cantonese	1	3	0	4
Welsh	0	0	1	1
Mandarin	0	0	0	0
Somali	0	3	4	7
Other*	9	0	46	55
TOTAL	**336**	**86**	**69**	**491****

* Most commonly Polish, Tamil, Arabic, Turkish and Portuguese.

** In a small number of interviews (22 interviews) a family member or friend translated interviews in one of the languages for which translations were available.

Translations for screening

4.27 In order to carry out screening, interviewers were instructed to attempt to speak to anyone within the household aged 14 and over who spoke English to ask the screening question. If no-one in the household spoke English, they were able to request a translator to accompany them to carry out the screening.

Maximising response

4.28 A number of procedures were used to maximise response rates among the respondents selected for the survey.

4.29 Interviewers were instructed to make a minimum of six calls at each selected address, at different times of the day, including one evening call, and on different days of the week, including at least one call at the weekend. In practice, the number of calls made on addresses was often much higher than six.

4.30 Where respondents refused to take part in the survey they were asked to cite their reasons for refusal. The majority of cases where interviewers had obtained a refusal from a respondent that was regarded as ‘soft’, that is a circumstantial rather than an absolute refusal to participate, were reissued to a different interviewer who would attempt to persuade the respondent to participate.

4.31 All interviewers working on the survey were sent news bulletins throughout the year containing tips for achieving high response and news about policy developments relevant to the study.

Interview length

4.32 The median interview length was 55 minutes.

5. Response rates

5.1 Tables showing response rates for the different samples are shown at the end of this chapter.

Core sample

5.2 Table 5.1 shows the response rate for the core sample. Of the 18,242 sampled addresses, nine per cent were classified as deadwood as they did not contain an occupied private household, e.g. six per cent were empty and one per cent were non-residential addresses such as businesses. The response rate for the remaining 16,555 in-scope addresses was 56 per cent. Thirty-three per cent of the in-scope addresses were refusals, either at the dwelling unit or by the selected person. At four per cent of the addresses the interviewer was unable to make any contact, again either at the dwelling unit or with the selected person, while at three per cent of cases it was not possible to establish eligibility of the address. At the remaining five per cent of addresses the interviewer was unable to conduct an interview because, for example, the selected person was ill, they were physically or mentally unable, or they were unable to speak one of the translated languages.

Boost sample – FE screening

5.3 Table 5.2 shows the response rate for the ethnic minority boost sample issued for focused enumeration screening. The number of issued (i.e. enumerated) addresses, 50,160, was four times the number of core addresses issued with associated focused enumeration addresses (because two addresses either side of the core address were sampled). At 97 per cent of the issued addresses no one from an ethnic minority group was thought to live there, the address was classified as deadwood or it was not possible to obtain the initial screening information. A total of 1,657 addresses, equivalent to three per cent of issued addresses, were initially identified for the next stage of direct screening.

5.4 Of the addresses then directly screened, 67 per cent contained at least one eligible adult. For these 1,112 eligible addresses the response rate was 55 per cent, which was lower than for the core sample and similar to the direct screening boost sample. A third (33%) of eligible addresses or dwelling units were refusals. At six per cent of addresses the interviewer was unable to make contact. The proportion of non-contacts was higher for the focused enumeration sample than for the core sample but lower than for the direct screening boost sample.

Boost sample – direct screening

5.5 Table 5.3 shows the response rate for the direct screening boost sample. A total of 32,374 addresses were issued of which nine per cent did not contain an occupied private household, i.e. were ‘deadwood’. At seven per cent of non-deadwood addresses the interviewer was unable to establish whether there was anyone from an ethnic minority group resident, either because the people at the address or selected dwelling unit refused to answer the screening question, or because the interviewer was unable to make contact at the address or dwelling unit.

5.6 Sixty-three per cent of non-deadwood addresses were found to be ineligible as they did not contain anyone from an ethnic minority group. For the 9,082 remaining eligible addresses the response rate was 55 per cent, which was similar to the core and focused enumeration samples. Twenty-eight per cent of eligible addresses refused to take part in the survey, whilst at 10 per cent of eligible addresses the interviewer was unable to make contact either at the selected dwelling unit or with the selected person.

Table 5.1:Response rate: core sample

	Number	Percentage of issued cases	Percentage of in-scope cases
Total issued addresses	**18,242**	**100**	
Not yet built	20	0	
Demolished/derelict	82	0	
Empty	1,054	6	
Non-residential (e.g. business)	175	1	
Institution	45	1	
Other	311	2	
Total deadwood addresses	**1,687**	**9**	
Total non-deadwood addresses	**16,555**		**100**
Unknown eligibility (e.g. no contact to establish eligibility)	**419**		**3**
Office refusal	594		4
Refusal at address/dwelling unit	913		6
Refusal by selected person	2,873		17
Proxy refusal	545		3
Broken appointment	464		3
Total refusals	**5,389**		**33**
No contact at address/dwelling unit	384		2
No contact with selected person	222		1
Total non contact	**606**		**4**
Ill at home	196		1
Physically/mentally unable	250		2
Language problems	75		0
Other unproductive	100		1
Selected person away / in hospital	183		1
Total other unproductive	**804**		**5**
Total interviews	**9,335**		**56**

Note: All figures rounded

Table 5.2: Response rate: boost sample with focused enumeration screening				
	Number	Percentage of issued cases	Percentage of cases identified for direct screening	Percentage of in-scope cases
Issued core addresses with associated FE	10,540			
FE addresses issued	**50,160**	**100**		
Addresses first identified for direct screening	**1,657**	**3**	**100**	
Deadwood	79		5	
No-one of an ethnic minority group at address	417		25	
Unknown eligible	49		3	
Total addresses with eligible adults	**1,112**		**67**	**100**
Total refusals	**362**		**22**	**33**
Total non-contact	**71**		**4**	**6**
Total other unproductive	**62**		**4**	**6**
Total interviews	**617**		**37**	**55**

Note: All figures rounded

Table 5.3: Response rate: boost sample with direct screening

	Number	Percentage of issued cases	Percentage of non-deadwood cases	Percentage of in-scope cases
Total issued direct screening addresses	**32,374**	**100**		
Not yet built	56	0		
Demolished/derelict	182	1		
Empty	1,760	5		
Non-residential (e.g. business)	490	2		
Institution	45	0		
Other ineligible	228	1		
Total deadwood addresses	**2,761**	**9**		
Total non-deadwood addresses	**29,613**		**100**	
Unknown eligible - refusal to office	203		1	
Unknown eligible - refusal	347		1	
Unknown eligible - non-contact	876		3	
Unknown eligible - language	51		0	
Unknown eligible - physical/mental incapable	8		0	
Inaccessible	45		0	
Other unknown eligibility	497		2	
Total addresses with eligibility unknown	**2,027**		**7**	
Total addresses screened	**27,586**			
No-one non-white	18,504		63	
Total addresses with eligible adult(s)	**9,082**		**31**	**100**
Refusal at address (after screening)	593		2	7
Refusal by selected person	1,152		4	13
Proxy refusal	273		1	3
Broken appointment	567		2	6
Total refusals	**2,585**		**9**	**28**
No contact at address	637		2	7
No contact with selected person	272		1	3
Total non-contact	**909**		**3**	**10**

Table 5.3: Response rate: boost sample with direct screening

Continued

	Number	Percentage of issued cases	Percentage of non-deadwood cases	Percentage of in-scope cases
Ill at home	59		0	1
Physically mentally unable	87		0	1
Language problems	209		1	2
Other unproductive	96		0	1
Selected person away/in hospital	169		1	2
Total other unproductive	**620**		**2**	**7**
Total interviews	**4,965**		**17**	**55**

Note: All figures rounded

6. Data processing and management

Editing

6.1 All checks to make sure that numerical answers were within reasonable ranges were carried out by the interviewer when prompted to do so during the interview by the CAPI program. The range checks included were based on those used in previous surveys in the series, in order to maintain consistency.

Coding

6.2 Post-interview coding was undertaken by members of NatCen's coder panel using an adapted version of the CAPI program. It was used to code verbatim responses recorded at open and 'other – specify' questions as well as to code occupation and socio-economic class.

Open and 'other – specify' questions

6.3 Researchers developed a code frame which was used to categorise verbatim responses to the two open questions, Mixprev (introduced in the 2007-08 survey) and SenjFol/SenjNo (introduced in 2008-09). Mixprev asked all respondents who felt that their local area was not cohesive (i.e. disagreed that people from different backgrounds got on well together in their local area) what sort of things prevent people from different backgrounds getting on well together. SenjFol asked all respondents who said they enjoyed living in their neighbourhood What makes them enjoy living in their neighbourhood, and SenjNo asked all those who said they did not enjoy living in their neighbourhood why they do not enjoy living in their neighbourhood.

6.4 In addition, researchers extended the code frames (where necessary) of 'other – specify' questions, based on inspection of the answers received in the first 100 interviews carried out. For 'other – specify' questions, coders were instructed to use the original codes wherever possible, and only use the additional codes where it was not possible to use them to back-code a specific verbatim response. As in 2007-08, coders used a numbered list of countries based on that used in the Labour Force Survey to code 'other – specify' answers to the question about country of birth within the household grid.

Occupation and socio-economic class

6.5 Occupation details were collected for the respondent and the household reference person (HRP) where this was not the respondent. Occupations were coded according to the Standard Occupational

Classification (SOC2000). This was carried out by coders using a computer-assisted coding process.

Derived variables

6.6 A list of the main derived variables are given in Annex F.

6.7 The following geo-demographic variables were added to the data:

- Government Office Region
- Local Authority
- ACORN[19] classification
- Urban/rural indicator
- Percentage of households in the Ward headed by someone from a non-white ethnic minority group
- Index of Multiple Deprivation for England (2007)
- Index of Multiple Deprivation for Wales (2007)
- ONS classification of local authorities
- ONS classification of health authorities
- Police Force Area.

6.8 The detailed geo-demographic variables are not included in the version of the dataset that is available to the public as, in linking survey responses to a very small geographical area, they pose a risk to the confidentiality of survey respondents by potentially allowing them to be identified.

Data outputs

6.9 A full SPSS dataset including derived variables and additional variables was provided to Communities and Local Government.

6.10 The data are also publicly available via the UK ESRC Data Archive[20] as an SPSS dataset as follows: http://www.data-archive.ac.uk/

6.11 The publicly available version does not include the detailed geo-demographic variables (e.g. Local Authority, and detailed ACORN classifications).

6.12 A guide to using the SPSS dataset can be found in Chapter 9.

[19] ACORN is a geodemographic classification of the UK population, ACORN codes are allocated to postcodes and describe the predominate characteristics of the population within that postcode. More information can be found on their website http://www.caci.co.uk/acorn/whatis.asp

[20] Pilot data from the questions on attitudes to violent extremism tested in quarter four of the 2008-09 survey are not included in the UK data archive SPSS dataset.

7. Weighting

7.1 The Citizenship Survey requires weights to correct for biases caused by unequal selection probabilities and non-response. The following four weights have been calculated for the survey data:[21]

- A household weight for the core sample
- An individual weight for the core sample
- A household weight for the combined core and ethnic minority boost sample
- An individual weight for the combined core and ethnic minority boost sample.

7.2 The core weights adjust the sample for differences in response rates, the combined weights adjust the sample for differences in contact, response and for unequal selection probabilities. The core weight should be used for any estimates using core sample data relating to the general population, whereas the combined weight should be used for any analysis of the combined sample relating to estimates for ethnic groups or sub-groups relating to ethnic group. An individual and household weight has been generated for each sample. The recommended application of the weights is summarised in Table 7.1.

[21] The weighting procedure is based on that used by the Office of National Statistics on the 2003 survey (Green and Farmer, 2004).

Table 7.1 : Application of weights during analysis		
Weight	**Type of estimate**	**Base**
WtCHhds (core sample household weight)	Household estimates for whole sample and for sub-groups apart from (I) ethnic group and (II) sub-groups relating to ethnic group	Core sample only (unweighted base = 9,335)
WtCInds (core sample individual weight)	Individual estimates for whole sample and for sub-groups apart from (I) ethnic group and (II) sub-groups relating to ethnic group	Core sample only (unweighted base = 9,335)
WtFHhds (combined sample household weight)	Household estimates for ethnic groups and subgroups related to ethnicity e.g. religion or country of birth	Combined sample only (unweighted base = 14,917)
WtFInds (combined sample individual weight)	Individual estimates for ethnic groups and subgroups related to ethnicity e.g. religion or country of birth	Combined sample only (unweighted base = 14,917)

Quarterly weights

7.3 At the end of each quarter the data were weighted to enable quarterly estimates to be produced. The weighting method outlined below was used to generate core and combined weights for each quarter, but the models for the quarterly weights are not reproduced here. The quarterly weights were not used in the generation of weights for the yearly data; the final weights for the yearly data were generated from scratch.

Calculation of core sample weights

7.4 The core sample weights should be used for generating household and individual estimates for the general population, this covers estimates for whole sample or sub-groups apart from (I) ethnic group and (II) sub-groups relating to ethnic group. There are two sets of weights for the core sample for analyses at a) the household, and b) the individual level. The weights were calculated as follows.

Dwelling unit selection weight

7.5 At each contacted address the interviewer established the number of dwelling units. Whilst most addresses contain a single dwelling unit, at a small proportion of addresses (<1%) there were multiple dwelling units. In such cases the interviewer selected a single dwelling unit at random to be included in the survey. The dwelling unit selection weight (w_1) adjusts for this selection and is equivalent to the number of dwelling units at the selected address. This weight has been trimmed to a maximum of four to avoid any large values.

Household non-response weight

7.6 The next step was to model the response behaviour of households in the core sample using logistic regression. The regression was run on unweighted data. The logistic regression model generates the probability of a household participating in the survey given their 'type' (based on the predictor variables). The household non-response weights (w2) are then calculated as the inverse of the predicted probabilities. Hence households that were of a type that were more reluctant to take part will have a smaller predicted probability and a larger weight.

7.7 The variables used in the model were: Government Office Region, ACORN group (16 categories) and quintiles of the proportion of the ward's population belonging to a non-white ethnic minority group, based on data from the 2001 Census. In order to ensure consistency across different years, the predictor variables used in 2008-09 were the same as those used in previous years. These variables have been shown to best describe variations in response. The model shows response to be highest in the North East and in areas with low density of ethnic minority groups.

7.8 The full model is given in Table 7.2. The coefficients in the table relate to how much the predicted probability of response increases (or decreases, if the coefficient is negative) when an individual holds that particular characteristic. The expected probability of response can be generated for an individual by using these coefficients in a logistic regression model equation with the corresponding values of the predictor variables for that particular individual, the top one per cent weights were trimmed to remove a small number of large weights.

Table 7.2 : Core sample household non-response model

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Government Office Region			43.8	9	0.000	
North East	0.24	0.101	5.7	1	0.017	1.27
North West	-0.12	0.083	2.0	1	0.152	0.89
Yorkshire and The Humber	-0.04	0.087	0.2	1	0.637	0.96
East Midlands	0.02	0.090	0.0	1	0.824	1.02
West Midlands	-0.27	0.088	9.1	1	0.003	0.77
East	-0.10	0.087	1.4	1	0.240	0.90
London	-0.21	0.097	4.8	1	0.029	0.81
South East	-0.18	0.083	4.7	1	0.030	0.83
South West	-0.15	0.087	3.0	1	0.083	0.86
Wales					(Baseline)	
Acorn group			49.9	16	0.000	
A Wealthy Achievers	0.12	0.136	0.8	1	0.358	1.13
B Affluent Greys	0.22	0.138	2.5	1	0.117	1.24
C Prosperous Pensioners	0.15	0.136	1.2	1	0.274	1.16
D Affluent Executives	0.10	0.164	0.3	1	0.560	1.10
E Well-Off Workers	-0.21	0.132	2.6	1	0.109	0.81
F Affluent Urbanities	0.11	0.143	0.6	1	0.444	1.12
G Prosperous Professionals	-0.01	0.146	0.0	1	0.931	0.99
H Better-Off Executives	0.09	0.129	0.5	1	0.495	1.09
I Comfortable Middle Agers	0.15	0.138	1.2	1	0.276	1.16
J Skilled Workers	-0.05	0.149	0.1	1	0.715	0.95
K New Home Owners	0.30	0.199	2.3	1	0.129	1.35
L White Collar Workers	0.14	0.144	0.9	1	0.344	1.15
M Older People	-0.11	0.135	0.7	1	0.402	0.89
N Council Estate Residents	0.09	0.132	0.5	1	0.479	1.10
O Council Estate Residents	-0.07	0.145	0.2	1	0.634	0.93

Continued

Table 7.2 : Core sample household non-response model						
	B	**S.E.**	**Wald**	**df**	**Sig.**	**Exp(B)**
P Council Estate Residents	-0.23	0.171	1.8	1	0.181	0.80
Q People in Multi-Ethnic					(Baseline)	
Quintiles of % non-white ethnic minority population in ward (Census01)			23.7	4	0.000	
<1.09	0.08	0.066	1.5	1	0.226	1.08
1.09-1.90	0.12	0.065	3.4	1	0.063	1.13
1.91-3.80	0.03	0.063	0.3	1	0.610	1.03
3.81-11.53	-0.13	0.058	4.6	1	0.032	0.88
>11.53					(Baseline)	
Constant	0.35	0.145	5.9	1	0.015	1.42

Notes: 1. The response is 1 = household response, 0 = no household response.

2. The model R^2 = 0.010 (Cox and Snells).

3. B is the estimate coefficient with standard error S.E.

4. The Wald-test measures the impact of the categorical variable on the model with the appropriate number of degrees of freedom df. If the test is significant (sig < 0.05) then the categorical variable is considered to be 'significantly associated' with the response variable.

5. The Wald test for each level of the categorical variable is also shown. This tests the difference between that level and the baseline category.

Final calibrated household weight

7.9 The household weight is calculated as the product of the dwelling unit and household non-response weight (w_1 x w_2). The final stage was to calibrate[22] this household weight.

7.10 Calibration weighting is a technique that creates weights which, when applied to survey data, give survey estimates that match the population estimates for certain key variables. It corrects for any differences due to random chance in the selection process and the uncorrected effect of differential non-response between the (weighted) achieved sample and the population profile.

[22] The calibration was carried out in CALMAR, an acronym for CALibration on MARgins, a macro program run in SAS which adjusts the margins of a contingency table of survey estimates to match the known population margins. See Deville J-C & Sarndal C-E (1992).

7.11 Calibration weighting allows household weights to be generated that are based on the characteristics of the household members. This means the households can be weighted using external information about individuals, which is more reliable and readily available than external information about households. The information used was the 2006 ONS mid-year household population estimates for England and Wales[23]. The method means the calibration weight for a particular household depends upon the age/sex profiles of the household members; which reflects the relationship between the likelihood of household members (and hence the household) to participate and their age and sex. Including region ensured the calibration weights also took account of the differential response by region identified in the household non-response model.

7.12 The population estimates used for the calibration were age/sex (16 categories) and Government Office Region (10 categories, including Wales). The population figures used are given in Tables 7.3 and 7.4. This weight is the final household weight (WtCHhds) and should be used for any analyses of household-level core data.

[23] The 2006 household population estimates are experimental statistics. They are not National Statistics as they do not meet the stringent requirements made of National Statistics data. Whilst these estimates are a better representation of the population covered by our sample, their experimental nature may mean there are issues of accuracy or quality. The estimates have been used in a very aggregated form as weighting totals, less aggregated totals would be less reliable. When the Quarter 1 weights were calculated the 2006 population estimates were the latest estimates available. The subsequent quarters and combined quarter weights used the same totals to make them comparable.

Table 7.3: 2006 mid-year household population estimates by age and sex		
Age by sex	**N**	**%**
Male 0-15	5,244,962	9.8
Male 16-24	3,270,941	6.1
Male 25-34	3,516,879	6.5
Male 35-44	4,079,637	7.6
Male 45-54	3,419,094	6.4
Male 55-64	3,117,976	5.8
Male 65-74	2,110,808	3.9
Male 75+	1,610,859	3.0
Female 0-15	4,990,208	9.3
Female 16-24	3,115,958	5.8
Female 25-34	3,523,337	6.6
Female 35-44	4,133,607	7.7
Female 45-54	3,481,762	6.5
Female 55-64	3,223,847	6.0
Female 65-74	2,332,995	4.3
Female 75+	2,555,960	4.8
All	**53,728,830**	**100.0**

Table 7.4 : 2006 mid-year household population estimates by Government Office Region

Government Office Region	N	%
North East	2,555,708	4.8
North West	6,853,154	12.8
Yorkshire and The Humber	5,142,394	9.6
East Midlands	4,364,214	8.1
West Midlands	5,366,694	10.0
East	5,606,570	10.4
London	7,512,372	14.0
South East	8,237,755	15.3
South West	5,124,084	9.5
Wales	2,965,885	5.5
All	**53,728,830**	**100.0**

Individual selection weight

7.13 At each selected dwelling unit one individual was selected at random from all the adults in the household aged 16 or over. The individual selection weights (w_3) are generated as the number of eligible individuals in the household. Without these weights individuals in larger households would be under-represented in the sample. To avoid excessively large weights having an undue influence on the estimates the individual selection weight was trimmed to a maximum of four.

Final calibrated individual weight

7.14 The individual non-response weight is the product of the individual, dwelling unit and household refusal weights ($w_1 \times w_2 \times w_3$). This weight was then calibrated. Unlike the household calibration weighting, which used information of all household members, only information about the selected individual was used. Hence the characteristics of the (weighted) achieved sample of individuals was adjusted to match the population of England and Wales aged 16 and over, according to the 2006 mid-year household population estimates.

7.15 The population estimates used for the calibration were age/sex (14 categories) and Government Office Region (10 categories, including Wales). The population figures are given in Tables 7.5 and 7.6. This is the final individual weight (WtCInds) and should be used for any analyses of individual-level core data.

Table 7.5: 2006 mid-year household population estimates by age and sex (adults 16+ only)

Age by sex	N	%
Male 16-24	3,270,941	7.5
Male 25-34	3,516,879	8.1
Male 35-44	4,079,637	9.4
Male 45-54	3,419,094	7.9
Male 55-64	3,117,976	7.2
Male 65-74	2,110,808	4.9
Male 75+	1,610,859	3.7
Female 16-24	3,115,958	7.2
Female 25-34	3,523,337	8.1
Female 35-44	4,133,607	9.5
Female 45-54	3,481,762	8.0
Female 55-64	3,223,847	7.4
Female 65-74	2,332,995	5.4
Female 75+	2,555,960	5.9
All	**43,493,660**	**100**

Table 7.6: 2006 mid-year household population estimates by Government Office Region for adults 16+		
Government Office Region	**N**	**%**
North East	2,086,374	4.8
North West	5,531,039	12.7
Yorkshire and The Humber	4,163,206	9.6
East Midlands	3,544,784	8.2
West Midlands	4,309,233	9.9
East	4,528,856	10.4
London	6,067,309	13.9
South East	6,656,321	15.3
South West	4,201,842	9.7
Wales	2,404,696	5.5
All	**43,493,660**	**100.0**

7.16 Tables 7.7 and 7.8 show summary statistics for the core sample household and individual weights.

Table 7.7: Summary of final household weight (core sample)

WtCHhds	Number	Range	Minimum and Maximum	Mean	Median	5th and 95th percentile
Household characteristics						
North East	822	1.79	0.53 - 2.31	0.84	0.81	0.66 - 1.11
North West	2143	2.87	0.55 - 3.42	1.00	0.97	0.77 - 1.3
Yorkshire & The Humber	1573	2.26	0.63 - 2.89	0.93	0.90	0.71 - 1.23
East Midlands	1331	1.61	0.56 - 2.17	0.93	0.89	0.72 - 1.22
West Midlands	1608	3.22	0.45 - 3.68	1.05	1.00	0.79 - 1.43
East of England	1713	3.21	0.55 - 3.76	0.97	0.94	0.74 - 1.25
London	2011	4.14	0.59 - 4.72	1.15	1.09	0.83 - 1.53
South East	2490	3.65	0.36 - 4.02	1.03	0.97	0.77 - 1.36
South West	1532	3.98	0.61 - 4.59	1.03	0.97	0.78 - 1.3
Wales	915	1.49	0.57 - 2.05	0.94	0.90	0.73 - 1.23
All	16138	1.79	0.53 - 2.31	0.84	0.81	0.66 - 1.11

Table 7.8: Summary of final individual weight (core sample)						
WtCInds	**Number**	**Range**	**Minimum and Maximum**	**Mean**	**Median**	**5th and 95th percentile**
Individual characteristics						
Region						
North East	822	2.41	0.33 - 2.74	0.82	0.76	0.36 - 1.71
North West	2143	2.91	0.38 - 3.30	0.96	0.88	0.42 - 1.98
Yorkshire & The Humber	1573	3.50	0.38 - 3.89	0.95	0.87	0.43 - 1.88
East Midlands	1331	3.08	0.37 - 3.44	0.92	0.86	0.41 - 1.74
West Midlands	1608	3.16	0.42 - 3.58	1.07	0.97	0.47 - 2.34
East of England	1713	3.09	0.39 - 3.48	0.97	0.90	0.44 - 1.81
London	2011	3.59	0.44 - 4.02	1.23	1.10	0.51 - 2.69
South East	2490	3.45	0.39 - 3.85	1.02	0.93	0.45 - 2.10
South West	1532	3.54	0.41 - 3.95	1.01	0.93	0.44 - 2.14
Wales	915	2.87	0.38 - 3.24	0.91	0.83	0.40 - 1.86
Sex						
Male	4205	3.69	0.33 - 4.02	1.09	0.94	0.43 - 2.35
Female	5186	3.16	0.34 - 3.50	0.93	0.87	0.43 - 1.89
Age group						
16-24	718	3.45	0.57 - 4.02	1.92	1.84	0.70 - 3.30
25-34	1363	2.70	0.44 - 3.13	1.12	1.11	0.53 - 2.19
35-44	1671	2.89	0.38 - 3.27	1.06	1.01	0.47 - 1.89
45-54	1581	2.18	0.34 - 2.52	0.94	0.89	0.41 - 1.76
55-64	1645	1.94	0.35 - 2.29	0.83	0.84	0.41 - 1.45
65-74	1249	2.07	0.33 - 2.41	0.77	0.80	0.40 - 1.22
75+	1151	2.65	0.38 - 3.03	0.78	0.65	0.45 - 1.34
All	16138	3.69	0.33 - 4.02	1.00	0.90	0.43 - 2.08

Calculation of combined sample weights

7.17 The combined weights should be used for any analyses of households or individuals by ethnic group and subgroups related to ethnicity e.g. religion or country of birth.

7.18 Two sets of weights, household and individual-level, were required for analysis of the combined core and boost samples. Boost sample addresses are disproportionately drawn from areas where a high density of the population belonged to a non-white ethnic minority group (based on data from the Census 2001[24]). To adjust for this over-sampling addresses selection weights are required in addition to non-response weights. The weighting strategy is set out below.

Household contact weight

7.19 For the combined sample contact and response behaviour were modelled separately. Contact at a selected address was modelled using logistic regression run on unweighted data. The model was used to generate a predicted probability of contact for each address; these probabilities were then saved in the dataset. The variables used in the model were Government Office Region, ACORN group (16 categories) and the sampling strata. The sampling strata divide the sampling frame into categories based on the proportion of non-white ethnic minority population in the ward, using data from the Census 2001. The contact weight (w1) was generated as the inverse of the selected probabilities from the logistic regression model. The full model is given in Table 7.9. The top one per cent weights were trimmed to remove a small number of large weights as described earlier.

7.20 The model shows contact to be highest in the North East and East Midlands, for ACORN groups I and B (Comfortable Middle Agers and Affluent Greys), high density boost areas and low and medium density core areas. The full model is given in Table 7.9. The top one per cent weights were trimmed to remove a small number of large weights.

[24] The ethnic composition of wards is based on data from the Census 2001. The joint effects of population growth and migration since 2001 means the actual ethnic composition of the wards will differ slightly to the expected composition, although the impact of this on the sample design is likely to be minimal.

Table 7.9: Combined sample household contact model						
	B	**S.E.**	**Wald**	**df**	**Sig.**	**Exp(B)**
Government Office Region			74.0	9	0.000	
North East	0.81	0.203	16.0	1	0.000	2.25
North West	0.33	0.133	6.3	1	0.012	1.40
Yorkshire and the Humber	0.48	0.139	11.8	1	0.001	1.61
East Midlands	0.81	0.149	29.4	1	0.000	2.24
West Midlands	0.27	0.133	4.0	1	0.046	1.30
East	0.60	0.149	16.4	1	0.000	1.83
London	0.39	0.127	9.4	1	0.002	1.48
South East	0.46	0.136	11.3	1	0.001	1.58
South West	-0.03	0.145	0.0	1	0.859	0.97
Wales					Baseline	
Acorn group			449.4	16	0.000	
A Wealthy achievers	1.06	0.120	78.3	1	0.000	2.89
B Affluent Greys	1.46	0.161	81.4	1	0.000	4.29
C Prosperous Pensioners	1.16	0.121	92.1	1	0.000	3.18
D Affluent Executives	1.03	0.136	56.9	1	0.000	2.79
E Well-Off Workers	0.21	0.055	14.1	1	0.000	1.23
F Affluent Urbanities	0.38	0.065	33.7	1	0.000	1.46
G Prosperous Professionals	0.96	0.119	65.0	1	0.000	2.60
H Better-Off Executives	1.00	0.075	179.0	1	0.000	2.72
I Comfortable Middle Agers	1.76	0.172	103.8	1	0.000	5.80
J Skilled Workers	0.63	0.129	24.0	1	0.000	1.88
K New Home Owners	0.59	0.089	44.7	1	0.000	1.81
L White Collar Workers	1.07	0.120	79.7	1	0.000	2.92
M Older People	1.01	0.101	99.6	1	0.000	2.75

Table 7.9: Combined sample household contact model

Continued

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
N Council Estate Residents	1.18	0.094	157.1	1	0.000	3.25
O Council Estate Residents	0.75	0.108	48.7	1	0.000	2.12
P Council Estate Residents	0.02	0.108	0.0	1	0.888	1.02
Q People in Multi-Ethnic	1.06	0.120	78.3	1	0.000	2.89
					Baseline	
% non-white ethnic minority population in ward (Census 2001)			76.9	6	0.000	
Low density	0.80	0.133	35.7	1	0.000	2.22
Medium density (core)	0.38	0.086	19.8	1	0.000	1.46
High density (core)	0.13	0.094	1.9	1	0.163	1.14
Super high density (core)	0.23	0.234	1.0	1	0.317	1.26
Medium density (FE)	0.21	0.121	3.1	1	0.077	1.24
High density (boost)	0.45	0.066	46.0	1	0.000	1.57
Super high density (boost)					Baseline	
Constant	1.03	0.145	50.6	1	0.000	2.81

Notes:

1. The response is 1 = contact made at household, 0 = no contact made.
2. The model R^2 = 0.019 (Cox and Snells).
3. B is the estimate coefficient with standard error S.E.
4. The Wald-test measures the impact of the categorical variable on the model with the appropriate number of degrees of freedom df. If the test is significant (sig < 0.05) then the categorical variable is considered to be 'significantly associated' with the response variable.
5. The Wald test for each level of the categorical variable is also shown. This tests the difference between that level and the baseline category.

Address selection weight

7.21 An address selection weight (w_2) was generated to combat the effects of over-sampling addresses in areas with a high density of non-white ethnic minority population. The address selection weight is conditional on eligibility and varies according to the route the address takes into the sample. Whether or not an address contained at least one member from an ethnic minority group must be known for the address selection weight to be generated, hence it can only be calculated after the address has been contacted. The address selection weights are given in Table 7.10.

Table 7.10: Probability of address being selected for the combined sample

Occupants characteristics	Possible routes into the sample	Population delivery points	Set sample	Probability of address selection	Address sampling weight (untrimmed)	Address sampling weight (trimmed)
Stratum A (super high density)						
White	Core only	337,468	260	0.00077	1298	1298
Non-white	Core and boost	337,468	260+3120	0.01055	95	95
Stratum B (high density)						
White	Core only	2,981,489	2340	0.00078	1274	1274
Non-white	Core and boost	2,981,489	2140+27810	0.01054	95	95
Stratum C (medium density)						
White	Core only	15,993,022	12540	0.00078	1275	1275
Non-white	Core and boost	15,993,022	11520+46080	0.00392	255	255
Stratum D (low density)						
White	Core only	3,946,837	3100	0.00079	1273	1273
Non-white	Core and boost	3,946,837	3100	0.00079	1273	255

Household non-response weight

7.22 The next step was to model refusal of eligible, screened in, households to participate in the survey. The refusals were modelled using logistic regression and run on unweighted data. The variables used to model contact at the address were also used to model household refusal. These were: Government Office Region, ACORN group (16 categories), the sampling strata and incentive group. A refusal weight (w_3) was generated as the inverse of the saved predicted probabilities, as described above. The model shows response was highest in the North East, in ACORN group Q (Multi Ethnic) and in areas with a super-high ethnic density. The full model is given in Table 7.11.

Table 7.10: Combined sample household non-response model

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Government Office Region			102.9	9	0.000	
North East	0.27	0.100	7.3	1	0.007	1.31
North West	-0.09	0.080	1.4	1	0.244	0.91
Yorkshire and The Humber	0.13	0.083	2.4	1	0.121	1.14
East Midlands	0.07	0.085	0.6	1	0.425	1.07
West Midlands	-0.29	0.082	12.3	1	0.000	0.75
East	-0.15	0.083	3.3	1	0.069	0.86
London	-0.22	0.082	7.4	1	0.006	0.80
South East	-0.23	0.080	8.5	1	0.004	0.79
South West	-0.14	0.086	2.6	1	0.109	0.87
Wales					Baseline	
Acorn group			42.4	16	0.000	
A Wealthy achievers	-0.04	0.080	0.3	1	0.588	0.96
B Affluent Greys	0.07	0.086	0.7	1	0.416	1.07
C Prosperous Pensioners	-0.04	0.080	0.2	1	0.630	0.96
D Affluent Executives	-0.06	0.109	0.3	1	0.614	0.95
E Well-Off Workers	-0.25	0.067	14.1	1	0.000	0.78
F Affluent Urbanities	-0.13	0.069	3.7	1	0.055	0.88
G Prosperous Professionals	-0.11	0.091	1.6	1	0.212	0.89
H Better-Off Executives	-0.06	0.065	0.8	1	0.367	0.94

Table 7.10: Combined sample household non-response model

Continued

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
I Comfortable Middle Mangers	-0.02	0.086	0.1	1	0.773	0.98
J Skilled Workers	-0.18	0.100	3.1	1	0.078	0.84
K New Home Owners	0.02	0.080	0.1	1	0.783	1.02
L White Collar Workers	0.01	0.087	0.0	1	0.905	1.01
M Older People	-0.18	0.078	5.5	1	0.019	0.83
N Council Estate Residents	-0.03	0.073	0.1	1	0.701	0.97
O Council Estate Residents	-0.17	0.088	3.7	1	0.055	0.84
P Council Estate Residents	-0.26	0.116	4.8	1	0.028	0.77
Q People in Multi-Ethnic					Baseline	
% non-white ethnic minority population in ward (Census 2001)			12.4	6	0.053	
Low density	-0.17	0.082	4.4	1	0.036	0.84
Medium density (core)	-0.23	0.071	10.1	1	0.001	0.80
High density (core)	-0.18	0.077	5.8	1	0.016	0.83
Super high density (core)	-0.19	0.158	1.4	1	0.237	0.83
Medium density (FE)	-0.22	0.092	5.8	1	0.016	0.80
High density (boost)	-0.20	0.063	10.2	1	0.001	0.82
Super high density (boost)					Baseline	
Constant	0.80	0.110	52.7	1	0.000	2.22

Notes:
1. The response is 1 = household response, 0 = no household response.
2. The model R^2 = 0.019 (Cox and Snells).
3. B is the estimate coefficient with standard error S.E.
4. The Wald-test measures the impact of the categorical variable on the model with the appropriate number of degrees of freedom df. If the test is significant (sig < 0.05) then the categorical variable is considered to be 'significantly associated' with the response variable.
5. The Wald test for each level of the categorical variable is also shown. This tests the difference between that level and the baseline category.

Dwelling unit selection weight

7.23 At each contacted address the interviewer established the number of dwelling units. There are multiple dwelling units at a small proportion of addresses (<1%), in such cases the interviewer selected a single

dwelling unit at random to be included in the survey. The dwelling unit selection weight (w_4) is equivalent to the number of dwelling units at the selected address; this weight has been trimmed to a maximum of four.

Final calibrated household weight

7.24 The household weight is the product of the contact, address, refusal and dwelling unit weights (w_1 x w_2 x w_3 x w_4). This weight is then calibrated to the population of England and Wales according to the 2006 mid-year household population estimates, using the same approach as applied to the core sample household weights. The control totals for the calibration are age/sex (16 categories) and Government Office Region (10 categories, including Wales). The population figures used are given in Tables 7.3 and 7.4. This weight is the final household weight (WtFHhds) and should be used for any analysis of household-level data from the combined samples.

Individual selection weight

7.25 At each selected dwelling unit one individual was selected at random from all the eligible adults in the household. For core addresses this was any individual in the household aged 16 or over. For boost addresses this was any individual in the household aged 16 or over who was from an eligible ethnic group. The individual selection weights (w_5) are equivalent to the number of eligible individuals in the household. This weight is trimmed to a maximum of four.

Final calibrated individual weight

7.26 The individual non-response weight for the combined data is the product of the contact, address, household refusal, dwelling unit and individual weights (w_1 x w_2 x w_3 x w_4 x w_5). This weight is then calibrated to the population of England and Wales aged 16 or over according to the 2006 mid-year household population estimates. The control totals for the calibration are age/sex (14 categories) and Government Office Region (10 categories, including Wales). The population figures are given in Tables 7.5 and 7.6. This weight is the final individual weight (WtFInds) and should be used for any analysis of individual-level data from the combined samples. Unlike the household calibration weighting, which used information of all household members, only information about the selected individual was used. Hence the characteristics of the (weighted) achieved sample of individuals were adjusted to match the population of England and Wales aged 16 and over, according to the 2005 mid-year household population estimates, as individuals were only eligible for the survey if they were aged 16 or over.

7.27 Tables 7.12 and 7.13 show summary statistics for combined sample household and individual weights.

Table 7.11: Summary of final household weight (combined sample)						
	Number	**Range**	**Minimum and Maximum**	**Mean**	**Median**	**5th and 95th percentile**
North East	880	3.69	0.08 - 3.77	1.22	1.28	0.19 - 1.75
North West	2765	6.60	0.05 - 6.65	1.19	1.42	0.11 - 2.05
Yorkshire and The Humber	2155	4.66	0.06 - 4.73	0.98	1.23	0.10 - 1.88
East Midlands	1899	2.55	0.06 - 2.60	0.98	1.26	0.09 - 1.89
West Midlands	2416	6.53	0.04 - 6.56	1.07	1.38	0.11 - 2.16
East	2025	6.02	0.06 - 6.08	1.30	1.44	0.12 - 1.96
London	7389	9.08	0.06 - 9.15	0.46	0.15	0.11 - 2.03
South East	2981	6.50	0.04 - 6.54	1.36	1.48	0.13 - 2.18
South West	1546	7.18	0.11 - 7.28	1.61	1.58	0.40 - 2.20
Wales	945	3.52	0.07 - 3.60	1.45	1.49	0.28 - 2.06
All	25001	9.11	0.04 - 9.15	1.00	1.27	0.11 - 2.05

Table 7.12: Summary of final individual weight (combined sample)						
	Number	**Range**	**Minimum and Maximum**	**Mean**	**Median**	**5th and 95th percentile**
Individual characteristics						
Region						
North East	880	6.03	0.05 - 6.07	1.20	1.16	0.16 - 2.70
North West	2765	5.22	0.05 - 5.26	1.14	1.01	0.08 - 2.72
Yorkshire and The Humber	2155	8.37	0.05 - 8.42	1.01	0.81	0.07 - 2.46
East Midlands	1899	4.86	0.05 - 4.91	0.99	0.83	0.07 - 2.42
West Midlands	2416	7.59	0.05 - 7.64	1.09	0.84	0.06 - 3.06
East	2025	6.02	0.05 - 6.06	1.30	1.36	0.13 - 2.71
London	7389	8.36	0.06 - 8.42	0.49	0.18	0.07 - 2.32
South East	2981	8.37	0.05 - 8.42	1.35	1.38	0.13 - 3.20
South West	1546	8.36	0.06 - 8.42	1.56	1.46	0.42 - 3.46
Wales	945	5.68	0.05 - 5.73	1.39	1.33	0.26 – 3.00
Sex						
Male	6905	8.37	0.05 - 8.42	1.06	0.76	0.08 - 2.93
Female	8154	8.38	0.05 - 8.42	0.95	0.79	0.07 - 2.46
Age group						
16-24	1490	8.35	0.08 - 8.42	1.48	0.44	0.10 - 4.80
25-34	2824	8.37	0.06 - 8.42	0.86	0.31	0.08 - 2.49
35-44	3132	5.91	0.05 - 5.96	0.91	0.41	0.07 - 2.45
45-54	2499	7.32	0.05 - 7.37	0.96	0.75	0.06 - 2.55
55-64	2137	6.15	0.05 - 6.19	1.03	1.26	0.07 - 2.19
65-74	1617	4.58	0.05 - 4.63	0.95	0.84	0.07 - 1.76
75+	1341	7.58	0.05 - 7.64	1.08	1.00	0.08 - 2.10
All	25001	8.38	0.05 - 8.42	1.00	0.77	0.07 - 2.69

8. Standard errors

8.1 Tables in this chapter present estimates for standard errors for key variables discussed in the main report, taking into account the complex sample design of the survey.

Sources of error in surveys

8.2 Survey results are subject to various sources of error. The total error in a survey estimate is the difference between the estimate derived from the data collected and the true value for the population. The total error can be divided into two main types: systematic and random error.

Systematic error

8.3 Systematic error, or bias, covers those sources of error which will not average to zero over repeats of the survey. Bias may occur, for example, if a certain section of the population is excluded from the sampling frame, because non-respondents to the survey have different characteristics to respondents, or if interviewers systematically influence responses in one way or another. Substantial efforts have been made to avoid systematic errors.

Random error

8.4 An important component of random error is sampling error, which is the error that arises because the estimate is based on a random sample rather than a full census of the population. The results obtained for any single sample may, by chance, vary from the true values for the population but the variation would be expected to average to zero over a number of repeats of the survey. The amount of variation depends on both the size of the sample and the sample design.

8.5 Random error may also result from other sources such as variations in respondents' interpretation of the questions, or variations in the way different interviewers ask questions. Efforts are made to minimise these effects through pilot work and interviewer training. The impact of this random variation is reflected in the standard errors presented here.

Standard errors for complex sample designs

8.6 The Citizenship Survey uses a multi-stage stratified sample design. In considering the reliability of estimates, standard errors calculated on the basis of a simple random sample design will not reflect the true variation because of the complex sample design. The two-stage sample of addresses can lead to a substantial increase in standard error if the

households or individuals within primary sampling units (PSUs) are relatively homogenous but the PSUs differ from one another. Stratification tends to reduce standard error and is of most advantage where the stratification factor is related to the characteristics of interest on the survey.

8.7 In a complex sample design, the size of the standard error depends on how the characteristic of interest is spread within and between the PSUs and strata, and this is taken into account in the way data are grouped in order to calculate the standard error. For the Citizenship Survey, the weighting for different sampling probabilities (i.e. the ethnic minority boost sample and the sub-sampling of adults within households) and different response rates also increases the size of the standard errors compared with an equal probability sample of the same size, particularly as in this case, there is considerable variations in the size of the weights.

8.8 The method for calculating standard error compares the differences between totals for adjacent PSUs (wards) in the characteristic of interest. The ordering of PSUs reflects the ranking of wards on the stratifiers used in the sample design.

Design factor (deft)

8.9 The design factor, or deft, is the ratio of the standard error of an estimate to the standard error that would have resulted had the survey design been a simple random sample of the same size. The size of the design factor varies between survey variables according to the degree to which a characteristic is clustered within PSUs, or is distributed between strata, and the impact of the weighting. For a single variable the size of the factor also varies according to the size of the subgroup on which the estimate is based, and on the distribution of the subgroup between PSUs and strata. Design factors below 1.0 show that the complex sample design improved on the estimate that would have expected from a simple random sample, probably due to the benefits of stratification. Design factors greater than 1.0 show less reliable estimates than might be gained from a simple random sample, due to the effects of clustering and weighting.

8.10 The standard error and defts for selected survey estimates are shown in tables 8.1 to 8.14. These can be used to estimate likely sampling errors for other variables on the basis of their similarity to one of the variables presented.

8.11 The standard error of a proportion (p) based on a simple random sample multiplied by the deft gives the standard error of a complex design.

$se(p) = deft \times se(p)_{srs}$
Where:
$se(p)_{srs}=\sqrt{(p(100-p)/n)}$ [25]

The formula to calculate the standard error of the difference between two percentages for a complex sample design is:

$$se(p_1-p_2)=\sqrt{[deft^2_1(p_1(100-p_1)/n_1)+ deft^2_2 (p_2(100-p_2)/n_2)]}$$

where p1 and p2 are observed percentages for the two subsamples and n1 and n2 are the subsample sizes.

Confidence intervals

8.12 The estimate produced from a sample survey will rarely be identical to the population value, but statistical theory allows us to measure the accuracy of any survey result. The standard error can be estimated from the values obtained for the sample and allows the calculation of confidence intervals which indicate the range of random variation in the survey estimates.

8.13 It is common, when quoting confidence intervals, to refer to the 95% confidence interval around a survey estimate. This is calculated at 1.96 times the standard error on either side of the estimated percentage or mean since, under a normal distribution, 95% of values lie within 1.96 standard errors of the mean value. If it were possible to repeat the survey under the same conditions many times, 95% of these confidence intervals would contain the population values.

8.14 The 95% confidence interval for the difference between two percentages is then given by:

(p1-p2) +/- 1.96 x se (p1-p2)

8.15 If this confidence interval includes zero then the hypothesis that the two proportions are the same and the observed difference is due to chance alone is not rejected. If the interval does not include zero then it is unlikely (less than 5% probability) that the observed difference could have occurred by chance and this constitutes a 'significant difference' at the 95% confidence level.

8.16 The 95% confidence level was used for all significance testing in the analysis which is reported in the substantive topic reports on the survey.

[25] The precise formula uses *n-1* as the denominator but this equates to *n* in large samples.

Standard errors for the 2008-09 Citizenship Survey

8.17 The standard errors were calculated on weighted data using STATA[26]. As mentioned earlier, weighting for different sampling probabilities and different response rates results in larger sampling errors than for an equal-probability sample without weights. However, using population totals to control for differential non-response tends to lead to a small reduction in the errors. The method used to calculate the sampling errors correctly allows for the inflation in the sampling errors caused by the first type of weighting but, in treating the second type of weighting in the same way as the first, incorrectly inflates the estimates further. Therefore the standard errors and defts presented are likely to be slight over-estimates. Weighted data were used so that the values of the percentages and means were the same as those in the substantive chapters of the report.

8.18 Tables 8.1 to 8.14 show the standard error and defts for selected survey estimates. For most measures, the sampling errors were based on the core sample as this provides more robust estimates than the combined core and ethnic minority boost sample. Sampling errors for estimates for ethnic subgroups were based on the combined sample.

[26] STATA is a statistical analysis software package. For further details of the method of calculation see: Elliot, D.*(*1999).

Table 8.1: Sampling errors for weighted core sample data: Political efficacy, England only

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
		percentage	*number*	*percentage*	*number*
Political efficacy					
Percentages who definitely agreed that:					
They could influence decisions affecting their local area	*Respondents living in England*	6.1	8324	0.315	1.21
They could influence decisions affecting Britain	*Respondents living in England*	2.8	8440	0.211	1.17
They could influence decisions affecting London	*Respondents living in London*	4.4	825	0.742	1.15
Percentages who tended to agree that:					
They could influence decisions affecting their local area	*Respondents living in England*	33.2	8324	0.606	1.18
They could influence decisions affecting Britain	*Respondents living in England*	19.1	8440	0.494	1.16
They could influence decisions affecting London	*Respondents living in London*	26.9	825	2.078	1.48

Table 8.2: Sampling errors for weighted core sample data: Racial and religious prejudice and discrimination, labour market discrimination and government protection, all respondents

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
		percentage	*number*	*percentage*	*number*
Racial prejudice and discrimination					
Percentages who felt that:					
There was more racial prejudice in Britain today than there was five years ago	*All respondents*	50.4	9331	0.665	1.28
There was less racial prejudice in Britain today than there was five years ago	*All respondents*	14.0	9331	0.442	1.23
There was more religious prejudice in Britain today than there was five years ago	*All respondents*	52.1	9325	0.620	1.20
Percentages who:					
Had been discriminated against when refused a job in the last five years	*Respondents who were working as employees or who had looked for a job in the past 5 years*	7.3	6000	0.422	1.25
Had been discriminated againsts with regards to a promotion/move to a better position in the last five years	*Respondents who were currently working as employees*	6.5	5813	0.347	1.07

Table 8.2: Sampling errors for weighted core sample data: Racial and religious prejudice and discrimination, labour market discrimination and government protection, all respondents

Continued

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
Government protection					
Percentage who think that:					
Government is doing too much to protect rights of people from different religions	All respondents	26.4	9315	0.498	1.09
Government is doing too little to protect rights of people from different religions	All respondents	26.5	9315	0.544	1.19

Table 8.3: Sampling errors for weighted core sample data: Views on the neighbourhood, England

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
		percentage	*number*	*percentage*	*number*
Views on the neighbourhood *Percentages who:*					
Definitely enjoyed living in the neighbourhood	*All respondents*	66.7	8763	0.687	1.37
Thought many people in the neighbourhood could be trusted	*All respondents*	49.7	8449	0.789	1.45
Felt very safe walking alone in the neighbourhood after dark	*All respondents*	35.1	8764	0.688	1.35
Felt they belonged very strongly to the neighbourhood	*All respondents*	37.0	8723	0.611	1.18
Definitely felt that people in the neighbourhood pulled together to try and improve it	*All respondents*	18.7	7928	0.547	1.25
Strongly disagreed that people in the neighbourhood did not share the same values	*All respondents*	4.0	5821	0.324	1.27

Table 8.4: Sampling errors for weighted core sample data: Active participation in communities, England

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
		percentage	*number*	*percentage*	*number*
Active participation in communities					
Percentages who					
Had undertaken any civic engagement activity at least once in the previous 12 months	Respondents in England	46.8	8768	0.654	1.23
Had undertaken civic participation at least once in the previous 12 months	Respondents in England	37.6	8768	0.639	1.24
Participated in any civic engagement or formal volunteering at least once in the previous 12 months	Respondents in England	61.6	8768	0.666	1.29
Participated in civic consultation activities at least once in the previous 12 months	Respondents in England	20.0	8768	0.494	1.16
Participated in informal volunteering at least once in the previous 12 months	Respondents in England	62.0	8768	0.645	1.25
Participated in informal volunteering at least once a month in the previous 12 months	Respondents in England	34.8	8768	0.632	1.25

Table 8.4: Sampling errors for weighted core sample data: Active participation in communities, England

Continued

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
Participated in formal volunteering at least once in the previous 12 months	Respondents in England	40.5	8768	0.658	1.26
Participated in formal volunteering at least once a month in the previous 12 months	Respondents in England	25.6	8768	0.546	1.17
Participated in employer volunteering at least once in the previous 12 months	Respondents in England	5.0	8768	0.259	1.11
Participated in employer volunteering at least once a month in the previous 12 months	Respondents in England	1.6	8768	0.151	1.13
		Mean (X)	**Unweighted base**	**Standard error of X**	**Design factor (Deft)**
		number	***number***	***number***	***number***
Mean number of hours spent:					
Participating in informal volunteering in the previous four weeks	Respondents in England engaged in informal volunteering in the last 12 months	5.3	5441	0.212	1.13
Participating in formal volunteering in the previous four weeks	Respondents in England engaged in formal volunteering in the last 12 months	8.6	3523	0.357	1.11

Table 8.5: Sampling errors for weighted core sample data: Racial discrimination by organisations, all respondents

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
		percentage	*number*	*percentage*	*number*
Racial prejudice					
Percentages who expected organisations to treat them worse or better than people of other races:					
The Immigration Authorities	*All respondents*				
treated worse than others		9.0	6966	0.404	1.18
treated better than others		18.4	6966	0.642	1.38
The education system generally	*All respondents*				
treated worse than others		5.0	6967	0.296	1.14
treated better than others		5.9	6967	0.353	1.26
The Health Service generally	*All respondents*				
treated worse than others		3.5	6967	0.241	1.09
treated better than others	*All respondents*	2.7	6967	0.222	1.15
A council housing dept. or housing association					
treated worse than others		23.0	9330	0.576	1.32
treated better than others		5.3	9330	0.273	1.18
Local council	*All respondents*				
treated worse than others		9.9	9330	0.375	1.21
treated better than others		3.8	9330	0.229	1.15
A private landlord	*All respondents*				
treated worse than others		4.5	9330	0.245	1.14
treated better than others		20.8	9330	0.531	1.26

Table 8.5: Sampling errors for weighted core sample data: Racial discrimination by organisations, all respondents

Continued

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
A local school	*All respondents*				
treated worse than others		3.0	9330	0.212	1.20
treated better than others		3.7	9330	0.236	1.21
A local doctors surgery	*All respondents*				
treated worse than others		1.5	9330	0.143	1.16
treated better than others		2.2	9330	0.170	1.13
A local hospital	*All respondents*				
treated worse than others		2.4	6967	0.206	1.11
treated better than others		2.2	6967	0.204	1.16
The police	*All respondents*				
treated worse than others		6.5	9330	0.296	1.16
treated better than others		15.7	9330	0.482	1.28
Your local police	*All respondents*				
treated worse than others		6.3	6967	0.363	1.25
treated better than others		13.1	6967	0.552	1.37
The Prison Service	*All respondents*				
treated worse than others		3.4	9329	0.226	1.20
treated better than others		11.5	9329	0.396	1.20

Table 8.5: Sampling errors for weighted core sample data: Racial discrimination by organisations, all respondents

Continued

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
The courts	*All respondents*				
treated worse than others		5.8	9329	0.295	1.22
treated better than others		6.3	9329	0.321	1.28
The Crown Prosecution Service	*All respondents*				
treated worse than others		5.6	9330	0.296	1.24
treated better than others		5.4	9330	0.277	1.18
The Probation Service	*All respondents*				
treated worse than others		3.0	9330	0.200	1.14
treated better than others		6.6	9330	0.298	1.16

Table 8.6 Sampling errors for weighted core sample data: Community cohesion in the local area and social networks, England only

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
		percentage	*number*	*percentage*	*number*
Community cohesion in the local area					
Percentages who definitely agreed that:					
The local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together	*All respondents*	19.3	7447	0.614	1.36
The local area is a place where residents respect ethnic differences between people	*Respondents living in areas containing people from different ethnic groups*	20.6	5835	0.690	1.34
Percentages who agreed that:					
The local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together	*All respondents*	64.2	7447	0.718	1.31
The local area is a place where residents respect ethnic differences between people	*Respondents living in areas containing people from different ethnic groups*	63.7	5835	0.782	1.28
Percentages who:					
All friends have similar income to them	*All respondents*	35.5	8107	0.683	1.30
All friends from same ethnic group to them	*All respondents with friends*	47.4	8515	0.733	1.36

Table 8.7: Sampling errors for weighted core sample data: Meaningful interactions and attitudes to immigration, England

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
Meaningful interaction ***Percentages who mix socially with people from different ethnic or religious groups:***					
Mix socially	*All respondents*	19.4	8760	0.567	1.35
Do not mix socially	*All respondents*	80.6	8760	0.567	1.35
Attitudes to immigration ***Percentages who think the number of immigrants to GB should be:***					
Reduced a lot	*All respondents*	51.3	8447	0.676	1.25
Remain the same	*All respondents*	18.8	8447	0.548	1.29

Table 8.8 : Sampling errors for weighted combined sample data: Political efficacy by ethnicity, England only

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
		percentage	*number*	*percentage*	*number*
Political efficacy ***Percentages who tend to agreed that:***					
They could influence decisions affecting their local area	*Respondents in England*				
	White	32.3	7596	0.642	1.20
	All Asian	41.3	2689	1.278	1.35
	Indian	44.0	1319	1.795	1.31
	Pakistani	37.3	863	2.094	1.27
	Bangladeshi	38.9	295	3.771	1.33
	All Black	39.9	1667	1.517	1.26
	Caribbean	37.5	794	2.188	1.27
	African	41.8	829	2.367	1.38
	Mixed race	36.7	502	2.755	1.28
	Chinese	43.7	155	5.158	1.29
	Other	38.4	537	2.813	1.34
	All ethnic minority groups	40.3	5550	0.888	1.35
They could influence decisions affecting Britain	*Respondents in England*				
	White	18.0	7711	0.495	1.13
	All Asian	31.8	2716	1.264	1.41
	Indian	34.7	1346	1.725	1.33
	Pakistani	28.5	858	1.862	1.21
	Bangladeshi	29.1	301	3.739	1.43
	All Black	29.1	1681	1.449	1.31
	Caribbean	24.7	796	1.921	1.26
	African	32.0	842	2.038	1.27
	Mixed race	27.8	512	2.828	1.43
	Chinese	22.9	152	3.810	1.11
	Other	27.6	544	2.505	1.31
	All ethnic minority groups	30.0	5605	0.846	1.38

Table 8.9 : Sampling errors for weighted combined sample data: Racial and religious prejudice and discrimination, labour market discrimination and government protection by ethnicity, all respondents

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
		percentage	*number*	*percentage*	*number*
Racial prejudice and discrimination					
Percentages who felt that:					
There was more racial prejudice in Britain today than there was five years ago	*All respondents*				
	White	53.2	8486	0.693	1.28
	All Asian	32.3	3147	1.067	1.28
	Indian	28.9	1552	1.359	1.18
	Pakistani	40.7	989	2.108	1.35
	Bangladeshi	33.1	354	3.376	1.35
	All Black	21.7	1886	1.241	1.31
	Caribbean	26.8	874	1.979	1.32
	African	18.5	968	1.543	1.23
	Mixed race	30.3	570	2.626	1.36
	Chinese	16.8	185	3.475	1.26
	Other	30.5	627	2.253	1.22
	All ethnic minority groups	28.8	6415	0.768	1.36
There was less racial prejudice in Britain today than there was five years ago	*All respondents*				
	White	12.5	8486	0.437	1.22
	All Asian	21.9	3147	1.049	1.42
	Indian	22.8	1552	1.407	1.32
	Pakistani	17.4	989	1.518	1.26
	Bangladeshi	31.6	354	3.712	1.50
	All Black	29.5	1886	1.594	1.52
	Caribbean	21.5	874	1.882	1.35
	African	34.8	968	2.168	1.42
	Mixed race	27.1	570	2.752	1.48
	Chinese	28.3	185	3.962	1.19
	Other	16.6	627	1.818	1.22
	All ethnic minority groups	23.9	6415	0.792	1.49

Table 8.9 : Sampling errors for weighted combined sample data: Racial and religious prejudice and discrimination, labour market discrimination and government protection by ethnicity, all respondents

Continued

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
There was more religious prejudice in Britain today than there was five years ago	*All respondents*				
	White	53.4	8481	0.667	1.23
	All Asian	45.2	3147	1.273	1.44
	Indian	41.2	1552	1.651	1.32
	Pakistani	53.0	989	2.260	1.42
	Bangladeshi	49.5	354	3.583	1.35
	All Black	43.5	1883	1.498	1.31
	Caribbean	49.9	872	2.368	1.40
	African	39.6	967	2.105	1.34
	Mixed race	51.9	570	2.648	1.26
	Chinese	28.7	185	3.972	1.19
	Other	40.8	627	2.528	1.29
	All ethnic minority groups	44.3	6412	0.886	1.43
Percentages who:					
Had been refused a job in the last five years	*Respondents who were working as employees or who had looked for a job in the past 5 years*				
	White	8.0	4362	0.513	1.25
	All Asian	11.9	1689	0.941	1.19
	Indian	10.2	906	1.275	1.27
	Pakistani	14.3	449	1.736	1.05
	Bangladeshi	12.0	173	2.785	1.12
	All Black	22.9	1160	1.678	1.36
	Caribbean	21.8	515	2.421	1.33
	African	22.9	615	2.224	1.31
	Mixed race	17.3	382	2.225	1.15
	Chinese	12.0	113	3.818	1.25
	Other	18.8	354	2.561	1.23
	All ethnic minority groups	16.1	3698	0.739	1.22

Table 8.9 : Sampling errors for weighted combined sample data: Racial and religious prejudice and discrimination, labour market discrimination and government protection by ethnicity, all respondents

Continued

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
Had been refused a promotion/move to a better position in the last five years	*Respondents who were currently working as employees*				
	White	6.3	4840	0.365	1.05
	All Asian	12.1	1703	1.165	1.48
	Indian	11.2	934	1.237	1.20
	Pakistani	13.9	440	2.033	1.23
	Bangladeshi	5.1	165	1.747	1.02
	All Black	18.5	1152	1.492	1.30
	Caribbean	21.3	531	2.210	1.24
	African	16.2	591	1.959	1.29
	Mixed race	14.7	375	2.200	1.20
	Chinese	7.2	112	2.603	1.06
	Other	15.0	355	2.580	1.36
	All ethnic minority groups	14.2	3697	0.780	1.36
Government protection					
Percentage who think that:					
Government is doing too much to protect rights of people from different religions	*All respondents*				
	White	28.3	8472	0.533	1.09
	All Asian	8.0	3145	0.637	1.32
	Indian	12.4	1551	1.107	1.32
	Pakistani	1.9	989	0.459	1.07
	Bangladeshi	2.8	353	1.026	1.17
	All Black	10.3	1882	0.931	1.33
	Caribbean	13.0	871	1.513	1.33
	African	8.4	967	1.162	1.30
	Mixed race	14.7	570	2.010	1.35
	Chinese	6.5	185	1.864	1.03
	Other	13.5	627	1.706	1.25
	All ethnic minority groups	9.7	6409	0.480	1.30

Table 8.9 : Sampling errors for weighted combined sample data: Racial and religious prejudice and discrimination, labour market discrimination and government protection by ethnicity, all respondents

Continued

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
Government is doing too little to protect rights of people from different religions	*All respondents*				
	White	25.9	8472	0.576	1.21
	All Asian	32.9	3145	1.187	1.42
	Indian	25.5	1551	1.513	1.37
	Pakistani	43.2	989	2.149	1.36
	Bangladeshi	40.5	353	3.227	1.23
	All Black	34.9	1882	1.530	1.39
	Caribbean	39.8	871	2.356	1.42
	African	31.5	967	2.045	1.37
	Mixed race	31.0	570	2.632	1.36
	Chinese	26.3	185	3.962	1.22
	Other	24.2	627	2.100	1.23
	All ethnic minority groups	32.1	6409	0.847	1.45

Table 8.10 : Sampling errors for weighted combined sample data: Views on the neighbourhood by ethnicity, England

Continued

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
		percentage	*number*	*percentage*	*number*
Views on the neighbourhood ***Percentages who:***					
Definitely enjoyed living in the neighbourhood	*All respondents*				
	White	67.0	7946	0.754	1.43
	All Asian	63.5	3129	1.163	1.35
	Indian	64.0	1544	1.638	1.34
	Pakistani	64.8	986	2.099	1.38
	Bangladeshi	58.4	351	3.065	1.16
	All Black	54.8	1879	1.621	1.41
	Caribbean	55.5	871	2.148	1.28
	African	53.9	964	2.399	1.49
	Mixed race	55.2	557	2.860	1.36
	Chinese	58.8	178	4.588	1.24
	Other	59.1	607	2.516	1.26
	All ethnic minority groups	60.0	6350	0.858	1.40
Thought many people in the neighbourhood could be trusted	*All respondents*				
	White	52.1	7688	0.821	1.44
	All Asian	28.8	3002	1.123	1.36
	Indian	30.2	1466	1.653	1.38
	Pakistani	27.2	963	1.714	1.20
	Bangladeshi	25.2	340	3.321	1.41
	All Black	23.6	1725	1.599	1.56
	Caribbean	23.6	815	2.071	1.39
	African	23.6	868	2.247	1.56
	Mixed race	27.9	531	2.677	1.37

Table 8.10 : Sampling errors for weighted combined sample data: Views on the neighbourhood by ethnicity, England

Continued

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
	Chinese	32.4	165	5.199	1.42
	Other	25.8	564	2.304	1.25
	All ethnic minority groups	27.3	5987	0.827	1.44
Felt very safe walking alone in the neighbourhood after dark	*All respondents*				
	White	35.3	7946	0.733	1.37
	All Asian	27.8	3133	1.186	1.48
	Indian	26.2	1547	1.666	1.49
	Pakistani	28.7	985	1.943	1.35
	Bangladeshi	26.7	352	2.909	1.23
	All Black	34.3	1878	1.612	1.47
	Caribbean	32.7	871	2.103	1.32
	African	35.9	963	2.209	1.43
	Mixed race	34.7	560	2.650	1.32
	Chinese	28.7	179	4.541	1.34
	Other	28.8	609	2.421	1.32
	All ethnic minority groups	30.1	6359	0.858	1.49
Felt they belonged very strongly to the neighbourhood	*All respondents*				
	White	37.6	7916	0.645	1.18
	All Asian	36.0	3098	1.163	1.35
	Indian	34.8	1530	1.597	1.31
	Pakistani	39.4	977	2.063	1.32
	Bangladeshi	41.8	349	3.236	1.22
	All Black	29.5	1839	1.380	1.30
	Caribbean	36.5	855	2.152	1.31

Table 8.10 : Sampling errors for weighted combined sample data: Views on the neighbourhood by ethnicity, England

Continued

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
	African	24.6	942	1.794	1.28
	Mixed race	34.3	549	2.460	1.21
	Chinese	20.7	179	3.778	1.24
	Other	25.4	603	2.190	1.24
	All ethnic minority groups	32.6	6268	0.778	1.31
Definitely felt that people in the neighbourhood pulled together to try and improve it	*All respondents*				
	White	18.8	7240	0.578	1.26
	All Asian	19.5	2776	1.047	1.39
	Indian	18.9	1354	1.318	1.24
	Pakistani	20.9	905	1.957	1.45
	Bangladeshi	19.0	304	2.498	1.11
	All Black	16.2	1553	1.478	1.58
	Caribbean	15.3	739	2.028	1.53
	African	17.0	773	2.101	1.55
	Mixed race	14.6	478	2.351	1.45
	Chinese	9.4	148	2.761	1.15
	Other	17.6	504	2.416	1.42
	All ethnic minority groups	17.8	5459	0.759	1.47
Strongly disagreed that people in the neighbourhood did not share the same values	*All respondents*				
	White	3.8	5354	0.327	1.25
	All Asian	3.3	2135	0.470	1.23
	Indian	2.9	1037	0.630	1.21
	Pakistani	3.3	714	0.778	1.17
	Bangladeshi	3.1	235	1.131	1.00

Table 8.10 : Sampling errors for weighted combined sample data: Views on the neighbourhood by ethnicity, England

Continued

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
	All Black	6.5	1142	0.920	1.26
	Caribbean	5.5	550	1.214	1.25
	African	7.1	569	1.337	1.24
	Mixed race	7.2	363	1.675	1.23
	Chinese	5.5	107	2.478	1.12
	Other	11.1	365	1.940	1.18
	All ethnic minority groups	5.2	4112	0.490	1.42

Table 8.11 : Sampling errors for weighted combined sample data: Active participation in communities by ethnicity, England

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
Active participation in communities					
Percentages who:					
Had undertaken any civic engagement activity at least once in the previous 12 months	*All respondents*				
	White	47.8	7949	0.691	1.23
	All Asian	35.2	3134	1.059	1.24
	Indian	33.8	1547	1.453	1.21
	Pakistani	36.7	986	1.768	1.15
	Bangladeshi	38.2	352	3.423	1.32
	All Black	37.8	1880	1.473	1.32
	Caribbean	39.1	871	1.978	1.20
	African	36.7	965	2.034	1.31
	Mixed race	46.3	560	2.575	1.22
	Chinese	32.0	179	4.034	1.15
	Other	33.2	611	2.494	1.31
	All ethnic minority groups	36.5	6364	0.786	1.30
Had undertaken civic participation at least once in the previous 12 months	*All respondents*				
	White	39.1	7949	0.678	1.24
	All Asian	26.9	3134	1.030	1.30
	Indian	25.1	1547	1.418	1.29
	Pakistani	28.9	986	1.691	1.17
	Bangladeshi	30.0	352	3.112	1.27
	All Black	25.6	1880	1.352	1.34
	Caribbean	28.1	871	1.829	1.20
	African	24.2	965	1.859	1.35
	Mixed race	34.5	560	2.425	1.21

Table 8.11 : Sampling errors for weighted combined sample data: Active participation in communities by ethnicity, England

Continued

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
	Chinese	23.6	179	3.292	1.03
	Other	25.5	611	2.272	1.29
	All ethnic minority groups	26.9	6364	0.727	1.31
Participated in any civic engagement or formal volunteering at least once in the previous 12 months	*All respondents*				
	White	62.7	7949	0.690	1.27
	All Asian	49.0	3134	1.165	1.30
	Indian	48.0	1547	1.740	1.37
	Pakistani	49.6	986	1.921	1.21
	Bangladeshi	45.5	352	3.286	1.24
	All Black	55.7	1880	1.550	1.35
	Caribbean	55.3	871	2.123	1.26
	African	56.0	965	2.189	1.37
	Mixed race	60.4	560	2.687	1.30
	Chinese	48.8	179	4.731	1.26
	Other	44.6	611	2.613	1.30
	All ethnic minority groups	51.2	6364	0.865	1.38
Participated in civic consultation activities at least once in the previous 12 months	*All respondents*				
	White	20.3	7949	0.541	1.20
	All Asian	13.6	3134	0.818	1.33
	Indian	11.3	1547	0.893	1.11

Table 8.11 : Sampling errors for weighted combined sample data: Active participation in communities by ethnicity, England

Continued

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
	Pakistani	15.6	986	1.368	1.18
	Bangladeshi	20.0	352	3.435	1.61
	All Black	17.9	1880	1.122	1.27
	Caribbean	17.7	871	1.539	1.19
	African	17.6	965	1.635	1.33
	Mixed race	19.5	560	2.084	1.24
	Chinese	12.0	179	3.587	1.47
	Other	11.4	611	1.389	1.08
	All ethnic minority groups	14.9	6364	0.586	1.31
Participated in civic activism at least once in the previous 12 months	*All respondents*				
	White	10.0	7949	0.370	1.10
	All Asian	9.9	3134	0.692	1.30
	Indian	8.7	1547	0.849	1.18
	Pakistani	9.7	986	1.147	1.21
	Bangladeshi	15.9	352	3.060	1.57
	All Black	13.0	1880	1.138	1.47
	Caribbean	12.9	871	1.480	1.30
	African	12.6	965	1.452	1.36
	Mixed race	11.6	560	1.884	1.39
	Chinese	4.8	179	2.110	1.32
	Other	9.5	611	1.607	1.35
	All ethnic minority groups	10.6	6364	0.567	1.47

Table 8.11 : Sampling errors for weighted combined sample data: Active participation in communities by ethnicity, England

Continued

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
Participated in informal volunteering at least once in the previous 12 months	*All respondents*				
	White	63.0	7949	0.655	1.21
	All Asian	50.8	3134	1.297	1.45
	Indian	50.2	1547	1.845	1.45
	Pakistani	50.1	986	2.270	1.43
	Bangladeshi	45.9	352	2.970	1.12
	All Black	57.5	1880	1.509	1.32
	Caribbean	58.6	871	2.219	1.33
	African	56.8	965	2.053	1.29
	Mixed race	64.3	560	2.672	1.32
	Chinese	56.7	179	5.628	1.52
	Other	55.0	611	2.659	1.32
	All ethnic minority groups	54.2	6364	0.942	1.51

Table 8.11 : Sampling errors for weighted combined sample data: Active participation in communities by ethnicity, England

Continued

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
Participated in informal volunteering at least once a month in the previous 12 months	*All respondents*				
	White	35.5	7949	0.658	1.23
	All Asian	27.4	3134	1.068	1.34
	Indian	25.4	1547	1.386	1.25
	Pakistani	29.1	986	1.876	1.30
	Bangladeshi	25.7	352	3.185	1.36
	All Black	32.8	1880	1.422	1.31
	Caribbean	33.1	871	2.146	1.35
	African	32.7	965	1.913	1.27
	Mixed race	36.5	560	2.595	1.27
	Chinese	27.7	179	6.778	2.02
	Other	30.6	611	2.593	1.39
	All ethnic minority groups	29.9	6364	0.792	1.38
Participated in formal volunteering at least once in the previous 12 months	*All respondents*				
	White	41.8	7949	0.668	1.21
	All Asian	32.4	3134	1.266	1.51
	Indian	31.9	1547	1.787	1.51
	Pakistani	32.0	986	2.148	1.44
	Bangladeshi	30.2	352	3.261	1.33
	All Black	38.8	1880	1.662	1.48
	Caribbean	37.9	871	2.102	1.28
	African	39.6	965	2.292	1.46
	Mixed race	37.0	560	2.697	1.32
	Chinese	35.5	179	4.440	1.24

Table 8.11 : Sampling errors for weighted combined sample data: Active participation in communities by ethnicity, England

Continued

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
	Other	26.0	611	2.304	1.30
	All ethnic minority groups	33.9	6364	0.926	1.56
Participated in formal volunteering at least once a month in the previous 12 months	*All respondents*				
	White	26.5	7949	0.576	1.16
	All Asian	19.4	3134	1.040	1.47
	Indian	17.9	1547	1.403	1.44
	Pakistani	19.7	986	1.852	1.46
	Bangladeshi	20.6	352	3.252	1.51
	All Black	24.0	1880	1.324	1.34
	Caribbean	23.6	871	1.961	1.36
	African	24.2	965	1.847	1.34
	Mixed race	21.1	560	2.276	1.32
	Chinese	22.0	179	3.569	1.15
	Other	17.4	611	2.051	1.34
	All ethnic minority groups	20.6	6364	0.747	1.47

Table 8.12: Sampling errors for weighted combined sample data: Racial discrimination by organisations by ethnicity, all respondents

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
		percentage	*number*	*percentage*	*number*
Racial prejudice					
Percentages who expected organisations to treat them worse or better than people of other races:					
The immigration Authorities	*All respondents*				
treated worse than others	White	8.5	6355	0.431	1.23
	All Asian	11.3	2428	0.886	1.38
	Indian	10.0	1193	1.146	1.32
	Pakistani	13.0	778	1.698	1.41
	Bangladeshi	11.6	261	2.454	1.23
	All Black	18.7	1418	1.594	1.54
	Caribbean	24.1	665	2.290	1.38
	African	15.4	724	2.031	1.51
	Mixed race	15.4	439	2.568	1.49
	Chinese	17.5	138	3.803	1.17
	Other	14.1	453	2.213	1.35
	All ethnic minority groups	14.0	4876	0.740	1.49
treated better than others	White	20.3	6355	0.705	1.40
	All Asian	1.6	2428	0.359	1.43
	Indian	2.0	1193	0.609	1.51
	Pakistani	0.8	778	0.385	1.23
	Bangladeshi	0.6	261	0.410	0.85
	All Black	0.8	1418	0.294	1.24
	Caribbean	0.2	665	0.141	0.75
	African	1.0	724	0.448	1.20
	Mixed race	5.5	439	1.392	1.28

Table 8.12: Sampling errors for weighted combined sample data: Racial discrimination by organisations by ethnicity, all respondents

Continued

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
	Chinese	2.2	138	1.572	1.26
	Other	4.2	453	1.193	1.27
	All ethnic minority groups	2.0	4876	0.266	1.33
The education system generally	*All respondents*				
treated worse than others	White	4.9	6356	0.318	1.17
	All Asian	3.3	2428	0.447	1.23
	Indian	2.4	1193	0.473	1.07
	Pakistani	4.5	778	1.020	1.37
	Bangladeshi	4.7	261	1.391	1.06
	All Black	10.2	1418	1.163	1.45
	Caribbean	14.8	665	1.823	1.32
	African	7.4	724	1.417	1.45
	Mixed race	7.5	440	1.422	1.13
	Chinese	3.2	138	1.645	1.10
	Other	7.3	453	1.859	1.52
	All ethnic minority groups	5.8	4877	0.463	1.38
treated better than others	White	6.3	6356	0.390	1.28
	All Asian	2.2	2428	0.431	1.46
	Indian	3.6	1193	0.838	1.55
	Pakistani	0.4	778	0.200	0.89
	Bangladeshi	1.2	261	0.756	1.12
	All Black	0.9	1418	0.278	1.12
	Caribbean	0.7	665	0.372	1.18
	African	0.9	724	0.369	1.08
	Mixed race	2.7	440	1.440	1.86
	Chinese	0.3	138	0.317	0.66
	Other	1.5	453	0.609	1.08
	All ethnic minority groups	1.8	4877	0.271	1.44

Table 8.12: Sampling errors for weighted combined sample data: Racial discrimination by organisations by ethnicity, all respondents

Continued

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
The Health Service generally	*All respondents*				
treated worse than others	White	3.6	6356	0.256	1.10
	All Asian	2.1	2428	0.335	1.15
	Indian	1.7	1193	0.462	1.22
	Pakistani	3.0	778	0.726	1.19
	Bangladeshi	1.7	261	0.735	0.92
	All Black	4.3	1418	0.777	1.44
	Caribbean	4.8	665	1.188	1.44
	African	4.1	724	1.055	1.43
	Mixed race	3.6	440	1.296	1.46
	Chinese	1.7	138	1.024	0.93
	Other	3.3	453	1.066	1.28
	All ethnic minority groups	2.9	4877	0.297	1.24
treated better than others	White	2.7	6356	0.230	1.13
	All Asian	1.5	2428	0.290	1.18
	Indian	1.9	1193	0.533	1.33
	Pakistani	0.4	778	0.191	0.89
	Bangladeshi	2.1	261	0.804	0.89
	All Black	0.9	1418	0.286	1.14
	Caribbean	0.7	665	0.400	1.21
	African	0.9	724	0.366	1.06
	Mixed race	2.3	440	1.135	1.58
	Chinese	0.4	138	0.376	0.72
	Other	1.4	453	0.588	1.07
	All ethnic minority groups	1.4	4877	0.202	1.22

Table 8.12: Sampling errors for weighted combined sample data: Racial discrimination by organisations by ethnicity, all respondents

Continued

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
A council housing dept. or housing association	*All respondents*				
treated worse than others	White	24.6	8485	0.618	1.32
	All Asian	7.1	3147	0.608	1.33
	Indian	6.3	1552	0.842	1.36
	Pakistani	7.7	989	1.108	1.30
	Bangladeshi	8.4	354	1.832	1.24
	All Black	14.3	1884	1.127	1.40
	Caribbean	15.1	873	1.474	1.22
	African	14.0	967	1.529	1.37
	Mixed race	14.6	569	2.051	1.38
	Chinese	8.0	185	2.394	1.20
	Other	12.0	627	1.758	1.35
	All ethnic minority groups	10.1	6412	0.516	1.37
treated better than others	White	5.8	8485	0.304	1.20
	All Asian	1.5	3147	0.460	2.11
	Indian	1.3	1552	0.355	1.23
	Pakistani	0.5	989	0.197	0.91
	Bangladeshi	1.7	354	1.068	1.57
	All Black	0.8	1884	0.204	0.99
	Caribbean	0.9	873	0.312	0.99
	African	0.5	967	0.197	0.88
	Mixed race	3.5	569	1.058	1.38
	Chinese	3.4	185	1.844	1.38
	Other	1.7	627	0.595	1.15
	All ethnic minority groups	1.6	6412	0.275	1.76

Table 8.12: Sampling errors for weighted combined sample data: Racial discrimination by organisations by ethnicity, all respondents

Continued

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
Local council	*All respondents*				
treated worse than others	White	10.3	8485	0.403	1.22
	All Asian	5.0	3147	0.512	1.32
	Indian	4.5	1552	0.701	1.33
	Pakistani	6.2	989	1.007	1.31
	Bangladeshi	5.9	354	1.541	1.23
	All Black	8.5	1884	0.846	1.31
	Caribbean	11.8	873	1.297	1.19
	African	6.7	967	1.126	1.40
	Mixed race	8.4	569	1.517	1.30
	Chinese	3.0	185	1.225	0.97
	Other	6.9	627	1.235	1.22
	All ethnic minority groups	6.3	6412	0.378	1.25
treated better than others	White	4.1	8485	0.254	1.18
	All Asian	1.6	3147	0.472	2.14
	Indian	1.1	1552	0.321	1.20
	Pakistani	1.3	989	0.578	1.58
	Bangladeshi	0.9	354	0.422	0.86
	All Black	0.8	1884	0.186	0.91
	Caribbean	0.6	873	0.228	0.85
	African	0.7	967	0.260	0.96
	Mixed race	1.6	569	0.743	1.41
	Chinese	3.8	185	1.958	1.38
	Other	1.4	627	0.579	1.25
	All ethnic minority groups	1.4	6412	0.275	1.86

Table 8.12: Sampling errors for weighted combined sample data: Racial discrimination by organisations by ethnicity, all respondents

Continued

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
A private landlord	*All respondents*				
treated worse than others	White	3.8	8485	0.226	1.09
	All Asian	7.7	3147	0.676	1.42
	Indian	7.9	1552	1.084	1.59
	Pakistani	8.0	989	1.169	1.35
	Bangladeshi	5.4	354	1.393	1.16
	All Black	12.2	1884	1.030	1.36
	Caribbean	14.0	873	1.530	1.30
	African	11.0	967	1.376	1.37
	Mixed race	12.6	569	2.025	1.46
	Chinese	4.9	185	1.792	1.13
	Other	7.2	626	1.480	1.43
	All ethnic minority groups	9.1	6411	0.485	1.35
treated better than others	White	23.2	8485	0.594	1.30
	All Asian	2.0	3147	0.478	1.92
	Indian	1.8	1552	0.356	1.05
	Pakistani	1.3	989	0.560	1.55
	Bangladeshi	1.0	354	0.467	0.90
	All Black	1.2	1884	0.271	1.08
	Caribbean	1.0	873	0.325	0.95
	African	1.1	967	0.366	1.07
	Mixed race	4.8	569	1.211	1.35
	Chinese	5.6	185	2.533	1.50
	Other	4.0	626	0.971	1.25
	All ethnic minority groups	2.4	6411	0.308	1.63

Table 8.12: Sampling errors for weighted combined sample data: Racial discrimination by organisations by ethnicity, all respondents

Continued

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
A local school	*All respondents*				
treated worse than others	White	3.0	8485	0.225	1.22
	All Asian	2.9	3147	0.449	1.51
	Indian	2.5	1552	0.579	1.46
	Pakistani	3.7	989	0.881	1.47
	Bangladeshi	1.6	354	0.645	0.97
	All Black	6.1	1884	0.749	1.36
	Caribbean	7.4	873	1.209	1.36
	African	5.0	967	0.931	1.33
	Mixed race	5.4	570	1.066	1.12
	Chinese	4.9	185	2.018	1.27
	Other	2.7	627	0.835	1.28
	All ethnic minority groups	3.9	6413	0.339	1.40
treated better than others	White	4.0	8485	0.258	1.22
	All Asian	1.6	3147	0.462	2.04
	Indian	1.3	1552	0.333	1.17
	Pakistani	0.7	989	0.298	1.10
	Bangladeshi	1.3	354	0.668	1.13
	All Black	0.9	1884	0.261	1.18
	Caribbean	0.7	873	0.324	1.18
	African	1.0	967	0.358	1.12
	Mixed race	3.0	570	1.101	1.55
	Chinese	4.4	185	1.836	1.22
	Other	1.2	627	0.458	1.07
	All ethnic minority groups	1.6	6413	0.285	1.81

Table 8.12: Sampling errors for weighted combined sample data: Racial discrimination by organisations by ethnicity, all respondents

Continued

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
A local doctors surgery	*All respondents*				
treated worse than others	White	1.3	8485	0.143	1.18
	All Asian	1.9	3147	0.258	1.07
	Indian	1.3	1552	0.286	1.00
	Pakistani	2.6	989	0.654	1.29
	Bangladeshi	3.1	354	0.849	0.92
	All Black	3.2	1884	0.526	1.29
	Caribbean	2.7	873	0.576	1.06
	African	3.6	967	0.796	1.32
	Mixed race	3.5	570	1.082	1.41
	Chinese	3.0	185	1.754	1.38
	Other	1.9	627	0.537	0.99
	All ethnic minority groups	2.4	6413	0.231	1.21
treated better than others	White	2.2	8485	0.179	1.13
	All Asian	2.2	3147	0.484	1.84
	Indian	2.2	1552	0.502	1.36
	Pakistani	0.9	989	0.267	0.87
	Bangladeshi	2.6	354	0.817	0.97
	All Black	1.3	1884	0.292	1.14
	Caribbean	1.0	873	0.363	1.09
	African	1.3	967	0.402	1.12
	Mixed race	2.6	570	0.858	1.29
	Chinese	0.3	185	0.297	0.74
	Other	1.4	627	0.513	1.10
	All ethnic minority groups	1.9	6413	0.307	1.82

Table 8.12: Sampling errors for weighted combined sample data: Racial discrimination by organisations by ethnicity, all respondents

Continued

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
A local hospital	*All respondents*				
treated worse than others	White	2.5	6356	0.221	1.14
	All Asian	2.3	2428	0.330	1.08
	Indian	1.5	1193	0.370	1.04
	Pakistani	3.2	778	0.764	1.20
	Bangladeshi	4.0	261	1.141	0.94
	All Black	2.9	1418	0.572	1.28
	Caribbean	3.9	665	1.144	1.53
	African	2.3	724	0.626	1.12
	Mixed race	3.0	440	1.259	1.54
	Chinese	0.9	138	0.705	0.86
	Other	3.6	453	1.203	1.37
	All ethnic minority groups	2.6	4877	0.267	1.17
treated better than others	White	2.2	6356	0.207	1.13
	All Asian	2.0	2428	0.351	1.24
	Indian	2.3	1193	0.574	1.34
	Pakistani	1.0	778	0.394	1.08
	Bangladeshi	3.3	261	1.526	1.39
	All Black	0.9	1418	0.263	1.07
	Caribbean	0.5	724	0.265	0.99
	African	5.8	29	5.634	1.27
	Mixed race	1.5	440	0.860	1.49
	Chinese	0.8	138	0.588	0.76
	Other	1.4	453	0.592	1.05
	All ethnic minority groups	1.6	4877	0.220	1.24

Table 8.12: Sampling errors for weighted combined sample data: Racial discrimination by organisations by ethnicity, all respondents

Continued

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
The police	*All respondents*				
treated worse than others	White	5.4	8485	0.291	1.19
	All Asian	14.5	3147	0.850	1.35
	Indian	10.7	1552	1.015	1.29
	Pakistani	17.8	989	1.583	1.30
	Bangladeshi	20.8	354	2.310	1.07
	All Black	25.7	1882	1.461	1.45
	Caribbean	33.7	872	2.175	1.36
	African	20.4	966	1.829	1.41
	Mixed race	27.6	570	2.711	1.45
	Chinese	9.9	185	2.279	1.03
	Other	7.0	627	1.208	1.18
	All ethnic minority groups	17.5	6411	0.669	1.41
treated better than others	White	17.4	8485	0.536	1.30
	All Asian	1.5	3147	0.275	1.27
	Indian	1.9	1552	0.444	1.29
	Pakistani	0.8	989	0.302	1.10
	Bangladeshi	0.5	354	0.293	0.78
	All Black	1.0	1882	0.266	1.17
	Caribbean	0.6	872	0.220	0.85
	African	1.1	966	0.395	1.19
	Mixed race	6.0	570	1.434	1.44
	Chinese	1.0	185	0.791	1.09
	Other	3.1	627	0.927	1.34
	All ethnic minority groups	1.9	6411	0.232	1.36

Table 8.12: Sampling errors for weighted combined sample data: Racial discrimination by organisations by ethnicity, all respondents

Continued

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
Your local police	*All respondents*				
treated worse than others	White	5.2	6356	0.378	1.36
	All Asian	11.6	2428	0.786	1.21
	Indian	8.4	1193	1.148	1.43
	Pakistani	15.7	778	1.572	1.20
	Bangladeshi	17.6	261	2.554	1.08
	All Black	23.0	1418	1.726	1.54
	Caribbean	27.4	665	2.401	1.39
	African	20.0	724	2.263	1.52
	Mixed race	26.9	439	3.206	1.51
	Chinese	12.5	138	3.488	1.24
	Other	6.1	453	1.286	1.14
	All ethnic minority groups	15.3	4876	0.698	1.35
treated better than others	White	14.1	6356	0.594	1.36
	All Asian	11.6	2428	0.786	1.21
	Indian	2.5	1193	0.667	1.49
	Pakistani	0.9	778	0.364	1.05
	Bangladeshi	1.0	261	0.478	0.78
	All Black	23.0	1418	1.726	1.54
	Caribbean	1.6	665	0.634	1.31
	African	0.6	724	0.345	1.25
	Mixed race	6.9	439	1.771	1.47
	Chinese	1.5	138	1.315	1.26
	Other	3.6	453	1.254	1.43
	All ethnic minority groups	2.2	4876	0.303	1.43

Table 8.12: Sampling errors for weighted combined sample data: Racial discrimination by organisations by ethnicity, all respondents

Continued

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
The Prison Service	*All respondents*				
treated worse than others	White	2.7	8484	0.207	1.18
	All Asian	11.0	3147	0.862	1.54
	Indian	8.4	1552	0.948	1.35
	Pakistani	12.6	989	1.537	1.46
	Bangladeshi	14.9	354	2.149	1.14
	All Black	15.9	1884	1.359	1.61
	Caribbean	22.1	873	1.946	1.38
	African	11.8	967	1.785	1.72
	Mixed race	15.0	570	2.179	1.46
	Chinese	4.6	185	1.715	1.11
	Other	6.0	627	1.296	1.37
	All ethnic minority groups	11.8	6413	0.645	1.60
treated better than others	White	12.8	8484	0.436	1.20
	All Asian	0.4	3147	0.105	0.98
	Indian	0.6	1552	0.179	0.94
	Pakistani	0.1	989	0.086	0.82
	Bangladeshi	0.2	354	0.235	0.90
	All Black	0.3	1884	0.160	1.33
	Caribbean	0.0	873	0.000	0.00
	African	0.3	967	0.228	1.26
	Mixed race	3.7	570	1.173	1.49
	Chinese	0.8	185	0.766	1.18
	Other	1.5	627	0.682	1.39
	All ethnic minority groups	0.8	6413	0.142	1.32

Table 8.12: Sampling errors for weighted combined sample data: Racial discrimination by organisations by ethnicity, all respondents

Continued

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
The courts	*All respondents*				
treated worse than others	White	5.6	8484	0.309	1.23
	All Asian	6.5	3147	0.537	1.22
	Indian	5.5	1552	0.791	1.36
	Pakistani	9.0	989	1.241	1.36
	Bangladeshi	6.4	354	1.675	1.29
	All Black	14.9	1884	1.230	1.50
	Caribbean	23.2	873	1.903	1.33
	African	9.6	967	1.466	1.55
	Mixed race	14.0	570	2.137	1.47
	Chinese	3.6	185	1.602	1.17
	Other	4.1	627	0.975	1.23
	All ethnic minority groups	8.9	6413	0.493	1.39
treated better than others	White	7.0	8484	0.361	1.31
	All Asian	1.0	3147	0.248	1.38
	Indian	1.1	1552	0.431	1.59
	Pakistani	0.8	989	0.286	1.01
	Bangladeshi	0.4	354	0.317	0.91
	All Black	0.4	1884	0.163	1.06
	Caribbean	0.4	873	0.189	0.84
	African	0.3	967	0.202	1.11
	Mixed race	3.1	570	1.148	1.58
	Chinese	0.8	185	0.766	1.18
	Other	1.4	627	0.515	1.10
	All ethnic minority groups	1.1	6413	0.184	1.43

Table 8.12: Sampling errors for weighted combined sample data: Racial discrimination by organisations by ethnicity, all respondents

Continued

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
The Crown Prosecution Service	*All respondents*				
treated worse than others	White	5.4	8485	0.307	1.25
	All Asian	6.8	3147	0.552	1.23
	Indian	5.4	1552	0.829	1.44
	Pakistani	9.3	989	1.230	1.33
	Bangladeshi	6.8	354	1.630	1.21
	All Black	14.5	1884	1.327	1.64
	Caribbean	22.1	873	1.961	1.39
	African	9.4	967	1.680	1.79
	Mixed race	14.4	569	2.106	1.43
	Chinese	3.8	185	1.667	1.18
	Other	5.1	627	1.158	1.32
	All ethnic minority groups	9.1	6412	0.527	1.47
treated better than others	White	5.9	8485	0.303	1.18
	All Asian	1.2	3147	0.436	2.27
	Indian	0.9	1552	0.292	1.24
	Pakistani	0.4	989	0.198	1.04
	Bangladeshi	0.6	354	0.364	0.86
	All Black	0.5	1884	0.204	1.21
	Caribbean	0.2	873	0.105	0.72
	African	0.6	967	0.305	1.19
	Mixed race	3.3	569	1.167	1.56
	Chinese	0.8	185	0.766	1.18
	Other	1.3	627	0.625	1.38
	All ethnic minority groups	1.2	6412	0.263	1.94

Table 8.12: Sampling errors for weighted combined sample data: Racial discrimination by organisations by ethnicity, all respondents

Continued

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
The Probation Service	*All respondents*				
treated worse than others	White	2.6	8485	0.189	1.10
	All Asian	7.3	3147	0.717	1.54
	Indian	6.1	1552	0.885	1.46
	Pakistani	8.1	989	1.192	1.37
	Bangladeshi	7.8	354	1.812	1.27
	All Black	11.9	1884	1.213	1.62
	Caribbean	17.0	873	1.769	1.39
	African	8.7	967	1.653	1.82
	Mixed race	11.5	570	2.006	1.50
	Chinese	2.2	185	1.163	1.07
	Other	2.4	627	0.679	1.10
	All ethnic minority groups	8.2	6413	0.545	1.59
treated better than others	White	7.4	8485	0.327	1.15
	All Asian	0.4	3147	0.117	1.02
	Indian	0.5	1552	0.160	0.93
	Pakistani	0.3	989	0.156	0.91
	Bangladeshi	0.5	354	0.325	0.89
	All Black	0.5	1884	0.237	1.42
	Caribbean	0.8	873	0.518	1.70
	African	0.2	967	0.164	1.07
	Mixed race	2.3	570	0.960	1.52
	Chinese	0.8	185	0.766	1.18
	Other	0.9	627	0.519	1.38
	All ethnic minority groups	0.7	6413	0.133	1.31

Table 8.13 : Sampling errors for weighted combined sample data: Community cohesion in the local area and social networks by ethnicity, England only

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
		percentage	*number*	*percentage*	*number*
Community cohesion in the local area					
Percentages who definitely agreed that:					
The local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together	*All respondents*				
	White	18.6	6708	0.634	1.33
	All Asian	25.3	2935	1.074	1.34
	Indian	24.6	1444	1.510	1.33
	Pakistani	28.4	929	1.848	1.25
	Bangladeshi	22.6	331	3.135	1.36
	All Black	23.7	1715	1.547	1.51
	Caribbean	20.5	801	1.882	1.32
	African	25.8	873	2.212	1.49
	Mixed race	18.3	514	2.137	1.25
	Chinese	17.3	156	3.953	1.30
	Other	18.5	552	1.999	1.21
	All ethnic minority groups	23.4	5872	0.792	1.43

Table 8.13 : Sampling errors for weighted combined sample data: Community cohesion in the local area and social networks by ethnicity, England only

Continued

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
Percentages who tended to agree that:					
The local area is a place where residents respect ethnic differences between people	*Respondents living in areas containing people from different ethnic groups*				
	White	18.4	5121	0.694	1.28
	All Asian	27.0	2800	1.184	1.41
	Indian	27.2	1401	1.583	1.33
	Pakistani	27.2	841	2.061	1.34
	Bangladeshi	27.6	327	3.226	1.30
	All Black	23.2	1680	1.601	1.56
	Caribbean	21.2	786	2.046	1.40
	African	24.3	855	2.220	1.51
	Mixed race	24.3	511	2.512	1.32
	Chinese	23.0	159	3.886	1.16
	Other	26.0	555	2.412	1.29
	All ethnic minority groups	25.6	5705	0.875	1.51

Table 8.13 : Sampling errors for weighted combined sample data: Community cohesion in the local area and social networks by ethnicity, England only

Continued

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
Percentages who tended to agree that:					
The local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together	*All respondents*				
	White	64.7	6708	0.754	1.29
	All Asian	62.0	2935	1.147	1.28
	Indian	63.5	1444	1.608	1.27
	Pakistani	60.2	929	1.956	1.22
	Bangladeshi	62.8	331	2.985	1.12
	All Black	61.7	1715	1.528	1.30
	Caribbean	63.1	801	2.121	1.24
	African	61.0	873	2.055	1.24
	Mixed race	60.8	514	2.856	1.32
	Chinese	68.0	156	4.595	1.23
	Other	62.5	552	2.575	1.25
	All ethnic minority groups	62.1	5872	0.816	1.29

Table 8.13 : Sampling errors for weighted combined sample data: Community cohesion in the local area and social networks by ethnicity, England only

Continued

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
Percentages who tended to agree that:					
The local area is a place where residents respect ethnic differences between people	*Respondents living in areas containing people from different ethnic groups*				
	White	65.2	5121	0.820	1.23
	All Asian	61.4	2800	1.234	1.34
	Indian	62.9	1401	1.647	1.28
	Pakistani	61.1	841	2.176	1.29
	Bangladeshi	57.8	327	3.526	1.29
	All Black	62.8	1680	1.819	1.54
	Caribbean	64.0	786	2.173	1.27
	African	62.4	855	2.545	1.54
	Mixed race	56.5	511	2.824	1.29
	Chinese	61.8	159	6.976	1.80
	Other	56.5	555	2.494	1.18
	All ethnic minority groups	60.9	5705	0.893	1.38

Table 8.13 : Sampling errors for weighted combined sample data: Community cohesion in the local area and social networks by ethnicity, England only

Continued

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
Percentages who:					
All friends have similar income to them	*All respondents*				
	White	35.8	7353	0.726	1.30
	All Asian	39.3	2850	1.373	1.50
	Indian	39.5	1405	2.043	1.57
	Pakistani	40.2	888	2.132	1.29
	Bangladeshi	32.0	323	3.574	1.37
	All Black	26.5	1669	1.722	1.59
	Caribbean	25.9	774	2.050	1.30
	African	26.8	854	2.442	1.61
	Mixed race	31.5	511	2.892	1.41
	Chinese	33.6	167	4.391	1.20
	Other	36.0	556	2.483	1.22
	All ethnic minority groups	35.0	5753	1.003	1.60
All friends from same ethnic group to them	*All respondents with friends*				
	White	51.1	7723	0.773	1.36
	All Asian	24.1	3002	1.249	1.60
	Indian	20.2	1478	1.588	1.52
	Pakistani	28.9	943	2.050	1.39
	Bangladeshi	27.4	336	3.269	1.34
	All Black	13.4	1782	1.163	1.44
	Caribbean	10.9	824	1.337	1.23
	African	14.9	914	1.677	1.42
	Mixed race	9.0	542	1.693	1.38
	Chinese	7.7	176	2.258	1.12
	Other	20.8	586	2.277	1.36
	All ethnic minority groups	19.2	6088	0.843	1.67

Table 8.14 : Sampling errors for weighted combined sample data: Meaningful interactions and attitudes to immigration by ethnicity, England

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
Meaningful interaction					
Percentages who mix socially with people from other ethnic or religious groups:					
Had meaningful interactions	*All respondents*				
	White	78.6	7943	0.616	1.34
	All Asian	95.2	3128	0.516	1.36
	Indian	96.1	1544	0.542	1.10
	Pakistani	93.6	985	1.117	1.43
	Bangladeshi	94.5	351	2.049	1.68
	All Black	96.6	1874	0.513	1.23
	Caribbean	97.3	869	0.510	0.92
	African	96.1	961	0.750	1.20
	Mixed race	96.9	560	0.962	1.31
	Chinese	93.9	179	2.166	1.21
	Other	95.4	610	0.953	1.12
	All ethnic minority groups	95.7	6351	0.365	1.43
Attitudes to immigration					
Percentages who think the number of immigrants to GB should be:					
Reduced a lot	*All respondents*				
	White	54.3	7711	0.717	1.26
	All Asian	26.7	2893	1.183	1.44
	Indian	30.3	1443	1.662	1.37
	Pakistani	25.6	912	2.143	1.48
	Bangladeshi	19.5	317	2.841	1.27
	All Black	18.3	1595	1.257	1.30
	Caribbean	29.1	777	2.079	1.27
	African	10.4	779	1.391	1.27
	Mixed race	31.5	512	2.741	1.33
	Chinese	19.6	148	3.943	1.20
	Other	21.5	536	2.049	1.15
	All ethnic minority groups	24.4	5684	0.838	1.47

Table 8.14 : Sampling errors for weighted combined sample data: Meaningful interactions and attitudes to immigration by ethnicity, England

Continued

Characteristic	Population	Percentage (p)	Unweighted base	Standard error of p	Design factor (Deft)
Remain the same	*All respondents*				
	White	17.4	7711	0.543	1.26
	All Asian	30.6	2893	1.219	1.42
	Indian	29.7	1443	1.674	1.39
	Pakistani	31.2	912	2.088	1.36
	Bangladeshi	31.5	317	3.987	1.53
	All Black	40.2	1595	1.719	1.40
	Caribbean	32.5	777	2.087	1.24
	African	45.4	779	2.454	1.37
	Mixed race	28.4	512	2.732	1.37
	Chinese	30.3	148	3.913	1.03
	Other	33.3	536	2.555	1.25
	All ethnic minority groups	32.9	5684	0.939	1.51

9. Data user guide

9.1 This chapter provides a guide to using the Citizenship Survey dataset to conduct analysis. The data are available on the UK Data Archive in SPSS format[27] and this chapter assumes that SPSS will be used to conduct the analysis.

Selecting cases for analysis

Core and ethnic minority boost samples

9.2 The dataset contains data from both the core and the ethnic minority boost samples. The sample can be selected using the variable 'samptype' where 1=core and 2 or 3 = boost sample.

For example:

```
temp.
select if (samptype=1).
[freq, crosstabs, tables command etc]
```

9.3 Most analysis should be conducted using the core sample only which has a total unweighted base of 9,335. Analysis by ethnicity or subgroups based on ethnicity such as religious group, religious activity or country of birth should use the combined core and boost sample which has an unweighted base of 14,917.

Quarters

9.4 The dataset contains data from fieldwork between 1 April 2008 and 31 March 2009 which was organised in quarters. To perform analysis on an individual quarter use the variable 'Quarter' to select the appropriate quarter:

- Quarter 1: April to June 2008
- Quarter 2: July to September 2008
- Quarter 3: October to December 2008
- Quarter 4: January to March 2009

For example:

```
temp.
select if (quarter=1).
[freq, crosstabs, tables command etc]
```

[27] Pilot data from the questions on attitudes to violent extremism tested in quarter four of the 2008-09 survey are not included in the UK data archive SPSS dataset.

Variables

9.5 The dataset is ordered with, first, variables containing serial number and a sample type indicator, followed by key demographic variables, responses to survey questions (following the questionnaire order), further classificatory data on the respondent and HRP, derived variables and weights.

9.6 Variables are named in accordance with the names of questions in the questionnaire, with numbered suffixes where more than one variable in the dataset relates to the same original question.

9.7 For further information about variable names please refer to the questionnaire (Annex D and Annex E) and the list of key derived variables in Annex F.

Multiple response questions

9.8 Each multiple response question (where respondents were able to give more than one response to a question) has been represented in the dataset by a series of dummy variables. Each dummy variable in the series is coded ‘yes’ or ‘no’ for each of the possible responses to the question. This aids analysis as it avoids the need to recode each multiple response question.

Missing values

9.9 For most survey variables, where ‘don’t know’ was not offered as a valid response in the original question, ‘don’t know’ responses and item refusals are set as missing values. However in some cases ‘don’t knows’ have been treated as valid responses.

Weighting

9.10 The dataset contains five sets of weights to allow analysis to be carried out on an individual quarter or the full year’s data. A further set of weights are also provided to allow for analysis of questions included in the first three quarters of 2008-09 only. Weights are provided for analysis at individual and household levels for both the core and combined samples. In most cases analysis will be at an individual level, on the full year’s core sample and should use the ‘WtCInds’ weight.

9.11 The weight variable names and the description of the weights are listed below.

Weight	Description
WtFInds	Individual weight for combined sample for the full financial year
WtFHhds	Household weight for combined sample for the full financial year
WtCInds	Individual weight for core sample for quarters the full financial year
WtCHhds	Household weight for core sample for quarters the full financial year
Q1WtCIn	Quarter 1 Individual weight for core sample
Q1WtFIn	Quarter 1 Individual weight for combined sample
Q1WtCHh	Quarter 1 Household weight for core sample
Q1WtFHh	Quarter 1 Household weight for combined sample
Q2WtCIn	Quarter 2 Individual weight for core sample
Q2WtFIn	Quarter 2 Individual weight for combined sample
Q2WtCHh	Quarter 2 Household weight for core sample
Q2WtFHh	Quarter 2 Household weight for combined sample
Q3WtFIn	Quarter 3 Individual weight for combined sample
Q3WtFHh	Quarter 3 Household weight for combined sample
Q3WtCIn	Quarter 3 Individual weight for core sample
Q3WtCHh	Quarter 3 Household weight for core sample
Q4WtFIn	Quarter 4 Individual weight for combined sample
Q4WtFHh	Quarter 4 Household weight for combined sample
Q4WtCIn	Quarter 4 Individual weight for core sample
Q4WtCHh	Quarter 4 Household weight for core sample

Q123WtFInds	Individual weight for combined sample for quarters 1 to 3[28]
Q123WtFHhds	Household weight for combined sample for quarters 1 to 3[28]
Q123WtCInds	Individual weight for core sample for quarters 1 to 3[28]
Q123WtCHhds	Household weight for core sample for quarters 1 to 3[28]

Significance testing and standard errors

9.12 Significance tests for the 2008-09 Citizenship Survey thematic topic reports have been carried out using the complex survey design features in SPSS and standard errors have been calculated in STATA. The variables PSU_scr and Strata_scr indicate the primary sampling unit and strata of each case respectively.

[28] To be used for questions in the Sruvey for quarters 1-3 and removed in quarter 4.

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